

Analysis of Government Contribution in the Development of the Primary Sector

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to analyze impact of government policies on the agricultural and other related sector in Haryana. The effect of policies are very important for government for further enhancement of policies reform as per the requirements. The policies in agriculture sector brings by government of India as well as the Haryana for the farmers of this region. These policies come in execution with current situations faced by farmers. Various policies for farmers come in front as time demands. The change in policies term also is very important for farmer due to non-effective execution or nonproductive on ground level. Because the ultimate aim of these policies has to the rise productive of agriculture and upliftment of life of farmers. Our method of research include the direct survey through the farmers and the effect of current policies through some set of questions. The selection of farmer has no specific choice or statistically it can choose on the basis of random sampling. This research has also limit scope because the small sampling size of farmers and selective regional area. This responses are very limited so it cannot be overall senior of the Haryana. This exploration is limited and the outcomes are also very specifically defined for certain region of Haryana.

Keyword: Government policies on the Agricultural, Productive of Agriculture and upliftment of life of Farmers, Haryana, Factors affecting Primary Sector, GDP of Haryana.

1. Introduction

Agriculture in India is the major part of the primary sector. Almost two-third of the total workforce in Haryana, for that matter even in the country earns their livelihood through agriculture and other allied sectors like fishing and forestry. Agriculture has remained as the main work, business and leading occupation for the people of Haryana since its inception. Haryana has a rich legacy of study and sustainable agricultural development, which is based on the strategic location and resources of the region. Haryana has been developed even faster than compared with the whole country with agriculture and its allied sectors playing a huge role. Agriculture sector continues to play a major role in the State economy since it is formed and contributing about 14.5 per cent to its GDP as well as providing employment to a good 51 per cent of the total work force. ^[13]

1.1 Objectives of the study

1. To examine the Govt. support in the development of the primary sector (Agriculture) in Haryana.

2. To draw policy implication for the development of the primary sector of Haryana.

1.2 Factors affecting Primary Sector in Haryana

Physical factors

- (a) Climate
- (b) Soil
- (c) Topography

Economic Factors

- (a) Market Conditions
- (b) Transport facilities
- (c) Labour
- (d) Finance
- (e) Government policies

1.3 Need of the study

Primary sector is backbone of Haryana. Haryana is named for agricultural progress. The Government of Haryana has launched schemes for the benefit of farmer's. This study checks the ground reality of such schemes.

2. Research Background

Dastagiri *et.al.*¹ (2014) discussed about the world and specifically about Indian agriculture, which includes Revolutions & multi speed strategies for future. In his research paper, the author tried to analyze and demonstrate various agricultural revolutions that occurred in India and across the globe. In his paper author stressed on the point: "scientists and policymakers should take significant steps to achieve sustainable food security for the entire world's population". He also mentioned that, to achieve this, they should adopt the strengths of the various Agricultural Revolutions and try to avoid its weaknesses. **Pandey *et.al.*² (2014)** in their paper explained that Indian agriculture has been experiencing underperformance, despite increased attention given to it in the recent past. Researchers and policy makers should think more about diversification of agricultural production by allocating more land to high production value agriculture, which has the potential to accelerate agricultural growth. **Bairwalet *et.al.*³ (2014)** gave his views on agribusiness in the light of employment opportunities. He said that agribusiness is a growing discipline in Indian economy and industry sector as it is emerging as a promising career option for agribusiness students. **Singh and Kaur⁵ (2014)** described the role of infrastructure in the development of agriculture in Punjab. Punjab is a small state. It occupies just 1.54 per cent of the geographical area

of the country, but it has a major share in food grain production, especially wheat and paddy.

They said that the agriculture output is determined by a number of factors related to institutional infrastructure. In the present study, they described five factors, which are highly important to be considered

- ❖ No. of regulated markets in the state of Punjab.
- ❖ Total storage capacity in Punjab.
- ❖ No. of Commercial banks in Punjab.
- ❖ No. of Cooperative banks in Punjab.
- ❖ Output/production of wheat and paddy which is the dependent variable in this analysis.

They gave some suggestions to improve the primary sector in Punjab. **Sihmar⁴ (2014)** explained about growth and instability of agriculture in Haryana. He said that Indian agriculture history has recently seen the new phase, which has changed the overall traditional cropping system in India and mainly in Haryana. It was found in his analysis that there was a very positive impact of green-revolution and new economic reforms on overall food grain production. But it had created a big gap among superior crops like wheat, rice, Sugarcane and coarse cereals like Bajra, Jawar, Maize and pluses crops. **Kiruthika⁶ (2014)** found that the nation had been trying to find methods to keep its growing population adequately feed. Since the population has been exponentially increasing, but India was facing the problem of declining productivity, caused by liberalization. **Baliyan⁷ (2014)** in her study seeks participation of women in agricultural activities. Her studies revolved around the state, Uttar Pradesh. It is general belief that women don't much participate in agricultural activities, but it is not reality. She has done a different analysis to check their participation. From analysis it was found that women's participation in agricultural activities was quite widespread and women engaged in most of the agricultural activities. **Babu et.al.⁸ (2014)** carried out statistical analysis to check the growth rate of agriculture. In their study, they gave some suggestions to improve primary sector of India. They said that the Government should take more steps to develop farmers. Government should also take more responsibility to implement the existed schemes and subsidies and incentives in an effective manner for the development of agricultural sector in India.

3. Exploration of Research Dimension

There are four dimensions on which the government facilitation provided to farmer to enhance the productivity of agriculture and other sectors. Four dimensions are Facilitation, Financial, Support & Services and Other Supports which directly affect farmer and the primary sector of Haryana. Such subsidies were historically introduced to foster the rapid growth of the agricultural sector. The investigation of government policies that has affected the productivity of primary sectors (agriculture and others).

The productivity of grain enhances the income level of farmers. So ultimately has largely affect the most of population of Haryana. As per the current information of the government data on Haryana population has largely involved in the field of agriculture and other related sector like animal husbandry. As per the primary survey directly through the farmer through random sampling. ^[11] This

paper, raise fewer questions each research objective to justify the research hypothesis.

3.1 Important variables in Agriculture Productivity

There are four dimensions on which the government facilitation provided to farmer to enhance the productivity of agriculture and other sectors. Four dimensions are Facilitation, Financial, Support & Services and Other Supports which directly affect farmer and the primary sector of Haryana

Facilitation: Availability of agricultural Seeds in Center, Availability of HYV Seeds, Arrangement of Fertilizers, Irrigation Facility and plan, Soil testing, Soil health card

Financial: Financial Assistance (Loan) through Government Scheme, Insurance on Crops , Easy Credit Scheme , Minimum Support Price , Kisan credit card

Support & Services: Call Center Support, Deputed Agriculture officers, Monsoon Intimation Support

Other Supports: Forestry, Agriculture Research, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Horticulture development, Organic Farming

4. Research Methodology

- Survey has conducted on **265 farmer** through Random Sampling through Simple set of questionnaires.
- The response is in likert scale of each questions with demographic variables.
- Bar chart showing the actual impact of the raised question on the variables.

The present study is based on primary data. The response collected through questionnaire from 265 peoples from different villages of Haryana. Set of questions are framed to check the responses of the people engaged in activities like agriculture, fishing forestry and animal husbandry etc. about the govt. support. These responses are measured on five point likert scale.^[12] Primary data is collected through questionnaire survey to assess the Govt. Contribution in the primary sector of Haryana. As per the survey of farmers, there are so many questions that put up in front about their current status. These figure has been selected out of response analysis of the survey. These are the most highlighted area where the government need to focus on.

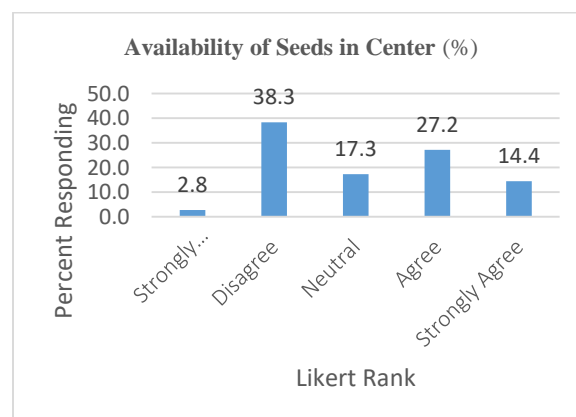


Fig 1: Availability of Seeds in Center (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

The above representation is the response frequency concerning the Availability of Seeds. It clearly shows that 14.4 percent people agreed strongly, 27.2 percent agreed, whereas the 38.3 percent disagreed and 2.8 percent disagreed strongly. It seems overall agreement is slightly greater than the overall disagreement. And at the same time a large chunk of the response frequency is attributed to Neutral (17.3). They could have been deciding factor. So the availability of seeds make a significant farmers happy where as large section of them are not satisfied with it. So Haryana Govt. needs to focus availability of seeds on a priority basis.

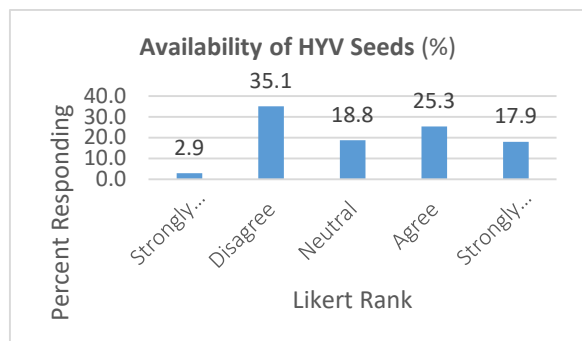


Fig 2: Availability of HYV Seeds (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

This above representation is the frequency response concerning the availability of high yield variation seeds. Generally this kind of seeds are of better quality than the normal one. From the illustrated bar graph we can say that 17.9 percent people agreed strongly, 25.3 percent agreed, whereas the 35.1 percent disagreed and 2.89 percent disagreed strongly. It seems overall agreement is slightly greater than the overall disagreement. And at the same time a large chunk of the response frequency is attributed to Neutral (18.8).Henceforth it can be concluded that the availability of HYV seeds also did not satisfy the whole farmer segment. The Govt. of Haryana has to take step to enhance the supply of HYV seeds.

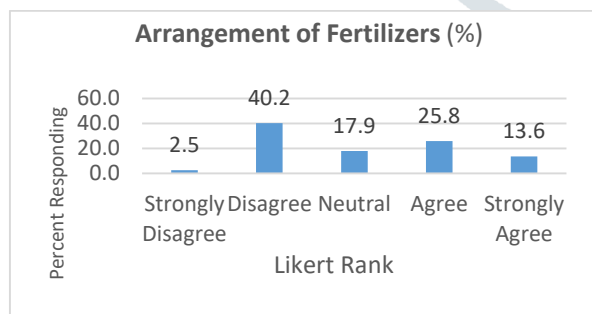


Fig 3: Arrangement of Fertilizers (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

This graphical representation is the frequency response concerning the arrangement of fertilizers. This is a very crucial aspect in the farming point of view and it is directly associated to crop production, as good fertilizers enhance the productivity. From the illustrated bar graphs we can say that 13.6 percent people agreed strongly, 25.8 percent agreed, whereas the 40.2 percent disagreed and 2.5 percent disagreed strongly. It seems overall disagreement is greater than the overall agreement. And at the same time a large

chunk of the response frequency is attributed to Neutral (17.9).

It can be concluded that this a huge setback for Govt. as they were unable to satisfy the farmers by arranging the productive fertilizers. This surely signify that productivity can be increased by supplying good quality fertilizers. Haryana Govt. has to seriously deploy some policy to increase the arrangement of fertilizers.

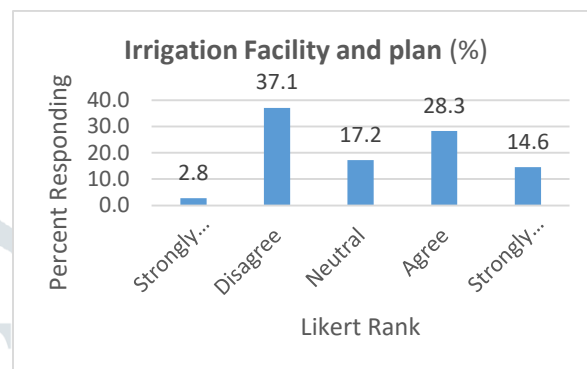


Fig 4: Irrigation Facility and plan (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

Irrigation is another core aspect of farming.. If there is a scarcity of rainfall, then irrigation facility helps to do farming. So irrigation facility should be profound for better productivity of crops. From the above mentioned graphs we can state that 14.6 percent people agreed strongly, 28.3 percent agreed, whereas the 37.1 percent disagreed and 2.8 percent disagreed strongly. It seems overall agreement is greater than the overall disagreement. And at the same time a large chunk of the response frequency is attributed to Neutral (17.2). It seems that the Govt. has satisfied the farmers by irrigation facilities.

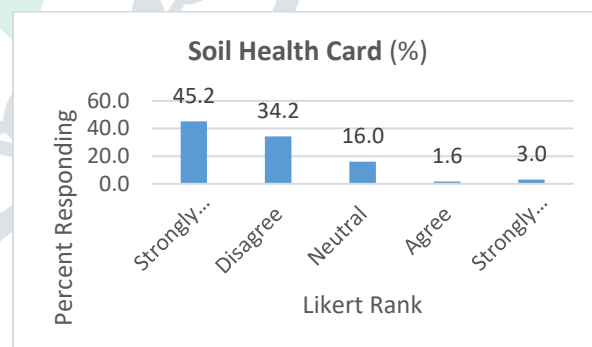


Fig 5: Soil Health Card (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

Soil health card scheme was introduced by central gov. In the year 2015 to boost the crop productivity. This frequency response representation clearly shows that this scheme stands nowhere in the state of Haryana. Farmers are not satisfied with this scheme. Government further should scrutinize the core aspect of the scheme.

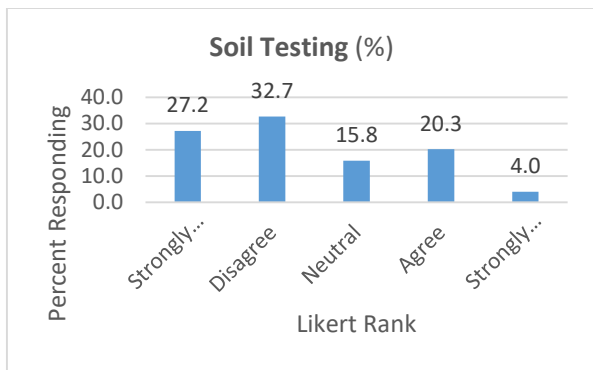


Fig 6: Soil Testing
Source: Created by Researcher

Soil testing is also a major aspect of farming. This frequency representation shows that farmers are not at all satisfied as around 60 percent of the farmers disagreed about the constrained responses. Government should focus on this aspect.

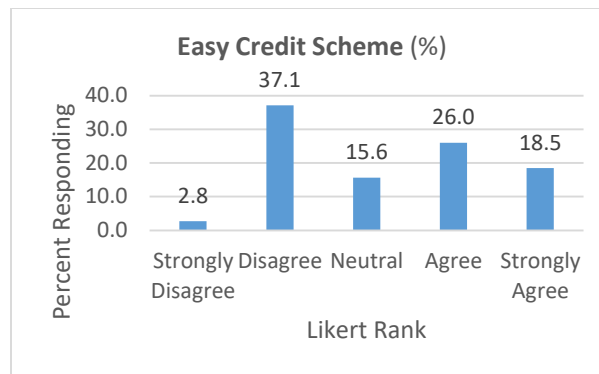


Fig 9: Easy Credit Scheme (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

From the illustrated response frequency bar graph shows that easy credit scheme for farmers overall satisfies the farmer but there are larger segment of farmers are still dissatisfied about the easy credit scheme. So further evaluation is needed by the Govt. of Haryana.

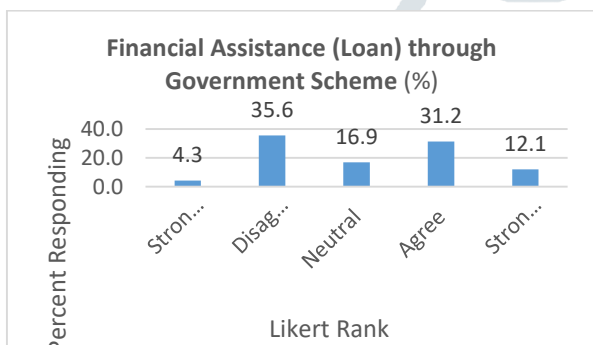


Fig 7: Financial Assistance (Loan) through Government Scheme (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

Financial assistance for the farmers should be adequate for a better crop productivity. This illustrated graph signifies another major setback for the Government as the financial aid from the Government made the farmers slightly satisfactory. Government financial aid is henceforth a case of worry which should be evaluated by the Government.

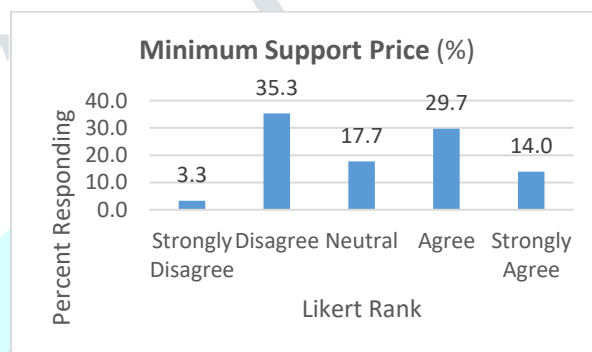


Fig 10: Minimum Support Price (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

Minimum support price is very effective and supportive scheme for the farmers. This price is determined by the Govt. and it is the bare minimum price where govt. will purchase the harvested crops if open market has a significantly low price range of that specific crops.^[9] This whole policy is implemented to safeguard the farmers. Around 44 percent farmers are satisfied about the policy and 39 percent farmers are not. So the Govt. can further review the demands regarding the scheme for the dissatisfied farmers.

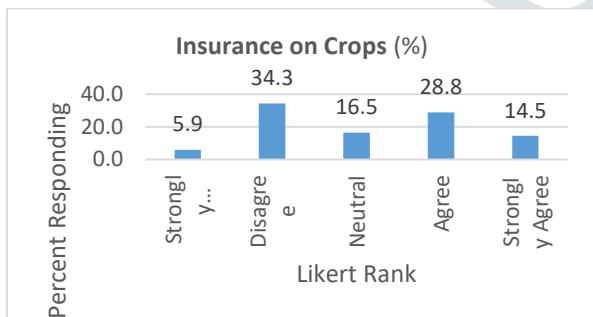


Fig 8: Insurance on Crops (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

Although pictorial response frequency representation shows that insurance on crops satisfies framers but the win over ratio over dissatisfaction is very nominal. So this can be further overlooked by govt.

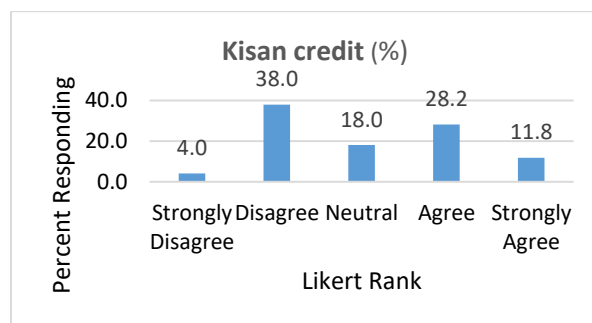


Fig 11: Kisan credit (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

Kishan credit scheme is an effective scheme designed for the farmers where farmers get term loans and funds for agriculture. This scheme was prepared by national bank of agriculture and rural development on the recommendations of RV Gupta and implemented by Indian Bank in the year 1998. From the illustrated response frequency graph we can conclude this scheme is another little disappointment for the farmers as we can clearly see that disagreement is higher than that of agreement. Govt. has to review this scheme also.^[10]

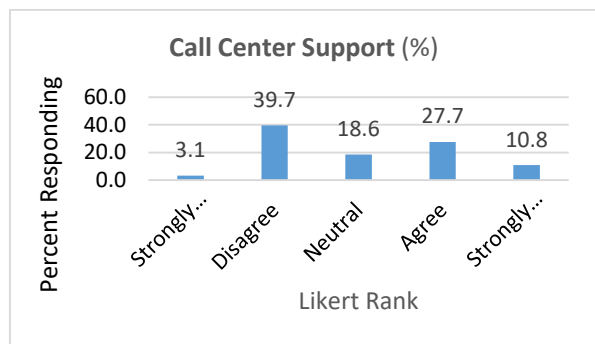


Fig 12: Call Center Support (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

Kisan Call center was introduced by central gov. in the year 2004 to facilitate the farmers by solving their queries. But this facility satisfied only around 38 percent farmers where as 43 percent farmers were utterly disappointed by this scheme. So further improvement and review is needed.

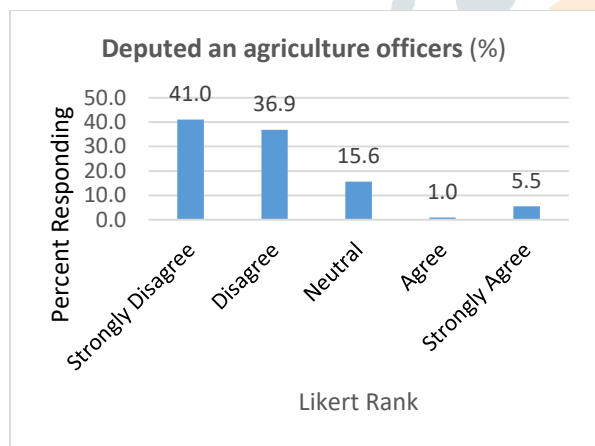


Fig 13: Deputed an agriculture officers (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

Agricultural officers are recruited to supervise the overall farming process and they are primary ones to take the decision to increase the agricultural productivity. The above pictorial representation shows an utter disappointment. Govt. imprinted a very poor remark on deputing of agricultural officers. Almost 78 percent of the farmers are disappointed. In priority basis Govt. has to take strong action in this area.

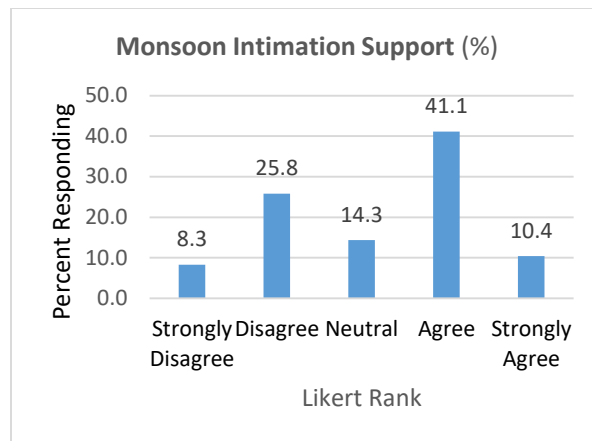


Fig 14: Monsoon Intimation Support (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

Monsoon intimation is also a significant aspect of agriculture. Bar graph representation depicts Govt. success as 51 percent farmers are satisfied but gov. should consider a review about the dissatisfied farmers.

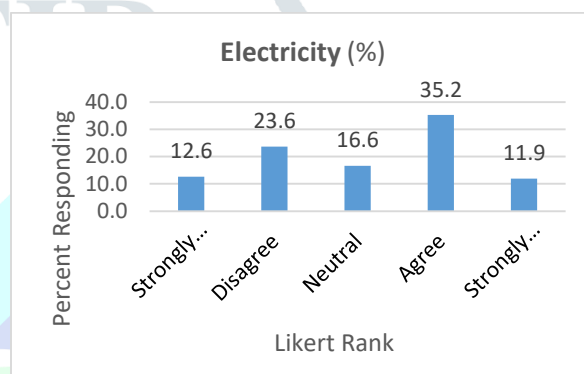


Fig 15: Electricity (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

The above mentioned graph represents that 46 percent of farmers are satisfied about electricity and 35 percent are not. It shows some significant rural development concerning electricity.

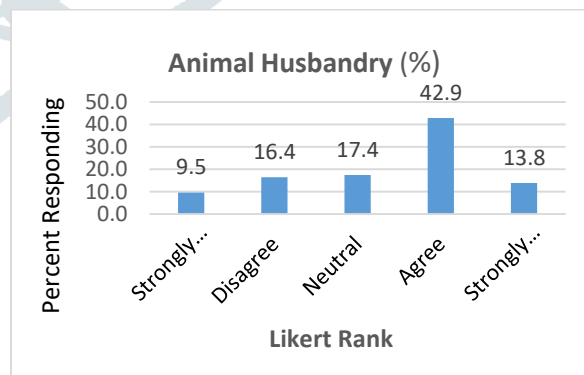


Fig 16: Animal Husbandry (%)

Source: Created by Researcher

The frequency response shows that 55 percent of the responders were satisfied about the animal husbandry where as 25 percent of them are not. So it can say that gov. policies are rightly implicated in animal husbandry sector.

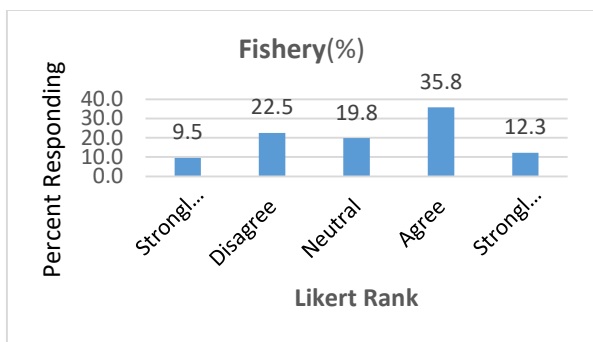


Fig 17: Fishery (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

This bar graph highlights that Govt. policies are rightly implemented in the fishery segment. Over 48 percent were satisfied. The existing policies are good for this variable.

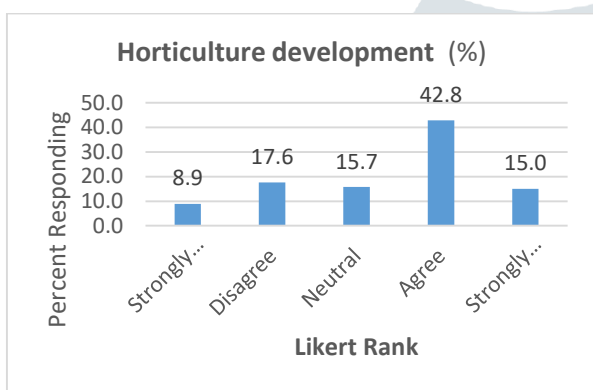


Fig 18: Horticulture development (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

Horticulture segment is also an important segment of agriculture. This graph represents that around 58 percent respondents were satisfied concerning horticulture sector and 25 percent were not satisfied. Govt. policy can be more strengthened by reviewing it.

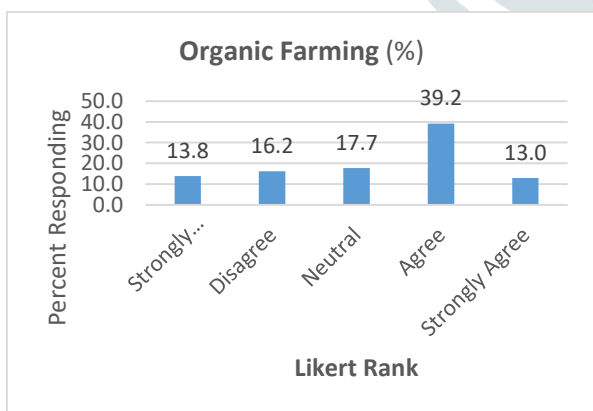


Fig 19: Organic Farming (%)
Source: Created by Researcher

From this illustration we can say that organic farming also showed a good result, as 52 percent of the responders were satisfied and 29 percent were not. We can state that gov. policy were rightly deployed in this segment. So as a conclusion we can say that gov. overlooked many major segments in agriculture. Their policies were not satisfactory

on those mentioned sectors. These segments must be re-evaluated.

Conclusion: This paper has shown the impact of government policies on the perception of farmers. This analysis has taken many factors associated with agriculture and its allied sectors. The policy maker make the policies as per the recent demand and the need of farmers. But on the execution phase it may be good support to farmer or may not support properly. It may has many issue when implementation has been executed for farmer as per the proper plan. Call Center Support, Deputed an agriculture officers, Soil Health Card etc. has concerning area which are not as per the policies implication and ultimately not support for farmers.

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