

Land Holding Size and Cropping Pattern of Village Kharainti: A Farm Based Study

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ABSTRACT: Multiplicity of cropping system has been one of the main features of India agriculture. Cropping system of a region is decided by infrastructure facilities socio-economic factors, technological factor. Cropping Pattern is dynamic it can't be suitable for all time. The size of Land Holding and fragmentation of fields also have a close bearing on agriculture land use patterns and yield per unit area. In the densely populated areas of the developing countries the size of land holding is generally very small. The main objective of the paper is to present an agricultural pattern with reference to land holding size in, classification of farmers on the basis of the size of their Land Holding of village kharainti

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Land Holding, Cropping Pattern, Socio-economic Factors.

INTRODUCTION: Cropping system remains dynamic in time and space. Cropping Pattern is an important indicator of farmer decision making ability which witness dynamic over space and time in response to the change in physical and socio- economic factors. Cropping Pattern refers to the proportionate area under different crops during a agriculture year. The size of land holding and the size of farm decide the degree of risk that a farm operator may bear. In general, larger the size of the farm, greater the capacity of the farmer to take risk and vice versa. This, in turn would affect the extent of specialization and also the nature of technology and equipments to be used. The size of land holding and fragmentation of fields have a close bearing on agricultural land use patterns and yields per unit area. In the densely populated area of the developing countries the size of land holding is generally very small. The size of holding and the size of farm decided the degree of risk that a farm operator may bear. This, in turn, would affect the extent of specialization and also the nature of technology and equipment.

Study Area:

Kharainti Village is located in Rohtak district in Haryana. This village is located on 29.05° East latitude and 76.47° North longitude surrounded by lakhana majara town. Elevation of kharainti from mean sea level is 229 meters. The total area of Village is 1064 hectares. Kharainti The total population of the Village is 6260 of which 3840 are males and 2420 are females. There are 1190 houses.

Objectives:

The present study has been conducted:

1. To analysis the size of Land Holding.
2. To study the Cropping Pattern of Village Kharainti.

Data and Methodology:

Study is based on primary data as well as secondary data. Primary data were collected through the Field Survey with the help of Structured Interview Schedule. The data were processed and presented through Tables, Bar diagrams and Map. Information is collected from 60 farmers using purposive sampling.

LAND HOLDING SIZE OF VILLAGE KHARAINTI :

The size of land holding and fragmentation of fields have a close bearing on agricultural land use patterns and yields per unit area. In the densely populated area of the developing countries the size of land holding is generally very small. The size of holding and the size of farm decided the degree of risk that a farm operator may bear. This, in turn, would affect the extent of specialization and also the nature of technology and equipment.

In Village total numbers of house is 1190 out of which 200 house don't have agriculture land. Near about 1000 houses have agricultural land. Total land area of the Village is 1064 hectare. 880 hectare is under agriculture use. Near about 200 families don't have their own agriculture land in Village.

Table 3:1

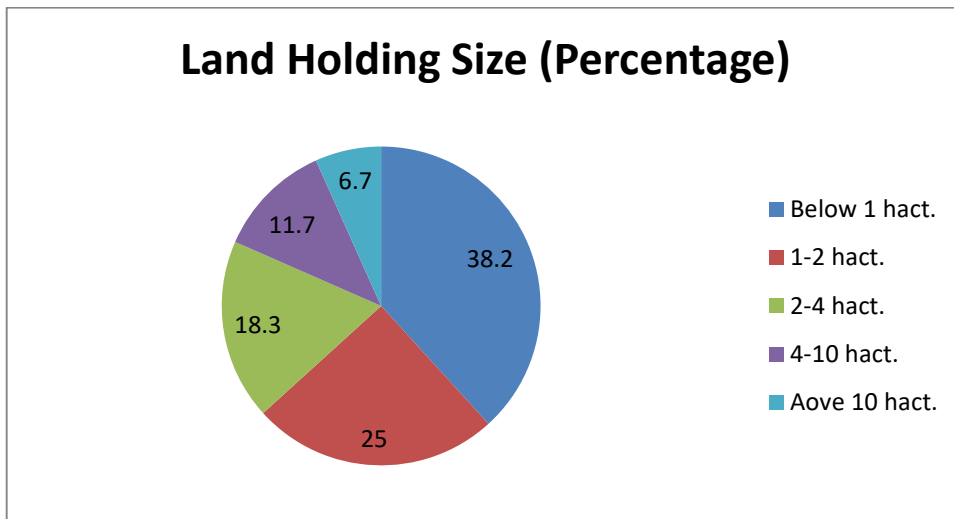
LAND HOLDING SIZE OF FARMERS

CLASSES	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE
Marginal (below 1 hact.)	23	38.3
Small (1-2 hact.)	15	25
Semi-medium (2-4 hact.)	11	18.3
Medium (4-10 hact.)	07	11.7
Large (above 10 hact.)	04	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, February 2017

Figure 3.1

LAND HOLDING SIZE OF FARMERS



Source: Field work, February 2017

Table shows that 38.2% of total farmers are marginal who own below 1 hectare land. 25% of farmers holds 1-2 hectare of land. 11 farmers have 2-4 hectare of land who constitute 18.3%. 7 farmers who constitute 11.7% have 4-10 hectare of land. Least number is occupied by large farmers that are 6.7% of total. So, we can say that in Village most farmers are marginal. Small and marginal both constitute 63.3% of total.

Cropping Pattern: Cropping Pattern means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. Cropping pattern is, however, a dynamic concept as it changes over space and time The prevalent Cropping Pattern in village is the cumulative results of past and present decisions by individuals, communities or governments and their agencies. These decisions are usually based on experience, tradition, expected profit, personal preferences and resources, social and political pressures and so on.

CROPPING PATTERN IN RABI SEASON: The Rabi crops include Wheat, Barley, Oats (Cereals), Chickpea/Gram (Pulses), Linseed, Mustard (Oilseeds) etc. In Village Kharainti, major Rabi crops are Wheat, followed by Barley, Pulses are mainly grown by the farmers.

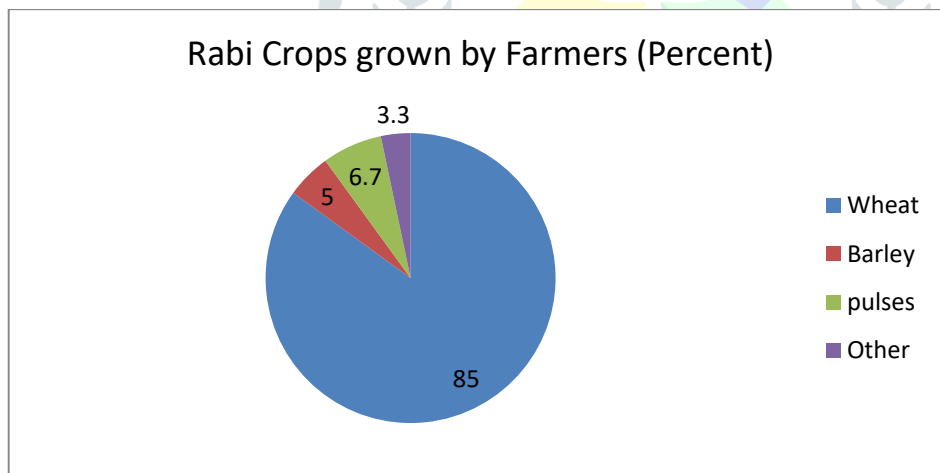
Table 4:1

TYPES OF CROPS IN RABI SEASON

CROP TYPE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE
WHEAT	51	85
BARLEY	3	5
PULSES	4	6.7
OTHER	2	3.3
TOTAL	60	100

Source: Field work, February 2017

In the season of Rabi, Wheat is most dominant crop among farmers. 85% of farmers grown Wheat as a dominant crop in their field. Percentage of farmers who are growing Barley, Pulses and others are 5%, 6.7% and 3.3% respectively.

FIGURE 4:1**TYPE OF CROPS IN RABI SEASON**

Source: Field work, February 2017

Wheat, Barley, Pulses are the main crops which are grown by farmers in village during Rabi season. Along with these crops some other are also grown by farmers. Wheat is one of the dominant crops.

CROPPING PATTERN IN KHARIF SEASON: The Kharif crops include Rice, Maize, Sorghum, Pearl Millet/Bajra, Finger Millet/Ragi (Cereals), Arhar (Pulses), Soyabean, Groundnut (Oilseeds), Cotton etc. The Kharif cropping season is from July –October during the south-west monsoon and the Rabi cropping season is from October-March (winter). In Kharainthi Village mainly Rice, Millets, Maize and some other crops are grown by farmers in their Village.

Table 4:2

TYPES OF CROPS IN KHARIF SEASON

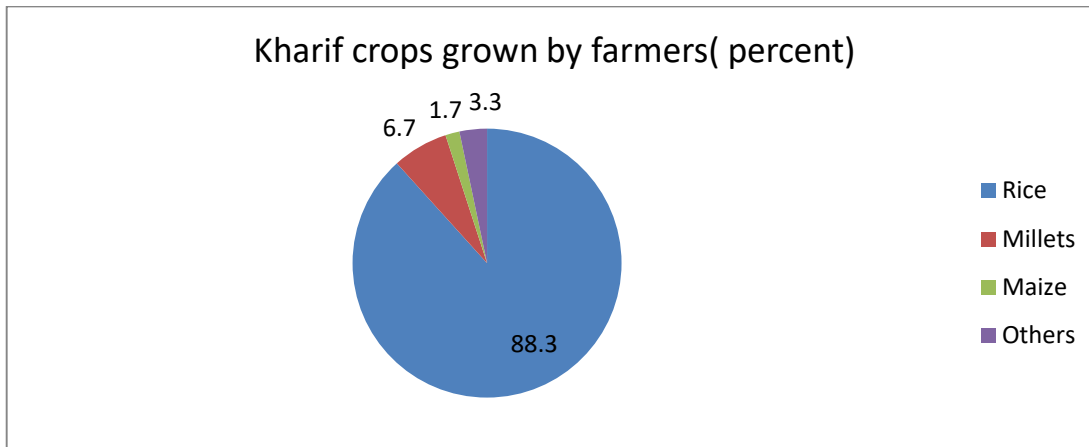
CROP TYPE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE
RICE	53	88.3
MILLETS	4	6.7
MAIZE	1	1.7
OTHERS	2	3.3
TOTAL	60	100

Source: Field work, February 2017

In Kharif season Rice is grown by 53 farmers who constitute 88.3% of total farmers. Maize is grown by only 1 farmer who constitutes 1.7%. Millet is grown by 4 farmers who constitute 6.7%. Other vegetable and fruits are grown by 2 farmers (3.3%). Rice is the staple food for about 60% of the total population of the country. It is grown under diverse temperature, moisture and soil conditions. After the introduction of HYV, its cultivation has assumed great significance in the cropping structure of Haryana, as we see the data regarding Rice in Kharainthi.

Figure 4:2

TYPES OF CROPS IN KHARIF SEASON



Source: Field work, February 2017

Rice is the most dominant crop that farmers grown in field. 88.3% of total farmers are associated with growing Rice. It clearly represents the dominance of Rice in Village Kharinithi. Millets, Maize and others crops constitute 11.7% of total crops grown by farmers.

Millets are a group of highly variable small-seeded grasses, widely grown around the world as cereal crops or grains for fodder and human food. Maize also known as corn is a large grain plant.

CROPPING PATTERN IN ZAID SEASON: Crops are grown on irrigated lands which do not have to wait for monsoons, in the short duration between Rabi and Kharif crop season, mainly from March to June, are called **Zaid** crops. These crops are grown mainly in the summer season during a period called the "Zaid crop season." They require warm dry weather for major growth period and longer day length for flowering. The main product is seasonal fruits and vegetables.

Table 4:3

TYPES OF CROPS IN ZAID SEASON

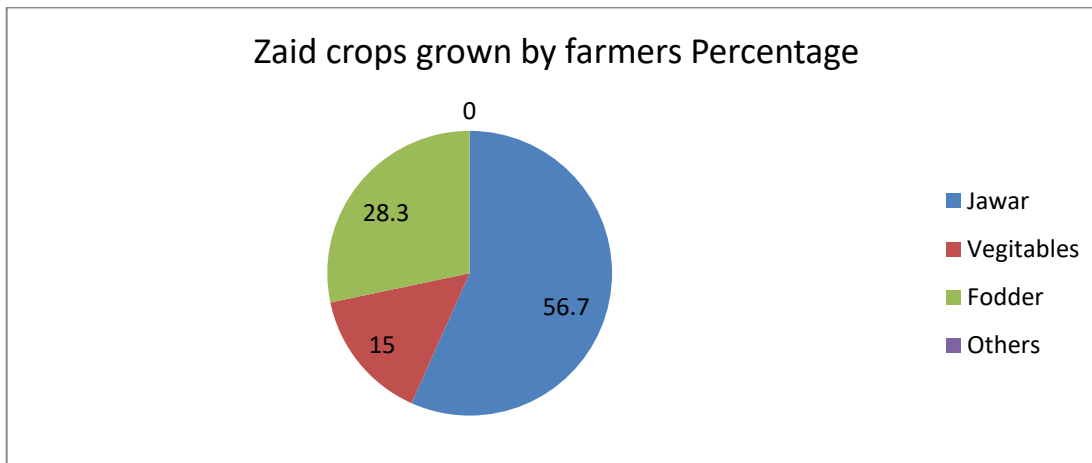
CROP TYPE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE
JAWAR	34	56.7
VEGITABLES	9	15
FODDER	17	28.3

OTHER	0	0
TOTAL	60	100

Source: Field work, February 2017

Figure 4:3

TYPES OF CROP IN ZAID SEASON



Source: Field work, February 2017

Jowar in the Zaid season is grown by 56.7% of total farmers. Vegetables are grown by 15% of farmers. Fodder and other crops are grown by 28.3% and 0% of total farmers. Fodder is grown for the animals because most of the family in Village keeping animals. For the requirements of their food, farmers grow fodder.

CONCLUSION: Agriculture plays a vital role in economic share of village kharainti. Pattern of practicing has been changed especially after introducing green revolution. In Village Kharainti, the prevalent cropping systems are the cumulative results of past and present decisions by individuals, communities or governments and their agencies. In brief, cropping pattern have undergone a dramatic change after Green Revolution in Kharainthi. . 38.3 farmers are small farmers in Village Kharainti, which indicates that these are less associated with the commercialization of crops. Semi medium, Medium and large are 18.3%, 11.7%, 6.7% respectively. These farmers are most commercial; reason behind this can be use of machines and technology in fields. Rice and Wheat has the more share in agriculture crops in Kharainti Village. These crops gave more profit to farmers. Inputs such as land, labour, capital, land holding size and technology affect the production of crops. Several problems such as soil salinity, water logging crop damage are main problems in village. Climatic and seasonal fluctuation affects the cropping pattern and production of crops.

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