



# INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

( Peer-reviewed, Refereed, Indexed & Open Access Journal )

DOI : 03.2021-11278686

ISSN : 2582-8568

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.828 (SJIF 2022)

## Economic Impact of Agriculture Development: A case study of Haryana

Pavitra

M.A. Geography, UGC NET

E-mail: [pavitra280@gmail.com](mailto:pavitra280@gmail.com)

DOI No. **03.2021-11278686**

DOI Link :: <https://doi-ds.org/doilink/07.2022-34777799/IRJHIS2207028>

### ABSTRACT:

*Agriculture advancement approaches each the support of a superior degree of rural result over a drawn out term of time and a really significant improvement in farming creation in a concise measure of time. The smaller person and early-developing variations, alongside the fabulous seeds, have unexpectedly changed Indian horticulture. Haryana's farming development has expanded rural creation definitely yet at the expense of corrupting the land and water resources. Because of the utilization of enormous amounts of manures and pesticides all through the Agriculture Development Period, broad horticulture has continually raised rural efficiency. One of the best editing states in India is Haryana, and in view that the beginning of horticultural improvement, crop assembling and efficiency of key harvests have progressed significantly. Be that as it may, because of the reception of current cultivating techniques, the nation is presently best ready to develop wheat and rice. Also, it has prompted waterlogged deserts, bug-swarmed plants, overexploited groundwater, and hazardous soil. The effect of farming development on Haryana's financial improvement is referenced in the ongoing distributions.*

**Keywords:** Agriculture Development, Economic Impact, Haryana.

### Introduction:

Before the Nineteen Forties, the phrase "economic progress" became rarely used. The Haryana place changed into a much less evolved agricultural location of the erstwhile Punjab till it turned into shaped in 1966. In contrast to Punjab's fifty eight.48 percentage, its net location irrigated turned into 35.54 percentage. Agriculture's yearly compound growth price is 1:2 with Punjab. One ought to keep in mind that the nation's founding came about across the time that agriculture increase started out to flourish in numerous regions of India, including the Haryana location. In the middle of the Nineteen Sixties, the advent of the Borlaug seed fertiliser technique signalled the beginning of a new age in agricultural improvement. Agriculture innovation became a end result of generation. The enlargement of irrigation, which turned into its maximum important requirement, turned into inspired by this occurrence. However, this development in agriculture ended in a critical

fall inside the water desk within the tubewell irrigated region inside the north-east, a shortage of clean water, deforestation, and soil erosion on the Shiwalik hills and the Aravalli outliers, as well as waterlogging in canal-irrigated and occasional-lying areas in the east-vital area and alongside streams (Singh, 1998:176-182). There had been several amazing agricultural revolutions all through human history. The Soviet Union's post-1917 revolution noticed a extensive transformation in agriculture along political traces. Nationalized agricultural land become divided up into State or network farms. The status quo of communes in China was inspired through the same socialistic ideology.

Another great agricultural revolution including the manufacturing of high-yielding wheat and paddy types, dubbed Agriculture improvement, took place across the middle of the 20 th century (Brar, 1999). Norman Borlaug, who created new sorts of dwarf wheat and obtained the Nobel Peace Prize for his work, is credited with growing this innovative approach. The new seeds were conveyed inside the third world global areas generally through the span of 1965-70. The per capita creation in the agricultural nations changed and raised pointedly in light of the formation of the most recent seeds. The Agriculture improvement in Asia multiplied grain production somewhere in the range between 1970 and 1995 (World Development Report, 2008).

Regardless of its conspicuous accomplishment, nonetheless, Agriculture advancement came under extreme analysis all through the Nineteen Seventies for natural and socio-monetary intentions. The prevalent protest guided contrary to the satisfaction of Agriculture advancement was the over the top yield which couldn't be gotten under certain highest quality level circumstances: best water system, concentrated utilization of manures, monoculture (for the normal utilization of apparatus and agrarian gear), and nuisance control with substance bug sprays (Glaeser, 1987).

The formation of this new age has totally supplanted the old model of assembling in Haryana's horticulture. Conventional agribusiness was consistently given way to present-day business horticulture and sooner Haryana turned into the job rendition for the elective States inside the USA. Most likely, the fresh-out-of-the-box new period has outfitted various financial benefits to the State and the USA as the blast in assembling and efficiency, and water system inclusion as much as 95 with regards to the penny of the whole edited area in Haryana. In this way, it turns into the whole extra critical to concentrate on the monetary profits of the Agriculture improvement.

#### **Aims of the study:**

- I. To decide the example of local contrasts in agrarian improvement force in Haryana.
- ii. To examine the development of the agrarian movement and the following monetary development in Haryana.
- iii. To introduce general connections between farming development and monetary improvement utilizing information from Haryana.

### Database and Methodology:

This paper changed based on the auxiliary measurements, amassed from the remarkable issues of the factual outline of Haryana, posted with the guide of the Economic and Statistical counsel, arranging division, Government of Haryana, Haryana Agricultural University Hisar. The technique for this section tends to look at's targets articulated inside the basic piece of this paper. Since the rationale is to investigate the financial benefits of Agriculture advancement and to see the elements of the economy which could get through the impact of Agriculture improvement, to notice what is happening in adjacent adaptations inside the unfurl and profundity of the editing of the Agriculture improvement. The framework has determined the profundity of editing of the Agriculture improvement:

$$CI = \frac{TCA * 100}{NSA}$$

CI stands for Cropping intensity, TCA stands for Total Cropped Area and NSA stands for Net Area Sown.

### Economic benefits of the Agriculture development:

- **Financially, agribusiness in the province of Haryana has gained breathtaking headway after its autonomy in 1966. Subsequent to being another state, Haryana encountered another progression in farming.** The state's economy recorded a yearly development pace of 5.60 during 1966-1985 against 5.18 for Punjab and 4.05 for the country overall (Singh,1998:36). The State of Haryana was known as the 'Bread Basket of India' because of its rural exhibition in since the 1970s. The food overflows from Haryana have been the foundation of the public food framework. Despite the fact that Haryana envelops just 1.34 per cent of the nation's complete geological region, it produces 3.4 million tons of rice and 11.8 million tons of wheat in India. In the all-out food grains creation, Haryana stands third, trailed by Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The huge financial additions of Agriculture improvement have been analyzed by zeroing in on the accompanying focuses:
- **Increase in Agricultural Production**
- **Increase in Productivity**
- **Impact on Employment**
- **Dependence on Industrial Sector**
- **Impact on Agrarian Structure**
- **Impact on Landless Labor**

### GSDP and Employment:

The assembling design of Haryana is intensely overwhelmed via essential quarter sports. Because of the approach of state-of-the-art methods of development, the horticulture quarter of



Haryana will turn into the boss in financial turn of events. On account of Haryana, farming is the pillar of the financial framework. It retained 60.79 with regards to penny of the functioning tension in 1981, as cultivators and farming workers. No significantly less than 86 in sync with penny of its general district is under the furrow. The all-India figure is 46.31 with regards to penny. Around 60 with regards to penny of the web locale planted is flooded in assessment to roughly 30% in India. Horticulture contributed around forty four.48 in sync with penny of the state's homegrown item in 1985-86 as contrasted and 27.30 in sync with penny in India at cutting edge charges (Singh, 1998:36-37).

Haryana's agribusiness zone comprised 46 as per penny of GSDP in 1980-81 which gradually arrived down to 28.47 reliable with penny in 2001-02 and 19.03 predictable with penny in 2013-14. Then again, agribusiness comprised of 95.23 with regards to penny of the main games benefits in 1980-81 and as of now, it incorporates 93.19 in sync with penny of the general result of the essential leisure activity. However, on the off chance that we think about the level of the horticulture locale with the extent of the monetary or dynamic zone, it's miles by and by a basic piece of the realm's monetary framework. It is appropriate to take note that despite the fast automation of farming games in Haryana in light of the fact that in the mid-sixties the horticulture region remains to play a significant part in work age. In 1971, out of the full staff, 62.67 with regards to penny changed into running inside the farming zone and after one quite a while span, it decreased to 60.79 in accordance with a penny in 1981. The portion of the agribusiness area in business stays high. After the length of four numerous long stretches of the coming of Agriculture improvement and capital-concentrated systems of creation inside the rustic economy of Haryana, an enormous level of the faculty, in any case, depends upon the farming area for their business. Thus, it is the horticulture quarter which has at this point not bests of the blast main thrust of the GSDP of the State anyway furthermore a top-notch supply of income for a tremendous portion of the whole populace.

### **Shift in Land Utilization:**

The assembling design of Haryana is vigorously overwhelmed via essential quarter sports. Because of the coming of state-of-the-art procedures of development, the agribusiness quarter of Haryana will turn into the boss in money related advancement. On account of Haryana, farming is the pillar of the financial framework. It retained 60.79 with regards to penny of the functioning tension in 1981, as cultivators and rural workers. Not substantially less than 86 in sync with penny of its general area under the furrow. The all-India figure is 46.31 with regards to penny. Around 60 with regards to penny of the web area planted is flooded in assessment to roughly 30% in India. Farming contributed around 44. 48 in sync with penny of the state's homegrown item in 1985-86 as contrasted and 27.30 in sync with penny in India at cutting edge charges (Singh, 1998:36-37).

Haryana's farming zone comprised 46 as per penny of GSDP in 1980-81 which gradually

arrived down to 28.47 predictable with penny in 2001-02 and 19.03 reliable with penny in 2013-14. Then again, farming comprised of 95.23 with regards to penny of the main games benefits in 1980-81 and as of now, it incorporates 93.19 in sync with penny of the general result of the essential leisure activity. Be that as it may, in the event that we look at the level of the farming locale with the extent of the monetary or dynamic zone its miles are in any case a basic piece of the realm's monetary framework. It is appropriate to take note that despite the fast motorization of horticultural games in Haryana on the grounds that in the mid-sixties the agribusiness region remains plays a significant part in the business age. In 1971, out of the full staff, 62.67 with regards to penny changed into running inside the horticulture zone and after one quite a while term, it diminished to 60.79 in accordance with a penny in 1981. The portion of the farming area in business stays high. After the length of four numerous long periods of the coming of Agriculture improvement and capital-serious techniques of creation inside the country economy of Haryana a huge level of the staff regardless depends upon the farming area for their work. Thus, it is the horticulture quarter which has as of now not best the blast main thrust of the GSDP of the State anyway moreover a top-notch supply of profit for an enormous portion of the whole populace.

**Table 1, Land Utilization Pattern in Haryana**

(Area in thousand hectares)

Items	1966-67	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2019-20
<b>Uncultivated and barren land</b>	232	181	65	97	102	106	95
<b>Fallow land</b>	259	150	177	169	232	149	124
<b>Net sown area</b>	3423	3565	3602	3575	3526	3513	3547
<b>Cropped area</b>	4599	4957	5462	5919	6115	6489	6674
<b>Cropping intensity in(percentage)</b>	134	139	151	165	173	185	187

*Source: Statistical abstract of Haryana, Director of land records, Haryana*

The amount and top-notch land resources in a specific area played a significant capability in horticultural turn of events. Haryana is basically a plain area: 94 in accordance with penny underneath 300 meters. The plain spreads between the bumpy plot inside the upper east and the sand ridge sprinkled with desert geology inside the south and southwest. The exceptions of the Aravallis make their look inside the southern piece of the realm. Thusly, Haryana expects the type of a saucer

with its downturn inside the plot around Rohtak. Haryana has generally been important for classical Punjab and is basically in nature the split between the Ganga and the Indus waterway structures. It is momentary to the Rajasthan forsaken lot and the Ganga straightforward. In the last hundred years, the State's topographical obstructions had moved twice - the brutal parcel of India in 1947 and the regulatory division of Punjab in 1966 into present-day Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Presently, Haryana envelops a total geological area of 4421 thousand hectares, which comprises roughly 1.34 as indicated by pennies of the complete topographical spot of the United States of America. The land usage example of the State affirmed that out of the absolute topographical region around 80 with regards to the penny is the net planted area (Table 1).

**Table 2:Yield of Principal Crops in Haryana**

(Kg/hectare)

Crops	1966-67	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2019-20
Wheat	1425	2074	2360	3479	4106	5183	5516
Rice	1161	1697	2606	2775	2557	3044	3414
Jowar	181	277	354	497	208	500	358
Bajra	418	939	544	864	1079	2040	1148
Maize	988	1142	1134	1414	2267	2727	2749
Barley	1313	1150	1451	2092	2682	3617	3841
Gram	500	742	629	722	640	924	849
Rapeseed and Mustard	404	678	634	1338	1369	1364	1489
Cotton A	300	359	387	421	1081	2577	2745
Cotton D	289	299	264	278	319	416	349
Sugarcane	3400	4504	4067	5273	5713	7319	7895

*Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana, Various issues*

All vegetation other than maize, grams, rapeseed and mustard and groundnut has shown a blast in assembling. The development of wheat and rice has been a huge amount better in contrast with different harvests.

The assembling of wheat has advanced from 1059 thousand tons in 1966-67 to 13119

thousand tons in 2011-12. Essentially, the assembling of rice also expanded from 229 thousand tons to 3757 thousand tons during the equivalent time frame. It is a result of the thought process that a strong assistance value is to be had for the paddy and wheat vegetation. The assembling of various vegetation like bajra expanded from 373 thousand tons in 1966-67 to 1175 thousand tons. The creation of American cotton has expanded from 134 thousand tons to 2577 thousand tons inside the equivalent need to look term. In any case, on the other hand, the assembling of Desi cotton stretched out from best 153 thousand tons in 1966-67 to 302 thousand hectares in 2000-01 however has diminished to 44 thousand tons in 2011-12 and 2019-20.

### **Intensity of Cropping:**

All vegetation other than maize, grams, rapeseed and mustard and groundnut has shown a blast underway. The assembling of wheat and rice has been a lot higher in the evaluation of different harvests.

The development of wheat has raised from 1059 thousand tons in 1966-67 to 13119 thousand tons in 2011-12. Likewise, the assembling of rice moreover duplicated from 229 thousand tons to 3757 thousand tons over the equivalent length. It is because of this reason that strong help expense is accessible for the paddy and wheat crops. The assembling of other vegetation like bajra advanced quickly from 373 thousand tons in 1966-67 to 1175 thousand tons. The development of American cotton has improved from 134 thousand tons to 2577 thousand tons inside the equivalent examination period. However at that point once more, the creation of Desi cotton raised from least complex 153 thousand tons in 1966-67 to 302 thousand hectares in 2000-01 anyway has diminished to 44 thousand tons in 2011-12 and 2019-20.

### **Conclusions:**

In the Haryana country, a ton of progress became made in farming efficiency. The above assessment bears the cost of that from a financial variable of view the State of Haryana made amazing improvements after the presentation of its most recent age of development. With 1.34 per cent of the full geological area of the country, Haryana is contributing around 11.8 million tons of wheat and 3.4 million tons of rice to the countrywide pool. The farming region is playing a significant capability in the underlying creation of the economy and contributes to a tremendous extent to GSDP and work. The ranchers of Haryana utilization of every single piece of dirt for development capabilities. That is the reason the net planted area in Haryana is higher than the elective components of the country. Additionally, after the making of late techniques of development, the trimming profundity in Haryana arrived at its immersion level. The assembling of individuals from the family in Haryana's agribusiness totally moved from customary to current farming. The expansion of water system offices and attestation of least aide charges expanded the efficiency of wheat and rice roughly 3 to multiple times. The absolute creation of the most



significant plants (wheat and rice) additionally increased strongly. This improvement lays out Haryana as quite possibly of the most extravagant State in money-related terms.

### **Suggestions:**

An attempt must be made not handiest to build the assembling anyway moreover to protect the lengthy creation without correspondingly debasement of the homegrown sources. Conceivable recovery measures are expected to be taken up for the recovery of the substantial wellness of soils and their efficiency. By dissecting the shift inside the trimmed spot and editing design, it is really glaring that monocultures are the prevailing frameworks in light of the fact that the shift has taken the region from jawar, and bajra, to rice all through Kharif (summer editing) season and wheat has supplanted plants alongside grain and gram for the term of Rabi (winter editing) season in view of a spread of water system offices in those states. Individuals select unreasonable yielding and more prominent gainful vegetation like wheat and rice, in spite of the way that grain and gram are regardless filled in rainfed districts. Albeit a few broadening and the efficiency and benefit of harvest, cultivation stay a basic piece of the predominant trimming test, wheat and rice with the best increment yields as per hectare, and high monetary returns will stay prevailing. Broadening of farming to blast the rating district under agroforestry, oilseeds and heartbeats is being energized.

### **References:**

1. Bhalla, P. (2007). 'Impact of declining groundwater levels on acreage allocation in Haryana'. Economic and political weekly: 2701-2707.
2. Brar, K. K. (1999). 'Agriculture development: Ecological Implications.' Dominant Publishers. New Delhi.
3. Chand, R. (1996). Agricultural Diversification in Punjab: Potentials and Prospects. Institute of Economic Growth.
4. Glaeser, B. (1987). 'Agriculture Between the Agriculture development and Eco-development: Which Way to Go?'. in Glaeser, B. (ed.), The Agriculture development Revisited: Critique and Alternative. Billings and Sons Ltd., London.
5. Government of Haryana, The Statistical Abstract of Punjab. Various Issues. Economic Adviser to Government of Punjab. Economic and Statistical Division. Haryana, Chandigarh.
6. Haryana Encyclopaedia. (2008). Bhoogholkhand. Government of Haryana. Vaani publication. Vol, II: 189-195.
7. Katak, P. Hobbs, P.R. and Adhikary, B. (2001). 'Trend, Constraints, and Productivity of the Rice-Wheat Cropping System of South Asia'. Journal of Crop Production. Vol 3. No 1.
8. Ramakrishnan, P. S. (2008). Ecology and Sustainable Development: Working with Knowledge System. National Book Trust. New Delhi.
9. World Development Report (2008). Agriculture for Development. Oxford University Press.



Washington DC.

10. Singh, N. (1998). 'Administration and development of Indian states- impact of arearreorganisationon development'. Anmol publication. New Delhi.
11. Singh, R.B. (2000). 'Environmental consequences of agricultural development: a case study from the Agriculture development state of Haryana, India'. Agriculture ecosystem and environment.Elsevier science.82 : 97-103.

