



Cropping Pattern and Agricultural Landuse in Mohol Tahsil of Solapur District (MS)

KEYWORDS

Agriculture, Organization, Vegetable, Crop Combination

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ABSTRACT *The present study is an attempt to analyze the agricultural land use and cropping pattern at macro level in Mohol tahsil. This study is based on secondary data collected from revenue record in both Kharif and Rabi Crops. Agricultural production influenced by physical socio-cultural, economic technological and organizational factor. Endeavour is made to study crop combination region in Mohol tahsil of Solapur district for the year 2010-2011, this is normal year for agricultural phenomenon. With the help of weavers (1954) technique calculated crop combination. The study region cover 1408.40 hectares land and having population in 104 villages in 252526 as per 2001 Census. Mohol tahsil is located at the eastern part of Solapur district.*

Physiography, rainfall, soil, temperature, and drainage influences on agricultural landuse pattern in this tahsil. Rainfall varies between 200 to 600 mms from east to west entire tahsil. Eight crops have been considered for crop combination analysis. These Cereals (wheat & Cotton), Fruit crops (Chikku, Graps, pomegranate) Vegetables Crops (Onion, Tomato), Flowers Crops (Rose, Mari gold, Mogara) are major crops by computing pattern and using Weavers minimum deviation crop combination in Mohol tahsil has identified eight crop combination.

Such type of study represents real situation of cropping pattern in Mohol tahsil and help to planners and agricultural scientist for agricultural planning at village level.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture happens to be the primary activity in India and dairy farming has been considered as a subsidiary occupation. Agricultural land use is the basic structural unit of natural resources. The History of Agriculture in Solapur reveals that famine is of common occurrence from ages due to inadequate and ill distributed rains. Partial and complete failure of both Kharif & Rabi crops result in famine. And as such Solapur District was identified as one of the 72 districts in India's drought prone area. It forms the basis for all biological, human eco activities. Land is an important input in agricultural sector but the yield of agricultural crops mainly depend upon fertility of land for raising different crops, cropping pattern is the central element of agricultural land use. Cropping means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time.

Bajra, Sunflower, Redgram, Groundnut, Horsegram, Mothbean & Blackgram are the major rainfed kharif crops of the district and are generally grown on medium deep and shallow soils. While rabi Jowar, Safflower, Gram are main rainfed rabi crops grown generally medium deep and deep soils. Sugarcane, Sunflower, Wheat & summer Groundnut are the major irrigated crops grown in the district. The area under fruit & vegetable crops under irrigated condition is increasing speedily under fruit crops Ber, Pomegranate & Grape has occupied major area, while few hectares is under Mango, K.lime & Sapota and these fruits of the district have captured the national as well as international market common vegetables under irrigated are Onion, Chilli, Brinjal, Tomato, Okra, Bitter gourd, Cucumber & leafy vegetables. A little area is under flowers & is mainly Merigold, Chrysanthemum, Tuberosa and Rose.

STUDY AREA

Mohol tahsil is located at eastern part of Solapur district in the state of Maharashtra. The famous temple in this tahsil at Vadval is situated in this tahsil, near about 5 km from

head quarter Mohol. Mohol is surrounded by N.Solapur to the east. Madha tahsil to the North. Pandharpur tahsil to the west. Mangalwedha tahsil to the south-west, S.Solapur tahsil to the south-east. The study region cover 1408.40 hectares land and having population in 104 villages in 252526 as per 2001 Census. Mohol tahsil is located at the eastern part of Solapur district.

Physiography, rainfall, soil, temperature, and drainage influences on agricultural landuse pattern in this tahsil. Rainfall varies between 200 to 600 mms from east to west entire tahsil. The underline basalt on disintegration and decomposition brought varieties agencies had yielded three kinds of soils viz. Deep black, medium deep & shallow soils. Tahsil is provided with Neera and Man left bank canals. Similarly Sina and Bhogawati are two seasonal rivers at north side of the tahsil. The tahsil is divided in to 104 villages are as 51 Kharif and 49 villages are as Rabi season. Including Eight centers of Revenue circle i.e. Penur, Shetphal, Begampur, Narkhed and Anagar.

The rainfall is mainly due to rain shadow area in term of amount of rainfall average receives low rainfall 230 to 330 millimeters, in north, south and eastern part of Tahsil but western part of 16 villages are totally drought prone area. Therefore these villages are mostly unirrigated. The variation in amount of rainfall & type of soil exerts influence on the cropping pattern of the study region. The major crops namely cereals, cash crops, pulses, oil seeds, cash crops, fruit crops, vegetables, flower and fodder crops are cultivated in Mohol tahsil.

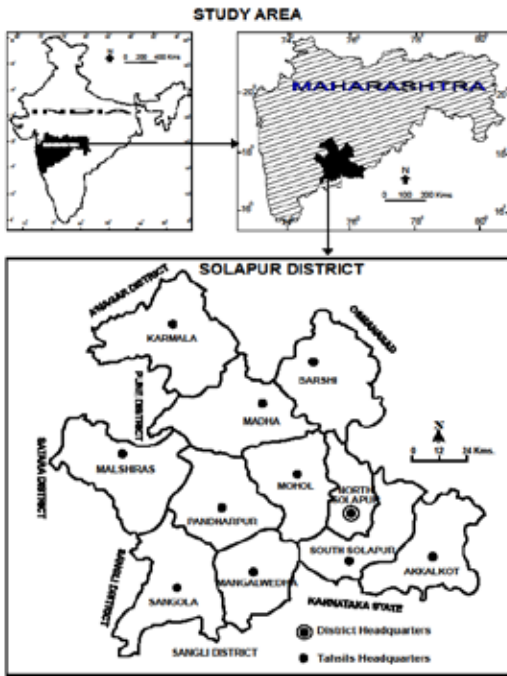


Fig.No.1

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the crop ranking and crop combination region in Mohol Tahsil in Solapur district.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data and field observations. Circle wise crop data is obtained from village officers (Tala-thi) records and Panchayat Samities records in Mohol tahsil. Topographical maps and survey of india sheets are used for physiographical study. Landuse data collected from socio-economical abstract. Mohol tahsil solapur district, strategic research and extension plan of solapur district and district census handbook in solapur district referred to collect related information. Simple statistical method has used to compute the least sum of squared deviation and variance and lowest standard deviation and coefficient of variation analysis (weaver) for cropping in the present study.

CROP DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of irrigated land among different crops is shown in table no-1. total cereals, cereals, cash crops, pulses, oil seeds, cash crops, fruit crops, vegetables, flower are important crops .

CROP RANKING

It is observed that sugarcane and cotton is the leading crops as is grown irrigated land. the next important crop is Soya-been (oilseed) another vegetable, cereals, fruits and flower-crops fodder crops, pulses etc. grown by the study region. There is an also the no. of total villages and the area of crops of Kharip and rabbi seasons are indicating in percentage of hectors in annual information cropping data as following.

Table No 1

Sr. no.	Crops group	Name of Crops
1	Cereals	Wheat, Bajara, Jowar Maiz etc.
2	Pulses	Tur, mugh, Matati, gram etc.
3	Oilseeds	Groundnuts, soyabin, Karadi, Jawas, etc.
4	Cash Crops	Sugar cane cotton,
5	Fruit crops	Chikku, Pomegranate, grape, lemon, Papai, Mango, sweet Lime etc

6	Vegetable crops	Onion, cabbage, Chilly, Bringle, tomato, Met hi, leafy vegetable, garlic etc.
7	Flowers crops	Rose, Jasmine, marigold, mogaara, zend fu etc
8	Fodder crops	Grass –dry and green, etc.

Source: Department of Agirculture Mohol, PRENS OF Anagar.

Table No. 2
Cropping Pattern in Mohol Tahsil (2010-2011)

Sr. No	Total Crops group (%)	Kharip season (%)	Rabbi season (%)
1	Cereals	42.54	41.20
2	Fruit crops	16.53	15.20
3	Oilseed	10.62	11.10
4	Vegetable crops	10.03	9.17
5	Cash crops	8.40	7.76
6	Flower crops	5.06	7.28
7	Fodder crops	3.95	4.85
8	Pulses	2.87	3.16
	Total	100	100

Source: Tahsil Office Records, Mohol

CROP COMBINATION ANALYSIS

Recently the crop combination, analysis geographical studies has gained momentum and it's important, it is increasing day by day. Combination studies are fruitful in many ways firstly, they provide an adequate understanding of an individual crop geography. secondly, combination is in itself and integrative reality that demand definition and distribution analysis and crop combination regioes are essential for the construction of still more complex stricture of different agricultural region.

According to this method for present study in weavers crop combination (Minimum Deviation Method) and calculating from kharip and Rabbi Seasons and Lowest standard Deviation and Co-efficient of variation formula was selected for this study and analysis from (2010 -2011). The least sum squared Deviation and variance and Lowest standard deviation and Coefficient of variation formula was selected for this study and analysis from (2010-2011) both (Kharip and Rabbi) seasons variance value

Minimum Positive Deviation Weaver's Method:

Crop combination is calculated by applying Weaver's method. In 1954 J.C. Weaver has applied least standard deviation technique for computing crop combination of a region.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In case if ranking of crops first rank in Mohol tahsil is first crops, and cereals crops. Weavers technique has identified two crop combinations in study area. Cereals as a monoculture has found in availability of irrigation facility and oil seed as increasing day by day. All over the part of these tahsil. The attitude of farmers, the crop production, demand for market crop combination grows in fgood production, affects the crop pattern and its changed. Twocrop combination entered fruit and cereals crops. Maiz is most important and leading corp. in all 104 villages, variance is 48.49 and 50.66 both Kharip and rabbi seasons. These crop combination appeared large scale of landlord farmers and the value is 56.92 is in Kharip and 56.97 rabbi seasons in four crop combination. Five crop combinations indicate cereals fruit crops, oilseed, vegetables crops, cash crops. Six crop combinations indicate 75.63 and 72.33 value for Kharip and rabbi season. Seven crops combination variance value in both season 85.84 and 81.83. Lastly, eight crop combination indicate value as 96.49 and 91.89 in both seasons.

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