



A GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN HARYANA

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Abstract

Agriculture productivity and development are heavily influenced by regional disparities. Haryana's most important industry is agriculture. In this paper, we examine the impact of regional disparities on agricultural development in Gurugram, Nuh, Rewari, Mahendergarh, Faridabad, and Palwal. A composite index based on agriculture development indicators was used to assess the agricultural development level of selected districts in southern Haryana. Data on these indicators collected from 100 household survey which were used to determine the study area's level of development. Separately, the level of development of the agricultural sector was estimated. Different districts of southern Haryana had different levels of development. The level of development of the agriculture sector was estimated separately. Southern Haryana's development levels differ greatly from district to district. To achieve uniform regional development, we estimated potential targets for various development indicators in the study area's less developed areas. To raise the level of development in the entire study area, a number of different indicators need to be improved.

Keyword: Regional Disparity, Agricultural Development, Southern Haryana

1. Introduction

A large portion of Indians depend directly on agriculture as agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy (Kumar and Singh, 2021). The geographical area and water resources of India can only support 17 percent of the population. In total, 140 million hectares are sown and 192.2 million hectares are cropped (Kumar, 2018). A remarkable increase in agricultural productivity and production was achieved after the introduction of the Green Revolution. With the advent of the green revolution, irrigation facilities were expanded, chemical fertilizers were used extensively and high yield varieties were cultivated, especially in wheat and rice crops (Singh, 2015). In order to develop the economy overall, agriculture development is necessary. Constant economic growth can be achieved by a progressive agriculture. As a result, poverty is eradicated and society is modernized. As a whole,

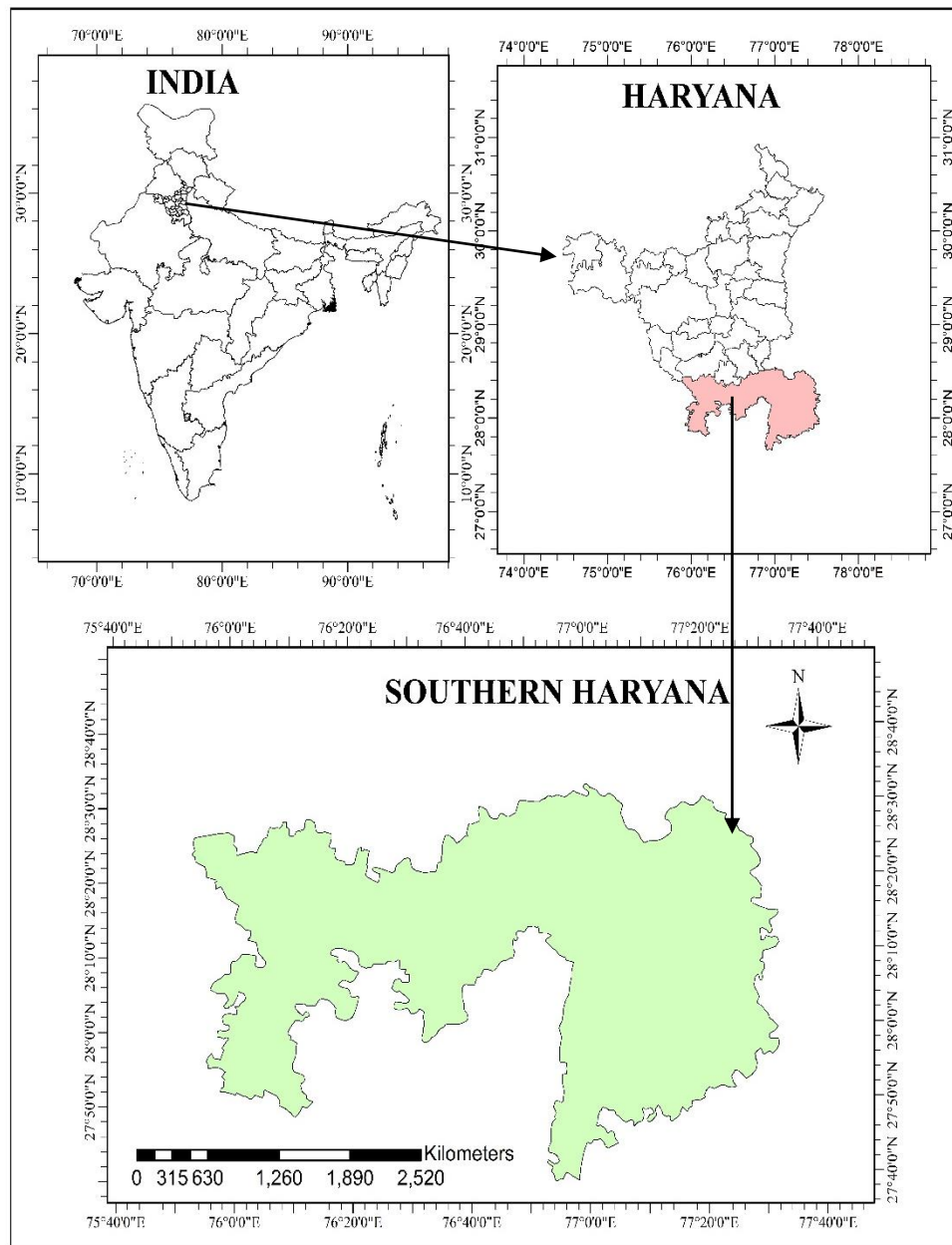
agriculture seems to hold the key to progress in our economy. Since 1971, India has produced more than 205.2 million tonnes of food grains (FAO, 2017). With the Agricultural Strategy of 1966-67 and some economic reforms, the country was able to produce food grains. In the early phases of the green revolution (1966-1980), Haryana had the highest compound growth rate in food grain production, at 5.33 percent, compared to the national average of 2.7 percent. The growth of paddy and wheat was incredible, with 12.47 percent and 8.93 percent respectively; on the other hand, pulses and oilseeds dropped by 5.12 percent and 0.64 percent (Kumar, 2017). The agricultural sector in Haryana has grown rapidly, making it self-sufficient in foodgrain production, as well as contributing to the central pool of foodgrains of India (Economic survey of Haryana, 2007-08). However, its contribution to gross domestic production of the nation has continuously declined over the period (GOI, 2014). The country has played an important role in alleviating poverty, providing food to the population, and providing raw materials to the industries. The agricultural and horticultural productivity of our country is very low when compared to other countries. Gautam and Kumar (2014) report that the yields of food grains, fruits, and vegetables in our country are well below global averages. Jaghirdar and Alexander (2008) found that agricultural growth patterns vary significantly between crops, districts, and even from year to year. It is important to note, however, that these changes in agriculture are not uniform throughout the state. Hence, the current study examines the regional disparities of impact on agricultural development of the southern Haryana.

2. Study area

The present study area is comprising of six districts of the Haryana state. These districts are Gurugram, Nuh, Rewari, Mahendergarh and Faridabad. Total geographical area of the entire study area is 8719 sq. km. The present study area lies between 27°25' to 30°30' N latitude and 75°52' to 77°32' E longitude. Aravalli hills are available in the study area. Semi desert and sandy plain was mainly found in Mahendergarh and Rewari district while Mewat, Faridabad have flat alluvial plain. Major kharif crops of the study is Bajra/jawar/Gwar, rice and other crops. Rabi crops of the study area is wheat, mustard, pulses and others crop. Fig. 2.1 shows the location map of the study area.

3. Database and Methodology

The present study is based on primary data which was collected by filed survey from 100 household. In this survey, data of various regional aspects as soil types, irrigation facilities, uses of fertilizer, total cropped area, net shown area and cropping pattern were collected and analysed.



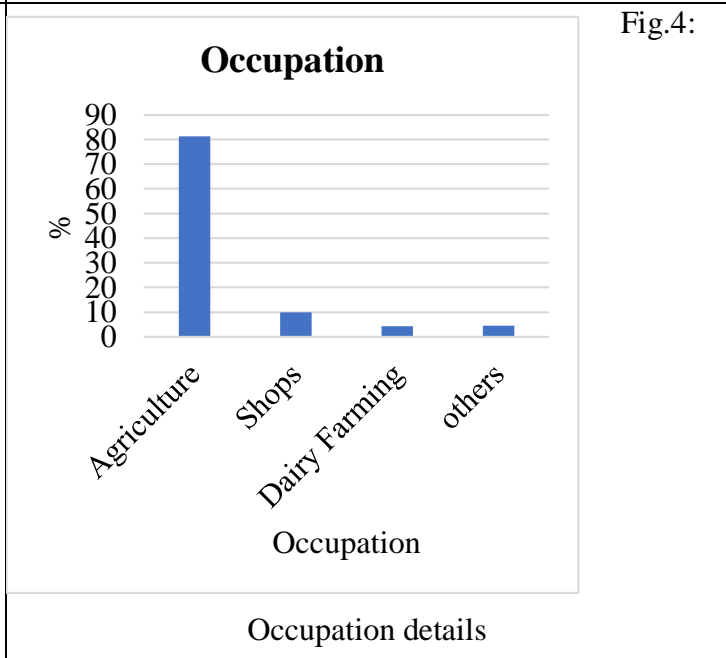
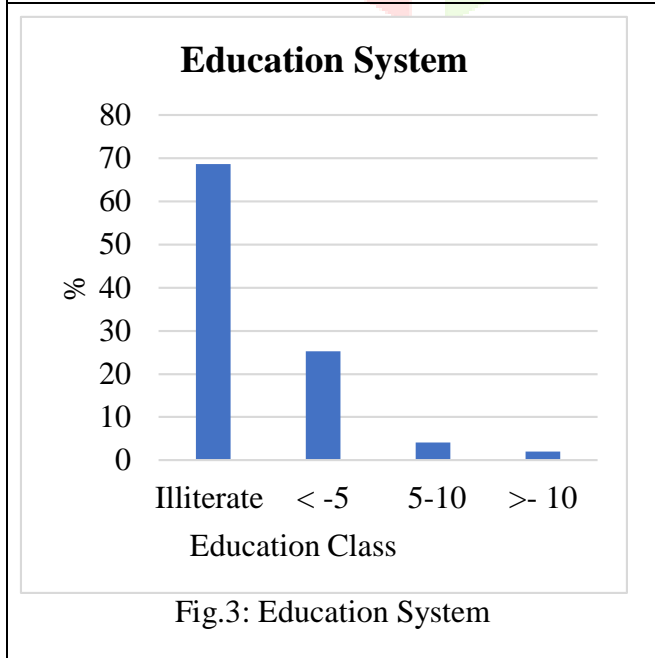
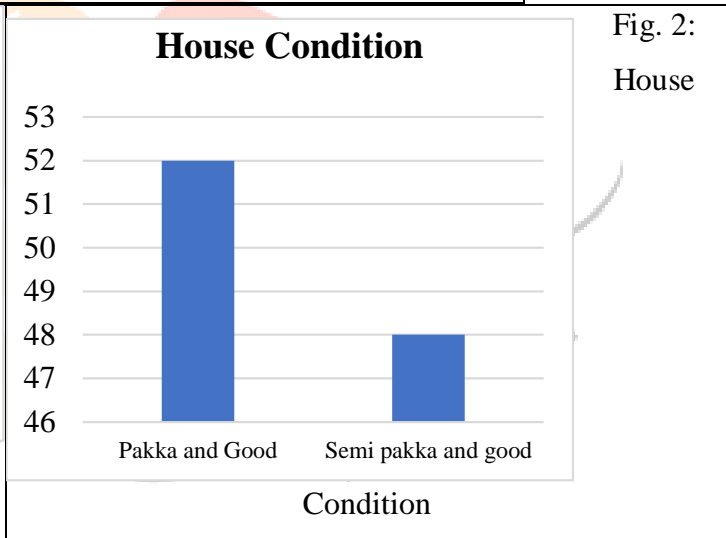
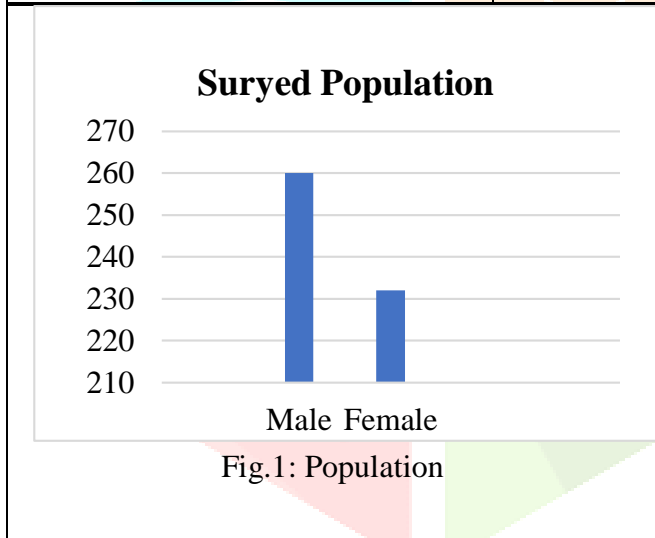
Based on collected data and analysis, the following results have been prepared:-

4.1 Household surveyed

About 100 households have been surveyed during this study. Total 492 persons from these households, in which 260 males and 232 females. Out of 100 households, 52 households have pakka and good condition houses and 48 households have semi-pakka and good condition houses. Educational level is very low in the study area. Only 2 percent of people have above 10th standard education while 68.6 percent of persons are illiterate. The main occupations of the respondents are agriculture. Based on the information provided by them, their annual income is very low. But their monthly expenditure is more than their monthly income. They have no other source of income. Details are given in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Demographic information of the study area

Population		House Condition	
Male	260	Pakka and Good	52
Female	232	Semi pakka and good	48
		Total	100
Total	492	Occupation	
Education System		Agriculture	81.2
Illiterate	68.6	Shops	09.9
< -5	25.3	Dairy Farming	04.3
5-10	04.1	others	04.6
>- 10	02.0	Total	100.0
Monthly Income			
< - 2500		58.6	
2500- 5000		28.6	
>- 5000		12.8	



4.2 Agricultural Information

Based on the information collected by filed survey, following analysis is done. Crops as wheat, Mustard, Barley in Rabi and Bajra, Jowar and pulses in kharif are shown in the study area. Irrigated area is very low because there is no much source is available for irrigation in the study area. All the information given by the respondent's is compiled in the table 4.2.

Table 2:- Agricultural Information

Cropping Pattern									
Rabi Crops					Kharif Crops				
Crops	Area %	Irrigated %	Per acer yield production '000' kg		Crops	Area %	Irrigated %	Per acer yield production '000' kg	
Wheat	58.2	25.2	1.8	0.6	Bajra	58.2	21.3	1.1	0.62
Mustard	31.8	03.1	1.2	0.5	Jowar	14.6	5.6	1.6	0.2
Barley	03.6	2.5	1.6	0.55	Rice	08.3	58.6	1.98	0.1
others	06.4	0.5	01	0.53	others	18.9	5.3	0.92	0.12

In the above table, agricultural information given by the respondents are analysed that agriculture is not so much rich as in other parts of the Haryana state. Irrigation facilities is very low. Per acer yield production is very low. That's why the study area is backward in agricultural activity.

4.3 Regional Disparity and agricultural development

According to the study, the region lags behind the rest of Haryana in terms of indicators of agricultural development. Mahendergarh district is the least agriculturally developed district, while Rewari district has the most agricultural development. A major aspect of agricultural development in Haryana has been irrigation development. However, southern Haryana has lagged behind in the development of irrigation. Approximately 74 percent of the net sown area was irrigated in the state between 1989 and 1992. However, only 57 percent of cultivated areas were irrigated in the study region. This study reveals that the study region continues to lag behind the rest of the state.

Conclusion

Across the study area, there are large disparities in agricultural development between parts. In Haryana's southern regions, agriculture has a significant impact on regional and overall socio-economic development. In order to enhance the level of overall socio-economic development in low-developed parts, many of the indicators should be improved.

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