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Research Paper

RECENT TRENDS IN AGRICULTURE CROP PATTERN IN SAKRI TAHSIL (M.S. INDIA) - A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made towards the study of traditional cropping pattern on Sakri Tahsil of district Dhule, Maharashtra (India). Efforts have been made to study kharif and Rabbi Crops cultivated in Sakri Tahsil area. This will help to study economic transformation on rural and tribal region of India. Study focuses on Kharif and Rabbi Crops cultivated during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. It is seen that variety of crops were taken in these two years. During kharif season, variety of crops were cultivated on more than one lac hectares agricultural land while in Rabbi season, about thirty thousand hectares irrigated land comes under crop cultivation. This study also focuses on there is need to increase the cultivation of fruit, horticulture crops and to increase the irrigated area for rabbi crops so as to develop the better economic status of the farmers in rural and tribal India.”

KEY WORDS: Traditional crops, Kharif crops, Irrigation system, Rabbi Crops in Sakri Tehsil, Maharashtra (India).

INTRODUCTION

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture plays vital role in Indian economy. India has plenty of water. The subcontinent receives most of its water during monsoon month (almost 75%). Rest of the months which necessitates the use of ground water or stored water during the dry spells. The uneven distribution of rains in different region of country. Part of Rajasthan receives very little rains while there are places like Cherapunji which had reputation of being the wettest place in the world. India receives about 4000 cubic kms. of fresh water from precipitation every year. About 700 cubic kms of water thus evaporate immediately and lost to the atmosphere. About 2150 cubic kms go to the soil where as about 1650 cubic kms are retained as soil moisture while 500 cubic kms permeate through the soil surface to underground water deposits. Only 1150 cubic kms of fresh water received annually are retained on land surface [1]. Due to these variations in rain and soil,

the use of agricultural land and productivity becomes important aspect of agricultural economy. Agricultural productivity in dry farming areas is as low as one tenth of that irrigated area [2]. Therefore important agricultural facility is useful programme to improved productivity and thereby achieving rural development. This may be achieved by technological intervention and by adopting strategic cropping pattern.

Average surface water availability in Maharashtra is 163325 cubic meter from rainfall. Because of interstate limitation 126387 cubic meters has been used. Water for irrigation by deducting non irrigated area is found in Maharashtra State Water irrigation Commission Report [3]. Water in Sakri Tehsil of Maharashtra is available in wells, minor projects, and canals. KT weirs, Lake, village pond, Percolated pond etc. There are four major projects Panzara, Kan, Burai, and Jamkhedi rivers in Sakri Tahsil. According to the rules of irrigation department the projects which has



more than 250 hector irrigation capacity 11.51m.cum water is available. In between 101 to 250 hector projects there are small scale canals and KT weirs and 12.82 cubic meter water is available and 2394 hector land is under irrigation [4]. Though the wells and bore-wells near about 41119 hector land is under irrigation. Total number of village ponds, small KT weirs etc. are totally 989 and their water availability capacity is 8350863 TCM and total water availability capacity of minor projects and KT weirs is 14.16 m.cum and due to under water level is increased. Water plays very important in agriculture; therefore it is very crucial factorto decide the crop pattern for farmers[5].

Study area:The Sakri Tehsil is geographically largest Tehsil in Dhule district. The Sakri Tehsil is

towards west side of Dhule. It has occupied over an area 2416.11 sq.km. It is extended from 20°50' N to 21°15' N latitudes and from 73°56' E to 74°30' E longitudes .The study area is bordered by the Tehsils, Dhule to the east, Satana and Malegoanto the south, Navapur to west, Shindkheda and Nandurbar to north side. As per the 2001 Census, the population of Sakri Tahsil is 363092. In the entire population male population is 184350 and female population is 178742. The ratio females is 970 per thousand males. The density of population is 150 persons per sq. km. There are ranges of Sahyadri towards west. There are Pisol and Dermal forts and Mangitungi is a famous Temple of Jain Community. The basin of Panzara and Kan is called as "Panzara Kan Basin". The north area of Burai River is called "Malmatha". The location map of Sakri Tehsil is given in Fig.1.

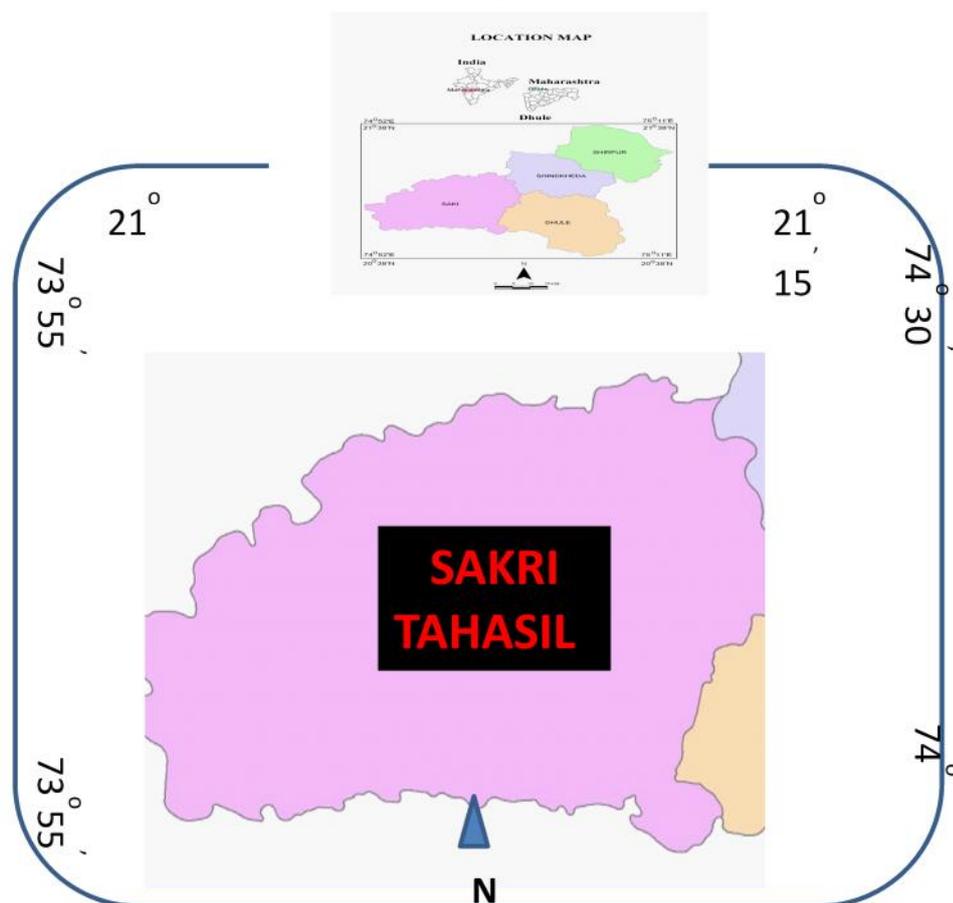


Fig.1. Location Map of Sakri Tehsil

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To study the traditional crop pattern in Sakri Tehsil.
- 2) To study the kharif and rabbi crop season in Sakri Tehsil.

METHODOLOGY

Information and data for this paper have been collected from the various secondary sources like research articles, magazines, Journals, websites, irrigation departments of Maharashtra, agriculture department at district and Tehsil level etc. In this paper

all Kharif and rabbi cropping pattern for last two has been studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Sakri Tehsil is geographically largest Tehsil in Dhule district. The Sakri Tehsil is towards west side of Dhule. It has occupied over an area 2416.11 sq.km. It is extended from 20°50' N to 21°15' N latitudes and from 73°56' E to 74°30' E longitudes. Eastern part of Sakri tahsil comes under drought prone area.

The net sown area in the year 2015-16 for Kharif season was 104382 ha. and for Rabbi were 30299 ha. And in the year 2016-17 for Kharif season were 103288 ha. And for Rabbi were 29098 ha. respectively. The main ce crops have been Rice, Bajara, Jawar, Wheat, Maize, Onion, Cotton etc. are the important crops in the Sakri Tehsil.

I) Kharif Crops:

Rice : Rice crop is cultivated only in western part of SakriTahsil and ShirpurTahsil. The average annual rainfall in this area is 650 to 750mm, which is higher and suitable for rice crop. The area under cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 4775 ha. and in the year 2016-17 is 6943ha. There are various varieties rice like Chimansal, Indrayani, Sukvel, Khushbu etc. are cultivated. Rice crop is mostly cultivated in tribal area of Sakri Tahsil and which gives good economical earning to these farmers.

Jowar : Jawar is also important food grain crop in the Sakri Tahsil. It is cultivated in kharif and rabbi crop season. The jowar cultivation is basically related to firstly low rainfall and secondly soil in the district. It is traditionally cultivated as a rain feed crop in the both seasons. Lowest area under jower cultivation is in Sakri tehsil. The area under cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 914 ha. and in the year 2016-17 was 260ha.

Bajara : It is generally taken in kharif season and hence it must have replaced hybrid that was grown in the same season. It is usually grown on the light to medium soil. It requires dry climate and less rainfall bajara

is grown everywhere in the Sakri Tehsil. The area under cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 38740 ha. and in the year 2016-17 was 37520 ha.

Nachni : Nachni is important kharif crop in only Sakri tehsil. The area under cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 2282 ha. and in the year 2016-17 was 1793 ha. The Nachani is grown on the light soil and heavy rainfall area. In high rainfall area, this crop is cultivation. Only in western part of Sakri tehsil Nachani crop is cultivated, which is due to the high rainfall in hilly area of Sayadri.

Maize:

The area under Maize cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 22669 ha. (Kharif) and 643 ha. (Rabbi). Also in the year 2016-17 is 26560 ha. (Kharif) and 883 ha. (Rabbi). Maize is important crop which is mostly used as a fodder in the Sakri Tehsils. Maize crop gives a higher production and income of the farmer in Sakri Tehsils. The crop requires water in large amount. It needs irrigation facility. In Sakri tehsil Latipada, Jamkheli, Malangaon and Kabryakhadak irrigation medium water tank are available.

Tur, Grams, Sisanume, Groundnut : The area under Turcultivation in the year 2015-16 was 1769 ha. (Kharif). Also in the year 2016-17 is 1424 ha. (Kharif). The area under Greengramcultivation in the year 2015-16 was 1349 ha. (Kharif). Also in the year 2016-17 is 1250 ha. (Kharif). The area under Blackgramcultivation in the year 2015-16 was 1991 ha. (Kharif). Also in the year 2016-17 is 1465 ha. (Kharif). The area under Sisanumecultivation in the year 2015-16 was 114 ha. (Kharif). The area under Groundnut cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 4155 ha. (Kharif). Also in the year 2016-17 is 6790ha. (Kharif). These are also important crops in the Sakri Tahsil which plays important role n economy of farmers in Sakri Tahsil

TABLE:1

Tahsil	Sr.No.	Crops	2015-16		2016-17	
			Kharif (area in hectors)	Rabbi (area in hectors)	Kharif (area in hectors)	Rabbi (area in hectors)
Sakri	1	Rice	4775	---	6943	---
	2	Jowar	914	02	260	---
	3	Bajara	38740	---	37520	---
	4	Nachni	2282	---	1793	---
	5	Maize	25669	643	26560	883
	6	Tur	1769	---	1424	---
	7	Greengram	1349	---	1250	---
	8	Blackgram	1991	---	1465	---
	9	Groundnut	4155	---	6790	---
	10	Sisanume	114	---	---	---
	11	Soyabin	9196	---	7700	---
	12	Cotton	9646	---	7770	---
	13	Other pulses	2196	924	1685	720
	14	Sugarcane	1085	---	1513	861
	15	Wheat	---	8073	---	10983
	16	Harbhara	---	7090	---	6314
	17	Onion	---	12647	---	7455
	18	Vegetables	501	920	615	1882
	Total		104382	30299	103288	29098

Table No.1. Shows recent trends in cropping pattern in Sakri Tahasil for years 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Source: Agriculture Department, Sakri)

II) Rabbi Crops:-

Wheat : Wheat is the important food grain in the Sakri Tahsil. This crop is grown in the medium and black soil. It is cultivated in dry and cool month of rabbi season. The crop is taken as an irrigated crop. Cultivation area increased the mainly because of increase in area under irrigation basically in Panzara, Kan basins. The area under Tur cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 8073 ha. (Rabbi). Also in the year 2016-17 is 10983 ha. (Rabbi).

Harbhara : It is the one of the traditional crop in the Sakri Tahsil. This crop is grown in the medium and black soil. It is cultivated in dry and cool month of rabbi season. The area under Tur cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 7090 ha. (Rabbi). Also in the year 2016-17 is 6314 ha. (Rabbi).

Onion : It is the most cultivated crop in the Sakri Tahsil. As markets are available in Nasik district and Gujrat state many of the farmers cultivates onion for better earning. The crop is taken as an irrigated crop. The area under Tur cultivation in the year 2015-16 was 12647 ha. (Rabbi). Also in the year 2016-17 is 7455 ha. (Rabbi).

Other than above crops, the crops like **Soya bin, Cotton, Sugarcane, Vegetables** and different pulses are cultivated in Sakri Tahasil. Cultivation area of these crops is as shown in Table No.1.

In this way, the farmers cultivate wide variety of crops in the Sakri Tahsil region.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In Sakri Tahasil area farmers mostly cultivated the traditional crops.
2. Farmers are now adopting to cultivate newly developed hybrid seeds generally for rice and cotton.
3. Where there is less rainfall, irrigation system based on new technology is to be used.
4. Cultivation of Maize is increased in 2016-17 in comparison with year 2015-16.
5. Due to good rainfall in year 2016-17, the cultivation of Wheat, Harbhara and Onion was increased.

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