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Research Papers



FOOD STRUCTURE AND PRODUCTION CEREALS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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Taluka-Mohol, Dist-Solapur.

Abstract:

The present paper aims to examine food structure and production in Solapur district. The study area is situated entirely in the Bhima river basin and drought prone area in the southern Maharashtra. The study is based on secondary data; the results were drawn by applying appropriate statistical techniques and cartographic methods. We have discussed various criteria to estimate food availability in general. Now it is quite appropriate, to consider individual crop for the Solapur district as a whole for the year 2011. Important crops as listed in the concerned table. As per our discussion, the entire produced food is not directly consumed by human beings, out of total produced; some amount is kept regularly without fail in order to sow far the next crops. Hence, the table is also associated with the seed storage amount for each major crop, at the same time, by deducting seed storage grain from the total produced food grain, the gross food has been also considered in the same table for the important crops.

KEYWORDS:

food structure, food production Cereals

STUDY AREA:

Solapur district is one of the most important district of Maharashtra state both in terms and area and population. It is located between 17°10' and 18°32' North latitudes and 74°42' and 76°15' East longitudes, occupying an area of 14895 square kilometer of Southern Maharashtra. Administratively it consists of 11 tahsils (fig. 1) and the region present diversified physiographic with hilly region in the North and South western parts of district. Almost 70 percent geographical area of district is occupied by the plateau, 20 percent occupied by the plain region and remaining hilly region. Solapur district entirely lies in Bhima-Sina river basin. The monsoon climate dominates the region with

INTRODUCTION:

Uptil now, we have discussed various criteria to estimate food availability in general. Now it is quite appropriate, to consider individual crop for the Solapur district as a whole for the year 2011. The table no.1 is associated with the total production in tons, of important crops as listed in the concerned table. As per our discussion, the entire produced food is not directly consumed by human beings, out of total produced; some amount is kept regularly without fail in order to sow far the next crops. Hence, the table is also associated with the seed storage amount for each major crop, at the same time, by deducting seed storage grain from the total produced food grain, the gross food has been also considered in the same table for the important crops. After extraction, the net available food which is directly available for human diet has also been included for the important crops in the table. Finally, after making the estimation of the net available food for the year 2011, for entire Solapur district, the region under consideration, the availability of food per year in kilogram has also been calculated, which is 274 kilograms, at the same time the per capita per day has been also computed for the same year which comes to about 752 gram.

Map No.1

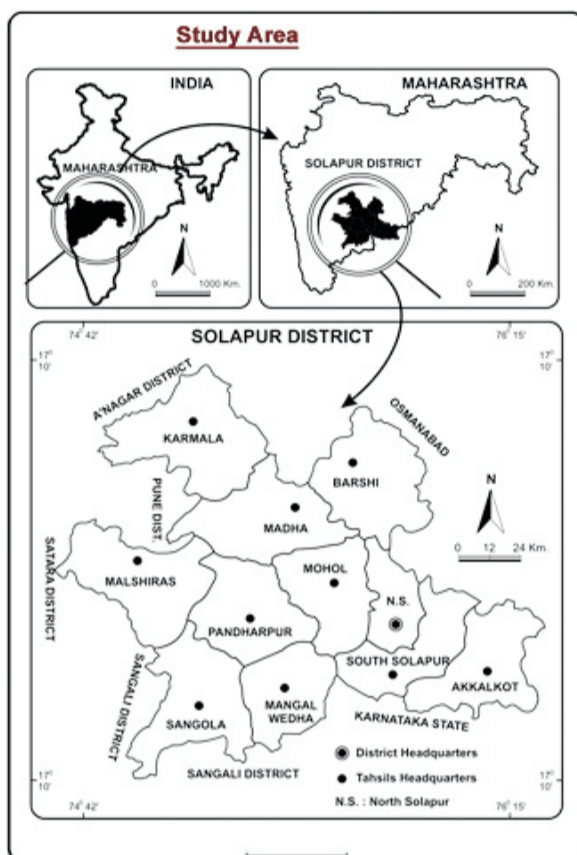


Table 8.2
Total Cereals Production in tons 2001-2011

Tahsil	Production of cereals (in tons) 2001	Production cereals in tons 2011	% Change 2001-2011
Karmala	4029	5438	34.97
Madha	2928	3234	10.45
Barshi	3816	4587	20.20
N.Solapur	3667	4355	18.76
Mohol	4378	5677	29.67
Malshiras	3448	4322	25.34
Sangola	3474	4467	28.58
Mangalwedha	2844	3288	15.61
Pandharpur	2728	3235	18.58
S.Solapur	3544	3788	6.88
Akkalkot	3191	4321	35.41
District Total	38047	46712	22.77

There are important crops, which have been taken into consideration for the purpose of human consumption. The rice, wheat, jawar, bajra, maize, gram, tur, mung, udid and kulith are the principal foods grains produced in the region under study.

If we take into account, the total produced food in tons, and then it is going to give misleading picture and cannot be grasped by a common person very easily. Nevertheless, on the basis of total food production, when it is transformed into percentage of production, than it gives very clear picture of each crop for the Solapur district. Different crops, together, give the total value of 46712 tons for entire region understudy for the year 2011. The highest production was obtained from the wheat which comes to about thirty four percent; it is followed by Rice and Jawar respectively for the total production to thirty four percent for the Solapur district. Map no.2

variation in heat and cold. The region receives rainfall mainly from south-west monsoon averaging between 500 millimeters in the west, 700 millimeters in the east. The region belongs to drought prone areas of Maharashtra state, which has experienced frequent drought conditions. The soils vary from shallow gray in the hilly areas of the district through deep medium black alluvial soils of the river plain in the centre.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. to study assess the food structure Cereals study area
- 2. to analysis of food production Cereals in the study area

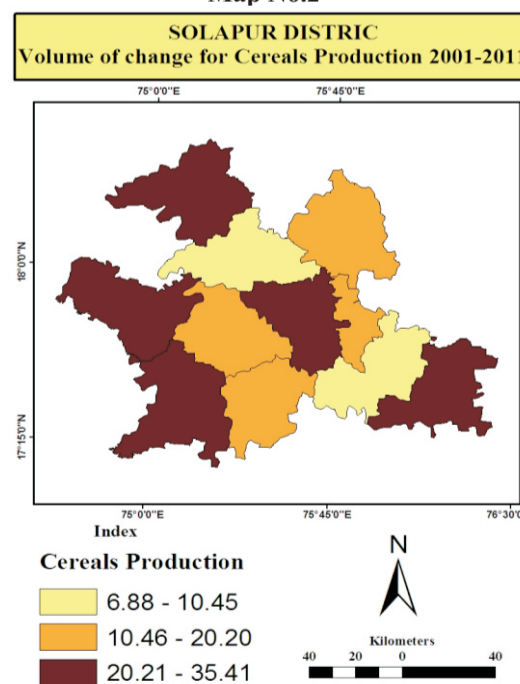
THE DATA BASE

The study is based on secondary data. The tahsil wise data were collected and processed to calculate indices by employing statistical procedures. The socio-economic abstract of Solapur district and Solapur district census handbooks are referred to collect the related information.

FOODSTRUCTURE

There are important crops, which have been taken into consideration for the purpose of human consumption. The rice, wheat, jawar, bajra, maize, gram, tur, mung, udid and kulith are the principal foods grains produced in the region under study.

Map No.2



In short it may be stated that the entire produced food is directly consumed by human beings because out of the total produced food some almost is kept regularly without fail in order to sow the next crops. Hence, the table no.1 is also associated with the seed storage. After extraction, the next available food which is directly available for human diet has also been included for the important crop. Finally, after extraction, the estimation of the net availability, surplus and deficit per person per day is calculated. It must be noted, that the net food available for direct consumption, fifteen percent is available after all process being done from Jawar production. Similarly, Bajra and Wheat contribute for net consumption about nine percent and thirty four percent respectively. Among pulses, Tur as well as Gram have also outstanding position in the net food available, because these share together more than twenty percent of the total produced food in Solapur district. Remaining food is obtained from all other grains together, make a share of only ten percent of total food produced in the Solapur district.

CONCLUSION

Important point to note here is the net food available after extraction. It must be made clear, that in certain cases food is also consumed without extracting it from the region. Quite in with standing the gross food, about thirty percent of rice is available in the Solapur district for direct consumption. It must be noted, that the net food available after all process being done from Jawar production. Similarly, Bajra and Wheat contribute for net consumption about nine and thirty three percent respectively. Among pulses, Tur as well as Gram have also outstanding position in this net food available, because these share, together more than twenty percent of the total produced food in Solapur district, remaining food is obtained from all other grains together make a share of only ten percent of total food produced in Solapur district for the year 2011. Again it must be made clear that per person per day, the availability of food is calculated; to about two hundred seventy four kilogram as a average for district of Solapur for the year 2011.

In order to understand the food system, it is necessary to take into account the food balancesheet for Solapur district. First of all, it is understudy Rice, Wheat, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Gram, Tur and Moong are the important food grain grown in the Solapur district.

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