

Study of Management of Agriculture Land and Crop Productivity in Jharkhand

¹Shipra Joseph and ²Sandhya Joseph

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 10 November 2018

Keywords

Agriculture, Crop Productivity, Land.

ABSTRACT

In this paper we have study about different land in Jharkhand and which type of crop productivity in this land in paper study about different land like Bhadai arable lands , Aghani arable lands , Rabi arable lands, Garma arable lands and this land we hve different crops productivity like marua sathi paddy bhadai rice kherhi , jai rye mung , kalai. In paper we have also study about different clement in this land .

1. Introduction

The land use pattern is found in two road groups are able and non arable land arable land is related to crops crops are grown in arable lands . The term arable has been derived from latin word atrabilious whis means "to till" or to plough land hence arable means that the land is ploughed and cropped . The arable land is determined separately or united by field pattern land properties size of plote type of cultivation type of cultivation low of position land taxation organza community economic structure of rural population etc .Thakur gangti block has subsistence type of crops or sustainable agriculture . food crops dominate over other crops .In our country as will as this block harvests of sum under zodiacal science in this block

crops are sown grown and harvested during differ sent seasons so on this basis of harvests we many categorize the arable land into four groups :

1. Bhadai arable lands
2. Aghani arable lands
3. Rabi arable lands
4. Garma arable lans

1) Bhadai arable lands

Bhadai crops are sown and grown on arable land they are harvested in hindi month of bhado hence its name os bhadai crops it is apprcimately equal to rabi crops in sharing arable land it has 4800.36 hectare in this blocks Bhadai % chteories in

Table 1: Thakur Gangti Block(2014-2015)

S.N	Category	% Categories	No . of Villages	% of the Block
1	High	>30	71	36.60%
2	Medium	20-30%	119	61.34%
3	Low	<20 %	4	2.06%
			194	100%

2) Aghani arable lands

Aghani crops are paddy arhar used kusthi etc paddy is shown in mid june for nursery of seedlings then it is

transplanted in August and harvested in mid November to mid December

Table 2: Aghani % Thakur Gangti Block(2014-2015)

S.N	Category	% Categories	No . of Villages	% of the Block
1	High	>40 %	24	12.37%
2	Medium	30-40 %	138	71.13%
3	Low	<30 %	32	16.49%
			194	100%

Almost all the village of this blocks have aravale lands engaged in agahani crops the table reveals that the maximum number of villages lies under the medium percentage categories followed by low and high Bermi compost masures pesticides insectidides scientific tools and technology high yield variety of padoly good seeds supplied by the government on subside rate irrigation facilities are the reason of high percentage categories (>40 %) This block has aman and agahani paddy it is shown in june and harvested in November December varieties of paddy are sharna sita ratna jaya pus

pankaj etc grown in this block per hectare fertilizer 40-80 kg of nigrogen 20-40 kg phosphate and 20 kg potash are used this block has wet metho as the soil is kewal the distance of seedling are kept 15-20 cms

3) Rabi Arable Lands

The arable lands engaged by rabi crops are calss rabi arable land. It ranks the 3 rd position in the Block as well as village it has a toral of 5312.60 hectare in this block it has the first position it due to the well iraeigation pond irrigation river

water irrigation with the use of pumping sets .the farmer used land under min cropping of rabi they have early patato wheat barley , mustard tisi etc they grows rabi crops in the river blank

tank bank its hence the area under is more than any other crops

Table 3 Rabi % Thakur Gangti Block(2014-2015)

S.N	Category	% Categories	No . of Villages	% of the Block
1	High	>30 %	40	20.62%
2	Medium	20-30 %	143	71.71%
3	Low	<20 %	1	5.67%
			197	100%

The table show that village are in medium category (20-30 %) followed by high and low .143 village have rabi arable land ranging from 20 % to 30 % 74.27 % or ¾ village have soils of this block have high percentage categories under rabi arable lands village (5.67) only have low category (below 20%) it means that land are put to rabi crops agter agahani crops harvested

The list of rabi crops is long of all (Agahani , Bhadai and garma crops) it has whear fram khesari bastley pulses ashar oil sead etc

Such arable land which contain garma crops are called garma arable land garma crop are harvesred in tha summer session so is is called garma crop Farma crop rancks the fourth ans tha last position in village as well as in the Block garma crop are grown in those village where good irrigational facilities are available .

These crops are mainly vegetable maize etc crops hava a very short duration or quick harvest the poor permental are major interested in it as the have cash by selling it . it take more lable it has area of 1795 hectare in the block

4) Garma Arable Lands

Table 4 Rabi % Thakur Gangti Block(2014-2015)

S.N	Category	% Categories	No . of Villages	% of the Block
1	High	>15 %	37	29.84%
2	Medium	10- 15 %	44	35.48%
3	Low	<10 %	43	34.68%
			124	100%

The table show that 124 village of Thakur fanfti Block hava garma arable lands it is due to uninhabited village (61) hava no arable land under it barahat and mirgachouki master is 10-20 pins away from village so the peasants are compelled to grow vegetable like pototo ,sag radish brinjal ,lady finger mirchi cucumber cabbage pudina etc for domestic use and have some cash by selling for othe need

Patato is the main garma crop in rural area like this block domat soil is sutable on its main varities are kufri alankar kufri chandramuki kufri kuber September and October are main sowing months 20-25 wuintals / hectare seed required

Chilly is the other garma crop it is a hot gone crop but it is geown in many place domat soid is favorable for it its main varieties are NP-46 sabour arn and kalyanpur lal

2. Conclusion

Agriculture in Jharkhand depends largely on rainfall, 82% of which is received during four months from June to September. The State is a mono- cropped region. Farming activities are confined largely during the Kharif season from June to November-December. After kharif season, a very small portion of net sown area(17%) is brought under rabi crops. Jharkhand is a food deficit State to the extent of 52% in case of food grains. The purpose of present paper is to explain the nature and causes of agricultural backwardness in Jharkhand State. next only to orissa (46.8%) 1 . The State is known all over the world for its rich mineral resources, yet 78% of its total population of 26.9 million lives in rural areas, while 75% of its workforce depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

Reference

- [1]. Ahmed, A.U and Bagchi, K.K. (2007): Adoption of new Technology and Agricultural Development. Abhijeet Publication, Delhi.
- [2]. Bhagabati, A. K. (1984): Levels of Agricultural Development in the Brahmaputra Valley: A Geographical Analysis, M. Phil Dissertation, Gauhati University, Gauhati.
- [3]. Chauhan, D.S. (2010): Agricultural Geography Ritu Publications Jaipur, India.
- [4]. Hussain. M. (1996): Systematic Agricultural Geography, Rawat Publication, Jaipur and New Delhi
- [5]. Nath, L. (1984): Growth and Development of Peasant Agriculture in Mangoldoi Region. M. Phil. Dissertation, Gauhati University.
- [6]. Raza, M. (1981): "Regional Disparities in India: A Preliminary Exploration of the Regional Dimension of Agricultural Development", in Mohammad (ed.) Perspectives in Agricultural Geography, Conce Publishing Co., New Delhi.