

Agriculture Land Use: A Case Study of Dahiwali Village in Madha Tahsil Dist Solapur

L.B. Tonape,

Y. C. Mahavidyalaya, Karmala Dist Solapur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

India is primarily agricultural country agriculture is the basic occupation of the people agricultural sector. Provides food to the people and raw materials to the industrial sector so Indian agriculture has got very important place in the Indian economy. Out of the total population in india 70 per cent people have directly or indirectly depending on agriculture. Agriculture in the most important sector which provides number of employment opportunities. While studying about land and its use agriculture. Sector can not be kept aside. In any country out of the available land most percentage of it will be used for agriculture. Due to the study of land we come to know about structure of crops the capability land out put per hector. A part from these things we will come to know these clamatical cognitions of the study area irrigation pattern, physical structure and different types of soils and its fertility. The aim of present paper is to assess the agriculture landuse Dahiwali in Madha tahshil. The entire investigation is based on secondary sources of data and field observations. The data has obtained from gram panchayat office and talati karayalya of the village. It is also observed that the highest land under jawar and Sugarcane.

KEYWORD - Landuse pattern, Agriculture, landuse cropping pattern.

INTRODUCTION

India is a primarily agricultural country. It is the ancient occupation of the nation agricultural sector .provides not only food to the growing population but also raw materials to the industrial sector. So the Indian agriculture has gained more importance in the economy. This sector provides near about 70 percentage employment opportunities to the people. Its contribution to the total national income is near about 34 percent is the contribution of agriculture. Out of the total available land much part of the land will be used. For cultivation and it is necessary to study the use of land for agriculture. while we are studying the use of land we will come to know the pattern of crops per hector production capacity of the land of the land and the use land for residential purpose etc Apart from the above matters we will study the climatic conditions new changes in the cultivable land adopted technology water drainage system of the selected area we will study, about the land structure and relation between climate and use of land all the above said matters are studies in - detail in this report.

OBJECTIVE: The basic objective is to study the agriculture land use pattern in Dahiwali Village in Solapur District.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY: The study is based on secondary data and filed observations. General land use means of irrigation and cropping pattern data

is obtained from gram panchayat karyalaya Dahiwali and socio-economics abstracts of Solapur collected data is proceed and presented tabular and graphical.

STUDY AREA:

Dahiwali is one of the very important village of the Madha Tahsil of Solapur. The area of this village is 1702.52 hectares. The location of this village is towards the north Kurduwadi and it is only 20 km Kurduwadi city. The climatic conditions, temperature, geographical conditions and structure of land have been affected on the vegetation and agricultural occupations in the Bhima and Sina reversar are joint under canal in the main water source in this area. The latitudinal extension is 18.6 north and the longitudinal extension is 75.15 east is the location of this village.

Land use pattern

Land use of any reason will be decided. by man with the observation of structure of the land river pattern and vegetation of the area while observing the land use of Dahiwali village is 1707.52 hector out of this the residential area follow land forest netsown area and land not available for cultivation.

Table no. 1 Land use pattern in Dahiwali 2010

Sr. No.	Land use types	Area hector	Percentage
1	Geographical area	1702.52	100
2	Forest	1.07	0.06
3	Land not available for cultivation	149.51	8.78
4	Other uncultivated land	12.16	0.72
5	Follow Land	96.20	5.65
6	Net Sown area	1443.58	84.79

Source - Talati Karyalaya, Dahiwali Tal- Madha.

Land use pattern in Dahiwali 2010

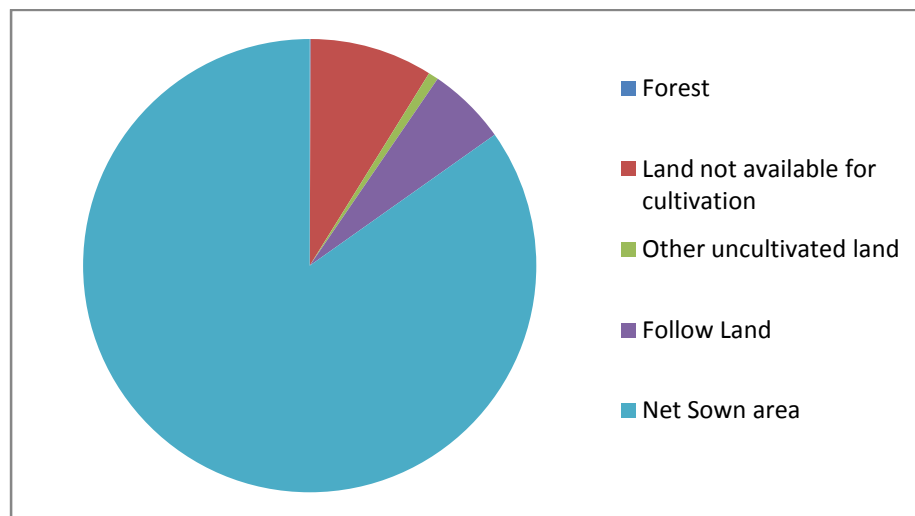
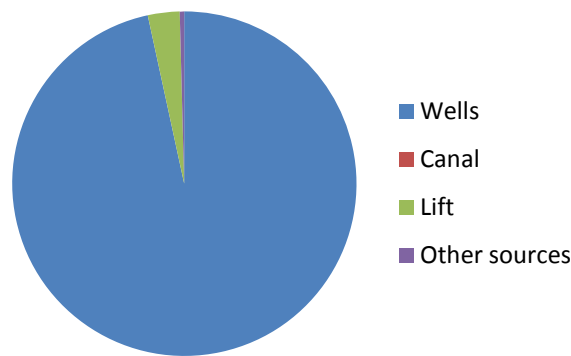


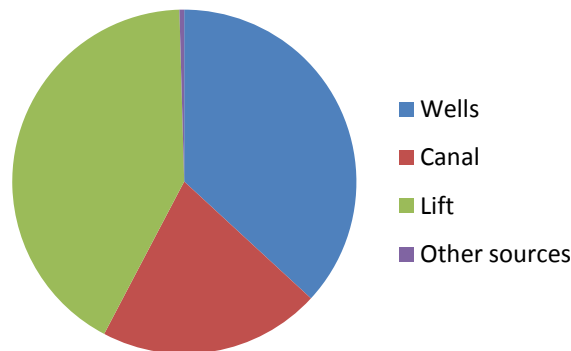
Table No. 2 Irrigation in Dahiwali village

Sr. No.	Types of irrigation	Area in hector 2000	Area in hector 2010	Volume of change in percentage
1.	Wells	1314 (96.55)	532.04 (36.85)	-59.95
2.	Canal	00	301.00	20.85
3.	Lift	40.50 (3.02)	604.00 (41.84)	39.04
4.	Other sources	5.8 (0.43)	6.58 (0.45)	00.05
	Total Area	1344.3 (100)	1443.58 (100)	

1) In the year of 2000



2) In the year of 2010



Out of total land use 1443.58 is under irrigation and well irrigates land is 532.00 and 301.00 hectares is canal and 604 hectare lands is lift irrigation in the year or 2010.

Table No. 3 Cropping patter in Dahiwali

Sr. No.	Crops	Area in 2000%	Area in % 2010	Volume change
1	Rice	-	-	-
2	Jowar	65.5	15.5	-50
3	Bajera	2.43	2.41	-0.2

4	Wheat	1.59	1.69	0.10
5	Maiz	2.49	4.99	2.10
6	Tur	2.78	2.70	-0.58
7	Sugar cane	5.33	58.86	54.45
8	Mug	1.94	1.00	-0.94
9	Gram	0.91	1.00	0.9
10	Udid	-	-	-
11	Other pulses	5.33	5.30	-0.03
12	Grundnutes	1.24	1.30	0.06
13	Sun flower	8.58	5.58	-3.00
14	Til	0.17	0.17	0.00
15	Cotton	-	-	-
16	Karadi	1.24	0.00	-124

Source - Talati Karyalaya, Dahiwali Tal- Madha.

Characteristics of features of Agriculture Land use.

After studying the .crops patterns and means or sources of irrigation we can a sow the following feature of Agriculture.

- 1) Out of the total land use % is under non – irrigation and irrigated land is 1344.3 hector and the total cultivable land is 2000 and 1443.58 hectare year of 2010.
- 2) Out of the total land use 1443.58 is under irrigation and irrigated lauds is 532.00 and 301.00 hector is canal and 604 hector land is lift irrigation other sources is 6.58 hector land irrigation in the year of 2010.
- 3) In this village area 96.55 irrigation is by wells, 3.02 by lift and 0.43 other sources in this year 2000.
- 4) The percentage of food crops is area is lowest than cash crops.
- 5) Wells and lifts so useful sources of irrigation.
- 6) Tanks irrigation is not available.

CONCLUSION:

After studding the land- use of Dahiwali village following things included in the contusion.

- 1) Jawar is the more important crops and area is also large comparing with the other food crops like bajara, maze, wheat etc.
- 2) Pulses growing area is very less end only three crops are grown throes are tur, gram and moog
- 3) These are possibility to bring many hector of land under irrigation to increase the total agricultural production
- 4) Sugarcane is the highest area in the Dahiwali modern methods of cultivation.
- 5) To increase the agriculture production it is necessary to adopt modern method of cultivation.

SUGGESTIONS:

- 1 It is necessary to provide irrigation facilities as those are modern techniques.
- 2 It is essential to extend to cultivable lands
- 3 With the crops like jawar; wheat and like sugar-cane and cotton by providing water
- 4 It is necessary for years plan of crops according to the seasons of the year
- 5 Moderns methods of cultivation should be adopted by providing chemical bio-fertilizers.

The above measures must be adopted to bring to the green revolution in the study area of Dahiwali village of Madha Tahsil Solapur Dist.

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