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GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT :

The overall growth of the Indian economy has depended much on the performance of agriculture. It is the single largest source of employment in India, even throught is contribution. Agriculture is backbone of many developing countries. Most of the population is engaged in primary activity in India. The state of development of a country can be assessed on the basic of development in agriculture. Agriculture production is influence by physical, socio-economic, technological and organization factors.

Keywords : Indian economy , contribution. Agriculture , socio-economic.

INTRODUCTION :

Endeavour is made to study wheat productivity in Solapur district of Maharashtra state for the year 2009-10. Wheat crops is dominant food crop in the study region and near about 60 percent

people used it. Farmers are growing numerous crops in the field rather than single crops. The distributional pattern of crops in any region is an outcomes of predominance of certain crops. Wheat is an important crop in the cropping pattern of the study region. Wheat crops is raised in only rabbi season in the study region. It is well adopted to the environment in this region.

OBJECTIVES :

In the present research paper following main objectives is taken in to consideration.

To study the spatial pattern of rice productivity index in the study region.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present research study is mainly based on the secondary sources of data. The data regarding agriculture has been derived from socio-economic review, district census hand book, crop seasons reports. All tahsilwise statistical information calculated with the help of suitable method and find out productivity index.

Productivity index calculated by Prof.Yenedy's formula

Formula :

$$\text{Productivity Index(PI)} = \frac{Y}{Yn} \div \frac{T}{Tn} \times 100$$

Where,

PI=Productivity Index

Y=Production of the selected crop in component arial unit.

Yn=Total production of the selected crop in the entire region

T=Area of the selected crop in component arial unit.

Tn=Total area of the selected crop in the entire region.

STUDY REGION

The district Solapur is one of the most important districts of the Maharashtra state both in terms of area and population. It is a part of Bhima basin. Solapur district is selected as a study region for the present investigation. It is lives between $17^0$10' north to $18^0$32' north latitude and $74^0$42' east to $76^0$15' east longitude and comprising by eleven tahsils. The total geographical area of the Solapur district is about 14895 square kilometers with a population 3855383 according to 2001 census. The region under study constitutes 4.88 percent area and 4.51 percent population of the Maharashtra state. Physiographically, the region is divide into three major divisions such as hilly region, the plateau region and low land plain region. The region derived by the river Bhima and its tributaries. The climate of Solapur district is monsoon climate. The district entirely lives in drought prown area. The annual temperature ranges between 10^0 cg to 44^0 cg. The annual average rainfall is 667.10 mm. Three types of soil of the district are confirmed to the hilly region shalow soil, to plateau region medium black soil and the river valley, deep black soil. The district possesses 2.14 percent forest land of the total geographical area.

AREA UNDER RICE CROP

In the year of 2009-10 total average area under wheat is 62781 hectors. The highest average area under rice crop has 21.27 percent (13355 hectors) in Malshiras tahsil and lowest average are under wheat crop is 3.28 lowest average area under wheat crop is 3.28 percentage (2061 hectors) in Magalvedha tahsil. Out of the total wheat average area of the study region. Remaining nine tahsils namely Panadharpur (18.81), Madha (9.33), Mohol (8.64), South Solapur (8.44), Barshi (7.07), Karmala (6.98), North Solapur (6.21), Akkalkot (5.38) and Sangola (4.54) tahsils found in 4.54 to 18.81 percentage average area under wheat crop.

PRODUCTION OF RICE CROP

In the year 2009-2010 total wheat production is 806819 quintal. In this period highest wheat production out of the district is 18.57 percent (149368 quintal) in Pandharpur tahsil and the lowest wheat production is 7.73 percent (27220 quintal) in Mangalvedha tahsil. Remaining nine tahsils namely Malshiras (17.69), Madha (9.72), Mohol (8.83), South Solapur (8.71), Akkalkot (7.98), Barshi (7.20), Karmala (7.11), North Solapur (6.33) and Sangola (4.50) tahsils are found in moderate wheat production.

Table No.1
Productivity Index

Tahsil	Area in Hect.	Area in Percentage	Production in quintal	Production percentage	Productivity Index
North Solapur	105	6.59	362	7.36	111.6
Barshi	426	26.75	1470	29.92	119.1
Akkalkot	355	22.29	805	16.38	73.4
S.Solapur	335	21.04	948	19.29	91.6
Mohol	49	3.07	132	2.68	87.2
Mangalwedha	24	1.50	281	5.71	380.6
Pandharpur	06	0.37	17	0.34	91.8
Sangola	03	0.18	10	0.20	111.1
Malshiras	120	7.53	331	6.73	89.3
Karmala	-	-	-	-	-
Madha	169	10.61	557	11.33	106.7
District	1592	100	4913	100	

Source : Socio-economic review of Solapur District 2009-10

Productivity Index

In the year 2009 to 2010 out of all tahsils the high productivity index is found in Mangalwedha tahsil 380.6 and the lowest productivity index is recorded in Akkalkot tahsil 73.4.

High Productivity Index (Above 150)

The above tahsilwise analysis of the productivity index high is observed any one Mangwedha (380.6) tahsil in this period.

Moderate Productivity Index (100 to 150)

The moderate productivity index is observed in four tahsils i.e. Barshi (119.1) tahsil North Solapur (111.6) Sangola (111.1) and Madha (106.7).

Low productivity Index

Low productivity index are observed in six tahsils i.e. Pandharpur (91.8), South Solapur (91.6), Malshiras (89.3), Mohol (87.02) and Akkalkot (73.4) tahsils and in Karmala tahsil productivity index is not available.

CONCLUSION

In the year of 2009-10 total average area under wheat is 62781 hectors. The highest average area under rice crop has 21.27 percent (13355 hectors) in Malshiras tahsil and lowest average are

under wheat crop is 3.28 lowest average area under wheat crop is 3.28 percentage (2061 hectors) in Magalvedha tahsil.

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