

## Scenario of Agriculture on Other Backward Classes (OBCs) Household Farms: A Study of Himachal Pradesh

Tanuj Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Sanjeev Kumar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar/Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. Email: tanujpandit555@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. Email: drsanjeeveco0679@gmail.com

---

### Abstract

In the present research paper an attempt has been made to examine the land use patterns, cropping pattern, production pattern, cropping intensity and per hectare productivity of different crops on the farms of 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) sample households in the study area Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh. In addition to this, relationship between area and production of different crops on the OBCs households farms has also been analyzed. The findings of the study revealed that the average area under permanent pastures grazing land on OBC's households has been highest in Kangra district and lowest in Una district of Himachal Pradesh. The analysis of cropping pattern revealed that in all district the highest area came under maize crop and cropping intensity came highest in Sirmaur and lowest in Una district. Further, the study also revealed that the per household average land holdings is highest in Hamirpur followed by Kangra, Sirmaur and Una district and cropping intensity came highest in Sirmaur and lowest in Una district. The productivity of all crops also came highest in Sirmaur district and lowest in Kangra district. The correlation between area and production of different crops on OBC's farms was observed highest in Una district and lowest in Kangra district. The present study can help government agencies, academicians/researchers to understand the present scenario of agriculture sector viz. land use pattern, cropping pattern, production pattern, cropping intensity and per hectare productivity of different crops and problems related to agriculture sector on 'other backward classes' households farms. The study will also be helpful in examining the relationship between area and production of different crops on the OBCs households farms and to carry on further research to devise the agriculture policy/development policy for raising the production of agriculture sector and the welfare of 'other backward classes'.

**Keywords:** OBCs, Households, Cropping, Productivity, Hectare, Quintals.

---

Date of Submission: 24-06-2024

Date of Acceptance: 04-07-2024

---

### I. Introduction

In the Indian Constitution, 'Other Backward Classes' are described as socially and educationally backward classes (SEBC) and the Government of India is enjoined to ensure their social and educational development. Until 1985, the affairs of the Backward Classes were looked after by the Backward Classes Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs. A separate Ministry of Welfare was established in 1985 (renamed in 1998 as the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) to attend to matters relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. The Backward Classes Division of the Ministry looks after the policy, planning and implementation of programmes relating to social and economic empowerment of OBCs, and matters relating to two institutions namely the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation and the National Commission for Backward Classes set up for the welfare of OBCs.

Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes which are educationally or socially disadvantaged. It is one of several official classifications of the population of India, along with General Class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs). The OBCs were found to comprise 52% of the country's population by the Mandal Commission report of 1980, and were determined to be 41% in 2006 when the National Sample Survey Organisation took place (Times of India 2013 & 2019).

In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court in Indra Sawhney Vs. UOI and Others case, the Government of India enacted the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993 (Act No. 27 of 1993) dated 1.2.1993, for setting up a National Commission for Backward Classes. Under Section 1 of the Act, the jurisdiction of the Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir. Since the first notification of the Common list on 10.09.93 and constitution of the NCBC in August, 1993, till date 2479 such entries (by way of castes, their synonyms, sub castes etc.) have been notified in the Central List of OBCs through 44 resolutions

for 25 States and 6 Union Territories.

Socio-economic stratification existed in almost all societies of the world and India is not an exception to this universal phenomenon. Although stratification is a universal phenomenon, its manifestation varies sharply from society to society. In some societies, the gap between the strata may not be very acute, it may vary in degree, but not much in kind. Wherever, a society is divided into different strata, social hierarchy prevails. The existence of social hierarchy is not a special phenomenon of this country. Social distinctions, stratification of society or inequality based on social distance, income, status, race, religion, ethnic groups, social prestige etc. are found in other civilizations also. Several factors contribute to the existence of such distinctions in a society and these factors are bound to vary from society to society.

The 'other backward classes' who are estimated to constitute about half of our population, have historically suffered social and educational backwardness. A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government for development of OBCs, which have yielded positive outcomes, and have also resulted in narrowing the gaps with the rest of the population. The backward classes in India present a problem of a complex nature in the socio-economic structure of the Indian society and no study of stratification would be complete without a brief understanding of the historical background of their conditions. As future lies in the present, the conditions of the present are rather moulded on the past. Any attempt towards a planned programme of social change, in order to be purposeful, must be preceded by a careful study, analysis and evaluation of its historical background which in many ways is likely to shed light on formation of the present structure in the society.

## **II. Methodology**

The backward classes in India present a problem of a complex nature in the socio-economic structure of the Indian society and no study of stratification would be complete without a brief understanding of the historical background of their conditions. As future lies in the present, the conditions of the present are rather moulded on the past. Any attempt towards a planned programme of social change, in order to be purposeful, must be preceded by a careful study, analysis and evaluation of its historical background which in many ways is likely to shed light on formation of the present structure in the society.

### **Objectives**

The present study has been undertaken to analyze the scenario of agriculture of 'other backward classes' households in Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Sirmour districts of Himachal Pradesh. The objectives of the study are:

- i. To examine the land use pattern, cropping pattern, production pattern, cropping intensity and per hectare productivity of different crops on the farms of OBCs sample households in the study areas.
- ii. To study the relationship between Area and Production of different crops on the OBCs Households Farms.

### **Data Collection and Analysis: Multi Stage Random Sampling**

The empirical verification about the present scenario of agriculture of 'OBC' households has been done by collecting primary information from the selected households of the study area of Himachal Pradesh. In the present study, districts Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Sirmour are selected purposely. These four districts constitute 85.64 per cent of total population of 'OBC' in the state. There are 15 blocks in Kangra, 5 in Una and 6 each in Hamirpur and Sirmour. After that 2 blocks from Kangra district and one each from Una, Hamirpur and Sirmour districts has been selected purposively. The 2 blocks of Kangra district are selected purposively which have highest 'OBC' population in the district. Similarly, one block from Una, Hamirpur and Sirmour district are selected purposively on the basis of 'OBC' population. Thus, a total of 5 development blocks are selected purposively in four districts of Himachal Pradesh. After that, 2 panchayats from 2 selected blocks of Kangra district and one panchayat from each selected block of Una, Hamirpur and Sirmour district are selected randomly. So, a total of 5 panchayats are selected randomly in 5 blocks of the four districts. After that total number of villages in each selected panchayat is arranged in a descending order on the basis of 'OBC' population and top two villages from each panchayat are selected purposively. Thus a total number of 10 villages are selected from all selected panchayats. Finally, a list of 'OBC' households on the basis of land ownership in all the selected villages has been prepared and census survey of these 'OBC' households done.

The required information pertaining to land use pattern, cropping pattern, cropping intensity, production pattern and per hectare productivity on the OBCs Households Farms has been collected from the selected households through questionnaire/schedule by the investigator. The data collected has been tabulated and analyzed by calculating values such as simple percentage and average to assess the performance of land use pattern, cropping pattern, cropping intensity, production pattern and per hectare productivity in agriculture

sector of 'other backward classes' households farm in the study area. The relationship between area and production of different crops on the OBCs Households Farms has been calculated by using the formula of coefficient of correlation.

### III. Results and Discussion

#### 1. Land use pattern on OBCs households farms

The land use pattern on OBC's household's farms is presented in Table 1. The data in the table shows that per household average area among the OBC's sample households in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district has been worked out 1.6, 1.75, 2.06 and 2.01 hectares respectively. Whereas by adjoining all the districts together this value came out 1.89 hectares. The net area sown on OBCs household's farms has been worked out 0.98 hectare in Una, 1.03 hectares in Sirmaur, 1.04 hectares in Hamirpur and 1.12 hectares in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. Whereas, at the overall level this value came out 1.06 hectares.

**Table-1 Land Use Pattern on the OBC's Sample Households Farms**

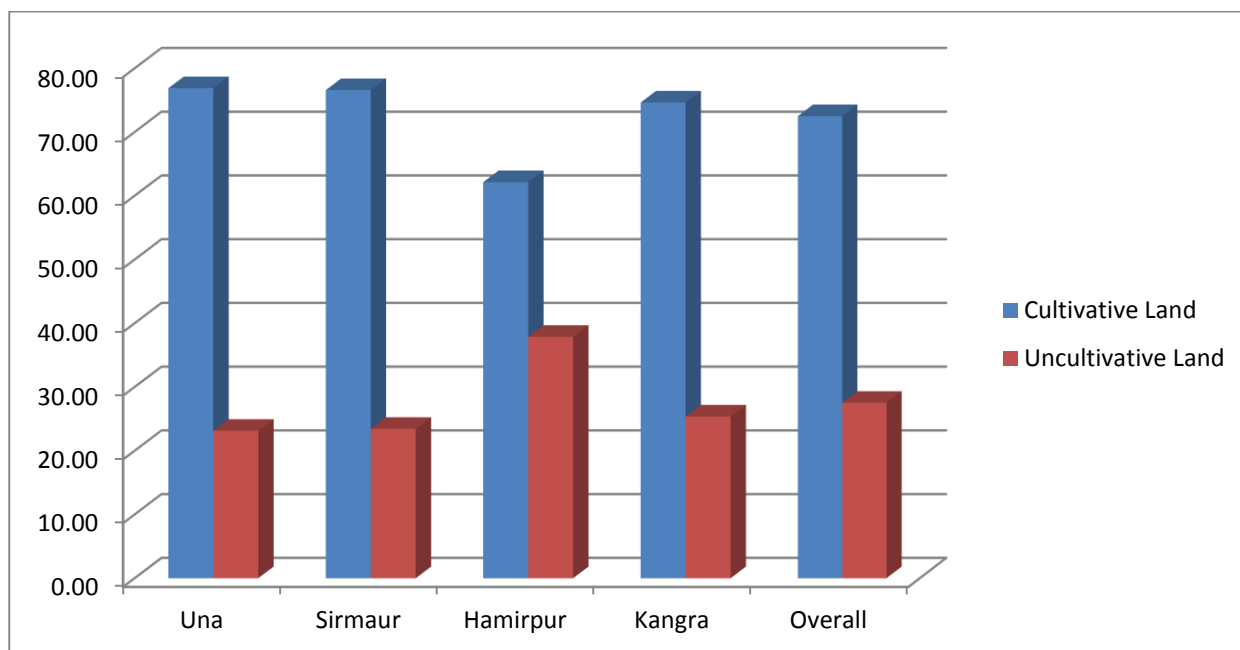
		(Area in Hectare/HH)				
Sr. No.	Particulars	Una	Sirmaur	Hamirpur	Kangra	Overall
<b>1</b>	Cultivated Land					
<b>a.</b>	Net Area Sown	0.98 (61.25)	1.03 (58.86)	1.04 (50.49)	1.12 (55.72)	1.06 (56.08)
<b>b.</b>	Current Fallow	0.17 (10.63)	0.2 (11.43)	0.13 (6.31)	0.22 (10.95)	0.19 (10.05)
<b>c.</b>	Other Fallow Land	0.08 (5.00)	0.11 (6.29)	0.11 (5.34)	0.16 (7.96)	0.12 (6.35)
	Sub-total	1.23 (76.88)	1.34 (76.57)	1.28 (62.14)	1.5 (74.63)	1.37 (72.49)
<b>2</b>	Un-Cultivated Land					
<b>a.</b>	Area not available for Cultivation	0.21 (13.13)	0.22 (12.57)	0.43 (20.87)	0.24 (11.94)	0.27 (14.29)
<b>i.</b>	Barren and Uncultivated Land	0.13 (8.13)	0.15 (8.57)	0.28 (13.59)	0.18 (8.96)	0.18 (9.52)
<b>ii.</b>	Land put to non Agricultural uses	0.08 (5.00)	0.07 (4.00)	0.15 (7.28)	0.06 (2.99)	0.08 (4.23)
<b>b.</b>	Cultivable waste	0.09 (5.63)	0.11 (6.29)	0.2 (9.71)	0.14 (6.97)	0.14 (7.41)
<b>c.</b>	Permanent Pasture and Grazing Land	0.07 (4.38)	0.08 (4.57)	0.15 (7.28)	0.13 (6.47)	0.11 (5.82)
	Sub- total	0.37 (23.13)	0.41 (23.43)	0.78 (37.86)	0.51 (25.37)	0.52 (27.51)
	Grand total	1.6 (100)	1.75 (100)	2.06 (100)	2.01 (100)	1.89 (100)

Source: Primary Probe

Figures in the parenthesis denote percentages to the column total

The area under current fallow land on OBCs household's farms has been worked out 0.17 hectare in Una, 0.20 hectare in Sirmaur, 0.13 hectare in Hamirpur and 0.22 hectare in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. Whereas, at the overall level this value came out 0.19 hectare.

The area under current fallow land on OBCs household's farms has been worked out 0.17 hectare in Una, 0.20 hectare in Sirmaur, 0.13 hectare in Hamirpur and 0.22 hectare in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. Whereas, at the overall level this value came out 0.19 hectare. The area under other fallow land on OBC's sample households has been worked out 0.08, 0.11, 0.11 and 0.16 hectare in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh while adjoining all the district together this value came out 0.12 hectare.



**Figure-1: Land Use Pattern among the OBC's Sample Households**

The area not available for cultivation on OBC's Households farms has been worked out 0.21, 0.22, 0.43, and 0.24 hectare in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district respectively. While adjoining all the district together this value came out 0.27 hectare. The average area under Cultivable waste has been worked out 0.09 hectare in Una, 0.11 hectare in Sirmaur, 0.20 hectare in Hamirpur, 0.14 hectare in Kangra district on OBC's sampled farms, whereas by adjoining all the districts together this value came out 0.14 hectare. The average area under permanent pastures grazing land on OBC's households has been worked out highest in Kangra district and lowest in Una district of Himachal Pradesh.

## 2. Cropping Pattern and Cropping Intensity on the OBC's Sample Households Farms

The cropping pattern and cropping intensity on OBC's sample household's farms is presented in Table 2. The data in the table shows that the average area under maize crop has been worked out 0.60 hectare in Una district, 0.63 hectare in Sirmaur district, 0.65 hectare in Hamirpur district and 0.68 hectare in Kangra district respectively. While adjoining all the district together this value came out 0.65 hectare. The per households average area under paddy crop has been worked out 0.17, 0.19, 0.09 and 10.47 hectares in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district respectively. While adjoining all the households together this value came out 0.17 hectare. Under the pulses average area has been worked out 0.06, 0.10, 0.11 and 0.08 hectare in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district respectively while among all the households together this value came out 0.09 hectare.

The average area under arbi has been worked out 0.11 hectare in Una district, 0.12 hectare in Sirmaur district, 0.14 hectare in Hamirpur district and 0.16 hectare in Kangra district respectively. Whereas among all the households together this value came out 0.14 hectare.

Under wheat crop the average area has been worked out 0.42, 0.44, 0.47, and 0.43 in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district OBCs households. Whereas by adjoining al the households together this value came out 0.44 hectare.

The average area under barley, potato and peas on OBCs household's farms has been worked out 0.09, 0.24 and 0.01 hectare in Una district, 0.11, 0.23, and 0.04 hectare in Sirmaur district, 0.12, 0.21, and 0.03 hectare in Hamirpur district, 0.10, 0.15 and 0.02 hectare in Kangra district respectively. While adjoining all the district together average area under these crops came out 0.10, 0.20 and 0.02 hectare.

In case of horticulture crop the average area under mango and lemon on OBCs households farms has been worked out 0.03 and 0.01 hectare in Una district, 0.05 and 0.03 hectare in Sirmaur district, 0.08 and 0.05 hectare in Hamirpur district, 0.05 and 0.04 hectare in Kangra district respectively. While adjoining all the households together average under these crops came out 0.05 and 0.03 hectare.

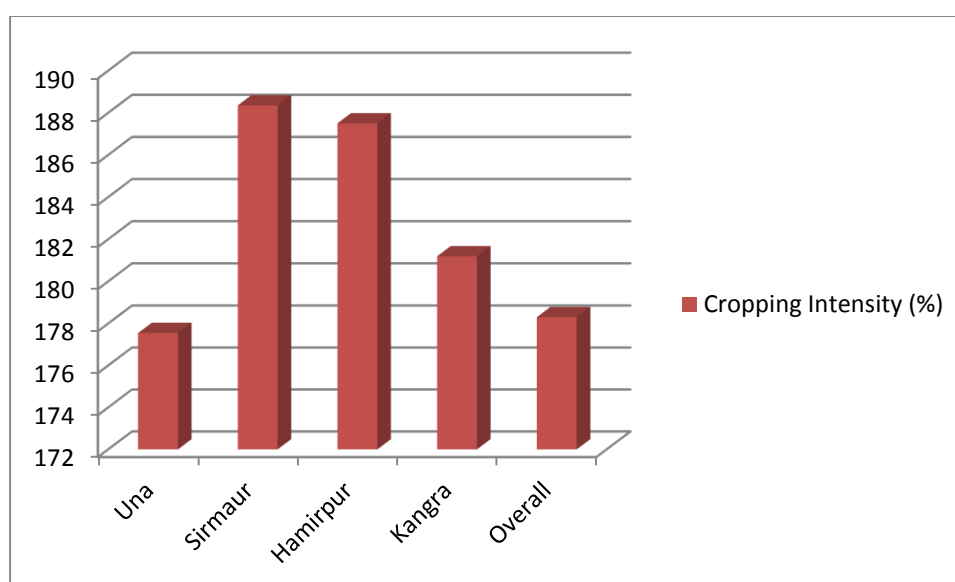
The gross cropped area on OBCs sample households has been worked out 1.74 hectare in Una district, 1.94 hectares in Sirmaur district, 1.95 hectares in Hamirpur district and 1.91 hectare in Kangra district respectively. Whereas among all the households together this value came out 1.89 hectares. The cropping intensity on OBC's sample households farms has been came out 177.75 per cent in Una district, 188.35 per cent

in Sirmaur district, 187.5 per cent in Hamirpur district and 181.19 per cent in Kangra district. Whereas adjoining all the households together this value came out 178.3 per cent. From data it is observed that the in all the district the highest area came under Maize crop on OBCs sample households farms. The cropping intensity came highest in Sirmaur and lowest in Una district.

**Table-2 Cropping Pattern and Cropping Intensity among the OBC's Sample Households**  
(Area in Hectare/HH)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Una		Sirmaur		Hamirpur		Kangra		Overall	
1	Field Crops	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
a.	Maize	0.6	34.48	0.63	32.47	0.65	33.33	0.68	35.60	0.65	34.39
b.	Paddy	0.17	9.77	0.19	9.79	0.09	4.62	0.2	10.47	0.17	8.99
c.	Pulses	0.06	3.45	0.1	5.15	0.11	5.64	0.08	4.19	0.09	4.76
d.	Arbi	0.11	6.32	0.12	6.19	0.14	7.18	0.16	8.38	0.14	7.41
e.	Wheat	0.42	24.14	0.44	22.68	0.47	24.10	0.43	22.51	0.44	23.28
f.	Barley	0.09	5.17	0.11	5.67	0.12	6.15	0.1	5.24	0.1	5.29
g.	Potato	0.24	13.79	0.23	11.86	0.21	10.77	0.15	7.85	0.2	10.58
h.	Peas	0.01	0.57	0.04	2.06	0.03	1.54	0.02	1.05	0.02	1.06
2	Horticulture Crops										
a.	Mango	0.03	1.72	0.05	2.58	0.08	4.10	0.05	2.62	0.05	2.65
b.	Citrus fruits (Lemon)	0.01	0.57	0.03	1.55	0.05	2.56	0.04	2.09	0.03	1.59
3	Gross Cropped Area	1.74	100	1.94	100	1.95	100	1.91	100	1.89	100
4	Cropping Intensity (%)	177.55		188.35		187.5		181.19		178.3	

Source: Primary Probe



**Figure- 2: Cropping Intensity on the OBC's Sample Households Farms**

### 3. Production Pattern on the OBC's Sample Households Farms

The production pattern on OBC's sample households is presented in Table 3. The data in the table shows that the per household average production under maize, paddy, pulses and arbi crops during the kharif

season has been worked out 17.63 quintals, 2.14 quintals, 0.80 quintal, and 14.04 quintals in Una district, 15.11 quintals, 1.50, 0.90 and 12.14 quintals in Sirmaur district, 18.03 quintals, 2.05 quintals, 0.65 quintal and 14.03 quintals in Hamirpur district and 16.04 quintals, 1.65 quintals, 0.75 quintal and 17.58 quintals in Kangra district respectively.

During the rabi season the average production under wheat, barel, potato and peas has been worked out 9.53 quintals, 0.87 quintal, 33.30 quintals and 0.90 quintal in Una district, 8.75 quintals, 0.78 quintals, 28.05 quintals and 3.05 quintals in Sirmaur district, 7.08 quintals, 0.72 quintal, 26.45 quintals and 2.3 quintals in Hamirpur district, 7.77 quintals, 0.81 quintals, 21.69 quintals and 1.60 quintals in Kangra district respectively, while adjoining all sample households together the average production under these crops came out 8.18 quintals, 0.80 quintal, 26.24 quintals, and 1.98 quintals.

In case horticulture crops the average production on OBC's sample households farms under mango and lemon fruits has been worked out 4.80 quintals and 0.50 quintals in Una district, 8.95 quintals and 1.80 quintals in Sirmaur district, 12.22 quintals and 3.10 quintals in Hamirpur district, 9.51 quintals and 2.80 quintals in Kangra district respectively. While adjoining all the sample households together average production under these crops came out 9 quintals and 2.20 quintals.

**Table-3 Production Pattern among the OBC's Sample Households Farms  
(Production in Quintal/HH)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Una	Sirmaur	Hamirpur	Kangra	Overall
<b>1.</b>	<b>Field Crops</b>					
<b>a.</b>	Maize	17.63	15.11	18.03	16.04	16.57
<b>b.</b>	Paddy	2.14	1.5	2.05	1.65	1.8
<b>c.</b>	Pulses	0.80	0.9	0.65	0.75	0.77
<b>d.</b>	Arbi	14.04	12.14	14.03	17.58	15.07
<b>e.</b>	Wheat	9.53	8.75	7.08	7.77	8.18
<b>f.</b>	Barley	0.87	0.78	0.72	0.81	0.8
<b>g.</b>	Potato	33.30	28.05	26.45	21.69	26.24
<b>h.</b>	Peas	0.90	3.5	2.3	1.6	1.98
<b>2.</b>	<b>Horticulture Crops</b>					0
<b>a.</b>	Mango	4.80	8.95	12.22	9.51	9
<b>b.</b>	Citrus fruits (Lemon)	0.50	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.2
<b>3.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>84.51</b>	<b>81.48</b>	<b>86.63</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>82.61</b>

Source: Primary Probe

#### 4. Per Hectare Productivity of different Crops on the OBC's Sample Households Farms

The per hectare productivity of different crops on OBC's Sample households farms is presented in Table 4. The data in the table shows that the per hectare productivity of maize, paddy, pulses and arbi has been worked out 29.38 quintals, 12.59 quintals, 13.33 quintals, and 127.64 quintals in Una district, 23.98 quintals, 7.89 quintals, 9.00 quintals, and 101.17 quintals in Sirmaur district, 27.74 quintals, 22.78 quintals, 5.91 quintals, and 100.21 quintals in Hamirpur district, 23.59 quintals, 8.25 quintals, 9.38 quintals and 109.88 quintas in Kangra district. While adjoining all the households together the per hectare productivity under these came out 25.49 quintals, 10.59 quintals, 8.56 quintals and 107.64 quintals.

**Table-4 Per Hectare Productivity of different Crops among the OBC's Sample Households  
(Productivity in Quintal)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Una	Sirmaur	Hamirpur	Kangra	Overall
<b>1.</b>	<b>Field Crops</b>					
<b>a.</b>	Maize	29.38	23.98	27.74	23.59	25.49
<b>b.</b>	Paddy	12.59	7.89	22.78	8.25	10.59
<b>c.</b>	Pulses	13.33	9.00	5.91	9.38	8.56
<b>d.</b>	Arbi	127.64	101.17	100.21	109.88	107.64
<b>e.</b>	Wheat	22.69	19.89	15.06	18.07	18.59
<b>f.</b>	Barley	9.67	7.09	6.00	8.10	8.00

g.	Potato	138.75	121.96	125.95	144.60	131.20
h.	Peas	90.00	87.50	76.67	80.00	99.00
2.	Horticulture Crops					
a.	Mango	160.00	179.00	152.75	190.20	180.00
b.	Citrus fruits (Lemon)	50.00	60.00	62.00	70.00	73.33
3.	All Crops	48.57	42.00	44.43	41.99	43.71

Source: Primary Probe

Further the per hectare productivity of wheat, barley, potato and peas on OBCs sample households farms has been worked out 22.69 quintals, 9.67 quintals, 138.75 quintals and 90.00 quintals in Una district, 19.89 quintals, 7.09 quintals, 121.96 quintals, and 87.50 quintals in Sirmaur district, 15.06 quintals, 6.00 quintals, 125.95 quintals, 76.67 quintals, and 152.75 quintals, and 62.00 quintals in Hamirpur district, 18.07 quintals, 8.10 quintals, 144.60 quintals, and 80.00 quintals in Kangra district. While adjoining all the sample households together per hectare productivity came out 18.59 quintals, 8.00 quintals, 131.20 quintals, and 99.00 quintals of each corresponding crops.

The per hectare productivity of mango and lemon fruit on OBCs sample households farms has been worked out 160.00 quintals, and 50.00 quintals in Una district, 179.00 quintals and 60.00 quintals in Sirmaur district, 152.75 quintals and 62.00 quintals in Hamirpur district, 190.20 quintals and 70.00 quintals in Kangra district, while adjoining all the OBC's sample households together the per hectare productivity of each corresponding crops came out 180.00 quintals and 73.33 quintals. The per hectare productivity of all crops on OBCs sample households farms has been came out 48.57 quintals, 42.00 quintals, 44.43 quintals and 41.99 quintals in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district. While adjoining of all the OBC's sample households together this value came out 43.71 quintals per hectare.

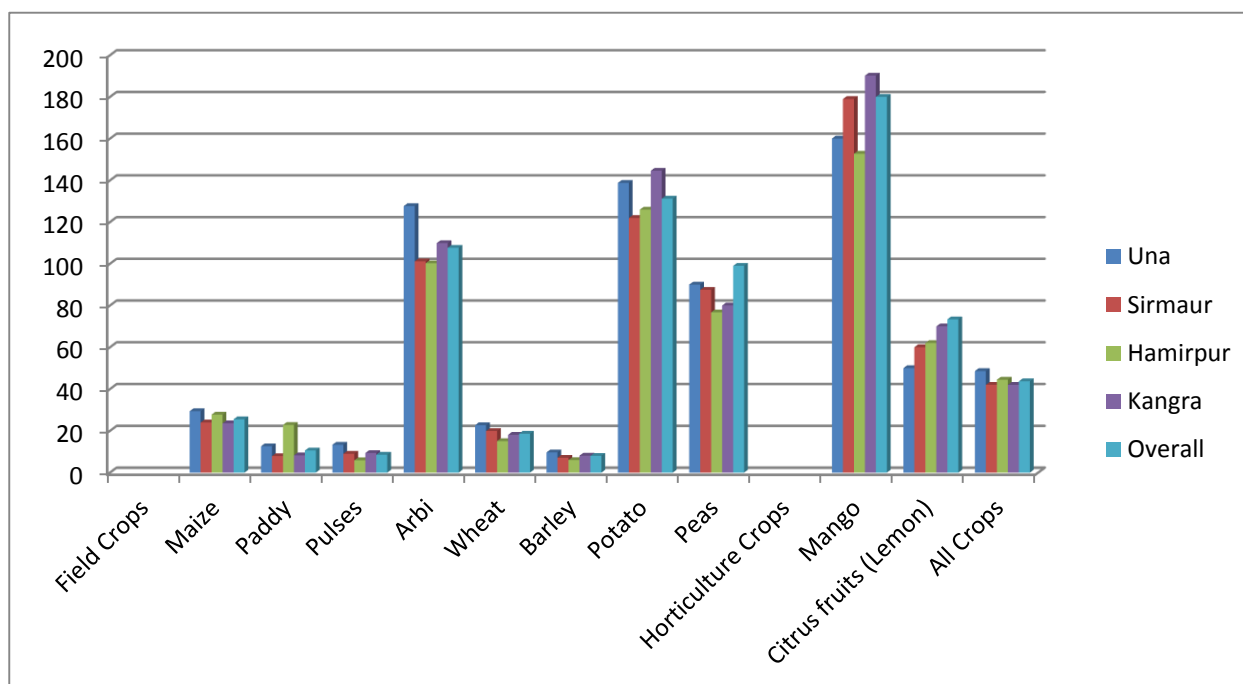


Figure-4 Per Hectare Productivity of different Crops among the OBC's Sample Households

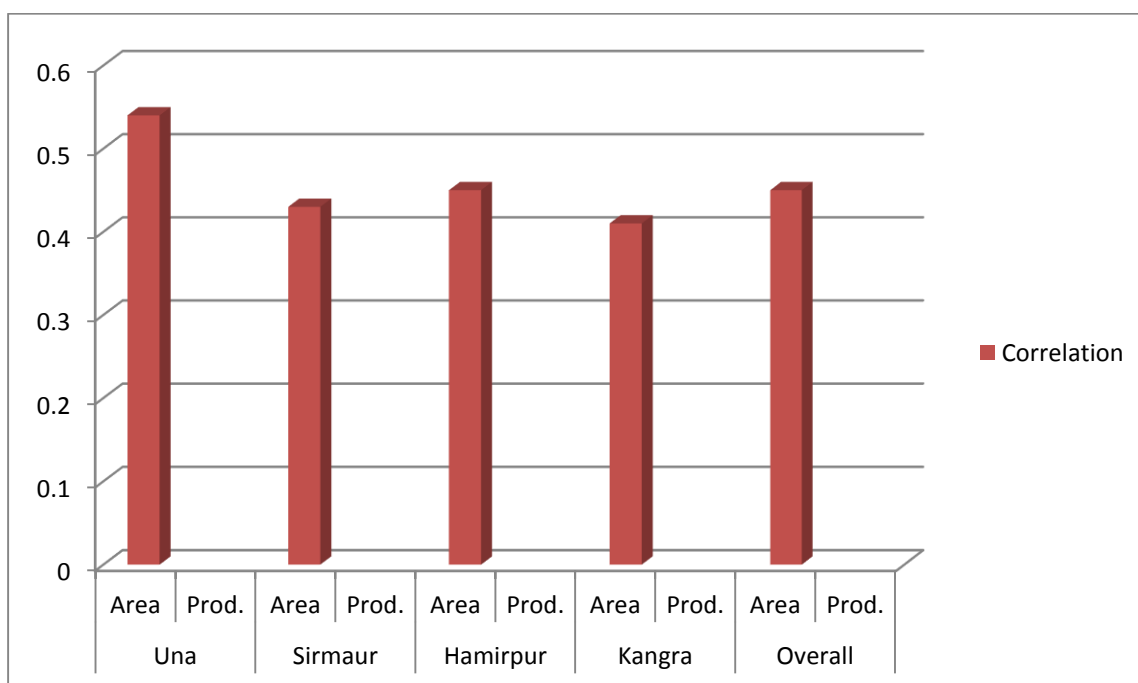
### 5. Relationship between Area and Production of different crops on the OBCs Households Farms

The relationship between area and production of different crops on OBCs sample households is presented in Table 5. The data in the table shows that the correlation between area and production of different crops on the OBCs sample households has been worked out 0.54, 0.43, 0.45 and 0.41 in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district respectively. While adjoining all the the sample households together this value came out 0.45.

**Table-5: Relationship between Area and Production of different crops on the OBCs Households Farms**  
(Area in Hectare and Production in Quintal)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Una		Sirmaur		Hamirpur		Kangra		Overall	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
1.	<b>Field Crops</b>										
a.	Maize	<b>0.6</b>	17.63	<b>0.63</b>	15.11	<b>0.65</b>	18.03	<b>0.68</b>	16.04	<b>0.65</b>	16.57
b.	Paddy	<b>0.17</b>	2.14	<b>0.19</b>	1.5	<b>0.09</b>	2.05	<b>0.2</b>	1.65	<b>0.17</b>	1.8
c.	Pulses	<b>0.06</b>	0.8	<b>0.1</b>	0.9	<b>0.11</b>	0.65	<b>0.08</b>	0.75	<b>0.09</b>	0.77
d.	Arbi	<b>0.11</b>	14.04	<b>0.12</b>	12.14	<b>0.14</b>	14.03	<b>0.16</b>	17.58	<b>0.14</b>	15.07
e.	Wheat	<b>0.42</b>	9.53	<b>0.44</b>	8.75	<b>0.47</b>	7.08	<b>0.43</b>	7.77	<b>0.44</b>	8.18
f.	Barley	<b>0.09</b>	0.87	<b>0.11</b>	0.78	<b>0.12</b>	0.72	<b>0.1</b>	0.81	<b>0.1</b>	0.8
g.	Potato	<b>0.24</b>	33.3	<b>0.23</b>	28.05	<b>0.21</b>	26.45	<b>0.15</b>	21.69	<b>0.2</b>	26.24
h.	Peas	<b>0.01</b>	0.9	<b>0.04</b>	3.5	<b>0.03</b>	2.3	<b>0.02</b>	1.6	<b>0.02</b>	1.98
2.	<b>Horticulture Crops</b>										
a.	Mango	<b>0.03</b>	4.8	<b>0.05</b>	8.95	<b>0.08</b>	12.22	<b>0.05</b>	9.51	<b>0.05</b>	9
b.	Citrus fruits (Lemon)	<b>0.01</b>	0.5	<b>0.03</b>	1.8	<b>0.05</b>	3.1	<b>0.04</b>	2.8	<b>0.03</b>	2.2
3.	Correlation	0.54		0.43		0.45		0.41		0.45	

Source: Primary Probe  
Prod= Production



**Figure-5: Relationship between Area and Production of different crops on the OBCs Households Farms**

From the data it is observed that the highest positive correlation between area and production of different crops is in Una district than of Hamirpur, Sirmaur and Kangra. It is also evident from Figure 5.



#### **IV. Conclusions and Policy Implications**

The land use pattern on OBC's household's average area among the OBC's sample households in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district has been worked out 1.6, 1.75, 2.06 and 2.01 hectares respectively. The cropping intensity on OBC's sample households farms has been come out 177.75 per cent in Una district, 188.35 per cent in Sirmaur district, 187.5 per cent in Hamirpur district and 181.19 per cent in Kangra district. The production pattern on OBC's sample households shows that the per household average production under maize, paddy, pulses and arbi crops during the kharif season has been worked out 17.63 quintals, 2.14 quintals, 0.80 quintal, and 14.04 quintals in Una district, 15.11 quintals, 1.50, 0.90 and 12.14 quintals in Sirmaur district, 18.03 quintals, 2.05 quintals, 0.65 quintal and 14.03 quintals in Hamirpur district and 16.04 quintals, 1.65 quintals, 0.75 quintal and 17.58 quintals in Kangra district respectively. The per hectare productivity of different crops on OBC's Sample households farms shows that the per hectare productivity of maize, paddy, pulses and arbi has been worked out 29.38 quintals, 12.59 quintals, 13.33 quintals, and 127.64 quintals in Una district, 23.98 quintals, 7.89 quintals, 9.00 quintals, and 101.17 quintals in Sirmaur district, 27.74 quintals, 22.78 quintals, 5.91 quintals, 5.91 quintals and 100.21 quintals in Hamirpur district, 23.59 quintals, 8.25 quintals, 9.38 quintals and 109.88 quintals in Kangra district. The relationship between area and production of different crops on OBCs sample households is shows that the correlation between area and production of different crops on the OBCs sample households has been worked out 0.54, 0.43, 0.45 and 0.41 in Una, Sirmaur, Hamirpur and Kangra district respectively.

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the per household average land holdings is highest in Hamirpur district followed by Kangra, Sirmaur and Una district. The cropping intensity came highest in Sirmaur district and lowest in Una district. The productivity of all crops also came highest in Sirmaur district and lowest and Kangra district. The correlation between area and production of different crops on OBC's sample households farms observed highest in Una district and lowest in Kangra district. The present study can help government agencies, academicians/researchers to understand the present scenario of agriculture sector viz. land use pattern, cropping pattern, production pattern, cropping intensity and per hectare productivity of different crops and problems related to agriculture sector on 'other backward classes' households farms. The study will also be helpful in examining the relationship between area and production of different crops on the OBCs households farms and to carry on further research to devise the agriculture policy/development policy for raising the production of agriculture sector and the welfare of 'other backward classes'.

#### **References**

- [1]. Carol, U. (2007, May 19). Employment, Exclusion and 'Merit' in the Indian IT Industry. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1863 - 68.
- [2]. Deshpande, A. (2013, March). Entrepreneurship or Survival? Caste and Gender of Small Business in India. Centre for Development Economics. Delhi: Centre for Development Economics Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics.
- [3]. Dutta, M. B. (2008, January). Does Indian Caste Matter for Wages in the Indian Labour Market. Retrieved Feb 7, 2019, from [www.researchgate.net/publication/228809672](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/228809672).
- [4]. Gavhale, S. R. (2017). Issue of Social Exclusion In India: Perspectives And Challenges. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science IOSR-JHSS*, 22(6).
- [5]. Oommen, U. a. (2005). Social Structuring of Human Capital of the New Global Workforce. pp. 12 -13.
- [6]. Padhi, S. R. (2016, April). Overcoming Exclusion and Marginalization in Education through Inclusive Approaches: Challenges and Vision of Arunachal Pradesh in India. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*, 6(4), 256 - 261.
- [7]. Pandey, P. (2018, March 18). Survey at an IIT Campus Shows How Caste Affects. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 53(9).
- [8]. <https://socialjustice.nic.in>
- [9]. <http://esomsa.hp.gov.in>
- [10]. <https://nbcfdc.gov.in/>
- [11]. [www.nbc.nic.in](http://www.nbc.nic.in)