



CASHEWNUT CONCENTRATION IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract-

Crop concentration is the best way to define which area is most suitable for particular type of crops cultivation and increase their production. It gives correct and brief information about which area come under which type of crop in huge quantity and because of that, it helps to increase the land under that particular crop for cultivators. The present investigation reveals that the year 2006-07 and 2012-13 have considered for the present calculations. The entire study is done by secondary data. Tehsils have selected as an aerial unit and only cashew nut fruit crop have been selected for the present investigation. The Bhatia's location quotient method have used for the calculation of cashew nut fruit crop concentration and analysed data has been represented by Choropleth maps. The high concentration observed in Gadhinglaj, Bhudargad, Ajara and chandgad in both years. In these years all tehsils has negative change except Shahuwadi, it is only because of uncertain rainfall and by using new technology undulating terrain converted in to plain and practiced sugarcane cultivation. Farmers trend towards the other cash crops like cereal crops also. Which will grow in fewer water supplies and also well known for small land holdings which gives more production in few months than cashew nut.

Key words: - Fruits, crop concentration, Production, Cultivation.

Introduction:

Agriculture is primary activity in India and many more countries of the world. Various types of agriculture practiced in the world. Horticulture is one of the recent developed type of agriculture. In which fruit crops are major one. Fruit crop cultivation has tremendous scope now days due to diet, nutritional and other medicinal uses. The present paper highlight only on cashewnut fruit crop. Cashew as a marketable product. It has a very fundamental role to play in the liberalized Indian economy. It is fast grower tropical evergreen tree that produce the cashew nut and cashew apple. Cashew nuts and cashew apple are excellent sources of nutrition. A climate, pedology, topography is effects on tree growth. It is well known for its by-products i. e juice, sweets, and for traditional food .The World Bank aided multi-State Cashew Project in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Orissa from 1982-86. A National Research Center for Cashew was established at Puttur to increase the production and productivity of cashew with the mission-mode approach in 1986. Cashewnut gives more money per kilogram than other fruits like banana, grapes, Sapota and so on so. People who live in undulating terrain region with high rainfall and temperature most of land devoted to this fruit crop. E.g. Konkan coast. Which support evolution and development of farmers who live in hilly area. The balance between hilly region agriculture and plain region agriculture is reduced by cultivate such type of fruit crops. Because Land Given the fixed amount of land available on the earth and the simultaneous

increases in population and the pressure on land has been increasing tremendously that's why the leads to change in waste land in to cultivated land. In this paper an attempt is made to analyses the change in the concentration of cashew nut fruit crop during the 2006-07 and 2012-13 in these six years of Kolhapur district. Near about 19.20 % area devoted to this fruit crop in Maharashtra and 6.14 % Kolhapur district in the year of 2006-07. Whereas 18.72% in Maharashtra & 0.52% Kolhapur district in 2012-13. The area and concentration of this crop is decreased in study region and also in state level due to this fruit crop is well growing in hilly area, which is well known for high rainfall and temperature. So these regions developed as a tourist centers and due to that most of farmers their land gives to constructions of farm houses or use to other cash crops by using new technology.

Objective:

This paper aims to evaluate changing the cashew nut fruit crop concentration in Kolhapur district during 2006-07 and 2012-13.

Database and Methodology:

For the present investigation only secondary data have been used, which is published in statistical abstract of Kolhapur district during 2006-07 and 2012-13. Tehsils have selected as an aerial unit. The Choropleth maps used to show high, moderate, low and nil concentration. Only cashew nut fruit crop have been considered for present paper. The Bhatia's location quotient method has been used for the calculation of cashew nut fruit crop concentration, whereas calculated data shown by Choropleth maps.

Study Region:

Kolhapur district is located between 15° 43'N to 17° 17' N latitude and 73° 40'E to 74° 42' E longitude of southern Maharashtra. The region receives average rainfall 2000.mm (2011-12). The district is consisting of 12 revenue tehsil's namely Shahuwadi, Panahala, Hatkangale, Shirol, Karveer, Gaganbavada, Radhanagri, Kagal, and Bhudhargad. The district has population of 2,644,119 (2011) census and it

has 776261 sq. km of geographical area. Out of the total geographical area of the district 56.56 per cent and 63.63 per cent of area is used for the agriculture. Whereas, 33.79 per cent and 37.71 per cent land put under cashew nut fruit crop to the total fruit crops of the district in 2006-07 and 2012-13 respectively. The land under cashew is increased in 2012-13. But overall land under fruit crops decreased in 2012-13 in the study region.

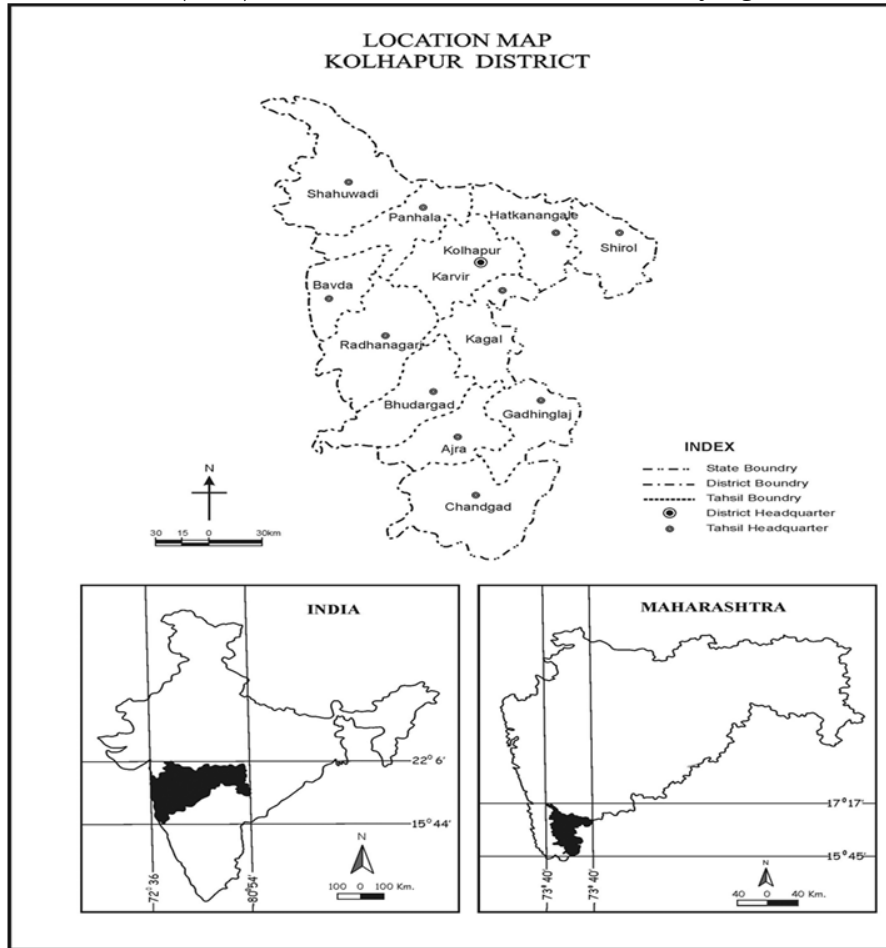


Fig. 1

Table 1: Tehsil wise Crop Concentration of Cashewnut fruit Crop

Sr.No.	Tehsil Name	2006-07	2012-13	Change
1	Hatkangale	0	0	0
2	Shirol	0	0	0
3	Panahala	0.19	0.09	-0.1
4	Shahuwadi	0.41	3.48	+3.07
5	Radhanagri	4.35	2.47	-1.88
6	Gaganbavada	5.58	0	-5.58
7	Karveer	0.33	0	-0.33
8	Kagal	1.02	0	-0.02
9	Gadhinglaj	4.13	3.93	-0.2
10	Bhudhargad	5.03	4.98	-0.05
11	Ajara	7.68	4.45	-3.23
12	Chandgad	9.08	3.07	-6.01

Source: Calculated by Authors.

Discussion:**Crop Concentration:**

For the present study we have done four major categories of cashew nut fruit crop concentration of Kolhapur district i.e. High, Moderate, Low and with above 3, 1 to 2 and below 1 respectively in both years.

In 2006-07:**High concentration:**

There are six tehsils come under this group, such are Radhanagri, Gaganbavada, Gadhinglaj, Bhudhargad, Ajara, Chandgad etc. because to suitable climatic condition, soil and topography with high rainfall and temperature.

Moderate concentration:

Only one tehsil has moderate concentration of cashew nut. i.e. Kagal. The western part of this tehsil which has uneven topography is devoted to this crop.

Low concentration:

The Panahala, Shahuwadi and Karveer tahsil come under this group because most of land devoted to other cash crops as well as fruit crops such are Mango, Banana, Sapota, Guava, Custard Apple, Pulses and Cereal crops.

Nil concentration:

Hatkangale and Shirol tahsil has no concentration of cashew nut fruit crop. Because most of land devoted to cash crops like sugarcane and also there climate and type of soil is not suitable for that fruit crop growth.

In 2012-13:**High concentration:**

Shahuwadi, Gadhinglaj, Bhudhargad, Ajara and Chandgad tehsils has high concentration of cashew nut fruit crop in this year. Because these all tehsils come under sahyadri hill ranges and had undulating terrain with high rainfall and temperature, red soil with high minerals.

Moderate concentration:

Only one tehsil come under this come under this category i.e. Radhanagri. But in the 2006-07 this tehsil come under high concentration. Uncertain rainfall reduce the concentration of this fruit crop in this tahsil.

Low concentration:

Only one tehsil come under this group i.e. Panahala. Most of land come under Mango, Banana, Jack fruit, Guava and other cereal and cash crops.

Nil concentration:

There are five tehsils has no cashew nut concentration in this year. These are Hatkangale, Shirol, Kagal, Karveer and Gaganbavada because in these tehsil farmers trends changes towards cereal, pulses and other cash crops which come in less water supply and

less investment. And some tehsils are not had suitable climatic condition for this fruit crop except Gaganbavada.

Change of concentration:

Each and every region has different fruit crop concentration because of various factors affecting on that particular region and on particular crops growth. Cashewnut fruit crop is one of the m. As per above discussion all tehsils had negative change except Shahuwadi in these two years 2006-07 and 2012-13 respectively and nil concentration increased from two tehsils i.e. Hatkangale and Shirol to five tehsils namely, Hatkangale, Shirol, Gaganbavada, Karveer, Kagal tahsil due to increase the land under other fruit crops with suitable climatic conditions and other facilities and also increase concentration under other food crops.

Conclusion:

Only one tahsil have positive change in these two year of 2006-07 and 2012-13 i.e. Shahuwadi. Remaining all tehsils is having negative change or decreases the land under cashew nut fruit crop in that particular tehsils. This is because of various factors affect on their entire growth of crop. Such are Climate, Topography, Socio-Economical, Hydrological, and Technological factors. Most of land of hill stations used for farm house's now days and by using new technologies undulating terrain converted in to plain area and practice other crops like sugarcane.

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