

## A STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING ON THE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY OF DRY LAND BLOCKS OF SATARA DISTRICT

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**Abstract:** Agriculture and its allied activities plays important role in Indian Economy.. Agriculture sector provides food, fodder and industrial raw material. Agricultural activities are depends on water availability, soil pattern, land utilization and crop pattern. All over the world agriculture is divided into two parts viz. Irrigated agriculture and Dry-land agriculture. Growth in the agriculture production is depends on productivity of crop per hector. India stood far away as compare to the world most agriculture productivity countries. In agricultural development, Satara district is one of the important districts of Maharashtra State. According to the Rainfall, Soil and Climate of Satara district is divided into two zones Western (Rainy zone) and Eastern (Dry zone). Irrigated agriculture is depends on water availability in dam, rivers, lacks etc. but dry- land farming is depends upon rain water, storage of the moisture in the soil and types of the crops. The present paper highlights agricultural productivity and the factors such as rainfall, land use pattern in Khatav and Man Block of Satara district.

**Keywords :** Productivity, Land use pattern, Rainfall, Crop pattern

**Introduction:** Agriculture production is gamble of monsoon. Out of 143 million hector of cultivated land 85 million hector is rainfed. It is also noted rainfed land suffers from low rainfall. Actually overall dry- land farming productivity is practiced where annual potential water evaporation exceeds annual rainfall. Dry- land contributes 42 % of the total food grains production of the country. These areas produce 75 % pulses and more than 90 % of sorghum, millet and groundnut. Agricultural growth is the most important determinant of rural poverty and therefore agricultural productivity growth has a positive impact on reducing poverty. The population growth of last 40 years is 2.26 % per annum and food grains output growth rate is 0.67 % per annum. Hence dry land agriculture management becomes very much significant. Agriculture production is either low or extremely uncertain and unstable are the real problems of dry land farming. In dry- land farming crop production is depend upon the amount and distribution of rainfall, moisture storage capacity of soil and crop pattern.

Satara district is one of the important districts of the Maharashtra State as concern to agriculture development. Mainly two zones of Satara District have been identified according to the rainfall pattern, Land use pattern, Soil Characteristics, Climatic Conditions and Cropping Pattern. These zones are Western Zone (Rainy zone) and Eastern Zone (dry zone). In the present study focus has been given to study the changing trends of agriculture productivity, Rain fall and land use pattern of Khatav and Man Block of Satara district.