

Food Grains Production in Andhra Pradesh: An Overview



Commerce

KEYWORDS :

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Agriculture plays an essential role in the process of economic development of less developed countries like India. Besides providing food to nation, agriculture releases labour, provides saving, contributes to market of industrial goods and earns foreign exchange. Agricultural development is an integral part of overall economic development. In India, agriculture was the main source of national income and occupation at the time of Independence. Agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 per cent to India's national income. Around 72 per cent of total working population was engaged in agriculture. These confirm that Indian economy was a backward and agricultural based economy at the time of Independence. After 66 year of Independence, the share of agriculture in total national income declined from 50 per cent in 1950 to 18 per cent in 2007- 08. But even today more than 60 per cent of workforce is engaged in agriculture. In spite of this, it is also an important feature of agriculture that is to be noted that growth of other sectors and overall economy depends on the performance of agriculture to a considerable extent. Because of these reasons agriculture continues to be the dominant sector in Indian Economy.

Since independence India has made much progress in agriculture. Indian agriculture, which grew at the rate of about 1 per cent per annum during the fifty years before Independence, has grown at the rate of about 2.6 per cent per annum in the post-Independence era. Expansion of area was the main source of growth in the period of fifties and sixties after that the contribution of increased land area under agricultural production has declined over time and increase in productivity became the main source of growth in agricultural production. Another important facet of progress in agriculture is its success in eradicating of its dependence on imported food grains¹.

Indian agriculture has progressed not only in output and yield terms but the structural changes have also contributed. All these developments in Indian agriculture are contributed by a series of steps initiated by Indian Government. Land reforms, inauguration of Agricultural Price Commission (APC) with objective to ensure remunerative prices to producers, new agricultural strategy, investment in research and extension services, provision of credit facilities, and improving rural infrastructure are some of these steps.

In order to achieve the goal of self sufficiency in agriculture, new agricultural strategy has been initiated in 1966-67. The fundamental of this strategy is the application of science and technology for increasing yield per hectare. This strategy, known as New Agricultural Strategy or Green Revolution, is based on the extension of high yielding varieties responsive to heavy doses of fertilizers and the package of improved practices in selected areas with assured rainfall or irrigation facilities.

RAINFALL AND SEASONAL CONDITIONS

The seasonal conditions during the year 2010-11 on the whole were Normal. During the South-West monsoon period, the State received excess rainfall of 29.8 per cent against normal. However, in North-East Monsoon Rainfall was excess by 48.2 per cent. Excess rainfall was witnessed during the South-West and North-East monsoon period. As such, 30.5 per cent excess rainfall was received in the year when compared to the normal. During the year 2010-11 an average rainfall of 1227.0 mm was recorded as against the normal of 940.1 mm thus showing an

excess of 30.5% over Normal rainfall². Above mention information shows in the table 1.

Table 1 Season-wise Rainfall in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Season	Normal	2010-11 (Actual)	% dev. Over normal	Status
1	South West Monsoon (June to September)	624.1	809.9	29.8	Excess
2	North-East Monsoon (October to December)	224.3	332.5	48.2	Excess
3	Winter Period (January to February)	13.9	13.5	-2.9	Normal
4	Hot Weather period (March to May)	77.8	71.1	-8.6	Normal
Total		940.1	1227.0	30.5	Excess

Source : Season and Crop Report Andhra Pradesh 2010-11

The Gross area sown in the State during 2010-11 is 145.12 lakh hectares as against 125.61 lakh hectares in 2009-10, recording, an increase of 15.53 per cent. The net area sown in the State also increased to 112.88 lakh hectares (including 1.02 lakh hectares under fish ponds) in 2010-11 as against 100.85 lakh hectares (including 0.93 lakh hectares under fish ponds) in 2009-10, thereby showing, an increase of 11.93 per cent.

The total production of food grains in the State was estimated at 203.14 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 as against 155.99 lakh tonnes in 2009-10, showing an increase of 30.23 per cent. The favorable seasonal conditions and sufficient rainfall prevailing in the State are largely responsible for increase in production of food grains. The Oil seeds production during 2010-11 was 30.7 lakh tonnes as against 24.18 lakh tonnes during 2009-10, showing an increase of 27.13 per cent³.

AREA, PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION

RICE

Rice is the principal crop extensively cultivated in all the districts of the State both in Kharif and Rabi seasons. It accounted for 32.74 per cent of the total cropped area, 70.99 per cent of the total Food-grains production during 2010-11. The area under Rice during 2010-11 was 47.51 lakh hectares as against 34.41 lakh hectares in 2009-10, recording an increase of 38.07 per cent. The area under Rice increased due to favourable seasonal conditions during the south-west monsoon period. West Godavari -district is at the top with an area of 4.57 lakh hectares, followed by East Godavari (4.11 lakh hectares), Nalgonda (4.05 lakh hectares) and Karimnagar (3.82), Krishna (3.55) and Guntur (3.29) in 2010-11.

The production of Rice during 2010-11 was estimated at 144.20 lakh tonnes as against 108.38 lakh tonnes in 2009-10, recording an increase by 33.05 per cent.

The Productivity of Rice is 3035 Kgs/hect. in 2010-11 as against 3150 Kgs/hect. in 2009-2010. The area, productivity and production of Rice in the State for the last 5 years are presented in table 2.

Table 2 Area, Productivity and Production of Rice

Years	Area in lakh hectares			Yield in kgs/hects.			Production in lakh tones		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
2006-07	26.41	13.37	39.78	2631	3681	2984	69.49	49.323	118.72
2007-08	25.78	14.06	39.84	3178	3650	3345	81.91	51.33	133.24
2008-09	28.03	15.84	43.87	2989	3700	3246	83.80	58.61	142.41
2009-10 20.63		13.78	34.41	2887	3543	3150	59.56	48.42	108.38
2010-11	29.22	18.30	47.52	2570	3777	3035	75.10	69.10	144.20

Source: Season and Crop Report Andhra Pradesh 2010-11

Jowar

Jowar is the principal Food-grain crop in the State. It is sown both in Kharif and Rabi seasons mostly under rain fed conditions. This crop accounted for 1.75 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. Jowar is largely grown in the districts of Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Anantapur. These districts together accounted for 84.75 per cent of the total area under this crop during 2010-11 in the state. The area sown under Jowar was 2.54 lakh hectares during 2010-11 as against 3.85 lakh hectares in 2009-10, registering a decrease of 34.03 per cent.

The production of Jowar was 3.08 lakh tones during 2010-11 as against 4.37 lakh tones in 2009-10, showing a decrease of 29.52 per cent. The decrease in production is mainly due to decrease in area during the year 2010-11.

The yield rate of Jowar was 1211 kgs per hectare during 2010-11, as against 1136 kgs per hectare 2009-10, recording an increase of 6.60 per cent. The area, productivity and production of Jowar crop from 2006-07 to 2010-11 is given in table 3.

Table 3 Area, Productivity and Production of Jowar

Year	Area in lakh hectares			Yield in kgs/hects.			Production in lakh tones		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
2006-07	1.63	2.60	4.23	989	952	966	1.64	2.47	4.11
2007-08	1.43	1.88	3.31	1441	1400	1418	2.06	2.64	4.70
2008-09	1.18	1.61	2.79	1411	1677	1564	1.67	2.69	4.36
2009-10	1.85	2.00	3.85	996	1266	1136	1.84	2.53	4.37
2010-11	1.14	1.40	2.54	1000	1383	1211	1.14	1.94	3.08

Source : Season and Crop Report Andhra Pradesh 2010-11

Bajra

Bajra Crop is generally sown under rain-fed Conditions in the State mostly in Kharif season. Prakasam, Nizamabad, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, and YSR Kadapa districts are important for the crop and these districts accounted for 68.92 per cent of the total area under the crop in the state during 2010-11. The area cultivated under this Crop is 0.67 lakh hectare in the year 2009-10 as against 0.45 lakh hectares in 2009-10 representing a raise of 48.89 per cent.

The production of Bajra was 1.02 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 as against 0.54 lakh tonnes in 2009-10, showing an increase of 88.89 per cent. Due to increase in the area and averaged yield per hectare the production, is increased during 2010-11.

The average yield rate of Bajra was 1512 kgs./hect. in 2010-11 as against 1177 kgs/ hect. in 2009-10, showing an increase of 28.46 per cent. The area, productivity and production of Bajra crop from 2006-2007 to 2010-11 are given in table 4.

Table 4 Area, Productivity and Production of Bajra

Years	Area in lakh hectares			Yield in kgs/hects.			Production in lakh tones		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
2006-07	0.49	0.12	0.61	816	587	771	0.40	0.07	0.47
2007-08	0.60	0.14	0.74	1363	791	1253	0.81	0.11	0.92
2008-09	0.50	0.09	0.59	1030	657	1019	0.51	0.09	0.60

2009-10	0.33	0.12	0.45	1301	828	1177	0.44	0.10	0.54
2010-11	0.51	0.16	0.67	1647	1079	1512	0.85	0.17	1.02

Source : Season and Crop Report Andhra Pradesh 2010-11

Ragi

Ragi crop is sown both under rain fed and irrigation conditions in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Vizianagaram Ananthapur Srikulam and Mahaboobnagar districts together accounted for 94.59 per cent of the total area under the crop during 2010-11. The area sown under Ragi was 0.42 lakh hectare during 2010-11 as against 0.45 lakh hectare in 2009-10, registering a decrease of 6.67 per cent during 2010-11.

The production of Ragi was 0.50, lakh tonnes in 2010-11 as against 0.54 lakh tones in 2009-10, showing a decrease of 7.41 per cent, the production is decreased due to decrease in the area when compared to the previous year.

The yield rate of Ragi was 1188 Kgs/hect. in 2010-11 as against 1187 Kgs/hect. in 2009-10, recording slight lase. The area, productivity and production of Ragi crop from 2006-2007 to 2010-11 are given in the table 5.

Table 5 AREA, PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION OF RAGI

Years	Area in lakh hectares			Yield in kgs/hects.			Production in lakh tones		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
2006-07	0.51	0.08	0.59	1004	1656	1095	0.51	0.13	0.64
2007-08	0.48	0.07	0.55	1210	1515	1248	0.59	0.10	0.69
2008-09	0.45	0.05	0.50	959	1708	1037	0.43	0.09	0.52
2009-10	0.39	0.06	0.45	1078	1859	1187	0.42	0.12	0.54
2010-11	0.37	0.05	0.42	1148	1473	1188	0.42	0.88	0.50

Source : Season and Crop Report Andhra Pradesh 2010-11

Maize

Maize crop is mostly grown in Telangana region. This crop accounted for 5.13 per cent of the total cropped area in the State during 2010-11. The Maize is largely grown in the districts of Medak, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Guntur, Nizamabad, and Warangal districts and these districts together accounted for 67.81 per cent of the total area under the crop in the State and Medak district is accounted for above 13.47 per cent of total area under this crop. The area under Maize was 7.44 lakh hectares during 2010-11 as against 7.83 lakh hectares in 2009-10, which shows a decrease 4.98 per cent.

Conclusion:

Agricultural development is an integral part of overall economic development. In India, agriculture was the main source of national income and main occupation of our country. Agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 per cent to India's national income. Around 72 per cent of total working population was engaged in agriculture. Because NABARD, Regional Rural Bank (RRBs), Co-operative Banks and Commercial banks provide loans (Crap loans, agricultural loans) to farmers, rural antisense, marginal farmers with nominal interest. In Andhra Pradesh Government Schemes implemented i.e. Indira Jala Prabha exclusively for S.C. and ST and weaker sections living in villages, Central and State Governments initiative steps to be taken agriculture / allied activities are well develop.

REFERENCE

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