

THE FAILURE OF HARYANA RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT SIRSA

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Abstract

Farming has become an unpredictable sector. Farmers are always uncertain and insecure of the crop they will reap, but endeavor to draw the maximum benefits out of their investments and effort. Often farmers might be at the receiving end, with natural calamities like droughts and floods affecting their yield adversely and for the upliftment and betterment of the farmers many schemes have been introduced by the Government of Haryana. In the present study, the researcher has analysed the farmers' opinions towards the agriculture schemes run by the government of Haryana. The different tools which are used in this study are schedule, interview, direct observation and informal conversation. In the study, primary as well as secondary data used to achieve the objective of the study. The primary data was collected through the survey in Sirsa District with the help of a well structured questionnaire. The administrative region of District Sirsa has been divided into five Tehsils. For the purpose of the study two tehsils will be selected from District Sirsa. Ten villages will be selected at random from each tehsil. Thus, in all, 20 villages will be selected from two sample tehsils. Considering various aspects of the study, we have decided to survey of 600 agricultural workers include marginal and small farmers and landless agricultural labour from each sample tehsil. The analysis of data has been made by using various descriptive and inferential statistical tools like Arithmetic Mean, Percentage, and Frequency. The Government of Haryana has launched many agricultural schemes for the upliftment of the economic conditions of agricultural workers. But as the survey has suggested that the poor section of the agriculture sector is trickle down by these schemes. The majority of the farmers is not benefitted by the selected schemes run by the Government of Haryana.

Key-words:- Agricultural Development Schemes, Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Economic Conditions.

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Introduction

The Agricultural sector is the core of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve, and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equality. No strategy of economic reform can succeed without sustained and broad based agricultural development, which is critical for raising living standards, alleviating poverty, assuring food security, generating buoyant market for the expansion of industry and services, and making a substantial contribution to the national economic growth. Farming has become an unreliable sector. Farmers are always unsure of the yield they'll reap, but strive to draw the maximum benefits out of their investments and effort. Often farmers might be at the receiving end, with natural calamities like droughts and floods affecting their yield adversely and for the upliftment and betterment of the farmers many schemes have been introduced by the Government of Haryana. But as the survey has suggested that the poor section of the agriculture sector is trickle down by these schemes. The majority of the farmers is not benefitted by the selected schemes run by the Government of Haryana.

Statement of the Problem

The statement of the present problem is **“The Failure of Haryana Rural Development Schemes: A Case Study of District Sirsa”**

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to get the first hand knowledge of the failure of Haryana Rural Development Schemes in district Sirsa.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the present study is to analyse the respondent's response regarding the Haryana Rural Development Schemes which are total failure for the farmers.

Significance of the Study

This study entitled **“The Failure of Haryana Rural Development Schemes: A Case Study of District Sirsa”** is of great significance for the district as well as in the state of Haryana. Agricultural economy and rural economy have a distinctive character and individual it of their

own. This study is likely to be useful to all Governments and Non-Government officials dealing with the problem of agricultural development channels and other related to these problems.

Schemes are not benefitted for the agricultural Labours

The following section comprises the results of the various schemes run by Govt. of Haryana which are not fruitful for the development of the agricultural workers. Their responses show that they are not satisfied with the schemes provided by their Governments of country as well as state.

Table 1 National Pulses Development Project

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 1 shows the respondent's response towards National Pulses Development Project schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 2 Scheme for Integrated Pest Management

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 2 shows the respondent's response towards Scheme for Integrated Pest Management schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 3 Scheme for Agriculture Engineering and Services

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 3 shows the respondent's response towards Scheme for Agriculture Engineering and Services schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 4 Central Sponsored Scheme

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 4 shows the respondent's response towards Central Sponsored Scheme schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with an overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 5 National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 5 shows the respondent's response towards National Watershed Development Project for Rain-fed Area schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with an overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 6 Scheme for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Lands

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 6 shows the respondent's response towards the Scheme for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Lands schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with an overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 7 Scheme for Reclamation of Alkali Solis (USAR) in Haryana

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 7 shows the respondent's response towards Scheme for Reclamation of Alkali Solis (USAR) in Haryana schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with an overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 8 Central Sponsored Schemes (MORD)

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.28 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 8 shows the respondent's response towards Central Sponsored Schemes (MORD) schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with an overall mean value of table is 1.28.

Table 9 Scheme for Development of Ground Water (NABARD)

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 42 shows the respondent's response towards Scheme for Development of Ground Water (NABARD) schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with an overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Table 10 Modernization of Agricultural Extension Services under MMM Scheme

| Schemes | Frequency | Percent | Mean value |
|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Not Benefitted | 600 | 100.0 | 1.00 |
| Total | 600 | 100.0 | |

Source: Survey

Table 10 shows the respondent's response towards Modernization of Agricultural Extension Services under MMM Scheme provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted with an overall mean value of table is 1.00.

Findings

The following section comprises the results of the various schemes run by the Govt. of Haryana which are not fruitful for the development of the agricultural workers. Their responses show that they are not satisfied with the schemes provided by their Governments of country as well as state.

- Respondent's response towards NPDP schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- SIPM schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- SAES schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- CSS schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- NWDPRAs schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- Towards SPDL schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- Regarding SRASH schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- The respondent's response towards SS (MORD) schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.
- SGW (NABARD) schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.

- Towards MAES schemes provided by the government of Haryana. It's found that all respondents i.e. 600 (100 percent) out of 600 are belong to category of Not Benefitted.

Conclusion

A pilot survey has conducted for the evaluation of development schemes which was run by the Government of Haryana for the upliftment of economic and financial level of rural population. In this survey twenty villages and about 600 respondents have been covered. During the survey, the researcher finds that the result of this development schemes is zero. Even most of the people do not know about these schemes.

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