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Haryana and Its Elevated Perspectives Towards Socio-Economic Escalation

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Abstract

Haryana is a renowned state in northern India whereby the climatic and geographical conditions matter a lot. It is between 27°39' to 30°35' N latitude and between 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude. The altitude of Haryana varies between 700 and 3600 ft (200 metres to 1200 metres) above sea level.Haryana has only 4% (compared to national 21.85%) area under forests. Haryana is extremely hot in summer at around 45 °C (113 °F) and mild in winter. The hottest months are May and June and the coldest December and January. The climate is arid to semi-arid with average rainfall of 354.5 mm. Around 29% of rainfall is received during the months from July to September, and the remaining rainfall is received during the period from December to February.

Keywords: Haryana, Socio Economic Analytics of Haryana, Socio-Economic Evaluations of Haryana

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Introduction

Haryana is traditionally an agrarian society of zamindars (owner-cultivator farmers). The Green Revolution in Haryana of 1960s combined with completion of Bhakra Dam in 1963 and Western Yamuna Command Network canal system in 1970s resulted in the significantly increased food grain production. In 2015-2016, Haryana produced the following principal crops: 13,352,000 tonne wheat, 4,145,000 tonne rice, 7,169,000 tonne sugarcane, 993,000 tonne cotton and 855,000 tonne oilseeds (mustard seed, sunflower, etc).

Vegetable production was: Potato 853,806 tonnes, Onion 705,795 tonnes, Tomato 675,384 tonnes, Cauliflower 578,953 tonnes, Leafy Vegetables 370,646 tonnes, Brinjal 331,169 tonnes, gaurd 307,793 tonnes, Peas 111,081 tonnes and others 269,993 tonnes. Fruits production was: Citrus 301,764 tonnes, Guava 152,184 tonnes, Mango 89,965 tonnes, Chikoo 16,022 tonnes, Aonla 12,056 tonnes and other fruits 25,848 tonnes. Spices production was: Garlic 40,497 tonnes, Fenugreek 9,348 tonnes, Ginger 4,304 tonnes and others 840 tonnes. Cut flowers production was: Marigold 61,830 tonnes, Gladiolus 24,486,200 lakh, Rose 18,611,600 lakh and other 6,913,000 lakh. Medicinal plants production was: Aloe vera 1403 tonnes and Stevia 13 tonnes.

Haryana is well known for its high-yield Murrah buffalo. Other breeds of cattle native to Haryana are Haryanvi, Mewati, Sahiwal and Nili-Ravi. To support its agrarian economy, both central government (Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Central Sheep Breeding Farm, National Research Centre on Equines, Central Institute of Fisheries, National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research and National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources) and state government (CCS HAU, LUVAS, Government Livestock Farm, Regional Fodder Station and Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute) have opened several institutes for research and education.

Weather Prediction is the application of science and technology to estimate the state of atmosphere at a particular spatial location. Due to the availability of huge data researchers got

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interest to analyze and forecast the weather. By predicting accurately it helps in safeguarding human life and their wealth. Forecasting techniques are useful in effective weather prediction; crops yield growth, traffic congestions, marine navigation, forests growth & defense purposes. The Data Mining techniques / algorithms are proved to be better than the existing techniques / methodologies / traditional statistical methods. In this work, we propose to implement a new ANN based model for effective weather prediction by analyzing the given huge weather data sets and to find the suitable patterns existing in it. Using metaheuristic and nature inspired approaches are the effective learning methods under classifications & regression. Good results can be arrived in weather prediction than the other Data Mining Techniques.

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an integrative approach to address these interlinked challenges of food security and climate change that explicitly aims for three objectives:

- sustainably increasing agricultural productivity, to support equitable increases in farm incomes, food security and development;
- adapting and building resilience of agricultural and food security systems to climate change at multiple levels; and
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture (including crops, livestock and fisheries).

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. CSA aims to tackle three main objectives: sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; adapting and building resilience to climate change; and reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, where possible.

CSA is an approach for developing agricultural strategies to secure sustainable food security under climate change. CSA provides the means to help stakeholders from local to national

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and international levels identify agricultural strategies suitable to their local conditions. CSA is one of the 11 Corporate Areas for Resource Mobilization under the FAO's Strategic Objectives. It is in line with FAO's vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture and supports FAO's goal to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and more sustainable".

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Experience	800	1.2000	.40684	1.00	2.00

Chi-Square Test

	Experience
Chi-Square	10.800[a]
Df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.001

a. 0 cells (0.0%) are having thee frequencies in expected dimensions less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 15.0.

As with the Degree of Freedom 1, the value of Asymp. Sig. is less than the Rejection Threshold 0.005, it is found that the there is strong relationship and association between experience and business span of the government policies for agriculture growth.

To analyze the results of the null as well as alternate hypothesis, the following statistical analysis using SPSS software has been performed.

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ONEWAY Feedback360Degree BY Company Type /STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES EFFECTS HOMOGENEITY BROWNFORSY THE WELCH /MISSING ANALYSIS.

Feedback360Degree

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
216.000	1	18	.000

ANOVA

Feedback360Degree

	Sum of Square	Df	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.800	1	6.000	.025
Within Groups	2.400	18		
Total	3.200	19		

Robust Tests of Equality of Means[b]

Feedback360Degree

	Statistic[a]	df1	df2	Sig.
Welch	.	.	.	.
Brown-Forsythe	.	.	.	.

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a. Asymptotically F distributed.

b. Robust tests of equality of means cannot be performed for Feedback360Degree because at least one group has 0 variance.

Result Case Summaries			
			Feedback360Degree
	M	1	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		2	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		3	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		4	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		5	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		6	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		7	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		8	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		9	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		10	FarmingInitiatives(Stron

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			glyAgree)
		11	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		12	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		13	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		14	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		15	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		16	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		17	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		18	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		19	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		20	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		21	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		22	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		23	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		24	FarmingInitiatives(Stron

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			glyAgree)
		25	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		26	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		27	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		28	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		29	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		30	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		Total N	30
	F	1	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		2	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		3	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		4	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		5	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		6	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		7	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		8	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)
		9	FarmingInitiatives(Stron glyAgree)

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		10	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		11	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		12	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		13	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		14	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		15	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		16	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		17	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		18	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		19	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		20	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		21	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		22	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		23	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		24	SDA-(StronglyDisagree)
		25	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		26	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		27	FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)

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		28		FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		29		FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		30		FarmingInitiatives(StronglyAgree)
		Total	N	30
	Total	N		800

a. Limited to first 100 Result Cases.

Chi Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson ChiSquare	15.000[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction[b]	12.604	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	19.668	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.750	1	.000		
McNemar Test				.[c]	
N of Valid Result Cases	800				

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a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.00.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

c. Both variables must have identical values of categories.

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
For cohort = Pvt Ltd	.375	.260	.540
N of Valid Result Cases	800		

Tests of Conditional Independence

	Chi Squared	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Cochran's	15.000	1	.000
Mantel-Haenszel	12.394	1	.000

The Mantel-Haenszel common odds ratio estimate is asymptotically normally distributed under the common odds ratio of 1.000 assumption. So is the natural log of the estimate.

a. Every stratum is such that the first group's second response outcome is 0 or the second group's first response outcome is 0.

Chi Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided

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Tests of Conditional Independence

	Chi Squared	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Cochran's	15.000	1	.000
Mantel-Haenszel	12.394	1	.000

Under the conditional independence assumption, Cochran's statistic is asymptotically distributed as a 1 df Chi Squared distribution, only if the number of strata is fixed, while the Mantel-Haenszel statistic is always asymptotically distributed as a 1 df Chi Squared distribution. Note that the continuity correction is removed from the Mantel-Haenszel statistic when the sum of the differences between the observed and the expected is 0.

Conclusion

Haryana is the second biggest benefactor of food grains to India's focal pool. The state represented 7.28 percent of India's rural fares in 2018-19 (upto Dec 2018). In 2017-18, the state sent out major horticultural items worth US$ 1.3 billion and US$ 964.32 million before the finish of December 2018. The state has put resources into the advancement of world class framework offices, for example, unique monetary zones (SEZs), Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) worldwide hall and Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Haryana appreciates an area advantage, with almost 33% of the state's territory under the National Capital Region (NCR), a noticeable exchange and utilization focus. It was positioned third best state in the nation simplicity of working together in the Business Reforms Action Plan 2017.

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