CHAPTER − VI
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C O N C L U S I O N

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Land is a important national resource and it provides living space, food to human beings and fodder to animals. This resource plays a strategic role in the determination of man's economic progress. But many times it is not properly used, so it is gradually deteriorated. Therefore, there is a need of landuse planning. Land capability classification is helpful for this purpose.

· ✓The land capability classification became possible only when a detail soil survey is properly done. Based on this soil information land is classified into different categories. In fact, land capability classification is a method of grouping land on the basis of soil characteristics.)

The physical properties of soil are important as natural medium for the plant growth. They are, soil texture, slope, soil depth, soil erosion, drainage, gravels and soil colour. The variation in physical properties is found in every region or village farm. In Karveer taluka five textural classes are found. The proportion of the clay loam soil is 24% of the total area, and is found on the bank of river Panchaganga and her tributaries. Whereas, the proportion of sandy clay loam soil is only 2% of the total area. The study area is grouped into three classes of slope. The very gentle slope covers 65% area and moderately sloping area is only 11% of the total. In Karveer taluka the five soil depth classes are observed. The deep soil is found on the bank of river

Panchaganga and the shallow soil occupying about 40% area is observed on the highlands. Generally the high and moderate soil erosion is observed in Karveer taluka. The soil of the region is moderately drained. The soil on the bank of river Panchaganga has no gravels and generally all over the taluka the red brown soil is recorded.

Based on the above properties of soil the Karveer taluka is divided into five land capability classes. They are class II, class III, class IV, class VI, and class VII. Out of these five categories class II, III and IV are suitable for cultivation and class VI and VII are suitable for grazing or forestry. Class II, III, and IV register about 71% area. Out of this class II covers only 26% area and it is observed on the bank of river Panchaganga. Class III is also found in the Panchaganga Valley and the southern part of the taluka. It's areal extent is 32%. Class IV covers only 13% area of the total. In the taluka, class VI and VII have registered 23% area.

There are regional variations in the landuse pattern of the study area. The total geographical area of the taluka is divided into two major classes, namely arable land and non arable land. The net area sown, fallow land, culturable waste land, permenant pastures are included in the arable land. There is high proportion (88.70%) of arable land. Out of this the net area sown covers about 70.20% area. The proportion of fallow land is about 5.30% and this can be brought under cultivation

by adopting suitable measures. Other uncultivated land is about 13.4% of the total. The region has about 11.10% area under non-arable landuse. The entire region has very poor forest cover (1.10%). Therefore, the region may be regarded as thrust area for afforestation. High proportion (10%) of area not available for cultivation is also observed in the region. These lands can be used for forest and grazing purpose.

On the basis of capability studies it is observed that 71% area is suitable for cultivation but the present landuse statistics reveal that about 75.5% is devoted to cultivation. This gap indicates the misuse of land and very limited scope for further extention of area under cultivation. Likewise capability classification regarding the area suitable for forestry and grazing is about 23%. However the actual area under these categories is just 1.1 and 7.6% respectively. It indicates that about 14% area can be brought under forest and grazing. In particular the villages viz. Madale, Sadale, Kogeela Br. and Kh., Wadgaon, Girgaon, Wadawadi, Kandalgaon, Pachagaon, Kalambe, Hanbarwadi, Jaital, Nadaval, Ispurli, Yavati, Sangarul, Mharul, Khatangle, Bololi, Upavade, Arale, Dhonwadi, Taraswadi, Garajan, Sadoli Khalsa, Kothali & Chafodi possess high potential in this respect.

The rice, pulses, groundnut and sugarcane are main crops of the taluka. The total food crop area is about 70.32%.

Out of the total food crop area the cereals record 40.86%. Among cereals the rice is significant occupying 24.95% area. As per the soil requirements rice can be cultivated in about 26% area. The wheat and jowar crops are taken in 3.9 and 6.9% area respectively. The ragi crop is also cultivated in the region under study.

The sugarcane is the main cash crop of the region and is cultivated in extensive area (22.95%). As per the soil suitability about 40% area can be devoted for this crop. Mainly the soil in the Panchaganga Valley is highly suitable for the sugarcane cultivation.

The groundnut is important oilseed crop of the region and is occupying 10% of the total area. The total area under pulses cultivation is 5.10%. Among the pulses gram is cultivated in 2% area and other pulses cover 3.1% . Generally pulses are more concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of the taluka. As per the soil suitability their area is only 5% of the total area under cultivation but actual area is more than this. It indicates that the groundnut and pulses cropping pattern is not as per the soil suitability.

The land of Adur village lies in land capability class II and about 15% land of this village is not used as per the land capability. The Gokulshiragaon village comes under land capability class IV and here class VI land is not used as per the land capability. In Wadawadi village about 25% area is

suitable for grazing and forestry but actually there is less vegetation cover. The Jatharwadi and Mharul villages are representative of land capability class III and IV respectively. And the landuse pattern of these villages is as per the land capability classification.

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