Research Article

Analytical Study of Maize Production in Western Odisha

**Dr. Abhiram Dash** and **Mr. Anupam Panigrahi**

*Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Agril. Statistics, Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar, Odisha.*

**ABSTRACT:**

Agriculture development in India has undergone many changes over the years. The changes especially in the last one decade are attributable to multiplicity of factors. Agriculture sector in Odisha is prone to high risk and uncertainties which in turn make it necessary to assess the magnitude of growth as well as instability. In the present study an attempt has been made on area, yield and production to estimate the compound growth rate and instability of maize for both the seasons kharif and rabi. The study used secondary data for the period of 1993-94 to 2015-16. Twenty three years data have been taken to estimate the compound growth rate and coppock’s instability index and ranking the districts of Western Odisha on the basis of compound growth rate and coppock’s instability index in decreasing order of their magnitudes. The compound growth rate and instability of the area, production and yield of the maize for kharif and rabi season in the districts of western odisha are studied. The districts of Western Odisha are also ranked according to the growth rate and instability of maize crop. Coppock’s Instability Index is used as a measure of instability. The area, yield and production of maize showed a positive compound growth rate in both kharif and rabi season in Odisha.

**KEY WORDS:** Compound growth rate, Coppock’s Instability Index, Instability, Maize, Production.

Cereal crops are primarily grown for various edible purposes. Cereals are grown in greater quantities and provide more food energy worldwide than any other type of crop and are therefore staple crops. Cereals are a rich source of vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, oils, and protein. Western Odisha is a territory in western part of Odisha, India, extending from district in the south to the Sundergarh district in the north-west. Western Odisha includes the districts of Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Kalahandi, Bargarh, Nuapada, Balangir, Sonepur, Deogarh and Jharsuguda. The most commonly known cereal crops grown are rice, wheat, maize and ragi. The study aims at examining the comparison between compound growth