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RESEARCH ARTICLE**CROPPING PATTERN IN KYRGYZSTAN AN ANALYSIS OF OUTPUT PRODUCTIVITY****Abdul Rouaf Shah and *Shameem Ahmad shameem**

CCAS University of Kashmir, India

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Published online 25th June, 2014**Key words:**Kyrgyz, Factor, growth, Indicator,
Edaphic, Climate, Production.**ABSTRACT**

The paper aims at pointing out pattern of crops within the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. Physiographic and varying climatic habitats determine the classification of land use and accordingly cropping pattern can be mapped out. The paper shall be analyzing at length output growth of crops and that way yield per hectare can figure out.

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INTRODUCTION

Pattern of crop association is a dominant feature of agricultural landscape of an area. In the sphere of agricultural geography the importance of analyzing cropping pattern of different elements can broadly be over emphasized to know and to analyze variable position of individual crops, within themselves as an integral complex. The cropping pattern is however a dynamic concept as it changes over space and time. No cropping pattern is favorable or unfavorable with regard to ecological factors. The cropping pattern of a region is closely related influenced by the geo climatic socio cultural economic historical and political factors. In Kyrgyzstan cropping pattern vary from region to region therefore its significance can broadly be overstressed.

RESULT DISCUSSION

Pattern of crop association constitute dominant feature of agricultural landscape of an area. In greater parts of Kyrgyzstan diversity in yield level prevails owing to difference in latitude altitude variability in rainfall and edaphic factors. These factors have ushered change in cropping pattern as shown in Table 1.1. The table No. 1.1 reveals that the Wheat, Barley and maize system is the most widely adopted cropping system of Kyrgyzstan. In the Oblasts of Osh, Naryn and Jalalabad Wheat constitute a dominant crop and maize occupies an estimated area of 17.65, 19.72, 24.89 and 2455 (000 Hectares). The following Table 1.2 reveals that Area under different crops

has increased from 7379.8 to 10977.52(000 hectares) during 2001 – 2011 as the result of good agronomic practices.

Table 1.1. Kyrgyzstan Oblast -wise Cropping Pattern for 2001 – 2011 (% of the total cultivated area of the country)

State	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Vegetables
Batken	16.09	9.69	9.54	17.67
Jalal-Abad	14.70	17.83	14.68	18.24
Karakul	16.43	16.12	11.93	15.31
Naryn	15.56	19.72	18.27	12.46
Osh	17.55	14.66	24.88	11.57
Talas	15.31	12.24	14.63	11.47
Chui	4.36	9.74	6.07	13.28

Source: - National statistical committee Kyrgyzstan 2001-2011

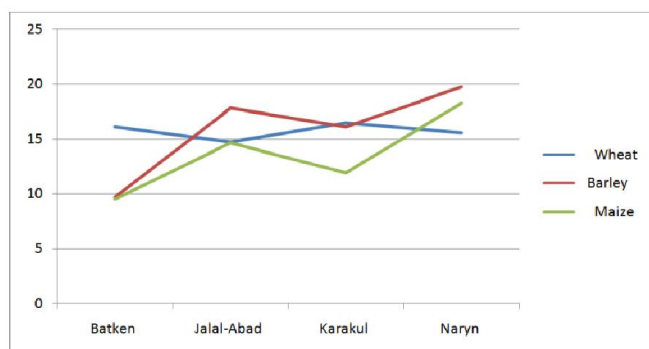
Table 1.2. Cropping Pattern according to Land Utilization Statistics

Crop	2001- 2006		2007-2011	
	Area 000 Hectares	% share of total area	Area 000 Hectares	% share of total area
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat	1387.6	18.80	1789.3	16.29
Barley	250.32	3.39	423.46	3.86
Maize	102.51	1.39	244.53	2.23
Potatoes	211.87	2.87	490.73	4.47
Vegetables	5427.5	73.55	8029.5	73.15
Total	7379.8	100	10977.52	100

Source: - National statistical committee Kyrgyzstan 2001-2011

From the available statistics it can be easily observed that there has been always an irregularity in the performance of food grains production in both the periods. With the help of institutional changes in form of land reform, variation factors and technological changes during 2001-2011 along with

execution of various irrigation projects and establishment of land development bank, Government of Kyrgyzstan was expecting to increase the area under cultivation. Kyrgyzstan has made a good place for itself on the Horticulture with Jalalabad Oblast having highest percentage of 18.24 percent respectively.



Source: - National statistical committee Kyrgyzstan 2001-2011

Fig 1. Kyrgyzstan Oblast -wise Cropping Pattern for 2001 – 2011
(% of the total cultivated area of the country)

Concluding Remarks

The spatial patterns of agricultural output productivity and levels of development perceptibly point out that there is a wide range of variations among the states of the country study. The geographical patterns of output agricultural productivity are characterized by high level in Jalalabad and Naryn. However, the developmental indicators point out that the level of development is high among the southern districts in comparison to northern and eastern fringe. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to evolve such strategies that the horizontal disparities and vertical inequalities may be minimized in respect of agricultural growth and levels of socio-economic development. However, for sustainable agrarian development, the methods and techniques of agriculture should have to be adopted after considering the ecological constraints in a region.

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