

Sugarcane Production in Jalna District: A Geographical Analysis

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Introduction:

The economic importance of the sugarcane crop is much more that signified by its share in gross cropped area. The importance and use of sugarcane and sugar in the country's socio-economic milieu is deep rooted and immense. In the current day rural economy set up sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry has been focal point for socio-economic development in rural areas by mobilizing rural resources, generating employment and higher income, transport and communication facilities. Though Maharashtra covers only 18% area of total sugarcane cultivation, it contributes to 35% in the country's total sugar production because of higher recovery of sugar than any other state in the country. Sugarcane productivity is the main concern of sugarcane breeding programs.

Study Area:

For the study Jalna district has been selected. The district is located in the central part of Marathwada region in Maharashtra State. It is located between $19^{\circ}15'$ and $20^{\circ}32'$ North latitudes and $75^{\circ}36'$ to $76^{\circ}45'$ east longitudes. The north-south extension of Jalna district is 150 Kms and east-west stretch of the district is 110 Kilometers. Jalna district has a significant location on Deccan plateau. Except Ajanta and Satamala range and river basins, majority part of the district comes under plateau region. The region has major portion under flat topography, hence it supports high concentration of population. Jalna district comprising 8 tahsils, 4 sub-divisions and eight panchayat samities. The geographical area of Jalna district is 7727 Sq. KM.



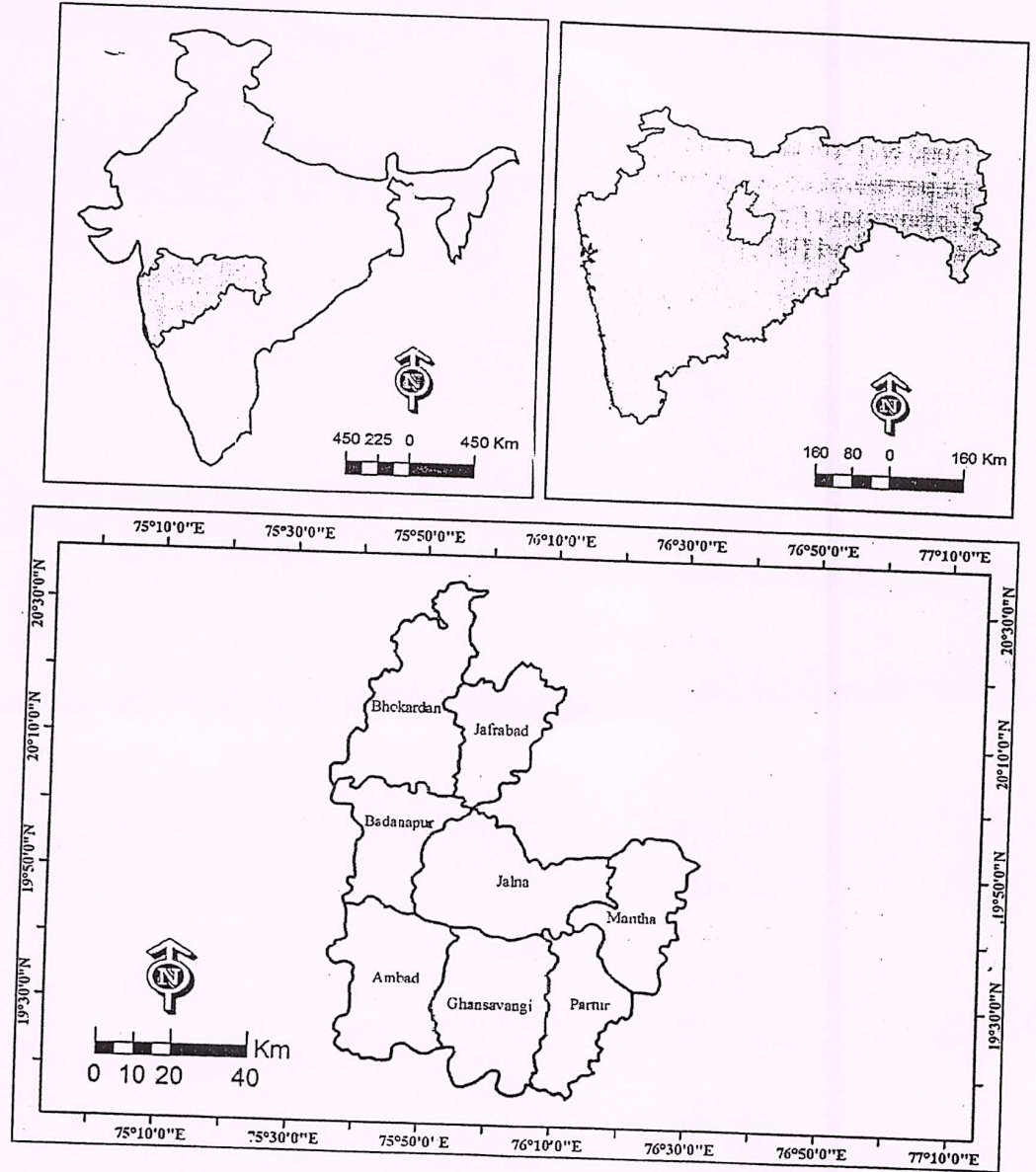
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Jalna District - Location Map



According to 2011 census, the total population of Jalna district has 19,59,046. Out of this total population, the men population were 10,11,473, whereas women population were 9,47,573. Sex ratio in district is 937. About 80.73% population lives in rural area on the other hand only 19.26% population lives in urban area. The 2011 census shows about 71.09% literacy rate in the district..

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Objectives:

- 1) To Study the temporal variation in production of sugarcane crop in study area.
- 2) To find out the trend of variation in production of sugarcane.

Database & Methodology:

For the present study secondary data has been considered. The data from 1991 to 2015 has been used. The information regarding area under sugarcane has been collected from the district census handbook, socio economic analysis yearly book, statistics from the office of Deputy director of Sugar, Aurangabad region and offices of sugar factories in Jalna district. The statistical information has been organized in the table starting from 1991 to 2015 and the variation has been calculated which has been analysed further.

Analysis:**Production of Sugarcane Crop in Jalna District****(Year 1991 to 2015)**

Among cash crops in the Jalna district, Sugarcane is less cultivated. Researcher has tried to trace the production of sugarcane crop from the year 1991 to 2015. The result is shown in the table 1

Table 1
Production of Sugarcane Crop in Jalna District
(Year 1991 to 2015)

Sr No.	Year	Production (MT)	% change
1	1991	1021768	--
2	1992	1103747	8.02
3	1993	960696	-12.96
4	1994	998974	3.98
5	1995	1083991	8.51
6	1996	1071427	-1.16
7	1997	1005623	-6.14
8	1998	1113646	10.74
9	1999	1079355	-3.08
10	2000	1134211	5.08
11	2001	910058	-19.76
12	2002	1031271	13.32

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Sr. No.	Year	Production (MT)	% change
13	2003	1159570	12.44
14	2004	1315414	13.44
15	2005	1175432	-10.64
16	2006	1236522	5.20
17	2007	1403220	13.48
18	2008	1221435	-12.95
19	2009	1090853	-10.69
20	2010	1227450	12.52
21	2011	1159570	-5.53
22	2012	1315414	13.44
23	2013	1082619	-17.70
24	2014	1136522	4.98
25	2015	1175432	3.42

Source: Jalna District Socio-Economic Abstract (1991 to 2015)

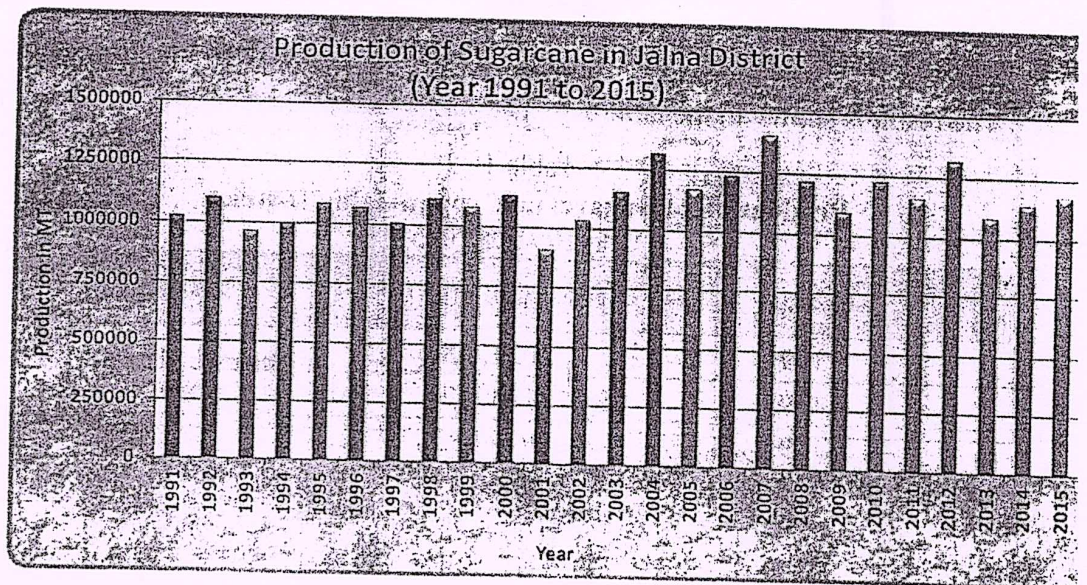


Table 1 shows fluctuating trend of production of sugarcane in Jalna district from 1991 to 2015. It is noticed that, in the year 1991 the production of sugarcane was 1021768 MT, which increased upto 1175432 MT in year 2015. It revealed that, the production of sugarcane has increased by 0.87 times during the study period. During

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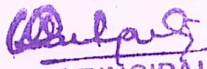
the study period (Year 1991 to 2015) the least production of sugarcane was found in the year of 2001 and that was 910058 MT on the contrary highest production of sugarcane was found in the year 2007 and that was 1403220 MT.

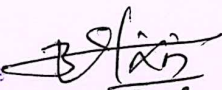
Categorization of production of sugarcane crop reveals that, above 12 lakh MT production of sugarcane has been noticed from the year of 2008, 2010, 2004, 2012 and 2017 whereas 10 lakh to 12 lakh MT production of sugarcane has been found from the year of 1991, 1997, 2002, 1996, 2013, 1999, 2009, 1995, 1991, 1998, 2000, 2014, 2003, 2011, 2005 and 2015. Below 10 Lakh MT production of sugarcane has been noticed from the year of 1993, 1994 and 2001.

In regard with preceding year, positive as well as negative growth rate in sugarcane production has been observed. Highest positive growth rate (13.48%) for sugarcane production has been recorded from the year 2007 whereas lowest positive growth rate (3.42%) has been noted from the year 2015. Positive growth rate in sugarcane production has been observed for 14 years. On the contrary, highest negative growth rate (19.76%) has been noted from the year 2001 whereas lowest negative growth rate (1.16%) has been recorded from the year 1996. Negative growth rate in sugarcane production has been recorded from 10 years.

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