A Study of Cropping Pattern in Maharashtra State

Dr. S.P. Ghuge
Asst. Professor & Head,
Dept. of Geography,
Arts & Science College, Gadhi
Tq. Georai Dist. Beed (M.H.)

1. Introduction :
Agriculture is a backbone of Indian economic, which contribute nearly 30 per. of national income, providing employment of working population and accounting for a sizeable share of the country's 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 resource and therefore land use keeps special significance in planning assessment of land and cropping pattern it’s scientific utilization become important.

In simple words cropping pattern means The proportion of Area under various crops at a particular 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 indicates 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 reduce the choice of the enterprise 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 from primary and secondary source 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 of fertilizer high yielding variety seeds and pesticides has been collected from Division Office Maharashtra.

4. Study Area :
Maharashtra is located in the northern center of peninsular India. Surrounded by the Arabian sea in the west Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on the north. Madhya Pradesh in the east and Karnataka 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 platet. which is separated from the straight Kokan coastline by chats’ The ghats are succession of steep hillist. The state is the Sahyadri range with as elevation of 1000 meter’s.

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India both 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 urbanised 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Crop Name</th>
<th>Area in Hect.</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jawar</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>7.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>5.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tur</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>8.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Udid</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Soyabean</td>
<td>2729</td>
<td>18.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ground nut</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>sunflower</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>3942</td>
<td>27.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>sugarcane</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>6.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Gross cropped area</td>
<td>14564</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 25\(^0\)C and 38\(^0\)C and Rainfall 100 mms. He special distribuation of sunflower the shown in table 1.1 only 9.47 percent of the total gross cropped area was under the kharif and rabi 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 23\(^0\)C and 28\(^0\)C 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 Bja crop occupies 1032 hec. (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 fertillity 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 21\(^0\)C to 30\(^0\)C temperature and rainfall between 600 to 750 mms. it is sown in second week of June (mung period) and harvested.
insept and oct. mung is kharif crop occupying 554 hect. (3.80 percent) in the Maharashtra state in 2013-14 year mung grains are used as 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 area has been recording under cotton (27.06%) percent with high concentration in the region and second recorded under soyabean (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 area ranged between 6% to 10% of gross cropped area where as the relative share 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 lost.

**Suggestion :-**
New irrigation techniques should by introduced so that the farmers can benefit it.

**References**