

Chapter 4

Research Setting

Research setting refers to the detailed information of an area where the study was conducted. The study area generally comprises of a particular geographical area viz. a State, District, Block or Gram Panchayat area, selected according to the convenience of the investigator who must possess adequate knowledge regarding the location, communication facility etc .of the locality so that he can easily approach each and every corner of the area for data collection. Besides, the investigator must also possess the basic knowledge about the socio demographic background of the people so as to have an easy understanding of their knowledge, attitude and behaviour.

Area of study

The area of investigation of this study is situated in the state of Maharashtra located in the eastern part of India. The state of Maharashtra has a unique social, cultural and ecological background, which influence the living standard and behavioral patterns of the people in many ways. The area of study particular belongs to Bhandara and Sakoli block of Bhandara district. In

Bhandara block Four villages from this block were selected namely (1) Dhargaon (2) Khokarla (3) Tawepar (4) Satona and in Sakoli block four villages from this block were selected namely (1) Mokhe (2) Virshi (3) Bodara (4) and Sendurwafa.

Description of the state:

Geography

Maharashtra is the third largest state in India both in area and population. The state is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, Gujarat in the North West, Madhya Pradesh in the north and the east, Andhra Pradesh in the south east and Karnataka and Goa in the south.

Maharashtra consists of two major relief divisions. The plateau which is the part of Deccan tableland and the Konkan coastal strip abutting on the Arabian Sea. The state of Maharashtra forms a huge irregular triangle with its base on the west coast of India, overlooking the Arabian Sea. The coastal strip about 720 km, long and not more than 80 km wide, is the Konkan dotted with paddy fields and coconut gardens. The east of the Sahyadris stretches a vast plateau forming the apex of the triangle. The major parts of Maharashtra is underlined by rocks of volcanic origin the lavas. These lava beds are a distinctive feature of landscape in Maharashtra and many of them present as black and massive girdles a spectacular display on the scarp face of the Sahyadri.

Education and social development

Maharashtra has good human resource development infrastructure in terms of educational institutions-301 engineering/diploma colleges, 616 industrial training institutes and more than 24 universities with a turnout of 160,000 technocrats every year. The literacy rate is well above the national average at 82.9%. University of Mumbai which is one of the largest universities in the world in terms of the number of graduates.

The University of Nagpur, established in 1923, one of the oldest universities in India, manages more than 24 engineering colleges, 43 science colleges and many colleges in the Arts and Commerce faculties. Nagpur is the home for Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (VNIT) (also referred to as NIT, Nagpur, formerly known as Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering (VRCE), Nagpur) is one of the first six Regional Engineering Colleges established under the scheme sponsored by Government of India and the Maharashtra State Government and is one of the Institutes of National Importance. The geographical centre of India lies at Nagpur, known as Zero Mile stone.

Nagpur is the head quarter for Hindu organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and an important location for the Dalit Buddhist movement. Nagpur is also called as orange city of India as it has largest productions of oranges. It also has the National Fire Institution and National Thermal Power

Corporation (NTPC-Western zone). Maharashtra in total, has 50% India's Internet users and 45% of PC penetration in the country.

Demographics

According to the provisional results of the 2011 national census, Maharashtra is the second most populous state in India with a population of 112,374,333 (9.28% of India's population) of which male and female are 58,243,056 and 54,131,277 respectively. The total population growth in 2011 is 15.99 percent while in previous decade it was 22.57 percent. Since independence, the decadal growth rate of population in Maharashtra has remained higher (except in the year 1971) than the national average. For the first time, in the year 2011, the decadal growth rate of population has been found to be lower than the national average. The official language is Marathi. While Hindi recognized as additional language of Maharashtra. Marathi and Hindi are mostly understood all over the state. But different regions have their own dialects. English is applicable in urban areas. Spoken Marathi language changes with every change of district or area or locality in its tone and a few words. The Marathi script doesn't have any silent pronunciation making the language so phonetic. Konkani is also spoken in some areas of Maharashtra. Other major dialects include Varhadii spoken in the Vidarbha region and Dangii spoken near Maharashtra-Gujarat border

As of 2011, Maharashtra is the largest concentration of Buddhism at 58.3%, where 73.4% of the total Buddhists in India reside. The state contributes 9.28% of India's population. Gender Ratio in Maharashtra is 929 females per 1000 males, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. As of 2011, density of Maharashtra is 365 inhabitants per km² which is lower than national average 382 per km². After 1921, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg have registered negative growth rate -4.96% and – 2.30% respectively, while Thane received highest growth 35.9% followed by Pune 30.3%. Literacy rate in Maharashtra has seen upward trend and is 82.34% as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 88.38% while female literacy is at 69.87%.^[39] In actual numbers, total literates in Maharashtra stands at 81,554,290 of which males were 45,257,584 and females were 36,296,706.

Climate

Maharashtra has typical monsoon climate, with hot, rainy and cold weather seasons. However, Dew, frost, hail can also be happened sometimes according to the seasonal weather. The winter in January and February is followed by summer between March and May and the monsoon season between June and September. Summers are extreme with March, April and May with the hottest months. During April and May thunderstorms are common all over the state. Temperature varies between 22°C-39°C during this season. Rainfall starts normally in the first week

of June. July is the wettest month in Maharashtra, while August too gets substantial rain. Monsoon starts its retreat with the coming of September from the state. Winter season is Cool dry spell, with clear skies gentle breeze and pleasant weather prevails from November to February. But the eastern part of Maharashtra sometimes receives some rainfall. Temperature varies between 12°C-34°C during this season. Rainfall in Maharashtra differs from region to region. Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts, receive heavy rains of an average of 200 centimeters annually. But the districts of Nasik, Pune , solapur and parts of Kolhapur get rainfall less than 50 centimeters. Rainfall particularly concentrates to the Konkan and Sahyadrian Maharashtra. Central Maharashtra receives less rainfall. However, under the influence of the Bay of Bengal, eastern Vidarbha receives good rainfall in July, August and September.

Agriculture background

Agriculture has progressed a long way in India from an era of frequent droughts and vulnerability to food shortages, to become a significant exporter of a diversified basket of agricultural commodities. Maharashtra accounts for nearly 9% of the total agricultural income of the country. The state has major area under rice & jowar. . The productivity of some of the food crops like wheat, paddy and cash crops such as cotton has however remained low. The net sown area of 18 million ha is distributed among nearly 10 million farm holdings. The state government

have invested substantial amount in agriculture infrastructure like irrigation, fertilizer industry. However, only 16% of the land is under irrigation. As much as 76 % of the irrigation water is used for sugarcane grown on 3 % of the cultivated area. The water resources are scarce, therefore improved methods of water management is imperative. In the last 10 to 12 years, drip irrigation has become most popular, particularly in crops like grapes, pomegranate, banana, sugarcane, cotton etc. The increased water use efficiency helps conserve scarce resources including capital investment for additional water storages as well as brings additional area under irrigation at much lesser cost. Sixty percent of the area under drip in the country is located in Maharashtra.

The state is implementing the project on horticulture in about 1 million ha. Under this project the state has recorded an impressive growth rate of about 20% far ahead of many states in the country. Crops like grapes, pomegranate, and processed banana are exported earning valuable foreign exchange In spite of natural advantages; there are no vibrant food processing industries in the state. Most of the vegetables and fruits produced are not suitable for processing and/or exports. Post-harvest wastage is more than 20%. Efforts should be taken to establish viable food processing industries in the state so that farmers are able to get remunerative returns to their produce.

The new developments in biotechnology are revolutionizing agriculture. Traditional microorganisms like moulds and yeasts

are being geared to increase productivity. Tissue culture techniques are used to micropropagate elite clones of banana, ornamental plants, agro forestry crops like teak, bamboo etc. Genetically modified plants like cotton, soyabean are becoming popular. New formulations of bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers are increasingly popular in the state. The paper gives an overview of current scenario of agriculture in the state and discusses in detail, the potential and suggests exploiting the exemplary capabilities of the progressive farmers, so as to lead the state to brighter 21st century.

On the basis of geographical features the state is divided into 3 natural regions,

1. Konkan comprising the coastal area.
2. Sahyadri hill ranges known as Western Ghats
3. The Deccan plateau.

Agro and sub agro climatic zone:

The state has been divided in to 9 agro-climatic zones based on rainfall, soil type and the vegetation as mentioned below,

- 1) South konkan coastal zone
- 2) North konkan coastal zone
- 3) Western Ghat zone.
- 4) Transition zone-1
- 5) Transition zone-2
- 6) Security zone.
- 7) Assured rainfall zone.

8) Moderate rainfall zone.

9) Eastern vidarbha zone.

Major crops & cropping pattern:

Rainfed (kharif)

Paddy

Nagali

Kharifjowar

Niger

Ground

Bajra

Urad

Single cropping

Wheat

Gram

Lentil

Peas

Wal /lab-lab

Rabi sorghum

Double cropping (kharif- Rabi)

(Rainfed only)

Paddy-lab-lab

Paddy-gram/lentil/peas

Paddy –wheat

Urad/mung-rabi sorghum

+ Tur Irrigated

Kharif-Rabi Summer

Paddy-Wheat

Paddy-vegetables

Rabi only kharif – vegetables – rabi- vegetables

Kharif-jowar-summer-groundnut

Annual crops (irrigated condition)

Sugarcane, Banana, Perennial, Mango, Cashew, Guava

Land holding & soil type

In Konkan zone, mostly Laterite and acidic coarse, shallow soil is found. In western ghat zone light, Laterite and reddish brown soil is found. In Transition zone - 1 & Transition zone - 2 mostly reddish brown to black and moderately alkaline soil is found. Montomorilonite clay soil is found in scare city zone.

Bhandara district profile

Bhandara, the district of lakes and also called as the “rice bowl of Maharashtra” is situated in the Nagpur division. It is surrounded by Balaghat district (M.P.) in the north, Gondia in the east, Chandrapur, in the South, and Nagpur in the West. There are 3648 small lakes and tanks in Bhandara district.

Bhandara is a city and a municipal council in Bhandara district in the state of Maharashtra, India. It is the second major city in Vidarbha a region that is Maharashtra. Bhandara is an agricultural centre for the farmers around its region majorly growing rice. The district speaks regional languages Marathi .The city has the crossing of National Highway No. 6. This place is split between

two rivers one is Waingangā and other is Sur Nadhi. The weather is very extreme in all seasons with temperatures in summers as high as 45 degrees Celsius and in winters as cool as 8 degrees Celsius. The city is surrounded by industries like Ashok Leyland, Sunflag steel and Ordinance Factory. The Wainganga is the principal river in the district, and the only stream that does not dry up in the hot weather, its affluent within the district being the Bawanthari, Bagh, Kanhan and Chulbund.

Fondly called the 'District of Lakes', Bhandara is an important district of Maharashtra. Lying in the north eastern part of the state, Bhandara has total population of 11, 35,835 residing over an area of 3716.65 square meters. Bhandara has a mixed economy with agriculture, industries and forest resources contributing to it. Bhandara is known for its large production of rice.

Bhandara at a glance:

Table 4.1: Demographic

Description	Census 2011	Census 2001
Actual population	1,200,334	1,136,146
Male	605,520	573,445
Female	594,814	562,701
Population growth	5.65%	11.23%
Area Sq. Km	4,087	4,087
Density/km ²	294	278
Proportion to Maharashtra Population	1.07%	1.17%
Sex ratio (Per 1000)	982	981
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	950	956

Average literacy	83.76	78.47
Male Literacy	90.35	88.97
Female Literacy	77.08	67.82
Total child population (0-6 Age)	126,025	154,051
Male Population (0-6 Age)	64,626	78,749
Female population (0-6 Age)	61,399	75,302
Literates	899,860	770,662
Male Literates	488,709	440,122
Female Literates	411,151	330,540
Child proportion (0-6 Age)	10.50%	13.56%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.67%	13.73%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.32%	13.38%

Table: 4.1, showed that the actual population of Bhandara district was 1,200,334 according to Census 2011 and according to Census 2001 was 1,136,146. Population growth according to Census 2011 was 5.65% and according to Census 2001 was 11.23%. Density/km² according to Census 2011 was 294 and according to Census 2001 were 278. Sex Ratio (Per 1000) according to Census 2011 was 982 and according to Census 2001 were 981. Average Literacy according to Census 2011 was 83.76 and according to Census 2001 were 78.47. Total Child Population (0-6 Age) according to Census 2011 was 126,025 and according to Census 2001 was 154,051.

Table: 4.1.1: Rainfall (Bhandara)

Average Rainfall	1327
(Total Rainfall (June 2003 to Sept. 2003))	1395.40

Table: 4.1.1, showed that the average rainfall was 1327 and Total Rainfall (June 2003 to Sept. 2003) was 1395.40.

Table: 4.1.2: Agriculture 2001-2002 (Bhandara)

Total area under cultivation	267387 ha.
Area under food crops	237520 ha.
Area under Irrigation	132311 ha.

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table: 4.1.2, showed that Total area under cultivation was 267387, Area under food crops was 237520 ha and Area under Irrigation was 132311 ha.

Table: 4.2: District Agriculture profile

4.2.1	Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone	
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Satpura range and Wainganga Valley, hot moist subhumid ESR with shallow to deep loamy to clayey mixed Red and Black soils, low to medium AWC and LGP 180-210 days (10.4)
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Eastern plateau and hills region (VII)
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	Eastern Vidarbha Zone (High rainfall zone) (MH-9)
	List all the districts or part thereof falling under the NARP Zone	Chandrapur, Bhandara, Gondia and Gadchiroli
	Geographic coordinates of district head quarter: Bhandara	Latitude
		Longitude
		Altitude
		21010'35.9 3"
		79o39'03.61 "
		288 m

	Name and address of the concerned /ZARS /RRS/RRTTS ZRS/RARS	Zonal Agricultural Research Station (ZARS), Sindewahi, District, Chandrapur- 441222
	Mention the KVK located in the district.	KrishiVigyan Kendra, Sakoli, District – Bhandara 441802

District Agriculture profile

4.2.2	Rainfall	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Normal Onset	Normal Cessation
	SW monsoon (June-Sep):	1211.6	50.5	24th Met. Week (June 11-17)	40th MW (1-7 Oct)
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	80.7	4.1	-	-
	Winter (Jan-March)	48.9	3.3	-	-
	Summer (Apr-May)	20.1	1.7		
	Annual	1361.3	59.6		

District Agriculture profile

4.2.3	Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Cultivable area	Forest area	Land under non agricultural use	Cultivable waste land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves
	Area ('000	178.3	62	36.9	11.8	7.7

Source: District Socio economic Review 2009 of respective district pub by Govt. of M.S., Mumbai Hand Book of Basic Statistics of Maharashtra State. 2006

4.2.4	Major Soils (common names like red sandyloam deep soils (etc.,))	Area ('000 ha)	% of total Geographical Area
	Deep soil	269.8	78.9
	Shallow soils	45.0	13.0
	Medium deep soils	27.1	8.0
4.2.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)*	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	178.3	136.4
	Area sown more than once	64.9	
	Gross cropped area	243.2	

Source: District Socio- economic Review 2009 of respective district pub by Govt. of M.S., Mumbai Source: www.dacnet.nic/lus

4.2.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)		
	Net irrigated area	107		
	Gross irrigated area	139		
	Rainfed area	71.3		
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area
	Canals		70.6	65
	Tanks	114		
	Open wells	14228	14.5	13.5
	Bore wells	306		
	Lift irrigation schemes	4	0.8	0.7
	Micro-irrigation			

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	Other sources (please specify) Medium projects	5	15.3	13.3
	Total Irrigated Area		107	
	Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground Department /Board) water	No. of blocks/ Tehsils	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline etc)
	Over exploited	-		
	Critical	-		
	Semi- critical	-		
	Safe	All (seven)	23% (Ground water Development)	
	Wastewater availability and use			
	Ground water quality			
*over-exploited: groundwater utilization > 100%; critical: 90-100%; semi-critical: 70-90%; safe: <70%				
4.2.7	What is the major contingency the district is prone to (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought	-	√	-
	Flood	-	√	-
	Cyclone	-	-	√
	Hail storm	-	-	√

	Heat wave	-	√	-
	Cold wave	-	-	√
	Frost	-	-	√
	Sea water intrusion*	-	-	√
	Pests and disease outbreak (specify)	√	-	-
	Others (specify)	-		√

Source: CDAP Bhandara, Ex Engg. Irrigation Bhandara

Location

Bhandara district lies between 21.09° North 79.42° East latitude. It occupies an area of 3890 square kilometers. Bhandara district consist of 7 Talukas viz., Bhandara, Mohadi, Tumsar, Sakoli, Lakhani, Lakhandur, Pauni.

Boundaries

Almost squarish in shape, the district is bounded by the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh in the north, the Rajnandgaon district of Madhya Pradesh in the east, Chandrapur district in the south and Nagpur district in the west. Starting from the tri-junction between Nagpur and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra State and the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh, near the village Sitekasa in Bhandaratahsil, the State boundary can be traced running east following the course of the bed of the river Bawanthari downstream till its confluence with the Waingangā.

Agricultural population

Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of the people in Bhandara district. It is the most important industry as it not only supplies the basic necessities of life like food, but also the raw

materials to feed the industries in the district. The population of Bhandara district is predominantly agricultural. To arrive at the actual population dependant on agriculture it is necessary to look into the decennial Census tables. It may, however, be observed that owing to different methods of Census operations, they do not exactly give comparable data. The total population of the district as per 1971 Census was 15, 85,580 spread over an area of 9,214 km². The density of population has increased sharply from 76 persons per square kilometer in 1921 to 135 persons per square kilometer in 1961 and further to 172 persons per square kilometer in 1971. The district density has, however, always been higher than the State average because of the very intensive pattern of crops with a large proportion of areas under irrigation and double cropping.

Climate and season

The climate of this district is characterized by a hot summer, well distributed rainfall during the south-west monsoon season and generally dries weather during the rest of the year. The cold season is from December to February. This is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The southwest monsoon season is from about mid-June to early October. October and November form the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Rainfall is not uniform in all parts of the district. It is greater in Sakoli and Gondiatasils than in Bhandara. The figures of average

rainfall for these three tahsils, viz., Sakoli, Gondia and Bhandara, were 1,496 mm; 1,597 mm; and 1,395 mm; respectively, for the year 1961. The rainfall increases from west to east in the district. The average rainfall of the district was 841.3 mm and 1,173.3 mm during the years 1965 and 1966, respectively, which was much less than the normal annual rainfall of 1,448.3 mm for the district. Most of the annual rainfall is received from the south-west monsoon.

Temperature

December and January are the coldest parts of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 27.7° C (81.9° F) and the mean daily minimum at about 13.1° C (55.6° F). During cold waves which affect the district in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India, the minimum temperature may go down to 7° C (44.6° F). From about the beginning of March both day and night temperatures rise rapidly. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 42.1° C (107.8° F) and the mean daily minimum at 28.9° C (84.0° F). In the summer season the heat is intense and on many days the temperature may go above 41° C (105.8° F).

Humidity

Except during the monsoon season when humidity's are high, the air is generally dry during the year. The summer season is the

driest part of the year when relative humidity's go down to 20 per cent or less in the afternoons.

Soils

The soils of the district are varied, arising out of the tropical sub-humid weathering of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks. They are essentially residual, though along the southern extremes of the Waingangā valley, downstream of Pauni, alluvial soils predominate.

Kali or black regur soils derived from the weathering of basalts are generally rare in the district. Kanhar or very rich alluvial soils occur widely; these soils crumble readily and are easy to work. They are clay loams in texture, very deep, sticky and retentive of moisture.

Rivers

- Wainganga:
- Bagh:
- Bawanthari: Ambagad:
- Sur
- Kanhan
- Chulband
- Garhvi

Agricultural season

Kharif and *rabi* are the main agricultural seasons in Bhandara district. However, the district on an average has more area under

kharif than under *rabi* crops. Only Bhandaratahsil is an exception where *rabi* crops predominate. The *kharif* season commences from June, *i.e.*, from the *MrugNakshatra* and continues up to the end of November. Only in case of paddy the *kharif* season starts from May-June and continues up to November-December. The south-west monsoon which starts from June is mainly useful for pre-sowing preparatory tillage of the soil. The regular south-west rains set in by the fourth week of June. The sowing operations start with these rains and last for over 10 days. Farmers in the district start sowing operations with the onset of the monsoon. Rice which is mainly grown throughout the district is drilled in the fields by the end of June. Rice and *tur* are the main crops grown in *kharif* season in the district.

Irrigation system

Irrigation is important in the agricultural economy of the district. The agricultural prosperity of Bhandara district depends to a very large extent upon adequate supply of water. The excessive dependence on the timely arrival of monsoon makes agriculture a highly uncertain, unpredictable and risky occupation.

The gross irrigated area in 1971-72 was 140,429 hectares in Bhandara district. The total area under different crops, irrigated and non-irrigated, has, however, increased much more, and as a result the proportion of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area decreased from 25.10 per cent in 1964-65 to 23.30 per cent in

1965-66. However, the proportion increased to 27.17 per cent in 1971-72.

Input supply

The input like seed, manures, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides etc. are required by the farmers. Quality seeds can be made available to the farmers through number of Agriculture service centers, established in Gadchiroli district. MSSC and other private seeds companies have been making arrangement for the supply of quality seeds of flowers, vegetables and food grains. Panchayatsamiti and cooperative societies also provide the farm inputs.

Marketing and transportation

For the marketing of agricultural products, agricultural market committees are functioning in the district. These marketing committees are connected with roads and are having banking, electricity and other infrastructure facilities. Total length of roads in district are 7,915 km. and total length of railway route is 18.43 km .Bullock carts, auto and tractors are main means of transportation of agricultural produce and inputs.

Selected blocks of Bhandara district:

Table 4.3: Bhandara block: Demographic

	Male	Female	Person
Population	141,591	138,437	280,028
Literacy rate	94.80	82.24	88.57

Table 4.3, showed that the male population of Bhandara block was 141,591 and female population of Bhandara block was 138,437. Total population was 280,028. Male literacy rate of Bhandara block was 94.80 % and Female literacy rate of Bhandara block was 82.24 %. Total literacy rate was 88.57.

Table 4.3.1: Administrative & Agriculture

Number of gram panchayat	64
Number of village	96
Main crops	Rice, wheat&Gram
Total agriculture area	27088 ha.
Total area under rice	26580 ha.

Source- Unisef Based on District Information System for Education (DISE), 2013-14

Table 4.3.1, showed that number of gram panchayat in Bhandara block is 64. Total number of villages in Bhandara block are 96. The main crops of Bhandara block are Rice, Wheat and Gram. Total Agriculture area is 27088 ha. Total area under Rice is 26580 ha.

Table 4.4: Sakoli block: Demographic

	Male	Female	Person
Population	231,654	159,998	391,652
Literacy rate	87.20	78.70	82.95

Table 4.4, showed that the male population of Sakoli block was 231,654 and female population of Sakoli block was 159,998. Total population was 391,652. Male literacy rate of Sakoli block was 87.20 % and Female literacy rate of Sakoli block was 78.70 %. Total literacy rate was 82.95.

Table 4.4.1: Administrative & Agriculture

Number of gram panchayat	90
Number of village	141
Main crops	Rice, Wheat & Gram
Total agriculture area	22930ha.
Total area under rice	22070ha.

Source- Unisef Based on District Information System for Education (DISE), 2013-14

Table 4.4.1, showed that the number of gram panchayat in Sakoli block is 90. Number of villages are 141. Main crops are rice, wheat and gram. Total agriculture area is 22930 ha. Total area under rice is 22070ha.