

# Agriculture Development in Haryana Since 1960

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## **Abstract**

*Agriculture plays important role in Indian economy , as it still remains a major source of livelihood for about 58% of the rural households, although diversification in Indian agriculture begins after green revolution and one of the major driver of this revolution in India is Haryana. Thus, it will be significant to study stages of agriculture development in Haryana since 1960s.*

## **Keywords**

agriculture, stages, green revolution.

## **1. Introduction**

Agriculture play vital role in Haryana economy by providing the means of livelihood to two third of the population and having share of 15.7 % in GSDP. And in national perspective, (since 1960) it was helping in maintaining self - efficient and sustained position in

food grain production .Thus, it is important to trace the phases of development through which this sector

become important at both national and state level.

## **2. Review of literature**

H.S.Sindhu (1991) ; analyze the kind of agriculture growth take place in Haryana and Punjab, green revolution onwards on the basis of very inclusive primary survey of 2328 wage labor and otherton-cultivating households spread over more than 650 villages representing all the districts of the two states.

## **3. Research Methodology &Objective**

The study was based on the secondary data which has been collected through websites, newspapers, magazines, government reports, books, research papers etc. The major objective of the paper was to examine the various phases of agriculture development in Haryana .

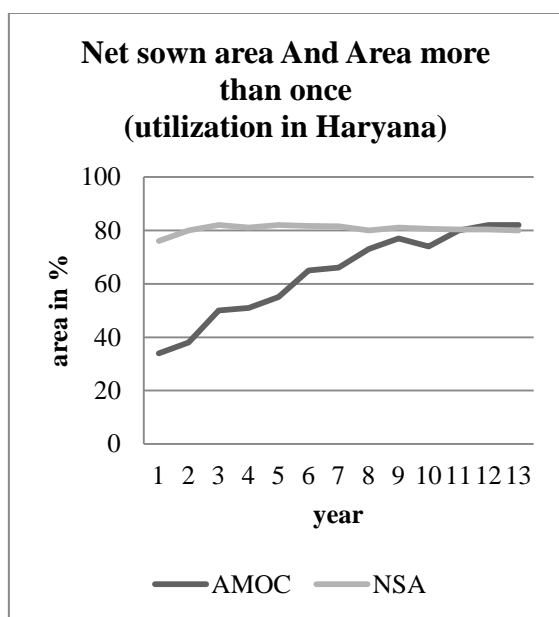
## **4. Phases Of Agriculture Development**

Phases of agriculture development in Haryana can be explained with respect to

land use pattern ,food grain production and new package program ,MSP for procurement and liberalization and globalization with special reference to WTO. These phases are explained below segregate:

#### **4.1 PHASE I**

Feature of land use pattern ,with special reference to net sown area and area sown more than once since 1960-61 is shown with the help of following fig 1.



During this period net area sown as well as area sown with more than once has been increasing but the expansion in net sown area has been much slower as compared to area shown than once. Thus, it is clear from the above fig. that under the prevailing circumstances there does not seem to be

much scope for expansion in the net sown area.

On the other hand, there is possibility of net sown area actually declining under the pressure of rural housing ,infrastructural and other developmental activities including the penetration of industrial activities into rural areas.

Thus ,all agricultural production in this state has to come by way of increased productivity and increase in cropping intensity which leads to a second phase.

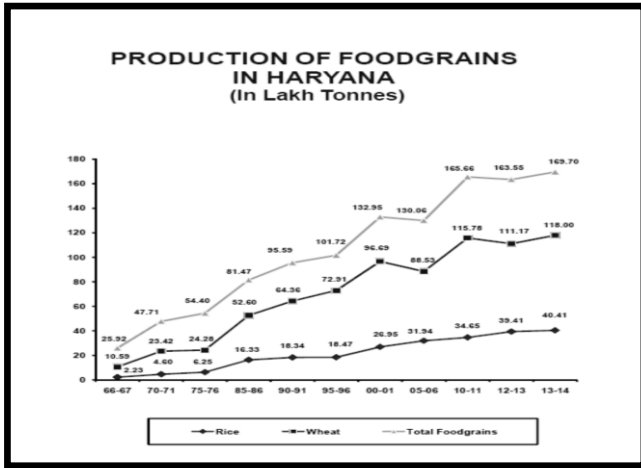
#### **4.2 PHASE- II**

During this phase, boost to agriculture development was given by new agriculture programme .In this section impact of HYVs and technology on agriculture production was seen.

##### ***1) HYVs & Agriculture Production***

Perhaps the most important input which resulted in the break-through in agriculture production in Haryana in mid-1960s was the of new high yielding varieties (HYV) of wheat ,rice,maize,and bajra. These new varieties of seeds coupled with various inputs ,ushered in the era of Green Revolution in Haryana.

Impact of HYVs on agriculture production can be explained with the help of following fig 2:



It was clear from the above fig that there is impressive strides towards growth of agricultural output particularly since 1966-67. The trend is particularly towards food grains and within food grains towards wheat and rice because food and rice gives better return than perhaps any other crop combination.

But the scenario is quite different in the context of yield and output which is clear from the following table:-

GROWTH OF OUTPUT AND YIELD		
	WHEAT	RICE
1960-70		
OUTPUT	11.9	11.06
YIELD	5.5	4.9
1970-80		
OUTPUT	4.8	9.7
YIELD	3.3	4.3

more resourceful area and persons have already adopted this technology in 60s

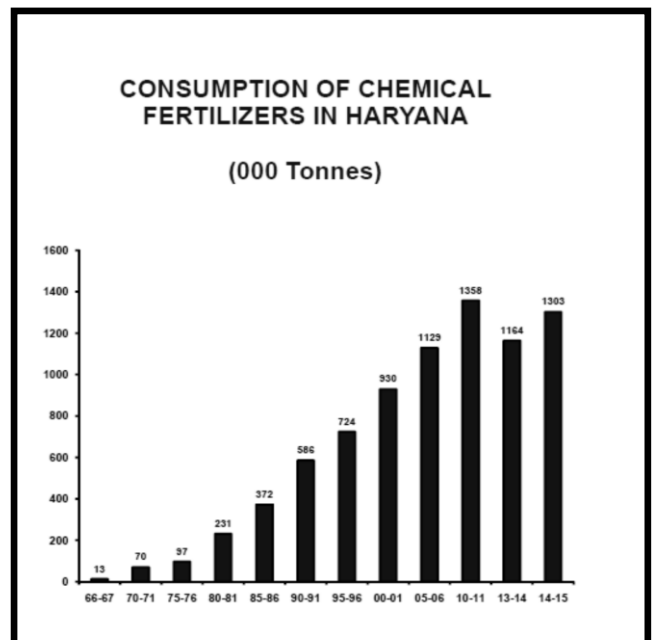
,during 1970s this HYVs technology was adopted by relatively less resourceful area and person which lead to an average decline in yield.

**2)Technologies & agriculture production**

New agriculture technology is not only a package of HYVs but various new technology which are explained in the following subheading.

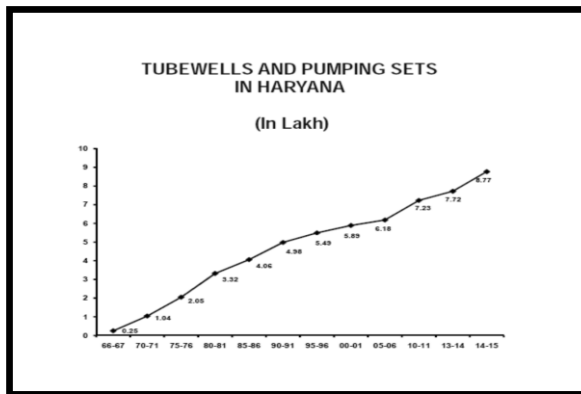
**a.)Fertilizers :**

Production through HYVs is only possible through use of chemical fertilizer that’s why this technology is also known as `seed cum fertilizer technology`. Trend of fertilizer consumption in haryana can be shown with the help of following fig.:-



As it is clear from the fig above that ther is increasing trend in fertilizer consumption in Haryana ,major increment is reported after 1995.

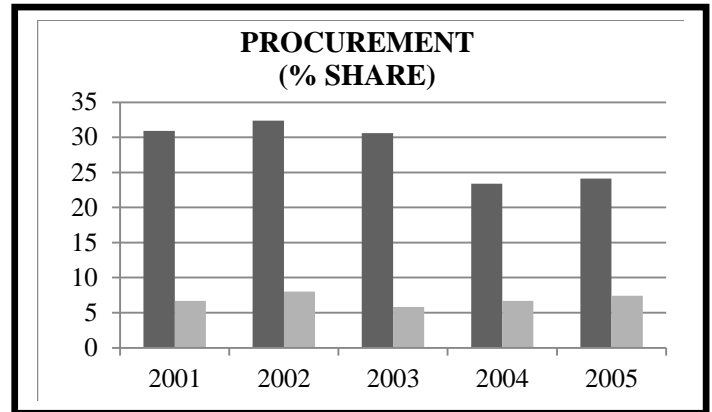
b.) Irrigation:- Now, with the use of chemical fertilizer more water is required which is availed through irrigation .The major irrigation facility used is pump set and tube wells ,that’s why it is also known as child of pump set technology .The trend is observed in Haryana as shown by fig below:-



There is continous increase in tubewells and pumpset installation in Haryana major reason is subsidy provided by govt. on irrigation and on electricity.

### 4.3 PHASE III

In 1964 a new agriculture policy was adopted in which incetives were provided in the form of remunerative crop prices to farmer in the form of MSP and procurement price . As a largest contributors of foodgrains to the central pool as it is clear from the following fig.:



It is clear from the above fig. that percentage share of wheat is relatively high comparatively to rice .

### 4.4 PHASE IV

It was expected from Haryana to mope the advantages emerging from adoption of new economy policy.The composition and direction of Haryana`s exports is changing and expanding every year in the international market as the state govt. is making all possible efforts to promote export and an export promotion board (EXB) has also been established.The following policies werw adopted by govt. in this respect:-

- 1) EOUs was set up in 1991-2001 in Haryana .Now, there was 206 units which is 5.5% of the total EOUs in india.
- 2) SEZs was also expected to set up in rice zone ,dairy zone ,mushroom zone and herbal zones at straitigic locations.

- 3) Agro/ Food parks these were decided to set up at Narwana, Dabwali, Saha and Jhajjar.to provide itegrated services to food processing units.
- 4) Export awards are granted to the manufacturer exporters engaged in the manufacture of items relating to the agriculture sector also.

The structure reveals that there exists a vast potential for export expansion in state if the agricultural exports are encouraged by the state in accordance with the WTO trading regimes by implementing SPS clauses in the food processing industries and introducing certification and standardization of the products to capture the international market.

## 5. Conclusion

Passing through these development stages Haryana agriculture sector has marked its important place at state as well as national level . But with upcoming challenges it need to shift toward new method and practice of agriculture.

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