4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Haryana lies in the north west of Delhi, the capital of India. At the time of bifurcation, Haryana was comparatively less developed and neglected, because the major perennial rivers and the well developed irrigation system went to the new Punjab state.* Haryana came into existence after the bifurcation of erstwhile Punjab state. The state extends from 27°39’ to 30°59’ north latitude and 74°28’ to 77°36’ east longitude. The state is bounded by Rajasthan in the south-west, Punjab and Himachal in the north and Uttar Pradesh in the east.

4.1 GENERAL FEATURES

Haryana is a small state covering only 1.35 percent of the total area of India. The estimated population of Haryana as per 2000-01 census has been observed to be 2,10,82,989 persons. The estimated density of population per sq. km. has been ascertained to be 477 persons. The State of Haryana, which is devoid of mineral reservoir and is poor in other natural resources is quite rich in agriculture and livestock wealth. Agriculture accompanied by livestock is the main stay of earning livelihood of the great majority of rural masses. The state, which was deficit in food grains at the time of its inception in 1966, has with the adoption of new and improved technology in food grains, increase in irrigation potential, cropped area and higher use of fertilizers and pesticides etc., earned the reputation of being the grain bowl of the country second only to Punjab.

4.2 OPERATIONAL HOLDING

Haryana state like most of the other states in the country is agrarian in nature and is faced with the problem of high man-land ratio. According to 2000-01 Agriculture Census, the average size of land holding in Haryana is 2.32 hectares as compared to the All India average of 1.32 hectares. In all, the total number of holdings

in Haryana are 1528 thousands, cultivating a total area of 3550 thousand hectares. The classification of land holding by different size groups has been presented in table 4.1

**TABLE 4.1** **Distribution of Operational holdings According to Size Groups in Haryana (2000-01)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Group of Holdings (Hectares)</th>
<th>Number of Holdings</th>
<th>Holdings in Size Group (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative total number of Holdings (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 0.5</td>
<td>438096</td>
<td>28.68</td>
<td>28.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50-1.00</td>
<td>265917</td>
<td>17.41</td>
<td>46.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00-2.00</td>
<td>294102</td>
<td>19.25</td>
<td>65.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00-3.00</td>
<td>168442</td>
<td>11.03</td>
<td>76.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00-4.00</td>
<td>109479</td>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>83.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00-5.00</td>
<td>71963</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>88.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00-7.50</td>
<td>87770</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>93.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.50-10.00</td>
<td>42230</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>96.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-20.00</td>
<td>40369</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>99.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00 and Above</td>
<td>9406</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1527774</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Agriculture Census (2000-01)

It could be observed from the table that about 46 percent of the total land holdings were cultivating only up to 1.00 hectare of land each. Another 19 percent were cultivating land between 1.00-2.00 hectares each. This goes to show that out of the total holdings, over 65 percent of the total holdings were in the category of marginal and small farmers cultivating up to 2.00 hectares of land. It is interesting to observe that these marginal and small farmers (65.3 %) were cultivating only 8.9 percent of the total area. Another 18 percent of the total holdings having land between 2-4 hectares were cultivating 23 percent of the total area. Only 3.26 percent of the total holdings having above 10.00 hectares of land each were cultivating 23 percent of the total area. The above table clearly shows un-equitable distribution of land among the various category of farms, the majority being marginal and small farmers.
4.3 **IRRIGATION POTENTIAL**

Availability of irrigation potential is one of the important determinants in the choice of crop-product mix. Though Haryana is a small state, but the irrigation potential varied widely in between the districts The relevant data on the area under irrigation from different sources has been presented in table 4.2.

**TABLE 4.2 Net area Under Irrigation in Haryana (in ’000 hectares)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Government Canals</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Tube wells</th>
<th>Other Sources</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% to net area Sown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambala</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchkula</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamuna Nagar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurukshetra</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaithal</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnal</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonipat</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhajjar</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurgaon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mewat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewari</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahendragarh 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhiwani</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>71.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jind</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisar</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatehabad</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsa</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1381</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>@</td>
<td>1630</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3025</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Director of Land Records, Haryana  
Note: @ denotes insignificant
It could be observed from the table that irrigation potential varied in the state from 33 percent in Panchkulla to around 100 percent in Kurukshetra, Panipat and Sonipat and 99.5 percent in both Karnal and Kaithal districts, the average for the state being 84.2 percent. Mahendragarh and Mewat are the other areas, where the irrigation potential is comparatively low accounting for about 56 and 62 percent of the net area sown. The major source of irrigation in Haryana is through Tube wells both run by the government and private individuals accounting for about 54 percent followed by government canals (46 %). The irrigation through other sources was very nominal. The irrigation through tanks and wells was very insignificant.

4.4 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

Cropping pattern in an area is based on various factors like type of soil, irrigation potential and the annual rainfall. Haryana state is known for its semi arid climate in the North-West and Gangetic type in the rest of the state. The climate is very hot in summer and equally cold in winter season. The maximum temperature sometimes crosses 48°C in summer, whereas in winter the mercury level touches zero level. The annual rainfall for the five year period 2003-07 varied from 215 mm in Sirsa and 306 mm in Hisar to 1038 mm in Panchkula and 1036 mm in Jhajjar. In Ambala and Yamuna Nagar districts, it was found to be 973 mm and 782 mm respectively. In all other districts, the rainfall varied from 345 mm to 535 mm. The relative humidity also varied across various districts of the state.

4.5 SOIL TYPE AND FERTILITY

There is considerable variation in the soil type and fertility of the agricultural land across various districts of Haryana. The land in Karnal, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Panipat and part of Jind district is most fertile possessing assured irrigation. It is worth mentioning here that around 50 percent of the total rice producing area lies in these districts. Rohtak enjoys lower irrigation potential and hence is less productive. The least fertile area in Haryana is the area of south west districts of Bhiwani and Mahendragarh. These areas have not only lower irrigation, but have sandy soil. In between these is the area covering the districts of Hisar, Sirsa and Fatehabad. These areas have black soil.
capable of raising cotton crop. Part of the area, where the canal water has reached is producing wheat and paddy. The area in the north comprising of Kalka, Panchkula and Naraingarh and some area of Ambala district is the sub-mountainous area having uneven soil.

4.6 CROPPING PATTERN

The alluvial soil of Haryana is better suited for growing most of the food grain crops. The important crops grown in the state during the kharif season are paddy, bajra, cotton, sugarcane, jowar and maize. In rabi season, wheat and gram are the prominent crops in the area. The other crops grown in the state comprise of barley, pulses and oil seeds. The cropping pattern in the state has undergone a sea change. In 1966-67, of the total gross cropped area (4599000 hectares), the area under wheat and paddy was only 16 percent and 4 percent respectively. The area under other course grains like bajra, jowar etc. was 56 percent. The total area under food grains was around 77 percent. As compared to this, in the year 2009-10, gross area sown was 6510 thousand hectares. However, the area under food grain crops reduced to 70 percent, but the area under wheat and paddy crop has increased to 38 and 19 percent respectively of the gross area sown. The area under rough food grains has drastically reduced to 13.5 percent. The area under sugarcane too has reduced from 3.26 percent in 1966-67 to 1.14 percent in 2009-10. In the same period, the area under cotton increased from 3.18 percent to 7.79 percent. Similarly the area under oil seeds increased from 3.78 percent to 8.56 percent. This change in cropping pattern could be due to the increase in irrigation potential, productivity of various crops and the assured minimum sale price of wheat and paddy and good and remunerative prices of cotton and oil seeds. The reduction in area under sugarcane crop could be due to the low price and the problems faced by the farmers in its sale to the sugar factories and the delay in getting the payments.. The area under various crops varied from district to district depending upon the agro-climatic and other factors as discussed earlier. District wise percentage distribution of Principal Crops in Haryana has been presented in Table 4.3 below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Jowar</th>
<th>Bajra</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Gram</th>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Cotton Cane</th>
<th>Oil Seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambala</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchkula</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamuna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagar</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurukshetra</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaithal</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnal</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonipat</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhajjar</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurgaon</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mewat</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewari</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahendragarh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhiwani</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jind</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisar</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatehabad</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsa</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Director of land records, Haryana

It could be observed from the table that Kurukshetra, Karnal and Panipat dominate in the production of paddy, so much so, that 41 percent of the total production of the state is from these three districts. The districts of Jhajjar, Rohtak, Mewat and Sonipat are the major Jowar producing areas. More than 82 percent of the area under jowar pertains to these four districts. The remaining 18 percent of area under jowar is in
Faridabad, Bhiwani, Gurgaon and Rewari districts. The area under jowar is almost nil in the remaining districts. The districts of Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Rewari and Jind specialize in the production of bajra and 64 percent of the total area of the state is grown only in these districts. 88 percent of the total area under maize is in the districts of Panchkula, Ambala and Yamuna Nagar. The area under wheat is spread over in all the districts. It varied from 0.7 percent in Panchkula to 11.4 percent in Sirsa. In Hisar and Jind too, it was found to be 9.2 and 8.7 percent. In Karnal and Kurukshetra it was observed to be around 7 percent each. Barley is the crop being mainly produced in Bhiwani, Hisar and Sirsa districts. The total area in these districts has been found to be more than two third of the total area of the state. Bhiwani is the only district in which 67 percent of the total area of the district is under gram production. The other districts in which the gram is being sown as a dominant crop are Hisar (11%) and Mahendergarh (9%). Sirsa, Hisar, Fatehabad and part of Jind is the main cotton producing belt covering an area of about 89 percent of the total area of the state under cotton production. The major sugarcane production area is in the districts of Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal and Rohtak, while the oil producing area is concentrated in Rewari, Mahendragarh and Bhiwani districts. In short, it could be generalized that the cropping pattern solely depends on the various factors like the soil type, irrigation potential and the agro-climatic conditions.

4.7 PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS CROPS IN HARYANA

To assess the performance of the agriculture sector in Haryana, it is necessary to discuss the total production of all the prominent crops in the entire length and breadth of the state of Haryana. As discussed earlier, every district in Haryana has its own specialisation, which in turn depends upon the soil type, fertility, irrigation potential, productivity, rainfall and climate and above all the market in the area. The availability of the market and the specialization of the people in growing various crops in the area and risk taking ability of the farmers are other important factors. The district wise production of various crops in Haryana in ‘000 tonnes have been ascertained and presented in Table 4.4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Jowar</th>
<th>Bajra</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Gram</th>
<th>Sugar Cane</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Oil Seeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambala</td>
<td>7.68</td>
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Source: director of Land Records, Haryana

It could be observed from the table that rice is being produced in the entire state except Mahenderagarh district, though the production varied considerably. Around 53 percent of the total production of Haryana was in four districts namely Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal and Fatehabad. The share of paddy production in Gurgaon and Rewari was less than 0.1 percent each. Jowar is a crop to be produced in the area having low irrigation potential, as such, it is being produced in mainly five
districts viz. Jhajjar, Rohtak, Mewat, Sonipat and Faridabad accounting for more than 90 percent of the total production of Haryana. Bajra another produce, where low irrigation and sandy soil is required is being mainly produced in Mahendergarh, Bhiwani, Jind, Hisar and Rewari accounting for about 71 percent of the total production. More than 78 percent of the total maize production has been reported from Ambala and Panchkula districts. The remaining 22 percent of the total production is from Yamuna Nagar, Karnal and Sonipat districts. In the remaining districts, production of maize is insignificant. The table leads to conclude the dominance of one or the other crop in the district in various crops.

4.8 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Indian economy being an agrarian economy, the sole dependence of our people and more particularly the village people has been on agriculture since time memorial. In the past, the agricultural produce was fundamentally barter in nature, where farmers exchanged goods for goods and services. Even today in the interior villages, the same practice goes on unabated though on a very small scale. The village ladies belonging to the small and marginal farmer families and landless workers are purchasing their household goods in the villages in exchange to grains from the village bania or the vendors coming to the villages. However, the scenario has undergone a change and the agricultural produce is being sold with an element of commercial value and is being exchanged for money.

The accepted core principle of marketing is ‘4 Ps’, which stand for Price, Product, Place and Promotion. In the case of agricultural marketing in India, it is not exactly, the marketing in the literal sense, but ‘distributive handling’ since in the marketing of agricultural produce several intermediaries are involved. As a result, many mal-practices had cropped in and the share of the producer was decreased. To overcome all these practices, the organized marketing of agricultural commodities has been promoted through a network of regulated markets. Most state governments and union territory administrations have enacted legislations to provide for the regulation of agriculture produce markets. On 31st March, 1950, there were 286 regulated markets in the country, which have increased to 7566 by the end of 2006. Haryana is
no exception to this phenomenon, in 1969, there were only 58 market committees with 58 principal yards and 60 sub yards. However by the end of 2009, the number of regulated markets and the sub yards has increased to 106 and 178 respectively. List of Principal Mandis, Sub yards and purchase centres in various district of Haryana have been presented in table 4.5

**TABLE 4.5 Principal Yards/Sub Yards and Purchase Centre Across Various Districts in Haryana**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>S.No.</th>
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<th>Sub Yards</th>
<th>Purchase Centres</th>
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<td>1 Ugala</td>
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<td>3 New Fodder Market</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Naneola</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Mullana</td>
<td>7 Kesri</td>
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<td>8 Saha</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Naraingarh</td>
<td>9 Old Sabzi Mandi</td>
<td>3 Barheri Kalan</td>
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</table>

**DISTRICT BHIWANI**

| 1. Bhiwani | 1. Chang | 1. Dhanana |
| 2.        |         |            |
| 3.        |         |            |
| 4.        |         |            |
| 5. Charkhi Dadri | 5. Bond Kajan |         |
| 6.        |         |            |
| 7. Loharu | 7. Dighawa |         |
| 8.        |         |            |
| 10.      |         | Jhumpa Kalan |

**DISTRICT FARIDABAD**

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**DISTRICT FATEHABAD**

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35. Buwan
36. Hasanga

**DISTRICT GURGAON**

1. Gurgaon  1. FCI Depot
2. New Veg. Market
3. Badshahpur

2. Farrukh Nagar
2. Haily mandi

4. Punhana  5. Pinagwan
6. Bichore

5. Nuh
6. Sohna
7. Taur

8. Ferozpur Zirka  7. Nagina

**DISTRICT HISAR**

2. Dabra  2. Shamsukh
3. Kurdi
4. Dobhi

6. Gorkhi
7. Sisai
8. HWC
9. Sabzi Mandi

11. Lohal Ragho  5. Koth Kalan
6. Khandi Kheri

13. Siswal  8. Thurana
14. Old Grain Market
15. Asranwa

17. Parbhuwala
18. Daulatpur

6. Barwala(H)  19. Pabra
20. Sarsodh
22. New Subzi Mandi Barwala

**DISTRICT JIND**

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</tr>
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<td>Ballah</td>
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### DISTRICT JHAJJAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Bahadurgarh</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jhajjar</td>
<td>Beri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chhara</td>
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<td>Dubaldhan Majra.</td>
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### DISTRICT KURUKSHETRA

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<td>Kirmach</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>FCI Depot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Barana</td>
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<td>Pipli</td>
<td>Jawahar Ganj Mandi</td>
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<td>Jhansa</td>
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<td>Thol</td>
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<td>Mkt. Shahabad</td>
<td>Nalvi</td>
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<td>Gunthala Garhu</td>
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<td>Pehowa</td>
<td>Malikpur</td>
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<td>FCI Depot</td>
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### DISTRICT MOHENDERGARH

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Narnaul</td>
<td>Nangal Chaudhary</td>
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<td>Nizampur</td>
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<td>NGM Nangal Chaudhary</td>
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<td>Nizampur</td>
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<td>Grain Bazar, Narnaul</td>
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46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<td>3. Israna</td>
<td>3. Ahar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Samakha</td>
<td>3. Old grain mkt. Samalkha</td>
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<td>District Panchkula</td>
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<td>1. Kalka</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2. Barwala(P)</td>
<td>2. Pinjore</td>
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<td>3. Raipur Rani</td>
<td>3. Mullanpur</td>
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<td>District Rewari</td>
<td>1. Rewari</td>
<td>1. Bawal</td>
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<td>2. Dharuhera</td>
<td>2. Dharuhera</td>
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<td>5. Dahina</td>
<td>5. Dahina</td>
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<td>1. Fodder Mkt.</td>
<td>1. Lakhan Majra</td>
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<td>3. New grain mkt.</td>
<td>3. New grain mkt.</td>
<td>3. Sanghi</td>
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<td>2. Meham</td>
<td>5. Madina</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Sampla</td>
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<tr>
<td>District Sirsa</td>
<td>1. Sirsa</td>
<td>1. FCI Depot</td>
<td>1. Darbi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Veg. market</td>
<td>5. Veg. market</td>
<td>5. Kulliana</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>6. Bappa</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Bhavdin</td>
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</table>
|          |                     |                     | 8. Sahuwala
2. Rania
6. Jiwan Nagar
9. Mangla
10. Kharian
11. Bani
12. Dadunwali
13. Kariwala
14. Kuttabgarh
15. Gharanwali

3. Ellanabad
7. FCI Depot
8. Dhani Jattan
16. Dholpalia
17. Bhuratwala
18. Kurannwal

4. Kalanwali
9. Rori
19. Panniwala Mota
19(a) Jhorar Rohi
10. Odhan
11. Baraguda
20. Thiraj
21 Surtia
22. Singhpura
23. Karnal
24. Faggu

5. Dabwali
12. Chautala
13. Bijuwali
14. Ratakhera
15. Chitha
25. Risalia Khera
26. Abubsahar
27. Kaluwana
28. Lohgarh
29. Ganga
30. Goriwali
31. Habuana
32. Malikpur
33. Desujodhan
34. Moujhgarh
35. Alika

6. Ding
16. Hafed ginning Factory
17. Suchan Kotli
18. Ding Maur

DISTRICT SONIPAT

1. Sonipat
1. Kharkhida
2. Murthal
3. New Veg. Market
4. Bahalagarh
5. Mohana

2. Ganaur
6. Pungthana
3. Datauli
4. Sanpera
5. Purkhas

3. Gohana
7. Subzi mandi
8. Mudlana
9. Khanpur Kalan
6. Baroda
7. Bichpari
8. Rukhi
9. Bhainswal
10. Kathura
11. Kasandi
12. Sawanamal

**DISTRICT YAMUNA NAGAR**

1. Yamuna Nagar
   1. Fodder Mkt. Y. Nagar
   2. Subzi mandi Y. Nagar
   3. Gur Mandi Y. Nagar

2. Chhachhrauli
   4. Khizrabad
   1. Kharwan
   5. New Grain Mkt. Khizrabad

3. Mustafabad
4. Bilaspur
5. Sadhaura
6. Radaur
7. Gumthala Rao
8. Jathlana
9. Subzi Mandi, Jagadhari
10. Fodder Mkt. Jagadhari

TOTAL-
PRINCIPAL YARDS 106
SUB YARDS 178
PURCHASE CENTRES 18

District wise detail of number of regulated markets, number of sub yards, average number of villages served per market and the average area served per regulated market has been presented in Table 4.6

### 4.9 DISTRIBUTION OF MARKETS ACROSS DISTRICTS

The Regulated Markets have been set up by the HSAMB in each district depending upon the total production of food grains in the area. Depending upon the potential of the area, sub yards and the purchase centres too have been established in various districts. The data has further been analysed and the average number of villages and the area served per regulated market too have been ascertained, which will help in planning the establishment of sub centres and the purchase centres in the future by the HSAMB. The details of the principal yards, sub yards, purchase centres and the heir potential have been presented in Table 4.6 below:
### TABLE 4.6 District wise Number of Markets in Haryana (2008-09)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of regulated Markets</th>
<th>No. of Sub Yards</th>
<th>Total Purchase centres</th>
<th>Average No. of villages served per regulated Market</th>
<th>Av. Area Market (sq.kms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambala</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchkula</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamuna Nagar</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurukshtara</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaithal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonipat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhajjar</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurgaon</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewari</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahendragarh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhiwani</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jind</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hisar</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fatehabad</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
<td><strong>182</strong></td>
<td><strong>64</strong></td>
<td><strong>417</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It could be observed from the table that in all, in Haryana state, there were 106 regulated markets, 178 sub yards and 182 purchase centres. It could be further observed that maximum number of regulated markets in Haryana are in Karnal district (10) followed by 8 in Gurgaon district. Rewari and Jhajjar were placed at the
lowest position each having two regulated markets. Hisar though having 6 regulated markets had the highest number of sub-yards (22) followed by Sirsa (18) and Kaithal (16). Karnal district was blessed only with 8 sub yards. Combining the regulated markets and the sub yards together, Hisar district was observed to be at the top having 28 markets, followed by Sirsa (24) and Kaithal (23). Karnal, which was at the top position having maximum number of regulated markets was placed at the 6th position when combined figures were considered. However, Jhajjar remained at the bottom (5). Average number of villages served by the regulated market was 200 in Rewari, followed by 126 in Jhajjar and 107 in Sonipat districts. On the other hand, the villages covered by a regulated market were found to be minimum in Fatehabad district (35), followed by 36 in Panipat and 39 in Kaithal districts. However, when Average area served per regulated market was considered, Jhajjar was at the top covering 917 sq. kms., followed by Rewari (791 sq. kms) and Sisa (713 kms). Regarding the area served by a regulated market, Kurukshetra was at the top position having served an area of 219 kms followed by Ambala (225), Yamuna Nagar (253) and Karnal and Panipat each serving an area of 254 Sq. Kms. It could thus be generalized from the foregoing discussion that the number of regulated markets and sub yards depended on the total production of crops. Similar was the case with the number of villages served and area served per regulated market.

4.10 ARRIVAL OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN HARYANA MARKETS

Production is one end of the problem, the other end being the Marketing and Distribution. Larger agricultural production does not necessarily mean larger marketed surplus. The marketed surplus depends upon the socio economic status of the rural household, level of production, requirement at home for family consumption, seed and feeding the animals etc. and above all the cash requirement and the available market infrastructure. The farmers after retaining the quantity at home required for family consumption seed and other requirements, sell these in the market. The quantity sold by the producers or in other words the arrival of the agriculture produce in the market across various districts as also for the state as a whole for the year 2008-09 has been presented in Table 4.7
Others include: Onion, Chillies, Gur/Shakkar/ Khandsari, Potato and other s not included in above heads.

It could be observed from the table that almost all the mandis specialize for the produce, which is grown in the area. Mandis of Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Jind, Fatehabad and Sirsa are famous for the sale and purchase of wheat, which is the major crop produced in the area. Similarly, the mandis of Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Karnal, Sonipat, and Fatehabad deal with paddy as one of the major crops. To be more precise in Kurukshetra, Kaithal and Karnal, 90 percent, 94 percent and 93 percent trading of wheat and paddy is done. Thus these three mandis are the major mandis dealing with the trade of these two agricultural produce. In addition to these mandis, the mandis of Jind, Fatehabad ans Sirsa too deal with these two products and the proportion of the total produce arrived in these mandis has been found to be 73 percent, 76 percent and 72 percent respectively. However in these mandis, another product (Cotton) is traded, the proportion of which to the total arrival has been found to be 4 percent, 14 percent and 12 percent respectively. In Haryana there are certain other mandis, which specialize in trading the products produced in the catchment area othose mandis. In Gurgaon and Sirsa alone, the arrival of barley accounts for about 55 percent of the total arrival in all the mandis of Haryana. Similarly maize though is being produced in about 50 percent of the districts of Haryana, but the arrival in Yamuna Nagar mandi alone accounts for about 62 percent of total arrival in all the mandis of Haryana. Bajra is again being produced all over Haryana though in varying degrees, but the major arrival is found to be in Jind, Gurgaon, Hisar, Bhiwani, Sonipat and Rewari districts (83 %). 58 percent arrivals of gram is from Hisar and Sirsa mandi alone. Though pulses are grown in the entire Haryana, yet the major arrival of gram is in Gurgaon and Faridabad. 72 percent of the total arrival of gowar is in Sirsa, Bhiwani and Fatehabad mandis. Similar is the position with oil seeds. Though grown in the entire Haryana state, yet 59 percent of the oil seeds are traded in the mandis of Gurgaon, Rewari and Hisar. Cotton too, though being produced in around 10 districts of Haryana, but 71 percent of the total arrivals in the mandis is in Fatehabad and Sirsa mandis. Vegetables and fruits are traded in all the mandis of Haryana, but the maximam arrival is in Faridabad and Gurgaon market, the reason being a large demand of the product finds its way to Delhi Market.
In short, it could be generalized that, that there are specified areas of production of various crops which are based on the cropping pattern in that area. It is needless to say that the cropping pattern again depends upon the climate, type of soil, irrigation pattern and the preference of the farmers residing in that area. The traditional factors too play a dominant role in deciding the cropping pattern. Due to these reasons, the arrival in the mandis varied due to the total production and the marked surplus in the area. The variation and the diversity in the production of a variety of farm produce and their arrival in the mandis makes a fit case for the taking up the study in the area.