

"A Study of Agricultural Services in Hingoli District "

Mr. ASHRU SADASHIV SALVE

Research Student

Department of Geography,

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

Aurangabad

Dr. S.S. Landge

Research Guide

Arts & Science College, chausala, Tq. Dist. Beed (M.s) (India)

ABSTRACT

On August 15, 1947, India got independence from the enslavement of the British by the merger of institutionalists in the Indian subcontinent. Marathwada was then in the control of the Nizam. Later, on September 17, 1948, Marathwada gained independence. Even today the Hingoli district is deprived of development. Therefore, Hingoli district has been selected for research. Hingoli district also has natural limits. Since this part of the rain shadow is present, the water shortages, agricultural sector constraints, economic, social, cultural, political, backwardness are found. Therefore, the result of this natural sweetener can be balanced by the planning of the agricultural service and the Agricultural Services Center of Hingoli District for the purpose. It is important to research this topic Oops. So the topic is selected

1. Introduction :

Farming can be broadly defined as a farmer's business of obtaining a livelihood or a business run on his own farm. Production to be taken out of the field is the cultivation of agriculture, paddy cultivation, livestock farming, fisheries etc. Different types have come into being. Depending on the availability of irrigation, there are other types of horticulture, jirayat cultivation. Organic farming and chemical farming have also come into existence through the use of fertilizers. Naturally, economic and economic factors change the type of agriculture.

Natural or natural factors do not change from year to year. The most important of them is the weather, the land and the landscape. This factor depends on which crop can grow in a particular area. If irrigated water is available in low rainfall areas, long-term crops like horticultural cotton and sugarcane can be best. In such places, such a triad can produce viable forms of non-existent agriculture. Paddy cultivation and cultivation of tropical orchards is possible in Konkan. Because the climate there is nutritious to the production of rice, mango, coconut, cashew nuts, betel nut and spice crops. Due to the new hybrid varieties, crops suitable for weather, land and soil can now be taken. The type of crops and agriculture depends on the soil and the soil, but if these factors are combined with rainfall, their results will be more pronounced. If there is deep, fertile and flat land, and rainfall is plentiful and well-drained, then there is abundance of agriculture. In grassland and grassland areas where grasslands are abundant, it is usually advantageous to cultivate pasture, forestry, grassland or livestock. In areas with moderate depth of land and scanty rainfall, there is no alternative to 2 dormitory agriculture or irrigated agriculture.

2. About the study Area:

A district in the administrative division of Aurangabad, Marathwada, Maharashtra State. On 9th May, the district of Parbhani was divided into Hingoli district. Population 1,3,3 (5). Area Area Km Geography of the State Hingoli district has an average population of 5.6% and a population of 5.4%. District Extension 39 That's 5 o'clock. This latitude and 5 p.m. It is in the middle of the 5 'BC longitude. The district borders Buldhana and Vashim to the north, Yavatmal and Nanded to the east, Nanded and Parbhani to the south, Parbhani to the west. There are five talukas in Hingoli district, namely Hingoli, Aundha Nagnath, Kalamnuri, Sengaon, Vasmal (Basmal). Hingoli is the headquarters of the district with a population of 5 (6).

Land description: This district is situated on the Deccan Plateau in the eastern part of Maharashtra. The district's terrain is mainly a fragmented plateau region created by the influence of natural elements and erosion. The hills of Ajanta are spread in the north of the district. They are known locally as 'Jintur-Hingoli hills'. Jintur is the highest mountain range in the district and the height of the peak in this range is 5m. Is. Some of the upper parts of the queue are flat, while some are round. Some villages are located in the flat plateau region of this hill. The terrain at the base of the mountains is like a meadow. The region is rocky and covered with dense grass and shrubs. Lonely hills are found in some places in the district. The height of this plateau in the district is about 5m. Is. In the Malhivara area, it is 199 m. Is up to. In all parts of the district, horizontal layers of basalt rock known as Deccan Trap are found. The soil in this district is black, strong and fine textured. She is known as Regur. The soil contains nutrients such as limestone, magnesium, iron, alkali. According to the taxonomy, the types of soil weeds, medium black and chopani are found here. Kharadwadi land is located in the slopes of the hills in the northern part of the district and drains water quickly. It is considered as fertile due to its ability to hold moisture in medium and black soils in the river basins of the district.

Weather: Due to the location of the plateau, the climate of the district is warm, dry and heterogeneous. The region here breaks in the tropics so the summers are harsh. The highest temperature here is 5.7 ° C. It is. In the summer, sometimes temperatures rise and fall. Grows up to. Winter temperatures are low. At this time, the average minimum temperature is 5.3 C. It is. In winter, the cold wave coming from northern India brought the temperature here. It comes down to ac. Annual average rainfall of Hingoli district is Su. 19 cm Is. The district receives northeast monsoon rains in the months of October and November, except for the southwest monsoon winds. It benefits the rabi season.

Flora and fauna:

194 sq. Km of the total geographical area of the district. Km Forests are found on the area but there is no dense forest area anywhere in the district. All forest areas are sparse. Forest areas are found in the hills in the north. These forests are found in deciduous and thorny shrubs. Sagas, Runa, Ain, Well, Moh, Temburni etc. There are different types of trees like pavani, ants, rajas, roshas etc. The type of grass is found. Bore, acacia, ionic Thorny plants are also found. Tendupane (vidipatta), gum, temptation flowers and fruits, honey and charoli etc. The business of collecting forest produce runs in the district. Rosha is made of aromatic oil from this grass.

Financial Status: Hingoli was one of the six districts declared by the Union Government Panchayat Raj Ministry as the most backward in the country. Currently, the district receives funds under the Backward Grants Fund Program. The economy of the district is mainly based on agriculture. Directly and indirectly, 5% of the people here depend on agriculture and agro-based businesses. They comprise 5% farmers and 3% farm laborers. Agricultural production accounts for 5% of the total production of the district. The major crops grown in the district are soyabean and cotton. Soybean is cultivated on 6% of the total area of cultivation and cotton is cultivated in 5% of the area. Sorghum, turkey, gram, rice, sunflower are also grown here. Cultivable area in the district is 3,9,9 ha. Of which only 1,919 are. The area is under irrigation. Irrigation area is more in Basmat and Kalamnuri than other talukas. Irrigation is facilitated in the district by 3 large projects, 3 small projects, 3 Kolhapuri dams, 19 leisure ponds (1-3). Some of the major crops in the district are as follows: (Production in MT) - Wheat-1,949, Jowar-1,929, Bajra-1, Gram-1, 5, Tur-1, 19, Udid-5, Mug- 1,949, cotton-5, 19, sugarcane-5,9,9 (1-5). Out-of-district markets mainly include soybean, cotton, sorghum, turkey and other cereals. Agricultural products are shipped.

According to the livestock census of 9, the district had 6,939 livestock. The district has 6 veterinary clinics, 3 veterinary clinics, 2 veterinary first aid centers, 19 artificial veterinary centers. Freshwater fisheries 1,919 ha. The area is favorable and through 5 cooperatives, 5,919 hectares. Fisheries were being practiced in the area (2).

Hingoli is industrially more backward than other districts. The district does not have big industries. Small industries are scattered. Most of the industries are in the primary sector and the payment of agricultural based industries is high. The registered industry is only 90 and there are 6 unregistered industries. These include the food processing industry, sliding and tying and welding. Out of the 4 industries in the district, 4 are small scale and only 4 are medium sized. The five include three sugar factories, one cotton mill and one oil refining factory. The colony of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is located in Hingoli, Vasmat, Kalamnuri and allied industries are operated. Sheep husbandry is practiced in the hills in the northern part of the district. From it the wool is made in the city of Hingoli. The training center for tanning and making of various crafts is located in Hingoli. Vasmat is a commercial city on the Aurangabad-Nanded highway, where weaving and handloom weaving is done. In most of the taluka, the process of making cotton belte is removed by removing the cotton from the cotton. Soybean oil extraction factories are being set up in the district as soybean production is increasing. The State Bank of India views the work as the leading bank in the district. Besides, there are 8

branches of commercial banks, 4 branches of Maharashtra Grameen Bank and 8 branches of Central Co-operative Bank.

The total length of roads in the district is 5,3 km. Of which 3 km. National Highway, 199 km. State highway, 5 km. District Road, 5 km. Other routes and 5 km. There were long rural roads (3-5). Hingoli-Kalamanuri-Nanded, Hingoli-Oundha Nagnath-Jintur, Hingoli-Washim are important routes.

3. Objectives:

- 1) To study agricultural service in Hingoli district.
- 2) To study the contribution of agricultural services in the development of Hingoli district
4. Data collection and research Methodology:

Information will be used when preparing this research paper. For this, information, reports, surveys published by the Central Government and State Governments have been used. Also books related to articles, newspapers and topics have been used for secondary information.

4. The meaning and nature of the Agricultural Service Center:

Agriculture itself is called Agriculture in English The term Agriculture is derived from the Latin word Agricultura. Ager means Area, Field and Cultura means to cultivate. From this, the term agriculture is derived, whereas, like the logman English dictionary, agriculture is the science of cultivating land for the production of crops. Service Centers: "is an organizational unit that provides a specific service or product group for the user in the academic administrative community": - Stanford University

Agricultural nature: 1 Descriptive Format 2 Distributive Format 3 Regional Format 4 Comparative Format 5 Statistical Format 6 Multiple Format 7 Scientific Format

5. In Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC)

District 6 APMCs are the APMC's subdivision. 1) Hingoli, 2) Kalamanuri 3) Akhada Balapur 4) Population 5) Fire Market 6) Sengaon Rural Hats (RH)

Apart from the Controlled Markets (APMC), there are 19 rural hats in the district. A comprehensive list of rural hats in the district. Only 5 rural hats have been made under MACP. MACP The Rural Haats selected under RH Block No. 1 Hingoli 4

2 kalmanuri 3 akhada balpur
3 Basmat. 4 Kurunda 4 Aundh 3 Jawala Bazar 5 Sengaon 5 Sengaon

Source: Original MSS Reports, Prices and Primary Data

There is a lot of potential for improvement in this market, regardless of all levels.

Dairy is an important industry in the agricultural practices of the district. Hingoli is a district with low activity in milk production and animal husbandry. Average milk collection per day.50 lakh liters. There are 407 milk collection centers with no cooling facilities, most of them in the government sector and the rest are in the private sector. Initially, the cooperative area was dominated by the milk market but now it is dominated by the private sector. The average milk collection in the government sector is 3200 lakh liters per day, in the private sector it is 686868 lakh liters per day. The district has a fair share of dairy business but the cooperative dairy system is in poor condition.

6. Livestock Markets

There are a total of 5 livestock markets in the district, mainly in the draft and milk trade. General Chat Chat Lounge Overlooked Market Infrastructure and Marketing Methods Livestock market developed under MACP. There will be no other markets

Apart from the above markets, fish and meat marketing was in a measurable place. This is due to the two major water storage projects in the district. The details are given in Annex 4

Fisheries and flower collections in the district collected items in Hingoli district. APMC has one of the largest cities in Hingoli and accounts for 40 ~% of all goods (in APMC) together. Hingoli is followed by Sengaon (9.5.5%), Basmat (7.7.7%) and Flame Market (8.2%); With these four APMCs, %%% of all APMC trades in the district are prevalent. In view of the general trend, most of the production is being sold in direct processing units and in Hingoli. Process units help to reduce and reduce costs for farmers (APMC commissions) when it comes to selling live products, In the absence of supply chain participants, A prevents them from finding a cost effective price to capture and publish the previously occupied prices of private estates on contractor markets on

the machinery market. And direct farmers These companies are also working directly with farmers as sponsors of contract farming. However, most of these firms may not be legally employed and registered.

Private agricultural marketing system in the district According to the strategy of the Government of Maharashtra, the following organizations are recognized as private agricultural marketing societies in the district and the nearby companies which are affecting the procurement of agricultural products.

7. Conclusion

He studied agricultural services in Hingoli district. They seem to be falling short The service facilities in rural areas are less accessible Agriculture based business is less developed Market places are in a different position.

References:

- 1) Natural Geography of India Pvt. H. K Doifode
- 2) Natural geography of Maharashtra a. B. All right
- 3) Local and geographical situation. Deshmukh
- 4) Geography of Maharashtra Dr. Jayakumar Crocodile
- 5) Geographical Considerations Dr RS Mathur, Dr. Jayendra Gupta
- 6) The root cause of geographical thinking is Dr. Suresh Chandra Bansal
- 7) Hingoli District Special Deepak Mhaske
- 8) Parbhani Districts Guzetteers
- 9) Wikipedia

