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A Study of Cropping Pattern in Maharashtra State

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1. Introduction :-

Agriculture is a backbone of Indian economic, which contribute nearly 30 per. of national income, providing employment of working population and accorting for a sizeable share of the contry foreign exchange, Agriculture Production Very important for Feeding of increasing population as well as it fulfills raw material for agro based industries land is limited resourse and there fore land use keep special significane in planning assesment of land and cropping pattern it's scientific utilization become important.

In simple words cropping pattern mean's The proportion of Area under various crops atapaint of time, it is a dynamic concept because no cropping pattern can be said to be ideal for all times it changes space and time with a view to meet the requirement's and is governed largely by the physical as well as cultural and technology factor's.

The change in cropping pattern in a particular span of time clearly indicutes. The change that have taken place in the agriculture development these changes are brought about by the socio-economic influences.

"In most of the situations the physical environment reduse the choice of the enter prise either by prohibiting the growth of certain altogether or by reducing their level - Morgan V.B. and Monton R.J.L (1971).

2. Objectives :-

The following objects are given to investigate the analysis of agriculture.

1. To study the Agriculture development of the area.
2. To study the cropping pattern - 2011-2013 year.

3. Database and Methodology :-

The data has been collected form primary and secondary sourse for the period-2011-13. Secondary data has been collected from socio-economic review, District census hand book, Godawari pathbandare office, crop report etc. date regarding consumption fevtilizer high yielding variety seeds and pesticides has been collected from Division Office Maharashtra.

4. Study Area :-

Maharashtra is located in the northern center of penisalar india. Surrounded by the Arabian sea in the west Gujarat and Madhyapradesh on the north. Madhyapradesh in the east and Karnatka and Andhra Pradesh on the south. The state extends between the latitudes 15.6' north and 22' north and logitudes 72.6' East and 80.9' East.

As far as the geography of the Maharashtra goes, much of the state consists of the high deccan plateat. which is separted from the straight Kokan coastine by chats' The ghats are saccession of steep hillst. The state is the sahyadri range with as elevation of 1000 meter's.

Maharashtra is the secound largest state in india boath in terms of population and geographical area (3.08 lakh sq.km) it has a population of 11.24 crore which is 9.3 percent of the total population of India and is highly vrbaised with 45.2 percent people residing in urban areas.

The State has tropical monsoon climate with seasonal rains as heavy as over 400 cm in some regions main river of the state are Krishna, Bhima, Godavari, Tapi-purna and Wardha- Wainganga Maharashtra is divided into three physical division:

1. Kokan Region, 2. Plateau Region, 3. Western Ghats or Sahadris and other hill ranges

Table No. 1.1
Changing Cropping Pattern in Maharashtra State (2010-11)

Sr.No.	Crop Name	Area in Hect.	Percentage
1	Rice	1448	9.94
2	Jawar	1035	7.1
3	Bajra	1032	7.08
4	Maize	731	5.01
5	Tur	1302	8.93
6	Moong	554	3.8
7	Udid	482	3.3
8	Soyabin	2729	18.73
9	Ground nut	275	1.88
10	sunflower	69	0.47
11	cotton	3942	27.06
12	sugarcane	965	6.62
	Total Gross cropped area	14564	100%

Cropping Pattern In Maharashtra State

Cropping Pattern of the state is shown in the table no. 1.1 assume special important in taking cognizance of soil climate factors and the crops that could be growth with in particular environment Impact of changes in technological economic and institutional factors can be felt only when the existing cropping pattern undergoes a change. Sunflower is mainly a tropical crop. It thrives will under high temperature and humidity. The temperature ranging 25⁰c and 38⁰c and Rainfall 100 mms. He special distribution of sunflower the shown in table 1.1 onely 0.47 percent of the total gross cropped area was under the kharif and rabbi crop in the state. Low proportion of sunflower because mostly depended on the farmers attitude and change the climate Jawar is important crop in kharif season. Jowar can grow successfully in tropical and sub-tropical climate. It requires temperature between 23⁰c and 28⁰c and rainfall between 700 and 800 mms. Special distribution of Jowar is shown in table 1.1 only 7.10% of the gross area 2013-14 year Bjara crop occupies 1032 hetc. (7.08 percent to gross cropping area).

Udid is gown in medium deep soils in the region it is sown June and Jully month and harvested sept. and oct. total grows crop area 3.30% occupies and soyabean is grown in Kharif season in Maharashtra state on 2729 hect. (18.73%) area. It maintains fertility adn reduces the cost of preparation of succeeding crops.

Cotton is the second principle case crop in the Maharashtra State. The crop cultivated in Kharif season out of the total gross cropped area. it had occupied 3942 hect. (27.06 percent) area. Mung thrives well on medium to deep black soils. This crop required 21⁰c to 30⁰c temperature and rainfall between 600 to 750 mms. it is sown in second week of June (mung period) and harvested

insect and oct. mung is kharif crop occupying 554 hect. (3.80 percent) in the Maharashtra state in 2013-14 year mung grains are used a pulses.

The analysis of cropping pattern for a period of year 2013-14 is indicative of significant land utilization in various categories of crop. physiographically relief is the most important factor and affected in cropping pattern the Maharashtra State. The cultivation of crops in the Maharashtra State is confined to Kharif and Rabbi Season. The largest are has been recording under cotton (27.06%) percent with high con centration in the region and second recorded under soyabin (18.73%) in Maharashtra State.

Conclusion :-

1. The gross cropped area of Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Oil Seeds, Cotton is observed during the different period.
2. The emerging conclusion is that the share of Jowar area in gross cropped area ranged between 6% to 10% of gross cropped area where as the relative share area where as the gross cropped ara ranged between 6% to 10% of gross cropped area where as the relative shave of Bajra in the gross cropped area ranged between 6% to 10% percent.

Problems :-

Most of the farmers are unable to use pesticides because they are poor and yield to cotton is lossed.

Suggestion :-

New irrigation techniques should by introduced so that the farmers can benefit it.

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