



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN KHODASHI DAM COMMAND AREA OF KARAD TAHSIL, DIST-SATARA

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ABSTRACT

Indian agriculture has an extensive background which goes back to 10 thousand years. At present, in terms of agriculture production, the country holds the second position all over the world. Agriculture in India, the preeminent sector of the economy, is the source of livelihood of almost two thirds of the workforce in the country. The contribution of agriculture and allied activities to India's economic growth in recent years has been no less significant than industry and services. Present research paper intend to analyze the agriculture productivity pattern in karad tahsil command area in Krishna canal. There is positive impact on productivity of agricultural through the agricultural inputs. Agriculture production is influenced by physical, climatologically, socio economic, technological, organization factors and farmer's attitude etc. An endeavor is made here to study why the agricultural productivity various in different villages in command area of Krishna canal. This study is based on secondary data collected from secondary records. The data regarding area under different crops has been computed with the help of Singh's ranking co-efficient technique of agricultural productivity. Administratively the command area of Krishna canal is divided into 14 villages. The study region is one of the well irrigated and agricultural progressive parts of the state. Present study gives an idea of real situation of agricultural productivity in command area of Krishna canal in karad tahsil and helps to planners, agricultural scientist and research scholars.

Keywords: Agricultural Productivity, Command Area, Concentration Indices.

INTRODUCTION

Indian Agriculture has an extensive background which goes back to 10 thousand years. At present, in terms of agriculture production, the country holds the second position all over the world. Agriculture in India, the preeminent sector of the economy, is the source of livelihood of almost two thirds of the workforce in the country. The contribution of agriculture and allied activities to India's economic growth in recent years has been no less significant than that of industry and services. Many considerations have influenced the choice of the region under consideration. The region selected for investigation is predominantly agricultural, being the backbone of its economy. It is fertile and relatively well watered part of the tahsil. The region selected has its importance of agricultural richness for rice and sugarcane crops. However, due to over irrigation, problems related to soil are created. With the increased facilities of irrigation, inception of sugar factories and changing nature of farmers certain changes in agriculture of the region have been observed.