



A CASE STUDY :

Identification of rice fallows using remote sensing techniques: A case study in Telangana

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SUMMARY : Land use of country or a region is dependent on available natural resources and determines the economic activities of that region. Since ages man has explored different ways to bring the limited land to the productive use resulting in tremendous pressure on land. Contribution of land towards agriculture output is more than any other activity. About 40.95% of the total geographical area is utilized for agriculture use. The cropping intensity (CI, the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area) is one of the indicators for assessing efficiency of agriculture sector. Cropping intensity is poor in Telangana which is at 1.27 during 2013-14. Apart from this, doubling of farmers income is being seriously considered by NitiAayog/ Government of India and increase in CI is identified as an important factor. In view of the above context an attempt has been made to identify and study the existing crop fallows in the Pulkalmandal of Sangareddy district of Telangana during post *Rabi* 2016 and 2017. Sentinel 1 2 satellite data is used to assess post *Rabi* crop fallow lands and suggest suitable cropping patterns for increasing the net income to the farmers. The study brings out the fact that on an average 66.25% area is left fallow after harvest of rice. As the area is closer to Manjeera river, potential exists for their utilization for cultivation of millets, legumes or forages. Suitable cultivars, technological interventions and research and development efforts needed are discussed.

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