



Irrigation Resources and Cropping Pattern in Gadchiroli District

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Abstract:-

India occupied 2.45 % of world's surface area, water resources (4 %) of the worlds and about 16 % of world's population. 'Water and soil is the most important for plant growth for agriculture production'. Irrigation and cropping pattern are close relation in agriculture. Irrigation can be defined as replenishment of soil water storage in plant root zone through methods other than natural precipitation.¹¹ Irrigation is controlled amounts of water to plants at needed intervals. Irrigation helps to grow agricultural crops.

Cropping pattern means the production of area under various crops at a point of time. The cropping patterns of a region are closely influenced by the geo-climatic, socio-economic, historical and political factors. Gadchiroli district is one of the eleven districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. Gadchiroli district is generally considered as rural, tribal and nuxlite district. Gadchiroli district is a major Paddy (rice) producing district from eastern Vidarbha. Which is generally known as paddy region? Rice cropping pattern, irrigation resources and major & minor project of irrigation has studied in Gadchiroli district. The study of rice cropping pattern is done referring total 12 talukas of district.

Keyword:-

Irrigation resources major & minor project of irrigation, Other Water Resources and cropping pattern

Introduction:-

'Irrigation is one of the most important mean of delivering water to growing plants'. It can be in various forms. Irrigation has used since humans first began cultivating plants.

Gadchiroli district is unique in Maharashtra in the sense that the entire area of the district is mainly occupied by metamorphic and igneous rocks along with sedimentary rocks in southern part. Gadchiroli district is underlain by various types of rock formations from the oldest Granites and Gneiss of the Precambrian to the Recent Alluvium.

In Gadchiroli district large no. of irrigation resources available here. Major and minor irrigation project, dug well, tube well, Kolhapur bandhara are available in district. Paddy is the main agriculture produce in this district. Rice cropping pattern has studied with various crops in Gadchiroli district. The study of rice cropping pattern is done referring total 12 talukas of district. Paddy (rice) is a major crop of Gadchiroli district and approximately 92% of crop area is occupied by this crop. Paddy is the main agriculture produce in this district. The other Agriculture Produce in the district is Jowar, Linseed, Pigeon and Wheat. The Main profession of the people is farming.

"Proportion of area under various crops at point of space and time."

Cropping systems based on climate soil and water availability have to be evolved for realizing the potential production levels through efficient use of availability use of available resources.

Study Area:-

Gadchiroli district was created on August 26, 1982 by bifurcating Chandrapur district. It lies between north latitudes 18°08' and 20°50' and east longitude 79°45' and 80°54' and falls in parts of Survey of India degree sheets 55 P, 56 M, 56 N, 64 D, 65 A and 65 B. The district has a geographical area of 14915.54 sq. km. A Geographically Gadchiroli district is Located in the south east of Maharashtra state, Gondia and Bhandara Locate in the north of district, Chhattisgarh locate in the east while Andhra Pradesh in south Chandrapur district locate in the west, The location of the district is 19 to 21 north latitude and 80 to 81 east longitude. Wainganga is the major river of the district which flow from west direction and it is the boundary line of district.

The climate of the Gadchiroli district is seen by a hot summer, a well distributed rainfall during the southwest monsoon and general dryness except during rainy season. The winter is from December to February followed by summer from March to May. The southwest monsoon season is from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon. The mean minimum temperature is 14.6°C and means maximum temperature is 42.1°C. The normal annual rainfall over the district varies from about 1300 mm to 1750 mm.

