

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

### 2.1 Introduction:

Faridkot according to a legend was founded by Raja Mokalsar who built a fort named Mokal Har some 700 years ago. Some describe the founding of the place even earlier when Bhatties came to occupy this place from the South. The name of the place was changed to its present name after the name of **BABA FARID JI**, a Muslim Sufi saint of repute. The story goes that while the fort was under construction/repair, **BABA FARID JI** was forced to work on it. During the course of work it was noticed that the basket of mud which was supposed to be carried by Baba remained a foot higher above his head and gave no burden to the saint. On being informed the Raja begged pardon from the saint and there after the place become known as FARIDKOT after the name of **BABA FARID JI** it whose Dera is located near the town.

#### 2.1.1 General Information Of District Faridkot

**Table 2.1.1 General Information of the District**

Block	Villages		No. of Revenue Villages	Area (in hectares)	No. of G. Ps.
	Inhabitated	Un-inhabitated			
Faridkot	89	9	98	71180	88
Kotkapura	70	3	73	75695	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>146875</b>	<b>190</b>

G.P- Gram Panchayat

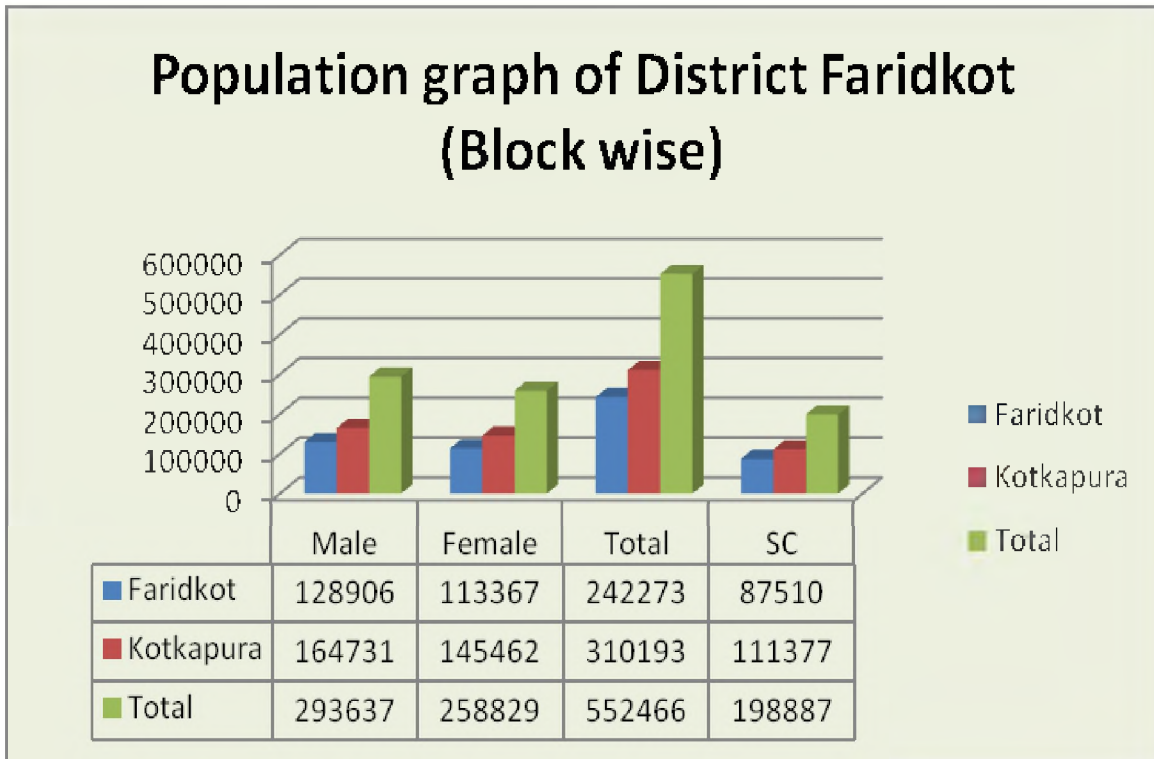
\*Source- primary data collection under RKVY

**Table 2.1.2 Block wise Population of District Faridkot (Census 2001)**

Block	Population (as per the 2001 Census)				
	Male	Female	Total	S.C	S.T.
Faridkot	128906	113367	242273	87510	--
Kotkapura	164731	145462	310193	111377	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>293637</b>	<b>258829</b>	<b>552466</b>	<b>198887</b>	<b>--</b>

\*Source- Primary data collection under RKVY

**Graph 2.1.1 Block wise Population graph of District Faridkot (Acc to census 2001)**



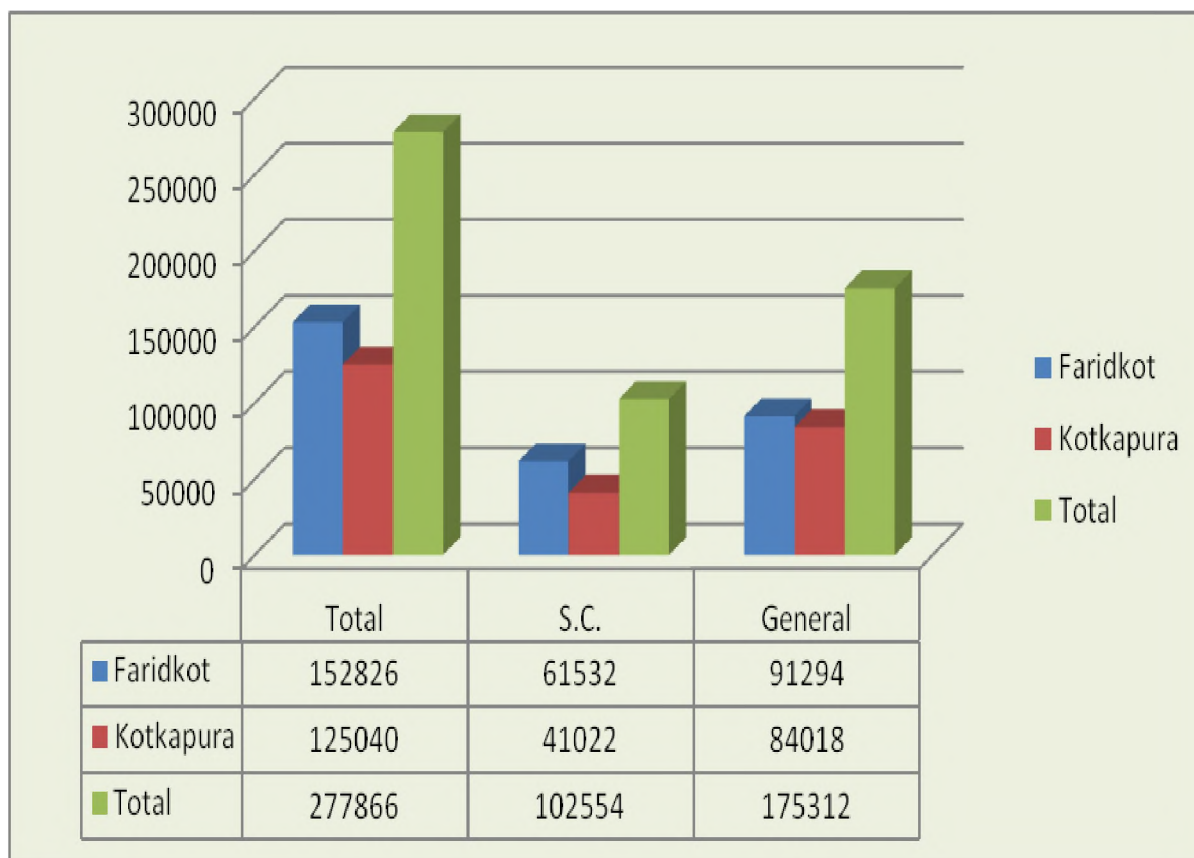
**Table 2.1.3 Poverty status (yellow card holders) of households in District Faridkot**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>S.C.</b>	<b>General</b>
Faridkot	152826	61532	91294
Kotkapura	125040	41022	84018
<b>Total</b>	<b>277866</b>	<b>102554</b>	<b>175312</b>

S. C- Scheduled caste

\*Source- Primary data collection under RKVY

**Graph 2.1.2 Poverty status of households in District Faridkot**

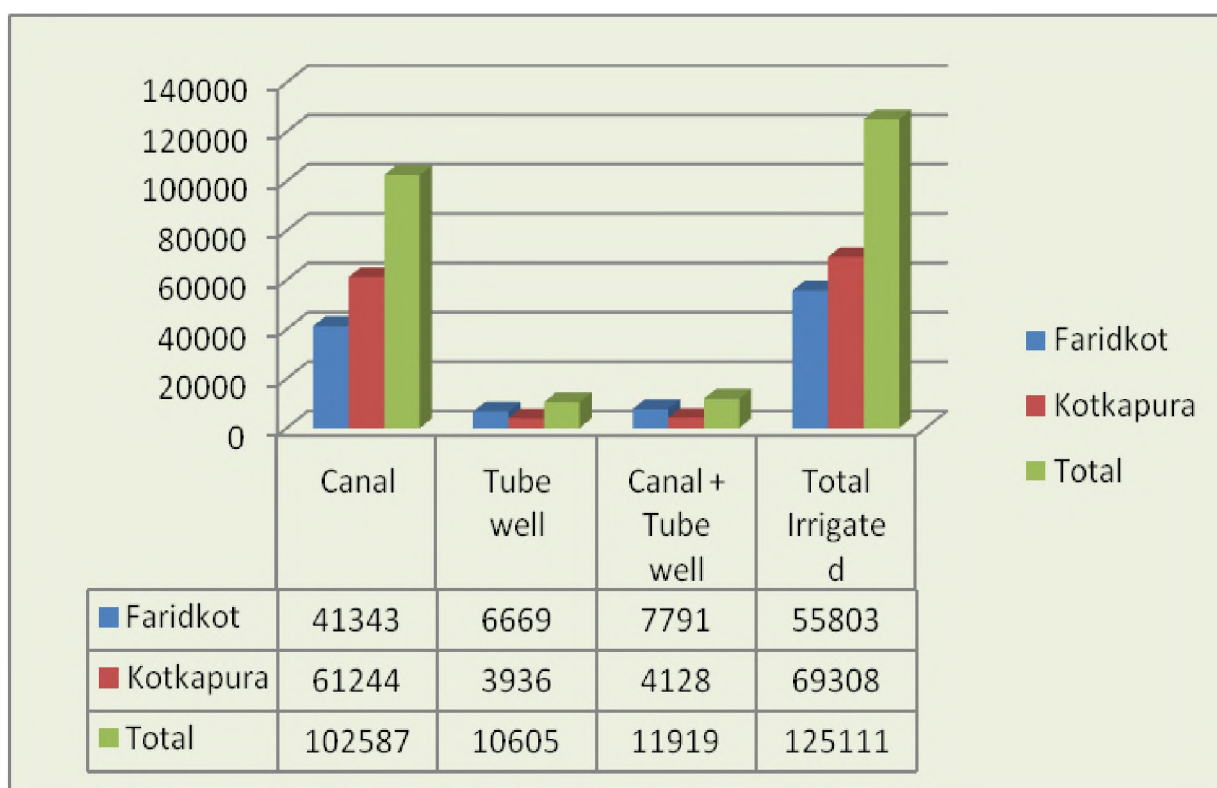


**Table 2.1.4 Block wise source of irrigation (in hectares) in District Faridkot**

	<b>Canal</b>	<b>Tube well</b>	<b>Canal + Tube well</b>	<b>Total Irrigated</b>
Faridkot	41343	6669	7791	55803
Kotkapura	61244	3936	4128	69308
<b>Total</b>	<b>102587</b>	<b>10605</b>	<b>11919</b>	<b>125111</b>

\*Source- Primary data collection under RKVY

**Graph 2.1.3 Block wise source of irrigation (in hectares) in District Faridkot**



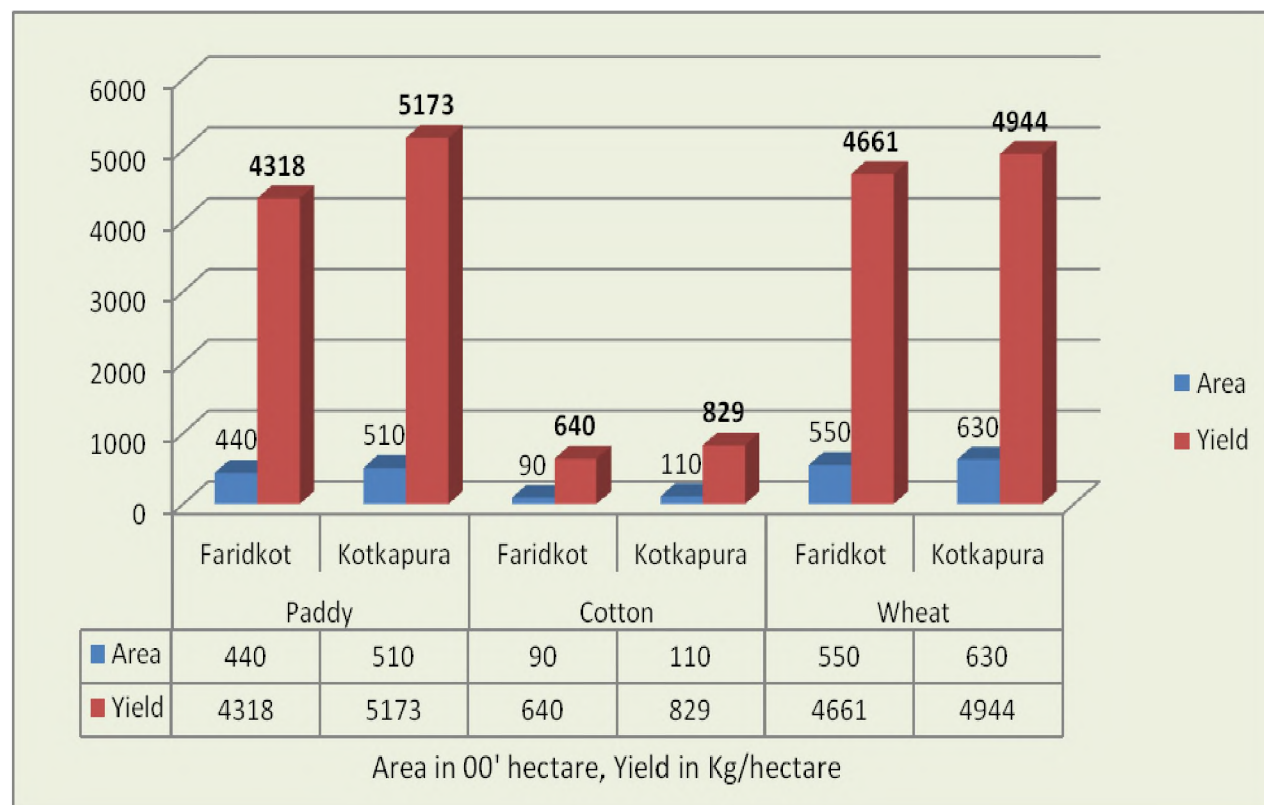
**Table 2.1.5 Block wise area and yield of major crops in District Fardkot**

Sr. No.	Crop	Block	Area	Yield (kg/hect)
1	Paddy	Faridkot	440	4318
		Kotkapura	510	5173
2	Cotton	Faridkot	90	640
		Kotkapura	110	829
3	Wheat	Faridkot	550	4661
		Kotkapura	630	4944

Area in 00' hectares

\*Source- Primary data collection under RKVY

**Graph 2.1.4 Block wise area and yield of major crops in District Fardkot**

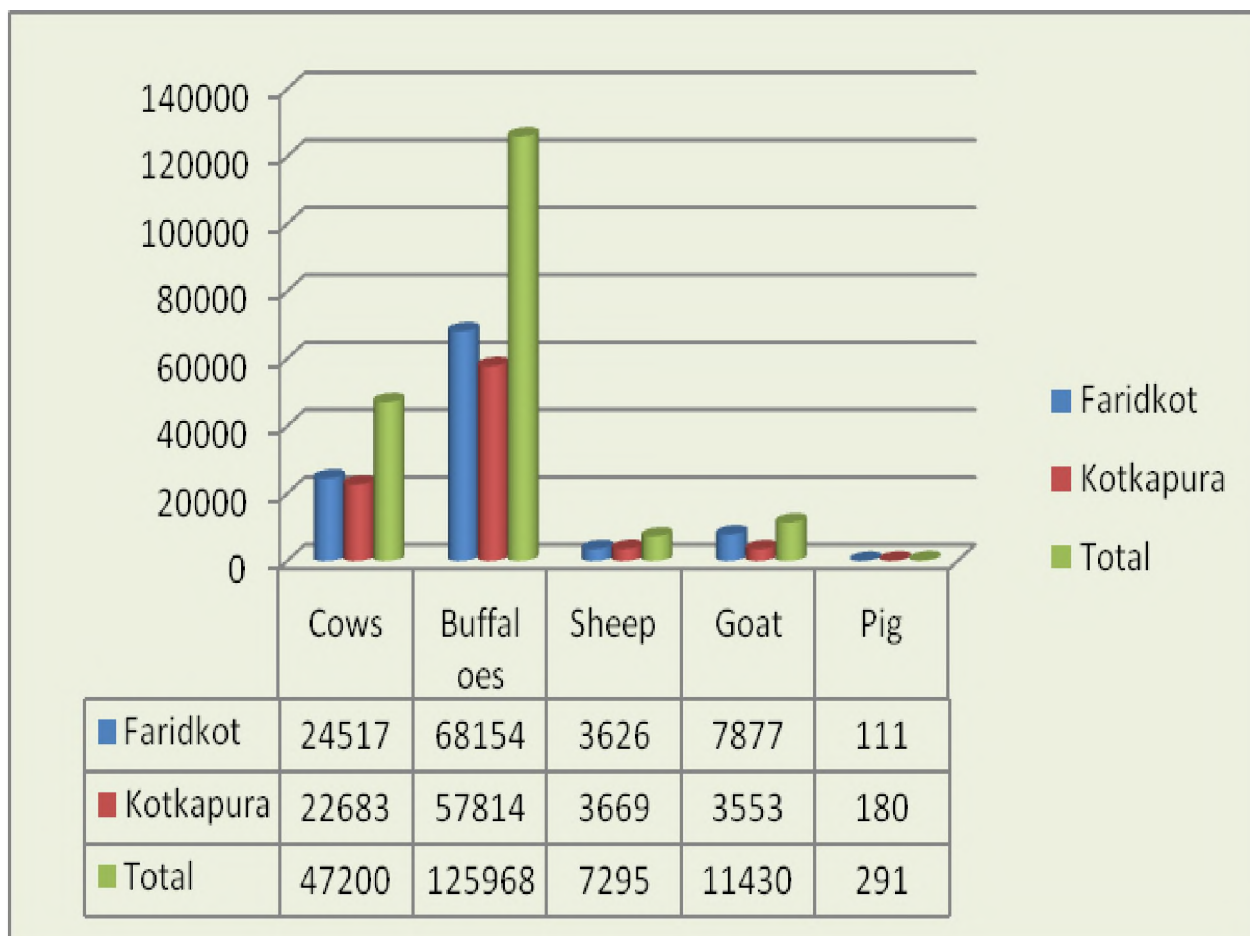


**Table 2.1.6 Livestock Population (block-wise) of District Faridkot**

	<b>Cows</b>	<b>Buffaloes</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Goat</b>	<b>Pig</b>	<b>Dog</b>
Faridkot	24517	68154	3626	7877	111	4903
Kotkapura	22683	57814	3669	3553	180	10431
<b>Total</b>	<b>47200</b>	<b>125968</b>	<b>7295</b>	<b>11430</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>15334</b>

\*Source- Primary data collection under RKVY

**Graph 2.1.5 Livestock Population (block-wise) of District Faridkot**

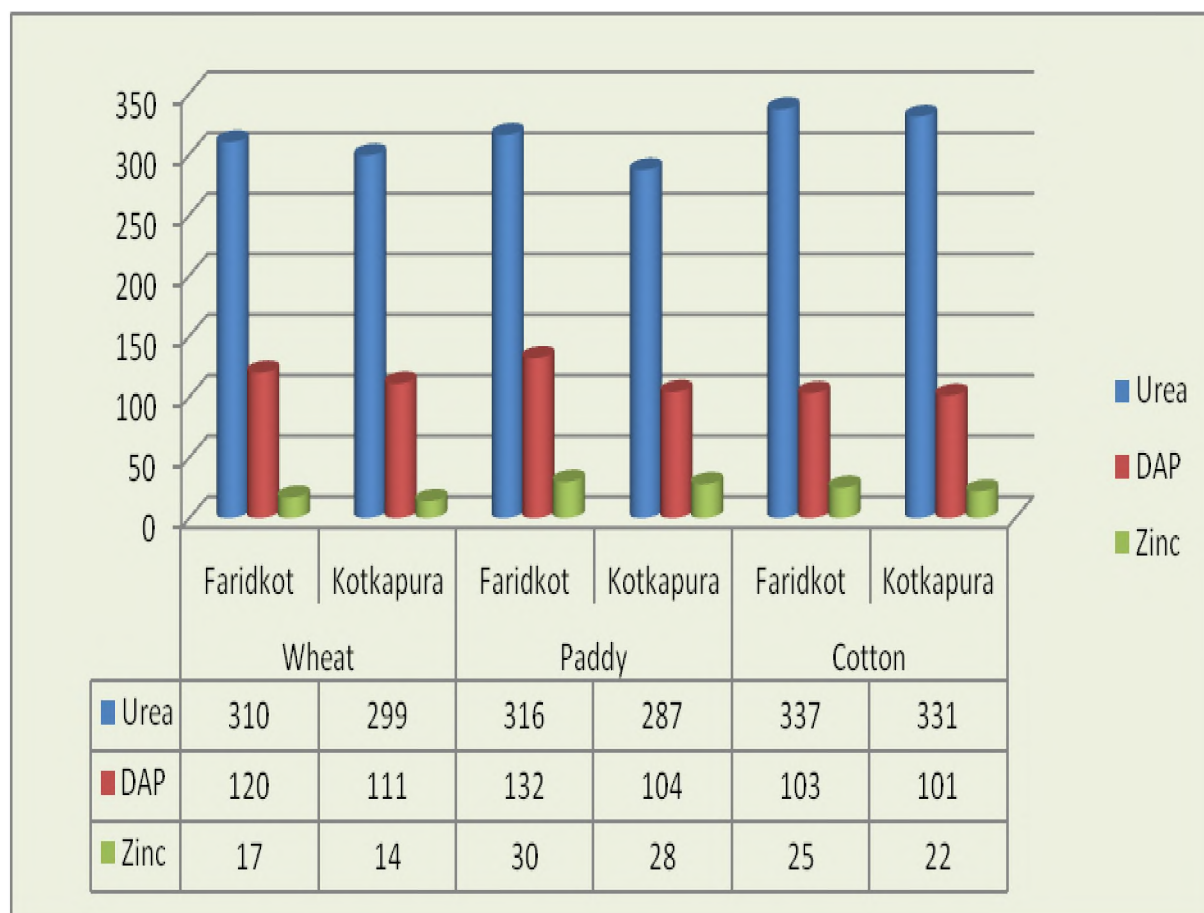


**Table 2.1.7 Block wise fertilizer consumption of District Faridkot (kg/hect)**

		<b>Urea</b>	<b>DAP</b>	<b>Zinc</b>
Wheat	Faridkot	310	120	17
	Kotkapura	299	111	14
Paddy	Faridkot	316	132	30
	Kotkapura	287	104	28
Cotton	Faridkot	337	103	25
	Kotkapura	331	101	22

\*Source- Primary data collection under RKVY

**Graph 2.1.6 Block wise fertilizer consumption (in kg/ hectare) of District Faridkot**

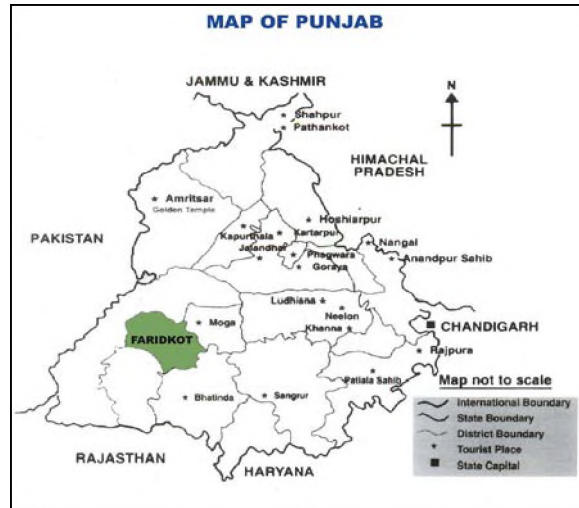


### **2.1.2 Agriculture:**

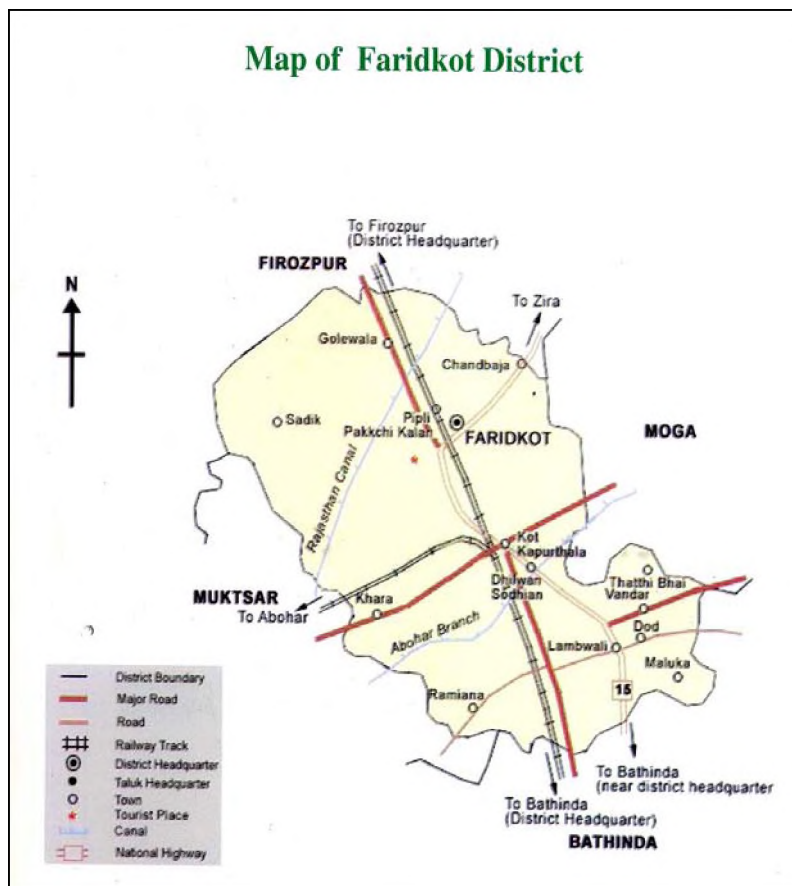
Faridkot is mainly an agricultural district as 70% of the population resided in the rural areas. Further agriculture alone provides the single largest source of employment and livelihood to 68% of its main workers i.e. agriculture labourers. The two main crop seasons in a year in the district are kharif and rabi which is locally known as 'Sauni' and 'Harrhi'. The former is summer harvest season while the later is the winter harvest season. Besides, there are other crops which are assessed with Rabi are called Jaid Rabi while those assessed with Kharif are called Jaid Kharif. These are mostly vegetables and fodder corps. The principle Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Bajra, Cotton, Moong, Mash, Moth, Arhar, Sugarcane, etc., while important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Gram, Sarson, Taramera and Toria, etc. During Kharif more than 70% area comes under paddy while 15% has been occupied by cotton crop. During Rabi more than 90% area comes under wheat crop and the rest under other minor crops. Kinnou, Guava cultivation is also are catching on fast in the district.



### 2.1.2.3 Map of Punjab



**Fig 2.2 MAP OF STATE PUNJAB**



## **2.2 District at a Glance:**

### **2.2.1 Location:**

Faridkot is located in the South- Western part of Punjab state between 29°-54' to 34°-54' North latitude and 74°-15' to 75°-25' East longitude. It shares common boundaries with Moga and Bhatinda in the east, Ferozpur district in the North & West and Muktsar district in the South. It is located in the Malwa region of the state. It is elevated at 204.33 metres above sea level.

Faridkot district is the smallest district of state comprising of two tehsils i.e., Faridkot and Jaitu and has been divided into two blocks i.e., Faridkot and Kotkapura.

### **2.2.2 Demographic Profile:**

The geographical area of the district is 1476 sq km which comprises of only 2.9% of the area of Punjab State. There are 171 villages (including 12 uninhabited in the district. Total number of Gram Panchayats is 190.

The population of the district is 2.2% of the state population. The density of the population works out to be 376 persons per sq km. The corresponding figure for the Punjab State is 484 persons per sq km. The majority of population resides in villages (nearly 65%).

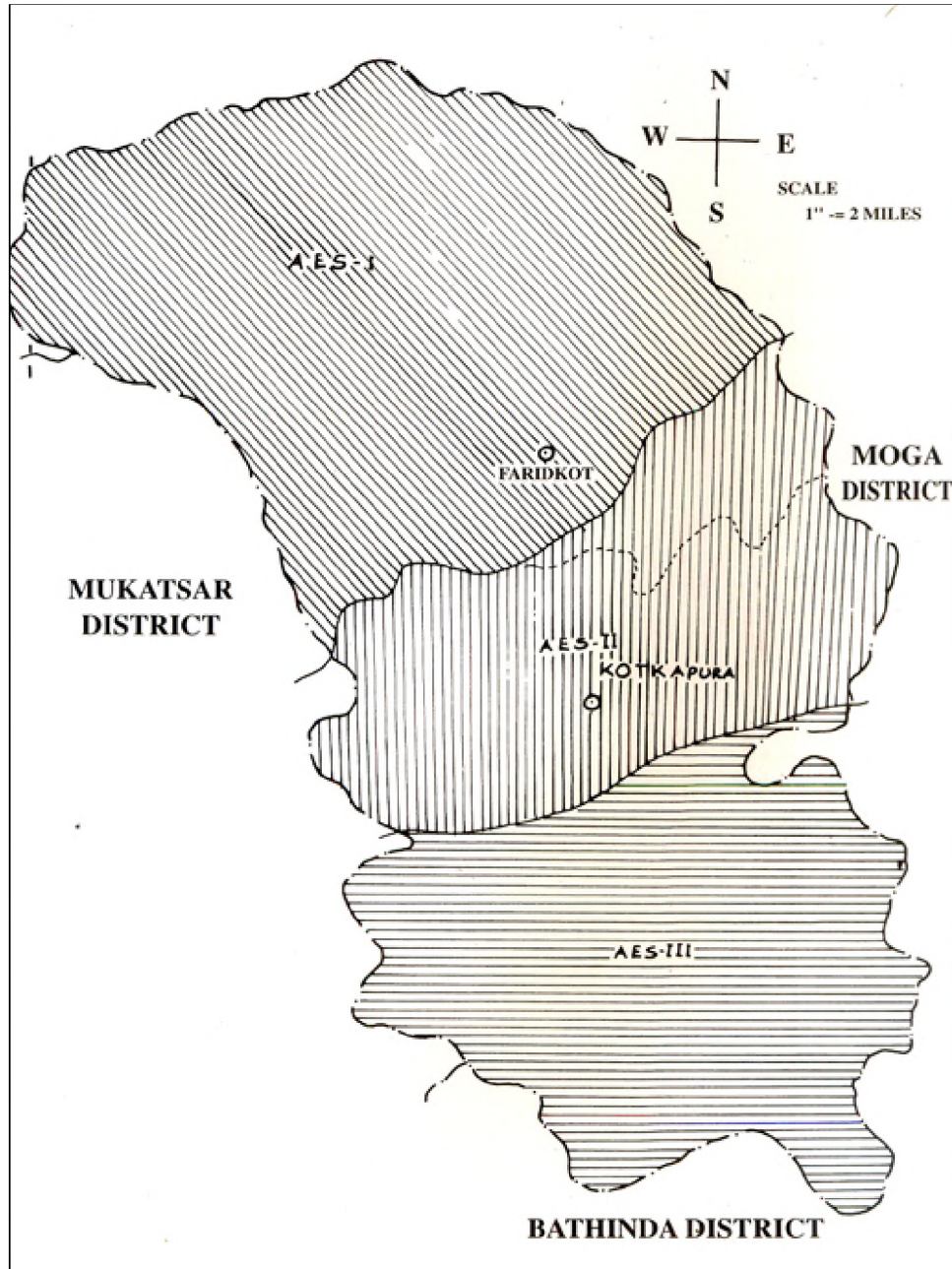
### **2.2.3 Topography and Agro-Climatic Characteristics:**

Faridkot district is a part of Punjab Malwa plain and is sub-divided into the following three micro regions on the basis of soil, topography, climate and natural vegetation.

#### **a) Faridkot Hathar-Sadiq-Sandy Plain**

This part extends over Sadiq part of the district commonly known as Hathar area. This part of the district has a large number of sand dunes of soil. The quality of underground water is very poor and except for some pockets it is not fit for irrigation. The water is quite saline, alkaline and brackish. The urgent and the prime need of this area is to provide more canal water to

**Fig 2.3 SOIL MAP OF DISTRICT FARIDKOT**



make this sandy area more fertile. The streamlining of more canal minors is urgently required so that the alkaline salt of the sub soil waters cannot do more damage to the fertility of the soil.

**b) FARIDKOT: Uttar- Dhudhi-sandy-Loam**

This part of Faridkot district extends over Dudhi, Kot Sukhia, Tehna and is known as Uttar area. The soil is sandy loam. This area requires more canal water supply. Due to extension of agriculture and irrigation there is apparent disappearance of sand dunes to a great extent which have been levelled up to a great extent.

**c) Jaitu Area : Sandy Loam to Loam**

This region extends over and around Jaitu tehsil. The quality of underground water is poor to marginal except few pockets. The texture of soil is sandy loam to loam. This area is known for cotton cultivation but with the constant inclement weather, excessive and untimely rains followed by humid conditions, the farmers have been compelled to switch over to paddy cultivation since 1995, as cotton crop has been attacked severally by American boll worms and has not providing the required returns. However to retain the previous cultivation of cotton, the farmers are being persuaded for cotton cultivation using BT sheed.

The district is situated in the dry region of the state. The climate is extremely hot and dry in the summer and severe cold in the winter. The rainfall season is mild as the region is situated far away from the hills. It begins to warm up in the middle of March though nights are cool, getting hotter till early July when the mercury often crosses 45<sup>0</sup>C. Dust storms and heavy winds are frequent during the hot weather. Monsoon rains around the first week of July with erratic spells lasting upto mid of September. The days are hot until mid of October but the nights are comparatively cooler. The cold weather for the next few months is severe and dry but quite healthy. Some rains may occur from mid December to mid February. January is the coldest month when the mercury may touch freezing point.

Sometimes hailstorms may occur during February and March. The rainfall in the district increases generally from South-west towards North-east. About three fourth of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the period from July to September whereas the remaining rainfall occurs during the winter months in the period from December to February.

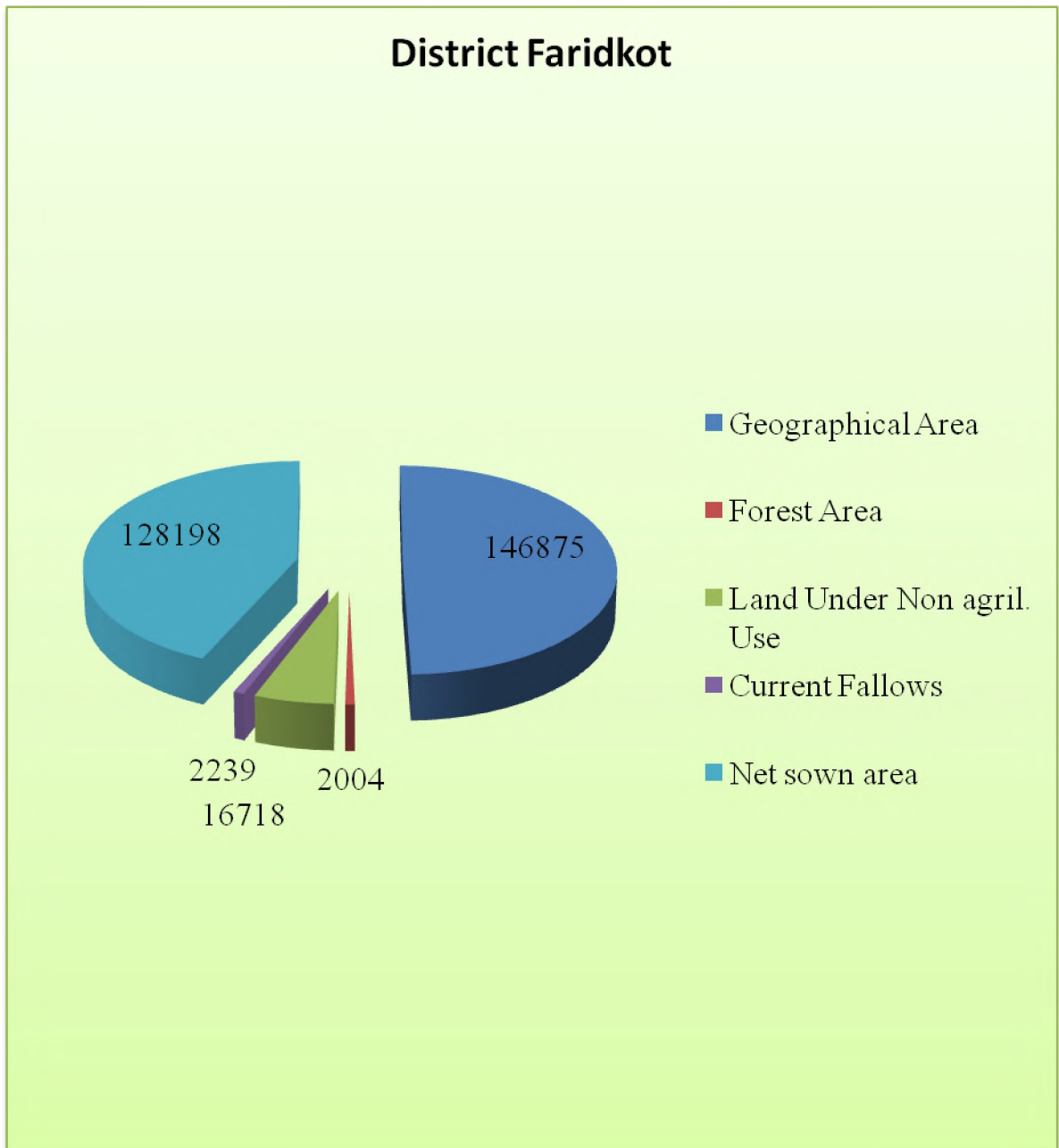
#### 2.2.4 Land Use Pattern and Land Holdings:

The geographical area of the district is 146875 hectares out of which 128198 ha is under cultivation (Table 2.2.1). The gross cropped area of the district during 2008-2009 was 255073 hectares and cropping intensity was 199%. The main source of irrigation are canals supplemented by tubewells irrigation. More than 99% of the area is irrigated by canals and tubewells.

**Table 2.2.1 Land Utilization Statistics (2008-09) of District Faridkot.**

Block	Geographical Area	Forest Area	Land Under Non agril. Use	Cultivable waste	Permanent Pastures	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current Fallows	Other Fallows	Net sown area	Gross Cropped area	Cropping intensity (%)
Faridkot	71180	1804	9585	0	0	0	1283	0	59704	118909	198
Kotkapura	75695	200	7137	0	0	0	956	0	68494	136664	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>146875</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>16718</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2239</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128198</b>	<b>255573</b>	<b>198</b>

(Area in Hectares)



**Figure 2.1 Land Utilization Statistics of District Faridkot  
2008-09 (area in hectares)**

According to census 2005-06, out of a total of 29496 farmers in the district, there are a total of 3132 marginal farmers, 4611 small farmers, 9088 semi medium farmers, 10640 medium farmers and 2025 large farmers (Table 2.2.2).

**Table 2.2.2 Classification Of Farming Families Based On Their Number And Acreages (In Ha)**

Block	Marginal Farmers		Small Farmers		Semi-med. Farmers		Medium Farmers		Large Farmers		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Faridkot	2253	1488	3190	4484	6865	18507	7435	42307	1343	20530	21086	87316
Jaitu	879	515	1421	2006	2223	6126	3205	18637	682	9178	8410	36462
Total	3132	2003	4611	6490	9088	24633	10640	60944	2025	29708	29496	123778

(Holdings in numbers and area in ha)

Marginal farmers- 0 to 1 ha

Small farmers- 1 to 2 ha

Semi-Medium farmers- 2 to 4 ha

Medium farmers- 4 to 10 ha

Large farmers- 10 ha and above



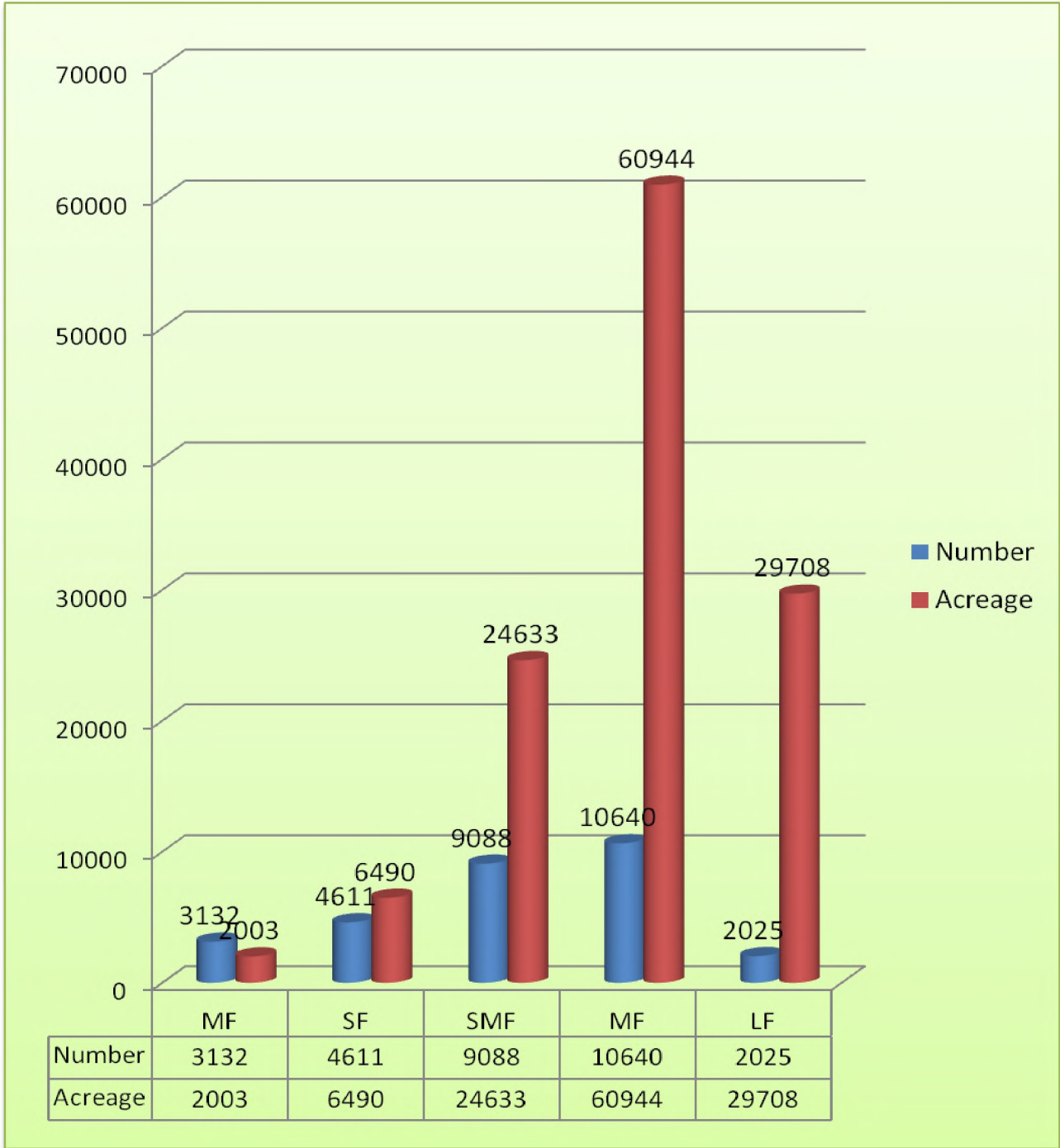
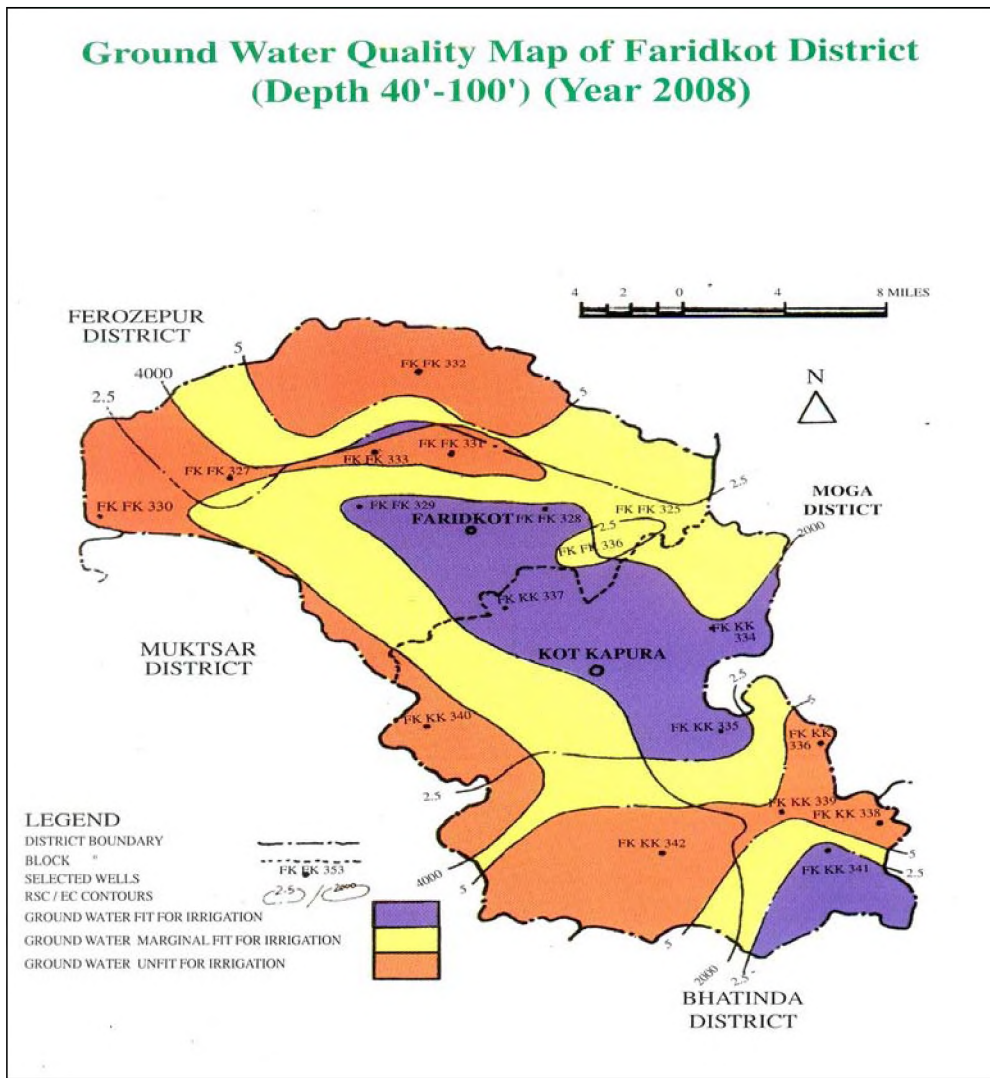


Figure 2.2 Classification of Farming families based on their number and acreage (in ha)  
 (MF-Marginal Farmers, SF-Small Farmers, SMF-Semi medium Farmers, MF-Medium Farmers, LF-Large Farmers)

### 2.2.5 Irrigation and Ground Water:

No river flows through this district but there is a vast net work of canals emanating from Sirhand Canal System and Sirhand feeder. Rajasthan feeder and Sirhand feeder flow through the district after taking off from Harike Headworks on the Sutlej river after its confluence with Beas river. Sirhand canal however takes off from Sutlej at Ropar Headwork's. Besides there are some drains and channels which flow during the rainy season. A number of drain such as Golewala and Mudki, Langeana, etc., has been constructed to drain low lying areas of the district.

**Fig 2.4 GROUND WATER QUALITY MAP OF DISTRICT FARIDKOT**



**Fig 2.5 DEPTH TO WATER TABLE MAP OF DISTRICT FARIDKOT.**

