



Agricultural and Rural Development of Haryana: a Review

Pardeep Rathee, Research Scholar

Lovely Professional University, Punjab India

Abstract

Haryana has well-developed agriculture and manufacturing industries, and its economy is rising rapidly — per capita income is the third-highest among India's 16 big countries. The excellent agricultural growth of Haryana was largely due to the Green Revolution. Initiated between 1967 and 1978, it culminated in the intensification and extension of agriculture in several developed countries and was quite popular in India. Significant aspects of the Green Movement were the extension of agriculture and the introduction of double-cropping systems (two seasons a year) and genetically improved crops, i.e. high-yield varieties (HYV) of wheat, rice, maize, and millet. These activities continue to influence the usage of land in Haryana today.

Keywords: developed, agricultural, industrial, sectors, economy, etc.

Introduction

The rural transition witnessed by India is primarily defined by rapid rural socioeconomic growth and enhanced infrastructure facilities, which have dramatically changed the standard of living in rural areas. In total, it can be argued that India's sharp economic growth has contributed to major changes in both rural transition and rural production. However, rural India is also lagging behind urban areas. The policy assumption is that there is a great deal of opportunity to further emphasize rural areas to fill the urban-rural divide. More powerful steps, such as improving rural sanitation systems, irrigation intensity, and technical help from industry and urban areas to agriculture and rural areas, are required to reverse the pattern of urban-rural divides. More specifically, there is a need for a constant emphasis on the promotion of sustainable high-value production, on-farm practices, and community-led participatory processes. However, better outcomes from rural development projects will be assured by the transparency of those accountable for the real execution. Some of the problems that should be discussed in detail involve societal shifts, changes in rural people's thoughts, village government, and local conflict resolution structures and procedures. The regional concentration of the tribal community is substantially different from each other, so



the proportion of the tribal population should not be viewed as a systemic element in our indicator evaluation schemes.

The Rural Transformation

Rural change is not about transforming rural communities rather vanishing. Rural transition is the reorganization of the population in a specific space, rather than the emptying of space when individuals and economic activities shift elsewhere. Rural transition is part of a broader phase of systemic change that affects the entire world and that sees a decrease in the relative weight of agriculture in the economy as a whole, a subsequent rise in manufacturing and services, relocation of rural citizens to towns, and a transitory period of rapid change. Rural transformation is not about transforming rural communities, rather than changing rural societies. Rural transition is the reorganization of the population in a specific space, rather than the emptying of space when individuals and economic activities shift elsewhere. Rural transition is part of a broader phase of systemic change that affects the entire world and that sees a decrease in the relative weight of agriculture in the economy as a whole, a subsequent rise in manufacturing and services, movement of rural citizens to towns, and a transitory cycle of the rapid transformation of the countryside is, in effect, a process in which a sharp economy is made. In a contemporary rural village such as Mutambu, Burundi, you can find "purely industrial" elements:

Review of literature

(Ohlan, 2016) studied "*Rural Transformation in India in the Decade of Miraculous Economic Growth*" They found that rural transformation is a constructive and optimistic process of change and growth of rural communities in the context of social and economic changes at the national and global level. It includes introducing to rural settings characteristics of urban environments, improvements to structures and processes that have a favorable effect on the quality of living and livelihoods of rural people. Rural transformation is a more complex term than rural development because it embodies a shift in the view of the life of people.

(Vashishtha, n.d.) studied "*Cropping Patterns*" Changes in land use over time can be categorized as (1) conversion of land from one category of use to another (for example, the land is shifted from agricultural to non-agricultural uses; (2) changes in land use within a given category of land use (for example, land use is shifted from one crop to another); and



(3) changes in land-use intensity (for example, a farmer) These three forms of change in land use may occur simultaneously; they are not generally concurrent.

(Tripathi, 2012) studied "*The impact of agricultural activities*" As part of the development process, India is currently experiencing a transition from a farm-centered economy to an urbanized economy based on industry and service leadership. No systematic quantitative research on this phenomenon, however, has been conducted. Based on Matsuyama's (1992) perspective Agricultural productivity is a comparative advantage and economic development. Overall agricultural activities calculated by share, growth rate and total agricultural output, the quantity of land cultivated, rainfall quantity, and rural male jobs harm urbanization.

(Raheja, 2015) studied "*Rural Development in Haryana*" Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas, noting that rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Historically, rural development has centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, developments in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed

(Bacani, 2007) studied "*THE IMPACT OF LAND REFORMS*" There are historical explanations that only one or two main groups ruled each area of India. But it is important to note that this agrarian system has changed tremendously over time, from pre-colonial to colonial and after independence. Although in the pre-colonial era the same dominant castes were possibly still cultivating castes, they were not the dir A large portion of the produce had to be handed to them by the peasants or cultivators who worked the farm.

(Sameena Banu, 2018) studied "*Rural Development is the First Step for the National Development*" It found that rural development was conceived as a policy aimed at seeking ways of improving rural life, with the involvement of rural people themselves, to meet the needs of rural areas. The process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas is rural growth. 68.84 of the population lives in villages, according to the 2011 Census. A big impediment to the overall growth of the economy will be the backwardness of the rural sector. India is primarily an agricultural country and its main occupation is agriculture. According to the 2011 Agricultural Census of India, agricultural reliance is estimated at 61.5.



(Majumdar, 2011) studied "*Rural Transformation in India: Deagrarianization and the Transition from a Farming to Non-farming Economy*" It noted that rural transformation has generally been conceptualized as modernization, rural growth, changes in economic structure, and the migration of the population from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural sectors of the economy. In the study of rural transformation, different theoretical methods (unidimensional and multidimensional) have been applied, and these approaches have included various indicators to analyze the essence and extent of rural change/transformation. The rural development approach to the study of rural transformation has been questioned because development is not always involved in rural transformation.

(Widodo, 2016) studied "*Rural transformation in India*" In the past, agricultural growth and demands arising from this have driven rural diversification, with a major role also being played by the expansion of the public sector into rural areas. Agriculture slowed dramatically between 1993-2005 and public employment in rural areas contracted. During this time, rural non-agricultural growth was highest in the mining, development, construction, trade, and transport sectors and weakest in the government, social and personal services sectors. Moreover, rural development trends in the area tend to be more aligned with urban growth and less associated with agriculture. Cheap labor and land seem to draw investment in rural areas that had previously gone mostly to urban areas.

(Oktaviani. J, 2018) studied "*Changing Facets of Rural Transformation in India*" And we have been trying to understand the changes in Indian rural society for a long time now. In the social sciences, the word transformation was coined from the physics vocabulary, in particular from the 'laws of thermodynamics.' At a time, it denotes the substitution of one stage by another. If the substitution of the previous stage by the latter is so profound that it makes a substantial difference, the phenomenon is referred to as transformation. In the social context, transformation refers to substitution in the fundamental character of its components: social relations, goods, the environment, and social structure units.

(Berdegué, Rosada, & Bebbington, 2013) studied "*The Rural Transformation*" Rural transformation has been described as a phase of comprehensive social change in which rural communities diversify their economies and reduce their dependency on agriculture; become dependent on distant places to exchange and acquire products, services, and ideas; migrate from scattered villages to towns and small and medium-sized cities, and become more culturally similar to large urban agglomerations. Despite these similar patterns, there are



different outcomes for rural development across different countries in terms of economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

Changes in land use

The history of agricultural growth in Haryana since 1950, reports the findings of a state-level study of improvements in land usage, discusses how crop trends have evolved, and contrasts the activities and consequences of the Green Movement in the two main agro-ecological regions of the state. The history of agricultural development in Haryana since 1950, reports the results of the State-L.

Agricultural Development of Haryana since 1950: Five Phases

Haryana is primarily an agricultural region; more than 80 percent of its area is classified as a net sown area. Since 1950 agriculture has been the main driver of the state's economic development. Haryana's agricultural development can be broken down into five phases that will help to illuminate changes in the state's land-use patterns.

Phase I (1951–1966): “Population Pressure and Extensive Cultivation. Although Haryana's population grew slowly during the first half of the twentieth century (0.41 percent a year), population pressure began to intensify after 1950; from 1951 to 1966 the population increased at a rate of 2.85 percent a year. Agriculturally, this phase was characterized by extensive cultivation, facilitated by the more widespread use of irrigation through the canal system. Increased population pressures led to the expansion of the net sown area—from 3 million hectares in 1950 to 3.4 million in 1960—primarily to meet the food requirements of the fast-growing population”.

Phase II (1966–1971): “Spread of the Green Revolution. After India faced a severe food crisis in the mid-1960s, the issue of food security assumed utmost priority. The national government implemented measures to facilitate the adoption of the new Green Revolution technology and to procure food from surplus areas such as Haryana, Punjab, and western Uttar Pradesh. Diffusion of Green Revolution technology was facilitated by the creation of infrastructure, including private investment in irrigation sources, and government regulation of wheat prices”.

Phase III (1971–1981): “Consolidation of the Wheat Revolution and Beginning of the Rice–Wheat Rotation. Three aspects of this phase are noteworthy. First, the area allotted for rice cultivation increased throughout Haryana—from 291,000 hectares in 1971 to about 505,000 hectares in 1981. Second, groundwater exploitation began in both the semiarid and



arid regions, and the number of tube wells rose. Third, with the continuation of the price support system for wheat and rice, the rice-wheat crop rotation became a lucrative proposition for the farmers”.

Phase IV (1981–1991): “Intensive Cultivation and Depletion of Natural Resources. In the 1980s new environmental problems emerged in agriculture, including those related to groundwater depletion and soil degradation.

Phase V (1991–1997): Stagnating Yield Levels and Depletion of Natural Resources. During the 1990s the highly intensive cultivation in Haryana began to face a crisis. The yields of major cereal crops were either stagnating or declining, and little increase in the rice yield had been observed since 1991. Although the value of wheat per hectare continued to increase in the 1990s, the value of rice per hectare showed a decline over the same period. Both agricultural scientists and policymakers became very concerned about the situation” (ICAR, 1998)

Conclusion

Rural change is not about transforming rural communities rather vanishing. Rural transition is the reorganization of the population in a specific space, rather than the emptying of space when individuals and economic activities shift elsewhere. Rural transition is part of a broader phase of systemic change that affects the entire world and that sees a decrease in the relative weight of agriculture in the economy as a whole, a subsequent rise in manufacturing and services, relocation of rural citizens to cities, and a transitory cycle of rapid demographic development. Rural planning is formulated as a policy aimed at seeking solutions to change rural life through the involvement of rural residents themselves to address the needs of rural areas. According to the World Bank (2005), rural growth is the mechanism of rural modernization and the monetization of rural society, contributing to a shift from conventional isolation to incorporation with the national economy. Rural growth is often seen as a phase of growing not just the amount of income per capita in rural areas, but also the quality of life of rural communities, calculated by the level of food and nutrition, health education, accommodation, leisure, and protection. Haryana is the leading contributor to food grain and milk output in the region. Greening rural growth will boost rural economies, build employment and help sustain vital environmental resources and improve rural people's ecological resilience. Conversely, environmental problems can restrict the achievement of the creative objective.



Reference

- [1] Bacani, B. (2007). THE IMPACT OF LAND REFORMS. Development.
- [2] Berdegué, J. A., Rosada, T., & Bebbington, A. J. (2013). The Rural Transformation. Evolving Concepts of Development through the Experience of Developing Countries, 1–44.
- [3] Majumdar, K. (2011). Rural Transformation in India: Deagrarianization and the Transition from Farming to Non-farming Economy.
- [4] Ohlan, R. (2016). Rural Transformation in India in the Decade of Miraculous Economic Growth. *Journal of Land and Rural Studies*, 4(2), 188–205. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2321024916640110>
- [5] Oktaviani.J. (2018). Changing Facets of Rural Transformation in India. *Serial Untuk*, 51(1), 51.
- [6] Raheja, K. (2015). Rural Development in Haryana, 5(6), 1–7.
- [7] Sameena Banu. (2018). Rural Development is the First Step for the National Development. *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education*, 15(11), 289–295. <https://doi.org/10.29070/JASRAE>
- [8] Tripathi, S. (2012). The impact of agricultural activities.
- [9] Vashishtha, P. S. (n.d.). Cropping Patterns.
- [10] Widodo, S. (2016). Rural Transformation in Indonesia. *Agro Ekonomi*, 7(1), 30. <https://doi.org/10.22146/agroekonomi.16717>
- [11] Government of Haryana.2010-11.Statistical Abstract Haryana 2010-11.
- [12] Tanika,(2014) Haryana sub-regional development
- [13] Chambers, R. (2014). Rural development: Putting the last first. Rout ledge.
- [14] IFPRI, “Agriculture and Rural Development for Reducing Poverty and Hunger in Asia”, www.adb.org/prcm
- [15] Cernea, M. M. (1991). Putting people first: sociological variables in rural development (No. Ed. 2). Oxford University Press for the World Bank.
- [16] Paramasivan, G., and Sacratees, J. (2013). Water scarcity to worsen.Kurukshetra A *Journal of Rural Development*, 61 (03), pp. 31-34.