



Agriculture profile of village Nanu Majra district SAS Nagar (Mohali) Punjab

Sarvesh Kadiyan, Dr. Mamta

BAR Janta College Kaul, Kaithal, Haryana, India

Abstract

In this paper total study is based on agricultural and non-agricultural land. Mainly focus is on agricultural and non agricultural households in the village nanu majra. In Nanu Majravillage 69.1% present land is under cultivated area and 30.9% are land acquired by government agency and private sector.

Keywords: agricultural land, non-agricultural land, Nanu Majra village

Introduction

Punjab (the five rivers region) is one of the most fertile region on the earth. The region is ideal for wheat growing. Rice, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables are also grown. The largest grown crop is wheat. Other important crops are rice, cotton, sugarcane, pearl millet, maize, barley and fruit. The main sources of irrigation are canals and tube wells. The economy of the state primarily depends upon primary sector.

New Capital (Periphery) Control [1953: PB. Act I]

It extends to that area of state of Punjab which is adjacent to and is within a distance of ten miles on all sides from the outer boundary of the land acquired for the capital of state at Chandigarh. The development plan for the 16 kms. Belt around the master plan brought under the Punjab new capital (Periphery) control Act, 1953, prohibited all building activities for non-agricultural purpose to maintain a green belt around the city.

In this context, the present study to analyses the acquired land and land characteristics In Village Nanu Majra District S.A.S Nagar Chandigarh. The present study is based on Primary data and data was collected from interview schedule.

At present, the Union Territory of Chandigarh has 23 villages. Manimajra on the eastern edge of the city, which was a small village at the time of preparing the original plan has developed as a Census town While acquiring the agricultural land of the villages falling within the sectoral grid, it was thought prudent that the basic infrastructure and amenities lacking in these villages shall be made available as integral part of the sector planning.

In addition the residents of the villages would share the social and physical infrastructure including education and health care etc. In order to regulate building construction in these villages, from time to time, Chandigarh Administration issued directions under Section 4 of the Act relating to the height and land use of buildings.

Study Area

NanuMajra is a Village in Kharar Tehsil in S.A.S Nagar District of Punjab State, India. Located on 30.69° N to 76.72°

E coordinates. It is located 4 KM towards South from District head quarters Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. 11 KM from Kharar. 11 KM from State capital Chandigarh Nano Majra Pin code is 140306. This Place is in the border of the S.A.S Nagar District and Rupnagar District. Rupnagar District Kurali is North towards this place. Also it is in the Border of other district Chandigarh. It is near to the Chandigarh State Border.

Objective

Present study aims to achieve the following objectives

1. To identify the acquired land in the study area.
2. To study the Agricultural households and Land characteristics

Methodology

As per the objective requirement of the research was to study the condition of the villagers of Nanu Majara (Punjab), Methodology of preparing project was based on survey which was conducted the agricultural status in the village. Primary data was collected with the help of Questionnaire, total no of samples are 154 households.

Total Land

Total Land area is the total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, natural claims to continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. This table no. 1 analyzed that Total land in the village. It has been 69.1% present land and 30.9% are land acquired.

Table 1: Total Land in the Village

| Present cultivated Land | Land Acquired |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 69.1% | 30.9% |

Purpose of Land Acquired

Land Acquisition literally means the acquisition of land for some public purpose by a government agency from individual land owners as authorized by the law.

This table no. 2 reveals that purpose of land acquired has been used for following purposes such as Private sector, Government sector and Industrial sector. It should be noted that both of the land acquired in private sector.

Table 2: Purpose of Land Acquired

| Private Sector | Government Sector | Industry Sector |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 89.4% | 7.9% | 2.7% |

Agricultural Households

Agricultural household is considered to be agricultural households when person or main income earner is economically active in agriculture.

This table no 3 denote Percentage of Agricultural Households and Non Agricultural households in the village. In this table denote that 31% households are engaged in agricultural activity and 69% households are non agricultural households.

Table 3: Percentage of Agriculture Households in the Village

| Agricultural Households | | Non Agricultural Households |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 31% | | 69% |
| Main Occupation | Subsidiary Occupation | |
| 77.8% | 22.2% | |

Land Characteristics

Land characteristics describe ownership, leased in, leased out, operational holding.

This table no 4 indicate that, in study area shows the land characteristics such as ownership holding, leased in, leased out and operation holding in this village. It analyzed that approximately 40 % households have their own land and 20% households are operation holder in the study area.

Table 4: Land Characteristics

| Land Characteristics | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Ownership holdings | 39.9 |
| Leased In | 10.4 |
| Leased Out | 29.3 |
| Operation Holding | 20.3 |

Conclusion

The discussion in the above research work shows, Agricultural condition in Nanu Majra is satisfactory. The data analyzed that approximately 31% land are acquired and purpose regarding land acquired are mainly through private sectors. In study area Ownership holdings is 39.9% in the village, despite the fact of ownership holdings some farmers use to give their land leased in and leased out for cultivation and very offend approximately 30% of the house holds have their own land.

References

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