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Study of Agricultural Land Use Efficiency of Sangli District A Geographical Review

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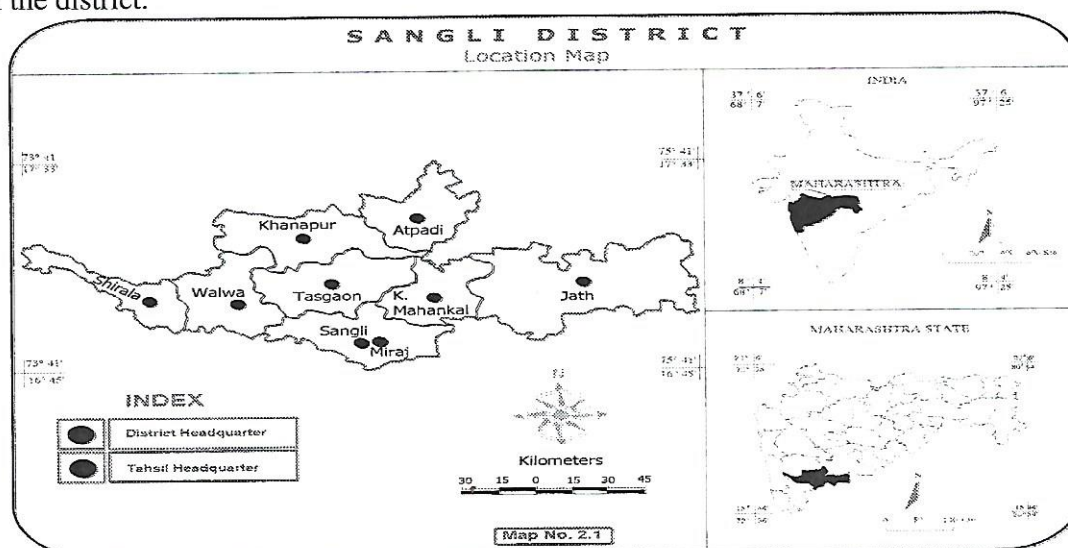
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Introduction:

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. 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 lies between the 16°45' N to 17°33' N latitude and 73°42' E to 75°40' E longitudes. And it covers 8572 Sq.km. area. Sangli city is the district headquarters. It is bounded by Satara & Solapur districts, to the north, Bijapur District (Karnataka) to the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum (Karnataka) districts to South and Ratnagiri district to the west. Sangli district is situated in the river basins of the Warna and Krishna rivers. Other small rivers, such as the Warna and the Panchganga flow into the River Krishna. The average annual rainfall of the district is 620.20 mm. in year 2015. The district headquarter is Sangli, 728 villages and 7 towns are in the district.





Objectives:

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.

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

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

Table No. 1: Landuse Efficiency in Sangli District (1990-95 to 2010-15)

(Area in Hectare)

Name of the Tahsil	1990-95			2010-15			Vol. of Change in Land use Efficiency
	Gross Cropped area	Net Sown area	Index of Land Efficiency	Gross Cropped area	Net Sown area	Index of Land Efficiency	
Shirala	247006	215036	114.86	271735	165320	139.12	24.26
Walva	369738	301390	122.67	378020	289510	130.57	7.90
Khanapur	482654	441038	109.43	579920	436710	132.79	23.36
Atpadi	270222	228761	118.12	404495	306370	132.02	13.9
Tasgaon	474258	424490	111.74	512865	398930	128.56	16.82
Miraj	456278	368313	123.88	459165	363685	126.25	2.37
K.Mahankal	253531	193879	130.76	345400	257110	134.33	3.57
Jat	817689	729764	112.04	1062965	940900	112.97	0.93
Total	3361376	2930886	114.68	4014565	3188535	125.90	11.22

Source: Computed by the researcher on the basis of Socio-Economic Review and Statistical Abstract of Sangli District 1994-95 to 2014-15.

Agricultural Land Use Efficiency (1990-95):-

The Tahsil which has above mean land use efficiency is included in this category

1. The very high agricultural land use efficiency is found in K.Mahankal, Miraj and Walva tahsil in1990-96 due to Development of irrigation facilities, Transport and fertilizer material, rainfall facilities
2. The medium agricultural land use efficiency is observed in Shirala and Atpadi tahsil.



3. The Tahsil which have below agricultural Landuse efficiency is registered Tasgaon, Khanapur and Jat Tahsil due to most of the cultivated land is devoted to yearly crop i.e Sugarcane

Agricultural Land Use Efficiency (2010-15) :-

1. The very high agricultural land use efficiency is found only in Shirala tahsil in 2010-15 due to high rainfall, Development of irrigation facilities and fertilizer material, rainfall facilities.
2. The medium agricultural land use efficiency is observed in K.Mahankal,Khanapur ,Atpadi and Walva tahsil.
3. The Tahsil which have below agricultural Landuse efficiency is registered Tasgaon, Miraj and Jat Tahsil Drought prone area high rainfall floods and low in agricultural facilities. Due to most of the cultivated land is devoted to yearly crop i.e. Sugarcane and Fruits.

Changes in Agricultural Land Use Efficiency:-

During the period of investigation District as a whole has 11.22% positive change in land efficiency. Indices of landuse efficiency were increased in every tahsil due to increase in surface irrigation. Land use efficiency of total district was found 114.68in 1990-95 and it was found 125.90 in 2010-15.A clear view of the movements of index of land use efficiency in Sangli district.

Conclusions:

The study reveals that there is great influence of Geographical factors on agricultural land use efficiency in Sangli District. The degree of intensity of cropping and its spatio-temporal variation is influenced by the intensity of irrigation, rainfall distribution, soil fertility, physiographic etc.

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