

Haryana-Punjab Agricultural Divergence | Haryana | 06 Sep 2024

Why in News?

Haryana's agriculture stands apart from Punjab due to its <u>diversified cropping</u> profile, contrasting with Punjab's environmentally and fiscally unsustainable <u>rice-wheat monoculture</u>.

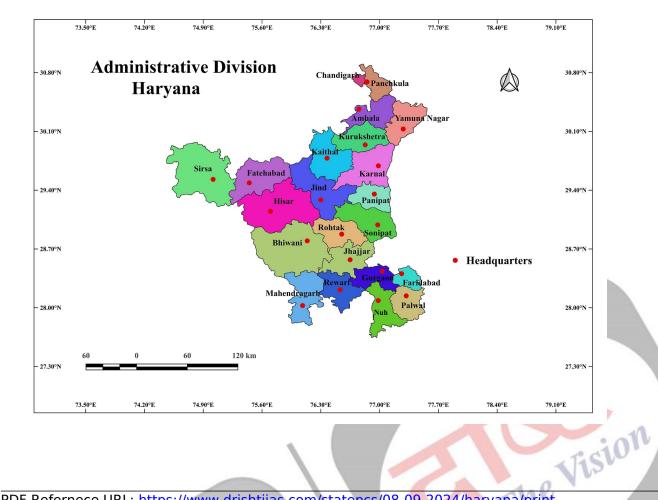
Key Points

Punjab:

- Monoculture Cropping:Punjab's agriculture is characterized by a <u>rice-wheat monoculture</u>, with farmers growing only these two crops <u>during the kharif (monsoon) and rabi (winterspring) seasons</u>, <u>respectively</u>.
 - Area under rice cultivation increased from 28.9 lakh hectares (Ih) in 2014-15 to 31.9 lh in 2023-24.
- Output Rankings: Punjab ranks 3rd in both wheat and rice output in India.
 - India has eight major wheat-producing states compared to 16 for rice.
- **Water and Environmental Issues**:Rice is <u>water-intensive crop</u> and requires about 25 irrigations, whereas wheat requires only 4-5 irrigations.
 - Excessive rice production contributes to groundwater depletion and high fiscal costs for grain procurement and stocking.

Haryana:

- Less Monoculture: Haryana features a more diversified cropping pattern compared to Punjab, avoiding the rice-wheat monoculture.
 - Kharif Season: Includes rice, cotton, bajra (pearl millet), and guar (cluster bean).
 - Rabi Season: Includes wheat, rapeseed-mustard, chana (chickpea), and sunflower.
- **Rice Varieties:** <u>Basmati Rice</u> in Haryana accounts for 56.2% of the rice area (2019-20 to 2023-24).
 - Basmati rice consumes less water compared to non-basmati varieties.
 - Basmati is planted in July, benefiting from monsoon rains and cooler temperatures, enhancing its fragrance.
- Canal Network: Extensive canal network of 1,594 channels, 14,814 km long.
 - <u>Irrigates</u> northeast, central, and northwest districts of Haryana.
 - Southern districts (Charkhi Dadri, Jhajjar, etc.) have limited irrigation access.
- Crop Distribution:
 - **Southern Haryana**: Farmers typically grow <u>bajra, guar, and jowar</u> in kharif and wheat, mustard, chana, and <u>barley in rabi.</u>
- Challenges:
 - **Increased Rice Area**:Record levels of rice cultivation in 2024, with 16.4 lakh hectares planted.
 - This increase has led to a decrease in **cotton acreage** (4.8 lakh hectares).
 - Decreased cotton acreage from 6.7 lakh hectares in 2023 due to low prices and <u>pink bollworm pest attacks</u>.
- **Diversification Efforts:**Efforts under the <u>Bhavantar Bharpai Yojana (BBY)</u> **to promote crop diversification.**
 - MSP procurement and price deficiency payments for bajra, mustard, sunflower, and other crops



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