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A Study of the Transformation of Agricultural Land in Haryana and its Impact on Rural Development

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Abstract: The resiliency of its inhabitants and the state's advantageous geographical location have contributed significantly to Haryana's farming heritage. 'Siswal' village, located in the Hisar district, was among the earliest settlements to adopt agricultural practices by 2500 B.C. The agricultural sector is considered to have been the foundation of the Harappan civilization, which emerged from the Harappa civilization. Haryana's agricultural heritage exhibits distinct temporal phases, namely the ancient, mediaeval, and modern eras. Since attaining independence, India has witnessed notable advancements in the agricultural sector, owing to the implementation of land reforms, agricultural programmes, and strategies by the government to satisfy the escalating food needs of the populace. Consequently, there has been a notable augmentation in net seeded area, irrigated area, and crop yields, accompanied by substantial financial gains per hectare. To eliminate intermediary structures between the state and the tiller, land reform measures were executed. These measures encompassed the protection of tenure, the guarantee of land ownership by the tiller, the imposition of restrictions on agricultural land holdings, and the redistribution of land to enable the practice of modern agricultural techniques. Nevertheless, Haryana encountered a state of underdevelopment as a result of its previous affiliation with the Punjab Province. Haryana was proclaimed a new state on November 1, 1966, after nearly two decades of opposition from its inhabitants. As a direct consequence of its distinctive political designation as Haryana State, the state's increased agricultural output has ushered in a new era of comprehensive development and stability in Haryana.

Keywords: Haryana, Agriculture Sector, Rural Development, Modern Agriculture

I. CONTENT

India is classified as an urban nation, and its urban expansion corresponds to the expansion of the agrarian populace as a whole. India is the second-most populous nation on the planet. The rural and urban distributions, according to C. Chandramouli, Registrar and Census Commissioner of India, are 31.16% and 68.84%, respectively. The proportion of the population residing in rural areas experienced a decline from 72.19% to 68.84% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, while the degree of urbanisation rose from 27.81% to 31.16%. With regard to the proportion of Indians living in urban regions. The last update placed India's literacy rate at 74% in 2011, with 65% of women and 82 percent of males having achieved this milestone. However, the majority of the populace has been leading a troubled existence as a result of the agricultural sector's employment opportunities not being synchronised with India's population growth. The growth of rural areas has progressively garnered attention from administrators across the globe. Rural expansion is gaining critical importance in the Indian ecosystem due to two crucial factors. Furthermore, the rural sector's underdevelopment poses a substantial obstacle to the overall progress of the Indian economy. India is predominantly an agrarian nation, and cultivation constitutes the bulk of their livelihood. With regard

to political arrangements, social alliances, and development strategies, the rural sector is predominantly impotent and confronted with formidable obstacles. Furthermore, there has been a widening disparity in the accessibility of technological advancements within the agricultural industry between affluent and impoverished farmers, as the former obtain a substantial portion of newly developed agricultural technology in comparison to the latter. The all-India Rural Credit Review Committee cautioned in its report that strategic manoeuvres are underway to distribute production products to the impoverished rural areas and the opposite sector of society.

It has served as the foundation for the enduring existence that sustains human society. The human invention of agriculture: The Neolithic man acquired the ability to manipulate and employ fire and established a foothold in the forest. He devised a wheel, iron, axe, ploughshare, and animal power in order to facilitate environmental modifications and agricultural expansion. These inventions enabled him to settle in particular regions, organise himself into a group, and cultivate a substantial portion of his food in close proximity. He cut and burned through jungles and planted crops. A set of rudimentary agricultural methodologies emerged throughout the Chalcolithic era. The practice of transitioning cultivation from cereal straw to nomadic cultivation evolved. A system of irrigated agriculture has emerged. Ponds are used to store floodwater and precipitation for irrigation purposes. Technological advances have additionally played a role in augmenting food production, thereby contributing to the expansion of the population. Man discovered how to augment his physical prowess through the domestication of animals and the cultivation of crops; this enabled him to acquire a degree of leisure time, which was crucial in the formation of the foundations of what is now recognised as civilization.

Haryana boasts an extensive chronicle of sustainable agricultural expansion, which has been nurtured by the region's advantageous geographical position and the astuteness of its inhabitants, who have repeatedly confronted man-made and natural calamities including famines, droughts, and other adversities. Scholars are still in the process of filling in the immense gaps in the agricultural history of Haryana, as evidenced by the limited information available in archaeological and literary sources. Archaeological investigations and excavations in the vicinity have revealed that by 2500 B.C., the 'Siswal' village in the Hisar district had become the first to be inhabited by agricultural communities. An era of considerable cultural and agricultural development, however, commenced with the advent of the Harappan civilization. Remains unearthed during excavations and explorations at prominent Haryana sites including Siswal, Mitathal, Rakhigarhi, Banawali, and others, indicate that the Harappa culture was founded on agriculture. To aid comprehension of the agricultural history of Haryana, it has been partitioned into the three well-known periods of Indian history—ancient, mediaeval, and contemporary.

India has witnessed substantial advancements across nearly all facets of agriculture since attaining independence. While agriculture has experienced growth, there has also been a concerted effort to expand production areas in order to meet the increasing food demands of the numerous millions. Subsequent to the advancement of agriculture, the government has intermittently implemented novel land reforms, agricultural programmes, and agricultural strategies. Subsequently, the agricultural sector has witnessed an increase in net seeded area, irrigated area, and crop yields. Overall, monetary returns per hectare have increased significantly as well. Land reform measures were implemented subsequent to independence with the primary objective of eliminating the intermediary structure that existed between the state and the tiller. These measures included safeguarding tenure, ensuring the tiller's possession of the land, imposing a limit on agricultural land holdings, and redistributing land holdings to facilitate the adoption of modern agricultural techniques. Despite attaining independence, the region of Haryana continued to experience a state of underdevelopment, as it was formerly a part of the Punjab Province. It was not allocated its rightful portion of development schemes, programmes, utilities, agriculture, irrigation, and additional resources. The establishment of the new state of Haryana occurred on November 1, 1966, subsequent to an extensive and amicable resistance led by the inhabitants of this region for nearly twenty years, which arose from the division of the previous state of Punjab. A new era of comprehensive development and stability in this region has begun due to its increased agricultural output, which is a direct consequence of its unique political designation as Haryana State.

Haryana, which was formerly a province of Punjab and has since been an independent state since its establishment in 1966, has intermittently enacted and passed legislative acts. A series of legislative measures pertaining to land reform were enacted, including the Punjab Commercial Crops Cess Act of 1963 and the 1954, 1956, and 1958 Punjab Land Revenue Acts. In order to streamline the legislative framework concerning land ownership limits, the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act of 1972 was enacted. Family unity has been incorporated into the definition of a family, which currently comprises a spouse, wife, and a maximum of three children. The approved family area comprised 7.25 hectares of irrigated land and 10.19 hectares of agricultural unirrigated land. Land tenancy in Haryana is governed by peasant-ownership, which entails the cultivator assuming the dual role of landowner. The introduction of new farm technologies during India's Green Revolution increased agricultural output but also caused devastation. The environmental impacts encompass prolonged soil fertility depletion, extensive plant genetic diversity loss, heightened vulnerability to hazardous compounds introduced by parasites, and more. Following independence, the government implemented policies and programmes aimed at developing rural techno-infrastructure, including utilities, markets, highways, irrigation, electrification, and other forms of energy supply. These initiatives supported agricultural expansion. Land reform, remunerative price strategies, credit provision, and other forms of assistance for small and marginal farmers were made feasible through foresight, regulatory intervention, and policy implementation. By leveraging advancements in agricultural technology, resources, and public policies, producers have successfully achieved national food grain self-sufficiency.

Haryana's geographical location in the northwest of the Indian subcontinent, approximately 1,600 kilometres from the Bay of Bengal, between the western Himalayas to the north and the Thar desert to the south, largely determines its climatic conditions. One of the most substantial untapped agricultural opportunities is the environment, which has yet to be fully leveraged to enhance production. Extreme fluctuations in food production result from yearly temperature variations and extreme deviations from typical weather patterns, both of which have negative impacts on produce. Significant weather anomalies that stunt agricultural growth in our province include inadequate precipitation, excessive and premature precipitation, heat waves, cold waves, intense and humid summer monsoons (referred to locally as "loo"), sandstorms, fog, ice, and hail. Northwesterly and southwesterly originating mild monsoons form the climate of Haryana. Only the latter portion of the summer monsoon depression was observed from July to September. Precipitation during the monsoon season in the western region of Haryana State is irregular and scant (250,500 mm over 10–20 rainy days), accompanied by protracted droughts, delayed onsets, and early setbacks. The coefficient of difference is approximately 50% during the kharif season and nearly 100% during the rabi season. In both seasons, moisture tension varies to varying degrees. An aridity index greater than 0.66 indicates that the annual potential evapotranspiration is between 1500 and 1650 millimetres. II) The Eastern Zone of Haryana In forty to forty-five days, precipitation ranges from 500 to 1200 mm during the monsoon season. A surplus of precipitation during the kharif season and severe moisture stress during the rabi season. It is estimated that evaporative evapotranspiration ranges from 1250 to 1350 millimetres annually.

Haryana's agricultural sector is regarded as exceptionally prosperous. Despite comprising a mere 2% of the population and 1.44% of the Indian region, it contributes over 45% of the overall food supply to the central repository. Haryana, which was founded in 1966 during a period of food scarcity, subsequently emerged as a prominent benefactor of the National Grain Reserve. Agricultural production has increased phenomenally as a result of the nation's diverse political leadership, modern science and technology, agricultural organisations, land reform, adaptable support from the central government, robust structure, enhanced food varieties, and production advancements. The environmental movement and its proponents of agricultural reform have demonstrated their influence on the general populace. Despite widespread transformations over the past thirty years, agriculture has remained a significant driver of Haryana's economic growth. The most significant transformation occurred during the mid-1960s with the Green Movement, which substantially increased agricultural output; the ensuing advantages would undoubtedly "stream down" to all sectors of rural society. Three decades after the introduction of modern agricultural techniques, Haryana's agrarian economy, which was predicated on an agricultural foundation that had been significantly altered,

began to falter. Despite the gradual decline in its contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), the agriculture sector has consistently demonstrated its significance and dependability as a contributor to the GSDP. The agricultural and partnered industries' contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (at constant costs from 1999–2000) decreased from 32.0% in 1999–2000 to 20.5% in 2007–08. According to the Economic Survey Haryana (2010-2011), the state's GDP experienced a further decline, falling to 16.7 percent at constant costs for 2004-05 and 19.5 percent at present costs by mid-2010-11.

Agricultural land use pertains to the significant utilisation of land areas for a variety of purposes and activities. It is an essential indicator of agricultural performance. Agricultural production increases in magnitude proportional to the scale of the net sown area across the entire geographical area. Geographic investigations are incomplete without an examination of land use, which provides legal principles governing the development and organisation of territories, as well as the possible application of agriculture. Numerous specialists and geographers have thus reached a consensus regarding the examination of land utilisation and its alteration on a global and national scale. Haryana comprises 1.44 percent of the total land area of the nation. It is a region of the Indo-Gangtic and is located in the northwest of India. It is geographically adjacent to Himachal Pradesh in the north, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the east, and Punjab and Chandigarh in the northwest.

Although agriculture is classified as a state subject, its operations in India are predominantly governed by policies established by the central government and regulations enforced by state governments. The provision of energy and surface irrigation, as well as the production, transition, and irrigation of agricultural technologies, have been the primary focuses of state involvement. Furthermore, the policy and regulatory framework of the agricultural sector are characterised by extensive limitations on the distribution of agricultural products. These regulations have an impact, both directly and indirectly, on the taxation of producers and consumers. However, other measures recompense producers and consumers through the provision of substantial output incentives (credit, power, and irrigation). Historically, the purpose of implementing such subsidies was to encourage the agricultural sector's accelerated development. Haryana, notwithstanding recent industrial expansion, remains predominantly an agricultural province. "Around 70% of the population has an interest in cultivation." The state of Haryana ranks second nationally in terms of edible crop production. In terms of dietary production, wheat and rice are the principal commodities. Haryana is the second-largest contributor to India's central food grain pool and is self-sufficient. Principal commodities in Haryana include wheat, rice, sorghum, cotton, oilseeds, barley, maize, and millet, among others. Rabi and Kharif are the two principal varieties of cereals found in Haryana. Haryana's principal Kharif commodities consist of rice, jawar, bajra, maize, cotton, jute, sugarcane, sesame, and groundnut. For these commodities, the soil is prepared in April and May, and the seeds are sown in June, at the onset of precipitation. The crops are in an optimal state for harvesting at the onset of November. The principal Rabi crops consist of wheat, tobacco, gramme, linseed, rapeseed, and mustard. The soil is prepared by the end of October or the beginning of November, and by March, the crops have been harvested.

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