



**ATMOSPHERIC AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS: A
GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW
(A CASE STUDY OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT)**

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ABSTRACT:

The present paper related to understand and analyze the problems and remedies of sustainable agriculture development of Solapur District. The agriculture of Solapur district is transition from traditional to commercial agriculture and it faces various problems. Modern agricultural practices and the relationship with environmental depletion have also been assessed. The article included the problems of agriculture in Solapur District i.e. illiteracy of agriculture techniques, poor socioeconomic conditions of People, lack of technical knowledge and awareness, small land holdings, modernization leading to barren land and disasters leading to rural poverty, weather-dependent farming systems, low per capita income, underdeveloped physical infrastructures and inefficient bureaucratic procedures associated with the comparatively high cost of agricultural production. Natural disasters and human-induced environmental degradation are closely associated with improved farming systems.

Keyword: Agriculture, Atmospheric Problem, Remedies, etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of population in Solapur district. The farmer of the district depends on agriculture for earning their livelihood. The development of agriculture depends on various aspects such as type of soil, relief, vegetation, climatic conditions, attitudes of different social groups of farmers to agriculture, use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides, use of mechanical tools and implements, as well as proper scientific rotation of crops by which production be enhanced. The impact of these aspects of agriculture varies in different areas of the district. There are

distinct variations in the magnitude of these concepts both over space and time. To have real understanding of the nature of agricultural development, scientific investigation and evaluation of different aspects of development become highly necessary. Keeping these points in view, the Solapur district of the state of Maharashtra has been selected as the study area because there has been significant development in agriculture in the district in the post independence era. The level of agricultural development is not the same throughout the district of Solapur which is inhabited by various social groups of people. This is because they live in different geographical areas and their attitudes to agriculture are different. Some of the major problems and their possible solutions have been discussed as follows. Indian agriculture is plagued by several problems; some of them are natural and some others are manmade.

OBJECTIVE:

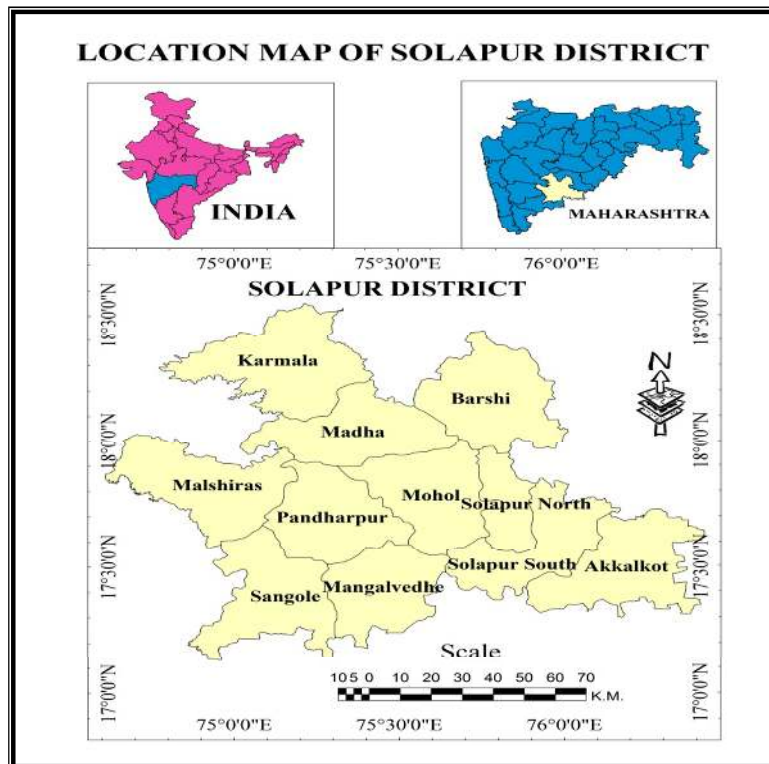
To identify the atmospheric agricultural problems and their remedies for sustainable development in Solapur district.

METHODOLOGY:

For achieve the set objective secondary data have been used. The information of agricultural problems data has been collected from various official sources, such as district gazetteers, district agricultural department and census data. The collected secondary data has been analyses and suggested for sustainable development.

STUDY AREA:

Solapur District lies to the south- western part of Maharashtra State in India. Solapur is the fifth largest district in terms of area and seventh largest in terms of population in Maharashtra. According to 1961 census Solapur district comprised eleven tehsils and ten urban centers. It entirely lies in the Bhima-Sina-Man basin.



The average height of Solapur District from mean sea level varies from 500 to 800 meters. The geometrical position of Solapur District located between 17° 10' to 18° 32' north latitude and 74°42' to 76°15' east longitude. Solapur district is bounded on the south -west by Sangli District, on the west by Satara District, on the north- west by Pune District, on the north by Ahmadnagar District, on the east by Osmanabad District and Bijapur District of the Karnataka to the south as well as Gulbarga District to its east of the Karnataka.

DISCUSSION:

➤ **Agricultural Problems: -**

In this part, the numbers of problems of agricultural developments have been discussed. Most of these problems are associated to the questions of agricultural research and training. The following are the problems of agriculture, which are very serious and acute in the Solapur district.

1. Uncertainty of Monsoon Rainfall:

Out of the total regions annual rainfall, nearly 85 percent rainfall is received during monsoon period sometimes region gets more rainfall some time it will provide less rainfall to the region. Rainfall is the dominant single weather element influencing the intensity and location of farming system and the farmer's choice of the enterprises.

2. Problem of Soil Erosion:

The problem of soil erosion is a complicated problem. Soil erosion varies from place to place according to the character of the soil, the slope of the ground, the vegetation cover, the use to which the soil is being put and the nature and amount of rainfall. The very shallow and medium shallow soils have poor water retention capacity poor fertility and vulnerable to severe soil erosion. These soils do not support to the rabbi crops. Such soils are found in Bhima, Sina and Nira basins in solapur district. Due to the soil erosion, the crop productivity is very low.

3. Inadequate Irrigation Facilities:

There are few major projects in the study region. There are some medium and minor schemes in the Solapur district. Most of the medium and minor irrigation schemes become dry in the summer season due to shortage of proper rainfall distribution.

4. Problem of Plant Protection:

No systematic quantitative studies have been conducted in the study region so far to determine the losses caused by insect, pests and plant diseases except in irrigated tract. Most of the farmers of the region are economically poor and they are unable to use pesticides on large scale in the fields.

5. Problem of Draught:

Entire district comes under drought prone area. Sometimes region gets heavy rainfall and wet faming occurs in the region. Sometimes dry famine found in the region due to absence of monsoon rain fall. During summer season irrigation, wells become dry. Even there is shortage of drinking water in the various villages during the summer season.

6. Large Diversity of Crop:

The agriculture of Solapur district is predominantly characterized by the cultivation of a wide variety of food and non-food crops. There exist, sharp differences among the region with respect to the methods of cultivation. Due to the differences in soil and climatic conditions different varieties of crops are grown which includes Kharif as well as Rabi cereals.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

To solve these problems in the district of Solapur, the following points should be tackled by farmers and government intelligently.

1. Overcrowding in agriculture should be reduced.
2. Problem of discouraging rural atmosphere by increasing literacy.
3. Soil erosion and its conservation.
4. Inadequate irrigation facilities should be enhanced.
5. Problem of plant protection by using herbicides, pesticides and Insecticides.
6. Problem of draught should be tackled by rainwater harvesting.
7. Marketing system should be given proper facilities.
8. Large diversity of crops should be encouraged.

CONCLUSION:

In the study region average annual rainfall is nearly 85 percent it is received during monsoon period but it is variation with spatial- temporal. The proportion of people depends on agriculture has remained large percent. The farmers of the region are generally speaking, poor, illiterate, ignorant, superstitious, and conservative and bound by out mode customs and institutions such as the caste system and the joint family. The very shallow and medium shallow soils have poor water retention capacity, poor fertility and vulnerable to severe soil erosion. Most of the medium and minor irrigation schemes become dry in the summer season. Agriculture labors do not get work in all seasons regularly. Most of the farmers of the region are economically poor and they are unable to use pesticides and HYV Seeds on large scale in the fields. The farmer

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borrowed loan year after year but he is not in a position to clear off the loans due to uncertainty of income. In study region marketing facilities are very poor in the entire area.

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