

Socio-Economic Impact of Cropping Pattern in the Khanapur Taluka – Sangli District

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Abstract

The cropping system is an important component of any farming system. Cropping pattern is defined as the spatial representation of crops rotations, or as the list of crops that are being produced in an area and their sequence in time. The objective of this paper is to describe the cropping pattern by area and production of various crops and to assessment of the impact of the cropping pattern on the socio-economic conditions of the sample respondents. . We find out that, sugarcane production 34 (22.6%), 29 (19.4%) and 7 (4.6%) respondents were produced 21 to 40 ton, 41 to 60 ton and 61 to 80 ton per acre respectively. Whereas, in the banana production 2 (1.3%) respondents were produced between range 10.1 to 20 ton per acre. In the pomegranates production 8 (5.2%) respondents were produced between ranges 3.1 to 7 ton per acre. In the production of grapes maximum 38 (25.3%) and minimum 2 (1.3%) respondents were produced between ranges 12.1 to 15 ton and 6.1 to 9 ton per acre respectively while, 4 (2.7%), 10 (6.7%) and 10 (6.7%) respondents were produced between ranges up to 3 ton, 3.1 to 6 ton and 9.1 to 12 ton per acre respectively.

KEYWORDS – Cropping Pattern, Cropping System

Introduction :

The cropping system is an important component of any farming system. The study of cropping pattern constitutes a significant aspect within the spatial dimensions of agricultural geography as it provides a good base for regional planning. Cropping pattern means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. Cropping pattern is however, a dynamic concept as it changes over space and time.

Definition :

1. Cropping pattern is defined as the spatial representation of crops rotations, or as the list of crops that are being produced in an area and their sequence in time.
2. The acreage distribution of different crops in any one year in a given farm area such as a county, water agency, or farm. Thus, a change in a cropping pattern from one year to the next can occur by changing the relative acreage of existing crops, and/or by introducing new crops, and/or by cropping existing crops.

Sampling :

From the study area we have selected 10 villages and 15 farmers from each village. We have selected 150 farmer respondents for the study purpose.

Objectives of the Study :

1. To describe the cropping pattern by area and production of various crops

2. Assessment of the impact of the cropping pattern on the socio-economic conditions of the sample respondents

I) Information about Agriculture :

A) Size of Land Holding :

Table No.1
Size of Land Holding

| S.N. | Size of Land Holding | Frequency | Percentage |
|------|-----------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Below 1.0 Hect. (Marginal Farmers) | 30 | 20.0 |
| 2 | 1.0 to 1.99 Hect. (Small Farmers) | 65 | 43.3 |
| 3 | 2.0 to 3.99 Hect. (Semi-medium Farmers) | 47 | 31.3 |
| 4 | 4.0 to 9.99 Hect. (Medium Farmers) | 6 | 4.0 |
| 5 | 10.0 Hect. And above (Large Farmers) | 2 | 1.3 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source :Data Based On field survey

Table no. 1 concludes that out of total (150) respondents maximum 65 (43.3%) and minimum 2 (1.3%) respondents were belongs to small and large farmers category respectively while, 30 (20.0%), 47 (31.3%) and 6 (4.0%) respondents were belongs to marginal, semi-medium and medium farmers category respectively. Table no. 1 also reveals that 142 (94.6%) respondents were having less than 3.99 hect. size of land holding while, only 8 (5.4%) respondents were having more than 4.0 hect. size of land holding.

B) Size of Cultivation Land :

Table no. 2 shows the brief information about size of cultivation land of the respondents. Table no.2 concludes that 114 (76.0%) respondents were cultivated less than 6 acre land while, 29 (19.3%) respondents were cultivated land between ranging 6.1 to 10 acre. Whereas, 5 (3.3%) and 2 (1.3%) respondents were cultivated land ranging between 10.1 to 12 acre and more than 14.1 acre respectively.

Table No.2
Size of Cultivation Land

| S.N. | Size of Cultivation Land | Frequency | Percentage |
|------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 0.1 to 2 Acre | 35 | 23.3 |
| 2 | 2.1 to 4 Acre | 26 | 17.3 |
| 3 | 4.1 to 6 Acre | 53 | 35.3 |
| 4 | 6.1 to 8 Acre | 7 | 4.7 |
| 5 | 8.1 to 10 Acre | 22 | 14.7 |
| 6 | 10.1 to 12 Acre | 3 | 2.0 |
| 7 | 12.1 to 14 Acre | 2 | 1.3 |
| 8 | More than 14.1 Acre | 2 | 1.3 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

C) Type of Agriculture :

Table no.3 describes the brief information about type of agriculture.

Table No.3
Type of Agriculture

| S.N. | Type of Agriculture | Frequency | Percentage |
|------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Irrigated | 31 | 20.7 |
| 2 | Non-Irrigated | 45 | 30.0 |
| 3 | Both | 74 | 49.3 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

From the table we conclude that 31 (20.7%), 45 (30.0%) and 74 (49.3%) respondents were having irrigated, non-irrigated and both type of agriculture respectively.

D) Source of Water for Agriculture :

Table No.4
Source of Water

| S.N. | Sources of Water | Frequency | Percentage |
|------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Well | 37 | 24.7 |
| 2 | Tube-well | 17 | 11.3 |
| 3 | Canal | 2 | 1.3 |
| 4 | Well + Tube well | 49 | 32.7 |
| 5 | Monsoon Water | 45 | 30.0 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no. 4 describes the brief information about the various sources of water for agriculture in the study area.49 (32.7%) respondents were having prime source of water is well + tube well while, 37 (24.7%), 17 (11.3%) and 2 (1.3%) respondents were having source of water by well, tube-well and canal respectively. Whereas, 45 (30.0%) respondents were purely depend on monsoon water for agriculture.

E) Methods of Irrigation :

Table no. 5 reveals the brief information about methods of irrigation. 74 (49.3%) and 31 (20.7%) respondents were having Drip and Sprinkle irrigation method while, 45 (30.0%) respondents were not having any type irrigation.

Table No.5
Methods of Irrigation

| S.N. | Irrigation Methods | Frequency | Percentage |
|------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Drip | 74 | 49.3 |
| 2 | Sprinkle | 31 | 20.7 |
| 3 | No Irrigation | 45 | 30.0 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

F) Size of Irrigated Land :

Table No. 6 describes the brief information about size of irrigated land of the sample respondents. Table no. 6 conclude that 17 (11.3%) respondents were having less than 2 acre irrigated land while, 82 (54.6%) and 6 (4.0%) respondents were having 2.1 to 6 acre irrigated land and 6.1 to 7 acre irrigated land respectively Whereas, 45 (30.0%) respondents were not having irrigated land.

Table No. 6
Size of Irrigated Land

| S.N. | Size of Irrigated Land | Frequency | Percentage |
|------|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 0.1 to 1 Acre | 9 | 6.0 |
| 2 | 1.1 to 2 Acre | 8 | 5.3 |
| 3 | 2.1 to 3 Acre | 26 | 17.3 |
| 4 | 3.1 to 4 Acre | 16 | 10.7 |
| 5 | 4.1 to 5 Acre | 30 | 20.0 |
| 6 | 5.1 to 6 Acre | 10 | 6.7 |
| 7 | 6.1 to 7 Acre | 6 | 4.0 |
| 8 | No Irrigated Land | 45 | 30.0 |
| | Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

II) Information about Cropping Seasons :

A) Cropping Seasons :

Table No. 7
Various Seasons Cultivated by Respondents

| S.N. | Seasons | Yes | | No | |
|------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | | Freq. | % | Freq. | % |
| 1 | Kharif | 124 | 82.7 | 26 | 17.3 |
| 2 | Rabi | 102 | 68.0 | 48 | 32.0 |
| 3 | Summer | 46 | 30.7 | 104 | 69.3 |
| 4 | Perennial Crops | 107 | 71.3 | 43 | 28.7 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no.7 shows the brief information about cropping seasons cultivated by the respondents. Table no.7 explain that maximum 124 (82.7%) and minimum 46 (30.7%) respondents were cultivated Kharif and summer seasons respectively while, 102 (68.0%) and 107 (71.3%) respondents were cultivated Rabi and Perennial seasons respectively.

B) Area under various Kharif, Rabi and Summer Crops :

Table no.8 describes the brief information about area under various Kharif, rabi and summer crops. Table no.8 concludes that in the Kharif season Kh.Jowar and in the Rabi season Wheat are prime crops in the study area.

Table No. 8
Area under various Kharif, Rabi and Summer Crops

| Crops | Below 1 acre | | 1.0 to 2 acre | | 2.1 to 3 acre | | 3.1 to 4 acre | | No Prod. | |
|------------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|------|
| | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % |
| Kh.Jowar | 22 | 14.7 | 70 | 46.7 | 31 | 20.7 | 3 | 2.0 | 24 | 16.0 |
| Kh.Bajra | 20 | 13.3 | 12 | 8.0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 118 | 78.7 |
| Kh.Maize | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 148 | 98.7 |
| Kh.Cereals | 6 | 4.0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 144 | 96.0 |
| Kh.G.nut | 3 | 2.0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 147 | 98.3 |
| Rb.Maize | 2 | 1.3 | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 146 | 97.3 |
| Rb.Jowar | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 148 | 98.7 |
| Wheat | 30 | 20.0 | 34 | 22.7 | 21 | 14.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 64 | 42.7 |
| Gram | 16 | 10.7 | 19 | 12.7 | 1 | 0.7 | ----- | ----- | 114 | 76.0 |
| Rb.Cereals | 4 | 2.7 | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 144 | 96.0 |
| Rb.Pulses | ----- | ----- | 4 | 2.7 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 146 | 97.3 |
| Soya | 1 | 0.7 | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 147 | 98.0 |
| Su.Jowar | ----- | ----- | 6 | 4.0 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 144 | 96.0 |
| Su.Maize | 18 | 12.0 | 18 | 12.0 | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | 112 | 74.7 |
| Su.Soya | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 148 | 98.7 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

C) Production of Various Kharif Crops :**Table No. 9****Production of various Kharif Crops (Quintal per acre)**

| Crops /Production | Kh.Jowar | | Kh.Bajra | | Kh.Maize | | Kh.Cereals | | Kh.G.nut | |
|-------------------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|------------|------|----------|------|
| | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % |
| Up to 3 q. | 3 | 2.0 | 2 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.3 | 0 | |
| 3.1 to 6 q. | 4 | 2.7 | 14 | 9.3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2.7 | 0 | |
| 6.1 to 9 q. | 15 | 10.0 | 4 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9.1 to 12 q. | 24 | 16.0 | 4 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 12.1 to 15 q. | 21 | 14.0 | 4 | 2.7 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 15.1 to 18 q. | 4 | 2.7 | 4 | 2.7 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 18.1 to 21 q. | 3 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 21.1 to 24 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 24.1 to 27 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 27.1 to 30 q. | 28 | 18.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| > 30.1 q. | 24 | 16.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| No Prod. | 24 | 16.0 | 118 | 78.7 | 148 | 98.6 | 144 | 96.0 | 147 | 97.9 |
| Total | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no.9 concludes that in the Kh.Jowar production 74 (49.3%) and 52 (34.0%) respondents were produced up to 21q. per acre and 27.1 to 30q. and more than 30.1q. per acre respectively. Production of other Kharif crops namely Kh.Bajra, Kh.Maize, Kh.Cereals and Kh.G.nut were up to 18q.per acre respectively.

D) Production of Various Rabi Crops :

From the table no.10 we conclude that in the Wheat production 50 (33.3%) and 36 (24.0%) respondents were produced up to 18q. per acre and 18.1 to 27q. per acre respectively

Table No. 10**Production of various Rabi Crops (Quintal per acre)**

| Crops /Production | Rb.Maize | | Rb.Jowar | | Wheat | | Gram | | Rb.Cereals | |
|-------------------|----------|------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------------|------|
| | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % |
| Up to 3 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2.0 | 16 | 10.6 | 4 | 2.7 |
| 3.1 to 6 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4.0 | 4 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.3 |
| 6.1 to 9 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 20.0 | 16 | 10.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 9.1 to 12 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12.1 to 15 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15.1 to 18 q. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18.1 to 21 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21.1 to 24 q. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.7 | 5 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24.1 to 27 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27.1 to 30 q. | 4 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| > 30.1 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No Prod. | 146 | 97.3 | 148 | 98.6 | 64 | 42.7 | 114 | 76.2 | 144 | 96.0 |
| Total | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

E) Production of Various Summer Crops :**Table No. 11****Production of various Summer Crops (Quintal per acre)**

| Crops /Production | Su.Jowar | | Su.Maize | | Su.Soya | |
|----------------------|----------|------|----------|------|---------|------|
| | Freq. | % | Freq. | % | Freq. | % |
| Up to 3 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.1 to 6 q. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.1 to 9 q. | 3 | 2.0 | 16 | 10.7 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 9.1 to 12 q. | 3 | 2.0 | 20 | 13.3 | 1 | 0.7 |
| 12.1 to 15 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15.1 to 18 q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No Prod. | 144 | 96.0 | 112 | 74.7 | 148 | 98.6 |
| Total | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no.11 shows the brief information about production of various summer crops. From the table no.11 we conclude that the production of various Kharif crops were between ranging 6.1 to 12q.per acre respectively.

F) Area under various Perennial Crops :**Table No. 12****Area under various Perennial Crops (In acre)**

| Crops | Up to 2 | | 2.1 to 4 | | 4.1 to 5 | | > 5.1 | | No Prod. | |
|--------------|---------|------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Sugarcane | 33 | 22.0 | 27 | 18.0 | 5 | 3.3 | 5 | 3.3 | 80 | 53.3 |
| Banana | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 148 | 98.7 |
| Pomegranates | 2 | 1.3 | 4 | 2.7 | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | 142 | 94.7 |
| Grapes | 46 | 30.6 | 16 | 10.7 | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ----- | 86 | 57.3 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no.12 shows the brief information about area under various perennial crops. Table no.12 concludes that in the sugarcane crop maximum 33 (22.0%) and minimum 5 (3.3%) respondents were cultivated between ranging up to 2 acre and 4.1 to 5 acre, >5.1 acre respectively while, 27 (18.0%) respondents were cultivated between land 2.1 to 4 acre. Whereas, in the grapes cultivation 46 (30.6%), 16 (10.7%) and 2 (1.3%) respondents were cultivated land up to 2 acre, 2.1 to 4 acre and 4.1 to 5 acre respectively.

F) Production various Perennial Crops :

Table no.13 shows the brief information about production of various perennial crops. In the sugarcane production 34 (22.6%), 29 (19.4%) and 7 (4.6%) respondents were produced 21 to 40 ton, 41 to 60 ton and 61 to 80 ton per acre respectively. Whereas, in the banana production 2 (1.3%) respondents were produced between range 10.1 to 20 ton per acre.

Table No. 13
Production of various Perennial Crops (Ton per acre)

| S. can e | F. | % | Banana | F. | % | Pome . | F. | % | Grape s | F. | % |
|----------|------|------|------------|------|------|----------|------|------|------------|------|------|
| 21 to 40 | 34 | 22.6 | 5.1 to 10 | ---- | ---- | 1.1 to 2 | ---- | ---- | Up to 3 | 4 | 2.7 |
| 41 to 60 | 29 | 19.4 | 10.1 to 15 | 1 | 0.7 | 2.1 to 3 | ---- | ---- | 3.1 to 6 | 10 | 6.7 |
| 61 to 80 | 7 | 4.6 | 15.1 to 20 | 1 | 0.7 | 3.1 to 4 | 2 | 1.3 | 6.1 to 9 | 2 | 1.3 |
| ----- | ---- | ---- | 20.1 to 25 | ---- | ---- | 4.1 to 5 | 2 | 1.3 | 9.1 to 12 | 10 | 6.7 |
| ----- | ---- | ---- | ----- | ---- | ---- | 5.1 to 6 | 2 | 1.3 | 12.1 to 15 | 38 | 25.3 |
| ----- | ---- | ---- | ----- | ---- | ---- | 6.1 to 7 | 2 | 1.3 | ----- | ---- | ---- |
| No Prod. | 80 | 53.4 | No Prod. | 148 | 98.6 | No Prod. | 142 | 94.8 | No Prod. | 86 | 57.3 |
| Total | 150 | 100 | Total | 150 | 100 | Total | 150 | 100 | Total | 150 | 100 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

In the pomegranates production 8 (5.2%) respondents were produced between ranges 3.1 to 7 ton per acre. In the production of grapes maximum 38 (25.3%) and minimum 2 (1.3%) respondents were produced between ranges 12.1 to 15 ton and 6.1 to 9 ton per acre respectively while, 4 (2.7%), 10 (6.7%) and 10 (6.7%) respondents were produced between ranges up to 3 ton, 3.1 to 6 ton and 9.1 to 12 ton per acre respectively.

III) Socio Economic Status of the Respondents :

Standard of living of the respondents was representing by the various facilities of the home i.e. nature of house, household appliances at home, facility of bathroom and latrine, availability of vehicles at home etc.

A) Nature of House :

Table no. 14 reveals the brief information about type of house. There were various types of houses namely, R.C.C., Load bearing, Koullaru, Patra, etc. From the table no. 14 researcher has concluded that out of total (150) respondents' maximum 76 (50.7%) and minimum 7 (4.7%) respondents were having R.C.C. and Load Bearing type house respectively. Further 37 (24.7%), and 30 (20.0%) respondents were having Koullaru and Patra type of houses respectively.

Table No. 14
Type of House

| Type | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| R.C.C. | 76 | 50.7 |
| Load Bearing | 7 | 4.7 |
| Koullaru | 37 | 24.7 |
| Patra | 30 | 20.0 |
| Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no. 14 concludes that there was more than 50% of R.C.C. houses are indicator of good standard of living in the study area.

B) Household Appliances and Goods :**Table No. 15
Household Appliances**

| Facilities | Yes | | No | |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | Freq. | % | Freq. | % |
| TV | 150 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Fan | 148 | 98.7 | 2 | 1.3 |
| Fridge | 79 | 52.7 | 71 | 47.3 |
| Iron | 102 | 68.0 | 48 | 32.0 |
| Mixer | 113 | 75.3 | 37 | 24.7 |
| Cooler | 59 | 39.3 | 91 | 60.7 |
| Mobile | 150 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Dish TV Connection | 98 | 65.3 | 52 | 34.7 |
| Gas Connection | 115 | 76.7 | 35 | 23.3 |
| Electricity Connection | 150 | 100 | 0 | 0 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Availability of household appliances is good indicator of standard of living. Table no. 15 describes the brief information about household appliances at home of the respondents. From the table no. 6.18 researcher has concluded that there is 100% availability of T.V., Mobile and electricity connection is remarkable indicator of good standard of living. Further 148 (98.7%), 79 (52.7%) and 102 (68.0%) respondents were having Fan, Fridge and Iron facility respectively whereas, 113 (75.3%), 59 (39.3%), 115 (76.7%) and 98 (65.3%) respondents were having Mixer, Cooler, Gas and Dish T.V. connection respectively.

C) Latrine and Bathroom Facility :**Table No. 16
Facility of Bathroom and Latrine**

| Facility | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Yes | 140 | 93.3 |
| No | 10 | 6.7 |
| Total | 150 | 100.0 |

Source : Data based on field survey

Facility of Bathroom and Latrine is the good indicator of the sanitation in the society. Table no. 16 explains the brief information about facility of bathroom and latrine at the respondents' home. Table no. 16 concluded that there were 140 (93.3%) respondents were having bathroom and latrine facility while 10 (6.7%) respondents were not having bathroom and latrine facility.

D) Respondents Below Poverty Line :**Table No. 17
Respondents BPL**

| BPL | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Yes | 25 | 16.7 |
| No | 125 | 83.3 |
| Total | 150 | 100 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no. 17 shows the brief information about below poverty line respondents. Table no. 17 conclude that there were 25 (16.7%) respondents were belongs to below

poverty line while 125 (83.3%) respondents were belongs to above poverty line which is the good indicator of the poverty eradication in the study area.

E) Vehicles :

Table No. 18
Type of Vehicles

| S.N. | Type of Vehicles | Yes | | No | |
|------|------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | | Frequency | % | Frequency | % |
| 1 | Two Wheeler | 116 | 77.3 | 34 | 22.7 |
| 2 | Four Wheeler | 37 | 24.7 | 113 | 75.3 |

Source : Data Based On field survey

Table no. 18 describes the brief information about availability and type of vehicle of the respondents. Table no. 18 conclude that 116 (77.3%) and 37 (24.7%) respondents were having two wheeler and four wheeler vehicles respectively while, 34 (22.7%) and 113 (75.3%) respondents were not having any type of vehicle facility.

Conclusion:

1. In the study area 142 (94.6%) respondents were having less than 3.99 hect. size of land holding while; only 8 (5.4%) respondents were having more than 4.0 hect. size of land holding.
2. In the study area 114 (76.0%) respondents were cultivated less than 6 acre land while, 29 (19.3%) respondents were cultivated land between ranging 6.1 to 10 acre. Whereas, 5 (3.3%) and 2 (1.3%) respondents were cultivated land ranging between 10.1 to 12 acre and more than 14.1 acre respectively.
3. In the study area 31 (20.7%), 45 (30.0%) and 74 (49.3%) respondents were having irrigated, non-irrigated and both type of agriculture respectively.
4. In the study area 49 (32.7%) respondents were having prime source of water is well + tube well while, 37 (24.7%), 17 (11.3%) and 2 (1.3%) respondents were having source of water by well, tube-well and canal respectively. Whereas, 45 (30.0%) respondents were purely depend on monsoon water for agriculture.
5. In the study area 74 (49.3%) and 31 (20.7%) respondents were having Drip and Sprinkle irrigation method while, 45 (30.0%) respondents were not having any type irrigation.
6. In the study area 17 (11.3%) respondents were having less than 2 acre irrigated land while, 82 (54.6%) and 6 (4.0%) respondents were having 2.1 to 6 acre irrigated land and 6.1 to 7 acre irrigated land respectively Whereas, 45 (30.0%) respondents were not having irrigated land.
7. In the Kharif season Kh.Jowar and in the Rabi season Wheat are prime crops in the study area.
8. In the sugarcane crop maximum 33 (22.0%) and minimum 5 (3.3%) respondents were cultivated between ranging up to 2 acre and 4.1 to 5 acre, >5.1 acre respectively while, 27 (18.0%) respondents were cultivated between land 2.1 to 4 acre. Whereas, in the gapes cultivation 46 (30.6%), 16 (10.7%) and 2 (1.3%) respondents were cultivated land up to 2 acre, 2.1 to 4 acre and 4.1 to 5 acre respectively.
9. In the sugarcane production 34 (22.6%), 29 (19.4%) and 7 (4.6%) respondents were produced 21 to 40 ton, 41 to 60 ton and 61 to 80 ton per acre respectively. Whereas, in the banana production 2 (1.3%) respondents were produced between range 10.1 to 20 ton per acre. In the pomegranates production 8 (5.2%) respondents were produced between ranges 3.1 to 7 ton per acre. In the production of grapes maximum 38 (25.3%) and minimum 2 (1.3%) respondents were produced between ranges 12.1 to 15 ton and 6.1 to 9 ton per acre respectively while, 4 (2.7%), 10 (6.7%) and 10 (6.7%)

respondents were produced between ranges up to 3 ton, 3.1 to 6 ton and 9.1 to 12 ton per acre respectively.

Suggestions:

1. There is prime need of use of advanced technology in the agriculture sector for that purpose government should be provide good technical knowledge and constant financial assistance time to time.
2. There is great need of irrigation facility for agriculture in view of the rapidly rising population and consequent pressure on the existing land.

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