PREFACE

This dissertation is an attempt to study the impact of the utilisation of the technical inputs on the agricultural development of Haryana. The technical inputs considered are: the high-yielding varieties of seeds, level of irrigation, use of fertilisers and pesticides and the use of tractors. The study of the agricultural development relates to the aspects of the changes in the level of productivity and also the changes in the tenurial conditions, costs and returns from the agricultural production. The spatial pattern of the utilisation of the 'new technology' is seen, firstly, in terms of the increase in agricultural output at the district-level between 1962-65 and 1973-76 in Haryana. A deeper analysis is made by taking Karnal, Hisar and Gurgaon as representing the different levels of the 'new agricultural technology'. The availability of irrigation has been the main basis for the spread of the high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

The sample villages in the three districts mentioned above, have been, accordingly, taken on the basis of the level of irrigation which was determined by the information available in the Census of Haryana, 1971. High, medium and low irrigation villages have been taken to study the regional and spatial pattern of the utilisation of
the input package and the resultant variations in the productivity levels. A sample survey was carried out in 1975-76 in the nine villages of these three districts. The limited number of villages surveyed restricts the scope of the generalisations made for the State as a whole.

The distinct observation from the present study has been the vast disparities existing in the productivity levels in the different districts and within the districts. The gains from the 'new technology' are increasingly being concentrated in the hands of the large farmers while the small farmer has trailed behind in all the three regions. The small farmer has definitely been able to raise the level of agricultural productivity on his farm but this has been much less than the large farmer. It is more so because the use of technical inputs is limited by the resource-availability of the farmer. The inequitous distribution of resources is obvious in spite of a general feeling of the agricultural "development" in the state. The widening inter-regional and intra-regional disparities set a limit to the potential of the new technology.

The present study has been divided into five chapters; chapter one gives a general introduction and the scope of the study; chapter two deals with a survey
of the studies carried out on the subject; chapter three analyses the growth of the agricultural output in Haryana from 1962-65 to 1973-75; chapter four deals with the study of the variations in productivity keeping in mind the emerging spatial pattern and also deals with the relationship of productivity with the input package, the utilisation of labour and the size of the farmholding, chapter five analyses the other aspects related with the production conditions of the farmer; chapter six summarises the findings of the study.

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