



CROP DIVERSIFICATION OF SANGLI DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT :

The Concept of Crop Diversification is a scientific device to study the existing relationship of crops in association with each other, The pattern of Crop Diversification gives spatial predominance of specific Crop Diversification, resulting in the emergence of crop areas, However, it is evident that the higher number of Crops in Diversification .The Crops are Diversification in the field due to the erratic nature of rainfall and insufficient irrigation. The study of forms an integral Crop Diversification part of agricultural geography.



KEY WORDS : *Crop Diversification, cultivation, farmer, infrastructure.*

INTRODUCTION

Crop are generally grown in Diversification. The study of *Crop Diversification* of any region has gained importance in the geographical study .An important aspect of agricultural geography as it provides a good basis for agricultural regionalization is the study of *Crop Diversification*. The crops are generally grown in Diversification and it is really that a particular crop occupies a position of total isolation other crops in a given area unit at a given point of time. The distribution maps of individual crops are interesting and useful for planners but it is even more important to view the integrated assemblage of the various crops grown in an arial unit. For a comprehensive and clear understanding of the agricultural mosaic of an agro climatic region and for the planning and development of its agriculture, a systematic study of *Crop Diversifications* is of great significance. The study of *Crop Diversification* thus forms and integral part of agricultural geography and such study is significantly helpful for district agricultural planning.

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 16⁰ 45' north to 17⁰ 33' north latitudes and 73⁰ 42' east to 75⁰ 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.

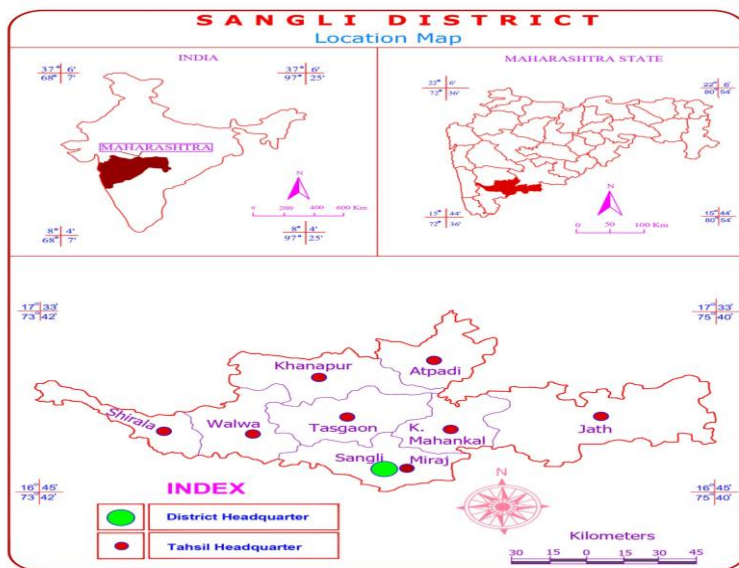


Fig. 1.1 Location of Sangli District

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. According to 2011 census there are 724 villages in Sangli District .There are 705 Grampanchayat and 10 Panchayat Samiti in the District.

OBJECTIVES:

The Present Study has been undertaken with following Specific Objectives:

- 1) To study Crop Diversification in the study area.
- 2) To find out the transformation in Crop Diversification the Sangli District for the year 1990 -95 to 2010-15.

Data Base and Research Methodology:

The present research is based on secondary data collected from Directorate of economics and District statistical information state Economic Review in Sangli District. The Data has been collected from 1990-95 to 2010- 15.

CROP DIVERSIFICATION:

The concept of crop diversification is different from the idea of crop specialization. Crop diversification means that different crops compete for land that can be used for agriculture. Agriculture has many different ways of doing things like growing crops, raising animals, and running farms. This helps us have a lot of different types of farming that are almost equal in size. These are activities that compete for space.

The stronger the competition, the greater and lesser the diversification and the greater the tendency for specialization or monoculture, concentrating on one or two types of crops. Although the pattern of crop diversification is influenced by physical factors socio-economic, technical organization and the physical environment is stronger. Crop diversification research is necessary to evaluate crop structure by region and the ability to rotate crops to maintain soil fertility, which affects productivity. The level of crop diversification depends on the socio-economic, geoclimatic and technological development of the region. The higher degree of technological advancement in the agricultural sector, the lower concentration tends to be. Furthermore, wealthy farmers tend to focus on agricultural

activities, whereas poor and subsistence farmers are often more interested in diversified agricultural production.

There is a relationship between crop combination and crop diversification: the greater the number of combined plants, the higher the degree of diversification. To study spatial patterns of crop diversification, formula of Jasbir Singh's (1976), is used as follows:

$$\text{Index of Crop Diversification} = \frac{\% \text{ of cultivated area under 'n' crop}}{\text{Numbers of 'n' crops}}$$

Where 'n' crops are those, which individually occupy 5% of more of the total cropped area in the tahsil.

The association between the virtual power and the number of crops can be generalized using a diversification index. The regional dominance of certain crops within a region exhibits an association with other crops, suggesting a important influence on the degree of crop diversification and occupation.

We looked at how many different types of crops were grown in 1990-95 and 2010-15. We found that there were three types of diversification in Table No.1.1 and Figure 1.2.

- i) High diversification (Under 9%)
- ii) Moderate diversification (9% - 11%)
- iii) Low diversification (Above 11%)

Table No1.1: Changes in Crop Diversification in Sangli District (1990-95 to 2010-15)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	1990-1995			2010-2015		
		Sum of % of A.U.X'	No. of crops	C.D. Index Value	Sum of % of A.U.X'	No. of crops	C.D. Index Value
1	Shirala	85.31	9	9.47	77.33	9	8.59
2	Walwa	78.61	7	11.23	74.73	7	10.67
3	Khanapur	73.55	8	9.19	71.47	8	8.93
4	Atpadi	73.96	6	12.32	75.42	6	12.57
5	Tasgaon	81.27	8	10.15	62.19	8	7.82
6	Miraj	64.85	8	8.1	62.61	8	7.82
7	K.M	86.42	9	9.6	87.6	9	9.73
8	Jat	88.14	6	14.69	74.91	6	12.48
	Sangli District	90.33	10	9.03	76.29	10	7.62

Source: Compiled by Researcher.

Table no. 1.1, it can be seen that crop diversification is high in Miraj tahsils, where it is moderate diversification in Shrialala, Khanapur, Tasgaon and Kavathe Mahankal tahsils. In contrast, low levels of crop diversification were observed in Walwa, Atpadi and Jat tahsils during 1990-1995. During 2010-2015, there was a significant increase in crop diversification in the tahsils of Shrialala, Khanapur, Tasgaon and Miraj, while moderate diversification was observed in the tahsils of Walwa and Kavathe Mahankal tahsils.

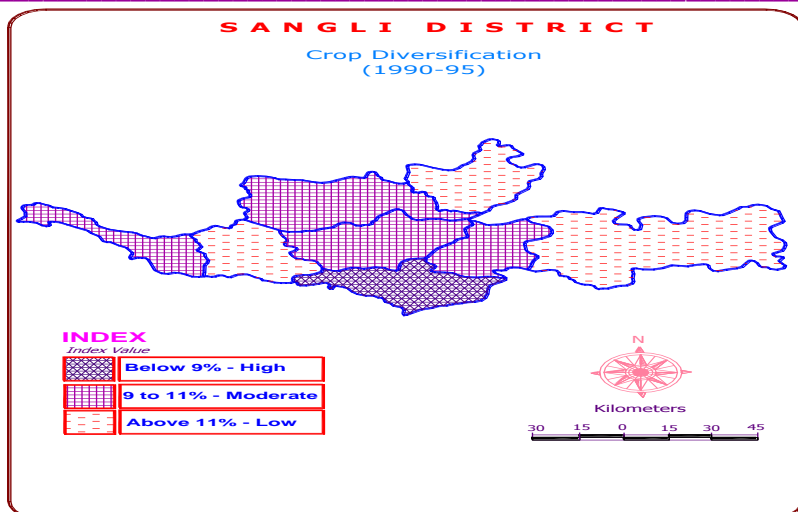


Fig. 1.2 Crop Diversification (1990-1995)

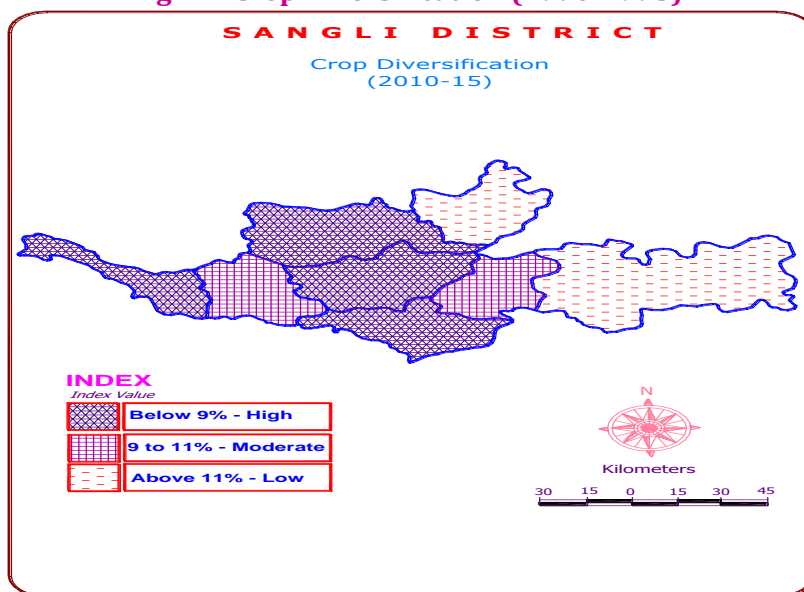


Fig. 1.3 Crop Diversification (2010-2015)

Changes in diversification can be obtained from comparing figures 1.2 and 1.3 by comparing them. During the survey period, moderate to high changes were observed in the tahsils of Shriala, Khanapur and Tasgaon.

CONCLUSION:

Crop diversification is high in Miraj tahsils, where it is moderate diversification in Shriala, Khanapur, Tasgaon and Kavathe Mahankal tahsils. In contrast, low levels of crop diversification were recorded in Walwa, Atpadi and Jat tahsils during 1990-1995. During 2010-2015, there was a significant increase in crop diversification in the tahsils of Shriala, Khanapur, Tasgaon and Miraj, while moderate diversification was found in the tahsils of Walwa and Kavathe Mahankal tahsils. Moderate to high changes were observed in the tahsils of Shriala, Khanapur and Tasgaon.

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