

Comparison of Agriculture Production in Maharashtra**Prof. Avhad Baban Arjun**Assistant Professor, Dept of Geography,
Mahilaratna Pushpatai Hire Mahila Malegaon Camp**Abstract**

Agriculture plays a predominant role in economy as well as it is considered to be the backbone of economic system for Maharashtra. For decades, agriculture has been related with the production of vital food crops. The Present era of farming contains dairy, fruit, forestry, poultry beekeeping and arbitrary etc. However, it could be referred to as promotion, processing, marketing, and distribution of crops and **livestock's** products. It is also provide the employment chances to huge percentage of the inhabitants. The industrial sector of Maharashtra is almost depends on agriculture for raw material. The input of agriculture has been playing key role of industrial development. But the cropping patterns are changing day by day which are affecting various food production percentage if the state. In that point of in present paper efforts are made to find out the which crop area and percentage increased and decreased in year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 respectively in the state of Maharashtra.

Keywords: Agriculture, Cropping Pattern, Production**Study area:**

Maharashtra's a state in the western and central peninsular region of India occupying a substantial portion of the Deccan Plateau. Maharashtra is the second in India as well as the second-most populous state in the India. Latitudinal extension of Maharashtra is 15°37' N; 22°6' N. The Longitudinal extent of Maharashtra is 72°36' E; 80°54' E.

Location Map of Study Area**Objective Of The Study**

- 1) to study the comparison of agricultural production of previous year in study region
- 2) to find out causes and consequences of this production variation in the study region.
- 3) to suggest some remedies to overcome the problem.

Data source and Methodology

For the present study basically secondary data sources is referred like Economic survey of Maharashtra 2020-21, District Agricultural books, Commissioner ate of Agriculture, GoM, : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare Government of Maharashtra. After Careful Observation Data Is Analyzed Properly And Made Findings

Discussion

Agricultural production is measured as the ratio of agricultural outputs to inputs. While individual products are usually measured by weight, which is known as crop yield varying products make measuring overall agricultural output difficult. Therefore, agricultural productivity is usually measured as the market value of the final output. This productivity can be compared to many different types of inputs such as labour or land. Such comparisons are called partial measures of productivity.

Agricultural productivity may also be measured by what is termed total factor productivity (TFP). This method of calculating agricultural productivity compares an index of agricultural inputs to an index of outputs. This measure of agricultural productivity was established to remedy the shortcomings of the partial measures of productivity; notably that it is often hard to identify the factors cause them to change. Changes in TFP are usually attributed to technological improvements.

Agricultural productivity is an important component of food security increasing agricultural productivity through sustainable practices can be an important way to decrease the amount of land needed for farming and slow environmental degradation and climate change through processes like deforestation.

Single Agricultural production increase or decrease may affect the entire process of other sectors also , sometime less and excess production of any food grains, cashcrops cereals ,oilseeds etc leads to shortage of that product and price hike vice versa.

In that sense following table of area under various crops and their percentage clearly shows that.

Table.1Area And Production Of Principal Kharif Crops In Maharashtra

Crops	Area (000 ha)Production (000 MT)					
	2019-20	2020-21	Per(%)	2019-20	2020-21	Percentage
Rice	1478	1547	5	2702	3137	16
Jowar	390	275	-29	273	296	0.8
Bajara	673	637	-5	512	829	62
Ragi	82	74	-10	87	107	23
Maize	772	908	18	1052	3062	191
Other cereals	41	37	10	22	16	-25
Total cereals	3436	3478	1	4648	7448	60
Tur	1319	1236	-6	1197	1178	-2
Mug	387	430	11	151	227	51
Udid	341	390	14	151	258	71

Other Pulses	89	123	39	39	90	133
Total pulses	2135	2179	2	1537	1754	14
Total foodgrains	5571	5657	2	6185	9202	49
Soyabean	4124	4357	6	4826	6203	29
Groundnut	224	205	-7	191	243	27
Sesamum	20	10	-53	4	2	-45
Nigerseed	8	8	-6	2	1	-8
Sunflower	19	15	-21	7	9	36
Other oilseeds	11	10	-3	3	4	34
Total oilseed	4403	4604	5	5032	6463	28
Cottan	4491	4286	-5	6639	8822	33
Sugarcane	822	1142	39	69313	97268	40
Total	15288	15689	2.63		-	-

Source: Commissioner ate of Agriculture GOM

Above data clearly show that area under jowar bajara and ragi declined by 29% 5 % and 10 % Respectively where as the area under rice and maize increased by 5% and 18 % respectively. But at the same time percentage of jawar and bajara production increased by 0.8% and 62 percent. one remarkable things that area under maize crop raised by 18 percent and production by 191 percent during the same period of time. This is totally attributed to HYV seeds of maize and developed commercial approach among the farmers. Data also reveals that other cereal production decrease by 25 percent. The picture of pulses is different udid and mug production increased remarkably by 71 and 51 percent respectively.

Oil seeds conditions is concern because area under groundnut, sesamum, nigerseed and sunflower decreased by 7 %, 53%, 6% 21% percent respectively. It is very worrying thing that sesamum and nigerseed production decreased tremendously in the selected period of time. The cash crop condition is totally different area and production under sugarcane tremendously increased 39% and 40% respectively. It clearly shows that farmers turned to take more and more cash crops like sugarcane, cottan.

d Production Of Principal Rabbi Crops In Maharashtra

Crops	Area (000 ha)			Production (000 MT)		
	2019-20	2020-21	(%)	2019-20	2020-21	(%)
Jowar	1982	1584	-20	1592	1161	1
wheat	1057	1003	-5	1793	1783	-1
Maize	298	286	-4	795	845	6
Other cereals	11	10	-8	4	4	-4
Total cereals	3347	2883	-14	4184	4243	1
gram	2043	2294	12	2240	2467	10
Other pulses	125	147	18	66	108	64
Total pulses	2168	2242	13	2306	2576	12

Total food grains	5515	5325	-3	6490	6819	5
sesamum	2	1	-30	0.6	0.4	-29
safflower	22	19	-12	15	12	-22
sunflower	3	3	-21	2	1	-37
Linseed	5	6	14	2	2	9
Rapeseeds & mustard	11	10	-3	3	3	-7
Total oilseeds	43	39	-8	22	18	-18
Total	5558	5364	-3	-	-	-

Source:Commissionerate of Agriculture GOM

During *rabbiseason* of 2020-21, by the end of December sowing was completed on 53.64 lakh ha which is three per cent less than the corresponding period of previous year. The area of pulses is expected to increase whereas area of cereals and oilseeds is expected to decrease as compared to previous year. The production of cereals and pulses is expected to increase whereas the production of oilseeds is expected to decrease as compared to previous year

Conclusion

Above study reveals that crops require less water like tur, ragi, bajra, jawar, sesamum nigerseed, sunflower decreased tremendously. It shows that reducing the crop diversification and increased monoculture like sugarcane cashcrops. It leads to the problem like soil Stalination due to excessive application of water and chemical fertilizer and pesticide. It also disturb the entire soil ecosystem as well as excessive water resource depletion, it also create intra regional water imbalances which disturb the socio-economic life of whole region due to intra regional disparity. Oilseeds having very healthy and medicinal value for human life and if continuously the production and cultivation of oilseeds decreasing then the cost of such oilseeds will be raised exorbitantly. Common people consumption of such oilseed will be continuously remaining negligible.

Suggestions

- 1) There should be strict policy on govt side to promote and raise the area under cereals crops like jawar, bajra and oilseeds like sesamum, nigerseed and sunflower.
- 2) Sugarcane producing area must go through water Audit.
- 3) There should be strict policies for sugarcane producing farmers to maintain the crop diversification on their farm.
- 4) Subsidies should be given to oilseed cultivation.

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