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“USING GIS TECHNIQUES SUGARCANE CROPPING PATTERN CASE STUDY OF SHIRUR TAHSIL, PUNE DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE”

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ABSTRACT

The proportion of population involved in agriculture ranges from about three percent in United States, five percent in UK, four percent in Australia, six percent in France, twelve percent in Japan and eighteen percent in Russia to about 80 percent in Asia and Africa. Agricultural land use means the extent of the gross cropped area under various crops during the agricultural year. Agricultural land use pattern in any region depends on physical, climatic and socio-economic conditions.

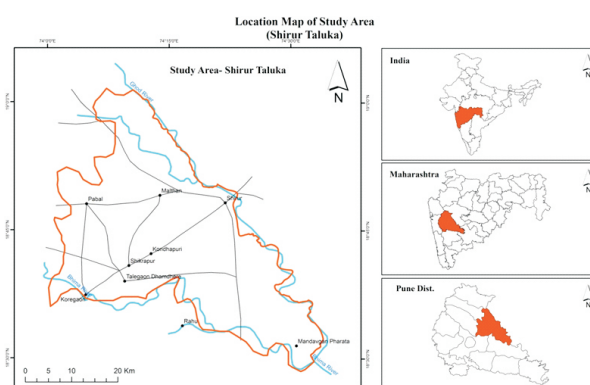
The farmers' decision are generally associated with their socio-economic conditions, purchasing power and price fluctuations in markets both in local and regional. The present chapter focuses on spatial distribution of agricultural crops in the Shirur tehsil 2001. The collected data was then converted into percentage to net sown area. Later on, these crops percentages were arranged into different groups and finally spatial distribution was studied for nine crops in the study area. Moreover,

personal visits to these villages have helped to get additional information about land use. Besides this, District Census Handbook, Socio-economic Abstract of Shirur tehsil and Agriculture Department Shirur were used to collect secondary data.

KEYWORDS- agriculture ranges , spatial distribution of agricultural crops, socio-economic Conditions.

INTRODUCTION :

The Shirur tahsil of Pune District is selected for the present research work. Shirur tahsil occupies eastern place in Pune district of Maharashtra State. It lies entirely in Ghodnadi and Bhima basin and extends between 18° 50" N to 19° 02" N latitude and 74° 01" E to 74° 57" E longitudes, The study area is covered in Survey of India Topographic Index Numbers 47J/1, 47J/2, 47J/5, 47J/6, 47J/10 and 47J/11 on 1: 50,000. This tahsil is confined by Ahmednagar District to east and north-east, Ambegaon tahsil to north-west and Haveli tahsil to South. Its total Geographical area occupied 1552 sq.km.



OBJECTIVE

1. To Study Sugarcane crop Concentration in Study area
2. To Study the Physical Back ground of the study area

METHODOLOGY

Crop Concentration Method (Jasbir Sing 1976):

Crop Concentration index is easy to calculate where in the location quotient values are to be transferred. The method used by Jasbir Sing (1976) is employed for present investigation and about 13 crops grown in the tehsil have been considered.

$$Ci = \frac{Pae}{Par} * 100$$

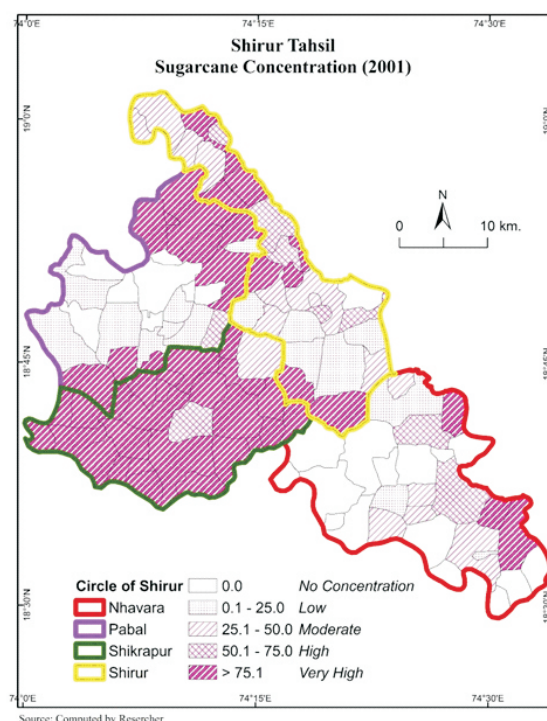
Where,

C - Crop Concentration

Ci - Crop Concentration index.

Pae - % of the Crop 'a' to the total harvested area in an enumeration unit.

Par - % of the Crop 'a' to the total harvested area in the entire Region, State or Country.



RESULT AND DISSECTION

Nhavara and Shirur circle also having high concentration of sugarcane even though there were less irrigation facility compare to the Shikrapur circle having fertile soil and other suitable condition responsible to more concentration of sugarcane. The topographic condition also impacting to the less concentration of rest of area. shows that 21 villages having no concentration of Sugarcane in study region. 18 villages having less concentration, 16 villages having medium concentration of sugarcane while 10 villages and 43 villages having high and very high concentration of sugarcane respectively. The villages like Nhavara, Kohakdewadi, Uralgaon, Arangaon, Nirvi, Chinchani, Dhumalwadi (N.V.), Alegaon Paga, Ranjangaon Sandas, Rakhewadi, Vadgaon Rasai, Sadalgaon, Tandali, Ganegaon Dumala, Bambhulsar Bk., Khaire Nagad, Khairewadi, Kanhur mesai, Midgulwadi, Shastabad, Lakhewadi etc show no concentration under the area sugarcane crop because of extreme topographic condition also nearness of MIDC and other major market that affecting to the cultivable mind of farmers to produce cash crops that giving more money like vegetables and fruits.

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