

٠,

CHAPTER-IV

PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction.

- 4.2 Profile of Belgaum dist in Brief.
 - 4.2.1 Location.
 - 4.2.2 Belgaum District At a Galance.
- 4.3 Profile of study village, Kognoli.
 - 4.3.1 Physical Profile.
 - 4.3.2 Kognoli village directory.
 - 4.3.3 Agricultural Profile.
 - 4.3.4 Business Profile.
 - 4.3.5 Revenue of Kognoli village.
- 4.4 Research Methodology.

CHAPTER-IV PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT AND STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the profile of Belgaum district in general and that of Kognoli village in particular. The Kognoli village is situated in the Belgaum district of Karnataka state. In this chapter we will study the profile of Belgaum district in brief as well as Kognoli village. This covers the geography, demography, physical factors and agriculture, etc.

4.2 **PROFILE OF BELGAUM DISTRICT IN BRIEF**

Belgaum is a unique district. It is meeting place of two provincial cultures i.e. Maharashtra and Karnataka. Its long history has left behind rich socio-cultural traditions and wonderful monuments of religious and artistic importance. The people are industrious, and the irrigation projects have made the Belgaum as the number one agricultural district in Karnataka. Its place in overall development is the fourth among the districts of Karnataka, and industrially, it stands fourth after Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad districts.

4.2.1 Location

River Markandeya flowing nearby Belgaum is unique. Its natural beauty and environment are a world of contrast and harmonies with swift and kaleidoscopic change in topography, vegetation and climate. It lies at the border of two states Maharashtra and Goa. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, lying at a distance of 502 km from Bangalore and 500 km from Mumbai. The district comprises 1278 villages with an area of 13,415 sq.km with a population of around 5 lakh. (1)



Belgaum District

Chikodi – The Study Area



4.2.2 Belgaum District At A Glance

Villages : 1278 Gram Panchayath : 481 Towns / Urban Agglonerction : 20 Municipalities/ Corporations : 15 Per Capita Income (1998-99) : Rs.13, 738 Employment Exchanges (as on 31-3-2001) : 1 Police Stations (00-01) : 44 Stations (00-01) : 8 Area (Sq.Kms.) : 13,415 Population –Male : 2,147,746 Female : 2,059,518 Density : 314 Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males) : 959 Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm : 323 Post offices : 323 Post offices : 725 Telephone Exchanges : 177 Literacy Rate (%) : 64.42	No of Talukas	:	10
Towns / Urban Agglonerction : 20 Municipalities/ Corporations : 15 Per Capita Income (1998-99) : Rs.13, 738 Employment Exchanges (as on 31-3-2001) : 1 Police Stations (00-01) : 44 Stations (00-01) : 8 Area (Sq.Kms.) : 13,415 Population –Male : 2,147,746 Female : 2,059,518 Density : 314 Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males) : 959 Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm : 323 Post offices : 323 Post offices : 177	Villages	:	1278
Municipalities/ Corporations:15Per Capita Income (1998-99):Rs.13, 738Employment Exchanges (as on 31-3-2001):1Police Stations (00-01):44Stations (00-01):8Area (Sq.Kms.):13,415Population –Male:2,147,746Female:2,059,518Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Gram Panchayath	:	481
Per Capita Income (1998-99):Rs.13, 738Employment Exchanges (as on 31-3-2001):1Police Stations (00-01):44Stations (00-01):8Area (Sq.Kms.):13,415Population –Male:2,147,746Female:2,059,518Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Towns / Urban Agglonerction	:	20
Employment Exchanges (as on 31-3-2001)1Police Stations (00-01):44Stations (00-01):8Area (Sq.Kms.):13,415Population – Male:2,147,746Female:2,059,518Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Municipalities/ Corporations	:	15
Police Stations (00-01):44Stations (00-01):8Area (Sq.Kms.):13,415Population –Male:2,147,746Female:2,059,518Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Per Capita Income (1998-99)	•	Rs.13, 738
Stations (00-01) : 8 Area (Sq.Kms.) : 13,415 Population – Male : 2,147,746 Female : 2,059,518 Density : 314 Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males) : 959 Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm : 762 Banks : 323 Post offices : 725 Telephone Exchanges : 177	Employment Exchanges (as on 31-3-2001)	:	1
Area (Sq.Kms.):13,415Population -Male:2,147,746Female:2,059,518Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Police Stations (00-01)	:	44
Population -Male:2,147,746Female:2,059,518Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Stations (00-01)	•	8
Female:2,059,518Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Area (Sq.Kms.)	•	13,415
Density:314Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Population – Male	:	2,147,746
Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males):959Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Female	:	2,059,518
Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm:762Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Density	:	314
Banks:323Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Sex Ratio (No of females per 1000 males)	:	959
Post offices:725Telephone Exchanges:177	Actual Rainfall for the year 2000mm		762
Telephone Exchanges:177	Banks	•	323
	Post offices	:	725
Literacy Rate (%) : 64.42	Telephone Exchanges	:	177
	Literacy Rate (%)	:	64.42

4.3 PROFILE OF STUDY VILLAGE, KOGNOLI:

4.3.1 Physical Profile.

Table No. 4.1

Sr No	Particulars	SC: 1	NP.	orhers .	Lonal 🚏
1 22	Male	824	26	3848	4698
		(17.53)	(0.55)	(81.90)	(50.65)
2	Female	770	23	3784	4577
		(16.82)	(0.50)	(82.67)	(49.35)
	Total	1594	49	7632	9275
		(17.18)	(0.52)	(82.28)	(100.00)

Population of Kognoli village 1991 Census

Figures in the bracket show the percentage of total farmers.

Above table shows that out of the total, number of male population was males were 50.65% and females was 49.35% in 1991.

MALE

- Number of male population belonging to SC category was 824 and its percentage to the total was 17.53%.
- Number of male population belonging to ST category was 26 and its percentage to the total was 0.55%.
- Number of male population belonging to OPEN category was 3848 and its percentage was 81.90%.

FEMALE

- Number of females population belonging to SC category was 770 and its percentage was 16.82%.
- Number of female population belonging to ST category was 23 and its percentage was 0.50%.
- 3) Number of female population belonging to OPEN category was 3784 and its percentage was 82.67%.

The above table presents that out of the total no. of population according to the 1991 census in the SC caste was 1594 (17.18%), 49(0.52%) in the ST category and in the OPEN category were 7632 (82.28%).

It was observed from the table no. 4.1 shows that out of the total 9275 population, 82.28 percent people were from open category and remaining 17.18 and 0.52 percent of them were from SC and ST respectively. It means majority of the people were in open category and lowest no of people were in ST category.

Table No.4.2

Literacy Rate of Kognoli Village

Particulars	Male	Female	Total
Literate	2907(62.90)	1714(37.09)	4621(49.82)
Illiterate	1791(38.12)	2863(62.55)	4654(50.17)
Total	4698(50.65)	4577(49.35)	9275(100.0)

According to the table, out of the total 9275 people (49.82) percent of the farmers were literate and 50.17 percent of them were illiterate. It means Illiterate population was more than the literate population in Kognoli village.

It is not well for the village because majority of the people should be able to read and understand the newspaper, radio and T.V. news, otherwise people can't think about the various issues related with agriculture, economic and social factors.

Land and Soil

The land and soil of Kognoli village can be classified in to following groups.

- 1) Black Soil
- 2) Red Soil
- 3) Murmad Soil

The black soil is commonly found along the riverside mainly less in the east and west part of the village. The red soil is found along the hill side of Addi Malaya, i.e. south side of Kognoli. Murmad soil is more concentrated in all southern part of Kognoli village. The upper reacher of the river are covered with black soil useful for the sugarcane, tobacco, groundnut means generally useful for the commercial crops.

Roads

The Pune –Bangalore National Highway No. 4 route goes through west side of Kognoli. The Nipani town is the main center on this route of Pune to Bangalore.

Forests

The Kognoli village has an area of total 2236.61 hector. The area of about zero hector of the Kognoli is under forest department. It is scuttered over the entire district.

Important Crops

The main food crops are Jowar and Bajara and cash crops sugarcane has covered more than 85 % of the total occupied area of Kognoli. Hence, food production is inadequate and can't fulfill the total demand of the region for the whole year.

In the year 2003 a farmer has turned to the sericulture crops. It is an example of inspiring for all villagers.

Milk Projects

The Gokul Co-operative milk project ,Kolhapur is mainly located in Maharashtra. In Kognoli every day approximately 800 Litre milk collected by 4 Co-operative and 5 private dairy's and it supplys to Maharashtra.

i.

Banks

Financial transaction is done the village through two nationalized and five Co-operative urban credit societies with one post office.

Rivers In The Study Area

The following two rivers flow in east-west direction on the north and south side of Kognoli village respectively.

The Dudhganga

The river Dudhaganga starts in the Western Ghats near Bhola Karavadi in Maharashtra and flows northwards. It receives numerous streamlets and starts its well course from Shidhanerli, about 10 km west of Poona-Bangalore trunk road and forms the boundary between the Kolhapur and Belgaum districts over a stretch of about 20 km. It enters the district from Vandoor in Chikodi taluk near NH4 from west and travels about 109 km in the easterncourse in the district. The village receives the water of Vedaganga from the north at Bhoj/ Barwad and joins the river Krishna near Yedur from the south.

The Vedaganga

The Vedaganga River originates in the Sahyadrian main range near Pallegavi of Maharashtra State. It has northeastern trend with a narrow valley and a meandering course. The river enters the district at northwest of Budihal/Kurli/Yamgarni. Here, it receives the water of Kapshi stream from the south. It runs almost in an eastward for about 26 km and joins the river Dudhganga from south at Bhoj/Barwad (2).

Irrigation

.

The Irrigation projects are classified under three categories as indicated below depending upon the extent of cultivable command area (CCA).

Category Extent of CCA

1) Major Irrigation Projects : those having CCA of 10,000 ha or more.

2) Medium Irrigation Projects: those having CCA of between 2,000

ha to 10,000 ha.

3) Minor Irrigation Projects: those having CCA of 2,000 hectare or

less.

Dudhganga Project

The canal work of this project is under construction; The particulars of project are as under

- The Dudhganga Project, across the river Dudhganga (a tributary to river Krishna) is a joint venture between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- 2) The project is likely to benefit an extent of 15,167 Hectares in Chikodi taluk of Belgaum District. As per the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal Award the share of Karnataka is 4.00 TMC.
- The headworks are presently under construction by Maharashtra near Asangaon in Radhanagari taluk of Kolhapur District.

.

Table No 4.3

CANAL DETAILS

Sr.	Name of	Total	Total	Runs in	Runs in	Remark
No	the	Length	length	Karnataka	Maharasht	
	Canal/	of	After	After entering	ra after	
	Branch.	Branch/	entry	in to Kar	entering in	
		Canal	(Km).	Boarder (Km).	Maha	
		(Km).			Border	
			-		(Km).	
Ι	Nidhori	50.00	25.607	21.567	4.040	Tailing end in
	branch					Karnataka
Π	Bidri	105.00	61.655	48.920	12.735	Tailing end in
1	Branch					Karnataka
III	Kurund	44.00	18.00	9,000	9,000	Tailing end in
	wad					Maharashtra
	Branch					
IV	Dattwad	42.00	30.000	30.000		Tailing end in
	Branch					Maharashtra

Source: http://waterresources.kar.nic.in/introduction.htm

Table No. 4.4

Irrigated Area

			(In Hectares)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Canal/Branch	Flow	Lift	Total	
Ι	Nidhori branch	3423	1118	4541	
II	Bidri Branch	2012	970	2982	
III	Kurundwad Branch	1172	524	1696	
IV	Dattwad Branch	4360	1588	5948	
	Total	10967	4200	15167	

Source: http://waterresources. Kar.nic.in/introduction.htm (3)

4.3.2 Kognoli Village Directory

The following is the statistical information of kognoli village, which gives us the brief profile of the village.

- 1) Total geographical area of Kognoli is 5928.38 acre.
- 2) Total cultivated area of Kognoli is 5129.34 acre.
- 3) Population of Kognoli village (1991) -9275.
- 4) Population (1991) Male 4698 and Females- 4577.
- 5) Total number of families -1759.
- 6) Total number of agriculturists -2055.
- 7) Main staple foods are Sugarcane, Tobacco, Groundnuts and Soyabean etc.
- 8) Number of private hospitals 8
- 9) Primary School 1
- 10) Secondary School -1
- 11) Number of Co-operative milk societies 5
- 12) Irrigation big project -1
- 13) Government Primary Human Health Care Center 0
- 14) Government Animal Health Center -1
- 15) General Private Libraries –2

4.3.3 Agricultural Profile

Agricultural Profile of The Study Area

In Kognoli village sugarcane, tobacco, groundnuts and soyabean is the staple food and other eatables were like vegetable, milk and its products, wheat consumed by all according to their needs. The food habits may, however, be the inclusion of jowar, wheat on some occasion, vegetables, spilt pulse are used in the diet.

Agriculture is the main pursuit of the people in the Kognoli village. The important food crops of the Kognoli are sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, groundnut, soyabean, etc. The crops are taken by resorting the use of better seeds, improved methods of cultivation, chemical fertilizer, better manuaring etc.

I) Irrigation Facility

The agricultural production in Kognoli village mainly depends on the river water. There are 190 wells in the village. These are scattered over the dry barren region in the village where the electricity pumps are being used for the water lifting for the agriculture as well as other purposes. Electricity Pumps have changed the old traditional irrigation system in the village such as Diesel Engine, 'MOT' [The big leather water bag] etc. With the electrical instruments and machines it is possible to save the human as well as animal power. The electrical machines have made big impact on the agriculture development and its mechanization. For transportation of raw materials of agriculture goods, diesel tractors are used. The wells rivers canals, small ponds, tanks are the main sources of water for the agriculture other purposes such as drinking water, on which man has to depend for his required needs.

Table No 4.5

Sr. No	Particulers	No of Familes	Percentage
1	Number of cultivators	2055	60.5
2	Number of Agriculture Labor	1111	32.7
3	Other Labourer	225	6.6
4	Physical Handicapped	4	0.1
	Total no of Families	3395	100.00

LABOUR FORCE OF KOGNOLI VILLAGE

According to the census of 1991 in Kognoli village the number of families were 3395. In these families 60.5 % were Agriculturists, 32.7 % Agricultural Labourers, 6.6 % other labourers and 0.1 % physical handicapped respectively.

Table NO. 4.6

Sr.No	Crops	2001	-2002	200	2-2003
1	Sugarcane	1550	(32.28)	1680	(32.54)
2	Tobacco	880	(18.32)	785	(15.20)
3	Soya bin	490	(10.20)	473	(9.16)
4	Groundnut	560	(11.66)	550	(10.65)
5	Paddy	88	(1.83)	78	(1.51)
6	Vegetables	48.20	0 (1.00)	52	(1.00)
7	Jowar	4	(0.08)	3	(0.05)
8	Pan Mala	1	(0.02)	1	(0.01)
9	Grass Field	1180	(24.57)	1180	(22.85)
10	Cow Land	0	(0.0)	360	(6.97)
	Total	4801.2	(100.00)	5162	(100.00)

CROPPING PATTERN

Figures in the bracket show the percentage.

Sources: Grampanchyat Office, Kognoli.

The above table shows that, the cropping pattern of the Kognoli village in 2001-02 to 2002-03. In the year 01-02 total crops area under the various crops was 4801.2 Hectare and in 02-03 was 5162 Hectare out of this 1550 (32.28) was in the first yearand in next year Sugarcane has increased by 0.26 %. Similarly the vegetables cropland has also increased in some percentage.But table indicates that, remaining crops have decreased in 02-03 than previous years i.e. tobacco has decreased 3.12 %, Soyabean 1.04 %, Groundnut 1.01 %, Paddy 0.32 %, and Jowar 0.03% respectively. Other remained crops are like Pan Mala, Grass field that are constant.

Table No. 4.7

Field	Area In Hectare	Percentage
Total area sown	2080.3	93.01
Total area under forest	0	0.0
Rest of the area	156.31	6.98
Total geographical area	2236.61	100.00

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

According to the 1991 survey total geographical area of Kognoli village was 2236.61 Hectare. Out of this total sown area was 2080.3 [93.01%] and area under forest was 0%, while rest of the area was 156.31 (6.98%)without crops. Briefly the above table shows that the role of Kognoli village in environment development is none. So the imbalance has occurred in environment.

Table No.4.8	
ANIMAL HUSBANDARY	OF KOGNOLI VILLAGE

Sr. No	Animals	Total no
1)	Buffalo	2565
2)	Sheep	5118
3)	Goats	785
4)	Hen	3155
5)	Others	50
	Total	11673

Source: Grampanchyat Office of Kognoli.

The above table indicates that, in the village no of the buffalo population was 2565, Sheep wealth was 5118, no of Goats 785 and Hen no was 3155, while remaining 50 animals were of the other types.

In this village total no of farmers were 1253. If we compare this number of farmers to number of animal wealth, then we will find that, average one farmer was having 2 Buffalo, 4 Sheep, 1 Goats and 3 Hen respectively.

This is not sufficient for development of subsidiary occupation. So each farm family of this village needs to increase their bovine population.

4.3.4 Business Profile

Table No. 4.9

Commercial / Business Position of Village

2002-2003

(Amount In Rs./--)

Sr.No	Business Name	No of Establishm ent	Annual Tax	Total Tax
1	Shop	47	125.00	4200.00
2	Electrical/Electronic shop	11	125.00	1375.00
3	Hotels	17	125.00	1700.00
4	Cloth shop	12	125.00	900.00
5	Flour Mill	5	100.00	500.00
6	Pan Patti	10	25.00	250.00
7	Jewelers/Goldsmiths	11	12.00	1375.00
8	S.T.D	2	125.00	250.00
9	Stationary	3	100.00	300.00
10	Wooden shop	5	60.00	300.00
11	Medicals	4	125.00	500.00
12	Agri. Medical shop	4	125.00	500.00
13	Bicycle shop	3	25.00	75.00
14	Pots shop	3	100.00	300.00
15	Bakery	3	100.00	300.00
16	Meat shop	3	125.00	375.00
17	Garage	3	125.00	375.00
18	Welding	2	125.00	250.00
19	Hair cutting shop	7	100.00	700.00
20	Shop house	1	75.00	75.00
21	Tailoring shop	11	25.00	275.00
22	Unauthorized Wine Shops	6		
Total		173	1972.00	14875.00

Source: Grampanchayat office Kognoli.

(4)

The table it indicates that, Grampanchayat collects minimum Rs 12 and maximum Rs 125 annual tax by per establishment. On the basis of this calculation shows that grampanchayat has collected Rs 14875.00/- annual tax by 167 establishments in the year 02-03.

Third column of the table shows that, total collection of the tax in the year 2002-03 was Rs 14875 by the various traders, in these tax Rs 4200(28%) is a highest collection from the general shops, followed by Rs 1700 (9%) by hotels, Rs 1375 (11) by electrical and jewelry shops, by cloths shops Rs 900 (6%) and remaining 9550 (64%) tax collection has done from other establishment.

In the last three decades Kognoli village has developed very well. In business sector 1975 people were depending on nearest city i.e. Nipani and Kagal for getting commercial service but today this has changed.

After 1987 cultivated area of this village have come under irrigation so economic level of this village has changed and ultimately standard of living of people has gone up. Now the people of this village have benefited all commercial services by traders.

If we study the following table we found that, in the sample village total number of establishment were 167, in these establishment 47 were general shops, followed by 17 hotels, cloth shop 12, and 11 are electrical shops, 11 are Jeweler; Electrical and Tailoring shops, number of Pan Patti is 10 and remaining 48 are other type establishment have mentioned in the table. The village is having 6 unauthorized wine shops also. Every day about Rs.1000/- are spent on wine, which is prohibited.

4.3.5 Revenue Of Kognoli Village

Table No. 4.10

Water Connection	Connection Charge	Connection Size (Inch)	Rate/year (Rs.)
674	300	1/2	120
-		3/4	180

i) RATIO OF THE WATER CHARGE (2002-2003).

The above table number (i) indicates that, total no of water connections and the rates per year according to their size in the Kognoli village.

Total numbers of connections were 674 and per connection charge was Rs. 300/- per annum.

ii) WATER REVENUE OF THE VILLAGE 2002-2003

Particulars	Rs.
Overdues	88520.00
Current Revenue	81960.00
Total Revenue	170480.00

From the above table we can see that, total number of drinking water connections were 674. The village grampanchayat collects water charges per year according to the connection size i.e. for $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Rs 120/- and $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Rs180/- with the registration fees Rs. 300/- per connection.

If we calculate the total number of water connection and water charges per year we found that, approximately Rs. 81,000/- water revenue can be collected by the grampanchayat in every year, and the equal amount (Rs.88,520/-) is in overdues. With the help of this water revenue, grampanchayat can give a lot of facility regarding to the drinking water to the villagers such as, clean, sufficient, daily and unpolluted drinking water to the village people. But this facility has not been meet to the people since many years. Uptil people of this village use the bicycle and manpower to collect drinking water they spend every day much time for water collection. In four /five days people gets water.



Uncontrolled use of water common resource without caring sanitation.

4.4 **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** Profile of The Kognoli

The Kognoli village is situated on the border area of Maharashtra and Karnataka. According to 1991 Census the population of Kognoli was 9275 (Females 4577 and Males 4698). In this village the maximum land is under irrigation. Therefore, the farmers are cultivating various types of crops such as Sugarcane, Tobacco and different types of vegetables. But the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their product due to the following reasons.

- The cost of production is increasing.
- The cost of labour and irrigation is high.
- Farmers are doing farming on traditional line i.e. without the proper advise and old technology.
- Lack of proper marketing arrangements.

The Objective of The Present Study

The objective of the present study is as follows:

- To study the economic, geographical and social conditions of Kognoli village.
- To study the profile of Kognoli village such as population, land use pattern, system of irrigation, etc.
- 3) To analyze the present cropping pattern of the village.
- 4) To find out the nature and extent of soil degradation.
- 5) To find out the environmental degradation in respect of soil, water, tree cutting, etc.

Research Methodology

Out of 3000 families, in the village about 2500 are engaged in agriculture, but they are not well educated. Though the agricultural is the main occupation; yet not a single farmer is having B.Sc. or any agriculture

.....

science qualification. Out of the total 4800 acres of cultivable area, 1224 (68 %) acres is under sugarcane cultivation and 1130 (24 %) acres tobacco cultivation, which are the main cash crops of the village. But due to the monoculture (tobacco and sugarcane) the farmers are using chemical fertilizers and water. No farmer in the village has tested his soil before the use of chemical fertilizers. Before 10-15 years, farmers were taking tobacco as a cash crop, but they were using green manure and farmyard fertilizer. But due to excessive use of tractors, the farmers have left the habit of keeping bullocks on their farm. Also the number of milch animals has been reduced. Due to scarcity of pastureland, the sheep's and goats have disappeared. Hence there is a lack of farmyard manure. Due to excessive use of fertilizers and water, about 10% of the total black soil has become saline land. Such farmers are digging the public land for using the red soil. All the red soil is now available on common property land, which is owned by Village Panchayat or public, As a result of destruction of Common Property Land and grazing land, the shepherds in the village have also migrated from the village Kognoli to some are of Karnataka. This has again reduced the use of sheep manure, which was more useful to the farming.

The illiteracy and the lack of knowledge of environmental protection, the farmers are digging common red soil and they are also cutting the common trees and forest. Though the village has irrigation facility since last 15 years, yet the tree plantation is totally absent.

Farmers feel that big trees like Mangoes, Pimple, and Nim means wastage of land and production of crops comes down. Of course it is true. But if we consider the sustainable and environment friendly farming; one has to plant the trees and take different crops, which ultimately maintains ecosystem and prevent from land degradation. In short, due to the unscientific farming the soil and village environment has damaged. And it is making the loss of village common property. Hence there is need for eco farming with scientific knowledge. Farmers club, natural farming club and guidance of agricultural experts either the government or private agencies is needed.

Data Collection

The data has been collected with the following sources.

- Annual Reports and interviews of the administrative officers like Gram Sevek and Village Panchayat officer.
- The annual income of farmers has been taken with the interviews of sample farmers.
- 3) The data has been collected of about 75 farmers comprising of big, medium and small farmers. The interview of landless labours, SC families and some shepherds has been conducted.

Chapter Scheme

- 1) Agriculture Development And Environmental Issues.
- 2) Agriculture Profile Of Karnataka State.
- 3) Role of Government Agencies in Agricultural Development.
- 4) Profile of The District and Study Area and Research Methodology.
- 5) Agricultural Development and Its Environmental Impact On Sample Farmers.
- 6) Conclusion and Suggestion.

Use of Statistical Techniques

Keeping in view the objectives of the study some appropriate statistical techniques such as percentage, average, mean, pie chart, bar diagram, etc. were used. The statistical techniques has helped to predict the results for future.

REFERENCES

1) http://informatics.nic.n/ state infocus.htm

2) Karnataka.Htmkarnataka.Htm

3) http://waterresources. kar.nic.in/introduction.htm

4) Grampanchayat office, Kognoli.

2