**Introduction:**

Ahmednagar district is away from the sea. The climate of the district is hot and dry on whole extremely genial and is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness during major part of the year except during south-west monsoon season. In the hilly western part of the district, the climate is slightly cool. Bhandardara is hill station in the Akole taluka. In the cold season which lasts from November to February the air is dry and invigorating. The period from March to the first week of June is the hot season. It is followed by the south-west monsoon season which lasts till the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or the retreating south-west monsoon season. The western hilly region receives more rainfall, but as one goes towards the east, the amount of rainfall decreases. The average annual rainfall in the district is 501.8 mm (19.76”). Though heavy near the Sahyadris in Akole taluka is about 4000 mm, life in this region where poverty, disease, low agricultural productivity, and poor once common has been transformed. Some communities here now have water virtually year-round, with enough left over to irrigate crops once-unproductive land. This dramatic turnaround is due in large part to new water management strategy. Soil is the basis of all agricultural production and its conservation and improvement must always be first step in farming. Soil differ in their ability to supply plant nutrients to plant.

The difference in soil fertility mainly depends on the minerals from which soil is formed. The rainfall, temperature, organism and time are the major factors for soil formation. These factors also governs the fertility and productivity of soil. The soil subjected to differential of rainfall decides their fertility. The degradation in soil fertility by the rainfall mainly because of loss of clay particles and leaching of bases. The leaching of bases leads soil towards acidic conditions. The acidic soil conditions may reduce the availability of nutrients in soil and plant as result soil fertility and productivity affected by rainfall. Due to this I want to do research work on effect of rainfall on soil physical and chemical properties. By doing this research work I want to provide a solutions to this problems to meet needs of tribal peoples of this region.

The geographical area will be classified into high rainfall (4000 mm) and low rainfall (500 mm) area on the basis of rainfall data from the observatory of irrigation department of Maharashtra State. The GPS based surface soil sample will be collected from these areas in summer. The collected soil samples will be processed in the laboratory. The processed soil samples will be analyzed for their physical and chemical properties using standard analytical methods.