

Research  
Paper

## Determinants of wheat productivity with special reference to Haryana

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, we have analyzed the growth, spatial pattern and found out determinants of wheat productivity in Haryana. The CSS indicates that the Kaithal, Karnal, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad and Sirsa districts have topped position; while, Gurgaon, Rewari and Mehandergarh have last position in the State in the level of wheat crop intensity. Out of these 11 variables, only one variable has been found significantly associated (negative) with wheat productivity (*i.e.*, Irrigation intensity). So, we suggest that government of Haryana should boost foresting and climate education to increase the rainfall, providing low water absorbable seeds to save the water and appropriate utilization of water, providing sufficient finance as well as providing tractors at low, affordable cost, minimum paper work and minimum security for enhance wheat productivity. Because, continue boosting the wheat productivity is the moral responsibility to North-Western (N-W) states of India in general and Haryana in particular to achieve the goal of 100 per cent hunger free India.

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**Key words :** Wheat, productivity, Moral responsibility, Spatial pattern

### INTRODUCTION

Haryana is an agricultural dominant state of India. It has been contributing approximately 12 per cent to total wheat production of India and is the third largest producer after Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in total wheat production. After green revolution, the progress in wheat production in Haryana has been very fast. The area, production and productivity (yield) of wheat crop in Haryana have increased from 743000 hectare, 1059000 tons, and 1425 kg/ha in 1966/67 to 237100 hectare, 10059000 tons and 4232 kg/ha, respectively in 2006/07 (SAH: 2008). While, same time at national level, the wheat productivity per hectare has increased only from 887 kg/ha to 2708 kg/ha, during the same period (ASG: 2008). Mainly, two factors are responsible for high growth of wheat crop in Haryana, first, the natural climate of State is very congenial to the crop and, second the green revolution programme (GRP) started and implemented with systematic manner and was evenly distributed across the state (Singh and Kodan, 2011). So, the coverage area of irrigation, availability of

fertilizers, new technology of harvesting the crop, availability of finance have significantly increased under the GRP. Since, its inception, long time approx forty years implementing the green revolution programme for the agriculture development in India as well as in Haryana. In India, wheat is the second most important staple food after rice and about 60 per cent of its output is contributed by North-Western (N-W) India (Singh, 2008). Total production of food grains in India has increased from 50.82 million tonnes in 1950/51 to 230.67 million tonnes in 2007/07, while, wheat production has also increased significantly from 6.46 million tonnes in 1950/51 to 78.40 million tonnes in 2007/08 (ESI: 2008). Yet, we have not been able to eliminate hunger from India and also we have not achieved the goal of 100 per cent hunger free India causing a serious way of hindrance in the nation. In the changed global economic scenario, the crop economy deserves special attention, regular growth pattern, productivity variations and cost structure in cultivation, paving way to farmers increased margins without affecting the consumers of wheat. Hence, the Government of India should make