

# EMERGING PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA

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## ABSTRACT:-

The agriculture is the main stay of economy of Haryana as about 70 percent of total state population earn their livelihood from this sector. The agriculture is the backbone of economy. Agricultural development is normally regarded as a pre requisite of economic development. It is true that the economic development in modern times has come to be associated with industrialisation, nevertheless, it is generally accepted that industrialisation can follow only on the sound heels of agriculture or in other words, agriculture is the foundation on which the entire superstructure of the growth of industrial and other sectors of the economy has to stand. Weak foundation would not allow a solid structure to be raised on it. For assessing the performance of the Haryana agricultural sector it is necessary to discuss the production and productivity trends in agriculture.

**Keywords:** RKVY, UGPL, Rabi, Khariff, Agro Eco System.

Agriculture and allied sectors have been accorded high priority in the Haryana state. Strong infrastructure facilities coupled with agriculture research support and excellent extension network to disseminate the information related to improve farm practises to farmers yielded tangible results and the state has become a food surplus state. Despite recent industrial development, Haryana is primarily an agriculture state. About 70 % of residents are engaged in agriculture. Haryana is at second position in food grain production in the country. Wheat and Rice are the major crops. Haryana is self sufficient in food production and the Second largest contributor to India's central pool of food grains. The main crops of Haryana are wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton, Oilseeds, Gram Barley, Corn, Millet etc. there are two main types of crops in Haryana rabi and kharif. The major kharif crops of Haryana are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, jute, sugar, sugarcane, sesame and groundnut. For these crops the ground is prepared in April and may and the seeds are sown at the commencement of rains in June. The crops are ready for harvesting by the beginning of November. The major rabi crop are wheat, tobacco, grains, linseed, rapeseed

and mustard. The ground is prepared by the end of October or the beginning of November and crops are harvested by March.

About 86% of the area is arable and of that 96% is cultivated. About 75% of the area is irrigated, through tubewells and an extensive system of canals. Haryana contributed significantly to the green revolution in India in the 1970s that made the country self sufficient in food production. The state has also significantly contributed to the field of agriculture education in the country. Asia's biggest agriculture university- CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH agricultural university is located at Hisar, which has already made a significant contribution in ushering 'green revolution'.

Objectives:-

The present study is based on following issues:

- Trend in agricultural production and productivity over the planning period.
- Comparison with productivity levels in other states and potential productivity to highlight the low levels of actual agricultural productivity in Haryana.
- Causes of low agricultural productivity.
- Measures to increase production and productivity.

Haryana has a tremendous irrigation infrastructure. Irrigation in Haryana uses water either from underground or from surface through canals. numerous canals have been dug and pumps put up to make sure that the farmer does'nt pack up and leave in times of drought. Currently in Haryana, the most important technology for ground water irrigation is the use of tubewells with pumps.

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS:-

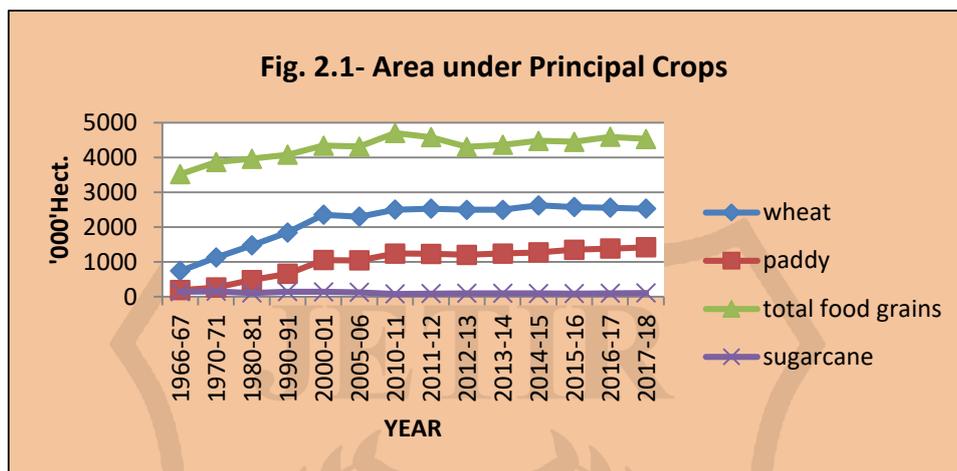
The area under principal crops in the Haryana state is presented in table 1.1 and fig 2.1 .the gross area sown in the state during 1966-67 was 45.99 lakh hectare. However, during 2017-18 the gross area sown in the state is likely to have been 65.78 lakh hectare. The contribution of area under wheat and paddy crops to the total gross area sown in the state was 60.07 percent during 2017-18. The area under commercial crops i.e. sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds has shown fluctuating trends.

Table 1.1:- Area under Principal Crops. ('000' Hectare)

YEAR	WHEAT	PADDY	TOTAL FOOD GRAINS	SUGARCANE	COTTON	OILSEEDS	GROSS AREA SOWN
1966-67	743	192	3520	150	183	212	4599
1970-71	1129	269	3868	156	193	143	4957
1980-81	1479	484	3963	113	316	311	5462
1990-91	1850	661	4079	148	491	489	5919
2000-01	2355	1054	4340	143	555	420	6115
2005-06	2303	1047	4311	129	584	736	6509
2010-11	2504	1243	4702	85	493	521	6499

2011-12	2531	1234	4581	95	602	546	6489
2012-13	2497	1206	4302	101	593	568	6376
2013-14	2499	1244	4361	101	567	549	6471
2014-15	2628	1277	4479	96	647	495	6502
2015-16	2576	1353	4451	93	615	526	6502
2016-17	2558	1386	4594	102	570	528	6502
2017-18(P)	2530	1422	4532	114	669	559	6578

P: Provisional Source:-Economic survey of Haryana 2018-19 – Department of Economic and statistical Analysis, Haryana.



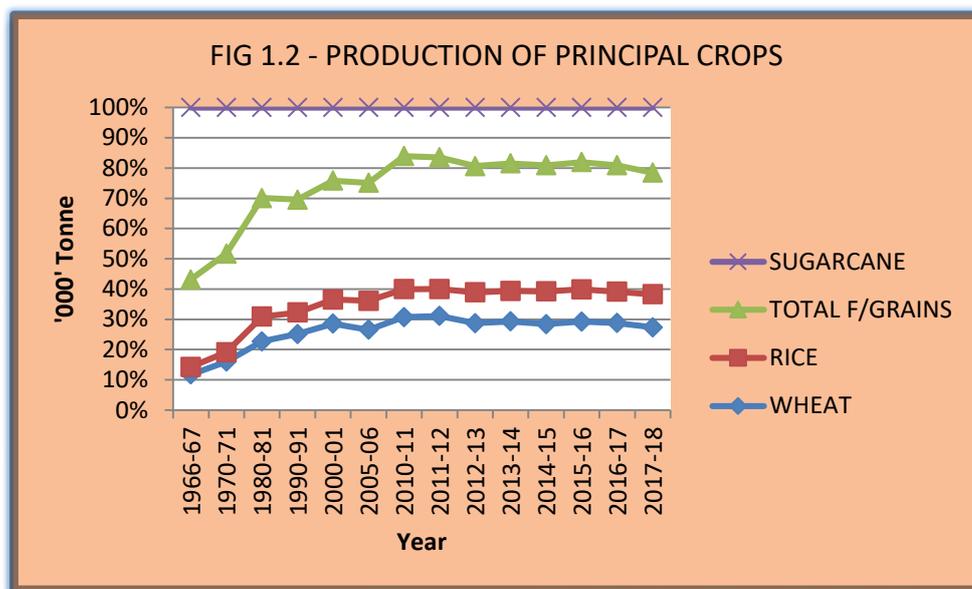
## PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS:-

The production of principal crops in the state is presented in table 1.2 and fig 1.2. the food grain production in Haryana state has reached an impressive level of 180.32 lakh tonne during the year 2017-18, registering an increase of more than seven times as compared to 25.92 lakh tonne food grains production in 1966-67, the wheat and paddy crops have played a major role in pushing up this agricultural production. Haryana is a major contributor of food grains to the central pool. More than 60 percent export of basmati rice is taking place from state.

Table 1.2 – Production of Principal Crops.('000'Tonne)

YEAR	WHEAT	RICE	TOTAL F / GRAIN	SUGARCANE	COTTON ('000' BALES)	OILSEEDS
1966-67	1059	223	2592	5100	288	92
1970-71	2342	460	4771	7070	373	98
1980-81	3490	1259	6036	4600	643	188
1990-91	6436	1834	9559	7800	1155	638
2000-01	9669	2695	13294	8170	1383	571
2005-06	8853	3194	13006	8310	1502	830
2010-11	11578	3465	16568	6042	1747	965
2011-12	13119	3757	18370	6953	2616	758
2012-13	11117	3941	16146	7500	2378	972
2013-14	11800	4041	16970	7427	2027	899
2014-15	10457	3989	15340	7035	1939	729
2015-16	11350	4142	16330	6992	995	841

2016-17	12384	4453	18000	8223	2041	965
2017-18(P)	12263	4880	18032	9633	1626	1121



Source:-Economic survey of Haryana 2018-19 – Department of Economic and statistical Analysis, Haryana

#### YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS:-

The average yield of wheat and rice during 2016-17 in Haryana was 4841 kg and 3213 kg per hectare respectively. The average yield of wheat and rice during 2017-18 is estimated at 4,847 and 3,432 kg per hectare respectively. Targeted area, production and average yield of major crops for the year 2018-19 of the state are given in table.

#### CROP DIVERSIFICATION:-

Crop diversification is a sub scheme of *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY) .it is intended to promote technological innovation for sustainable agriculture and enable farmers to choose alternate crops to increase productivity and income. This scheme programme not only helps to encounter the problem of depletion of ground water but also to improve soil health and to maintains dynamics equilibrium of agro-eco system. Under this programme, the alternate crops such as maize, pulses, kharif, moong / summer, moong, dhaincha, etc. are promoted. Inter cropping with agro forestry, farm mechanization and value addition by providing farm implements and site specific activities by providing under ground pipe line (UGPL) to save water and distribution of dhaincha seed to improve soil health are also being promoted. Awareness training camps are also being organised for diversification from paddy to others alternate crops and restoration of soil fertility , agro processing , value addition of crop produce to made farming a profitable enterprise.

## PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA

After analysing the trend of agricultural development in Haryana it is logical to discuss the main problems and to suggest remedial measures. In this context, some important problems are as follows:

### (1)- SOIL AND WATER PROBLEM

Creation of intensive irrigation facilities and excessive use of canal water have resulted in the problems of water-logging, soil salinity and soil solidity. The other factors contributing to the rise of these soil problems include impeded drainage, topography, salt laden parent material, poor water management practises, poor quality of ground water and above all arid to semi-arid climatic conditions. Wind erosion and frequent flooding, excessive permeability of sandy soils, soil conservation and high calcareous nature of soils are some other additional solid problem encountered in Haryana.

Due to these problems, the production and productivity in the state is suffering resulting in heavy losses to the agricultural sector. There is need of creation of surface and sub-surface drainage system and correcting water imbalances in good and bad regions in the state.

### 2. Agrarian Structure

Eroding base of agricultural sector under the impact of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings is the most important limiting factors for making further investment in durable assets. At the same time it also hinder the free competition in the market.

### 3. Value Addition and Exports

There is tremendous potential for increasing exports of agricultural land agro-based products both in the traditional and the new international markets by the state. The emerging commodities are rice, durum, wheat, horticultural, crops, vegetables, dairy products, floriculture crops.

### 4. Changing in Cropping Pattern

There is also need to change the existing cropping pattern because it is not optimal. At present we are faced with surplus of some crops and deficit in others. Therefore, there is need to have a balanced growth in crops to bring about an equilibrium between demand and supply.

### 5. Research and Development

The future growth of agriculture sector will largely depend on the investment made in research and development.

The above mentioned issues are only a few. Many more issues are awaiting immediate solution. Therefore, there is a need of a well integrated perspective planning for policy framework.

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