

# Growth in Agricultural Production in Haryana: A District Level Analysis

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## Abstract

Indian agriculture history is witness of the new agriculture arrangement which took place in India has changed the overall traditional cropping pattern in India as well as in Haryana. There are many agriculture reforms such as land reforms, green revolution, minimum support price, and new economic reforms have adopted in Indian agriculture. All these reforms have directly affected the agriculture sector in overall India. Even these reforms are favourable in terms of productivity and production of all the crops but they have inadequately affected in terms of crop stability. Only a few crops such as rice and wheat are going to more stable but the coarse cereals and pulses are going to highest instable in area and production in Haryana.

**Key Words-** Growth, Instability Area, Production, Agriculture

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## Introduction

Haryana is the state which has large amount of fertile land, in India. It is doing well in industrial as well as agricultural sectors. About 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture, directly or indirectly. Haryana has achieved a remarkable growth in its agricultural sector, which not only has made it self-sufficient in food grains production but also has elevated it to the second largest contributor to India's central pool of food grains

On the question the relationship between growth and instability, in the cases of some crops; the modern technology reduced variation while other believe that it is bound to increase. The modern technology does help to reduce variability in yields and production only a few crops (Mehra Shakuntala 1981). There are many studies on

instability conducted during 1980s concluded that agriculture production had become more unstable after the introduction of new agricultural technology (Mehra 1981; Hazell 1982; Dev 1987; and Ray et al 1988). Sharma et al 2006 estimated crop wise and state wise variability in production and yield for two time periods, namely 1981/82 - 1990/91 and 1991/92 – 2000/01, and the study find out that production of food grains became more stable during 1990s compared with 1980s at all India levels and in most of the states. Instability, in agricultural sector, which measures the range of variation in different dimensions; it may be in area of cultivation, yield or production. Here it has been shown, the range of instability in production among different crops in Haryana. In other word, this study intends to measure the extent of instability in the production of major

crops in this state. The 1 Economics survey of Haryana, 2007-08 paper is divided in two sections. It begins with an examination of growth in area of cultivation and production of major crops in Haryana. And, secondly it measures the instability in crop production. There are many studies such as Rao (1975), Dharm Narain (1976), Mehra (1981), Hazell (1982), Rao et al (1988), etc, have pointed out that the new strategy of agri-cultural production based on high-yield varieties (HYV) seed-fertiliser technology has contributed to the growth in production and productivity. At the same time they have also pointed out that this growth has been accompanied with the increase in the output/yield variability (B P Vani and Vinod Vyasulu 1996). There are many reasons which create new agriculture arrangement in India. Among these the green revaluation is favourable only a few crops; it enhance the productivity, but only for a few crops, Minimum Support Price (MSP) and government policy are favourable only for a few specific crops. These entire factors collectively change the traditional cropping pattern in Haryana as well as in India. Thus the change in the variability and instability with the adoption of green revolution becomes an important issue (B P Vani et al 1996). It highly reduces the instability in a few crops, while it increases high instability in coarse cereals and diversifies the resource in mono-crop culture in Haryana. Instability declined progressively in some states (Punjab, Haryana, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, MP, Rajasthan and UP) whereas in some other states (Orissa, West Bengal, Thmil Nadu) it became progressively un-stable (S Mahendradev 1987).

**Data Sources** The study is based on secondary data, the data sources are Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Different Issues), Economics Survey of Haryana and India (Different Issues)

**Districts Covered** - This Study is based on the analysis of district-wise data pertaining of the 12 major district namely Ambala, Kurukshetra , Karnal Sonipat, Rohtak Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Jind Hisar and Sirsa. There were 12 districts in 1980-81 in Haryana and this study is begun from 1980-81 so that to analysis easily those districts are separated from the particularly districts are combing them. The districts are Yamunanagar and Panchkula are clubbed in Ambala, Kaithal is added in Kurukshetra, Panipat is added in Karnal, Jhajjar is added in Rohtak, Rewari is added in Mahendergarh, Fathehabad is clubbed in Hisar, and Mewat in Gurgaon district

### Agriculture Growth in Haryana

The agricultural production increased in almost the al kind of crops during the 1980s except maize, barley and masoor. Gram which registered 3.1 percent of total growth from 1980-81 to 1990-91 thereafter, it registered a sharp declining trend during nineties and during 2000-01 to 2006-07 by (-82.9%) and (- 12.5%) percent, respectively.

**Table 2.1 Total Percentage growth in production**

Crops	% increase in Production		
	1980-81 to 1990-91	1990-91 to 2000-01	2000-01 to 06-07
Rice	45.7	46.9	25.08
Wheat	84.5	50.1	3.99
Jowar	35.4	-64.6	4.35
Bajra	8.7	24.7	3.51
Maize	-41.0	-30.6	9.68
Barley	-40.9	10.3	-35.59

Gram	3.1	-82.9	-12.50
Moong	81.3	-69.0	238.89
Masoor	-6.9	-54.6	-12.24
Foodgrains	58.37	39.08	11.04
Oilseeds	239.36	-11.76	48.31
Total cotton*	79.63	19.74	31.16
Sugarcane	67.4	4.7	0.12

**Data Source:** Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Different Issue) \*Thousand of bales of 170 k.g.

One point is to be noticed here that the production of almost all the crops increased during eighties except maize, barley and massar but during nineties there were many crops like jowar, maize, gram, moong, massar and oilseeds which showed negative growth in their production. Overall the production of total foodgrains and total cotton registered a remarkable growth over the periods. (See table no 2.1)

### Agricultural Production of major crops in Haryana

Table no 2.1, shows; a remarkable increase in foodgrains production is visible in Haryana since 1980-81. Production of total foodgrains is likely to increase from 60.36 lakh tonnes in 1980-

81 to 156.77 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 showing an increase of 159.7 percent. The Wheat and Paddy crops have played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of Rice which was 12.5 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 is likely to increase to 33.71 lakh tonnes in 2006-07. Similarly, the production of Wheat which was 34.90 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 is likely to increase to 10055 lakh tonnes during 2006-07. The production of paddy which was 12.59 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 has increase to 18.34 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 and further it has increased 33.71 lakh tonnes in 2006-07. The total share of wheat and rice in total foodgrains production was 78.6 percent in 1980-81, and it has increased to 86.4 percent in 1990-91 and it becomes 90.06 percent in 2006-07. It shows that wheat and rice are the major foodgrains crops of Haryana. State made remarkable progress in the field of agriculture production and it has emerged as the grain bowl of the country. Resultantly, foodgrains production touched an impressive figure of 147.63 lakh tonnes during 2006-07 from 25.92 lakh tonnes during 1966-67 registering a more than fivefold increase.<sup>3</sup> Although, the total production of foodgrains is increasing continuously, in case of pluses it is declining. The production of total pulses was 502.3 thousand tonnes in 1980-81; it increased 686.6 thousand tonnes in 1985-86. After that its trend started declining. (Table 2.2)

**Table 2.2 The Agricultural Production of Major Crops in Haryana (000 tones)**

Years	Wheat	Paddy	Total Pulses	Total Food grain	Sugarcane	Cotten*	Oilseeds
1980-81	3490	1259	502.5	6036	460	643	188
1985-86	5260	1633	686.6	8146	505	745	288
1990-91	6436	1834	541.7	9559	780	1155	638
1995-96	7291	1847	450.1	10171	809	1284	783
2000-01	9669	2695	99.8	13295	817	1383	805
2006-07	10055	3371	111.8	14763	965	1814	835

**Data Source:** Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Different Issue) \*Cotton (000 Bales)

**Table 2.3 Agricultural Production growth of Major Crops in Haryana (in %)**

Years	Wheat	Paddy	Total Pulses	Total Food grain	Sugarcane	Cotten*	Oilseeds
1980-81 to 1985-86	50.72	29.71	36.64	34.96	9.78	15.86	53.19
1985-86 to 1990-91	22.36	12.31	-21.10	17.35	54.46	55.03	121.53
1990-91 to 1995-96	13.28	0.71	-16.91	6.40	3.72	11.17	22.73
1995-96 to 2000-01	32.62	45.91	-77.83	30.71	0.99	7.71	2.81
2000-01 to 2006-07	8.66	34.06	11	17.92	18.53	36.30	11.80

**Data Source:** Statistical Abstract of Haryana (Different Issue) \*Cotton (000 Bales)

A remarkable increase in food grains production is visible in Haryana since 1980-81. Production of total food grains is likely to increase from 60.36 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 147.63 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 showing an increase of 149.7 percent. The Wheat and Paddy crops have played a major role in pushing up the agricultural production. The production of Rice which was 12.5 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 is likely to increase from 36.13 lakh tones to 100.55 lakh tones in 2006-07 thereby showing the tremendous increase of 146.9 percent. Similarly, the production of Wheat which was 34.90 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 is likely to increase to 105.56 lakh tonnes during 2006-07. (Table 2.2) The production of total cotton (American and Desi) is showed a remarkable increasing; it increased from 460 thousands bales in 1980-81 to 745 thousand bales in 1985-86, it was 15.8 percent higher in 1985-86 than that of in 1980-81. But a major change takes place in 1990-91, when the production of total cotton recorded 50 percent more than the production of 1985-86. It was 745 thousand bales in 1985 -86

it became 1155 thousand bales in 1990-91. After that it showed a marginal growth in its production. The productions of sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton are increasing continuously since 1980-81, the production of sugarcane was 46 lakh tonnes in 1980-81, it increased to 78 lakh tonnes in 1990-91; and thereafter it increased to 105 tonnes in 2007-08. The production of oilseeds is increasing continuously; it increased from 1.88 lakh tonns in 1980-81 to 9.00 lakh tonnes in 2007-08. The production of cotton in the State is estimated to increase from 6.43 lakh bales in 1980-81 to 18.5 lakh bales in 2007-08. However the production of all major crops is increasing since 1980-81 except pulses. The growth in production of pulses is not satisfactory, the total production of pulses was 24 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 which increased to 55 thousand tonnes in 1990-91; but it declined to 13 thousand tonnes in 2000-01.

### Conclusion

In Haryana, the growth rate of agricultural production shows changes in spatial pattern of different crops. On the one hand, some crops

like rice and wheat show a very satisfactory performance in their production in all the three periods (1980-81 to 1989-90, 1990-91 to 1999-2000 and 2000-01 to 2006-07). On the other hand, crops like Gram, Masoor, Maize, Sesamum, groundnut, showed unsatisfactory performances in their production. All these crops registered negative growth rate in production over the periods. In the case of total pulses, the production has shown a declining trend over the periods. Gram showed highest declining trend in both, production and area. Moong registered negative growth rate during 1980's and 1990's while it showed positive growth rate during 2006-07. The production of cotton registered positive growth rate over the periods. American cotton registered higher significant growth in production and area than Desi cotton at the state level and districts wise. Oilseeds showed a marginal increase since 1980- 81.

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