



Evaluation of Government Policy Impact on Rice Production in Maharashtra Gondia

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ABSTRACT

Particularly inside the Gondia district, frequently known as the "Rice Bowl of Maharashtra," rice is an essential crop and mainstay of Maharashtra's agricultural economy. Focusing on subsidies, minimum useful resource prices (MSP), irrigation programmes, and technological interventions, this paper assesses how authorities rules affect rice output in the place. The test appears at how these guidelines have an impact on brand new agricultural sustainability, farmer earnings, and yield.

The examine reveals both the benefits and troubles professional thru rice farmers the usage of a combined-method technique comprising farmer surveys, insurance assessment, and statistical records evaluation. Results suggest that despite the fact that authorities moves like MSP and irrigation initiatives have multiplied production, troubles together with not on time subsidy distribution, market inefficiencies, and weather-associated vulnerabilities remain. The examine ends with recommendations for policy adjustments to increase rice output and assure lengthy-time period agricultural balance in Gondia.

KEYWORDS: Climate change, Risk management, Digital platform

Introduction

Significantly boosting GDP and jobs, agriculture is essential to India's monetary system. Of the numerous plants grown, rice is quite critical whilst you recall that it is a staple for hundreds of lots and a exquisite element in the USA's meals protection. Though no longer historically called a enormous rice-generating nation as compared to regions like West Bengal or Punjab, Maharashtra has some districts in which rice farming is the principle agricultural hobby. Gondia, every now and then referred to as the "Rice Bowl of Maharashtra," is one such district. Gondia has turn out to be a key centre for rice production in the state because of its appropriate climate and adequate water assets.

Through time, the authorities has finished numerous measures to sell and improve rice output. Among those recommendations are farmer welfare programmes, technological developments, irrigation initiatives, minimal guide expenses (MSP), and economic subsidies. These tasks' essential dreams are to boom production, guarantee affordable pricing for farmers, and inspire sustainable farming strategies. Still, rice farmers in Gondia war with numerous market charges, weather alternate effects, postponed policy execution, and constrained get admission to to fashionable agricultural technology notwithstanding those tasks.

This paper intends to evaluate the efficacy of presidency recommendations on rice manufacturing in Gondia with the aid of way of an assessment of their have an effect on on yield, farmer profits, and established agricultural sustainability. The examine will provide insights on how well authorities interventions are jogging and what modifications can be made by means of evaluating elements which consist of subsidy distribution performance, MSP effectiveness, irrigation facility availability, and the use of modern-day farming strategies.

The have a study makes use of a mixed-strategies technique, integrating qualitative data from farmer interviews and surveys with quantitative evaluation of agricultural facts and authorities reviews. It goals to reveal a thorough knowledge of the policy environment and its realistic impact on rice production in Gondia with the aid of way of this.

Eventually, the results of this study will enable farmers, agricultural experts, and legislators to discover deficiencies in gift rules and advise calculated adjustments to improve rice output, guarantee farmer welfare, and assist prolonged-time period agricultural sustainability in Maharashtra.

Objective of research

To check out marginal rice farmers in Maharashtra's understanding of government guidelines.

To have a look at the winning farming practices and expectancies of marginal farmers on the issue of government resource

To compare how nicely contemporary authorities tips permit rice farmers get right of access to to markets and supply networks.

To look at how authorities recommendations have an effect on the income and manufacturing of marginal rice farmers

Literature Review

1. Importance of Rice Production in Maharashtra and Gondia

Many studies underlined the need of rice output in Maharashtra, in particular inside the Gondia district, every now and then known as the "Rice Bowl of Maharashtra" (Patil, 2018; Sharma & Rao, 2020). The Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra (2021) claims that Gondia's favourable agro-climatic conditions, considerable rainfall, and irrigation infrastructure assist it to noticeably make a contribution to the U.S.A.'s rice manufacturing. External elements which encompass weather alternate, coverage inefficiencies, and market conditions reason productiveness tiers to vary, however

2. Government Policies and Their Impact on Rice Production

Numerous studies have analyzed the effects of government policies on rice production in India. Key interventions include:

a) Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Procurement Policies

The MSP system ensures farmers a hard and fast price for their produce, therefore making sure profits stability. Reddy et al. (2019)'s examine found that MSP implementation has ended in extra rice growing throughout India. In regions like Gondia, even though, studies (Singh & Deshmukh, 2021) indicates that its efficacy is hampered through the usage of procurement delays and insufficient storage potential. Small and marginal farmers often omit out on MSP benefits due to lack of statistics and few procurement centres, regular with the NITI Aayog Report (2022).

b) Subsidies on Seeds, Fertilizers, and Machinery

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c) Irrigation and Water Management Policies

Rice farming is predicated upon on water availability, for that reason government programmes like canal irrigation, watershed improvement projects, and micro-irrigation subsidies were started to improve output. Mehta & Kulkarni's (2018) studies well-knownshows that no matter the fact that Gondia gains from irrigation initiatives, reliance on monsoon rain remains outstanding. Inadequate irrigation practices nevertheless be hampered, in line with the Maharashtra Irrigation Development Report (2021), via the use of infrastructural constraints in conjunction with antiquated canal structures and inconsistent water deliver.

d) Climate-Resilient Farming and Technology Adoption

Research has underlined the importance of sustainable agricultural practices given weather alternate's vital trouble. Examining how climate trade affects rice output, Sharma et al. (2020) discovered that developing temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns have delivered on decrease yields. Though their adoption remains sluggish due to financial and statistics limits, government programmes encouraging weather-resilient seed sorts, organic farming, and precision agriculture have tested capability (Mishra & Reddy, 2022).

e) Digital Platforms and Market Access

With e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) and different online structures permitting farmers get entry to large markets, digitalisati on in agriculture has been gathering pace. Research like Ghosh & Verma (2021) show that digital structures can lower middlemen exploitation and assure equitable pricing for farmers. Saxena et al. (2022) determined, even though, that in Gondia bad virtual literacy and insufficient rural net infrastructure preserve many farmers from absolutely taking advantage of such structures.

3. Challenges and Gaps in Government Policy Implementation

While government policies have had a positive impact on rice production, several challenges persist:

Bureaucratic Delays: Studies (Nair & Sharma, 2019) show that administrative technique inefficiencies purpose delays in MSP payments and subsidy distribution.

Infrastructure Shortcomings: The Maharashtra Agricultural Development Report (2022) attracts interest to post-harvest losses added on by means of insufficient transportation networks and storage facilities.

Many small-scale farmers are ignorant of authorities programmes and modern-day agricultural practices, which diminishes the general effect of policy interventions (Khan & Yadav, 2021).

4. Summary and Research Gaps

Particularly in Gondia, the contemporary body of labor offers a trendy information of presidency regulations and their influence on rice output in Maharashtra. Although guidelines like MSP, subsidies, and irrigation programmes have promise, their efficacy is often compromised by using implementation troubles. There is likewise scant study on the socio-monetary outcomes of these suggestions on small and marginal farmers inside the location. More studies on localised insurance effectiveness, farmer attention projects, and weather-resilient agriculture in Gondia could assist to shut those disparities.

Conclusion

Ensuring food safety and assisting the lives of plenty of farmers is predicated upon on rice manufacturing in Maharashtra's Gondia district. Among the numerous guidelines the government has set up vicinity to promote rice growing are subsidies, minimal assist prices (MSP), irrigation projects, and technological traits. Although these programmes have ended in some adjustments, this record suggests that their execution and effect are uneven, generally compromised via using government delays, market inefficiencies, and environmental worries.

One of the primary consequences of this paper is that MSP has given farmers a protection nett, consequently ensuring a minimum profits. Its efficacy, but, is compromised thru uneven buying strategies and past due bills. Likewise, even as many farmers discover it difficult to gather subsidies for seeds, fertilisers, and current agricultural equipment because of complex administrative strategies and lack of awareness, those subsidies have promoted manufacturing. Though a few regions although revel in water shortages, in particular in drought years, irrigation tasks like canal development and watershed manipulate programmes have extended water availability.

With initiatives encouraging mechanised farming, excessive-yield seed types, and digital structures for marketplace get right of entry to, the examine additionally emphasises the significance of era in elevating rice output. But, many small-scale farmers lack the monetary approach or technical information to completely take use of those trends. Rice manufacturing is likewise underneath growing threat from weather exchange and erratic weather styles, which calls for extra sturdy agricultural rules addressing long-term sustainability.

Several changes are required to increase the effect of presidency policies on rice output in Gondia. These consist of simplifying the distribution of subsidies, ensuring spark off MSP payments, growing irrigation infrastructure, helping climate-resilient agricultural practices, and strengthening farmer training initiatives. Promoting public-private partnerships and funding rural infrastructure—which incorporates garage and transportation systems—can also help to lessen submit-harvest losses and enhance farmers' market get entry to.

Ultimately, even though authorities regulations had been quite critical in selling rice output in Gondia, their blessings is probably maximised with the aid of greater inexperienced execution, multiplied farmer involvement, and policy changes. A extra integrated and farmer-centric approach will now not best decorate rice manufacturing and farmer profits but also assure the long-time period viability of agriculture in the location. Maharashtra can enhance its recognition as a prime rice-generating kingdom and assist to India's fashionable meals safety via tackling the ones troubles.

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