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GRT TRENDS IN AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF
MANGO IN SOUTH KOKAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

The Kokan region is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, Gangaveli River in the south, Sahyadri mountain range in east and Mayura River in the north. The southern part of the Kokan region lies within the part of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district. The climatic conditions, soil quality and topography of the south region are favorable for the production of fruits, especially mango, cashew, jackfruit, betel nut and coconut etc. There are total 200 varieties of mango being cultivated and produced in the South Kokan Region. In fact, very little information is made available about the genetic biodiversity of mango. The rural economy of the south Kokan region is highly dependent on the mango production. Hence under this backdrop, it is attempted to study the area, production and productivity of mango in South Kokan region.

KEY WORDS: Area, Production and Productivity.

I. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural cropping pattern and concentration of specific crops in the particular region depends upon the environmental conditions of the region such as temperature, climatic, rainfalls, soil type and quality of soil, topography and physical factors such as accessibility and availability of irrigation, development of agriculture market, development of agro infrastructure etc. As per the study region South Kokan of the Western Ghat has conducive climatic conditions for the mango, cashew, and coconut. In fact, natural positive externalities at an abundant level in the South Konkan region for the production of these selected crops of horticulture. The average annual rainfall varies between 300 centimeters (120 inches) to 400 centimeters (160 inches) which is much conducive for the selected crops. The basalt, laterite and limestone soil is mostly observed in South Konkan region which contains a high level of iron and aluminum and much

conducive for the horticultural crops. Likewise, the average temperature of the region is ranging between 20 C0 to 42 C0 which is also suitable for the production of these crops. As a result of these environmental externalities there is a significant concentration of the horticulture crops in the study region and because of that, the rural economy of the South Kokan is directly dependent on the production of these selected crops. Hence under this backdrop, it is attempted to study the area, production and productivity of mango in South Kokan region.

II.ANALYSIS

Table 1 shows trends in the area production and productivity of mango in South Kokan region of Maharashtra during the period 2000-01 to 2013-14. The area, production, and productivity of mango in the southern region of Kokan have also increased significantly during the period 2000-01 to 2013-14. The area under production of mango was just 80473 hectare in 2000-01 which increased up to 84440 hectares in 2013-14.

Table 3.2 Trends in Area Production and Productivity of Mango in South Kokan Region

Sr. No.	Year	Area (in ha)	Production (in '000 MT)	Productivity (kg/ha)
1	2000-01	80473 (0)	142.05 (0)	1428.73 (0)
2	2001-02	81789 (1.63)	148.78 (4.73)	1689.28 (18.23)
3	2002-03	82538 (0.91)	150.45 (1.12)	1702.13 (0.76)
4	2003-04	83747 (1.46)	154.8 (2.89)	1851.5 (8.77)
5	2004-05	87117 (4.02)	172.74 (11.58)	1864.05 (0.67)
6	2005-06	87958 (0.96)	237.83 (37.68)	2533.5 (35.91)
7	2006-07	57980 (-34.08)	84.23 (-64.58)	1957.16 (-22.74)
8	2007-08	78827 (35.95)	169.65 (101.41)	2597.13 (32.69)
9	2008-09	79440 (0.77)	180.3 (6.2)	2612.12 (0.57)
10	2009-10	80889 (1.82)	200.2 (11.03)	2742.3 (4.98)
11	2010-11	81562 (0.83)	204.2 (1.99)	2820.6 (2.85)
12	2011-12	82360 (0.97)	210.23 (2.95)	2912.33 (3.25)
13	2012-13	83850 (1.80)	215.2 (2.36)	3041.12 (4.42)
14	2013-14	84440 (0.70)	223.5 (3.85)	3112.23 (2.33)
	Mean	82210.29	190.67	2536.00
	CGR	0.8%	4.1%	5.8%
	SGR	0.76%	5.32%	8.53%

Source: Compiled by the researcher based on Socio-economic abstract of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district from 2000 to 2014

Note: Figure in parentheses shows a simple growth rate over the previous year

It implies that there is 12.88 percent increase in total area under production of Mango in South Kokan region of Maharashtra. Likewise, the total production of mango was just 142.05 thousand metric tonne in 2000-01 which increased to 223.5 metric tonnes

in 2013-14.

It means that the production of mango in south Kokan region has increased by 90.49 percent during the period under consideration. In addition, the productivity of the mango in South Kokan was 1428.73 Kg. per hectare in 2000-01 which increased up to 3112.23 Kg. per hectare in the year 2013-14. It means that productivity of mango production in South Kokan region has increased by 144.99 percent during the reported period.

It is also clear from table 1 that the average area under mango production in South Kokan region was 82210.29 hectares during the period 2000-01 to 2013-14. The compound growth rate of the area under mango production in South Kokan region was 0.8 percent per annum during the period under consideration.

The 190.67 thousand metric tonne was the average production of mango in South Kokan region during the reported period. On the contrary, the lowest mango production in South Kokan region during the study period was 84.23 thousand metric tonne in the year 2006-07. The production of mango has grown by 4.1 percent per annum in South Konkan region during the period under study.

The maximum area under production of mango in South Kokan region was recorded to 87958 hectares in the year 2005-06 whereas minimum was of 57980 hectares recorded in the year 2006-07. It is also seen from table 1 that the average productivity of mango was 2536 Kg. per hectare in South Konkan region during the period 2000-01 to 2013-14 and it was maximum of 3112.23 Kg. per hectare recorded in the year 2013-14 and it was lowest of 1428.73 Kg. per hectare observed in the year 2000-01. The compound growth rate of mango productivity in South Kokan region was 5.8 percent during the study period which is quite appreciable.

The maximum simple annual growth rate of the area under production of mango South Konkan region was 35.95 percent recorded in the year 2007-08 and in case of production of mango, it was maximum of 101.41 percent recorded in the same year. Likewise, the maximum simple annual growth rate of productivity of mango in South Kokan region was recorded to 35.91 percent in the year 2005-06. The simple growth rate of area under mango production in south Kokan was recorded to 0.76 percent during the study period. Likewise, it was 5.32 percent per annum in case of production of mango and 8.53 percent in case of productivity of mango, during the reported period. It means that productivity of mango in South Kokan region is growing faster than that of area and productivity of mango.

III.CONCLUSION

In brief, the area, production, and productivity of mango in South Kokan region have been steadily increasing trend. The gap between national mango production growth and the mango production growth rate of South Kokan region is almost the same which indicates consistency in the growth of mango production. Study reveals the fact that there is significant improvement in the area, production as well as productivity of mango in South Kokan region. There was continuous increase in area, production and productivity of mango in study region except the year 2006-07 during the study period. It is because of effective implementation of national horticulture mission and programme by the

government. Another reason is increasing intensive farm practices and attractive market rate of mango. The favorable natural environment is also one of the causes of increasing area, production and productivity of mango in the study region.

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