

RESEARCH TOPIC: “LANDHOLDING STRUCTURE AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS IN KARNATAKA”



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Abstract

Land as a productive asset plays an important role not only in the functioning of rural economy but also in changing fortunes of the families and socio-economic groups. The present study examines the farm landholding structure, pattern and area in Karnataka at district level across different social groups with special focus on scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and non-scheduled caste. The study also examines the ownership of landholdings across different section of the society and attempted to find inequality variation and relation between SC/ST and Non-SC/ST households through Gini-Coefficient and Lorenz Curve. The study is based on secondary data sources which is extracted from Agriculture Census-Government of India, Karnataka at a Glance-Government of Karnataka, Census of India and data set is based on cross section data from 1995-96 to 2015-16. Simple statistical percentage, growth rate, Coefficient of Variation (CV), Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) are used for analyzing trend analysis of landholding structure in Karnataka and Gini Co-efficient is used for inequality distribution of landholdings across different socio economic groups in Karnataka. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) will be used for analyzing distribution of landholding structure and variation in land distribution in within and between the different social groups. Spearman's Correlation Matrix used for comparison of SC/ST and Non-SC/ST landholding structure and their socio economic welfare. In order to know the cause and effect in landholding structure in different social groups, classical Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression used for analyzing factors contributing on socio-economic development of different landholding households in Karnataka. The study also has some data related limitation especially in case of labour and capital in different marginal farm land.

In the light of the major findings of the study, the following suggestions need special attention like, The major cause for the inequality and variations in the distribution of land holding among different size classes and social groups is poverty. Land reforms need to be rigorously implemented. Various problems such as the less adoption of new technology, poor transportation, lack of application of fertilizers, lack of irrigational facilities, growing Land-Man Ratio etc, need special attention by authorities concerned. Organic farming will go a long way in increasing the

growth of land holdings because it will be lead to high yields in agricultural crops when compared to conventional farming. Farmers will also get high remuneration for their produce when they adopt organic farming. Adequate employment opportunities with better infrastructural facilities within the agriculture should be provided so as to sustain the growth of landholdings.

Keywords: Landholding,Cropping Pattern,Irrigation Intensity, Cropping Intensity, Landman-Ratio, Gini Co-efficient, Commercial Crops and Inequality.