

## Area And Production Of Sugarcane Crop In Maharashtra With Special Reference To Satara District

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### Abstract

The cropping pattern in India has changed significantly during the last 65 years. The farmers were mostly cultivating those crops which require less water. The production and productivity of these crops were mostly dependence on monsoon. With the progress of irrigation the cropping pattern has also changed. With the enhancing irrigation facility farmers were preferred commercial or sugarcane crop instead of some traditional crops. With the development of agro based industries and agro processing industries, there is increase in an area under the cultivation of sugarcane crop.

**Keywords:** - Sugarcane, Area, Production, India. Maharashtra and Satara.

### Introduction

Food crops and non-food crops are more cultivated in Maharashtra. The same trend was observed among the regions of Maharashtra. There was dominance of traditional as well other crops in terms of area under cultivation, output and yield growth. It can lead to suggest that, there is alternative in terms of area under cultivation to concentrate another crop inspite of tradition dominant crop. Moreover, few crops were recorded higher growth in production during overall period in Maharashtra. They were sugarcane, cotton, rice, soybean, wheat, groundnut and Bajara. But the annual growth rate of production of all crops except soybean was recorded within the five per cent per annum which was the low growth. In order to increase the growth rate of agricultural production instead of increasing more area under cultivation, the productivity growth rate, which was also remained low, had to rise in the Maharashtra.

Cropping pattern growth in area and production of main crops in Maharashtra, it could show that, the production was higher when area was declined while productivity or yield was increased. The growth in productivity excepting few crops remained higher than period-I (1961-70) because it was pre-green revolution period. After adopting high yield variety seeds technology, irrigation and use of other agricultural inputs, the productivity was increased. The productivity growth of sugarcane, wheat, cotton and safflower was higher than other crops productivity growth during overall period (1961-2010). The productivity growth of soybean and safflower was higher during the period-III (1981-90) but it could not sustain of during the further sub-period. Growth in total oilseed crops was lower till period-III but it recorded higher during the further period. As mentioned in production pattern, the technology mission of Sugarcane also responsible to increase the growth rate of productivity of Sugarcane in Maharashtra.

Three largest producing states of important crops during 2019-20, Maharashtra stood at second rank in the production of Sugarcane. The table 1.2 shows area and production of Sugarcane Crops in Maharashtra during the period 2001 to 2020.

### Study Area:-

Satara district lies in the southern Maharashtra, particularly at the western limit of Deccan table land. From the view point of physiographic Sahyadri and Mahadeo these are the two important ranges within the Satara district. The district is situated in the river basin of two rivers that are the Bhima and the Krishna River. But most probably, from the view point of peninsular drainage the entire land of Satara district belongs to the larger drainage system of the Krishna River. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of Satara district is 17°05' to 18°11' north latitudes and 73°33' to 74°54' east longitudes. The district is bordered by Pune district and Sangli district in the north and the south respectively and by Solapur district and Ratnagiri district in the east and the west respectively. It also shares small boundary of about 24k.m. in the north-west with Raigarh district (Census 2011). The district administers 10480.00sq.k.m of area. The total population of district is 3003922 including 1512524 male population and 1491398 female population. The total population of district constitutes 2.67 percent of the total Maharashtra's population. The population density of district is 287 people per. Sq. km. whereas the sex ratio of district is 986. (Census2011).