

Regional Variation of Agriculture and Economic Developments in the State of Andhra and Telangana

Kalakuri Giri Babu

Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Agriculture plays a significance function in economic development of the country or region. Agricultural development is an essential part of generally economic development in the country

India. In favor of healthy agricultural development necessitate modernization and commercialization of agricultural. It is greatly potential if good agricultural infrastructure is providing to agriculture activity. At national and international with the local level such availability of agricultural infrastructure is not well distribution, which is responsible to create regional disparity in agricultural development. Therefore it is importance to highlight the less development agricultural region and tray to promote the agricultural development. The present work is to guideline for agricultural development with direction Regional variation of Agriculture and economic developments in the state of Andhra and Telangana. The level of agricultural development has been determined on the basic of 8 variables and he calculated level of agricultural development

KEY WORDS: Agricultural development, Regional disparities, economic development

INTRODUCTION:

Development is a process, which improve the quality of life. It requires a balance human resource development in the country or region. Development of social sector beside with technology interest in agriculture and industry, which are the chief sectors of our economy, can be measured as the principal aim of any economic development efforts. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy causal 28 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product and agriculture individual the chief sector of economy, the rate of economic development of the country has been and silent carry on being considerably subjective by the rate of its agricultural development. Maharashtra is basically agricultural state. Indian economy is center on agriculture.

It is in the agricultural sector that the battle for long term economic development will be won or lost. The agricultural practices cropping pattern and their productivity are closely determined by the geo- climate, socioeconomic, and cultural –political factors. A healthy and advanced agriculture creates demand for several industrial products like tractors, harvesters, threshers, chemical fertilizer, pesticides etc Agricultural development improves social and cultural development due to an increase in per capita income Agricultural

development is an integral part of overall economic development in the India. For well agricultural development requires modernization and commercialization of agricultural. It is highly possible if good agricultural infrastructure is provided to agriculture activity dominated area. At national or local level availability of such agricultural infrastructure is not well distributed which responsible to create regional disparity in agricultural development.

REGIONAL DISPARITIES:

Regional disparities in the levels of development are the invention of regional disparities in the distribution of physical resources, regional disparities in cultural events with the regional disparities framework etc. regional disparities in technological achievements have been mention as the third major factors (first physical second cultural) accountable for create regional disparities in the level of development. The factor dependable for such a technological separate in the world is not the arguable at this point.

As technology is a vital input of development strategies, therefore the regional disparities in the levels of technological improvement play a vital role in charitable rise to the regional disparities in the levels of development. There is a positive correlation between levels of technological improvement and levels of development.

Other words the areas having achieved high level of technological development are possible to have high level of development. Regional disparities in the levels of development are not product of the regional disparities in the distribution of natural resources only but are the role of collective effect of regional disparities in the distribution of natural resources, cultural background, technological achievement and intuitional framework connected with the political conditions.

The measurement of regional disparities in the level of development is not an easy task. The basic issues concerned in such a measurement are those of criteria, scale and techniques of measurement.

There different approaches have often been used to review the level of development of an area and to evaluate the same with other region.

These approaches are (a) the conceptual (b) the model (c) the spatial approach. In the conceptual approach, if the development is conceptualized say in terms of social development, the indicators of such a specific type of development too would have social bias and may include such indicators as social harmony, social justice etc. model approach some highly developed country is visualized as a model of development and other region are assessed in terms of development this model. Indicters are level of production, consumption, per capita GNP, literacy and education, energy consumption, environmental degradation etc. Spatial approaches indicators of development are conceptualized in terms of spatial parameters e.g health services, agricultural development, industrial development, transport, social development etc.

Agricultural development is one of the fundamental elements of regional development. Agricultural development connotes the quality of performance of agricultural systems of a region in terms of productivity, diversification, commercialization, ecological balance etc. various indicators of agricultural developments, among other may includes

(i) percentage of net sown area

(ii) percentage of area sown more than once

(iii) percentage of irrigated area

(iv) percentage of area devoted to food crops

(vii) percentage of area devoted to cash crops

(viii) yield per hectare of various crops

(ix) degree of mechanization of farming

(x) availability of marketing facilities

(xi) amount of capital in farming

(xii) quantum of technology input into farming

(xiii) percentage of agricultural workers to total workers.

The process of development in the context of regional planning refers to the quality of functioning of a regional system. A regional system is a set of integrated region. The quality of functioning of a regional system could be measured in terms of the region economic growth, social advancement, changing polity and environmental conservation. Development is not only area specific but also time specific. In short development varies from area to area. Thus, development process believes any stable conceptualization.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Regional disparities have happen to one of the vital evident and rising problems not only in developing countries but also in the most advanced or developed countries in the world.

Darekar A.S (2014) he studied Inter-district disparities in agricultural development in Amravati division of Maharashtra. He used Composite Index method in period was 1989-2011. Development is continues process which improve the quality of life. It is requires a balanced human resource development in the any region. Development of social sector beside with technology combination in agriculture and industry, which are the principal sectors of economy, could be considered as the primary objectives of any economic development efforts. **Rachana**

Joshi (2013) Regional development is the condition of abet and other backing to regions which are less economically developed. Regional development may be national and international in characters. The allegation and scope of regional development may therefore differ in agreement with the definition of a region, and how the region and its boundaries are apparent within and externally. He studied the causes of regional imbalance between states.

B. A. Ajagekar and N. S. Masal (2011) he studied Regional Disparities In The Levels Of Agricultural Development In Kolhapur District Of South Maharashtra, To determine the level of agricultural development in Kolhapur district we have selected 14 indicators and calculated level used, with the data assigned different weights to different indicators by the method of Proportional Standardized Mean, that is to say, the weight assigned to one indicator by composite index.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To analyze and find out the agricultural development in the study area.
2. To analyze the availability of agricultural infrastructure for agricultural development in studyarea.
3. To study Regional variation of Agriculture and economic developments in the state of Andhra and Telangana

DATA & METHODOLOGY: The research paper is based on secondary data which has obtained from the Socio-economic abstract, government publication Regional variation of Agriculture and economic developments in the state of Andhra and Telangana

Regional disparities in the levels of development

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There is a positive correlation between levels of technological improvement and levels of development. Other words the areas having achieved high level of technological development are possible to have high level of development. Regional disparities in the levels of development are not product of the regional disparities in the distribution of natural resources only but are the role of collective effect of regional disparities in the distribution of natural resources, cultural background, technological achievement and intuitional framework connected with the political conditions.

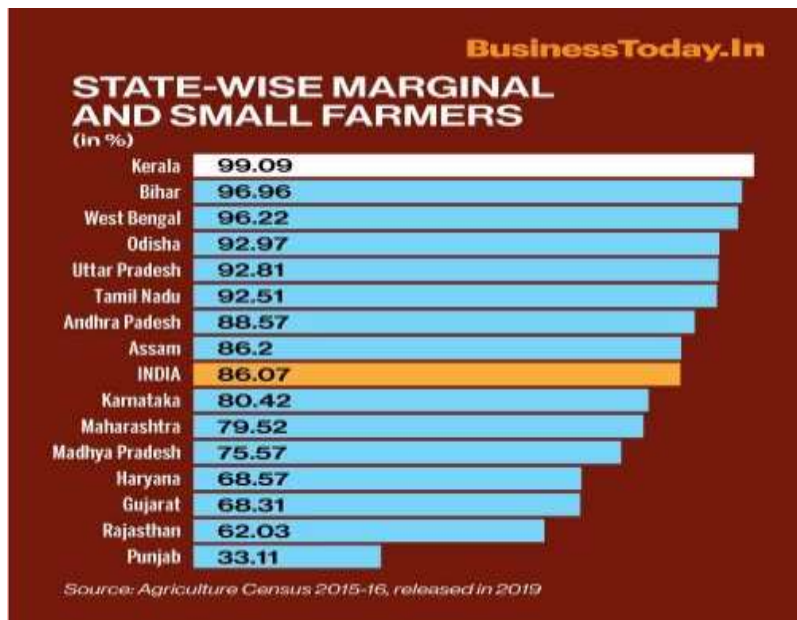


Figure 1.1 State wise marginal and small farmers

The respondents stated that they mainly opted for agricultural credit for sowing the land followed by all other reasons stated above.

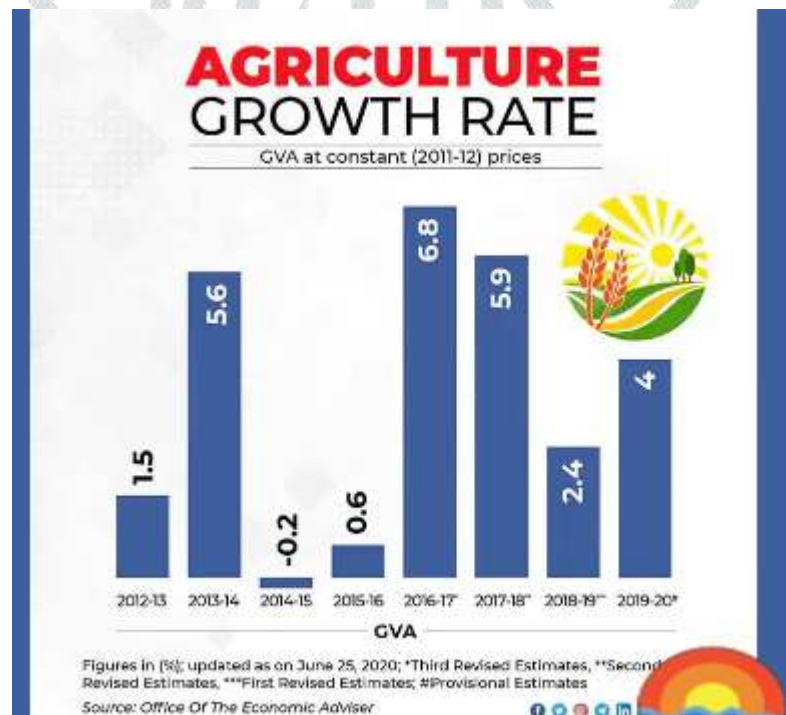


Figure 1.2 Agriculture growth rate

Production risk

Anything that directly affects the quantity and quality of production or causes variation in expected yield is production risk.

- Weather and wildfire
- Pests and disease
- Production management - planting, harvesting, food safety
- Infrastructure (on-farm and off-farm) malfunction

Table 1 Production risk

Production Risks	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Water problems	600	1.00	4.00	2.60	1.00
Plant pests and disease	600	1.00	4.00	2.60	1.00
shortage of Labour & machinery	600	1.00	4.00	2.70	1.05
technology in farming	600	1.00	4.00	2.70	1.05
Manson conditions	600	1.00	4.00	2.50	1.02

Source: Primary data

While analyzing the production risk in the farming work the respondents gave much importance for plant pests and disease with a (mean score of 2.60 SD 1.00) followed by drying of rivers and underground water with a (mean score of 2.70 SD 1.0). The respondents gave importance to implementation of technology in farming another production risk with a (mean score of 2.70 SD 1.05). Next the respondents gave importance to the risk of Labour and machinery shortage with a (mean score of 2.70 SD 1.05). The respondents showed least importance to theft of farm equipment as one of the production risk with a (mean score of 2.50SD 1.02).

The respondents informed that plant pest and disease are the main production risk faced by the them.

Table 2 Crop and yield variation risk

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Irrigation and modernizationpolicy	600	1.00	4.00	2.80	1.10
Agro infrastructure	600	1.00	4.00	3.00	1.25
Agriculture extension	600	1.00	4.00	2.75	1.15
Un coordinated govt. schemes	600	1.00	4.00	2.70	1.20
Diversification of agroactivities	600	1.00	4.00	2.65	1.40

Source: Primary data

It is found from the analysis that among the crop and yield variation risks the respondents attributed more importance to the agriculture infrastructure with a (mean score of 3.00 SD 1.25) and they have given next importance to the risk of irrigation and modernization policy with a (mean score of 2.80 SD 1.10) followed by the risk of agricultural extension with a mean score of 2.75 SD 1.15. The respondents accepted the risk of uncoordinated government scheme as fourth risk with a (mean score of 2.70 SD 1.20) and finally the respondents gave least response to the risk of diversification of agro activities with a mean score of 2.65 SD 1.40.

Chi square value test: gender and satisfaction regarding interest rate

Based on gender respondents are classified as male and female. The distribution of respondents according to gender and the response regarding the interest rate charged by the bank for the loan received.

Findings and Suggestions

The study recognized that the agricultural system as an established agricultural economic activity is related and interdependent in a particular agricultural environment. In their quest to explore the transformation of farming systems in the past and the strength and direction of current and future processes that need to be adjusted in response to policy they have tried to identify the farming practices followed in the various agricultural areas of Andhra and Telangana. They pointed out that crop-based farming and fruit farming programs were an indication of the profit and residual in the agricultural economy. In each area there is a strong connection between different farming systems and the same material. Therefore, integrated planning to develop a sustainable farming system is essential.

An economic study of agricultural systems in the Andhra and Telangana districts, found that the agricultural system in general tends to specify a specific area. Have continuous changes due to the changing nature of agriculture, changes in population density, other human activities, education, objectives, income level, access to debt, Government intervention rate, land ownership types, etc.

Critical research on the current situation and future prospects for research of agricultural systems in India. According to the research institutes of agricultural systems around the farmer and his farming conditions, it looks like a good research strategy to rescue a wide range of issues and offers great benefits to producers who have been disadvantaged especially in complex, diverse and vulnerable agro-ecosystem systems. most agriculture in the country. He says that in the FSR way, scientists should approach the farmer in more than one way to give him a chance to apply his decision.

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