

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CROP PATTERN IN PURANDHAR TAHASIL OF PUNE DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA.

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ABSTRACT-

The present study is analysis of the agricultural development and cropping pattern at micro level in Purandhar tahasil . This study is based on secondary data collected from revenue department both kharip and ruby crops. Agricultural production is influence by physical, social, economic, technological and organizational factors. The crop data has been completed with the help of Weavers method 1954 techniques of crop combination. physiography, rainfall ,soil, temperature, and drainage influences on agricultural land use pattern in this tahsil. Such type of study represents real situation of cropping pattern in purandhar tahsil and helps to planners and agricultural, scientist for agricultural planning and development at village level.

INTRODUCTION-

Agricultural land use is the basic natural resources. In the agricultural sector land is important but the yield of agricultural crops mainly depend upon fertility of land for raising different crops cropping pattern is the central elements of agricultural development.

The cropping pattern is however crops are generally grown in combination in any region and these crops have its relative position in terms of crop combination. The distributional patterns of crops in any region is an outcome of predominance of certain crop or combination of crops . this is in term of emergence of typical crop combination. The statistical techniques for the study of agricultural landuse and cropping pattern in the various methods have used.

STUDY AREA-

This study region located from 18°24' to 18°40' north latitude and 74°2' to 74°23' east longitude. The northern side of the Taluka covered by Haveli and western side of Bhor eastern side of Daund and Baramati . Purandhar Taluka included 108 villages and total geographical area is 1103 sq.k.m . Total population is 236000[2011 census] . This study area rainfall varies between 100 to 600 m.m . In 2010-11 year rainfall 600 m.m . The southern part of Taluka are totally drought prawn area. Northern side is average rainfall.

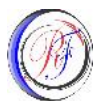
OBJECTIVES-

To identifying the crop Pattern and diversification regions affecting by the agricultural planning and development in Purandhar tahsil in Pune district.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY-

The study is based on secondary data and field observation. circlewise crop data is obtained from village officers [talathi] records and panchayat samities records in Purandhar tahasil . Landused data collected from socio -economic abstract . Pune district, strategic, research and extension plan of Pune district. And District census handbook in Pune district referred to collect related information .

Simple statistical method has used. A matrix of village wise hector different crop will be converted in to the matrix showing village wise and crop wise requirement of



water. Using trial and error method a suitable cropping pattern may be evolved using the computer techniques. This model also will be found suitable for evolving cost effective and water saving cropping pattern .

Cropping pattern-

The maximum area of purandhar tahsil is categorized as scarcity zone and agriculture is dependant mainly on monsoon . The area under rabbi crops is 46 % while that under kharip crops is 30% and 7% area under sugarcane and fruits 7% and vegetables 10% .

The cropping pattern in purandhar tahsil presented in following table -

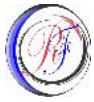
Table- 1 -- Distribution of area under differ crops -

Sr. no.	Crops	Distribution of area under differ crops[in percentage]
1.	Jawar	35 %
2.	Rice	5 %
3.	Bajara	20 %
4.	Tur	0.7 %
5.	Moong	0.5 %
6.	Cereals	7 %
7.	Groundnuts	6 %
8.	Sugarcane	2 %
9.	Sunflower	2 %
10.	Fruits	7 %
11.	Vegetables	8 %
12.	Soya beans	0.2 %
13.	Wheat	8 %
14.	Pulses	0.4 %

There are three cropping season in Purandhar Tahsil. Kharip season being in June or July and ends in September or October where as rabbi season starts from September or October and ends in February or March. Jawar, Bajara, Wheat, Rice, Tur, Moong, Udid, Groundnut and Soyabeans are main crops in study region while Jowar, Wheat, Grams, Maize, Sunflower are rabbi crops. Purandhar is also a miner producer of fruits and vegetables. Various fruits produced in the Purandhar Tahasils. Custard apple and Fig are main fruits and chiku, Mango is grown on a large scale in Purandhar Tahsil.

The cropping system is an important component of agricultural development. Crop rotation is the process of growing different crops in success in a specific period of time, with the objective of getting maximum profit in minimum investment. The cropping pattern change occurs due to variation in amount of rainfall, availability of irrigation, pesticides, cost of production, commodity prices, disease and pest management, sustainability, verity of seeds, technical knowledge, labour coordination etc.

Purandhar tahsil have 15-20 % of irrigated land. Jawar is common crop grown in the whole tahsil in rabbi season. Bajara is second largest ariel extent crop I purandhar tahsil. Rice can be grown practically even on a steep hill or mountain . kharif crops was mostly dominated by foodgrains. Among oilseeds the main crop cultivated was groundnut and other oilseeds such as sunflower . Rabbi crops also dominated by foodgrains is under cereals. Jowar is 50 % of area under rabbi cereals and 19 % of area is under wheat crop. Rabbi



oilseeds are negligible. The main pulse crop is gram which constitutes 10 % of area rabbi crops. In summer crops are negligible but some area cereals crop is Bajara and oilseeds crop is groundnut in summer.

Animal husbandry is closely with agriculture plays an important role in economy and also in the socio-economic development of rural households.

CONCLUSION-

In study regions identified two crop combination. Jowar is common crop in the whole tahsil. Bajara is second largest crop. Surarcane only 2% crop because of depend upon irrigation facility. It is concluding that the provision of water supply would change the seenario of the cropping pattern. This is very important that irrigation facilities increases the net sown area as well as productivity of the crops, especially cash crops. Traditional crops are replacing by sugarcane, fruits and vegetables and fodder crops which gets more income for the farmers to overcome their poverty. Three crop combination indicate mostly cereals, oilseeds crops and less vegetables crops and fruit crops. Irrigation increases production two to three season or cropping pattern and their livelihood.

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