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LEVELS OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN SATARA DISTRICT: A REGIONAL DISPARITY

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Abstract:

Agricultural resources play a significant role in the exploitation of basics resources and conservation at any stage. Agricultural resource development is considered as a basics factor in the processes of national development. Satara district is well known district in western Maharashtra, but the levels of Agricultural Resource development is medium class in satara district KaradTahsil has first rank in Agricultural resource development, because development of Irrigation, Agro based industries, infrastructural facilities, Fertilizers, are largest proportion as compared to other tahsils. Lowest Agriculture resource development is found in Mahableshwar, Khandala and Javali tahsils, because these are high rain fall, and other physiographic conditions.

Key Words: Agricultural Resources, Pattern, Development, Distribution.

Introduction:

India is agriculturally developed country among the world. Nearly 70-80 % population of the country is depending upon the agriculture. India is having very intensified diversification in the climate, soil and socio-economic aspects. The same is observing in Satara district. Satara district is having unique agriculture feature among the other district of the western Maharashtra. The district is agriculturally developed in the western Maharashtra. The varieties of crops are taken in the district. The food grains constitute a major part of agricultural produce. The main food grains grown in the district are rice, jowar, wheat, bajara, minor millets and vegetables as well as fruits too.

The majority of the peoples depend on this activity. Still disparities have observed in the agriculture in different pockets of the district because of the variable productivity of agriculture. To bring out the development in the agriculture is taken with different parameters. To achieve these following objectives has been taken into consideration. Agricultural resources are uneven from one region to another due to the variation in nature and agricultural characteristics in space and time indicates, in balance in the overall development of an area in the present investigation an attempt has been made to analyze the variation in the development of agricultural resources in satara district at tahsil level.

Study Area:

Fig No : 2

Satara district is situated in western part of Maharashtra state. There are the district lies between 17^0 5' and 18^0 11' North latitude and between 73^0 33' and 74^0 54' East longitudes. The district is completely landlocked being surrounded by Ratnagiri district on the West, Sangli district on the south, Solapur on the East, Pune on the north and Raigad on the North West. It covers 10,480 sq kms. Most of the central Satara district's area falls in the river Krishna basin and limited area falls in the river Bhima basin.

Location Map :Satara District

Satara A east west extent of 135 km and a north south extent of 112 km. The district is divided into seven Sub Division and eleven administrative sub units (tahsils) - Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Khatav, Man, Karad, Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar.

Objectives:

In view of the above, the specific objectives of the present study to.

1. To identify spatial disparities in various attributes of Agriculture.
2. To analyze and find out the levels of agricultural resource development in the study region at the tahsil level.
3. To making the planning strategies for improving the levels of agricultural resource development in the study region.

Database and Methodology:

The present study is based on the secondary data, which is obtained from census of India-2011, socioeconomic abstract of Satara district-2020, In this research paper Ten variables have been selected for measuring the levels of agricultural resource development for each of the tahsil, with the help of Kendal's ranking co-efficient method. Here the index. Values are inversely related to the levels of development. It means that the tahsil which having least index value is more developed. Collected data is processed and represented with choropleths method for representation of co-efficient index.

Co- efficient index=-£R—N, Where, £R=sum of the all ranks, N=No of variables.

Table No.1: Agricultural Recourse Development in Satara District (2020)

Sr. No.	Tahsil Name	r1 Total Cropped area	r2 Fertilizer	r3 Irrigation	r4 Agro co-operative instution	r5 Marketing institution	r6 Banking Facilities	r7 Agro besedindstries	r8 Ware House	r9 Wells	r10 DairyesFacilites	∑R	Co-efficient index
1	Satara	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	3	6	1	27	2.7
2	Wai	8	8	9	8	4	4	3	4	5	8	60	6.0
3	Khandala	10	9	10	9	4	5	-	4	10	10	79	7.9
4	Phaltan	6	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	9	37	3.7
5	Man	7	7	8	7	5	6	-	1	5	4	50	5.0
6	Khatav	4	4	7	5	5	7	3	1	8	5	49	4.9
7	Korageon	5	5	5	6	4	6	3	3	7	6	50	5.0
8	Javali	9	10	6	10	5	9	3	2	2	7	63	6.3
9	Patan	2	6	2	4	4	8	3	3	1	3	36	3.6
10	Karad	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	16	1.6
11	M.shwar.	11	11	11	11	6	8	-	4	11	11	84	8.4

Source: *Socio-Economic Abstract OfSatara District 2020.*

Table No: 2: Levels of Agriculture Resource Development in Satara District (2020)

Levels of development	Scale Value	No. of Tahsil	Name of the Tahsil
High	Below 4	04	Karad, Satara, Patan, Phaltan
Medium	4 to 6	04	Wai, Koregoan, Man, Khatav
Low	Above 6	03	Khandala, Mahableshwar, Jawali

Source: *Socio-Economic Abstract OfSatara District 2020.*

The Table No.1 Shows that, agriculture Resource development in Satara District with total cropped area, fertilizers, irrigation area, agro co-operative institute, agro-based industries, etc. some other variables like marketing institutions, banking facilities, dairies, warehouse and wells these all variable adopted to find out ranking co-efficient index method. Table No. 1 reveals the co-efficient index of Satara district has agricultural resource development is found in the medium size. We make three categories of co-efficient index value i.e. development of high levels (index below 4), development of moderate levels (index value 4 to 6), and development of low levels (index value above 6) respectively. High co-efficient index value is found in two tahsil of Satara district namely Khandala, Mahableshwar and Jawali which shows low levels of Agricultural resource development. The low co-efficient index value is found in Karad, Satara, Patan and Phaltantahsil of Satara district, which shows high levels of agricultural resource development.

Levels of Agricultural Resources Development:

1. High Developed Region:

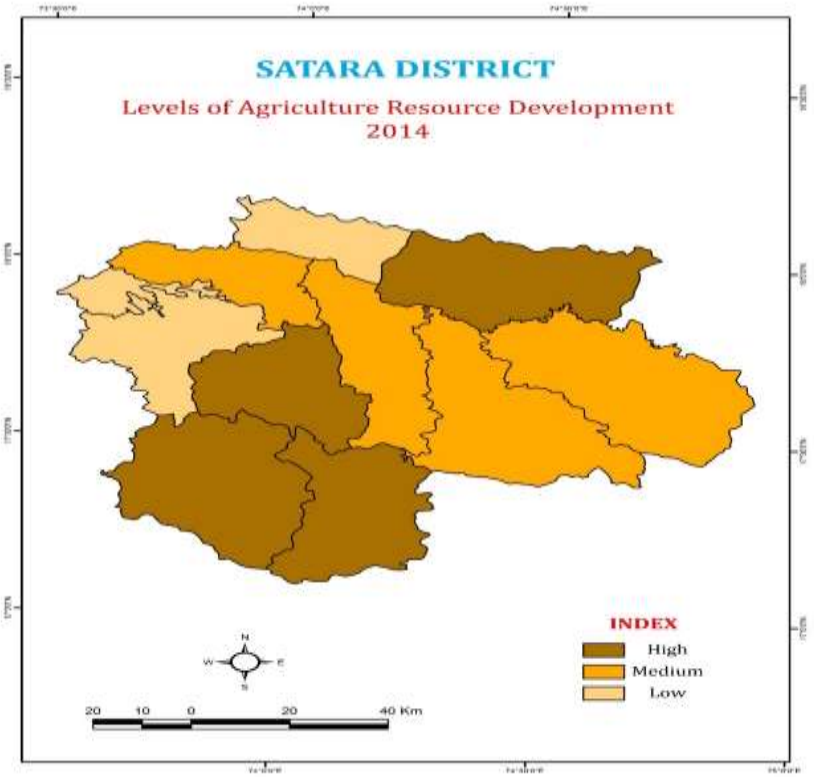

Fig No : 2

In the study area, there are four tahsils included in this category. Highly developed region covers an area of 451557sq km. (42.67%) with the 13928340 (4.63%) population of the region. These tahsil are laying in the north, central and southern part of the study region. It comprises Karad, Satara, Patan and Phaltantahsils. In this region total cropped area, fertilizers, irrigation, agro co -operatives, agro-based industries, marketing, banking, dairy and warehouse is very better than another region. Industrial sector, agricultural sector, marketing as well as transport aboard communication facilities are the highest proportion, due to this the levels of agricultural resource development is found high in these tahsils. Karadtahsil is most developed tahsils in whole of the region. In this region development of sugar industries are very high concentration of co-operative societies. Karadtahsils get first rank due to the highly developed agricultural sector, high percentage of fertile soils, sufficient rainfall and perennial irrigation facilities leads high agricultural efficiency and development of agro based Industries.

Moderately Developed Region:

In this region there are four tahsils viz. Wai, Koregaon, Khatav, Man. These tahsils having less development of agriculture resources, because physiographic and climate conditions are responsible for it. This region also covers an area of 443993 sq km. (41.95%) and the population of this region is 958677 (31.91%) included. Wai tahsils have more than 50 per cent of hilly area, Undulating topography and high rainfall in this tahsils. Koregaon, Man, Khatavtahsils have inadequate rainfall which adversely affected on agriculture irrigation, mining industries, transportation and infrastructural facilities are less developed

therefore the levels of agricultural resource development are low as compared to developed region. In this region natural resources, irrigation, marketing and agro-based co-operative institutions facilities are well but proper utilization of natural resources are not sufficient.

2. Low Developed Region:

It is called as problematic region. In this region there are three tahsils included namely KhandalaMahableshwar and Jawali. These regions are mostly hilly and highest rainfall is found there. Above tahsils have lack of infrastructural, total cropped area, fertilizers, irrigation, agro co-operative institute, agro-based industries, marketing, dairies, wells and warehouse, facilities is also compared other tahsils of the district is Low developed in the region. This tahsils occupies an area about 162694 sq km. (15.37%) and 316754(10.54%) population is concentrated. The Khandaltahsil have more industrialization, Mahabaleshwar and Jawalitahsils are have less irrigation and total cropped area and agricultural related facilities due to that reason most of people migrated to various places for various better job. Wells, warehouse, agro-based industries and agro co-operatives institutions is less in this region due to hilly area and therefore this area having low agricultural resources development.

Conclusion:

Satara district is well known district in western Maharashtra, but of agricultural Resource development is medium. In Satara District Karadtahsil has first rank in agricultural resource development, because of total cropped area, irrigation and agro based industries infrastructural facilities, are largest proportion as compared to other thasils. Northern, Central and southern part of the study area is well developed, but the east, west and northern part of the study area is less developed. Lowest agricultural resource development is found in Mahabaleshwar, Jawali and Khandalatahsil, because of uneven topography, high rainfall and thick forest excess rainfall and other physiographic condition.

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