:: C H A P T E R - II ::

THE CHANGING LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN

2.1 INTRODUCTION :

Land resources form the most important natural wealth of the country and their propoer utilization is a matter of utmost concern to its people. The utilization of the land according to its use capability ensures that this resources is utilised to the best advantage. It's improper use leads to wastage and can lead to progressive deterioration and loss of productivity of this vital resource. It is the moral obligation of the present generation to pass this valuable resource on to future generations as nearly unimpaired and over exploited as possible.

2.2 LAND AND ITS ECONOMIC CONCEPT :

At the particular moment the term 'Land' connotes different meaning, i.e. it generally suggests different things to different people. However, in its most commonly accepted use 'Land' refers to the soil portion of the earth's surface. But some economists have defined the economic concept of land as[1] " the sum total of the natural and man made resources over which possession of the earth's surface is given control."

Land may be regarded as space, as surface and room with in and upon which life takes place. In this sense land is fixed in quantity and indestructible because space can not be destroyed or increased. Taken as a (basic) factor of production, land is thought to be nature's given source of food, fibre, building material, mineral, energy resources and other raw materials used by the society. This concept of land is similar to that of land as a consumption good. The concept of land is important because of the highly conditioning influence on human activities and attitudes relating to land use.

2.3 FACTORS GOVERNING LAND UTILIZATION :

The general pattern of land utilization in a country, is governed by a number of factors. Depending upon one's own specialization, or the emphasis placed on them they are classified differently. A broad classification puts them under two sets of factors. Physical or natural and human or man made. Though there is no hard and fast rule governing classification of :

2.3 (A) PHYSICAL :

The physical frame work has a governing influence on the total supply of land resources. Topography influences the type and character of agriculture and also affects the

drainage system. The physical structure of soil and its chemical and bacterial characteristics are very important for agricultural production. Specific types of soil are required for producing different types of agricultural products. Thus climate exercises a controlling influence on agricultural production.

2.3 (B) ECONOMIC :

The economic frame work also influences the land utilization and agricultural production. The degree of profit, incomes, costs and the consideration of values and returns are important considerations in deciding the culturability and use of land. Application of science and technology modifies the natural fertility of land. Transport enhances exchange and increases mobility.

2.3(C) INSTITUTIONAL :

The institutional frame work also governs land utilization. The legal frame work determines the right of ownership and the distribution of land. The Government polices and programmes also influence considerably the pattern of production, the distribution of income and thus man's behaviour towards land use and agricultural production.

2.4 THE NEED FOR PLANING OF LAND UTILIZATION :

In an under developed country no body can not believe that the land utilization pattern to remain constant over a long period. For development programme to increase the competing demand for cultivation of crop production, growth of forests and pastures, change in the pattern of land utilization are brought about either through awareness of planning or through a mere haphazard development. In the case of awareness of planning certain objectives regarding useful pattern of land utilization are kept under view and measures are directed towards attainment of those objectives. For instance the attempts are purposively made to bring more and more land under cultivation or under multiple cropping. Because in under developed country the demand for agricultural produce increases more than it's supply and the agricultural output depends upon the area under cultivation and productivity of per unit of land. It means that the agricultural output is a function of area under cultivation and yield per unit of land.

In the case of an haphazard development certain objectives are not considered, and as such no efforts are directed to achieve those objectives. Though in the newly settled countries, planned changes in the land utilization pattern

are not desirable, they are a must in the old countries like India. Prof. P.V.John Says,[2] " In old countries like India, however, where population is very large and scope for extension of cultivation is some what limited, it is essential to plan changes in land utilization rather than to allow haphazard ones to come out. Planned changes would involve an assessment of the situation with regard to the present pattern of land utilization and keeping of certain specific targets of reclamation, afforestation, changes in the area under cultivation and of irrigation facilities".

Further he points out that there has not been planning of the land utilization pattern to any significant extent in this country. Notwithstanding, there have been concious efforts to promote a better use of land through.[3] Grow more food campaigns''Scientific experiments' and Vanamahotasava' which means planting more trees to help afforestation".

2.5 CLASSIFICATION OF LAND :

Classification of land is[4]" a process which assigns each body or tract of land in an area to its proper class in system of classes. The classes in the system are defined in terms of the qualities or characteristics with which the classification concerned."[5] In India prior to 1949–1950 the total geographical area was divided into five categories namely, :

i) Forests

ii) Area not available for cultivation.

iii) Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows,

iv) Fallow land and

v) Net area sown. This five fold classification, through it gave a broad indication of land use in the country, was found sufficient to meet the needs of agricultural planning also due to lack of uniformity in the definitions and scope of the classification the data collected in different states were not comparable. To remove this non comparability and make the data more useful a more detailed classification was adopted in 1950-1951 which gave the land utilization details under none classes.

i) Forests,

ii) Land under non agricultural uses,

iii) Barren and uncultivable land

iv) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands,

v) Cultürable waste lands,

vi) Fallow other than current fallows,

vii) Current fallows and,

viii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves,

ix) Net area sown."

THE TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA :

The total geographical area of Kopargaon taluka measured 107252 hectares in the year 1965-66. Since the begining of the period total geographical area of Kopargaon taluka remained constant through out the period under study. (1965-1966 to 1980-1981). The index number of the total geographical area remained unchanged over the entire period under study.

2.5 (B) FORESTS :

Area under forest's includes all lands classified as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forest, whether state owned or private. The area where crops are raised in the forest and grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forest are included under forest.

The area under forest in Kopargaon taluka measured 2924 hectares in the year 1965-66 (base year). It's percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was just 2.72 percent. The area under forest in absolute terms remained constant through 1977-78. As such the index number of the area under forest remained unchanged.

During the last three year's (1978-81) the area under forest marginally declined. During the two years (1978-80)

the forest area index number remained at 99.17. During the last year (1980-81) the area under forest seems to have declined by more than half of the absolute number in the base year. (1300 hectares) As a consequence it's percentage to the total geographical area fell to 1.21 and its index number also fell to 44.45.

We may therefore conclude that this category of forest area did not contribute to the gross cropped area through 1979-80. However, the process of deforestation either government or private has been taking place since 1980-81. This process of denudation, which is all ready set in motion may not be considered as a good sign from the point of view of agriculture.

2.5(C) AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION :

Area not available for cultivation consists of two sub categories of land use.

i) AREA UNDER NON AGRICULTURAL USES :

All lands occupied by building, roads and railway or under water e.g. river and canals and other lands put to uses other than agricultural.

ii) BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE LAND :

This covers all barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts etc, land which can not be brought under

cultivation unless at a high cost shall be classed as unculturable, whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings.

These two categories taken together are not expected to make any contribution to the net area sown. On the the contrary in a developing country, the land put to non agricultural uses is bound to make an encroachment upon other useful categories of land use and hence it may cause a decrease in both net area sown and other lands having large potentiality for cultivation shown under other/use classes.

The area under 'area not available for cultivation' measured 10844 hectares in 1965-66, which formed 10.11 percent of its total geographical area. Out of these the percentage of land put to non agricultural uses was just 0.30 and the percentage of 'barren and unculturable land was 9.80.

In the next period 1970-71 the 'area not available for cultivation measured 11911 hectares. Its percentage to the geographical area of taluka was 11.10. In this period the area not available for cultivation slightly increased. Out of these two sub categories, only barren and unculturable lands percentage increased. It increased from 9.80

(1965–66) to 10.80 (1970–71). The index number of the area not available for cultivation increased from 100.00 (1965–66) to 109.83 in the year of 1970–71.

During the period 1975–76 the percentage of the area not available for cultivation was 11.30 to the geographical area of taluka. In this period the percentage of both subcategories was increased. The percentage of land put to non agricultural uses moves from 0.30 to 0.46 and the percentage of barren and unculturable lands remained almost same to 10.83. So the index of both categories increased from 100.00 (1965–66) to 152.57 (1975–76) and 100.00 to 110.55 respectively.

In this period the index number of the area not available for cultivation increased from 100.00 (1965–66) to 111.84(1975–76).

During the period 1979–80 the percentage of 'area not available for cultivation' was 11.56 to the geographical area of taluka. In this period the percentage of both sub categories was increased. But the percentage land put to non agricultural uses increased fastly. It increased from 0.46 (1975–76) to 0.74 (1979–80). In this period the index of the area not available for cultivation increased from 111.84 (1975–76) to 114.34 (1979–80). During the last year (1980–81) the area not available for cultivation more than doubled (25,100 hectares) as compared to the base year. This was the result

of the fact that the area under sub use categories i.e. land out to non agricultural uses and barren and unculturable land increased by more than two fold.(900 and 24200 hectares respectively).

During the whole period the percentage of the are not available for cultivation has been increasing. Out of these two sub categories the index of the land put to npn agricultural uses was increased more than double throughout the period. This seems to be in accordance with the real increasing trend of the area under non agricultural uses to be accompained with the increasing tempoo of development activities such as growing urbanisation, transport system industrial sites, etc.

2.5(D) OTHER UNCULTIVATED LAND :

The major land use class namely 'other uncultivated land' is sub divided into three parts.

i) CULTURABLE WASTE :

This land use category includes all lands, available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once, but not cultivated during the current years and last five years or more in succession. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shurbs and

jungles which are not put to any use. Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession is also included in this category at the end of the five years.

ii) PERMANENT PASTURES AND OTHER GRAZING LANDS :

Covers all grazing lands, whether permanent pasture and meadows or not, village common grazing lands included under this head.

iii) MISCELLANEOUS TREE CROPS :

Cover all cultivated land which is not included under 'net area sown' but is put to some agricultural use. Lands under casurina trees, bamboo bushes, thatching grass and other groves for fuel come under this category.

The area under 'permanent pastures and 'the area under miscellaneous tree crops' or groves may not be available for cultivation.

The permanent pastures and other grazing lands are reserved for growing fodder, required for cattle. As such the conversion of land under this category depends upon the number of cattle population in the taluka.

In the year 1965-66 the area under other uncultivated land in Kopargaon taluka measured 172 hectates. Its percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was

just 0.16 out of these three sub categories, the area under permanent pasture and miscellaneous tree crops' was zero. The area under cultivable waste and the area under other uncultivated land remained unchanged through 1971-72.

From 1972-73 on wards, it seems that the revenue authorities started reporting the area under permanent pastures and grazing grounds. It measured 1586 hectares and formed just 1.47 percent to the geographical area during 1972-73. It's percentage remained unchanged through 1977-78. After rising abnormally (1978-80) it fell from 2700 hectares to 1100 hectares (1980-81).

It is surprising to note that from 1972-73 the area under cultivable waste increased by more or less than ten fold as the index number reveals. Again from 1978-79 there has been a reinforcement of the abnormal rising tendency. It's index number shotup to 2384.88 (1978-79) and slightly fell to 2034.88.

When we look to the total of other uncultivated land, we notice that from 1972-73 there has been an abnormal rise in the area index. The index number rose to 1922.00(1972-73) and remained almost unchanged through 1977-78. Both the increase in culturable waste and permanent pastures' have contributed to the rise in the total other uncultivated land

Again during 1978-79 the index of the other uncultivated land shot up to 3954.06 and marginally declined during the subsequent years (1979-81) as the index number fell to 3546.51 and 2674.41 consecutively.

A rather an abnormal rising trend of the other uncultivated area, which is noticed during the latter part of the period is a matter of grave concern for the policy makers in the field of agriculture.

2.5(E) FALLOW LANDS :

The major land use calss namely fallow lands is sub divided into two parts.

i) FALLOW LAND OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW :

This refers to all lands which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five year's, "the reasons' for keeping lands fallow may be either poverty of cultivators or inadequate supply of water or material, climate or sliting of canal and rivers or unremunerative nature of farming."[6]

ii) CURRENT FALLOWS :

This class comprises cropped areas which are kept during the current year, for example, if any seedling area is not cropped again in the same year. It is treated as current fallow.

Most of the increase in the crop area could be brought about by a reduction of fallows and is attributable to such factors as timely rain fall in both 'Kharif' and 'rabi' season and remunerative level of price. The reduction of fallows and extension of double cropping are more promising way of increasing the cropped area.

The area under fallow land in Kopargaon taluka measured 7350 hectares in the year 1965-66. Its percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 6.85. The land under the category of fallow other than current fallow in the taluka measured 6283 hectares. Its percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 5.86 and the percentage of current fallow land was just 0.99.

The index number of the aggregate area under fallow slightly decreased from 100.00 (1965-66) to 94.47(1970-71) and thus the area index of other fallows declined from 100.00 (1965-66) to 79.19 (1970-71). But the area index of current

fallows sharply increased from 100.00 (1965-66) to 184.44 (1970-71).

Between 1971-72 and 1975-76 we notice the marked variations in the area under current fallows and especially in the aggregate area of the fallow lands. This period is marked by the occurrence of a drought year (1972-73) in which the agricultural lands went out of cultivation. The area as a result under current fallows increased to 9960 hectares. Its percentage to the total geographical area increased to 9.28 Similarly the area under other fallows increased to 6456 hectares and its percentage to the total geographical area increased to 6.01 in the same drought year. The aggregate a fallow lands measured 16416 hectares, with the result that it's percentage share in the total geographical area increased to 15.30. As compared to the base years level the area under aggregate fallows more than doubled. The index number reached an unprecedented height of 223.34. During the remaining the normal agricultural years (1973-76) there had been substantial reduction in the area under current fallows and other fallows. The area index numbers worked out for current fallows fell from its height of 933.45 to 159.32. (1975-76) unlike the area under current fallows, the area under other fallows remained almost constant during the period under reference. (see the respective index number) Because of the rapid fall in the area

under current fallows' the aggregate area under fallows reduced considerably as the index moved down from 223.34 (1972–73) to 110.20 (1975–76).

The last sub period (1976–81) seems to have been marked by an overall tendency towards a rise in respect of the area under current fallows. Its area index after having remained stationary at 168.69 for both years, (1976–78) it started to rise and reached 1443.29 (1979–80). This abnormal increase in area under current fallows could be ascribed to the failure of the monsoon showers. This was followed by a good monsoon season (1980–81) with the result that the area under current fallows was brought under cultivation. This pulled down the index number to 203.46 in the same year. The area index of other fallows, unlike the area index of current fallows, decreased from 1$1.65 (1977–78) to 68.43 (1980–81). Again because of a rise in the area under current fallows the aggregate area under fallows shotup from 133.33 (1976–77) to 253.06 (1978–80). This means that the aggregate area under fallows increased by a little more than two and half times as compared with the base year. In the last year, the area under both current fallows and other fallows dropped sharply, as a result of which the total area under faloows came down (6471 hectares) and its index reached 88.04.

From the above analysis of the change in the area under other fallows, it strikes to our mind that the changes in the area under this land use category have been closely related with the timely occurrence and non occurrence of the monsoon and its even spread over all the parts of the taluka during the sowing season of the year. Late occurrence of the monsoon in the succeeding year had been responsible for substantial increases in the area under current fallow or fallows other than current fallows'. In brief increase and decrease in the area under these two sub categories are highly dependant on timely and untimely break up of both the monsoons.(South-West and North-East.)

2.5(F) AREA UNDER CROPS :

An increase in the gross cropped area is achieved through:

i) Bringing more and more land under cultivation, and

ii) More intensive use of land by sowing it more than once in a year. Briefly the gross cropped area depends upon net cropped area and area sown more than once in a year. However, the movements of net cropped area and area sown more than once may either be in the same direction or in the opposite direction, there by exerting varied impact on the growth of gross cropped area. The growth of gross cropped area is mainly owing to intensive cultivation. Following are the

the main causes :

i) Extension of irrigation facilities or

ii) Timely rainfall in both the 'Kharif' and 'rabi' season.

2.5 (G) NET AREA SOWN :

Net area sown represents the extent of the cultivated area, actually sown during an agricultural year. The environmental factors appear to be decisive in determining the extent of the net sown area in the taluka.

The net area sown measured 85962 hectares in the year 1965-66 in Kopargaon taluka. Its percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 80.14. The index of the net area sown in the taluka marginally decreased from 100.00 (1965-66) to 99.23 (1970-71). The extent of the net area sown in the taluka has changed over the past years. The most direct explanation of the changes in the net area sown can, of course, be had by reference to the percentage change in the barren unculturable land, intensity of irrigation, population pressure and the improvements in methods of farming. Having considered the extent of the net area sown, the next step is to assess the intensive use of it. Which largely depends upon the capability of the farmer with respect to innovations.

During the year 1970–71 the net sown are in the taluka measured 85301 hectares. Its percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 79.53. After this year the percentage and index of the net sown area increased due to the timely monsoon. Then the percentage and index number of the net area sown continuously decreased. The index of net area sown in the taluka moved down from 100.39 (1971–27) to 94.00 (1975–76). The decline in the net sown area might be due to, the drought conditions prevailing during the years.

During the year 1975–76 the net sown area in taluka measured 80800 hectares. Its percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 75.33. The index of the net sown area in the taluka decreased from 94.00 (1975–76) to 72.35 (1979–80) and again it marginally increased to 81.17. (1980–81). During the period 1977–78 the index of net area sown sharply decreased, it moved down to 47.69. The declining trend of the net sown area was due to the rapid industrilisation and consequent urbanisation which gathered momentum in the latter part of the planned economic development period. Another cause of declining the net area sown is the expansion of the other uncultivated land in the taluka.

2.5 (H) AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE :

The area sown more than once measured 3769 hectares in the year 1965-66. It's percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 3.51. The percentage of area sown more than once steadly increased from 3.51 (1965-66) to 4.63 (1970-71). During this period, the area sown more than once increased as the index moved from 100.00 (1965-66) to 131.91. (1970-71) The increasing tendency of the farmers towards sowing the area more than once in a year could be attributed towards increasing awareness on the part of the farmers to take full advantage of the existing and limited land holdings. The chances to sow more than once in a year increase on account of the increasing irrigation facilities. The increase in area sown more than once may be due to the favourable and timely break up of the north east monsoon rain fall. That means rabi crops are sown after taking the first crop, when adequate north east monsoon rainfall is received.

The higher and higher increases in the area sown more than once in a year could be attributed to timely and favourable precipitation of the kharif and rabi season and to the growing the net irrigated areas in these years.

During the year 1970-71 area sown more than once measured 4971 hectares. Its percentage to the total

geographical area of the taluka was 4.63. During this period the area sown more than once decreased as the index moved down from 131.91 (1970-71) to 58.39 (1975-76). In this period the index of the area sown more than once fluctuated rather erratically. The index ranged between a wide margin of 131.91 (1970-71) and 58.39 (1975-76). The abrupt movement in the index might have been caused by the drought conditions that prevailed in the year.

During the year 1975-76 area sown more than once measured 2201 hectares. It's percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 2.05. During this period the area sown more than once increased as the index moved upward from 58.39 (175-76) to 387.37 (1978-79). In this period the index of the area sown more than once increased fastly, because of the favourable conditions of monsoon and the increased net irrigated area in these years. In the following year the percentage and index number of the net area sown more than once decreased from 13.61 (1978-79) to 1.95 (1979-80) and 387.37 (1978-79) to 55.71 (1979-80). During the last year (1980-81) both the net area sown and the area sown more than once in a year resumed their upward trends as the index numbers rose to 81.17 and 106.12 respectively.

2.5 (I) GROSS CROPPED AREA :

Now we shall turn our attention to the analysis of the behaviour of the gross cropped area in the taluka. An increase or decrease in the gross cropped area subsists on either increase or decrease in

i) Net area sown and

ii) Area sown more than once. The larger the increase in areas under both the categories, the greater would be the gross cropped area. In view of the limitation on extension of cultivation to other land use categories the area under multiple cropping alone could make most of the contribution to the gross cropped area. However, the growth of multiple cropped area in turn depends on extension of irrigation facilities.

The gross cropped area measured 89731 hectares in the year 1965-66. It's percentage to the total geographical area of taluka was 83.66. The percentage of gross cropped area steadly increased from 83.66 (1965-66) to 84.16 (1970-71) In this period index number remained almost unchanged. The constancy of the gross cropped area could be attributed to the favourable monsoon condition during both the kharif and rabi seasons. Most of the contribution to the gross cropped area in the taluka should came from the increase in the area

sown more than once during the period. But unfortunately extension of the area under irrigation did not make any contribution to the growth of gross cropped area in the taluka.

During the year 1970-71 gross cropped area measured 90273 hectares. It's percentage to the total geographical area of the taluka was 84.66. The percentage of gross cropped area steadly decreased from 84.66 (1970-71) to 77.38 (1975-76) In this period the index moved down from 100.60 (1970-71) to 92.49 (1975-76) The declining trend of the gross cropped area was due to the drought condition. In the taluka the decline in gross cropped area was caused by the decline in both the net area sown and the area sown more than once.

During the last sub period (1975-81) though the gross cropped area fluctuated marginally from year to year, it reveals a firm tendency to remain almost stationary. It is evident from the behaviour of the index numbers. We could make an observation by looking to the respective column of the gross cropped area of the table, that, by and large, the overall trend of the gross cropped area has been towards a decline. This could be substantiated by the its declining percentage share in the total geographical area of the taluka.

The foregoing discussion reveals that the environment has a strong control on land use. But the population

peressure on the agricultural land has been increasing, therefore, to balance the food requirements, net sown area has to be used intensively with the available irrigation facilities. The change in general land use pattern are the out come of interactions between the physical factors on the one hand and socio economic factors, on the other.

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TABLE NO.2.1

LAND UTILIZATION STATISTICS IN KOPARGAON TALUKA

(Area in hectares)

Year	Total geographical area.	Area not available for cultivation. Area under forests	Land put to non-Agriculture uses.	Barren and uncultivable Land.	Total	Other uncultivated Land (excluding fallow land) Cultivable waste.	Permanent Pasture and grazing grounds	Miscellaneous tree crops	Total	Fallow Lands Current fallows	Other fallows	Total	Area under crop's Net area sown	Area sown more than once.	Gross cropped
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1965 – 66	107252	2924	331	10513	10844	172	–	–	172	1067	6283	7350	85962	3769	89731
		(2.72)	(0.30)	(9.80)	(10.11)	(0.16)	–	–	(0.16)	(0.99)	(5.86)	(6.85)	(80.14)	(3.51)	(83.66)
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	–	–	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1966 –67	107252	2924	331	10514	10845	172	–	–	172	1007	6939	7946	85365	3837	89202
		(2.72)	(0.30)	(9.80)	(10.11)	(0.16)	–	–	(0.16)	(0.94)	(6.46)	(7.40)	(79.59)	(3.57)	(83.17)
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	–	–	100.00	94.37	110.44	108.10	99.30	101.80	99.41
1967 – 68	107252	2924	331	11580	11911	172	–	–	172	948	4070	5018	87227	4579	91806
		(2.72)	(0.30)	(10.80)	(11.10)	(0.16)	–	–	(0.16)	(0.88)	(3.79)	(4.67)	(81.33)	(4.26)	(85.59)
	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.15	109.83	100.00	–	–	100.00	88.84	64.78	68.27	101.47	121.49	102.31
1968 – 69	107252	2924	331	11580	11911	172	–	–	172	1538	3383	4921	87324	3170	90494
		(2.72)	(0.30)	(10.80)	(11.10)	(0.16)	–	–	(0.16)	(1.43)	(3.15)	(4.58)	(81.41)	(2.95)	(84.37)
	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.15	109.83	100.00	–	–	100.00	144.14	53.84	66.95	101.58	84.10	100.85
1969 –70	107252	2924	331	11580	11911	172	–	–	172	1667	4790	6457	85788	3276	89064
		(2.72)	(0.30)	(10.80)	(11.10)	(0.16)	–	–	(0.16)	(1.55)	(4.46)	(6.01)	(79.98)	(3.05)	(83.04)
	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.15	109.83	100.00	–	–	100.00	156.23	76.23	87.85	99.79	86.91	99.25

		(2.72)	(0.30)	(10.80)	(11.10)	(0.16)	–	–	(0.16)	(1.83)	(4.63)	(6.46)	(79.53)	(4.63)	(84.16)
	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.15	109.83	100.00	–	–	100.00	184.44	79.19	94.47	99.23	131.91	100.60
1971 – 72	10752	2924	331	11580	11911	172	–	–	172	1874	4071	5945	86300	4507	90807
		(2.72)	(0.30)	(10.80)	(11.10)	(0.16)	–	–	(0.16)	(1.74)	(3.79)	(5.54)	(80.46)	(4.20)	(84.66)
	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.15	109.83	100.00	–	–	100.00	175.63	64.79	80.88	100.39	119.58	101.19
1972 – 73	107252	2924	505	11579	12084	1720	1586	–	3306	9960	6456	16416	72522	2202	74724
		(2.72)	(0.46)	(10.80)	(11.26)	(1.60)	(1.47)	–	(3.08)	(9.28)	(6.01)	(15.30)	(67.61)	(2.06)	(69.67)
	100.00	100.00	152.57	110.14	111.43	100.00	100.00	–	1922.00	933.45	102.75	223.34	84.36	58.42	83.27
1973 – 74	107252	2924	505	11579	12084	1720	1586	–	3306	2784	6456	9240	84600	15300	99900
		(2.72)	(0.46)	(10.80)	(11.26)	(1.60)	(1.47)	–	(3.08)	(2.59)	(6.01)	(8.61)	(78.87)	(14.27)	(93.14)
	100.00	100.00	152.57	110.14	111.43	1000.00	100.00	–	1922.00	260.91	102.75	125.71	98.41	405.94	111.33
1974 – 75	107252	2924	505	11579	12084	1728	1586	–	3314	1730	6400	8130	80800	1860	82660
		(2.72)	(0.46)	(10.80)	(11.26)	(1.60)	(1.47)	–	(3.08)	(1.58)	(5.96)	(7.55)	(75.33)	(1.73)	(77.07)
	100.00	100.00	152.57	110.14	111.43	1004.00	100.00	–	1926.74	162.13	101.86	110.61	94.00	49.34	92.11
1975 –76	107252	2924	505	11623	12128	1700	1600	–	3300	1700	6400	8100	80800	2201	83001
		(2.72)	(0.46)	(10.83)	(11.30)	(1.58)	(1.49)	–	(3.07)	(1.58)	(5.96)	(7.55)	(75.33)	(2.05)	(77.38)
	100.00	100.00	152.57	110.55	111.84	998.37	100.88	–	1918.60	159.32	101.86	110.20	94.00	58.39	92.49
1976 –77	107252	2924	500	11618	12118	1700	1600	–	3300	1800	8000	9800	79110	6600	85710
		(2.72)	(0.46)	(10.83)	(11.28)	(1.58)	(1.49)	–	(3.07)	(1.67)	(7.45)	(9.13)	(73.76)	(6.15)	(79.91)
	100.00	100.00	151.05	110.51	111.74	998.37	100.88	–	1918.60	168.69	127.32	133.33	92.02	175.11	95.51
1977 – 78	107252	2924	500	11600	12100	1700	1600	–	3300	1800	8900	10700	41000	32500	73500
		(2.72)	(0.46)	(10.81)	(11.28)	(1.58)	(1.49)	–	(3.07)	(1.67)	(8.29)	(9.97)	(38.22)	(30.30)	(68.53)
	100.00	100.00	151.05	110.34	111.58	998.37	100.88	–	1918.60	168.69	141.65	145.57	47.69	862.29	81.91

TABLE NO. 2.1 (Contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1978 – 79	107252	2900	800	11600	12400	4102	2700	–	6802	3300	6150	9450	75700	14600	90300
		(2.70)	(0.74)	(10.81)	(11.56)	(3.82)	(2.51)	–	(6.34)	(3.07)	(5.73)	(8.81)	(70.58)	(13.61)	(84.19)
	100.00	99.17	241.69	110.34	114.34	2384.88	170.23	–	3954.06	309.27	97.88	128.57	88.06	387.37	100.63
1979 – 80	107252	2900	800	11600	12400	3400	2700	–	6100	15400	3200	18600	62200	2100	64300
		(2.70)	(0.74)	(10.81)	(11.56)	(3.17)	(2.51)	–	(5.68)	(14.35)	(2.98)	(17.34)	(57.99)	(1.95)	(59.95)
	100.00	99.17	241.69	110.34	114.34	1976.74	170.23	–	3546.51	1443.29	50.93	253.06	72.35	55.71	71.65
1080 – 81	107252	1300	900	24200	25100	3500	1100	–	4600	2171	4300	6471	69781	4000	73781
		(1.21)	(0.83)	(22.56)	(23.40)	(3.26)	(1.02)	–	(4.28)	(2.02)	(4.01)	(6.03)	(65.06)	(3.73)	(68.79)
	100.00	44.45	271.90	230.46	231.46	2034.88	69.35	–	2674.41	203.46	68.43	88.04	81.17	106.12	82.22

N.B. Figures in the brackets indicate respective percentage shares in the totalgeographical area of the taluka.

Sources : SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW AND DISTRICT STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS' AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, (From 1965–1966 to 1980–1981). Published by the Department of Agricultural Government of Maharashtra.