

An analysis of production of food grains in Haryana since 1991

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Abstract: Agriculture in India is the major part of primary sector. Almost two-thirds of the total work-force in Haryana, for that matter even in the country earns their livelihood through agriculture and other allied sectors like fishing and forestry account for 18% of the GDP. The growth rate of Agriculture Sector in Haryana's GDP grew exponentially since emergence as the Government placed special emphasis on this sector in its plans and policies. Further, the green revolution initiated in the country subsequently gave a major boost to the growth of agriculture sector in the state of Haryana. Some statistical methods are used to know the real condition of Haryana.

Keywords: Culturable area, Agricultural, Haryana

INTRODUCTION

Human civilization began with agriculture. When our ancestors began to settle and grow their own food, human society was forever changed. The villages, towns and cities begin to flourish. The knowledge, means for better life, art and technological science flourished. The connection of the society with the land is intimate and the importance of Primary sector and agriculture cannot be ignored even in the sophisticated human communities.

Agriculture in India is always the responsibility of the states rather than the central government and this fact was more proved in Haryana over the years. The central government formulates policies and provides financial assistance to the states as per the requirement. States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are major producers of food grains in India.

Agriculture has remained as the main work, business and leading occupation for the people of state since its inception. Haryana has a rich legacy of study and sustainable agricultural development, which is based on the strategic location and resources of the region. The State has been a major producer of food grains in the country. Several times, people of Haryana faced the natural calamities such as droughts, flood, famines and many more difficulties. But every time they had come out strongly and quickly.

The average yields of major commodities like rice, wheat, cotton and oilseeds exceed those of other bigger states as well as all India average. This state

contributes to the major food grain in country, like accounting for about 12% of national wheat production.

The growth rate of Agriculture Sector in Haryana's GDP grew exponentially since emergence as the Government placed special emphasis on this sector in its plans and policies. Further, the green revolution initiated in the country subsequently gave a major boost to the growth of agriculture sector in the state of Haryana [1].

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Anand Ekta[2] observed that the theory of economic growth affects the structural change of state domestic product. She mentioned that in developed countries the distribution of domestic product shows a much higher share of the secondary and tertiary sector and have lower share for primary sector. She tells about the profile of Haryana and Punjab about production of food grains. She explained the research methodology in which the state domestic product, methods and procedures of estimation of state domestic product are defined. In this study she also discussed various reasons that responsible for development of the primary sector. She said state income as an indicator of economic development. but there are some limitations for the development so for this tells recommendations in the end. In her she mentioned that the share of primary sector declines while the share of secondary and tertiary sector is getting increase.

Bansal Jivesh [3] has observed that India has made up an advanced agricultural research system production of food grains. The Indian National Agricultural Research System (NARS) is one of the largest agricultural systems in the world which has

established good research infrastructure and scientific manpower to develop appropriate technologies to improve Indian agriculture. The great functioning of NARS has greatly contributed to the growth of Indian agriculture.

Baliyan Kavita [4] in her study seeks participation of women in agricultural activities in production of food grains. Her study revolves around uttar Pradesh. It is a general belief that women don't much participate in agricultural activities but it is not reality. Weeding, cleaning grain and storage of grain are done only by women. Activities related to land preparation like irrigation, spraying fertilizer and pesticides are

generally done by men. Other agricultural activities like seed collection, dung spraying, sowing, transplanting, harvesting, threshing, and carrying the grains to home are jointly done by the men and woman. All market related activities like buying of agricultural inputs and hiring labour and sale of production and crops are done by the male members. We can say that agricultural activity is done by both male and female

Analysis of Production of Food Grains in Haryana

This section deals with the analysis of the production of food grains in Haryana since 1991. Firstly we will start with a table which shows the scenario of production of food grains of Haryana.

Table-1.1: Production Of Food Grains in Haryana (in lakh) Tones

YEAR	PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS
1990-91	95.59
1991-92	90.78
1992-93	102.81
1993-94	102.43
1994-95	109.72
1995-96	101.72
1996-97	114.48
1997-98	113.32
1998-99	121.05
1999-2000	130.65
2000-2001	132.95
2001-2002	132.98
2002-2003	123.29
2003-2004	131.93
2005-2006	130.06
2006-2007	147.63
2007-2008	152.94
2008-2009	161.78
2009-2010	153.45
2010-2011	165.66
2011-2012	183.7
2012-2013	163.55
2019-2020	198.35

(Source: Director of Land Records, Haryana)
(Statistical Abstract of Haryana)[5]

Experimental Section

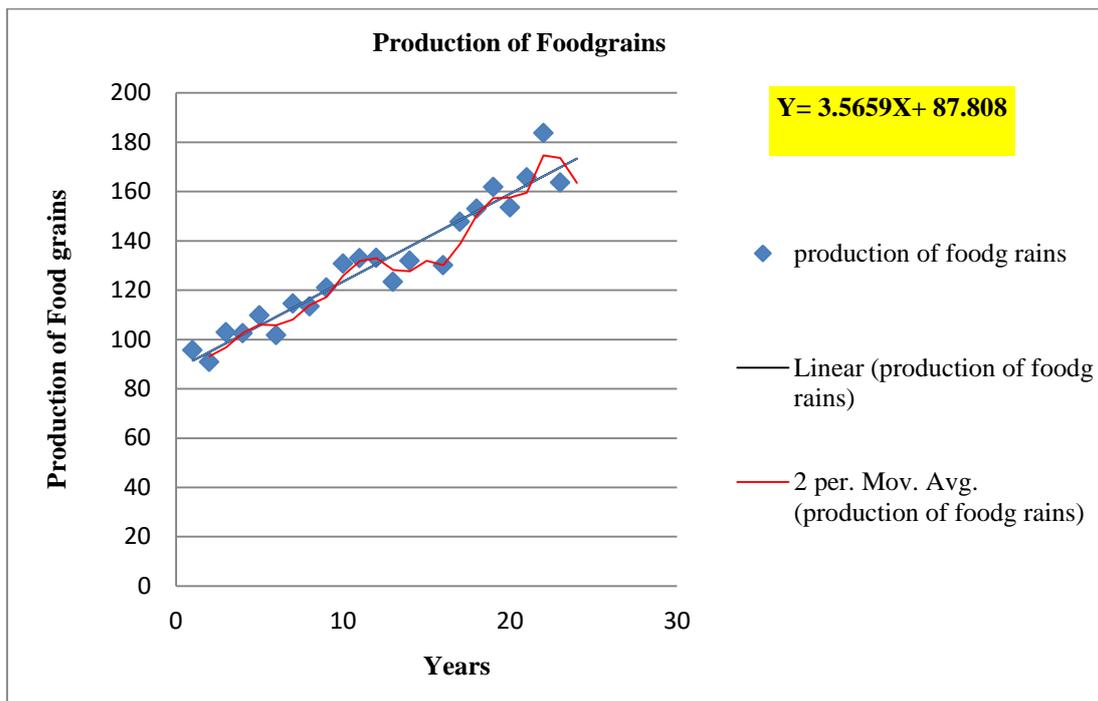


Fig-1: Production of Foodgrains

METHODS AND RESULTS

Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1 vividly portray a comprehensive picture of Production of Foodgains of Haryana from 1990 to 2013. From this table **Linear Regression Equation** is calculated on $Y=a+bX$ as

$$Y = 3.5659X + 87.808$$

Here Y =Dependent Variable
 X= Explanatory Variable
 a ,b are Regression Parameters

Ordinary least square method has been applied to get forecasting. Equation for **Forecasting with OLS** is

$$Y = 3.5659t + 87.808$$

Here Y =Dependent Variable
 t= Time Variable
 a ,b are Regression Parameters
 Origin Year =1989. Estimated Forecasting with **Ordinary least square** for the year 2020 is **198.35 (In Lakh) Tones**

Linear Growth Rate (LGR) has been calculated. Equation for Linear Growth Rate is $Y = a+bt$

Y= Dependent Variable
 t=Time
 a ,b are Regression Parameters.

$$LGR (g\%) = \frac{\hat{b}}{Y} * 100$$

Calculated LGR (g%) is 2.7%

In Figure1 **Linear Trend Line** has been shown .in the same diagram for two periods **Moving Average** has been drowned. From 1990 to 2013 estimated **Mean** for production of Food grains was **130.1123(In Lakh) Tones**

DISCUSSION

Table 1.1 and figure 1.1 shows the production of foodgrains from the year 1990-2013. Figure 1.1 shows the rising trend of production of foodgrains.1990 was a period when new economic policy was launched in the nation so it had huge effect on Haryana also .production of foodgrains is affected by so many factor .over a period of time it has been observed that production of foodgrain is raising. The major role of rising foodgrsains is government policies. It has mentioned above the new economic policy in1990 affected Haryana a lot so production of foodgrain attained new heights because of new economic policy. In the year 1990-91 production of foodgrain was 95.59 lakh tones. There was slight decrease in production of foodgrain in 1991-92.in this period it came to 90.78 lakh tones. After it production of foodgrain increased exponentially and till year 1995-96 it maintained the level of approx 100 lakh tones. Again in the year of 1996-97 the level of production of foodgrain raised to

114.48 lak tones. In the coming it was increasing continuously.2006-07 was the year where it has shown the huge increment in production of foodgrain. In this year production of foodgrain was 147.63.it was big achievement for Haryana in the field of production of foodgrain. After this year, almost every year it was increasing. In the year 2012-13 production of foodgrain was almost double to the production of foodgrain in 1990-91.it is a sign that Haryana is becoming rich in production of foodgrain.

CONCLUSION

Haryana is a land of agriculture foodgrain is very important feature in it. Overall if we see there has been some steady increase at different parts in both the decades, which was replicated in the graph and it can be seen that the period from 1990-91 to 1999-2000 is almost repeated again. After green revolution it has attained new heights.

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