

RESEARCH NOTE

Study of Cropping Pattern And Level of Yield of Major Crops of The Farmers In Kheda District

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INTRODUCTION

Owing to the change in the agricultural technology in the recent years particularly with the introduction of early maturity and high yielding varieties, it has been passed from the phase of traditional farming to progressive and modern one. Farmers availed with latest knowledge and new technology of crop production and having necessary inputs, with the help of advance technology and necessary inputs, farmers reach at the height of maximum production.

The Anand taluka of Kheda District, where, this study was conducted, is progressive, economically sound and having optimum irrigation facility. Keeping this in view, the study was undertaken with the following objectives :

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the cropping pattern followed by the farmers.
2. To study the level of yield of major crops grown by the farmers.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in the Ravrapura subminor command area, which covers the agricultural land of Samarkha,

Sadanpura and Ravrapura villages of Anand taluka of Kheda district in Gujarat state. Entire area of these villages is perennially irrigated through canal of Mahi irrigation project. All the respondents were selected randomly from these three villages. The data were collected by personal interview technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Cropping pattern and cropping intensity of the farmers

The respondents were grouped according to the crop sown during the year viz. single crop, double crop and triple crop. The information regarding cropping pattern followed by the respondents is presented in Table 1.

Data presented in Table 1 indicate that, cent per cent of respondents followed single cropping pattern, while 85.00 per cent of respondents followed double cropping pattern and 60.00 per cent respondents had followed triple cropping pattern.

Further an effort has been made in this study to know the cropping intensity of the farmers. The cropping intensity refers to the percentage of proportion of the total annual cropped area to the size

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Table 1 : Distribution of the respondents according to cropping pattern followed by them

(N=100)

Sr.No.	Cropping pattern	Number	Per cent
1.	Single crop	100	100.00
2.	Double crop	85	85.00
3.	Triple crop	60	60.00

Table 2 : Distribution of the respondents according to their cropping intensity

(N=100)

Sr.No.	Cropping intensity	Number	Per cent
1.	Upto 100 per cent cropping intensity	7	7.00
2.	From 101 to 150 per cent cropping intensity	23	23.00
3.	More than 150 per cent cropping intensity	70	70.00
Total		100	100.00

of land holding possessed by the farmers and it was calculated with the help of following formula :

$$\text{Cropping intensity} = \frac{\text{Total cropped area}}{\text{Total area cultivated}} \times 100$$

The information regarding cropping intensity is presented in Table 2.

Data in Table 2 reveal that majority of the respondents (70.00 per cent) had cropping intensity more than 150 per cent, while 23.00 and 7.00 per cent them had cropping intensity from 101 to 150 and upto 100 per cent, respectively. The probable reason for this may be due to continuous availability of canal irrigation facility in the study area.

2. Level of yield of major crops

Here, an effort has been made to study the yield level of major crops viz. Tobacco, Paddy, Bajra, Wheat and Banana grown by the respondents. The data in this respect are presented in Table 3.

Data presented in Table 3 indicate that, average yield obtained by the farmers for all crops was higher per hectare. The average yield of Tobacco, Paddy, Bajra, Wheat and Banana was more about 69.1, 193.4, 104.3, 41.9, and 154.5 per cent than district average yield with 1.69, 2.92, 2.04, 1.41 and 2.54 ratio. The probable reasons for this might be that throughout irrigation facility available, higher economic condition, with higher availability of

Table 3 : Average yield of major crops grown by the respondents

Crop	Dist. av. yield (kg/ha)	Av. yield of respondents (kg/ha)	Difference between av.yield of dist. and av. yield of respondents (kg/ha)	Percentage increase or decrease in yield	Ratio av. yield of respondents dist. av. av. yield
Tabacco	1833	3100	1267	+ 69.1	1.69
Paddy	1200	3509	2309	+ 192.4	2.92
Bajra	1158	2366	1208	+ 104.3	2.04
Wheat	1617	2295	678	+ 41.9	1.41
Banana	2200	5600	3400	+ 154.5	2.54

adequate inputs etc. resulted in higher yields as compare to other area of the district.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that all the respondents followed single cropping pattern, also followed double and triple cropping pattern i.e. intensive agriculture adoption. And yield is higher than av. district yield.

IMPLICATIONS

The findings suggest that efforts should be made by government, NGO and other agencies to create adequate irrigation facilities and availability of necessary inputs which can increase agricultural production and cropping intensity of farmers of their areas.