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## Agricultural schemes and funding in Haryana state: A conceptual analysis

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### Abstract

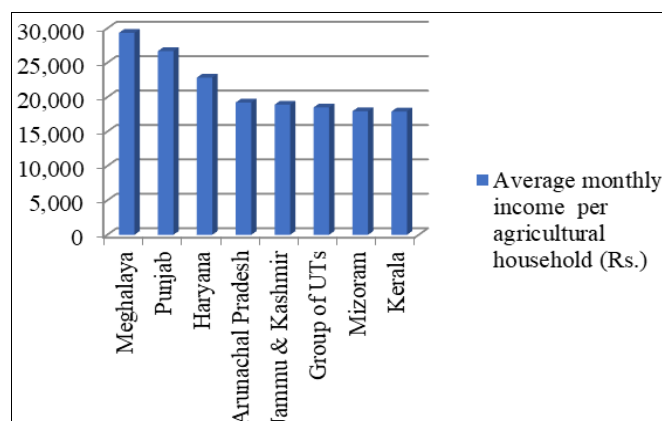
Farming is in the soul of Haryana's people, there is culture of farming that people live heartily. But according to the time farmers have to update themselves to compete nationally as well as internationally. There is a change in people's life style there food habits, so demand of product change accordingly. Today's farming should be according to the market and policy maker have to draft accordingly. To manage the agriculture sector is also not an easy task because of its vastness. This study is an effort to understand contribution of agriculture scheme in agriculture development in Haryana state. A comprehensive analysis has been done with the help of data collected from different published sources. The research shows that scheme looks impressive in papers only, but poorly implemented and unable to boost up growth at required rate. So there are high chance of ignorance of farming and misuse of funds.

**Keyword:** Agriculture development, Haryana farmers, Government schemes, policy implementation, farming modernization, rural economy

### Introduction

Government of India is continuous making effort to facilitate their progressive farmers for better performance, and to help other farmers to enhance their farm income through different schemes. Haryana is a progressive state in all aspects with full of potential to grow in future. The Government of Haryana is much active applying all center schemes efficiently as well state policy makers has full focus on agriculture. Time to time, various schemes are launched to benefit state farmers.

Farmers of the state have already good farm income as compare to other state of India as Haryana is on third position in terms of per month income of agriculture households. Fig. 1 shows a comparative graphical presentation of state wise monthly income of agriculture household in 2018-19, only top eight states are included in it. As per the official data it is rs.22841 per month in 2018-2019, which is quite good. But Haryana state has a great potential to do more efficiently.



Source: <https://pib.gov.in>

**Fig 1:** Average Monthly Income of Per Agriculture Household (State Wise)

Farmer's socio-economic condition is still not so good Haryana, policy makers need to focus while formulating policies for farmers Inderjeet (2015) <sup>[7]</sup>. Socioeconomic condition of farmers is quite good in Rohtak as 98 percent houses of farmers have pakka house, majority of the houses have electricity facility, and all farms have irrigation facilities. The socio-economic condition of farmers is good, still business income is higher than farm income in district. Main profession of the district is farming (Sherawat and Ahlawat, 2014) <sup>[25]</sup>. Social economical data indicated that Women participation is limited up to employment level; they are not the actual decision maker, with poor technical knowledge and education. And also, women participation is declined with the farm size. (Kaliravna and Godrara, 2023) <sup>[11]</sup>. If talk about agriculture labour, socio-economic condition of agriculture labour was not good if we compare it with class of labour, government had not provide any social security. Govt. should introduce new schemes to benefits them as equal wages, fair wages and other financial help to them. Labour union should be created for agriculture labour for their right protection (Kumar and Singh, 2022) <sup>[15]</sup>. The RAWE Improves the socioeconomic condition of the farmers in village as compared the past trends. Many farmers' have made their survival easy by involving in agri-business and entrepreneurial activities for better income Kumar *et al.* (2020) <sup>[15]</sup>.

### Review of Literature

The average debt amount per farmer is too high. The Marginal and small farmer's condition is very serious in terms of indebtedness with small size farms, as 85% of the total land belongs to the semi-medium and small farmers in Haryana. This per owned acre debt put socioeconomic condition of landholders at worse level. Consequently, farmers are intent by this slanting debt and farming is not an attractive profession for youngster in Haryana (Jakhar and Kait, 2021) <sup>[8]</sup>. Farmers in Haryana deal with a variety of debt-related issues, as low productivity, dependency on monsoon rains, high costs of production, market instability and insufficient facility of institutional credit. Researcher recommended some measures like sustainable farming methods, creating seed banks and offering subsidies, can lead to lower input prices. The govt. should contribute in development of rural infrastructure and the setting of minimum support prices (Singh and Sharma, 2024) <sup>[26]</sup>. NABARD promoted a significantly larger number of FPOs as compared to SFAC, FPOs promoted by SFAC grow at a higher compound growth rate as compared to NABARD, in a study 37.5 FPDs in Hisar were engaged in Horticulture, whereas 62.5 percent of FPOs in Kaithal were engaged in Agriculture (Agarwal, S., 2023) <sup>[1]</sup>. Farmers, who make direct supply to FPCs get better price for their products and member farmers even gets bonus also. FPC help farmers to add to their share in agribusiness by providing services like processing, value addition and marketing of their agricultural produce by themselves. FPCs worked at grass root level in agriculture and for overall socioeconomic development of farmers in India. These collective action approaches provide long-term sustainability to FPCs according to Meena *et al.*, (2021) <sup>[17]</sup>. Crop insurance can also used to minimize risk over farming, but not found very attractive among farmers. Two type of variables that

influence farmer's decision, one positive variable as education, social involvement, experience, level of awareness and satisfaction, on other side low family income, older age, larger size of family are some factors that influence negatively. Insurance companies need to provide more satisfactory services to their farmers for better experience, need to create more awareness programme according to the researcher (Sheoran and Kait, 2023) <sup>[24]</sup>. Majority of adopters have good technical knowledge, general knowledge and overall knowledge as compared to non-adopters. The adopters are found positive and significant correlations with other factors as socioeconomic status, education level, and land holdings, source of income and risk orientations. Non-adopters found a positive and significant correlation with risk orientation and socioeconomic status of farmers (Kumar *et al.*, 2017) <sup>[27]</sup>.

Farmers were found less aware about different schemes and practices of farming. Social media is now in trend and best tool to spread the information. Watching videos are the most frequent activity on mass media carries out by farmers. Different factors like education, family income, localities and social participation have positive relationship with mass media use, whereas age had negative relationship (Mishra *et al.*, 2022) <sup>[18]</sup>. Farmers who perform well during the of "Mera Pani Meri Virasat (MPMV)" programme has been paid incentives also. There is low level of acceptance of new diversification schemes among farmers, an adequate amount of incentives and timely compensation are the only factors that improve the acceptance of these programmes among farmers. Haryana government crop diversification programmes like as MPMV (Mera Pani Meri Virasat) and BBY (Bhavantar Bharpayee Yojna) should be carefully implemented and regular monitor to make them more successful according to Jose and Ponnusamy., (2022) <sup>[9]</sup>. By introducing water projects, it is found that the average production of crops increased about 25% and also brought more area under cultivation after installation of drainage system. All farmers benefited after installation of drainage system and production of both wheat crop and paddy crop increased from 15% to 150%, which was significant. But, also creates some problems as fewer incidence of mosquito, insect and related diseases (Grewal *et al.*, 2021) <sup>[5]</sup>.

### Objectives

Following are the two main objective of this review paper.

1. To explore various agriculture schemes and motives, from Center Government and Haryana State Government.
2. To review the level of implementation of various agricultural scheme.

### Methodology

This study is basically descriptive in nature. Secondary data was collected from government websites and portals. Research paper and article were selected from various publications, journals of national and international level, newspapers and magazines. Out of 48 research articles only 31 was found closely related. Data related to various schemes was compiles and presented in tabular form. Qualitative data was collected and presented in the research paper to attain the objective of the study. Quantitative data was collected from official data base provide by center and state government.

### Analysis and Findings

A detail study was done on Haryana agriculture scheme and compiled through Table 1 that present briefly top 10

agriculture scheme with their purpose to be achieved. The table includes both and state government funded and centre funded scheme.

**Table 1:** Detail about Agriculture Scheme in Haryana

S. no	Name of Agriculture Scheme	State/ Centre	Objectives
1.	Haryana Pragtisheel Kisan Yojna	State	To motivate progressive farmers for adopting new agricultural practices.
2.	Natural Farming (Promotion of Sustainable agriculture strategies initiative & Kisan kalia)	Centre + State	To promote natural farming
3.	State Extension Programmes for Extension reforms	Centre + State	To strengthen Extension Programme
4.	Crop Diversification Programme - Mera Pani Meri Virasat	Centre + State	To improve the soil health and maintain agro-friendly system
5.	Har khet Swasth Khet	State	To maintain Soil health
6.	National Food Security Mission	Centre	To enhance productivity of selected crops
7.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (A.I.F)	Centre	To encourage farmers and agri-enterprises to invest and adopt modern technologies
8.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	Centre+ State	To grant financial compensation against crop loss
9.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi	Centre	To grant financial support to the farmers with cultivated land
10.	Technology Mission on Sugarcane (TMS) scheme	State	To encourage the sugarcane cultivation.

Source: <https://agriharyana.gov.in>

- Haryana Pragtisheel Kisan Yojna:** This scheme provides cash prize and award to selected farmers for their contribution in Agriculture or allied sectors. the Award is given on annual basis to encourage farmers to adopt scientific farming practices to Double their income as adoption of new technologies water saving practices, adoption of new technologies, better crop management, sustainable farming, organic farming and other farming system. All progressive farmers motivate and train more 10 no. of fellow farmers by educate and trained them for becoming a progressive farmer by adopting best farming practice. Similarly, these newly trained farmers will implement the same practice and instruct training to 10 more fellow to make a chain system for making progressive farmers year after year. Every year total 88 prizes are distributed as 4 from each district.
- Natural Farming (Promotion of Sustainable agriculture strategies initiative & Kisan kalia):** It is basically a comprehensive scheme by State Government to create awareness about natural farming among farmers to enhance their income. This scheme is also works to eliminate excessive use of chemical and fertilizers on cultivable land and crops. Citizen's health can be protected from the toxic insecticides and weedicides, which leftovers partially on grains, vegetables and fruits. Farmers got financial help through this scheme to purchase natural farming kit and other expenses. They receive training and certification for their production through natural farming. Further, government also works to provide proper branding and marketing related facilities for natural farming adopter.
- State Extension Programmes (For Extension Reform):** this scheme was implemented in 2005 at center level in selected district; six districts were selected from Haryana in starting of the scheme. Now all 22 districts are included in it. This scheme works in multi-direction as training, educating, funding, learning and sharing among farmers and through farmers. The specialty of scheme is that it is promoting new practices of farming to enhance profitability.
- Crop Diversification Programme - Mera Pani Meri Virasat:** under this scheme a special incentive is provided to the farmers who are part of the scheme. This scheme works to promote crop diversification as discourage the production of water intensive crops, suggest substitute, and provide seeds, arrange training and awareness programme. State government allot fund of rs. 12 core, 75 crore and 44 crores in 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively for the scheme.
- National Food Security Mission:** Its pure centre scheme to meet the food security it is launched to enhance productivity of wheat and pulse through better farming technique and seeds. In 2018-19, two sub schemes are also added in it, those having high potential but low in productivity. Some selected district of Haryana comes under in its. Its full funding comes from centre as subsidy to distribute certified seed, cluster demonstrations, farm machinery, integrated pest, and plant and soil protection management.
- Har khet Swasth Khet:** The scheme is launched by state government in 2020-21 to develop and take care of soil health. Till 2024, there are 59 Static Soil Testing Laboratories are established and near about 75 lakh sample was tested. All blocks from each district were divided in three parts are tested one by one in three year from 2021 to 2024.
- Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (A.I.F):** this scheme is fully sponsored by Centre Government of India to uplift the agriculture infrastructure at farm level. Centre government allotted 3900 crore fund to Haryana to invest to provide medium - long term debt financing facility to operate viable projects relating to post harvesting Infrastructure and farming assets through loan and financial support. This scheme allows a Repayment period for a maximum period of 7 years.
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi:** the scheme was introduced by Centre Government (2018-19) and also fully financed by Centre Government. Under this scheme total 3 installment of Rs. 2000 in a year are

directly transferred in farmers account through Direct benefit Transfer by Centre government. Till July 2024, total 17 installments have been transferred in 1973721 registered farmers from Haryana. The scheme works as base for their survival.

- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):** This scheme was implemented in 2016 by centre government to cover risk against crop loss. The subsidy divided by state and centre in ratio of 50: 50. Government of Haryana has special provision for this scheme in agriculture budget. The policy makes compulsory for farmers taking institutional credit. During the review it was found that policy has many limitation, more reality check is required. Policy fails to minimize actual risk and farmers are not satisfied about the scheme.

- **Technology Mission on Sugarcane (TMS):** The scheme implemented by State Government to encourage sugarcane production in Haryana State. The scheme is not only works to increase production but also to promote good variety of seeds in sugarcane, sustainable income of cane farmers, promote scientific methods of planting, develop linkage with markets and with research centers.

#### Budgetary Analysis on Agricultural Scheme

Table 2 presents compiled data from 2017 to 2024 related to budget allocation to agriculture and allied sector during different budget session, actual allocation of funds during different financial year and highlight special provision mention in it.

**Table 2:** Budget of Agriculture & Allied Sector for Haryana

Budget of Agriculture & Allied Sector for Haryana (2017 to 2024)			
Year	Budget Allotted (In Rs. Crore)	Actual Expenditure (In Rs. Crore)	Special Provision
2017-18	3240	4086	262.00 crore for Haryana Agriculture University (HAU). Rs. 268.25 crore for extension of Forest cover
2018-19	4660	4516	'Horticulture Vision' has to prepared
2019-20	4539	7678	Rs 1,500 for social security to farmers and workers in the unorganized sector.
2020-21	5950	3034	Rs 454 for management of crop residue and Rs 345 crore for the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.
2021-22	4386	4768	Rs 518 crore for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.
2022-23	6026	4718	Rs 600 crore for PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
2023-24	7525	-	Rs 650 crore for PM Fasal Bima Yojana
2024-25	7919	-	Rs 700 crore for PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
			Rs 200 crore for Scheme for Promotion of Crop Diversification and Water Conservation.

Source: <https://prsindia.org>

Table 2 shows a brief summary of Budget allotted for Agriculture and Allied Sector in recent years. Through the table a noticeable difference could be seen between allotted budget and actual utilization, especially in 2019-20 and 2020-21, that could be due to Covid 19. From 2020-21, a special provision was held for Pradhan Mantri Bima Yojna that was Rs345crore in 2020-21, 518 crores in 2021-22, 600 crore in 2022-23, 650 crore in 2023-24 and reached 700 crore in 2024-25. Results indicate that Haryana Government was more focused on the crop insurance instead of others agriculture scheme. It was also discussed by many researchers that Crop insurance schemes are not working efficiently (Sheoran and Kait, 2023, Kumar *et al.*, 2017) <sup>[23]</sup>.

<sup>27]</sup>. Other development schemes and welfare schemes were not preferred in budgetary discussion. Crop insurance can also use to minimize risk over farming, but not found very attractive among farmers.

#### SWOT analysis of Haryana Agriculture Schemes

A SWOT analysis was done to get a complete qualitative analysis of the agricultural scheme, where strength, weaknesses of the system that present inside the system, opportunities and threats are present outside the system. Some key factors are presented through a grid to have a brief picture of the SWOT analysis.

<b>Strength</b> 1) Create financial support 2) Boost up economic growth 3) Generate employment	<b>Weakness</b> 1) Bureaucratic hurdles 2) Lack of awareness 3) Poor implementation
<b>Opportunities</b> 1) Employment generation 2) Create synergetic effect 3) Promote scientific farming	<b>Threat</b> 1) fluctuation in price 2) high implementation cost 3) Misuse of funds

Source: Compiled from review of literature

**Fig 2:** SWOT Analysis of Haryana Agriculture Schemes

#### Strength

- 1) Schemes like Minimum Support Price (MSP) works as backbone for agriculture sector.
- 2) Promoting more efficient agriculture system to leads to

development and sustainability.

- 3) Government agriculture schemes work to boost the incomes of farmers through funding in forms of compensation, incentives, prize and awards.



- 4) Impact of agriculture scheme emphasizes faster socio-economic development of farmers.
- 5) Different schemes create awareness and boost-up the morale of farmers about new practices of farming.

### Weakness

- 1) There is lack of awareness regarding different agriculture schemes and their respective benefits.
- 2) Government fails to proper execution of agricultural schemes, the actual beneficiary unable to get required benefits.
- 3) Registration process and claim process for the scheme is lengthy and time consuming.
- 4) Schemes and their funding are politically inspired.

### Opportunities

- 1) Farmers of Haryana can enter in international market for better price of the production.
- 2) Agriculture development leads to boost up the economic growth and generate employment.
- 3) Scientific practices in farming make it more profitable and market oriented.

### Threat

- 1) Threat from international players, Indian farmers still not skilled as of others.
- 2) Agriculture sector highly depends on climate condition and small farmers unable to afford high cost of scientific farming. Government incentives are not enough to afford these expenses.
- 3) Farmers are not found these agriculture schemes attractive at all.

### Conclusion

There is strong need for the Haryana government, policy makers, farmers and other stake holders to strengthen mindset training to inspire the spirit of self-help in Haryana farmers. This will help farmers to take risk and diversify it to enhance profitability. Efforts have to make to enhance farmer participation during scheme and policy implementation. Most of the Scheme are either unattractive or having poor implementation at ground level that also indicates misuse of funds. Schemes and their benefits are not communicated properly so lack of awareness is there especially in small and medium size landholders. Women participation is significant in medium and small farms, but declined with the farm size. The Govt. should organize some need assessment training and surveys to recognize the women's needs, desires, and abilities before organizing any training and development programmes in the agriculture sector. Governmental institution needs to persuade farmers by properly and timely communicating benefits of schemes. Government schemes and programs have to be designed after well research and surveys.

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