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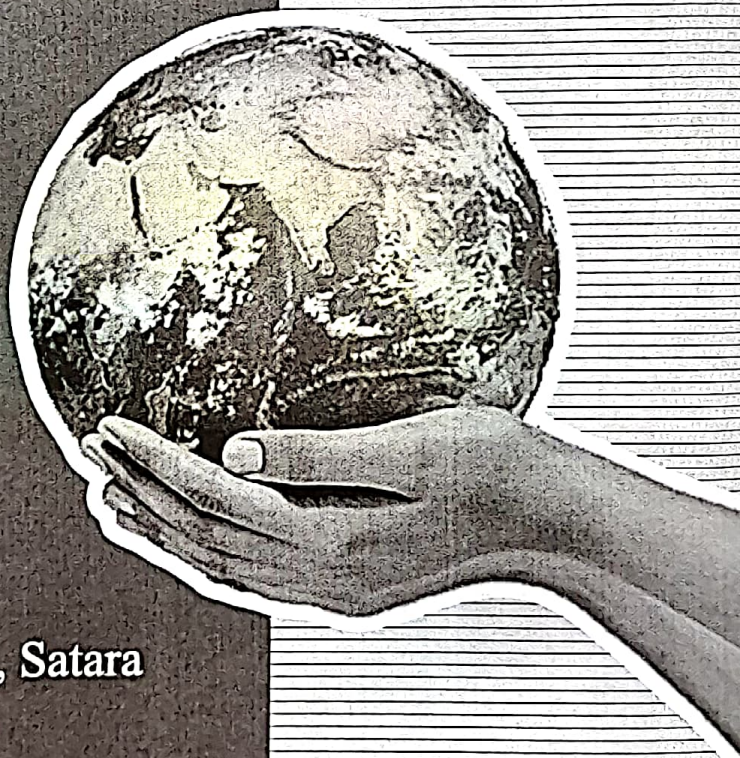
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Geographical Study Of Irrigation Sources And Cropping Pattern In Hilly Zone (Patan Tahsil) : A Micro Level Analysis

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Abstract:

Present research paper looks into the sources of irrigation facilities and cropping pattern in hilly zone of Patan tahsil in Satara district. Irrigation is playing vital role for the success of agriculture. The focus of study has been to assess the agricultural problems and prospects in hilly zone. Western part of Satara district, which is hilly zone. Patan, Jaoli, Wai and Mahabaleshwar tahsils are including in hilly zone. For the present investigation taken two case studies in this zone. The data thus collected through primary and secondary sources.

Keywords : Cropping Pattern, hilly zone, Agriculture, Irrigation,

Introduction:

India is predominantly an agricultural country and about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities, which absorbs nearly three-fourth of its working force. Agriculture provides food to the teeming million and raw materials to our industries. In fact, the success of agriculture depends on how successfully water requirement and quality of the crops are met.

Irrigation is a prime input in agriculture. It helps farmers to grow two or more crops from the same field within a year and it increases the productivity of the land by transforming the agriculture. Also irrigation is an integral part of a sound infrastructure and it is one of the basic ingredients of agricultural activities.

In this section attributes like physical, agricultural framework and agricultural productivity at micro-level, which may give representative picture of the region under study.

Objectives:

Present paper aims to analyze the sources of irrigation facilities and Cropping Pattern in Karvat village from Patan tahsil and Manghar village from Mahabaleshwar tahsil selected for the case studies. Both tahsils and also both villages having hilly location of Satara District.

Study Area:

The physical setting of Karvat and Manghar village have hilly zone. The location of Karvat village is 17°10' N Latitude to 74°20' E longitude. It's height about 582 mts. from mean sea level. The village has an area about 851.65 hectares and 634 populations in 2013. It is bounded by to the east Cheradagad, to the south Shiral village, to the west Vajgaon and Ghanbi villages and to the north Ghanbi village. The village is accessible by metalled road to the tahsil headquarter, Patan, which is about 16 kms to the south of the village.

Another case studies village of Manghar in Mahabaleshwar tahsil The Manghar village has an area about 195.68 hectare and total population is 441 in 2013. The location of Manghar village is 17°45' N latitude to 73°34' E longitude. Its height is 1436 mts. above mean sea level. The village bounded by Malusare and Parut village to the east, village of Goroshi to the south, Birwadi village to the west and north side of the Manghar. The village of Manghar 11 Km. south from tahsil headquarters of Mahabaleshwar.

Database and Methodology:

The data used for the present investigation has been collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data is collected through questionnaire and schedule was prepared. Secondary data obtained from official documents, village offices, Socio-Economic Review and Agricultural Epitoms. Singh's method has also been employed to obtain crop productivity.

Discussion and Analysis: