

Drought Conditions in Maharashtra

Why in news?

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Maharashtra government has identified 201 talukas in 32 districts as facing water scarcity and drought-like conditions.

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What is the recent crisis?

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• Large parts of Maharashtra, North Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch and North Karnataka are reeling under drought.

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• Marathwada region of Maharashtra seems the worst affected.

• The southwest monsoon rains were, in fact, quite good in most of these areas during June-July.

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• The monsoon's timely arrival led to the area sown under kharif crops being more or less normal.

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• But drought conditions have been induced by monsoon failure in the second half of the season.

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- Farmers were caught unaware by the extended dry spell from August.
- By this time, their already planted crops were in the late vegetative growth stage.

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What is the impact?

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• Farmers with some irrigation facilities would well have saved their crop.

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• In the event, the yield losses from late-season moisture stress may have been minimal.

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• But even these farmers are in no position to plant a rabi crop.

• It's because there's hardly any soil and subsoil moisture left to allow rabi cropping.

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• Evidently, the Union Agriculture Ministry's latest sowing data for the current rabi season shows a 16% drop in crop area so far.

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• While rabi plantings will continue for the next one month, the trend is unlikely to reverse in this period.

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• This is particularly the case in the above said states/regions where the drought situation is most serious.

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• But the problem is not simply that of farmers being unable to grow crops (wheat, mustard, chana, jeera, dhaniya, or saunf).

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• What worries them more is providing water and fodder to their cattle and buffaloes.

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• The distress migration by farmers along with animals has already begun in central Maharashtra.

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• This could present a serious challenge when the next monsoon is just few months away.

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 Marathwada is already in a water crisis. Availability of drinking water has become a challenge as dug wells have dried up and bore wells are fast running dry.

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What is to be done?

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- Rabi season drought may be somewhat a rare phenomenon.
- But its impact on crop production and supply of water and fodder is no less, extending to the following summer.

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• The state has started securing the existing water sources for rational use, to curtail water crisis.

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- For the governments at the Centre and in the concerned states, the most sensible option is to act fast.
- The Central teams should immediately be sent to ascertain the ground situation and officially declare drought.
- Preparation for starting fodder camps, taking up MGNREGA works or making direct benefit transfers to the most vulnerable families should start soon.

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Source: Indian Express, Down to Earth

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