

Vol II Issue IV Oct 2012

Impact Factor : 0.1870

ISSN No :2231-5063

Monthly Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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Classification Of Agro Service Centres In Karad Taluka Of Satara District

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Abstract:

Agriculture is backbone of Indian economy. Since long back almost all the population engaged in agricultural activities. The economic growth of industries depend on agriculture and development of agriculture is entirely depend on farm machineries hybrid seeds ,technical knowhow and some other inputs .Agro service centres providing all the essential inputs to enhance agriculture production . An attempt has been made to study the classification of agro service centres, which boosted the agricultural yield .It is helpful to overcome the unemployment of large number of educated people and to divert them towards the agriculture sector. For the analysis data is collected from the all available sources

KEYWORDS:

Agriculture, Agro service centres, Inputs, Yield.

INTRODUCTION:-

In Indian economy agriculture occupies a strategic position. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for 70 percentage of Indian's population. The prosperity of the country depends largely on agriculture and property of agriculture depending on the growth and development of agro service centres.

The government's decision to establish 500 pilot agro service centres in the economy in the country is a step in the right direction. The scheme intended to provide employment in the rural area as well as to accelerate the process of modernization in the villages. It is particularly aimed at providing help to the small farmers and the relatively backward areas. So agro service centres are playing a very important role in and are providing facilities to the rural farmers, within a short period these centres have become an infrastructure in the development of agriculture and rural welfare.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the classification of agro service centres on the basis of availability of various facilities
- 2) To know the locations and distribution of agro services centres in the study area.

STUDY REGION

The study region selected for present investigation is Karad Taluka. It is one of the taluka of Satara district in the Maharashtra. Karad extends from 170.16' North to 170.33' North latitude a 730.52' East to 740.16' East longitude and comprises in areas of 405.8sq km

Karad Taluka ordered by Satara and Koregaon Taluka on the whole of the northern side, Khatav of Satara district and Kadegaon Taluka of Sangli district from east side. Shirala and Walwa Talukas to the south is and Sangli District. Patan Taluka is to the west. According to 2001 census there were 221 villages in

Please cite this Article as : S.B. Zodage , Arjun Wagh and Sarika Shinde , Classification Of Agro Service Centres In Karad Taluka Of Satara District : Golden Research Thoughts (Oct. ; 2012)

the Karad taluka. Population of Karad taluka is 5,44,255 as counting in the year of 2007-08.

Karad is very famous from ancient times, big historical background to the Karad. Headquarter and famous for Buddhist caves, Karad fort now in ruins and still have many more scattered remains to have an idea about the fort which was constructed during Bahamani period, the Naktya Ravlachi Vihir, the Masjid built by Sultan S/L Adilshah (1557-1580), Many more Hindu and Jain temple, Venutai Chavan Pratisthan Sanghralaya, Chachegaon caves, Pritisangam (name of the confluence of the Krishna and Koyna River.)

SOURCES OF DATA AND METHODOLOGY

A work of dissertation is based on collection, tabulation, analysis and interpretation of data for the spatial analysis of the existing condition of the various perspectives of agro service centres of the Karad taluka both the primary and secondary data were collected from.

Primary Sources:

Village and taluka level statistics is collected from village officers, agriculture officers, Tehsildar office of the study region. The information collected about agro service centres in Karad Taluka through interview, questionnaire and discussion from people.

Secondary Sources:

Secondary data collected through published and unpublished material (reports and abstracts) like as Census Handbook, Gazetteers, Agricultural books and offices, Bulletin, Socio-economic review and District Statistical Abstracts.

The data collected through primary and secondary sources will be processed and represented by various cartographic techniques like maps, graphs and diagrams.

Importance of study lies in the fact that major work is based on village and taluka level data. The data collection by various methods like as field work and personal interview. The analysis and interpretation of the data incorporates both the imperial and theoretical approaches appropriate cartographic method have been implemented to support the analysis.

CLASSIFICATION OF AGRO SERVICE CENTRES

An understanding of the classification of agro service centre is necessary in a study of spatial analysis of agro service centres. It objective of the present attempt therefore, to work out an exhaustive classification of the agro service centres of the study area, based on functions and services. Agro service centres can be classified by various functions and services.

Agro service centres are classified on the basis of their central functions which are associated with agricultural activities in the study region. The classification consists of agro service centres. They are as follow.

Classification of Agro Service Centres basis of their functions:

Fertilizers, Seeds and Insecticides Facilities.

Bank Facilities.

Market Facilities.

Extension Services.

Distribution of Agro Service Centres Based On Fertilizers, Seeds and Insecticides Distribution Facilities

Fertilizers, seeds and insecticides distribution services are important function of any agro service centres in the region. The distribution of agro service centres in the study region has been shown on Table No. 1 as well as Fig. No. 1

TABLE NO.I
KARAD TALUKA

Classification Based On Fertilizers Seeds and Insecticides Distribution Facilities

Sr. No	Zones	Number of ASCs	Number of ASCs		
			FSI	FS	F
1	Karad	43	40	10	20
2	Koparde Haveli	4	4	4	4
3	Masur	14	10	15	10
4	Indoli	3	--	--	3
5	Umbraj	14	12	10	10
6	Supane	5	4	8	8
7	Kole	9	5	5	5
8	Undale	5	3	3	3
9	Kale	17	10	15	13
10	Shenoli	13	5	10	10
	Total	127	93	80	68

Source- Field Work.

FSI- Fertilizers, Seeds and Insecticides Facilities.
SI - Fertilizers, Seeds Facilities.
F - Fertilizers Facilities.

Out of 127 agro service centres 93 agro service centers having fertilizers, seeds insecticides distribution facilities. They are in Taluka headquarter and large villages. These agro service centres are mainly concentrated in south part of the taluka and more concentrated in Karad taluka. Indoli do not have such type of agro service centres, because there is limited land under cultivation because there is more hilly area. Remaining part of circles, there is low concentration of agro service centres due to land is under dry cultivation and farmer is poor so that the purchasing capacity of them is low (Fig No1.-A)

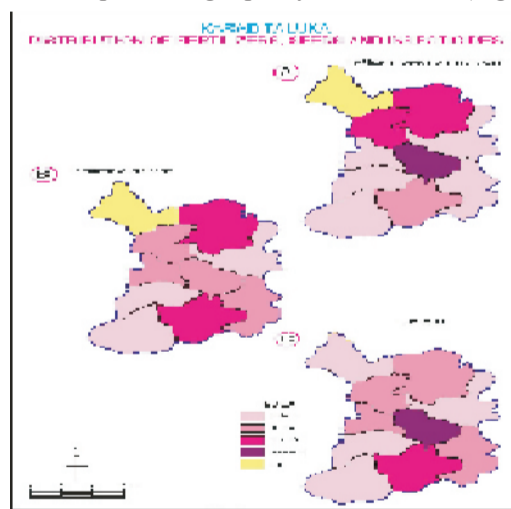


Fig No.1-B show that, there are 80 agro service centres having the fertilizers and seeds distribution facilities. Highly concentration in Masur and Kale zone, which has fertilizers and seeds distribution facilities. Only 68 agro service centres (Fig No. 1-C) of the total agro service centres have distribution facilities for only fertilizers.

TABLE NO. II
KARAD TALUKA
Classification Based On Herbicides, Fungicides, Implements And Cattle Food Distribution Facilities

Sr.No.	Zones	Number of ASCs	Herbicides	Fungicides	Implements	Cattle Food
1	Karad	43	10	25	10	10
2	Koparde Haveli	4	4	2	--	--
3	Masur	14	5	--	--	10
4	Indoli	3	3	3	--	--
5	Umbraj	14	10	10	5	--
6	Supane	5	--	5	--	3
7	Kole	9	8	--	--	4
8	Undale	5	5	5	3	--
9	Kale	17	15	15	--	10
10	Shenoli	13	10	8	5	--
	Total	127	75	78	23	35

Source – Field Work.

Karad and Kale zone have agro service centre various types of fertilizers providing to the farmers. Remaining the various distribution in entire study area i.e. Herbicides, Fungicides, Cattle food, Implements. The classification of above types of facilities has been shown on Table No. 2

Out of 127 agro service centres, 75 agro service centres having herbicides distribution facilities. Mostly include in Kale zone than Karad providing facilities of herbicides to the farmers, Only 23 agro service centres keep an implements like as spray pump and big, small tools is related to farming. Out of 127 agro service centres 35 agro service centres is providing cattle food to the farmers.

Classification of ASCs based on Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Satara District Central Co-operative and Land Development Banks

These are there important economic determinant and life blood for agro service centres. The classification of agro service centre of the study area had been shown on Table No. 2as well as (Fig No.2. A,B,C)

In Karad taluka, out of 127 agro service centres only 3 Land Development Bank, which is a taluka headquarter having Satara district central co-operative bank and Land development bank facilities.

Among the agro service centres 91 agro service centres have Satara district central co-operative bank and Primary agricultural credit societies. (Fig No.2 -C). Such type of agro service centres are concentrated south and west part of the study region.

TABLE NO. III
KARAD TALUKA
Classification Based On PACs, SDCC, LDB

Sr.No	Zones	Number of ASCs	Number OF ASCs		
			SL	SP	P
1	Karad	43	01	38	6
2	Koparde Haveli	4	--	02	2
3	Masur	14	--	09	5
4	Indoli	3	--	02	2
5	Umbraj	14	--	10	1
6	Supane	5	--	02	3
7	Kole	9	--	04	5
8	Undale	5	--	03	2
9	Kale	17	--	15	2
10	Shenoli	13	--	06	7
	Total	127	01	91	35

Source- Branch of Satara district co-operative bank

SL- Satara district Co-operative Credit bank and Land Development Bank.

SP- Satara District Co-operative credit Bank and Primary Agricultural Credit Society.

P- Primary Agricultural Credit Society.

In this region concentration of agro service centres due to irrigation facilities, irrigated area, maximum road accessibility and agricultural workers,

Fig No.2 -B shows that the eastern part of Koparde Haveli and north part of Karad taluka. There is low concentration of LDB and SDCC banks facilities because this part is as under the dry area and more part as rural.

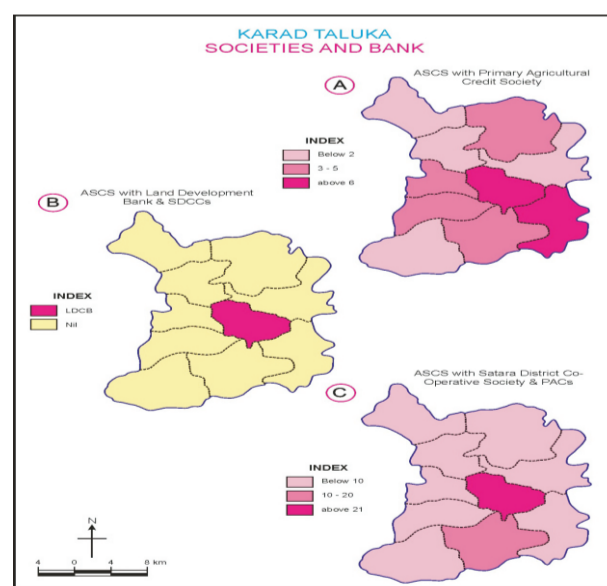


Fig. 2

Classification of Agro Service Centres Based On Market Facilities

The classification of agro service centre can be done on the basis of availability of market facilities. It has been illustrated with the help of (Fig No. 3A,B,C,D) and table No.3.

Out of 127 agro service centres have with weekly market. 10 agro service centres related to sub market yard there is concentrated in Masur zone. 38 agro service centres with Market yard and remaining 56 agro service centres do not have market facilities.

TABLE NO.IV
KARAD TALUKA
Classification Of ASCs On The Basis Of Market Facilities

Sr. No.	Zones	Number of ASCs	ASCs with weekly Market	ASCs with Sub-Market Yard	ASCs with Market Yard	ASCs without Weekly Market
1	Karad	43	30	--	30	13
2	Koparde Haveli	4	--	--	--	4
3	Masur	14	8	8	--	6
4	Indoli	3	2	--	--	1
5	Umbraj	14	8	--	8	6
6	Supane	5	2	--	--	3
7	Kole	9	3	--	--	6
8	Undale	5	2	2	--	3
9	Kale	17	11	--	--	07
10	Shenoli	13	4	--	--	09
	Total	127	67	10	38	56

Source- Socio-Economic Abstract. (1990-91).

In Kale zone there is highly concentration of weekly market with agro service centres. Only Masur and Undale zone there is sub market yard facility is available.

In the study area 56 agro service centres there is no more any Market Facilities like as Karad, Masur, Kale, Umbraj and Shenoli zone.

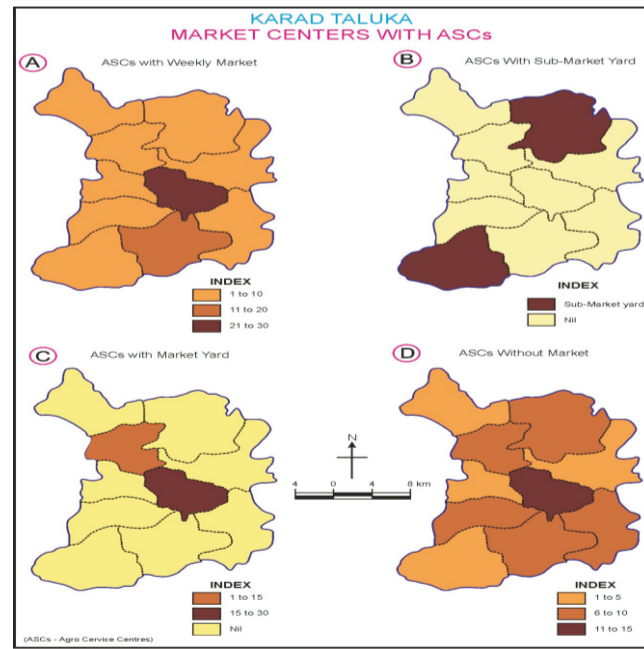


Fig. 3

Classification of ASCs Based On Extension Services

Extension services play an important role in the development of agriculture. Extension services are related to informal education. Collecting the information on field or out of door. It is connected to direct farmers and give training guidance to the farmers. (Fig No. 4 A,B,C)

TABLE NO.V
KARAD TALUKA
Classification of ASCs On The Basis Of Extension Services.

Sr. No.	Zones	Number of ASCs	Number of ASCs with Extension Services	ASCs without Extension Services
1	Karad	43	8	35
2	Koparde Haveli	4	--	4
3	Masur	14	10	4
4	Indoli	3	1	2
5	Umbraj	14	9	5
6	Supane	5	4	1
7	Kole	9	7	2
8	Undale	5	4	1
9	Kale	17	4	13
10	Shenoli	13	7	8
	Total	127	55	72

Source- Agricultural Office.

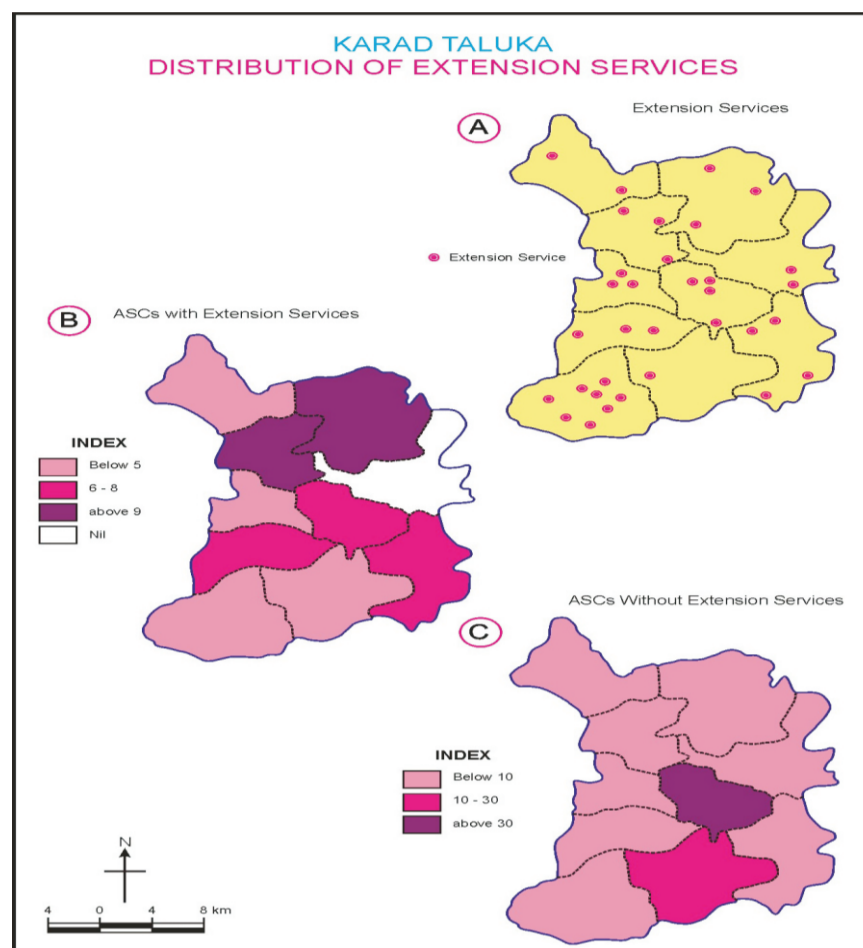


Fig. 4

Out of 127 agro service centres only 55 agro service centres have extension services. Maximum number of agro service centres with extension services in Masur zone moderate services centres. In Shenoli, Umbraj and Karad zone, Out of 127 agro service centres only 72 Agro service centres are without extension services and highly concentrated in Karad zone.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) Classification of Agro service centre based on fertilizers, seeds, insecticides the distribution facilities are located at taluka head quarter and large village and mainly concentrated in the southern part of the Karad taluka .Due to location in the hilly region the Indoli circle do not have such type of agro service centre.
- 2) The Agro service centre based on herbicides, fungicides, implements and cattle food distribution are more concentrated in the southern part of study area and Karad city due to more land under cultivation because of availability of fertile land, irrigation facilities and animal husbandry practiced as allied activities.
- 3) The classification of agro service centre based on primary agriculture credit society, Satara district central co operative bank and land development banks, these institutional sources of finance providing all agricultural inputs required for development of agriculture concentrated in southern and western part of study area.
- 4) The classification of agro service centre based on PACs, SDCCB and LDB is only because of irrigation facilities, road accessibility and farm labourer.Low concentration is in northern part due to dry conditions
- 5) The classification of agro service centre based on market facilities,near about ten agro service centre related with sub market area , 38 ASCs associated with market yard facilities and 56 centres do not have market facilities

6) The classification of agro service centre based on extension services shows more concentration in Karad, Kale and Shenoli circles of the study area because more land under cultivation

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