



**Irrigation Sources and Cropping Pattern in Khubi Village of Karad Tehsil Dist
Satara : A Micro Level Analysis**

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Abstract-

Present research paper looks into the sources of irrigation facilities in Khubi village of Karadtehsil, Satara district. Irrigation is important for the better yield of the crops. Irrigation development in the study region has been viewed in the context of climatic conditions, rainfall which is erratic by nature. Therefore, irrigation is playing vital role for the success of agriculture. The data thus collected through primary and secondary sources.

Keywords: Irrigation, Cropping Pattern, Agriculture, Crops

Introduction:

Agriculture is the base for overall advancement and it is a backbone of our economy. 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 previous sections an attempt has been made to highlight the spatial pattern of the attributes like physical, agricultural framework and agricultural productivity. The same have been attempted in this section 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 the Khubi village, Karad tehsil of Satara District.

Study Area:

The village Khubi from Karad tahsil is situated on the left bank of river Krishna. River Krishna flows North-South of Karad tahsil and Southern side of Khubivillage. Villages has an area about 349.49 hectares and population of 1900. It is bounded by river Krishna to the south, village Narshigpur to the east, Rethare BK. to the west and KilleMachindragad to the north. The village is accessible by unmetalled road to the Taluka headquarter, Karad which is about 20 Kms. to the north of this village. This village has plain topography. The region in which the village is located posses moderate type of climate with little extreme of heat and cold. In summer maximum temperature rarely exceeds 31° C; likewise in winter temperature rarely goes below 16° C. June to September are rainy months. The crops of rabi season have to depend entirely on irrigation. Whereas, in the year of low rainfall the kharif crops also need irrigation.

Deep black soil covers about 100 per cent of the village area. This is highly fertile and suitable for growing sugarcane, jowar, rice, wheat and pulses.

Database and Methodolog

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:

The sources of irrigation are greatly affected by the geological, physical and climatological conditions. The important sources available in the area are canals, wells and lift. Irrigation is practiced since long time in the region it is wells, rivers etc. However canal and wells are dominant sources.

Irrigation:

At present village have three sources of irrigation. About 59.66 per cent of total irrigated area only 5 hect. of land is irrigated by few wells (4.35 per cent). The depth of wells varies from 9 to 10 M. and water table is near the ground level. Lift irrigation schemes are developed by using the surface water from river Krishna. This scheme shares about 8.70 per cent of area irrigated in the year 2008 (Table No.1).