

## CHANGES IN DIVERSIFICATION OF CROP IN JALGAON DISTRICT

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The crop diversification has brought various changes in Jalgaon district since last 2/3 decades. The production of agriculture produce as a commodity has lead the farmers to adopt the diversification in the study region. The other reason to force for the crop diversification is the availability of appropriate arable land and necessary rainfall. The decreasing financial condition of the farmers specially the small holders forced to commit the suicides. Therefore the study of crop diversification has become necessary to point out of the solution to increase agricultural income by adopting crop diversification. This may also help us in agricultural land use planning, and water budget keeping this aim in mind the present study is undertaken to visualize the diversification and the changes in cropping pattern in Jalgaon district. To achieve the scientific conclusions for the measurement of crop diversification the well recognized Jasbir Singh's formula (1976) is used. It has also help to find out regional distribution of crop diversification

**Study Area-** The study are lies between 200 to 210 North latitude and 740 55' to 760 28' East longitude. The study area comprises 15 revenue Tahsils. This study is undertaken during the year 2000 to 2005.

**Objectives:-**The specific object of this study is to investigate a degree of crop diversification and the changes therein. The another object is to visualize the area of high, moderate, low and very low degree of diversification in the area. The task of this work is to exhibit very significant spatial pattern of crop diversification. This would be a guideline for agricultural crop planning

**Data base and Methodology** -To under take the scientific investigation prescribed Jasbir Singh's method for crop diversification is used. It suggests

the formula:-

Index of Crop =  $\frac{\text{Percentage of total cropped area under 'n' crop}}{\text{Number of 'n' crops}}$

Diversification =  $\frac{\text{Percentage of total cropped area under 'n' crop}}{\text{Number of 'n' crops}}$

Where 'n' denotes those crops which individually occupied at least 5 % or more of total cropped area in the Tahsil.

**Conclusion:-**It provides a methods for generalizing the relationship between relative strength and the number of crop grown. The regional dominance of some crop in an area do have some relationship with other crop. The larger the number and the closer the percentage at land occupancy of crop – diversification and vice versa. It is based on soil condition, rainfall characteristics, extent of irrigation facilities and site of arable land. The tahsils Bhadgaon, Yawal, Parola, Chalisgaon, have very high degree of crop diversification while Jamner, have very low degree of crop diversification. It indicates unfavorable agro climatic condition have restrict any development attempt in agriculture and diversification declines. This study may help in future planning and development of agriculture.

It is needed that, the farmers in the study region are no revert to the traditional cropping pattern of producing pulses, oil seeds, food grain vegetable and fruits etc. They do not want to take risk at this stage because of unpredictable pricing structure, marketing hazards etc. it is observed that, there is a need for a well outlined and an integrated policy for crop diversification to ensure minimum support price and regular marketing facility for feasible return, bonus, state incentives, subsidies and dispersal of food processing units for pulses oil seeds, vegetables and fruits.

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**Table :- “Crop Diversification in Jalgaon District”  
(2000 - 2005)**

Sr. No.	Tahsils	Index of crop Diversification
1	Jamner	25.32
2	Pachora	18.21
3	Muktainagar	20.73
4	Bhusawal	18.34
5	Bodwad	17.17
6	Chalisgaon	13.89
7	Amalner	14.38
8	Bhadgaon	11.20
9	Parola	11.47
10	Jalgaon	16.69
11	Erandol	17.58
12	Dharangaon	16.98
13	Raver	19.00
14	Yawal	12.74
15	Chopda	16.00
	district	18.32

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