



A STUDY OF PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF CASH CROPS IN MAHARASHTRA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SANGLI DISTRICT

Mr. Rohit Dinkar Barsing

Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Rajaram College,
Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

Agriculture plays a key role in the rural economy of India. It contributes nearly 17 percent in the total gross domestic product. The adequate production of Food grain is essential for the fulfillment of food requirement of the raising population. However the contribution of Food grain in economic cycle is less than that of cash crops. Because cash crops provides large number of employment opportunities to the unemployed youth of the country. The higher level cash crop production leads into the development and expansion of agro based industries and agro-processing units which contributes income and employment generation in the country. In fact it also helps in improving the condition of balance of trade in particular and balance of payment in general. It means that production of cash crop is essential for economic development in general and economic empowerment of the farmers in particular. However, it does not mean that Food grain crops are not contributing in economic development but the contribution of Food grain in economic development is invisible or it is slightly less than that of cash crop.

This research paper examines agricultural progress in India with special reference Cash Crops. Areas under cultivation the trend of Cash crops also have been analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Agriculture, Cash Crop, Production, Productivity, Cash Crops, Maharashtra and Sangli.*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a key role in the rural economy of India. It contributes nearly 17 percent in the total gross domestic product. Around two-third of the total work force is being engaged in agriculture sector and they are directly and indirectly depend on agriculture for livelihood. The planners did not realize the targeted growth rate of agriculture; it was varied only between 2 percent to 5 percent during last fifty years of planning. During the planning period agriculture production was highly influenced by natural calamities. After independence, the government has introduced several schemes and policies for the development of agriculture sector. A huge public investment has been taken place in the field of

agriculture and irrigation during last 65 year. Indian agriculture has made considerable progress in respect of food crops and other crops in irrigated areas, particularly cash crops. Therefore, after achieving self-sufficiency in food grains the government is specially focusing attention on these agricultural commodities. The cash crop has been an important area and production is increased in India.

The adequate production of Food grain is essential for the fulfillment of food requirement of the raising population. However the contribution of Food grain in economic cycle is less than that of cash crops. Because cash crops provides large number of employment opportunities to the unemployed youth of the country. The higher level cash crop production

leads into the development and expansion of agro based industries and agro-processing units which contributes income and employment generation in the country. In fact it also helps in improving the condition of balance of trade in particular and balance of payment in general. It means that production of cash crop is essential for economic development in general and economic empowerment of the farmers in particular. However, it does not mean that Food grain crops are not contributing in economic development but the contribution of Food grain in economic development is invisible or it is slightly less than that of cash crop.

This sector also has an important place in the Indian agricultural sector covering an area of about 26.5 million hectares, with total production of over 29 million tons in the triennium ending 2011-12. This constitutes about 14.8 % of the gross cropped area in the country. Cash crop is essential for economic development in general and economic empowerment of the farmers in particular. However, it does not mean that Food grain crops are not contributing in economic development but the contribution of Foodgrain in economic development is invisible or it is slightly less than that of cash crop.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Area of cash crops in Maharashtra and Sangli district.
2. Production of cash crops in Maharashtra and Sangli district.
3. To study the change of cash Crop between the periods from 2001 to 2014-2015.

4. To suggest measures for improvement if necessary.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Any research if necessary to methodology this research use only secondary data has been collected from Books, Journals, Gazetteer, Agricultural epitomes, RBI Report, Crop reports published by the department of agriculture (2001 to 2014-15).

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The major limitation of this research is that the present research is related to only Area, Production and Productivity of selected cash crops in India. Conclusion of this research may not be applicable to other area.

PRODUCTIVITY FORMULA

$$\text{Productivity} = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}}$$

Data Analysis and Interpretation:-

- A) Area, Production and Productivity of Cash Crops in Maharashtra.
- B) Area, Production and Productivity of Cash Crops in Sangli District.

A) Area, Production and Productivity of Cash Crops in Maharashtra:-

Three largest producing states of important crops during 2014-15, Maharashtra stood at second rank in the production of Sugarcane and Cotton. The table no 1 shows that the area and production of Cash Crops in Maharashtra during the period 2001 to 2015.

Table No.1
Area, Production and Productivity of Cash Crops in Maharashtra

(Area in "00" Ha., Production in "00" Tons)

Year	Sugarcane			Cotton		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
2001	5953	495687	83.27	30769	18026	0.87
2002	5782	451398	78.07	31047	26896	0.93
2003	5731	426170	74.36	27999	25961	1.12
2004	4425	256684	58.01	27624	30801	1.03
2005	3269	239137	73.15	28395	29385	1.10
2006	5007	388137	77.52	28750	31601	1.49
2007	8488	662774	78.08	31069	46175	2.20
2008	10928	884372	80.93	31954	70149	1.51
2009	7684	606483	78.93	31460	47523	1.51
2010	7559	641594	84.88	33915	51113	1.90
2011	9645	856914	88.85	39419	74727	1.64

2012	10220	894561	87.53	41667	68204	1.62
2013	9381	753350	80.31	41870	67930	2.12
2014	9371	839542	89.59	41595	88345	0.87
2015	10296	915380	88.91	41099	35769	0.87
Total	113739	9312183		508632	712605	
Average	7582.6	620812		33908.8	47507	
SD	2413.71	234425		5555.43	21610	
CV	31.83	37.76		16.38	45.48	
CAGR	0.03	0.04		0.02	0.05	
Maximum	10928	915380		41870	88345	
Minimum	3269	239137		27624	18026	

Source:-Department of Agricultural, Government of Maharashtra 2015-16.

The following major observation can be drawn based on table no 1.

1. The average area under Sugarcane and production of Sugarcane during the period 2001 to 2015 was 7582.6 thousand hectare and 620812 thousand tons respectively. The compound annual growth rate of area under Sugarcane crops and production was 0.03 and 0.04 percent respectively. The coefficient of variance of area under Sugarcane crops and Sugarcane production was 31.83 and 37.76 percent respectively. It means that production of Sugarcane is unstable than area under Sugarcane. The maximum area under Sugarcane crops and Sugarcane production has been observed as 10928 thousand hectare and 915380 thousand tons respectively. Likewise the minimum area under Sugarcane crops and Sugarcane production were 3269 thousand hectare and 239137 thousand tons respectively during the study period. In this table observed 2001 this year Maharashtra per million hectars sugarcane productivity is 83.27 and 2015 this year per million hectars sugarcane productivity is 88.91. Fluctuating the productivity of sugarcane crop in Maharashtra.
2. The average area under Cotton and production of Cotton during the period 2001 to 2015 was 33908.8 thousand hectare and 47507 thousand tons respectively. The compound annual growth rate of area under

Cotton crops and production was 0.02 and 0.05 percent respectively. The coefficient of variance of area under Cotton crops and Cotton production was 16.38 and 45.48 percent respectively. It means that production of Cotton is unstable than area under Cotton. The maximum area under Cotton crops and Cotton production has been observed as 41870 thousand hectare and 88345 thousand tons respectively. On the contrary lowest area under Cotton crops and Cotton production were 27624 thousand hectare and 18026 thousand tons respectively during the study period. In this table observed 2001 this year Maharashtra per million hectars cotton productivity is 0.87 and 2015 this year per million hectars cotton productivity is 0.87. Fluctuating the productivity of cotton crop in Maharashtra.

B) Area, Production and Productivity of Cash Crops in Sangli District

The table no 2 shows that the area and production of Oilseeds in Sangli District during the period 2001 to 2015. Based on the table no 2 following major observation can be drawn.

Table No. 2
Area and Production of Cash Crops in Sangli District
 (Area in "00" Ha., Production in "00" Tons)

Year	Sugarcane			Cotton		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
2001	452	43448	96.12	36	65	1.81
2002	449	44724	99.61	31	30	0.97
2003	474	42060	88.73	30	33	1.10
2004	351	27955	79.64	6	9	1.50
2005	316	26515	83.91	13	2	0.15
2006	368	29964	81.42	27	24	0.89
2007	534	49730	93.13	16	19	1.19
2008	647	65500	101.24	19	63	3.32
2009	554	50371	90.92	15	16	1.07
2010	632	54197	85.75	25	18	0.72
2011	763	78513	102.90	35	41	1.17
2012	705	71634	101.61	30	552	18.40
2013	607	70661	116.41	26	87	3.35
2014	626	74667	119.28	28	62	2.21
2015	745	81071	108.82	14	14	1.00
Total	8223	811010		351	1035	
Average	548.2	54067		23.4	69	
Std	142.89	18640		8.96	135.84	
CV	26.06	34.47		38.31	196.88	
CAGR	0.036	0.04		0.93	-0.1	
Maximum	763	81071		36	552	
Minimum	316	26515		6	2	

Source: - Department of Agricultural, Government of Maharashtra 2015-16.

1. The average area under Sugarcane and production of Sugarcane during the period 2001 to 2015 was 548.2 thousand hectare and 54067 thousand tons respectively. The compound annual growth rate of area under Sugarcane crops and production was 0.036 and 0.04 percent correspondingly. The coefficient of variance of area under Sugarcane crops and Sugarcane production was 26.06 and 34.37 percent respectively. It means that production of Sugarcane is unstable than area under Sugarcane. The maximum area under Sugarcane crops and Sugarcane production has been observed as 763 thousand hectare and 81071 thousand tons respectively. On the contrary lowest

area under Sugarcane crops and Sugarcane production were 316 thousand hectare and 26515 thousand tons respectively during the study period. In this table observed 2001 in this year Sangli District per million hectars sugarcane productivity is 96.12 and 2015 in this year per million hectars sugarcane productivity is 108.82. Fluctuating the productivity of sugarcane crop in Sangli District.

2. The average area under Cotton and production of Cotton during the period 2001 to 2015 was 23.4 thousand hectare and 69 thousand tons respectively. The compound annual growth rate of area under Cotton crops and production was 0.93 and -0.01

percent correspondingly. The coefficient of variance of area under Cotton crops and Cotton production was 38.31 and 196.88 percent respectively. It means that production of Cotton is highly unstable than area under Cotton. The maximum area under Cotton crops and Cotton production has been observed as 36 thousand hectare and 552 thousand tons respectively. On the contrary lowest area under Cotton crops and Cotton production were 6 thousand hectare and 2 thousand tons respectively during the study period. In this table observed 2001 in this year Sangli District per million hectars cotton productivity is 1.81 and 2015 in this year per million hectars cotton productivity is 1.00. Fluctuating the productivity of cotton crop in Sangli District.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The average area under Sugarcane and production of Sugarcane during the period 2001 to 2015 was 7582.6 thousand hectare and 620812 thousand tons respectively. Hence in short it can be stated that the production of Sugarcane is increasing trend in Maharashtra.
2. The average area under Cotton and production of Cotton during the period 2001 to 2015 was 33908.8 thousand hectare and 47507 thousand tons respectively. Hence in short it can be stated that the production of Cotton is constant trend in Maharashtra.
3. The average area under Sugarcane and production of Sugarcane during the period 2001 to 2015 was 548.2 thousand hectare and 54067 thousand tons respectively. . Hence in short it can be stated that the production of Sugarcane is increasing trend in Sangli District.
4. The average area under Cotton and production of Cotton during the period 2001 to 2015 was 23.4 thousand hectare and 69 thousand tons respectively. Hence in short it can be stated that the production of Sugarcane is decreasing trend in Sangli District.

Thus in short it can be stated that the production and productivity of Sugarcane is increasing and production and productivity of Cotton is constant in Maharashtra and Sangli District.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The organizational finance to the cultivators is the matter of great concern in study region. Therefore it has been suggested that the financial access to the marginal and

small farmers should be extended as much as possible level.

2. The average land holding size is very small in the study region, hence it has been suggested that to think about cooperative farming or joint farming so as cost of production may reduce and increase in productivity of the land.
3. The transportation system especially agricultural roads are needed to be developed from farm to district market. The agricultural roads are not well developed in the study region, so it has been suggested that agro roads should be developed in the district.
4. The crop loan should be made available easily, timely and at the affordable cost to the farmers especially during the harvesting period.
5. The district has a wide scope for milk production thus the cultivation of fodder crops needs to be increased.

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