CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
SUMMARY:

The Dhamtari region has a significant location on the middle central zone of the Indian subcontinent and is characterized by notable spatial variations in the ecological and socio-economic framework, thereby making these region distinct homogeneous and heterogeneous units for geographical investigation. The region lies between latitudes 20°1'30" to 21°1'30" North and longitudes 81°25' to 82°13' East. It is bounded by Durg, Kanker, Bastar districts in the west, Orissa state in the south and Raipur district in east and north. The district covers an area of 4081 sq.km. with a population of 706591 persons and has two urban centers.

The Dhamtari is the thriving and throbbing region of the new born state Chhattisgarh. The work in progress is going on like the mercury in summer days. The complete study is ascertained the value of prevailing geographical condition under which social and cultural setting has been change.

The present condition of utilization conservation of natural resources like water, land, human resource in amalgamated ways are also found. Changing land use and agricultural pattern is also observed. So the title is appropriated as "Land use and agricultural pattern in Dhamtari district". The complete studied villages are based on chapters, figures and on others. The entire work has been cut into different steps.

A Rapid growth of population, industrialization and due to various negative aspects changing the use of land and agricultural pattern. It is the one of the most important aspect of the present study. So, considering this aspect study highlights land use and agricultural pattern of Dhamtari district.

Geologically, the district is composed of granite, sandstone, quartzite and gneisses rock types. Physiographically the district is hilly and some of the noteworthy hill features are the Sringarishi and Anginarishi. General slope is towards north. All the important rivers flow mainly in northern direction. Mahanadi rises in the Sihawa hills in the south of the district. River Pairi and
Sandure are also flows here. Climate of the district warm and humid. River Kharun to some extent from the western boundary of the district.

The starting chapter is discuss about the geographical setting of Dhamtari district. It has been discussed such as location, physiography, slope, cychohydrology, climate, drainage, land use pattern of Dhamtari district, historical background and development of the Dhamtari district and its demographic characteristics etc.

The second chapter is consisted with general information about sample villages and its various characteristics also such as demographic structure, marital status, religious structure, educational status, caste structure, transport system etc. Here once significance thinks found is that there is among the total workers agricultural workers are maximum (71 percent). So, it is clear that agriculture is the main economic activity. Literacy rate is high in Dhamtari (74.9 percent). Among the sample villages literacy rate highest in Limtara (86.9 percent) and lowest in Achholi (54.6 percent) because this villages situated in the tribal belt of Chhattisgarh.

The land use is discussed in the third chapter. Here noteworthy is that in Achholi, Podagaon, Luge, Darri village the average agricultural land is 80 percent where as Limtara, Kareli Chhoti, Mulle have 70 percent. The significant land use patterns of studied areas are agricultural land, industrial land, residential land, pasture, grazing land, fallow land and cultivable waste land etc.

The agricultural land use pattern of the sample villages are discussed in the fifth chapter. The agricultural land use may be depend on the micro climate, pressure of population, potential productive unit and sources of irrigation. Agricultural land use of study region divided into two part Kharif and Rabi land use. Total net sown area are cultivated in Kharif season and near about 70 percent of land cultivate in Rabi season out of total agricultural land. In present time zaid crops are cultivate in study region. It is very few in amount. In summer season this crops are cultivate ex-cucumber, watermelon Jackfruit etc.
The agricultural innovation is described in sixth chapter. In the studies areas irrigation system, use of fertilizer, pesticides, manour, animal forces, labour, HYVS are discussed here. The studies area are 69 percent land are irrigated land, 31 percent non-irrigated land. Mainly Bull and Buffalo are used to agricultural work purpose Reza and Kuli are used to field of agriculture for the produced different type of crops. Different type of HYV ex – Mahamaya, IR-64, IR-36, 1010, 1100, HMT are used. In different villages are used different ratio of N,P,K fertilizer. Cow Dunk is used to fulfilled the purpose of monour. Different new developed machine and techniques are used in the study region. Luge, Kareli Chhoti, Darri, Limtara these villages are used different type of machine like Harvester, Tractor, Diesel Pump, Thresher, Sprayer. In Mulle and Limtara villages irrigated system are not developed. Agricultural intensity, efficiency, diversification, crop combination region are also discuss in this chapter.

The problems, prospects and suggestion about the land use and agricultural pattern are discussed in the eight chapter. The salient and burring problems are reduction of agricultural land, pollution due to industrialization, adverse irrigation system, pressure of population, environmental degradation.

**Conclusion:**

Conclusion means judgment reached by reasoning. On the other hand we can say the final experience of any work every project has its own conclusion. The preceding account of the geography in agriculture indicates that there is very few regional variation in the pattern of agriculture. From the detail study and description researcher concluded that, this region mainly agriculture base region and most of the people are engaged in this sector. So its development is essential. Analysis of the differential level of agricultural development is extremely limited is space and mostly confined to tiny isolated patches scattered and separated from each other by vast tracts of relatively low development.

Therefore, felt that if agriculture here, and in other under developed regions else where, is to be effectively modernized, it has to attract the attention
of a significant number of the brightest, most imaginative, most innovative, most ambitious numbers of the rural countryside. This is true both in farming and in such farm related activities as agricultural research, extension, co-operatives and marketing. Development problems have to deal with this and related problems of rising the status and challenge of agriculture.

Agriculture the main occupation of people in the region is largely of intensive subsistence type where paddy is the single important crop and clearly dominants the entire economy of the region. This region maximum areas soil is most fertile, but variable cropping system, crop rotation system are not highly present, because agriculture is mainly monsoon base. So, government take various scheme and planning (developed irrigation system, co-operative bank for agricultural development, reclamation of Khar lands, machine, loan etc.) are development and researcher also developed a planning for future improvement of agricultural pattern. Now the time has come to train the farmers to make them knowledgeable about the proper utilization of the fertilizer, hybrid seeds and scientific ways of cultivation. Through the implementation of the above methods land uses and pattern of agriculture can be changed at the studied area.