

Trends in the Production of Cereals in MP

Dr.Mukesh Mishra

Guest Faculty, Geography, Mata Savitri Bai Phule Govt. College, Batiyagarah District Damoh M.P.India

Abstract - Among the food grains, cereals contribute 77.5 per cent and pulses contribute 22.5 per cent in the state. The main cereals are rice, wheat, maize, bajra, barley, jowar and small millets. Madhya Pradesh has about 5 per cent share in the country in the production of cereals, with its production of 83.7 lakh tones. The production of the cereals is increasing continuously in the state since 1951. It has recorded nearly four times increase between 1950-51 and 2002-03, from 21.3 lakh tons to 83.7 lakh tones during the period Wheat ranks first in terms of production (49.23 lakh tones, 59 %) which is also the main crop of Madhya Pradesh. Maize comes second (14.9 lakh tons, 17.8 % and rice third (10.32 lakh tons, 12.32 %) in terms of production. Other important cereals are jowar, barley and small millets, their production was about 9.24 lakh tones, and their share in the cereals was about 11 per cent, in the year 2002-03.

Index Terms - Cereals, Plateau, Production, Contribute.

INTRODUCTION

The main producers of cereals are the Madhya Bharat plateau and the Bundelkhand uplands in the north; the Narmada valley in the central part; the eastern Malwa plateau and the Nimar uplands in the western part; the Rewa plateau and Singrauli basin in the eastern part; the Satpura region in the south; while five districts of the Malwa plateau, and five eastern districts of the state have recorded relatively low and very low production of cereals. The main producers of wheat are the Madhya Bharat plateau, and the Bundelkhand uplands in the north; the Rewa plateau and Singrauli basin in the eastern part; the Narmada valley in the central part; the Betul- Chhindwara plateau in the south; the Malwa plateau and the Nimar uplands in the western part of the state. The main producers of rice are the Gwalior-Bhind plain in the extreme north; eastern Bundelkhand uplands in the north; the Rewa plateau, Singrauli basin, Shahdol plateau in the eastern part; the Mandla-Balaghat plateau in the south-eastern part; the Seoni plateau, the Betul plateau in the southern part; and the Nimar uplands south-western

part. The main producers of maize are the Satpura region in the south; the Mandla plateau, the Shahdol plateau and the Singrauli basin in the east; the Malwa plateau, and the Nimar uplands in the western part of the state; and Shivpuri- Guna plateau in the northern part of the state and other cereals.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA

The data have been obtained from the Reference books, self-research, and Statistical Abstract, M.P. 1958-59. Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1973, 1981, 1994, 2002.

OBJECTIVES

1. The main producers of cereals are the Madhya Bharat plateau and the Bundelkhand.
2. The main cereals are rice, wheat, maize, bajra, barley, jowar and small millets. Madhya Pradesh.
3. Madhya Pradesh is first important state in the maize production in the country.
4. Important crop in Madhya Pradesh is terms of area and production.

RESULTS

Wheat (Triticum Sativum): Wheat is the first important cereal among the food grains in the state. The total production of wheat was 49.23 lakh tons in the year 2002-03, which was about 7.6 per cent of the total wheat production of the country. The share of wheat was 58.8 per cent of the cereals and 45.8 per cent of the food grains. The production of wheat has recorded 3 times increase during last forty-five years, from 16.9 lakh tones in the year 1956-57 to 49.23 lakh tones in the year 2002-03. The average productivity of wheat was 1520 kg per hectare in this year, which was lower than the national average (2619 kg/ hectare). (Agricultural Statistics, M.P).

TABLE -1 TRENDS IN THE PRODUCTION OF CEREALS MADHYA PRADESH

Year	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Millets	Cereals
1950-51	10.3	3.7	0.7	5.1	0.5	1.0	21.3
1956-57	16.9	8.6	1.6	10.9	0.9
1970-71	25.4	9.4	5.1	13.2	1.3	4.1	58.5
1980-81	30.6	12.0	6.2	18.0	1.2	5.5	72.3
1990-91	57.4	14.4	11.3	14.8	1.5	2.2	102.5
1995-96	65.7	12.1	10.0	9.8	1.2	1.5	100.0
1999-00	86.9	17.5	12.7	5.3	1.4	1.6	126.4
2000-01	48.7	9.8	12.2	6.4	2.1	0.8	79.1
2001-02	53.6	16.6	17.1	5.4	2.1	1.1	100.5
2002-03	49.2	10.3	14.9	6.0	1.3	1.0	83.7
2003-04	72.4	16.8	18.5	10.1	2.6	1.2	123.0
% of Cereals	58.9	13.7	15.0	8.2	2.1	1.0	100 %
% of Food grains	45.6	10.6	11.7	6.4	1.6	0.8	77.5 %
% change 1956-57 to 2002-03							

(lakh tons)

Source: Calculated for the New Madhya Pradesh on the basis of data available from:

1. Statistical Abstract, M.P. 1958-59.
2. Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1973, 1981, 1994, 2002.
3. Area, Production and Yield of Major Crops in Madhya Pradesh, 1999-2000 to 2003-04, Director of Agriculture, Bhopal.

Rice (Oryza Sativa): Madhya Pradesh is less important state in the rice production. After wheat, rice is the third important cereal in the state in terms of production. The total production of rice was 16.8 lakh tons in the year 2003-04, which was about 1.4 per cent of the total rice production in the country. The share of rice was 12.3 per cent of the cereals and 9.6 per cent of the food grains during the year 2002-03. The production of rice has recorded 20 per cent increase during last forty-five years, from 8.6 lakh tons in the year 1956-57 to 10.32 lakh tons in the year 2002-03. The average productivity of rice was 646 kg per hectare in this year, which was lower than the national average (1804 kg/hectare). (Directorate of Agriculture).

Maize (zea mays): Madhya Pradesh is first important state in the maize production in the country. After wheat, maize is the second important cereal in the state in terms of production. The total production of maize was 18.5 lakh tons in the year 2003-04, which was about 14.5 per cent of the total maize production in the country. The share of maize was 17.8 per cent of the cereals and 13.9 per cent of the food grains. The production of maize has recorded 10 times increase during last forty-five years, from 1.6 lakh tons in the

year 1956-57 to 14.94 lakh tons in the year 2002-03.

The average productivity of maize was 1751 kg per hectare in this year, which was higher than the national average (1642 kg/hectare). (Ayyar, N. P. 1961).

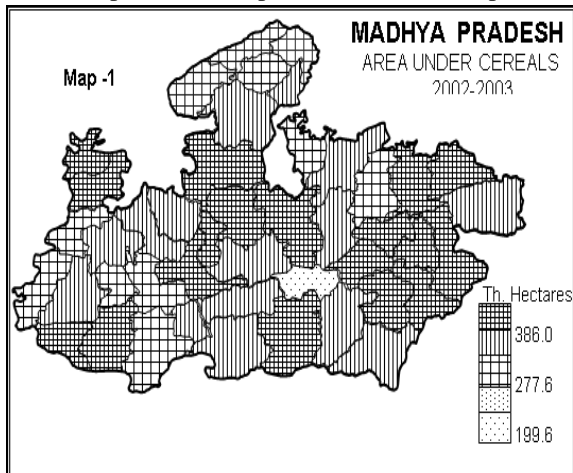
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoides): Bajra is less important cereal in the state with its production of 2.6 lakh tons in the year 2003-04, which was about 2.5 per cent of the total bajra production in the country. The share of bajra was 1.5 per cent of the cereals and 1.2 per cent of the food grains. The production of bajra has recorded about 40per cent increase during last forty-five years, from 91 lakh tons in the year 1956-57 to 1.27 lakh tons in the year 2002-03. The average productivity of bajra was 744 kg per hectare in this year, which was higher than the national average (610 kg/hectare). (Directorate of Economics and Statistics 1967).

Jowar (Sorghum Vulgare): Madhya Pradesh is one of the important states in the country in the production of jowar. The total production of jowar was 10.1 lakh tons in the year 2003-04, which was about 8.5 per cent of the total jowar production in the country. The share of jowar was 7.2 per cent of the cereals and 5.6 per cent of the food grains. The production of jowar is decreasing in the state since 1980-81 continuously. The production of jowar has recorded 15 per cent increase during last fifty years, from 10.9 lakh tons in the year 1956-57 to 6.04 lakh tons in the year 2002-03. The average productivity of jowar was 921 kg per hectare in this year, which was higher than the national average (769 kg/hectare). (Iserman, J. P. and Singer, H. W. 1977).

Barley (Hordeum Vulgare): Barley is also a less important crop in Madhya Pradesh in terms of area and

production. The total production of barley was 1.02 lakh tons in the year 2002-03, which was about 7.2 per cent of the total barley production in the country. The share of barley was 1.2 per cent of the cereals and 0.9 per cent of the food grains. The production of barley has recorded 30 per cent decrease during last thirty years, from 14.6 lakh tons in the year 1970-71, to 1.02 thousand tons in the year 2002-2003. The average productivity of barley was 1257 kg per hectare in this year, which was lower than the national average (2033 kg/hectare). The main districts of barley are located in the northern part of the state. They are Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa and Sidhi in the north; while Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, and Datia in the extreme northern part of the state (Map-1).

Small millets: Small millets include ragi (*Eleusine coracana*), samai & kodon-kutki (*Penicum millare*), sanwa (*Echinochloa frumantacea*), and some other millets. The total production of small millets was 97 thousand tons in the year 2002-03, which was about 1.16 per cent of the total cereals and about one per cent of the total food grains in the state. The production of millets has recorded a decreasing trend since 1956-57 in the state. The production has recorded 82 per cent decrease during last three decades, from 544 thousand tons in the year 1970-71 to 97 thousand tons in the year 2002-03. The average productivity of millets was 225 kg per hectare in this year, which was lowest among all the food grains. The main producers of small millets are the Rewa plateau and Singrauli basin in the north-eastern part; Shahdol-Mandla-Balaghat plateau in the eastern part; and the Seoni-Betul- Chhindwara plateau in the southern part of the state. This is a very minor crop in the other parts of the state. (map 1).



CONCLUSION

The main producers of cereals are the Madhya Bharat plateau and the Bundelkhand uplands in the north; the Narmada valley in the central part; the eastern Malwa plateau and the Nimar uplands in the western part; the Rewa plateau and Singrauli basin in the eastern part; the Satpura region in the south; while five districts of the Malwa plateau, and five eastern districts of the state have recorded relatively low and very low production of cereals.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ayyar, N. P. (1961): The Agricultural Geography of the Upper Narmada Basin. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sagar, Sagar.
- [2] Directorate of Agriculture (1980): Agricultural Statistics, 1981, 1994, and 2002. Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
- [3] Directorate of Economics and Statistics (1960): Statistical Abstract- 1958-59, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
- [4] Directorate of Economics and Statistics (1967): Agricultural and Livestock Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Vol. 2. Bhopal.
- [5] Gajja, B. L., Vyas, D. L. and Chauhan, T. S. (1984): "Factors Affecting Aggregate Crop Production". National Geographer, Vol. 19, No. 1, P. 69.
- [6] Iserman, J. P. and Singer, H. W. (1977): "Food and its Potential Disincentives to Agriculture", Development Digest, Vol. 15, No. 2