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Study of Major Agricultural Policies & Implementation of Major Schemes on Rural Development of Haryana and Impact

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Abstract : For the marketing of agricultural good, increasing the agricultural productivity and developing the agricultural infrastructure the state government constituted the Haryana state marketing board on 1 august. 1969 and this board also draft the policies for the state's agriculture. Objective of our paper is 'To explore the Government policies, programs for development of agricultural and rural development and assess its impact in terms of execution'. This chapter includes studying of different agricultural and rural development policies implemented by the government like "Fasal Bima Yojana and MANREGA. Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveiled Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) on February 18, 2016. PMFBY seeks to provide a robust insurance policy against crop loss, thus assisting farmers in stabilizing their profits. Since the beginning of the liberalization reforms in the early 1990s, the country has made amazing economic and social progress. With a population of more than 1.3 billion, India is the 7th largest country in the world (3 million square kilometers) and the 2nd maximum populated country just after China, which accounting for 18 percent of the world's population. Agricultural property, on the other side, is incredibly scarce, with just 0.15 ha per capita. Despite the reality that urbanization has grown approximate 28 per cent to 30 per cent in the last decade (World Bank WDI, 2018). With an annual growth rate of about 7 per cent over the last five years, India accounts one of the fastest growing developing markets. Since 2014, India's economy has been strengthened by structural reforms and low commodity prices, which have increased the country's external current account status (imports and exports). Moreover, sustained fiscal shrinkage, which has reduced government deficits and debt accumulation, as well as an anti-inflationary monetary policy posture, has aided macroeconomic stability (OECD, 2017a). Significant measures have also been taken to reduce India's domestic industry less uneven. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) reform, which had been in the works for more than a decade, went into practice in July 2017. The

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Introduction : India's diverse natural regions and climatic conditions provide for the production of a broad range of crops as well as a number of livestock activities. Although the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP has decreased over the last two decades, from 29 per cent in 1990 to 17 per cent in 2016 (Dynan & Sheiner, 2018), it continues to be a major source of jobs, employing roughly 47 per cent of the total national workforce, (Ministry of Labour and Employment, 2016; Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MAFW), 2017; OGD Platform India, 2018; WB WD). The white revolution in milk production (which started in the 1970s), and the more recent diversification of production into pulses, fruits and vegetables, as well as beef and meat goods, preceded the green revolution in cereal production (which lasted from the late 1960s to the early 1980s) helps in the country's GDP. This is primarily attributed to shifting market trends brought about by increasing wages and urbanization, but government-sponsored diversification has also played a part. The livestock sector's share of the overall value of agricultural output has risen from 27 per cent in 2000 to 34 per cent in 2016. In addition, India is the world's largest producer of pulses, responsible for roughly a quarter of global output. Furthermore, India is the world's second largest producer of fruit and vegetables after China, thanks to its diverse agro-climatic areas.

India's agricultural exports have gradually risen and diversified since the early 1990s. As a consequence, India has gone from being a food importer to a big exporter of agricultural and allied products including corn, meat and meat goods, cotton, oilcakes, vegetable extracts, fish and fish products, and a number of other things (including wheat in some years) (Gulati, 2009, 2016; MOSPI, 2017; OECD, 2017, 2018; FAOSTAT, 2018).

The systemic transition in India has been a typical and less marked than in other Asian economies such as China or Vietnam, with the rapid development of the services sector not being accompanied by solid growth in manufacturing and no visible changes in the economy's occupational structure following the relative growth of the various sub-sectors. Agriculture has been unable to shift labour to other parts of the economy, in part because many of its work force have poor levels of schooling and expertise, rendering it impossible for them to pursue jobs outside of agriculture. The complexities and rigidity of labour laws often contribute, making the commercial, formal sector hesitant to build employment.

As a result, India's farm labour productivity growth has lagged well behind that of other Asian economies such as China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Thailand; and while land productivity has been growing over the last two decades, a mapping of yield patterns from 2011 to 2014 reveals that it has plateaued for many primary commodities. Aside from yield inflation, there are already differences in yield potential. In most primary crops, Haryana average yields are still poor as compared to other big producers and, in certain instances, also global averages. For example, current wheat and rice yields are roughly three times lower than the maximum world yields, whereas yields for the major fruits and vegetables – such as mango, banana, onion, and potato – are about two and seven times lower than the highest yields obtained globally. As a consequence, there is considerable untapped capacity for yield growth across most crops and producing states; provided that Haryana cultivated region is rapidly approaching its maximum, yield increases are crucial for any possible production rise (Fuglie and Rada, 2015; FAOSTAT, 2018). Despite these achievements, there are always obstacles to overcome. Agriculture's high share of jobs in comparison to its GDP allocation illustrates the sluggish rate of economic change and low labour productivity. This is one of the explanations for the poor incomes of farming households, which are about one-third of those of non-agricultural households (NITI Aayog, 2017). Farm income development varies greatly between areas as well as between individual states (Government of India, 2017). Farmers' income is expected to double by 2022, according to the government (NITI Aayog, 2017).

Over the past decade, the rural-urban supply network has changed dramatically. To begin with, the amount of food moving across the production chain has increased in the last three decades: metropolitan food expenditures are currently three times greater in real terms than they were thirty years earlier. Second, during the same time span, eating habits have changed. Cereals' share of calorie consumption fell from 61 per cent in 2000 to 55.7 per cent in 2013, while animal products rose from 12.8 per cent to 17.1 per cent and fruits and vegetables rose from 24.5 per cent to 28.7 per cent over the same time span (FAOSTAT, 2018). Because of the private sector's presence, systemic reform is starting to emerge, moving beyond the mostly conventional or unorganized private players (such as mandi merchants, private mills, village dealers, and traditional retailers) to organized private firms, such as agri-business and major food processing companies or super markets. Demand for packaged food is growing as a result of changing migration, urbanization, behavioral shifts, rising market tastes, and a modernizing retail market. Now the time is for sustainable development implementations in each and every country, state and region to secure our planet for coming major difficulties.

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Improved access to inputs such as fertilizers, crops, expanded irrigation coverage (including micro irrigation), and increased institutional credit scope by branch expansion of public sector commercial banks in rural areas, the implementation of the "Kisan Credit Card system, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), NAREGA etc., enabling more timely access to credit – and agro-food marketing networks have often diversified in reaction to the fragmented domestic sector and tax and other regulatory inter-state obstacles, with promising examples including milk cooperatives and poultry contract farming.

a. Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and its Impact

Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveiled the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) on February 18, 2016, as a yield insurance programme for growers. It was created in accordance with the One Nation–One Scheme theme by combining the best aspects of the previous two systems, the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), and excluding their inherent flaws (short comings). Its goal is to reduce the cost of premiums for farmers and to ensure that crop assurance claims are paid in full as soon as possible. PMFBY seeks to provide a robust insurance policy against crop loss, thus assisting farmers in stabilizing their profits. Both Food & Oilseeds crops, as well as Annual Commercial/Horticultural Crops for which past yield data is available and a sufficient number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) are being performed under the General Crop Estimation Survey, are covered by the Scheme (GCES). Registered general insurance agencies are in charge of implementing this policy. The concerned state government selects the Implementing Agency (IA) through a bidding process. The system is mandatory for loanee farmers who take out a Crop Loan or open a KCC account for notified crops, but it is optional for anyone else. The Ministry of Agriculture is in charge of the programme. The scheme has been affected by a host of issues for farmers, including thousands of crores in unpaid dues and insurance providers pocketing the revenue (NICL, 2020).

b. Implementation of NREGA scheme in Haryana and its Impact

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"The Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 (or NREGA No 42, later called 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' or MGNREGA) is an Indian labour law and social welfare initiative aimed at ensuring the 'freedom to jobs.' This act was passed in September 2005 by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's UPA government. It aims to improve rural livelihood protection by offering at least 100 days of wage jobs to any household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual labour in a fiscal year. Late Honorable Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao proposed the act for the first time in 1991. It was eventually approved by the parliament and put into effect in 625 districts throughout India. NREGA was expanded to include all of India's districts on April 1, 2008, based on the pilot experience". The government describes the law as 'the world's best and most ambitious social welfare and public works scheme.' The World Bank called it a 'stellar illustration of rural growth' in its 2014 World Development Report. The agro-food industry in India is at a crossroads, with numerous obstacles and opportunities. The policy directions taken now and in the coming years will determine how effective Haryana is in providing food security for its vast population, improving the quality of life of its millions of smallholders, overcoming severe resource and climate pressures, and generating sustainable productivity growth and creating a modern, efficient, and resilient agro-food system, all while generating sustainable productivity growth and creating a modern, efficient, and resilient agrifood system.

The fate of the agro-food industry would be decided first and foremost by positive, stable macroeconomic and structural policy environments, rather than purely by sector-specific interventions. Quality infrastructure, education, and expertise, as well as well-functioning capital markets, strong business structures, the rule of law, excellence in innovation processes, and global market penetration would be required to achieve the sustainable growth that will pull labour out of the sector and provide the conditions for the sector's production. Rural areas, which, according to many indices of growth and well-being, lag behind urban areas, may need special consideration. Agriculture and food policy settings also need to be re- aligned to consider the evolving nature of the sector's position in a fast-increasing economy with a large and rising middle class, as well as Haryana's growing regional and global presence with respect of transformation of agricultural sectors. Failure to match policies and associated limited discretionary capital to the priorities of food protection, sustainable productivity development, and climate change adaptation could result in significant costs and risks covered in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

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