

Fuzzy Stochastic Genetic Algorithm for Obtaining Optimum Crops Pattern and Water Balance in a Farm

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Abstract This paper is concerned with multi-objective fuzzy stochastic model for determination of optimum cropping patterns with water balance for the next crop season. The objective functions of the model is to study the effect of various cropping patterns on crop production subject to total water supply in a small farm. The decision variables are the cultivated area of different crops at the farm. The water requirement of the crops follows fuzzy uniform distribution and yields in the objective functions are taken as a fuzzy numbers. The model is solved by using fuzzy stochastic simulation based genetic algorithm without deriving the deterministic equivalents.

Keywords Cropping pattern · Water balance · Genetic algorithm · Fuzzy stochastic programming · Multi-objective programming

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1 Introduction

Land and water are the lifeline of agriculture and proper utilization of these resources is essential. Irrigation plays an important role in agriculture as it ultimately decides the fate of the crops under cultivation where enough water is not available. There is an increasing demand to raise agricultural production to feed the growing population of the world, which can be achieved by either increasing cultivation area or by using improved mechanism & tools for cultivation. Matanga and Mariño (1979) developed an area allocation model which maximizes gross margin from yields of crops under consideration subject to total water supply. The author also considered the maximum amount of water that can be delivered for irrigation purpose and labour constraint. Mayya and Prasad (1989) presented tank irrigation system to optimize the grain yield of rice in the semiarid region of India. Dudley (1988) presented an integral consideration of the up-farm and on-farm aspects for a river valley irrigation system controlled by a single decision maker. Bras and Cordova (1981) considered the intraseasonal stochastic variation of the crop water requirements and the dynamics of the soil moisture depletion with optimal temporal allocation of irrigated water. Singh et al. (2001) formulated a linear programming model to maximize net return and optimal crop patterns under different level of water availability, farmers' socio-economic conditions and crop preference. Kipkorir et al. (2001) developed an optimization model to aid in decision making in real time for deficit irrigation taking water demand and supply for multiple crop irrigation. Sethi et al. (2002) developed two models: (i) Ground water balance model and optimum cropping and (ii) Ground water management model to determine optimum cropping pattern and ground water allocation from private and government tubewells according to different soil type, type of agriculture and seasons. Benli and Kodal (2003) developed a non linear model with objective function as crop water benefit functions, to determine the optimum cropping pattern, farm income and water allocation under limited and inadequate water supply conditions. Sahoo et al. (2006) presented a fuzzy multi-objective and linear programming based management models for optimal land-water crop system planning for the Mahanadi-Kathajodi delta in eastern India. Tsakiris and Spiliotis (2006) presented cropping pattern planning under water supply from multiple sources aiming at maximizing the revenue from irrigation activities. Sarker and Ray (2009) presented three different approach for solving multi-objective crop planning model and analyzed the solution to give better insight from the point of view of a decision maker. Mishra et al. (2009) developed a multi-objective optimization model to determine the optimal crop pattern and optimal size of auxiliary storage reservoir. Also, Fasakhodi et al. (2010) used a multi-objective fractional goal programming approach method to determine the optimal cropping pattern and sustain water availability in a rural farming system. Along with surface water, ground water also act as a vital source for irrigation. Karamouz et al. (2010) developed a model to determine net benefits of agricultural products using genetic algorithm considering water allocation priorities and surface and ground water availability. Márquez et al. (2011) solved a multi-objective crop planning problem using a Pareto based Multi-objective Evolutionary Algorithms (MOEAs). Noory et al. (2011) presented a linear and a mixed-integer linear model to maximize net benefit with multi-crop planning and irrigation water allocation using Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. Regulwar and Gurav (2011) presented a multi-objective fuzzy linear programming irrigation planning model for deriving the optimal cropping pattern for Jayakwadi project in the Godavari river in Maharashtra, India. Wang et al. (2011) presented a GIS frame work for changing cropping pattern under different climate conditions and irrigation available scenarios. Sahoo and Panda (2012) presented a simulation modeling for sizing lined on-farm pond for various

crop substitution ratios in rainfed uplands of Eastern India. Sahoo and Panda (2014) presented rainwater harvesting option for rice-maize cropping system in rainfed upland through root zone water balance simulation. Dogra et al. (2014) presented a compromise programming based model to maximize food production with minimum allocation of available water at watershed scale after meeting human, livestock and environment needs under different scenarios. Zhang et al. (2014) presented a virtual water assessment methodology to assess strategies of saving water by identifying products which would be better as imports rather than producing them. Kaviani et al. (2015) presented a constraint-state equation optimization model and beta function considering the stochastic variable in nonnormal state and uncertainties for both irrigation depth and soil moisture. This model uses the soil moisture budget equation for the specific plant on a weekly basis. Karandish et al. (2015) presented an application of virtual water trade to evaluate cropping pattern in arid region by considering three indices including VW, unit blue water value, and the ratio of required blue water to the total water allocation for the agriculture. Srivastava and Singh (2015) presented a multi-objective optimization problem taking crop area, soil properties, use of fertilizer, and local socio-economic conditions as constraints which is solved using fuzzy programming approach with linear, exponential and hyperbolic membership functions. Singh (2016) presented a model incorporating the ground water component to maximize the net farm revenue of an irrigated area located in northwest India by optimally allocating the available water and land resources.

Fuzzy stochastic programming is concerned with optimization problems in which some or all parameters are treated as fuzzy random variables in order to capture randomness and fuzziness under one roof. Mohan and Nguyen (1997) developed the idea of fuzzifying approach to multi-objective stochastic programming problem. Dubois and Prade (1987) proposed the linear programming with constraints having fuzzy interval co-efficient. Luhandjula (1996) generalized robust programming with interval co-efficient to the fuzzy constraints into fuzzy inclusion constraints. Recent developments in fuzzy stochastic problem can be found in: (Acharya and Biswal 2011; Sakawa et al. 2011; Wang and Watada 2012; Mousavi et al. 2013; Sakawa and Matsui 2013; Aiche et al. 2013; Acharya et al. 2014; Li et al. 2014). Montes and Montes (2015) studied the properties of fuzzy ranking and generalized their definition as compared with fuzzy random variables by means of stochastic orders. Due to the complexities of agricultural systems, the mathematical models are generally manipulated by imposing selective constraints which reduces the impact and effects of the model. To capture such ambiguity and uncertainties fuzzy stochastic model proves beneficial. Lu et al. (2008) presented an inexact two stage fuzzy stochastic programming method for water resources management under uncertainty with fuzzy punishment policies under different water availability condition. Zhang et al. (2009) proposed a robust chance constrained fuzzy possibilistic programming model for water quality management within an agricultural system, where solutions for farming area, manures/fertilizers application amount, and livestock husbandry size under different scenarios are obtained and interpreted. Guo et al. (2010) presented a fuzzy stochastic two stage programming approach for water resources management under multiple uncertainty within an agricultural system. Li et al. (2014) presented a hybrid fuzzy stochastic programming method for water trading under uncertainties of randomness and fuzziness. The method developed is applied to a water trading program within an agricultural system.

Genetic Algorithms (GA) are based on the concept of the biological process of natural selection, developed by Holland (1975). Development of this field is mainly due to John Holland and his students. GA provides a set of efficient domain independent search heuristics which are a significant improvement over other traditional methods. The model

most commonly investigated is a GA with a binary alphabet, multiple bit mutation, one point crossover and proportional fitness selection. Liu and Iwamura (2001) formulated a fuzzy simulation based genetic algorithm for solving chance constrained programming models with fuzzy decision. Deb (2001) formulated a nonlinear goal programming using multi-objective genetic algorithm. (Jana and Biswal 2004; 2006) used GA in a stochastic simulation in order to solve stochastic programming problem. More detail on genetic algorithms can be found in (Liang and Leung 2011; Loghmanian et al. 2012; Ruiz et al. 2015; Lu et al. 2013; Mitchell et al. 2014; Misevičius 2015). Particularly, in agriculture sector GA can play a vital role in providing a better alternate solutions which will help the decision maker in taking proper decision. Kuo et al. (2000) presented a model based on on-farm irrigation scheduling and simple GA method for decision support in irrigation project planning. The proposed model is applied for optimizing economic profits, simulating the water demand, crop yields and estimating the related crop area percentages with specified water supply and planted area constraints. Nagesh Kumar et al. (2006) presented a genetic algorithm (GA) model for obtaining an optimal operating policy and optimal crop water allocation from an irrigation reservoirs. The objective is to maximize the sum of the relative yields from all crops in the irrigated area. Ines et al. (2006) proposed an innovative approach to explore water management options in irrigated agriculture considering the constraints of water availability and heterogeneity of irrigation system properties. Fallah-Mehdipour et al. (2012) compared total net benefit of the water resources system and multi cropping patterns rules by three evolutionary algorithm genetic algorithm, particle swarm optimization and shuffled frog leaping algorithm.

This research paper proposes a multi-objective fuzzy stochastic model for proper allocation of agricultural land and the optimum use of water from surface runoff, with water balance for turn in period (turn-in indicates a time period that extends from harvesting of the first crop to sowing of the second crop. During this period the farmer prepares his land and makes it ready for sowing of the second crop.) or increasing the area of the farm using genetic algorithm. The paper highlights the use of a fuzzy random variable along with a fuzzy random numbers to represent the water requirement and yields of the different crops to deal with uncertain and imprecise data occurring in real world as compared with other researchers where uncertainty and impreciseness are handled separately. This paper also highlights the concept of turn in period which was not used before. The study is carried out in the region where sufficient rainfall occurs to fulfill the needs of the irrigation water which is different from other researchers work, i.e. other works are related to reservoir or where sufficient water for irrigation are not available. The water requirement of the crops is satisfied from the rainfall and surface runoff, which greatly reduces the investment cost, comparing with the other researchers works where additional cost is incurred as water pumping cost and use of ground water to fulfill the demand of irrigation water. Cropping and irrigation water are mainly characterized by uncertainty due to randomness of hydrological variables such as rainfall, evapotranspiration, soil moisture. The uncertainty in crop response lead us to take the water requirement as a fuzzy uniform distribution and yield as a fuzzy numbers. The problem was then solved using a genetic algorithm to find the Pareto solution and to analyze the minute change in cultivated area or to use the balance water for the land preparation in the next crop season. The combining affect of using fuzzy stochastic model with genetic algorithm clearly gives a better picture and also interpret the result in a better way.

The paper is organized as follows: Following this introduction, the Study Area is described in Section 2. The mathematical model formulation is provided in Section 3. Methodology is described in Section 4. Data Implementation is presented in Section 5. Results are provided in Section 6. Finally, the conclusions are provided in Section 7.

2 Study Area

The study area chosen for the case study is the Balasore district located in the north-east coastal plain of Odisha, India, which lies between $21^{\circ}3'$ to $21^{\circ}59'$ N latitude to $86^{\circ}16'$ to $87^{\circ}2'$ E longitude. It is surrounded by Medinipur district of West Bengal in its northern side, Bay of Bengal in its east, Bhadrak district in its south and Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar district lies on its western side. The climate is characterized by high temperatures and humidity, with mean summer temperature of 30.4°C and mean winter temperature of 21°C . The average annual rainfall is 1700 mm which is received normally in two parts, June to September (South-West Monsoon) and October to December (North-East Monsoon). Two important rivers, Budhabalanga and Subarnarckha pass through this district from west to east before flowing into the Bay of Bengal. The district has three main types of soil, (i) Laterite Soils (uplands), (ii) Alluvial Soils (mediumlands), (iii) Coastal Alluvial Soil (lowlands). The major crops of this region are rice, wheat, maize, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibres, vegetables, spices, sugarcane and others (Figs. 1 and 2).

3 Mathematical Model Formulation

A multi-objective fuzzy stochastic programming model has been developed for optimum production under different crop patterns and water balance (water remaining after the first growing season) in a farm considering the following terminology:

- Area under cultivation for different types of crops
- Rainfall in growing season for each allocated area
- Runoff from catchment area
- Crop yields

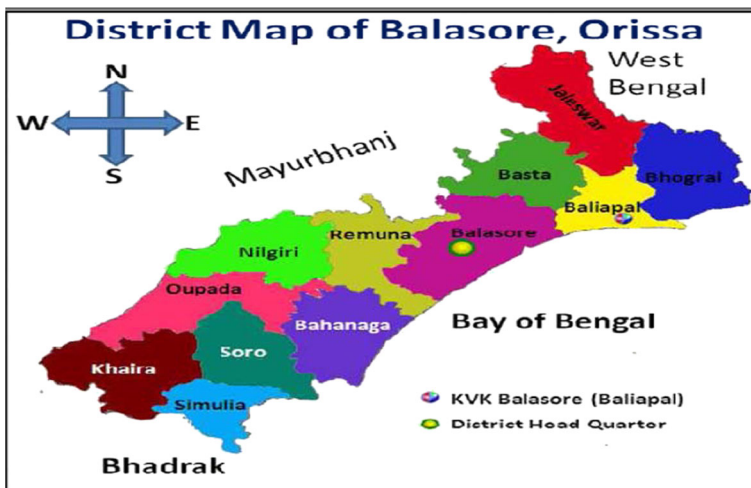


Fig. 1 Map of Balasore

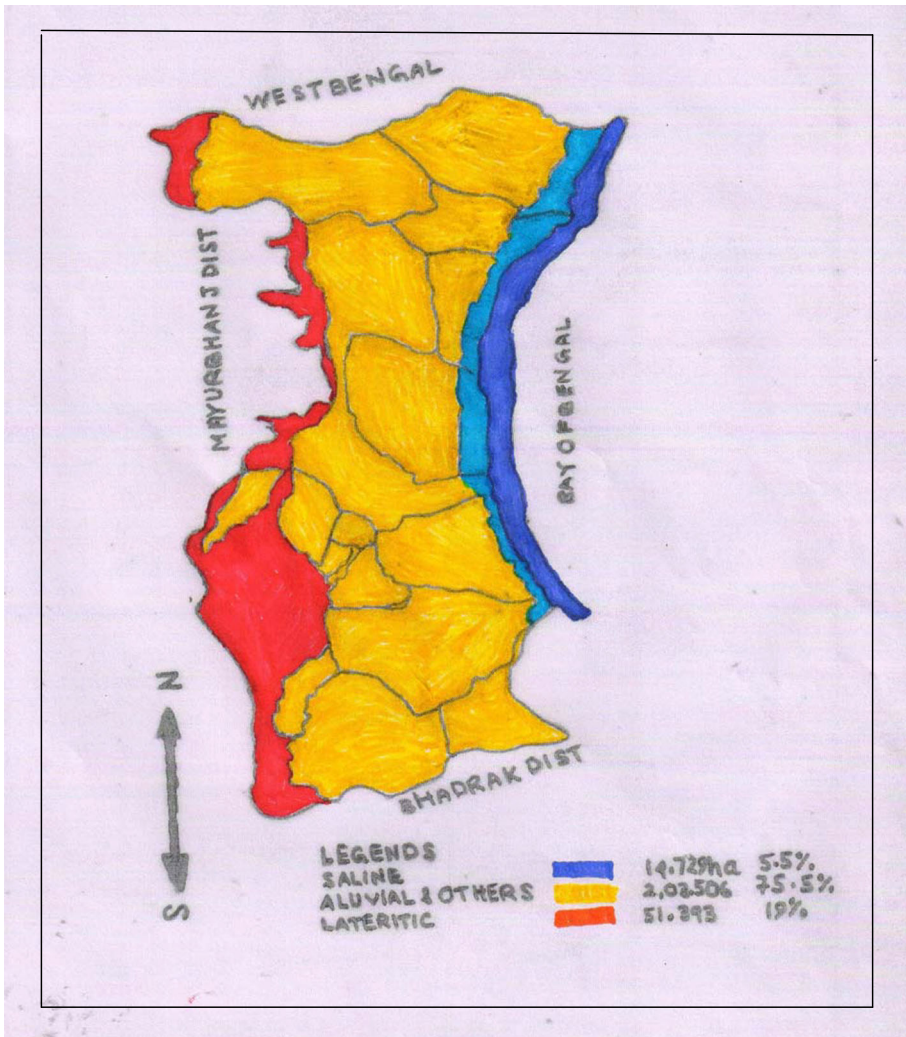


Fig. 2 Types of Soil in Balasore

3.1 Model Description

A multi-objective fuzzy stochastic programming model has been formulated for obtaining optimal production under different crop patterns with water remaining after the first growing season.

Parameters

(i) **Cultivated Area:**

$x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$: is the area under cultivation of different crops, measured in hectare.

(ii) **Yield:**

$Y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$: is the yield of different crop under cultivation, measured in kg/hectare.

- (iii) **Water Requirement:**
 $w_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$: is the water requirement of different crops, measured in millimeter (mm).
- (iv) **Rain Water:**
 $w_{ai}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$: is the water available from rainfall to different cultivated area, measured in millimeter (mm).
- (v) **Water from Catchment Area:**
 W : is the total water available from catchment area, measured in millimeter (mm).
- (vi) **Water Balance:**
 $Wb_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$: is the water remaining under different crop pattern after the growing season, measured in millimeter (mm).
- (vii) **Decision variables:**
 $x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$: is the amount of area under cultivation for different crop.

3.2 Formulation of Objective Functions

The Production functions of different crops can be formulated using the cultivated area and their yields. As yields of various crops differ from year to year, so we took yield as fuzzy triangular number. If P is the production function then, P can be given by:

$$P = \text{Yield} \times \text{Cultivated Area.}$$

Mathematically, the above expression can be expressed as: $\sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{Y}_i x_i$.

This objective is known as the maximization of crop production.

3.3 Formulation of Constraints

- (i) Better crop yields depends on many factors, including, timing of rainfall and/or irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides, good variety seeds, etc.,. As water plays a vital role in farming, the water requirement of the crops can be incorporated as constraints, is divided into two parts, (a) water received from the rainfall and, (b) water received by means of irrigation.

Rainfall is a hydrological phenomenon, so, how long it will rain, with what intensity, and by how much is uncertain. The information regarding water absorbed by the soil, evapotranspiration, seepage loss, etc, can be imprecise. This lead us to consideration of water availability to the soil as a fuzzy variable. The condition of the soil in a day period do not change abruptly, so the water requirement by the crop is taken uniform over a small area. Under this concept, water available to crops by rainfall can be assumed to follow a fuzzy uniform distribution. So, the requirement of water by different crops can be given by:

Water requirement = Cultivated Area X (Water Requirement of the crops - Water Available (rainfall)).

The above constraints for different crops can be mathematically expressed as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}).$$

The fulfillment of water requirement depends upon the total water available. Mathematically, the constraint can be expressed as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}) \leq W$$

(ii) The water balance after the crop season under different crops can be given by:

Water Balance = (Total Water Available - Total Water needed by different crops under different allocated area).

Mathematically, the above expression can be expressed as:

$$Wb_j = W - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}), j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

(iii) Affinity Constraints: Depending on the regions or states, there is the tendency of farmers to grow paddy or wheat in the Kharif season (The cropping season in India during which crops are grown amidst monsoonal rains is called as kharif season in local parlance. In other words, this is also called as the rainy season in the country. This season continues for four months, starts from mid-June and continues up to mid-September of the year.) and pulse or mustard in the Rabi seasons (This season continues for six months, starts from October till end of March) for the basic food security. So, water for turn in period plays a vital role as it can save investment on water supply. The affinity constraints puts upper limits on the cultivated area for food supply.

To summarize the objective function and constraints derived above, the problem can be modeled as a multi-objective fuzzy stochastic programming problem which is given below:

$$\max : (Z_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{Y}_i x_i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \tag{3.1}$$

Subject to

$$\tilde{P}(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}) \leq W) \geq \tilde{\beta}_i \tag{3.2}$$

$$Wb_j = W - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}), j = 1, 2, \dots, m \tag{3.3}$$

$$x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \tag{3.4}$$

where $0 \leq \tilde{\beta}_i \leq 1$, $\tilde{w}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ follows fuzzy uniform distribution.

In order to solve the above problem, we formulated an equivalent mathematical multi-objective fuzzy stochastic programming model, which is described in the next section.

4 Methodology

A Multi-objective probabilistic programming (MOPP) problem is of the form:

$$\max : (Z_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i x_i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \tag{4.1}$$

Subject to

$$P(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(w_i - w_{ai}) \leq W) \geq \beta_i \tag{4.2}$$

$$x_i \geq L_i > 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \tag{4.3}$$

where $0 \leq \beta_i \leq 1$ and $w_i, Y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are random variables.

A multi-objective fuzzy probabilistic programming (MOFPP) problem is an MOPP problem of the above form where at least one of the weighted objectives w_i, Y_i is a fuzzy random variable (FRV) and β_i is a positive fuzzy number.

In a MOFPP problem, fuzziness may be present in constraints or in the objective function or in both. Therefore, at least one of the following situation is possible.

- (i) At least one of the constraints has a fuzzy inequality
- (ii) Objective function has a certain type of fuzziness
- (iii) Co-efficient present in the constraint, in an objective function, or in both are fuzzy random variables.

A multi-objective fuzzy stochastic programming problem where fuzziness and randomness are considered in the objective function as well as in the constraints can be expressed as:

$$\max : (Z_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{Y}_i x_i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m \tag{4.4}$$

Subject to

$$\tilde{P}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}) \leq W\right) \geq \tilde{\beta}_i \tag{4.5}$$

$$x_i \geq L_i \geq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \tag{4.6}$$

where \tilde{w}_i are fuzzy random variables, and \tilde{Y}_i are fuzzy random number, L_i is the constant, $\forall i$.

To handle the fuzziness, let $\tilde{w}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are independent FRVs distributed uniformly with $\tilde{FU}(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\sigma}^2)$ where $\tilde{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}^2$ are mean and variance of $\tilde{w}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

The α -cut of the probabilistic constraints can be expressed as:

$$\tilde{P}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}) \leq W\right)[\alpha] \tag{4.7}$$

$$= \tilde{P}(\tilde{A}_i \leq W)[\alpha] \tag{4.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } \tilde{A}_i &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}) \\ &= P(W \geq A_i) | A_i \in \tilde{A}_i[\alpha] \end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

Using fuzzy inequality, the α -cut of the fuzzy constraint (4.5) is expressed as:

$$\tilde{P}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}) \leq W\right)[\alpha] \geq \tilde{\beta}_i[\alpha] \tag{4.10}$$

$$= 1 - \tilde{P}(W < x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai})) \tag{4.11}$$

$$= 1 - P(W < A_{i*}) \geq \beta_i^* \tag{4.12}$$

where $[w_{i*}[\alpha], w_i^*[\alpha]] \in \tilde{w}_i[\alpha]$ and $[\beta_{i*}[\alpha], \beta_i^*[\alpha]] \in \tilde{\beta}_i[\alpha]$.

4.1 Fuzzy Stochastic Simulation Based GA

The fuzzy simulation based GA is designed to solve the fuzzy probabilistic programming problems. The steps of the algorithm is described as follows:

Algorithm Fuzzy Stochastic GA

$P = (x_1, x_2, \dots, \dots, x_n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$ -Initial Population
 $D = (w_1, w_2, \dots, \dots, w_n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$ -Distribution Parameter
gen = generation
 x_i = decision variables $i \in \mathbb{N}$
 l_i = Lower bound
 u_i = Upper bound
 C_i = Constraints $i \in \mathbb{N}$
 x_i, x_j = New Child $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$
 x'_i = Mutated Child $i \in \mathbb{N}$
 x_i^* = Best Solution $i \in \mathbb{N}$
 $x_i^\#, x_j^\#$ = Crossover chromosomes $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$
max-gen = maximum generation

```

Begin
generate D                               //Generating Distribution Parameter
init P                                    // Initializing Population
gen ← 0
 $l_i \leq x_i \leq u_i$                        // Applying bounds
for (gen ≤ max-gen)
[ $\tilde{Y}_i x_i$ ] $\alpha$                              // Applying  $\alpha$ - cut to the objective functions
[ $x_i (w_i - w_{ai}) - W$ ] $\alpha$  // Applying  $\alpha$ - cut to the constraints with Bracket Penalty Operator
 $x_i \leftarrow$  select best                    // Applying Selection
Evaluate  $F_i$                                //Function value
 $x_i, x_j \rightarrow x_i^\#, x_j^\#$              //Crossover
 $x_i \rightarrow x_i^*$                        //Mutation
Evaluate  $F_i$                                //Function value
if
{
Pr( $x_i(w_i - w_{ai}) - W$ )  $\geq \tilde{\beta}_i$            // Probability Criteria
}
Elitism
else
goto init
gen → gen + 1
 $x_i^*$                                        // Best Solution
}
End

```

The Flow Diagram of Fuzzy Stochastic GA is shown in Fig. 3.

Representation and Initialization A population of potential solutions is generated and initialized. If x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be n decision variables, then each chromosome can be represented as $X_p = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)_p$, where $p = 1, 2, \dots, p_size$, while p_size is the size of the population. To search the domain space, the p_size plays an important role which can be chosen by the user. The value of $x_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ is typically chosen between 0 and the upper bound of the decision variables.

Constraints Checking by the Fuzzy Simulation The constraints of the model are represented as fuzzy probabilistic constraints. Consider the fuzzy probabilistic constraints

$$\tilde{P}(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\tilde{w}_i - w_{ai}) \leq W) \geq \tilde{\beta}_i^* \tag{4.13}$$

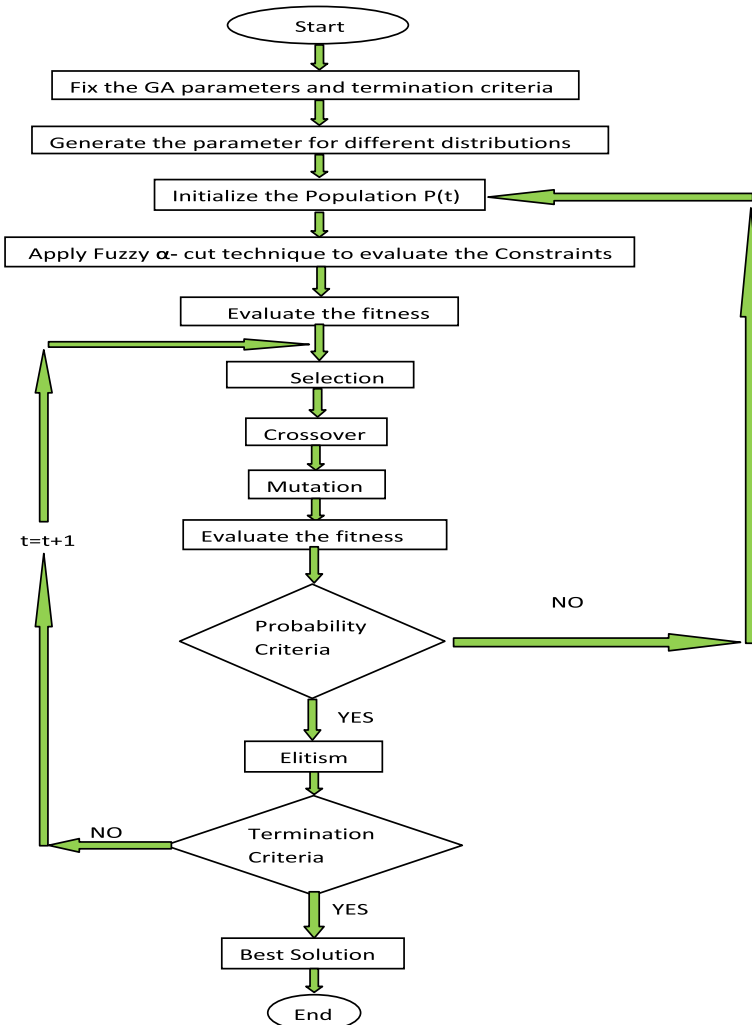


Fig. 3 Flow Diagram of Fuzzy Stochastic GA

The constraint of Eq. 4.13 are defuzzified using the α -cut and inequality conditions, so that the constraint reduces to

$$1 - P(W < A_{i*}) \geq \beta_i^*, \tag{4.14}$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ as discussed before.

The above inequality can be represented by

$$P(W - A_{i*} < 0) \leq (1 - \beta_i^*) \tag{4.15}$$

$$= P(t_i(x, s) < 0) \leq (1 - \beta_i^*) \tag{4.16}$$

where $s = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, W^*)$ is a $(n+1)$ dimensional continuous probability distribution, $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$ is the decision variable. We generate N independent random vectors as $s^r = (w_1^r, w_2^r, \dots, w_n^r)$, $r = 1, 2, \dots, N$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Let $N_i (\leq N)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ be the number of times the following relation satisfies: $t_i(x, s^r) < 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Then by the definition of probability, (4.16) will hold if $Ni/N < (1 - \beta_i^*)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Fitness The fitness value are the values of objective function which satisfies the given constraints.

Selection Binary Tournament Selection is a robust selection mechanism which is based on fitness value from a pool of chromosomes. We randomly pick k individuals and compare their fitness, replacing the lower with higher fittest individuals. The winners are chosen for mating. The process is repeated until the desired number of individuals are achieved. Here, k is called the tournament size, which controls the selection pressure. If $k = 2$, then the tournament selection is called binary tournament selection. The obtained individuals by this process is treated as new population with same p -size as initial population.

Crossover This is a genetic operator which used in varying the individuals from one generation to next generation. When it is done at a particular point, it is known as single point crossover. A random number ‘ r ’ is generated within $(0,1)$ for each pair of chromosomes, which act as the crossover point. We assign the probability of crossover as pc , if $r \leq pc$, the given pair is selected for crossover.

Mutation To maintain the diversity of population from one generation to another, mutation operator is used. Mutation is a process of modifying the genetic material of a chromosome from its initial state. When the variation is done bitwise in a sequence, it is called bitwise mutation. It creates a random small diversion and stay near to the area of parents. A random number ‘ r ’ is generated from the interval $[0,1]$ for every bit in the population. If $r \leq pm$ then the parents are selected for mutation operation, where pm is the probability of mutation of the genetic system.

Termination The process is stopped as the desired accuracy is attained or the maximum generation fixed is completed.

5 Data Implementation

Maximizing agricultural production has become an important aspect for farmers, states or the Nation. The government provides necessary facilities required for the better production such as good varieties of seed, better irrigation, fertilizers, etc.,. On the other hand, if

Table 1 Water Requirement of Crops

Crops	Water requirement (Growing Season) (mm)
Rice	1100 - 1300
Maize	800 - 1000
Cotton	1250 (maximum)
Gram	1200 (maximum)
Groundnut	1000 - 1200

uncultivated land can be brought under cultivation then it can add to production. In order to achieve this, a better planning and detailed study of the area is required. In this case study, we studied the effect of cropping pattern and water balance for turn in period simultaneously, keeping in view the production factor as well as farmers tendency to grow basic food crops of that region. The upper limit of area under paddy or maize cultivation were kept as 73 % of total irrigated area. This study should help to determine how much the command area can be increased where less irrigation facilities are provided. To study the cropping pattern and water balance, a command area of 0.8 hectares and a catchment area of 0.7 hectares (grassland) are assumed. Annual rainfall data was collected for 30 years and the yield of various crops data were collected for ten years. From the collected information, the pattern of rainfall data was studied and found to follow a log-normal distribution with different percentage of significance level. As the significance level was low, so we did not followed this distribution. A particular year was chosen with a sufficient amount of rainfall to study the case. Runoff and Antecedent soil moisture are calculated by the Curve number formula is given below.

$$Q = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{for } P \leq I_a \\ \frac{(P-I_a)^2}{P-I_a+S} & \text{for } P > I_a \end{cases}$$

where Q is runoff, P is rainfall, S is the potential maximum soil retention after runoff begins, I_a is the initial abstraction. The runoff curve number is calculated using the formula

$$S = 254 \left(\frac{100}{CN} - 1 \right)$$

where, CN is the curve number.

For our study purpose, we took $I_a = 0.3 S$. As this value has been recommended for most of the watersheds in India especially which are not in black soil region and under *AMCII&III* conditions (Bhattacharya et al. 2003).

The water requirement and yields of different crops are provided in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 2 Yields of Crops

Crops	Yield (kg/hectare)
Rice	2300 - 3200
Maize	2000 - 3000
Cotton	400 - 500
Gram	400 - 500
Groundnut	1000 - 1050

To study the effect of cropping patterns and water remaining for the land preparation in the next growing season, a multi-objective fuzzy stochastic programming problem was considered. We chose five different crops: rice, maize, cotton, gram, and groundnut. Water requirement of different crops was assumed to follow a fuzzy uniform distribution as water requirement do not vary in a small farm area for a day with a hydrological conditions. The agricultural yield per season of different crops are taken as fuzzy number as it depends on many factors such temperature, climates, soil condition, etc.,.

The mathematical model of the case study can be expressed as follows:

$$\max : Z_1(x) = \tilde{Y}_1x_1 + \tilde{Y}_3x_3 + \tilde{Y}_4x_4 \tag{5.1}$$

$$\max : Z_2(x) = \tilde{Y}_2x_2 + \tilde{Y}_3x_3 + \tilde{Y}_4x_4 \tag{5.2}$$

$$\max : Z_3(x) = \tilde{Y}_1x_1 + \tilde{Y}_3x_3 + \tilde{Y}_5x_5 \tag{5.3}$$

$$\max : Z_4(x) = \tilde{Y}_2x_2 + \tilde{Y}_3x_3 + \tilde{Y}_5x_5 \tag{5.4}$$

$$\max : Z_5(x) = \tilde{Y}_1x_1 + \tilde{Y}_4x_4 + \tilde{Y}_5x_5 \tag{5.5}$$

$$\max : Z_6(x) = \tilde{Y}_2x_2 + \tilde{Y}_4x_4 + \tilde{Y}_5x_5 \tag{5.6}$$

$$\max : Z_7(x) = \tilde{Y}_1x_1 + \tilde{Y}_2x_2 \tag{5.7}$$

Subject to

$$\tilde{P}(x_1(\tilde{w}_1 - w_{a1}) + x_3(w_3 - w_{a3}) + x_4(w_4 - w_{a4}) \leq W) \geq 0.70 \tag{5.8}$$

$$\tilde{P}(x_2(\tilde{w}_2 - w_{a2}) + x_3(w_3 - w_{a3}) + x_4(w_4 - w_{a4}) \leq W) \geq 0.70 \tag{5.9}$$

$$\tilde{P}(x_1(\tilde{w}_1 - w_{a1}) + x_3(w_3 - w_{a3}) + x_5(\tilde{w}_5 - w_{a5}) \leq W) \geq 0.75 \tag{5.10}$$

$$\tilde{P}(x_2(\tilde{w}_2 - w_{a2}) + x_3(w_3 - w_{a3}) + x_5(\tilde{w}_5 - w_{a5}) \leq W) \geq 0.80 \tag{5.11}$$

$$\tilde{P}(x_1(\tilde{w}_1 - w_{a1}) + x_4(w_4 - w_{a4}) + x_5(\tilde{w}_5 - w_{a5}) \leq W) \geq 0.80 \tag{5.12}$$

$$\tilde{P}(x_2(\tilde{w}_2 - w_{a2}) + x_4(w_4 - w_{a4}) + x_5(\tilde{w}_5 - w_{a5}) \leq W) \geq 0.85 \tag{5.13}$$

$$\tilde{P}(x_1(\tilde{w}_1 - w_{a1}) + x_2(\tilde{w}_2 - w_{a2}) \leq W) \geq 0.90 \tag{5.14}$$

$$x_i \geq 0, w_i \geq 0, w_{ia} \geq 0, Y_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, 5 \tag{5.15}$$

where, $\tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \tilde{w}_5$ follows fuzzy uniform distribution with $\tilde{F}\tilde{U}(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) = \tilde{F}\tilde{U}(1100, 1300)$, $\tilde{F}\tilde{U}(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) = \tilde{F}\tilde{U}(800, 1000)$, and $\tilde{F}\tilde{U}(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) = \tilde{F}\tilde{U}(1000, 1200)$

$\tilde{Y}_1 = < 0.23/0.32/0.41 >$, $\tilde{Y}_2 = < 0.20/0.29/0.38 >$, $\tilde{Y}_3 = < 0.032/0.041/0.050 >$,

$\tilde{Y}_4 = < 0.040/0.049/0.058 >$, $\tilde{Y}_5 = < 0.1/0.1045/0.1090 >$

W = runoff water generated from grassland;

x_i = Area under different crops, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$;

w_i = Water requirement for different crops(total growing season), $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$;

w_{ai} = Effective rainfall water in different crops, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$;

Y_i = Yield of different crops, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$;

6 Result Analysis

The proposed fuzzy stochastic simulation based GA is coded in C++ in VB2010 Professional. The population size is taken as 100. When the population size is increased, it does not yield better results as compared with the population size 100 and the computational time is also increased. When we decrease the population size it affects the result and the accuracy

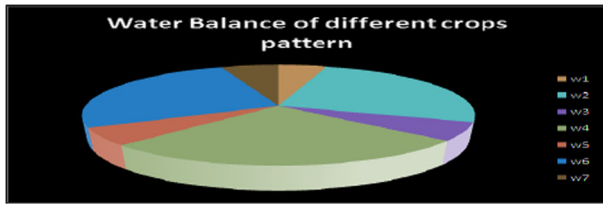


Fig. 4 Water Balance for Different Crops Pattern

too, although, the computational time is less than compared with the population size 100. As we increased the number of generation then also computational time is increased with no improvement in the results. The population size is normally taken as twice the number of decision variables in the problem. In this study, we have five decision variables each with 10 bits. So, the size of the population is taken 100. Computational time is one of the factor which needs to be taken care while solving a problem so that we can handle large and complex problems. It is seen from the table that as we increase the value of α the objective value keeps on increasing. Optimum solution (Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) obtained for different values of probability of crossover(pc), mutation(pm) and α over 300 generation are given in Appendix.

It is clearly seen from the Fig. 4, that the availability of water in (W_2, W_4, W_6) are more as compared to the availability of water in (W_1, W_3, W_5, W_7). Therefore, the patterns of the crop can be easily chosen for better planning so that more farm area can be included to obtain maximum return in that region.

From the Fig. 5, we find that the production is more in (Z_1, Z_3, Z_5, Z_7) than in (Z_2, Z_4, Z_6) under the given set of constraints. From Table 2, we see that the combination of rice, cotton and groundnut and the combination of rice, gram and groundnut are almost same as the yield of cotton and gram are same. Similarly, the case of maize, cotton and groundnut and the combination of maize, gram and groundnut. The water requirement and the yield of rice crop is more than of maize crop. So, the production is more and water availability is less in Z_1 as compared to Z_2 . As water requirement of cotton and gram are slightly different with same yield, so any one crop can be chosen with rice crop. But, when we compare groundnut with cotton or gram then we find that the water requirement of groundnut is less and yield is more than cotton and gram. In (Z_2, Z_4, Z_6), the yield of the maize crop plays an important role in the production value. Since, the yield of maize crop is less than of rice crop, so, the production value is less in (Z_2, Z_4, Z_6) than in (Z_1, Z_3, Z_5, Z_7).

The graphical representation of the Pareto Solution Space of the case study is shown below for $\alpha = 0.5$ (Fig. 6)

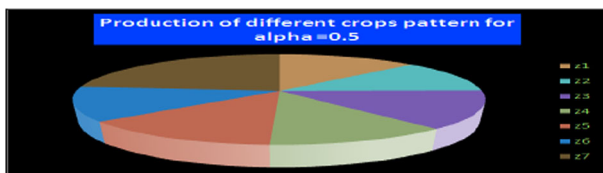


Fig. 5 Production for Different Crops Pattern

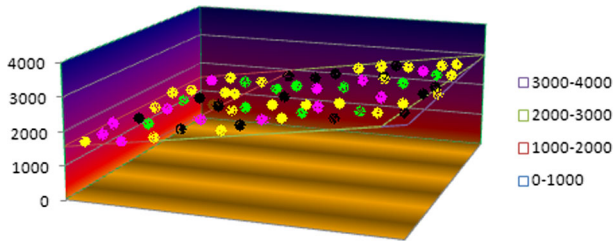


Fig. 6 The Pareto Solution Space

7 Conclusion and Discussion

In this paper, a multi-objective fuzzy stochastic model was developed to study the crop patterns and the optimal use of available water resources in a small farm. The methodology presented incorporates maximization of crop production under different combination of crops. In the objective functions where fuzziness has been incorporated as a fuzzy numbers to obtain the production of the crops under different crop patterns subjected to the availability of the irrigated water. The yield of the crops in the objective function is treated as a fuzzy numbers and imprecise data are taken from Table 2. The irrigated water provided to the soil for the growing season are from rainfall and surface runoff generated from it. The water requirement by the crops follow a fuzzy uniform distribution. The data from Table 1 is used for generating a fuzzy uniform distribution for different crops. The multi-objective fuzzy stochastic programming problem is then handle with Fuzzy Stochastic GA based approach. This study help us to know that by how much the area of the farm can be increased under the condition of availability of water and the patterns of the crop. As different crops have different water requirement, so under which pattern, how much irrigated area can be increased, or the remaining water can be used in preparing the land for the next crop season can be known from the study above. From the result section, we find that the crops pattern in (Z_1, Z_3, Z_5, Z_7) shows better production than (Z_2, Z_4, Z_6) . In terms of water balance, we see that (W_2, W_4, W_6) leaves a significant amount of water for turn in period than (W_1, W_3, W_5, W_7) . So, a small amount of cultivated area can be increased for (Z_1, Z_3, Z_5, Z_7) and a good amount of area can be increased for (Z_2, Z_4, Z_6) in terms of water balance.

From the above crop patterns, appropriate decisions can be made by taking into consideration the price of grains, i.e, which crop area should be increased and by how much, so that it will fetch more profit with less investment. The advantage of using GA is that the Pareto solution helps in analyzing the effect of small change in terms of cultivation area which will help the decision makers in taking appropriate decision. The present model can be extended to study the reservoir area model including different objective functions with more constraints such as labour constraints, cost related issues, under different crop season, etc. The model can also be extended to tank irrigation optimization model, ground water resources model.

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Appendix

Table 3 $\alpha=0.1$

pc	pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇	
7.0	6.0	0.01	5721.5	5834.5	919.88	994.8	1054.22	1459.02	1311.11	1524.18	1376.27	1519.9	1371.987	2598.41	333076	769134	337742	773800	330161	766220	395403
0.6	0.03	5735	5653.5	907.56	1018.44	1012.64	1462.63	1273.46	1522.64	1333.48	1519.93	1330.76	2563.64	323929	605569	427911	709551	397958	679598	235439	
0.6	0.05	5681.5	5533.5	913.42	1016.04	1101.3	1449.98	1248.45	1519	1317.47	1515.9	1314.37	2525.6	350008	888996	520349	1.06E+06	495660	1.03E+06	549636	
0.6	0.08	5727	5571	920.1	1000.68	1064.56	1460.59	1256.02	1526.55	1321.98	1522.5	1317.93	2544.39	348397	548399	460765	660767	449752	649754	197425	
0.7	0.01	5793.5	5716.5	909.3	990.72	942.02	1475.62	1285.64	1529.67	1339.69	1525.73	1335.76	2590.91	322030	938557	404146	1.02E+06	392177	1.01E+06	535079	
0.7	0.03	5721	5725.5	912.66	983.28	1025.84	1458.07	1287.39	1520.86	1350.17	1516.45	1345.77	2575.4	355836	881135	472254	997553	466990	992289	506779	
0.7	0.05	5758	5745.5	912.58	993.96	1084.14	1467.39	1292.02	1535.59	1360.23	1531.63	1356.26	2588.48	344792	589284	504908	749400	493098	737591	216767	
0.7	0.08	5704.5	5513	916.06	994.08	1085.24	1454.72	1243.37	1523.03	1311.68	1518.9	1307.55	2526.81	348023	500314	345361	497652	335738	488029	135694	
0.8	0.01	5781	5779	911.66	974.16	1085.02	1472.05	1298.2	1541.16	1367.31	1536.43	1362.58	2601.03	353488	397123	350076	393711	349708	393343	8030.48	
0.8	0.03	5715	5804.5	913.68	1006.8	1098.88	1457.65	1304.99	1526.81	1374.15	1523.32	1370.66	2590.55	335049	594686	405278	664915	386376	646012	229469	
0.8	0.05	5757.5	5515.5	901.2	1015.2	1092.28	1467.58	1244.04	1535.73	1312.19	1533.2	1309.65	2540.06	322710	697225	429262	803778	397150	771665	313678	
0.8	0.08	5655.5	5695.5	913.58	1012.92	984.48	1443.62	1282.35	1501.03	1339.76	1497.79	1336.52	2553.38	347331	799861	566253	1.02E+06	543564	996094	454238	
0.9	0.01	5728	5834	909.62	986.52	1084.14	1459.74	1310.16	1528.25	1378.67	1524.12	1374.54	2599.86	348086	599002	471797	722712	462589	713504	216889	
0.9	0.03	5717.5	5559.5	904.86	1012.08	924.64	1458.03	1253.33	1509.46	1304.76	1506.62	1301.92	2539.7	342841	953528	464538	1075220	457523	1068210	579602	
0.9	0.05	5784.5	5838.5	903.48	997.08	1119.78	1473.43	1311.24	1545.09	1382.89	1541.7	1379.5	2614.37	333884	801527	399549	867192	379933	847577	410079	
0.9	0.08	5679	5951	911.52	989.64	1098.88	1448.2	1334.95	1518.06	1404.81	1513.97	1400.72	2612.67	356086	673468	423674	741057	413804	731186	305615	

Table 4 $\alpha=0.2$

pc	pm	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	Z_1	Z_2	Z_3	Z_4	Z_5	Z_6	Z_7	W_1	W_2	W_3	W_4	W_5	W_6	W_7
0.6	0.01	5763	5694	917.46	997.8	937.84	1526.7	1338.63	1579.51	1391.44	1577.38	1389.31	2693.43	2748.43	528464	403658	657279	392683	646304	97005.8
0.6	0.03	5785.5	5700	914.38	1017.84	905.5	1533.01	1340.64	1581.72	1389.35	1580.58	1388.2	2700.38	246520	551407	342683	647570	317523	622410	111996
0.6	0.05	5740.5	5701	913.76	973.68	969.74	1519.88	1338.98	1576.93	1396.02	1573.96	1393.06	2689.35	297029	514745	436546	654262	437834	655550	71336
0.6	0.08	5736.5	5795	918.68	1009.44	1055.1	1520.62	1361.39	1584.79	1425.56	1583.09	1423.86	2709.03	285516	499225	384129	597838	366868	580577	94178.3
0.7	0.01	5744.5	5850.5	906.42	1016.64	974.8	1522.33	1373.32	1578.09	1429.07	1577.28	1428.26	2723.24	308304	737281	517455	946432	487856	916833	347857
0.7	0.03	5810.5	5546	907.76	1021.44	1087.22	1539.1	1306.59	1606.01	1373.5	1605.33	1372.83	2672.74	261423	801008	370529	910114	338882	878467	372280
0.7	0.05	5667.5	5650	915.36	1003.32	900.88	1502.95	1329.08	1551.8	1377.93	1550	1376.13	2659.88	305011	745673	516627	957289	500931	941594	348368
0.7	0.08	5746.5	5815	910.26	1007.76	1017.26	1522.64	1365.32	1583.06	1425.74	1581.69	1424.37	2715.93	298940	663718	487925	852704	466219	830997	259118
0.8	0.01	5732.5	5677	902.72	983.28	1028.92	1517.75	1333.57	1580.38	1396.19	1578.34	1394.16	2682.07	299860	772887	390237	863264	378519	851547	329647
0.8	0.03	5713	5990	917.42	1015.8	913.86	1514.95	1404.5	1564.59	1454.14	1563.21	1452.76	2746.05	274892	716714	421962	863783	400016	841837	301741
0.8	0.05	5757	5979	913.16	1001.88	1056.42	1525.16	1401.29	1589.78	1465.91	1588.03	1464.16	2754.63	268211	635191	271897	638877	255649	622628	196478
0.8	0.08	5687	5899	909.68	1010.04	934.32	1507.84	1383.87	1559.78	1435.81	1558.54	1434.57	2719.53	311459	560563	539130	788233	515660	764764	170502
0.9	0.01	5832.5	5642	919.66	962.4	1059.5	1542.69	1325.8	1609.28	1392.39	1605.56	1388.67	2699.37	264733	521045	272765	529077	284742	541054	39285.7
0.9	0.03	5667.5	5574	905.84	1011.48	1062.8	1502.84	1312.24	1567.7	1377.1	1566.7	1376.1	2643.16	296890	907342	329982	940434	303144	913596	499477
0.9	0.05	5687.5	5884	909.82	1012.2	958.3	1508.06	1380.66	1562.33	1434.94	1561.18	1433.78	2716.36	306096	815452	411711	921067	387019	896375	422837
0.9	0.08	5718.5	5532	905.96	1000.44	1110.98	1515.13	1302.54	1585.32	1372.74	1583.85	1371.27	2646.67	297091	802357	409901	915167	389853	895119	381423

Table 5 $\alpha=0.3$

pc pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇
0.6 0.01	5647.5	5514.5	907.48	986.88	1063.24	1553.44	1353.42	1618.92	1418.92	1618.7	1418.69	2736.69	257201	612952	333389	689141	322573	678325	137612
0.6 0.03	5728	5522.5	915.5	1018.92	1103.06	1576.12	1357.02	1644.27	1425.16	1645.05	1425.95	2759.45	226965	643938	247901	664874	222812	639784	187739
0.6 0.05	5709.5	5699	916.34	1005.48	1023.64	1570.77	1397.07	1631.44	1457.74	1631.61	1457.91	2795.24	249081	456128	336046	543093	319674	526720	6792.29
0.6 0.08	5714.5	6008	908.78	1019.64	1093.6	1572.33	1468.4	1639.48	1535.55	1640.61	1536.68	2867.61	238768	749064	231821	742116	201930	712226	296817
0.7 0.01	5708	5631.5	903.94	1003.56	980.3	1569.72	1380.88	1626.07	1437.23	1626.73	1437.9	2779.33	234591	670800	312200	748409	288944	725153	188536
0.7 0.03	5717	5554	912.94	982.92	947.08	1571.59	1362.59	1625.46	1416.46	1624.81	1415.81	2763.84	269845	662205	420696	813057	415833	808194	201784
0.7 0.05	5762	5975.5	904.52	967.8	957.42	1582.25	1458.49	1637.81	1514.06	1636.91	1513.16	2872.49	236553	673890	356480	793817	355343	792680	150856
0.7 0.08	5721	5691.5	913.66	995.52	1059.5	1573.21	1394.79	1637.94	1459.53	1637.81	1459.39	2796.51	250295	655333	365060	770098	353004	758041	191619
0.8 0.01	5754.5	5599.5	916.86	1005.36	1060.82	1582.49	1374.21	1646.94	1438.65	1647.07	1438.79	2784.06	225406	686153	262677	723423	246715	707462	213671
0.8 0.03	5679	5523.5	911.18	1018.2	988.44	1563.15	1357.01	1619.69	1413.56	1620.65	1414.51	2746.94	222380	750388	406544	934551	379087	907094	283118
0.8 0.05	5749	5918.5	918.72	1009.68	981.18	1581.34	1447.85	1637.51	1504.02	1637.75	1504.26	2855.99	244336	820953	274235	850853	256855	833472	375070
0.8 0.08	5748.5	5603	906.76	979.44	989.32	1579.34	1373.42	1637.64	1431.72	1637.14	1431.22	2783.3	232071	888143	283201	939273	276441	932513	377691
0.9 0.01	5656	5667	918.82	1010.64	1045.42	1557.2	1390.05	1619.85	1452.7	1620.13	1452.98	2773.97	258812	791091	415349	947628	397450	929728	360981
0.9 0.03	5727.5	5874	903.62	1010.16	1053.34	1575.06	1436.93	1638.53	1500.4	1639.5	1501.37	2840.17	236655	744541	382397	890283	354920	862806	271952
0.9 0.05	5732	5653	919.62	1016.16	955	1577.24	1387.11	1630.47	1440.34	1630.95	1440.82	2790.51	223228	531967	415851	724590	395115	703854	74023.9
0.9 0.08	5697	5703	903.56	992.88	926.84	1566.38	1396.85	1617.76	1448.23	1617.99	1448.46	2792.91	245298	582634	459195	796531	442185	779521	97597.2

Table 6 $\alpha=0.4$

pc	pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇
0.6	0.01	5666.5	5714	918.14	960.12	1050.04	1614.43	1455.84	1679.29	1520.7	1679.3	1520.71	2901.32	227907	681172	258845	712110	271222	724486	157840
0.6	0.03	5698	5907	900.82	1000.32	994.16	1623.91	1503.13	1681.3	1560.52	1683.88	1563.1	2956.14	206251	716613	369894	880256	346582	856944	198018
0.6	0.05	5687.5	5722	908.02	1006.2	936.52	1621.67	1459.32	1672.92	1510.57	1675.42	1513.08	2908.91	193900	771693	236476	814269	214264	792057	257247
0.6	0.08	5808.5	5733	903.24	1010.16	1079.96	1654.29	1461.92	1720	1527.62	1722.9	1530.52	2944.22	155930	729364	303937	877372	276213	849648	175556
0.7	0.01	5676	5926.5	900.62	1018.8	948.4	1618.78	1508.62	1670.69	1560.53	1674.08	1563.92	2954.88	187515	590307	346342	749134	311663	714455	15188.1
0.7	0.03	5647	5563.5	914.26	1021.68	947.3	1611.7	1422.25	1663.37	1473.92	1666.27	1476.82	2859.93	180763	750531	375417	945184	347844	917612	249875
0.7	0.05	5667.5	5635	914.8	987.24	1070.72	1615.74	1437.92	1681.52	1503.69	1682.88	1505.05	2882.63	235806	597632	290769	652595	284487	646312	110840
0.7	0.08	5742	5567.5	916.66	958.56	957.86	1634.68	1420.54	1690.21	1476.07	1690.22	1476.08	2886.54	214413	866079	322821	974488	335185	986852	325434
0.8	0.01	5783	5971.5	902.98	943.92	1096.9	1644.48	1516.23	1714.83	1586.58	1714.83	1586.58	2994.57	203829	766090	242245	804506	254627	816888	179293
0.8	0.03	5754.5	5686.5	916.24	939.12	1012.2	1637.18	1448.23	1699.11	1510.15	1698.28	1509.33	2918.48	191890	719863	300716	28689	324627	832600	132510
0.8	0.05	5736	5765.5	918.16	1021.2	1022.54	1635.89	1470.89	1695.25	1530.25	1697.95	1532.95	2932.44	143783	579934	325574	761725	300825	736976	46779.3
0.8	0.08	5863.5	5585	916.8	962.28	971.94	1667.66	1424.91	1724.46	1481.71	1724.62	1481.88	2923.55	162094	670360	163770	672037	173963	682229	82100.9
0.9	0.01	5687.5	5684.5	901.88	1012.44	911.88	1621.66	1450.31	1670.12	1498.78	1673.18	1501.84	2899.91	189788	570783	352255	733250	322262	703257	51839.5
0.9	0.03	5713.5	5586.5	902.32	1021.44	911.22	1629.1	1427.21	1677.1	1475.21	1680.53	1478.65	2883.41	179305	619993	325403	766091	290223	730911	102083
0.9	0.05	5672	5741	906.14	966	1009.34	1615.63	1462.03	1676.08	1522.48	1676.9	1523.3	2909.28	203882	831667	293091	920876	294101	921885	275877
0.9	0.08	5657	5939.5	915.9	1017.48	1122.2	1614.29	1512.38	1683.99	1582.08	1686.62	1584.71	2952.87	194855	510108	332299	647552	308344	623597	20567.7

Table 7 $\alpha=0.5$

pc	pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇
0.6	0.01	5702.5	5838	918.52	972.96	961.82	1681.82	1544.62	1736.62	1599.42	1739.07	1601.87	3056.2	137180	631655	253191	747666	258007	752482	33703.8
0.6	0.03	5714	5765.5	913.16	1005.24	994.82	1686.25	1527.7	1742.98	1584.44	1747.12	1588.58	3041.3	105818	701999	240750	836931	222459	818640	104979
0.6	0.05	5726.5	5711	911.96	1000.68	1117.36	1689.49	1513.82	1758.99	1583.32	1762.98	1587.31	3031.17	116614	647503	105246	636135	88948.2	619837	54175.9
0.6	0.08	5732	5649.5	906.16	1020.24	948.62	1691.65	1499.06	1742.97	1550.39	1748.1	1555.52	3017.34	130380	636322	202735	708676	170778	676720	73014.5
0.7	0.01	5736	5690	907.74	1004.64	1093.6	1692.14	1508.56	1759.02	1575.44	1763.38	1579.8	3028.58	121988	729719	94434.3	702165	72988.7	680720	141101
0.7	0.03	5690.5	5985.5	915.58	952.32	1068.74	1677.4	1580.43	1744.09	1647.12	1745.74	1648.78	3089.72	154633	650603	121756	617726	137213	633183	41187
0.7	0.05	5726	5611.5	914.44	987.24	970.4	1688.86	1488.45	1743.9	1543.49	1747.17	1546.77	3006.16	140738	749058	172847	781167	166331	774651	166731
0.7	0.08	5764.5	5966	917.08	967.8	1073.14	1698.88	1576.32	1765.33	1642.77	1767.61	1645.05	3105.56	109450	682791	214914	788255	221933	795273	48964.4
0.8	0.01	5695	5726.5	906.52	971.4	1005.82	1679.11	1516.13	1738.49	1575.51	1741.41	1578.43	3026.23	166866	721824	158274	713232	156247	711205	136078
0.8	0.03	5725	5598	904.56	1017.12	1095.58	1689.48	1485.98	1756	1552.5	1761.07	1557.57	3002.5	102074	747257	101662	746845	70563.9	715747	149771
0.8	0.05	5713.5	5711.5	902.96	981.36	939.16	1684.57	1512.67	1736.68	1564.77	1740.21	1568.3	3027.66	138870	643090	288894	793114	278500	782720	36837.7
0.8	0.08	5710.5	5578.5	901	1008.12	1058.62	1684.85	1480.54	1747.99	1543.68	1752.81	1548.5	2993.57	128437	604524	79583.7	555671	51645.9	527733	17833.5
0.9	0.01	5764	5636.5	906.22	930.36	1070.28	1696.57	1491.77	1764.4	1559.61	1765.49	1560.69	3023.05	138649	789625	98744.5	749720	121476	772451	125366
0.9	0.03	5668.5	5876	913.84	973.8	1004.28	1672.12	1553.94	1731.24	1613.06	1733.94	1615.76	3056.18	177413	735059	280002	837648	281268	838914	172284
0.9	0.05	5699.5	5574	918.62	994.8	1042.78	1681.96	1479.6	1744.08	1541.72	1747.51	1545.15	2989.36	113539	596250	178912	661622	170513	653224	1345.36
0.9	0.08	5662.5	5600	911.96	1001.76	957.86	1671.62	1486.12	1724.72	1539.22	1728.76	1543.26	2985.5	138530	620260	194643	676374	177689	659419	50161.4

Table 8 $\alpha=0.6$

pc	pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇
0.6	0.01	5717.5	5520	912.9	942	1039.92	1741.57	1518.7	1805.35	1582.48	1808.52	1585.64	3093.28	136797	645050	196621	704875	216613	724866	1768.31
0.6	0.03	5653.5	5584	911.32	992.16	981.62	1725.25	1537.58	1780.72	1593.04	1786.26	1598.59	3091.36	89613.2	693137	233899	837422	222365	825889	61616.5
0.6	0.05	5690.5	5725.5	915.18	957.36	907.92	1734.55	1572.94	1784.03	1622.41	1787.8	1626.18	3138.88	141153	711413	217824	788084	229957	800217	94126.2
0.6	0.08	5782.5	5792.5	906.34	985.68	1052.02	1762.15	1591.27	1825.16	1654.29	1830.62	1659.75	3182.98	66828.1	674905	51271.5	659348	40445	648522	6252.42
0.7	0.01	5721.5	5908.5	911.14	1003.32	938.28	1745.48	1622.45	1795.97	1672.94	1802.03	1679.01	3195.45	95129.7	621926	195587	722384	177152	703948	9259.28
0.7	0.03	5686	5755	904.44	1020.96	974.14	1735.7	1583.06	1789.07	1636.43	1796.24	1643.6	3145.24	154673	644468	280736	770531	247225	737020	104095
0.7	0.05	5720.5	5887.5	920.08	1003.68	920.02	1745.6	1539.4	1794.19	1588	1799.88	1593.68	3111.7	60442.7	723877	160513	823948	147663	811098	88571
0.7	0.08	5716.5	5787	902.34	938.28	1061.48	1740.65	1587.48	1806.82	1653.66	1810.28	1657.11	3162.41	135171	679532	226370	770732	241767	786128	16387.9
0.8	0.01	5656.5	5552	914.36	974.04	1015.72	1725.42	1528.56	1785.24	1588.37	1789.81	1592.94	3083.91	115192	678215	55547	618570	57005.1	620029	54186.7
0.8	0.03	5689	5550.5	915.98	996.12	998.56	1735.93	1529.25	1792.96	1586.28	1798.48	1591.8	3092.94	109865	632196	71641.6	593972	60726.5	583057	31794.2
0.8	0.05	5734	5788	905.74	1004.16	984.26	1748.9	1590.92	1804.09	1646.11	1810.43	1652.45	3167.74	45793.2	689511	38542.3	682260	16089.9	659807	21516.5
0.8	0.08	5750	5569.5	911.22	956.16	1050.7	1751.58	1532.15	1815.82	1596.39	1819.71	1600.28	3115.57	70247.5	739683	69393.5	738829	79684.2	749120	44889.4
0.9	0.01	5708.5	5571	915.6	950.4	1038.38	1739.47	1532.46	1802.7	1595.7	1806.14	1599.13	3103.93	101669	735496	86595.7	720423	103233	737060	70807
0.9	0.03	5729.5	5902.5	904.78	985.44	980.52	1746.7	1619.79	1802.36	1675.45	1807.88	1680.97	3196.21	66152.9	676747	183442	794037	171749	782343	5102.04
0.9	0.05	5785.5	5559	906.82	1012.2	973.7	1764.26	1526.6	1817.99	1580.33	1824.65	1586.99	3117.94	38764.1	685447	150786	797468	124146	770828	21602.8
0.9	0.08	5665.5	5669	901.18	1002.72	1013.08	1728.77	1559.72	1786.99	1617.94	1793.47	1624.41	3116.94	71652.4	686241	134609	749198	110071	724660	36433.3

Table 9 $\alpha=0.7$

pc	pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇
0.6	0.01	5768.5	5994	915.16	996	905.5	1816.71	1704.54	1863.62	1751.45	1871.08	1758.91	3348.93	177577	578122	283769	684314	272394	672940	44221.5
0.6	0.03	5689.5	5682	903.04	973.08	1122.86	1791.42	1618.71	1861.9	1689.19	1868.8	1696.09	3240.99	193538	620455	203851	630769	198543	625461	58904.9
0.6	0.05	5765	5738.5	911.38	976.92	954.56	1814.6	1634.5	1867.49	1687.38	1874.21	1694.11	3278.9	120478	637096	241539	758156	239311	755928	17986.2
0.6	0.08	5701.5	5545	906.7	961.2	924.2	1794.61	1581.31	1845.09	1631.79	1851.28	1637.98	3207.6	82275.9	697193	165649	780566	169940	784857	14687.2
0.7	0.01	5661.5	5788	908.18	985.2	960.5	1783.81	1648.12	1836.91	1701.22	1844.17	1708.48	3261.21	120517	634862	161950	676295	152610	666955	21704.5
0.7	0.03	5668	5957	909.08	1018.68	1123.52	1787.37	1695.36	1855.77	1763.76	1864.56	1772.55	3308.79	186869	574219	241285	628636	212173	599523	69294.5
0.7	0.05	5650.5	5723.5	904.9	962.4	1068.74	1779.29	1629.49	1844.68	1694.87	1851	1701.19	3240.49	220956	557464	310814	647322	313207	649715	12760.6
0.7	0.08	5720	5501.5	919.56	982.32	1052.02	1801.71	1571.12	1864.43	1633.83	1871.05	1640.46	3201.41	139658	665084	200331	725757	200131	725557	82342.7
0.8	0.01	5651	5515.5	912.1	965.04	923.98	1779.88	1573.76	1830.15	1624.04	1836.29	1630.17	3184.49	92733	701925	78026.7	687219	83489.6	692682	41558.7
0.8	0.03	5710.5	5598	915.58	1016.88	970.84	1800.31	1598.62	1853	1651.31	1861.43	1659.74	3224.61	167471	538219	184985	555734	161188	531937	20148.9
0.8	0.05	5692	5709.5	912.5	977.88	960.94	1792.8	1626.76	1846.29	1680.26	1853.02	1686.98	3249.17	129827	652053	205136	727362	203052	725277	44913.8
0.8	0.08	5674	5510	909.22	1015.8	1018.14	1789.04	1574.54	1846.67	1632.17	1855.32	1640.82	3189.9	97154.5	602053	60450.3	565349	33180.1	538079	4094.19
0.9	0.01	5675.5	5690.5	906.98	1016.28	993.94	1789.42	1623.2	1844.52	1678.31	1853.29	1687.07	3239.09	153231	573065	186626	606460	157610	577443	28857.4
0.9	0.03	5729.5	5584.5	908.34	935.04	1016.16	1801.86	1590.82	1863.08	1652.05	1867.97	1656.93	3226.67	169906	711615	98681	640390	119943	661652	87057.4
0.9	0.05	5722	5673.5	907.12	987.84	1102.4	1802.03	1617.28	1869.7	1684.95	1877.13	1692.37	3248.44	104047	638187	18725.9	552866	7092.45	541232	10393.7
0.9	0.08	5636	5605	902.44	927.96	1059.28	1773.22	1595.77	1839.24	1661.79	1844.05	1666.6	3204.15	178859	708523	204322	733986	226059	755722	76647.5

Table 10 $\alpha=0.8$

pc	pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇
0.6	0.01	5741.5	5571	912.08	994.56	1008.02	1865.91	1645.93	1923.01	1703.02	1932.44	1712.45	3339.75	143522	628584	109911	594973	97412.5	582475	54878.6
0.6	0.03	5630	5638.5	916.04	941.04	973.92	1828.94	1662.42	1885.06	1718.54	1891.76	1725.24	3324.08	188669	615858	221811	649001	244425	671614	27358.9
0.6	0.05	5646	5508.5	909.86	996.6	1053.78	1836.31	1628.43	1898.07	1690.19	1907.69	1699.81	3292.64	128030	608846	200338	81154	185158	665974	19246
0.6	0.08	5673	5503	905.38	950.4	987.78	1842.28	1624.49	1899.39	1681.6	1906.98	1689.19	3299.47	160563	667617	133050	640104	143051	650105	48551.2
0.7	0.01	5714	5924	916.88	981.84	1057.74	1856.98	1744.36	1919.85	1807.23	1928.47	1815.85	3430.06	222293	506834	216452	00993	214804	499345	2664.58
0.7	0.03	5678.5	5572	909.14	984	1001.64	1845.75	1645.58	1902.69	1702.51	1911.74	1711.56	3320.5	209511	560875	209767	561132	201780	553145	36498.4
0.7	0.05	5665.5	5523	905.56	938.16	920.46	1839.37	1629.51	1890.07	1680.2	1897.06	1687.2	3302.75	157972	641846	272072	755946	289632	773506	5539.04
0.7	0.08	5661	5805.5	915.32	910.68	1101.96	1837.07	1707.7	1907.96	1778.59	1913.23	1783.86	3380.45	233105	604020	123416	494332	164022	534938	22103
0.8	0.01	5680.5	5612	912.68	1015.44	1066.98	1848.03	1658.43	1910.25	1720.66	1920.66	1731.07	3332.32	129625	590932	157397	618704	132592	593900	29498.9
0.8	0.03	5742	5792	903.38	1009.68	1079.3	1866.43	1708.17	1930.21	1771.95	1940.73	1782.47	3401.78	191589	557956	137185	503553	109844	476212	39405.8
0.8	0.05	5743	5575	920	987.48	1074.02	1866.37	1647.04	1930.67	1711.34	1939.43	1720.1	3341.33	170580	593000	204091	626510	201039	623458	48027.3
0.8	0.08	5662.5	5526	916.48	987.12	1066.54	1841.25	1633.15	1904.79	1696.69	1913.68	1705.58	3302.66	161637	594595	122230	555188	117112	550069	35670.8
0.9	0.01	5671	5649	912.02	1002.72	926.4	1844.45	1668.16	1892.66	1716.37	1902.49	1726.2	3339.73	122578	593939	118478	589839	100978	572340	9133.7
0.9	0.03	5671	5726	918.74	981.36	944.44	1843.7	1688.97	1894.82	1740.09	1903.34	1748.61	3361.29	176754	566846	287621	677713	287472	677564	18968
0.9	0.05	5686.5	5756.5	907.98	982.92	1037.28	1848.13	1697.14	1908.83	1757.83	1917.87	1766.88	3374.64	176818	588104	102862	514148	94778.2	506064	28214.9
0.9	0.08	5778.5	5672	908.08	1019.52	1087.22	1878.41	1675.24	1942.55	1739.37	1953.34	1750.17	3379.5	140307	557386	194035	611114	163763	580842	5622.76

Table 11 $\alpha=0.9$

pc	pm	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₇	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	W ₆	W ₇
0.6	0.01	5667	5549.5	903.86	996.24	1095.36	1899.31	1695.23	1964.96	1760.88	1976.72	1772.64	3422.8	161531	582366	152310	573145	133452	554287	18038
0.6	0.03	5797.5	5602	919.1	981.72	993.5	1940.99	1710.37	1996.7	1766.08	2007.13	1776.51	3479.78	204437	519730	177372	492665	177238	492531	440.534
0.6	0.05	5704	5571	911.86	997.68	936.74	1911.55	1701.86	1960.56	1750.87	1972.06	1762.37	3440.87	198720	558267	270976	630522	256437	615984	43267.1
0.6	0.08	5648.5	5603.5	910.64	1011.72	977.66	1894.43	1711.93	1947.02	1764.52	1959.26	1776.75	3432.53	169760	553875	183332	567447	159464	543580	25404
0.7	0.01	5655.5	5590	903.8	931.44	919.36	1892.46	1703.8	1942.89	1754.23	1951.47	1762.81	3430.86	208194	611679	229035	632519	249538	653022	15136.2
0.7	0.03	5688.5	5573	903.12	941.52	1037.5	1903.48	1699.33	1965.77	1761.62	1974.87	1770.72	3436.49	219241	588179	222619	591558	236552	605491	14057.8
0.7	0.05	5648.5	5682	908.56	1016.52	1110.76	1894.58	1734.84	1960.85	1801.11	1973.4	1813.66	3455.3	211633	510945	140658	439970	112521	411834	27482.8
0.7	0.08	5796.5	5571	919.08	981.72	968.86	1940.67	1701.38	1993.81	1754.52	2004.23	1764.94	3470.47	204745	527477	193156	515887	193009	515740	8470.36
0.8	0.01	5711	5595.5	903.12	957.36	911.66	1911.46	1706.63	1959.82	1754.99	1969.7	1764.87	3450.22	218860	589401	210727	581268	215029	585570	34160.2
0.8	0.03	5678	5789	913.18	977.04	1057.74	1902.28	1764.13	1964.93	1826.78	1975.37	1837.22	3495.77	213961	523790	223554	533383	222422	532251	646.25
0.8	0.05	5732.5	5603	919.08	1008.6	965.34	1921.5	1711.97	1972.96	1763.43	1984.7	1775.17	3459.27	207312	503149	214276	510114	197786	493624	19396.4
0.8	0.08	5702.5	5572	920.42	904.68	958.3	1906.87	1697.95	1962.68	1753.76	1969.27	1760.35	3440.68	230980	601291	151029	521340	198594	568905	16576.1
0.9	0.01	5626	5573	906.76	999.6	1014.18	1886.48	1702.33	1943.48	1759.33	1955.28	1771.13	3416.49	222444	562170	252088	591814	33071	572797	66605.6
0.9	0.03	5627.5	5512	910.28	954.96	918.26	1884.91	1682.59	1934.08	1731.76	1943.55	1741.23	3399.28	210233	574779	228047	592593	238457	603003	17292
0.9	0.05	5673	5544	909.08	940.92	1102.4	1898.74	1691.14	1967.83	1760.23	1976.67	1769.07	3423.12	218553	600672	201666	583785	219834	601953	32873.1
0.9	0.08	5687	5865.5	909.12	1016.64	1098.88	1906.93	1788.08	1971.95	1853.1	1984.49	1865.64	3520.84	206505	489858	192352	475705	164506	447859	2141.94

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