



Land Use and Cropping Pattern of the District Jaunpur U.P.

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Summary: *Jaunpur district lies in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh known as Purvanchal. It constitutes an integral part of the Gangetic plain which represents the intensive subsistence tillage- system . Being a plain area it has been a permanent and dependable support to the sizeable portion of the regional population. The entire district has been formed by the deep and fertile alluvium brought down by the Gomati, Sai, Basuhi, Barna and Pili rivers. This has been a great advantage to this region due to which it is capable of feeding a large peasant population. A comparative analysis of the changing pattern of land use over time and space has been attempted highlight the changing nature of agricultural sector .The net sown area average to about 72.8 percent to total reported area, while the double cropped area is 56.44 percent to net sown area .The land holding is very small about small about 87.5 percent holding belong to 0-1 hectare units. The cropping pattern during kharif and rabi seasons shows a typical subsistence agriculture .Kharif crops are grown with least efforts and cost in the study area .Main crops growing in the kharif, rabi and zaidseasons , main crops are wheat, rice, gram ,bajara ,maize ,arahaar etc.*

The pressure of demands and necessities in agriculture is increasing very rapidly ,due to growing population .Unless the agricultural sector is properly managed and the effective measures of population control are adopted ,particularly in developing countries ,the population and agriculture relationship which is already un balanced ,will further deteriorate to an harming extent . Agriculture is, tilling crops and herding animals to produce many of the needs of life, especially, food drinks and fibers. As the main activity of man through out much of history, it is of particular interest to the geographers. Over thousand of years, agricultural pursuits became highly diverse regionally, and cultivators and herders altered the environment on a massive scale .India is a country of villages and villagers who for obvious reasons depend, mainly on agriculture as their principal occupation. Agriculture, by and large, constitutes one of the most important sectors of our economy and contributes a sizeable portion about 50 percent of the national income. Agriculture sector is also called primary sector because it supplies the basic necessities of human life, provides basic inputs for industries and in addition this, purveys goods of exports.

Objectives: Main objectives of the research paper is that the district Jaunpur agricultural development, why is back ward and which factors are responsible for this situation of the agricultural development of the district .To assess the land use and cropping pattern and variations of the crops in different areas of the district and to assess the changing nature and role of service centre's in the agricultural development of the district.

Methodology: In this research paper all the collection of secondary data from different published source i.e. district gazetteers, agricultural department of the district sources and statistical patrika of many years and other source of the related fields like related magazines, books and districts national informatics centre's data.

Land use Pattern : A comparative analysis of the changing pattern of land use over time and space has been attempted to highlight the changing nature of agricultural sector .The occupation of agriculture in the district is permanent as it is being carried out here for the last several centuries . Naturally ,the long



cultivation has now led to some serious problems like soil mining, soil exhaustion and soil erosion in the district. Thus, the system of farming in the region has been one of exploitative of predatory nature as contrasted to the ecologically balanced systems. The farming system is intensive subsistence type rather than the extensive commercial type. The impact of entire agriculture and the modern farm technology in the farming system wise quite lukewarm and sporadic but at present it is gradually picking up. This is corroborated by the fact that the traditional implements like wooden plough, harrow, hoe, sickle etc. and traditional methods relating to sowing, harvesting, threshing, marketing etc. still dominate the agricultural scene in the region. The lack of skill capital and enterprise has been the major constraints which have adversely influenced the agricultural efficiency and the land-labour and land capital productivity in the region. These factors are responsible for the agricultural development systems in the district.

Basically the land use pattern of particular region is, by the large, determined by the nature and general lay out of the physical as well as cultural elements. Primarily the physical factors like climate, topography and soils set the broad limits upon the capabilities of the land, subsequently, the human factors like length of occupation of the area, density of population, social and economic factors (especially systems of land tenure) and the technological levels of the people, determine to an appreciable degree the extent to which the physical capacities of land are utilized. Jaunpur district presents a complex pattern of physio-cultural elements which have largely contributed to the evolution of a varied land use pattern in the district.

Cropping Pattern of the District : The cropping pattern of the district typifies the underdeveloped economy, in which most of the agricultural land is devoted to the cultivation of food. Crops meant for local consumption while the cash crops occupy a negligible percent of the total land. These are three crop seasons in the district viz ,rabi ,Kharif and Zaid but the first two plays a very important role in the district economy. The bhadaï crops like quick growing rice ,millets , maize and sawan etc. Which form the principal food stuff and the dietary system of the poor people provide, how ever a better help against mischance of the indefinite seasons.

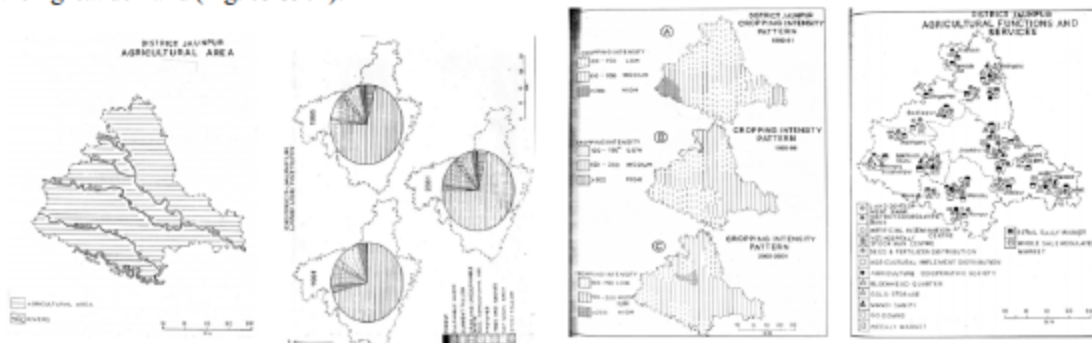
The Kharif Cropping season: The kharif cropping season the district spreads over four and a half month starting from July and ending up in mid November. The principal kharif crop grown in the district is paddy, millets, maize, urd, moog, arhar, etc. The production cost of kharif crop is fairly low as compared to Rabi crops as they require small quantities of seeds , fertilizers and other inputs and almost no irrigation it the monsoon rains are timely. The kharif crops jointly account for about 50.5 percent of the total cropped area in the region.

As regards the acreage under various kharif crops, paddy shown 27.1 percent of the total cropped area, while the corresponding figures for the millets, maize and arhar are 2.45 percent, 12.5 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. The spatial variation of cropping pattern of kharif crops is shown in the study area present a mixed pattern. The highest acreage under paddy is 12673 hectares, recorded in Shahganj block, while the small acreage under paddy is in Dharmapur block. Similarly the highest acreage under jwar occurs in Badlapur block, which the lowest in Shahganj block, bajara, maize and arhar have highest acreage in Maharajganj Dharmapur and Rampur block, respectively while the lowest acreage of these crops is recorded in Suithakala Mongrabadshahpur and Shahganj blocks respectively. However the district total acreage under these crops for 1985-86 record at bottom under these crops shows a steady rise in acreage under paddy and jwar, while the temporal variation under bajara, maize and arhar are slight and insignificant (Fig.01 & 02).

viour and other changes The Rabi Cropping Season : The rabi cropping season formally begins mid November and last up to march and thus the entire process of rabi cropping from sowing to the harvesting and threshing take about four and half months to finish. The preparation of the fields for sowing starts in late October and continues up to mid November but the sowing of major rabi crops like wheat, barley, gram etc. Formally begin in the first or second week of November, unlike the kharif crops the preparation of fields for

rabi crops , require high irrigation in order to add moisture to the top soils to expedite the early germination of the crops .This practice in the area is called 'Palewa' meaning light watering of the top soils. The principal crops of rabi cropping season are wheat, barley, gram, peas, masoor, potato etc. these crops jointly account for about 48 percent of the total cropped area in the district . Wheat is major crop of rabi season with 39.6 percent of the total cropped area followed by red gram 2.9 percent , potato 2.4 percent and barley 0.5 percent . As regards the spatial pattern of Rabi crops greater acreage under which occurs in Shahganj Machhalishahar Mongrabadshahpur and Sujanganj blocks .The lowest acreage of wheat is recorded in Dobhi block. The highest acreage of barley occurs in khutahanblock ,with the lowest acreage occurs in Ramnagar block . Similarly the highest acreage under gram and potato are recorded in Rampur and karanjakala block in the district .The acreage under wheat and potato shows a positive variation from 1981 to 1991, 1991-2001 and 2001 to 2011 data, while that under barley and gram shows a negative change in these years.

The Zaid Cropping season: This cropping season spreads from April to June principal zaid crops are, maize ,sawan , moong ,urd and a variety of vegetable which jointly account for about 1.5 percent (8251 hectares) of the total cropped area. The total acreage under these crops is irrigated by tabewells, pump sets and canals .The acreage under zaid crops was almost negligible but during the last one decade due to the growing functional dimensions and population size in service centres the acreage under these crops has considerably increased. However ,the greater percentage of acreage under zaid crops is concentrated around the service centers which testified to the fact that the service can play a significant role in promoting the cultivation of zaid crops in their vicinal areas . The increase in acreage under paddy what ,potato etc . Attests the positive role of service centre's in influencing the cropping pattern in the study area district Jaunpur because the crop in question from the staple diet of the growing resident of the service centers and hence their great demand (Fig. 03 & 04).



Conclusion: The cropping pattern during kharif and rabi season shows a typical subsistence agriculture .Kharif crops are grown with least efforts and cost in the study area, Paddy being the greatest water requiring crop account for 27.1 percent of total sown area of The district with the highest about 10.3 percent in Shahganj block and lowest 2.44 percent in Dharmapur block. Rabi season requires a different set of temperature and weather conditions, the wheat is chief crop of the rabi season and account for 39.6 percent of the total sown area of the district with the highest 7.52 percent in Shahganj block and lowest, 3.92 percent in Dobhi block .The study area posses a network of irrigational facilities consisting of canals, tube wells private and government pump sets. The main source of irrigation in the study area tube wells which irrigates the total area of 73.7 percent, while the second source, canals account for 25.2 percent of the total irrigated area. The farmers in the study area generally use indigenous varieties of seed of almost all which big farmers use the improved H.Y.V. seeds. The sophisticated agricultural implements use in the area by elite farmers. A greater majority of farmers use wooden plough and plough and harrows, while big farmers used many machines, harvesters and modern tractors etc. Lastly we say that the land use and cropping pattern of the district



Jaunpur is changing gradually.

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