Monthly Multidisciplinary Research Journal

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

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GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF LANDUSE EFFICIENCY IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT (MH)





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Existing Land Use Analysis for Total Area

ABSTRACT

n this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the agricultural efficiency at district level in Solapur District of Maharashtra. This study is based on secondary data collected from secondary records. Agriculture efficiency is a function of various factors including the physical, socio-economic and technical organization. The efficiency of agriculture obviously implies that maximum return is return is obtained from land under a prevailing physio-cultural environment with the application of human effort at existing level of development. For measuring the levels of agriculture efficiency simple statistical equation have been employed. The study covers 11

tahsils of Solapur District of Maharashtra which come under the variation in spatial variation of landuse efficiency is examined for the year of 2010. On the basis of level of agriculture productivity of the area the remedies now to increase agriculture land use efficiency or to achieve sustainable industrial develop have faun act.

KEYWORDS: index value, spatial variation, agriculture efficiency, scientific device.

INTRODUCTION:

Agricultural efficiency is the aggregate performance of various crops in regards to their out put per hectare/acre, but the contribution of each crop in agriculture efficiency would the each share of crop land to determine index of yield efficiency. Agriculture efficiency is the performance of various crop productions in a selected area, which focuses on effective of agriculture production with respective to available unit of land recourses. A study of spatial variation in agriculture efficiency appears useful for differentiating areas that may be performing rather poorly in comparing with other area in the field of agriculture. The need for such differentiation is of particular interest in developing countries where available land for expansion of cultivation is scarce and the only way to meet the increasing pressure of population seems to be the improvement of agriculture efficiency.

OBJECTIVE

The main objectives of study are_ 1)To study the agriculture efficiency of the study region. 2)To understand the regional variation in agriculture efficiency study region. 3)To suggest the remedies to increase the agriculture efficiency for sustainable development.

STUDY AREA

The District of solapur lies entirely in the Bhima-Sina, main river basin of Maharashtra State. The Solapur District is bounded by 170.5' N latitudes to 180.32'North Latitudes & 740.42' East to 760.15 East longitudes. The total geographical area of the district is 14878 Sq.Kms. divided in to eleven tahsils. All over Solapur district is very flat into Shape and Famous for fertile black Soils. Climate of the district is tropical and rainy climate. In view of this the Study of Solapur district has been undertaken for the research paper.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

Present study mostly relies on the secondary data collected through Agriculture Department and District statistical Department of Solapur and District socio-economic abstract of Solapur District. For the present investigation, eleven crops are selected and Simple statistical method has used to present study. In order to assess the agriculture efficiency, the following formula has been adopted.



The eleven tabils of district done as shown in table. Afterword index of land efficiency is calculated by above formulas for each tabil. There are regional variations in index of various tabils of district. The index value is classified and interpretation gives the proper results.

Explanation

Agriculture Efficiency is a scientific device to study the infertility, productivity and capacity of the land so that its misure ad underuse can be checked by planning for further use. The object of landuse is to ensure the productivity and efficiency of agricultural land and its should be based on a real appreciation of the agricultural needs, including the relative agricultural value of land in a locality. Several methods have been used to measure the agricultural efficiency with same virtues and short coming in them. Solapur District Agriculture efficiency is measured in the following table.

| Sr | Taluka | Gross Cropped Area | Net Sown Area | Landuse Efficiency |
|----|-------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Karmala | 121509 | 118530 | 102.51 |
| 2 | Madha | 114622 | 108658 | 105.48 |
| 3 | Barshi | 126811 | 123129 | 102.99 |
| 4 | N Solapur | 56218 | 50656 | 110.97 |
| 5 | Mohol | 84368 | 91092 | 92.61 |
| 6 | Pandharpur | 108149 | 106882 | 101.18 |
| 7 | Malshiras | 98260 | 84227 | 116.62 |
| 8 | Sangola | 67359 | 64280 | 104.78 |
| 9 | Mangalwedha | 70798 | 67146 | 105.43 |
| 10 | S Solapur | 95524 | 91573 | 104.31 |
| 11 | Akkalkot | 94978 | 90802 | 104.51 |
| | District | 1038596 | 996975 | 104.17 |

TableNo.1 Statement showing Landuse Efficiency in Solapur District (2010) (Area in Hect.)

Source: Socio-economic Abstract of Solapur District (2010).

Landuse efficiency of Solapur District is 104.17. The highest landuse efficiency is observed in Malshiras taluka and lowest in Mohol taluka. This index value landuse efficiency is divided in three divisions.

Solapur District: Level of Landuse Efficiency (2010)

| Sr | Efficiency | Level of | No. of | Name of tahsils |
|----|------------|------------|---------|--|
| | Index | efficiency | talukas | |
| 1 | Above 110 | High | 02 | N.Solapur, Malshiras |
| 2 | 100-110 | Medium | 08 | Karmala, Madha, Barshi, Padharpur, Sangola, Mangalwedha, Akkalkot, S.Solapur |
| 3 | Below 100 | Low | 01 | Mohol |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

1. High Landuse Efficiency: - The index value is above more than 110 is consisting in this zone. Malshiras and North Solapur tahsils are observed in this zone. The highest landuse efficiency is found in Malshiras taluka i.e. 116.62 index value. The high index value is observed due to the development of irrigation, modern tool of cultivation, large use of fertilizers and pesticides, growing literacy of farmers etc.

2. Medium Landuse Efficiency:- This zones index value is observed in between range of 100 to 110. The eight tahsil of district included in this zone i.e. Karmala, Madha, Barshi, Padharpur, Sangola, Mangalwedha, Akkalkot and S.Solapur. All these tahsils cultivated crops according to climatic condition and economic situation of farmers. So the Agriculture efficiency is on the way of increasing.

3.Low Landuse Efficiency: - The index value is below 100 that tahsils are consist in this zone. Only Mohol tahsil is included in this zone. That tahsil is in low landuse efficiency because of traditional way of farming, low irrigation, absence of capital and etc.

STRATEGY FOR GROWING LANDUSE EFFICIENCY

1.To use new Agriculture technology.

2. To increase the source of irrigation and develop new irrigation mode.

3.To alternate the fallow land to Agriculture land.

4.To provide the well hybrid seeds for the time of flowing.

5. To easily provide the short, medium and long time loan for agriculture development.

6.To develop the crop insurance.

7.To develop the transport network.

8.To arrange the agriculture conference and increase the agriculture research.

9.To develop the agriculture education in rural area.

CONCLUSION

1. The landuse efficiency of Solapur district is largely varying from taluka wise.

2. The high agriculture efficiency is observed in only two tahsils i.e. Malshiras and North Solapur tahsil of solapur district.

3. The low agriculture efficiency is observed in only Mohol tahsil and expecting whole district the medium agriculture efficiency is observed.

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