REVIEW OF RESEARCH
ISSN: 2249-894X
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631(UIF)
VOLUME - 9 | ISSUE - 10 | JULY - 2020

STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL LAND USE EFFICIENCY OF SANGLI DISTRICT-A GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT :

Land is our great heritage-a neglected, exploited and robbed heritage. The appalling part of the story is that inheritress are themselves plunders and yet the land continues to supply the lifeblood of our civilization and national existence (Ali S.M.1949),Land use efficiency may be defined as the extent to which the net sown area is cropped or-sown.

Keywords : *great heritage , robbed heritage , national existence.*

INTRODUCTION:

The gross cropped area as the percentage of net sown area gives the measure of land use efficiency, which in other words, is the intensity of cropping and referred to the number of crops grown on the same area in any one agricultural year (Singh Jasbir,1975) The efficiency, which in a region is determined by the interaction of physical, socio-economic and technological factors, Several attempts have been made for computing agricultural efficiency, The agricultural efficiency was first measured by Kendall (1968) on the basis of ranking coefficient . The same technique was used by several geographers like L.D.Stamp (1960) and Shafi (1960).

STUDY AREA:

The Sangli district is one of the district of Maharashtra states. It is located in the western part of Maharashtra. Sangli district.it is situated between 16^0 45'north to 17^0 33'north latitudes and 73^0 42' east to 75^0 40' east longitude. It is bounded by Satara and Solapur district in the north, Bijapur district in the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum district in the south and the Ratnagiri district to the west.

The east-west length of Sangli district is about 205 km and south- north width of the district is about 96 km. The area of the district is 8572.00 square kilometers and it is 21st highest geographical area in Maharashtra state. It is at a height of 553 meter from normal Sea level.

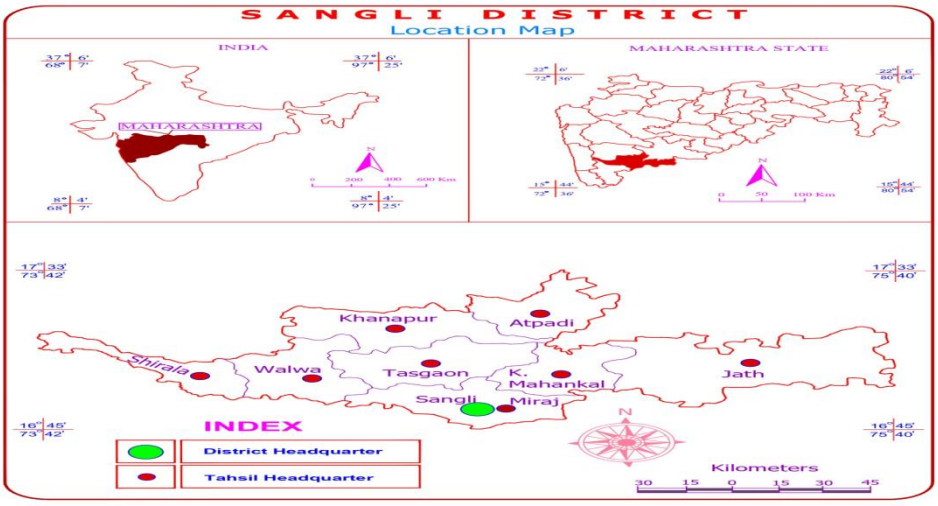

Fig. 1.1 Location of Sangli District

OBJECTIVES:

1) The main objective of the present study is to analyse agricultural land use efficiency in the Sangli District.

DATA COLLECTION & METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on secondary data source. To fulfill the objective data regarding net sown area, Gross cropped area is collected from socio-economic abstract of Sangli District. Agricultural epitomes published by state Government for the period of 1990-95 to 2010-15.

After data collection, the data is processed. To avoid fluctuation & to get reliable result the five years average is taken into consideration. Tahsil is taken as the basic unit of investigation. To determine agricultural land use efficiency Jasbir Sing's Index of land use efficiency is obtained by using the following formula.

$$\textit{Index of Land use efficiency} = \frac{\textit{Gross Cropped Area}}{\textit{Net Sown Area}} \times 100$$

On the basic of Jasbirsingh's Index value, the result and conclusions are drawn. Higher the index value the higher the land use efficiency. To analyse agricultural efficiency the tahsils of Sangli District.

Table No. 1.1: Landuse Efficiency in Sangli District (1990-95 to 2010-15)

(Area in '000'hectares)

Tahsil	1990-1995			2010-2015			Volume. of Change in Land use Efficiency in %
	Gross Cropped Area	Net Sown Area	Index of Land use Efficiency	Gross Cropped Area	Net Sown Area	Index of Land use Efficiency	
Shirala	247006	213522	115.68	271735	195320	139.12	23.44
Walwa	369738	301190	122.67	378020	289510	130.57	7.81
Khanapur	482654	441038	109.43	579920	436710	132.79	23.36
Atpadi	270222	228761	118.12	404495	306370	123.02	13.91
Tasgaon	474258	424419	111.74	512865	398930	128.56	16.82
Miraj	456278	368313	123.88	472900	363685	130.03	6.15
K. Mahankal	253531	193879	130.77	345400	257110	134.34	3.57
Jat	807689	729764	110.68	1062965	940900	112.97	2.29
Sangli District	3361376	2910886	115.47	4028300	3188535	126.34	10.87

Source: Compiled by researcher.

During the survey period from 1990 to 1995, it was observed that land use efficiency was above 120 was noticed in Walwa (122.67), Miraj (123.88) and Kavathe Mahankal (130.77) tahsils, whereas land use efficiency was 115 to 120 in Shirala (115.68), Atpadi (118.12), Tasgaon (111.74) and Jat (110.68) tahsils. In the Khanapur tahsils of the study region, below 115 land use efficiency was found. In the period of 2010-2015, above 135 land use efficiency was noted in Shirala (139.12) tahsils found to be between 130 to 135 in Walwa (130.57), Khanapur (132.79), Kavathe Mahankal (134.34), and Miraj (130.03) tahsils. The land use efficiency was found to be below 130 in Tasgaon (128.56), Atpadi (123.03) and Jat (112.97) tahsil.

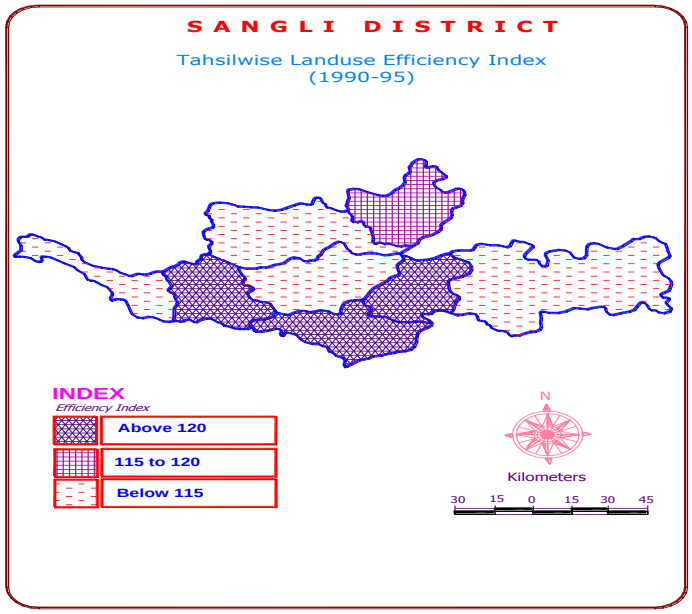

Fig 1.2: Tahsilwise Landuse Efficiency Index

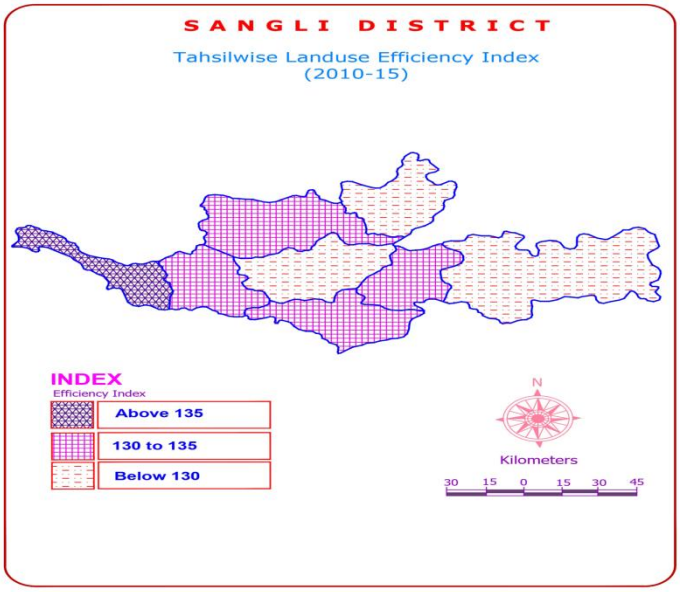

Fig 1.3 Tahsilwise Landuse Efficiency Index

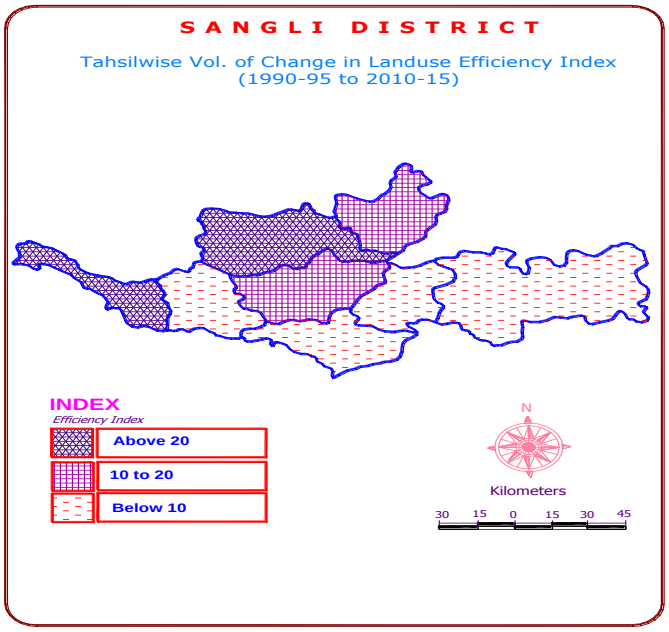

Fig 1.4 Tahsilwise Landuse Efficiency Index

Land use efficiency of the entire district was determined to be 115.47 in the 1990-1995 and 126.34 in the 2010-2015. A precise depiction of the movements of the index of land use efficiency in the Sangli district is presented in Fig. 1.4.

CONCLUSIONS:

The study reveals that there is great influence of Geographical factors on agricultural land use efficiency in Sangli District. Depending on the strength of cropping and its spatio-temporal variation, the strength of irrigation, rainfall distribution, soil fertility and Physiography are influenced.

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