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Trend of cropping pattern in Hapur district of Uttar-Pradesh

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Abstract
In India Agriculture basically forms a significant part of the Indian economy. Here a larger percentage of the rural population depends upon agriculture practices followed by them to earn their livelihood. Similarly, Uttar Pradesh which covers majorly the rural population mostly employment to the agricultural practices done by the farmers. About 70% of the population of this region is highly engaged in agriculture activities. Because of which net sown area of the region depreciating day by day and more of the land is being used in non-agricultural practices. In Hapur district and concerning rural areas general pattern of Mono-cropping culture is basically in trend. The land is used to frown specific Cash crop sugarcane, cabbage etc. throughout the year. Thus, affecting the farming of other Rabi, Kharif and Zaid crops. Therefore, the researcher in the present paper has decided to study the different crops and their farming adopted by the farmers in Hapur district and concerned rural areas in different years.

Keywords: Hapur, Cropping Pattern, Uttar-Pradesh, Agriculture, Monocropping

Introduction
India is very dependent on agriculture and is thus an agriculture country. Agriculture is one of the most important occupations of Hapur district specifically in the rural areas. Agriculture can be considered as the backbone of Indian economy. It is one of the biggest revenue sector economies of the country. Agriculture provides personal and commercial benefits and a lot proportion of export depends on the agricultural products such as sugarcane, tobacco, coffee etc. The western part of Uttar Pradesh such as the Meerut, Hapur, Saharanpur, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad, Badaut is dominated by monocropping of sugarcane. Such type of practices basically promotes reproduction of specific type of cash crop decreasing the farming of essential crops. Other important characteristic of pattern of farming is that large part area of the land remains unused for agriculture purposes and that it can be perceived that the barren land is being used transport purposes.

Geographical Study of the Area
Hapur is a district also identified as Panchsheel Nagar. The city comes under NCR^2 region. Hapur comprises of three tehsils (Hapur, Garhmukteshwar and Dhaulana) which were previously a part of Ghaziabad district. Hapur was declared as an independent district in the year 2011 under the Chief ministership of Kumari. Mayawati in U.P. The distance between New Delhi and Hapur is approximately 70 kms. Hapur consists of four blocks namely-Hapur, Dhaulana, Simbhaoli and Garhmukteshwar.

Table 1: Blocks under Hapur District taken in this study

S. No.	Blocks
1	Hapur
2	Dhaulana
3	Garhmukteshwar
4	Simbhaoli

Methodology

For this research paper, secondary data has been used and analysed. The data sources include various government organisation. Statistical diary and spider patrika, which are published by statistical department of state government of Uttar Pradesh, has also been considered. We have studied the cropping pattern in these blocks from 2016-2019.

MS Excel and Word was used for typing and for making tables. Pie diagrams were made for clear understanding of data.

Result and Discussion

Table 2: Temporal Changes in Total Cropped Area in the Different Blocks of Hapur District:

District Hapur Year	Net Sown Area	Area Sown More Than Once	Total	Total Cropped area			Rabi Area Sown%	Kharif Area Sown%	Zaid Area Sown%
				Rabi	Kharif	Zaid			
2016-2017	87015	57715	144730	55425	80095	9207	38.29	55.34	6.36
2017-2018	87508	55451	142959	53748	80332	8879	37.59	56.19	6.21
2018-2019	87049	55359	142408	53184	80285	8939	37.35	56.38	6.28

Distribution of Rabi crops

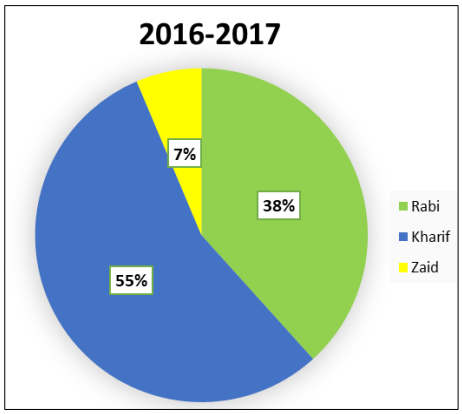
Rabi crops are generally grown during the starting of winters and continues from November till March. The total cultivated area under Rabi crops in the year 2016-2017 was 144730 which 37.89% of the total sown area. Further, in 2017-2018 the total cropped area under Rabi cropping was 53748 hectare which is about 37.59% of the total area sown. In 2018-2019 the area under Rabi cropping was 53184 hectares which is 37.35% of total. Thus, It can be concluded about the cropping pattern of Rabi crops that it has decreased in every consecutive year studied.

Distribution of Kharif crops

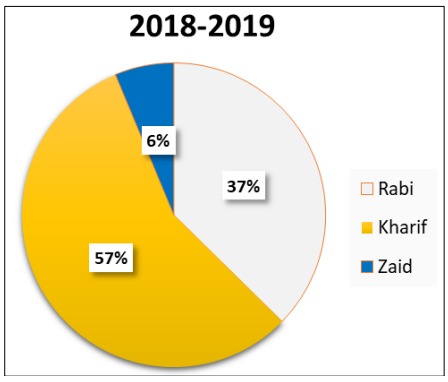
Kharif crops are generally grown during the starting of winters and continues from November till March. The total cultivated area under Kharif crops in the year 2016-2017 was 80095 hectare which is 55.34% of the total sown area. Further, in 2017-2018 the total cropped area under Kharif cropping was 80332 hectare which is about 56.19% of the total area sown. In 2018-2019 the area under Kharif cropping was 8939 hectares which is 37.35% of total. It can be concluded about the cropping pattern of Kharif crops that it has decreased in every consecutive year studied.

Distribution of Zaid crops

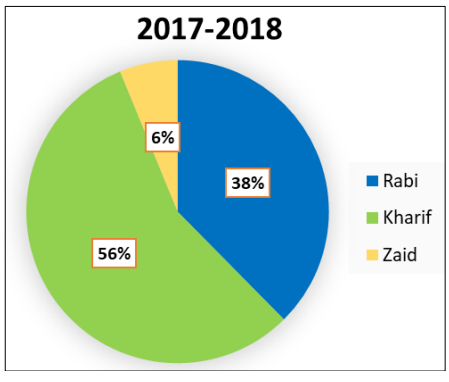
Zaid crops are generally grown during the starting of winters and continues from November till March. The total cultivated area under Zaid crops in the year 2016-2017 was 9207 hectare which is 6.36% of the total sown area. Further, in 2017-2018 the total cropped area under Zaid cropping was 8879 hectare which is about 6.21% of the total area sown. In 2018-2019 the area under Zaid cropping was 8939 hectares which is 6.28% of total. It can be concluded about the cropping pattern of Zaid crops that it has not only decreased in every consecutive year studied but has reported maximum decrease in all crops.



Pie-Chart of distribution of Rabi, Kharif and Zaid crops for the year 2016-2017



Pie-Chart of distribution of Rabi, Kharif and Zaid crops for the year 2018-2019



Pie-Chart of distribution of Rabi, Kharif and Zaid crops for the year 2017-2018

Conclusion

Agriculture forms the most important and inevitable sector of Indian economy. It is assumed that in percent India's cross domestic product comes from agriculture responsible for providing about 50% population for running the livelihood. Hapur district is primarily dominated by agriculture and its different practices. Approximately more than 70% of the population especially of the rural areas nearby Hapur is found to be engaged in agriculture. The selection of the crops depends largely on irrigation facilities, fertility, type of farming practices agriculture, loan facilities, transport and communication, use of pesticides and insecticides technological knowledge this helps to understand in decide the pattern of crops in the district. It is generally observed that rather than any other crop the general trend of cropping and farming of Kharif, Rabi as well as Zaid crops is in trend. It has been observed in the study that in every consecutive year area under the kharif farming yield is increasing in comparison to Rabi. Whereas Zaid crops farming is the least among the three. It is known that the cropping pattern of the Hapur region is very much influenced by the climatic factors and availability of facilities such as- irrigation water, equipment's and power use of chemical fertilizers etc. Thus, it has been seen that the productivity of various crops like sugarcane, potato, wheat, mustard has grown which is quite different then the availability of the crops which was sown much before. The reason behind this maybe assumed that with the help of irrigation facilities, technological development, high ending varieties crops help the farmers to improve the economic conditions and make available more wide spread employment opportunities for the rural population in Hapur district.

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