

CROPPING INTENSITY IN LATUR DISTRICT (M.S.)

* Dr. K.B. Kankure, ** Dr. Nirmala S. Kore
 Dr. Haridas B. Rathod, *Dr. Sadanand H. Gone

Introduction—Cropping Intensity is defined as the extent to which the net area sown has been cropped or re-sown. The total cropped area or gross area sown as percentage to net area sown gives a measure to land use efficiency, which really means the intensity of cropping (Singh 1972) Intensity of cropping refers to the number of crops grown on the same area in a year. Therefore higher the intensity of cropping higher is the land use efficiency and vice versa (T.S. Chauhan – 1987).

Specific objectives of the study area

1. To study the Cropping Intensity in different tahsils in Latur district.
2. To identify the factors responsible for cropping Intensity in different tahsils in latur district.

Data and Methodology—The Study is restricted to tahsil level in Latur district for the period 1983-84, To 1987 – 88 & 1998-99 to 2002-03.

Data used for this study has been collected from both primary & secondary sources i.e. socio economic review and district statistical abstract of latur district. Zilla Parishad Office record, Latur etc. To calculate the cropping intensity following method is used.

$$\text{Cropping Intensity} = \frac{NJ}{NO} \times 100$$

Where - NJ = Total Cropped Area
 NO = Net Sown Area .

Study Area—Latur district is one of the most important district in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. Latur district lies between 18° 15' to 19° 15' North latitudes and 73° 25' to 77° 25' East longitudes. Latur district covered an area of 7391.90 Sq.Kms. It is located on Deccan Plateau region & in the south eastern part of Maharashtra state.

The district is situated on maharashtra karantata Boundary. Before 1982 Latur district was a part of Osmanabad district. On 15th August 1982 Latur Dis-

trict was separated from Osmanabad district with five tahsils, these are Latur, Nilanga, AUSA, Udgir & Ahmedpur. Now there are ten tahsils, but newly formed five tahsils Devni, Jalkot, Shirur Anantpal, Chakur & Renapur are not considered in the study due to non availability of basic year data Recently formed tahsils data is add in old tahsils for which new tahsils are separated.(See Table-1)

Note :- 1) G.C.A. – Gross Cropped area. 2) N.S.A. – Net sown Area 3) C.I. – Cropping Intensity

Results & Discussion—The effect of irrigation facilities and cultivators per 100 hect. of the cultivated area, the impact of the nature of soil, meager rainfall and size of holding were the most direct explanations of the variation in the area distribution of cropping intensity.

On the basis of the method mentioned here table – 1 recorded that the cropping intensity varied from 107.07 to 161.60 percent in 1983 – 84 to 1987 – 88 & from 110.60 to 129.21 percent in 1998-99 to 2002-03. The intensity of cropping of the study region was 122.42 percent in 1983-84 to 1987 – 88 & 116.57 Percent during the year 1998-99 to 2002-03. The much low intensity is alarming situation to planners, economist's and geographers. Considering the tahsil wise intensity of cropping from fig. 1A, it reveals the two tahsils namely Udgir and Ahmedpur registered cropping intensity varied from 107 to 114 percent where as Nilanga and AUSA tahsils registered cropping intensity between 115 to 125 Percent.

Latur tahsil has noted significant change in cropping intensity i.e. 161.60 percent. During the period 1998-99 to 2002-03 observed that there was tahsil wise variations in cropping intensity. Fig. 1.B indicated that most of the tahsils namely Udgir, Nilanga and AUSA registered cropping intensity varied from 107 to 114 percent. Ahmedpur tahsil registered 114.60 percent cropping intensity and highest cropping intensity has noted 129.21 percent in Latur.

*Vice Principal, M.U.Collage, Udgir

**Reader and Head, Dept.of Geography, M.G. Collage, Ahmedpur.(M.S.)

*** Reader and Head, Dept.of Geography, Shri H.S. Collage, Udgir.(M.S.)

****Lecturer, Dept.of Geography, S.V. Collage, Shirur (Taj.) Tq.Ahmedpur.(M.S.)

Conclusion—Productivity is the measure of landuse efficiency and cropping intensity. To improve the productivity, there is a need of inputs like irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides, HYV seed's etc. In future more emphasis will have to be given on intensive cultivation for increasing agricultural production in latur district.

1983-84 to 1987 - 88 & 1988 - 89 to 2003 - 04
सततता के मापन के लिए

वर्ष	1983-84 to 1987 - 88		1988 - 89 to 2003 - 04		कुल	
	कुल	प्रति हेक्टेयर	कुल	प्रति हेक्टेयर	कुल	प्रति हेक्टेयर
कुल	135500	84800	101900	111500	135200	15831
खेती	143000	150300	113500	141300	133300	11490
पशुधन	132500	112400	102500	143300	130100	11012
अन्य	152100	107100	15015	111900	101400	11002
कुल	130500	115200	151500	158800	113500	11335
प्रति हेक्टेयर	80880	242200	4535	808300	201300	11025

5) सततता के मापन के लिए
OFFICE : 1) SOCIO ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND DISTRICT STATISTICS DEPARTMENT OF HARYANA

