

Study of Argo geographical cultivable land distraction and its current scenario of Dhule district (MS) India

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Abstract: The current studies were based on the agricultural land used for cultivation and its changing scenario during the course of years. It reflects the change in land and geographical situation in agricultural practice, which are due to the factors like overused of chemical fertilizers, new settlements in the farms lands, industrialization, roads expansions etc. these all manmade activity caused the change in the traditional land area and shows changes in agro geographical area of the district.

Key word: Agriculture, Land, Waste land, Cultivable Land, Dhule district and Geographical area.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and agricultural geography provides crucial information for aspects of human foods and agriculture recourses. Status of agrogeographical aspects gives the idea for revealing economic conditions of the any active society (Klingebiel et al., 1961, Sunitha et al., 2011). Agriculture geography represents the 'Geography of Agriculture' were a Latin term 'ager' means a field and 'cultura' means to cultivate. Watson's Longman Modern Dictionary (1976) explain agriculture as the science and the art for the larger scale soil cultivation in order to produce large scale crop as a products (Velayutham et al., 2012). From the ancient time Agriculture is the most important occupation at different part of India and hence it's a backbone of national economy. Changes in the agriculture influence in the geography of any land mass.

Etymologically, agriculture geography deals with the domestication of plants and animals at specific land or area. Its definitions are numerous which have changed over the period of time. Some of the important definitions of agricultural geography have been given explain by many authors but all concluded that changes in agriculture pattern result in the change in the geographical condition of soil and farms (Dixit 1973 and Gaikwad 2003). It may due to the fertility of soil, developmental programs, or building houses and industrializations. There are a number of physical, social, climatic, economical, political and developmental factors which may affect the distribution of geographical area (Coutinho 1980). The current research work is based on the changes of agriculture land area per hector as per reforming situations of Dhule district with its all studied block were made (Pednekar 2001).



Map 01: Dhule District

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Study Area: Dhule is one of the oldest districts in Maharashtra State, which is formed in 1819. It is located in the northern part of Maharashtra. The Dhule district was then bifurcated into two separate districts now known as Dhule and Jalgaon, the latter comprising the tribal region. The district consists of four Talukas. The head quarter of the district is the Dhule.

Geographically, Dhule district is located in north-west corner of Maharashtra state spread between Latitude 20°.38' to 21°.39' N and Longitude 73°.50' to 75°.13' E . Primary and secondary source of data were used for collections and information for the agro geographical cultivable and non cultivable lands changes during the course of years. The results were represented with their source, tabulated inputs and graphical representations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

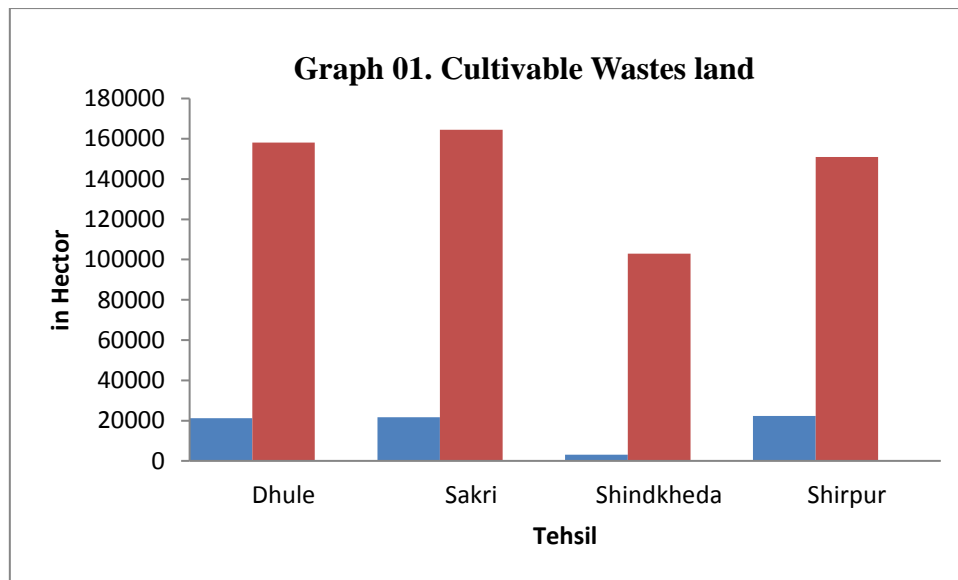
Reduction of cultivable land with non-renewable resource is the centre of all primary production systems in India. Now a days due to intensive used of agriculture land, unplanned irrigation, development, urbanization, over use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides to the land cause degradation of agriculture land and total geographical area is reduced for agriculture propose (Dixit 1973, Gaikwad 2003 and Vyalit 2011).

In the current study for agriculture waste land, cultivable waste lands in hector were listed for four different tahsil with cultivable area. The results were also represented in cultivable waste land in percentage as in table 01 and Graph 01.

Table 01. Cultivable Wastes land in 2011 of Dhule District

Sr. no.	Tehsil	Cultivable Land (in hector)	Waste hector)	Cultivable Area (in Cultivable Land (%))
1	Dhule	21275	158072	13.46
2	Sakri	21683	164492	13.18
3	Shindkheda	3011	102981	2.92
4	Shirpur	22348	151013	14.80

(Reference: Socio-economic Review and Statistical Abstract of Dhule District)

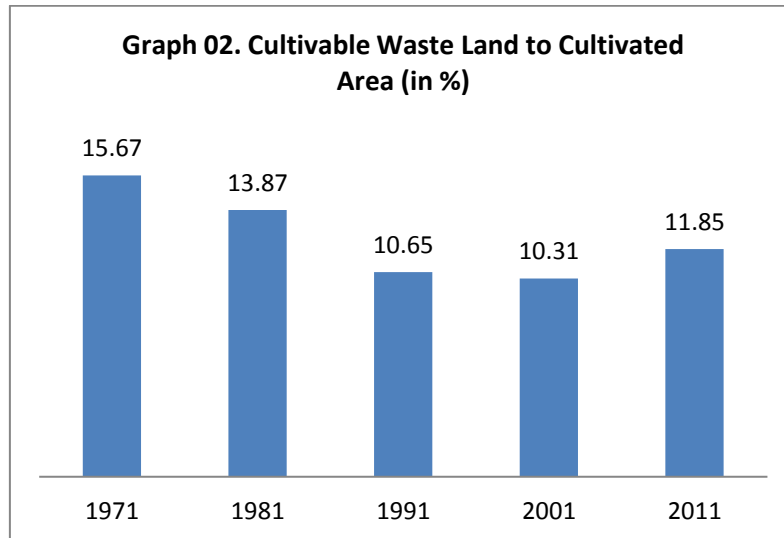


An observation of the changing trends in geographical area of agriculture land in the shares of cultivable wastes land is due to the increasing population and their demands in table 02 and Graph 02.

Sr. no.	Year	Decadal Changes in Cultivable Waste Land)	Cultivable Waste Land to Cultivated Area (in %)
1	1971	0	15.67
2	1981	-1.8	13.87
3	1991	-3.22	10.65
4	2001	-0.34	10.31
5	2011	1.54	11.85

Table 02. Changes in cultivable waste land from 1971 to 2011.

(Reference: Socio-economic Review and Statistical Abstract of Dhule District)



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