

International journal of management and organizational research

Kisan bagwan yojana and greenhouse cultivation

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Article Info

ISSN (online): 2583-6641

Volume: 02

Issue: 05

September-October 2023

Received: 20-09-2023;

Accepted: 05-10-2023

Page No: 13-15

Abstract

Agriculture area is contributing 17 to 18 percent within the Gross value introduced in India. Contribution of agriculture region in Gross price brought in India at present day charges has grown with the aid of eight.5 percent and Gross cost delivered in Himachal Pradesh at modern charges has grown by way of 10.6 percent. Gross nation price delivered bills for ninety three to ninety four percentage of the Gross kingdom home manufactured from Himachal Pradesh where agriculture sector is the purveyor of the excellent majority of population having 75.3 percent of the land location to be had for cultivation. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kisan Bagwan Yojana is a modern initiative to strengthen the agricultural area and to enhance-up the economic system of farmers. The purpose of the scheme is to beautify and encourage technological involvement in agricultural sports with the aid of assisting farmers in phrases of economic guide and in different manners. Greenhouse cultivation is one of the ambitious steps in this course that is supported via the authorities of India having multiplicity of benefits. The present studies analyzes the scheme in context to greenhouse cultivation in Himachal Pradesh.

Keywords: greenhouse, Kisan, cultivation

Introduction

Agriculture quarter is contributing 17 to 18 percent within the Gross fee introduced in India. Contribution of agriculture zone in Gross fee introduced in India at present day expenses has grown with the aid of eight.5 percentage and Gross fee introduced in Himachal Pradesh at modern expenses has grown by 10.6 percentage. Gross state fee delivered money owed for ninety three to 94 percentage of the Gross state domestic made of Himachal Pradesh in which agriculture area is the purveyor of the awesome majority of population having seventy five.3 percentage of the land area available for cultivation. Populace density varies extensively being 406 in district Hamirpur and simply 2 in district Lahaul-spiti. still remarkable majority of the land location of the state isn't always getting used for production functions as cropping location is just 16.7 percentage of the land location. Further, the irrigated area is simply 12.three percentage of the cropping region. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kisan Bagwan Yojana is initiated to guide greenhouse cultivation via helping cultivators for production of polyhouses and in different methods. It is a revolutionary initiative to bolster the agricultural area and to reinforce-up the economy of farmers. The cause of the scheme is to beautify and inspire technological involvement in agricultural sports with the aid of supporting farmers in terms of monetary help and in other manners. Greenhouse cultivation is one of the ambitious steps on this path which is supported by means of the government of India having multiplicity of benefits. The present research analyzes the scheme in context to greenhouse cultivation in Himachal Pradesh.

Targets

1. To pin-point the district-sensible Demographic data of Himachal Pradesh
2. To have a look at district-wise location in Poly houses below Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kisan Bagwan Yojana.

Research method and implication

The observe is based totally upon the secondary statistics accrued from the legitimate web sites of the associated departments of presidency of Himachal Pradesh and the published reports.

Information has been suitably offered and analyzed by using simple descriptive gear of studies. The effects were hence interpreted and inferences have been drawn. Primarily based upon the research findings, measures had been recommended. The research will be beneficial for brand new researchers interested to go into the info of researches on greenhouse cultivation.

Evaluation and discussion

Table 2: District-wise Area in Poly houses under Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kisan Bagwan Yojana (Till March 2011)

District	Poly Tunnels (6m ²)			Small Poly Houses (up to 252 m ²)			Large Poly Houses (>252 m ²)			Total		
	Number	Rank	Area (ha)	Number	Rank	Area (ha)	Number	Rank	Area (ha)	Number	Rank	Area (ha)
Bilaspur	233	6	0.140	177	4	4.00	126	1	7.26	536	7	11.41
Chamba	109	8	0.065	171	6	2.56	15	9	0.77	295	8	3.39
Hamirpur	365	4	0.219	356	2	4.33	28	7	3.98	629	4	8.52
Kangra	87	9	0.052	376	1	3.95	78	3	5.85	541	6	9.85
Kinnaur	-	12	0.000	32	12	0.13	-	10	0.00	32	12	0.13
Kullu	596	3	0.358	110	9	1.41	20	8	1.23	726	3	3.00
Lahaul-spiti	127	7	0.076	58	11	0.23	-	10	0.00	185	10	0.31
Mandi	1052	1	0.631	196	7	1.96	94	2	4.61	1342	1	7.20
Shimla	264	5	0.158	256	3	3.55	28	7	1.97	548	5	5.67
Sirmaur	86	10	0.052	150	8	3.64	38	6	2.44	274	9	6.12
Solan	697	2	0.418	173	5	3.15	44	5	2.27	914	2	5.84
Una	6	11	0.004	64	10	1.51	68	4	4.29	138	11	5.81
Total	3622	1	2.173	2119	2	30.42	539	3	34.67	6280		67.26

The foregoing desk-1 concerning demographic records on the subject of district-wise cropping in Himachal Pradesh shows diversity of the distribution of land vicinity of the districts as well as the disparity in phrases of cropping place, internet sown area, irrigated region, population and the quantity of holdings of the districts. In Himachal Pradesh, the populace density is 123 men and women according to square kilometer. However, it varies widely being 406 in district Hamirpur and simply 2 in district Lahaul-Spiti. Obviously, this kind of wide gap within the density of population is indicative of version within the cropping related assets and other demographic characteristics. The results suggest that one hectare cropping vicinity is catering to 7 persons within the country. As in line with the district-wise evaluation of population in step with cropping location, the observe reveals that in district Solan, it's far 9 to ten persons in keeping with hectare at the same time as in district Mandi, it is 6 folks in line with hectare. The populace included in line with hectare in Shimla is 9 and in Bilaspur, it's miles 6 to 7 individuals. it's far pertinent to say that every hectare of the cropping land within the nation is catering to 2 families and this percentage is seen in most of the people of the districts except Lahaul-Spiti, Shimla and Kinnaur and slightly more in Kullu, Solan and Chamba districts. Useless to say that the exceptional majority of the land vicinity of the nation is not being used for production functions as cropping area is just sixteen.7 percentage of the land area. The outcomes suggest that usage of land for cropping is lots low inside the tribal areas in particular in Lahaul-Spiti (zero.2%). Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur are the tribal regions in which population density is also very low (2 in Lahaul-Spiti and 13 in Kinnaur). at the contrary, the districts in the decrease areas have better share of cropping place in evaluation to the alternative areas or districts. on this regard, Hamirpur has 60.7 percentage cropping area of its general land location and Una and Bilaspur have 48.5 and 40.0 percentage cropping place respectively of their land region. alas, the cropping

The analysis drawn as per the facts used within the present research is discussed as under:

District-wise demographic facts of Himachal Pradesh

For you to understand and compute the district-wise utilization of the agriculture as in step with the demographic data of Himachal Pradesh, analyses have been drawn as under:

location is not being sown absolutely that is a de-motivating element to develop agriculture in connection to employability as handiest fifty eight.7 percentage of the cropping region is the internet sown place except the regions that are having low cropping vicinity like Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur and Shimla having internet Sown region extra than 80 percentage of their cropping location. The precarious situation does no longer end with the end result that the internet Sown vicinity is very low in contrast to the cropping region, it provides with the finding that the irrigated location is simply

12. Three percentage of the cropping vicinity. Similarly, percentage of irrigated vicinity is much less than 20 percent of the cropping region in the districts besides Lahaul-Spiti (ninety seven.4%) and Kinnaur (fifty four.2%). The have a look at finds that every hectare within the country has been utilized in common by way of 14 to fifteen families. However, the average wide variety of households inside the districts is less than 10 in step with hectare of general land vicinity of the state except Lahaul-Spiti, Shimla, Kinnaur, Kullu and Chamba districts.

Precis

In Himachal Pradesh, agriculture region being the purveyor of the extremely good majority of population having 75.3 percent of the land location to be had for cultivation remains capable of make a contribution only to 12 to 14 percent of the state Gross home Product. From the results it's miles summarized that populace density varies widely being 406 in district Hamirpur and just 2 in district Lahaul-spiti. nevertheless outstanding majority of the land vicinity of the kingdom isn't always getting used for manufacturing purposes as cropping place is just sixteen.7 percent of the land region. in addition, the irrigated vicinity is just 12.3 percent of the cropping place.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kisan Bagwan Yojana as per each category-wise rating of the wide variety of poly homes within the districts, in line with the number of Poly Tunnels

set within the nation, District Mandi is placed at rank one with 1052 Poly Tunnels out of general range of 3622 poly tunnels in zero.631 hectare location. District Solan may be taken into consideration at the mild stage with 697 and the opposite districts such as Shimla and Bilaspur are on the lower stage. The top most districts in phrases of the wide variety of poly tunnels set are; Mandi, Solan and Kullu. District Kangra has registered the maximum number of small poly houses (376) which included three.95 hectare region. The pinnacle 3 districts in phrases of the setting-up of small poly houses are; Kangra, Hamirpur and Shimla. Out of 539 massive poly houses, Bilaspur had 126 poly homes in 7.26 hectare vicinity. in phrases of the putting-up of the poly houses within the country, the chronological order of the ranking of the districts is as; Mandi (1342), Solan (914), Kullu (726), Hamirpur (629), Shimla (548), Kangra (541), Bilaspur (536), Chamba (295), Sirmour (274), Lahaul-spiti (185), Una (138) and Kinnaur (32).

Guidelines

Based upon the research findings, the subsequent measures are counseled:

considering the fact that population included per cropping vicinity within the districts is similar, while, there exists disparity of land place consistent with households covered within the districts, there may be a need to encourage people belonging to such areas wherein populace density of the district is low to adopt agriculture as employable road for which, the monetary institutions and the government has to offer more facilities. similarly, greenhouse cultivation wishes to be promoted in all the districts. The provisions of the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kisan Bagwan Yojana should be propagated to younger enthusiastic men and women to encourage and contain them in agriculture and greenhouse cultivation.

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