CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

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3.1 Research Design

The present study is descriptive in nature that provides insight into various concepts of related that agricultural productivity relevant a comparison of agricultural productivity between Telangana and Haryana in the purview of various problems and challenges to associate that agricultural productivity in these states.

3.2 Objectives and Data Source

<table>
<tr><th>Si No</th><th>Objectives</th><th>Variables</th><th>Period</th><th>Data Source</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1</td><td rowspan="2">To study trends and patterns of agricultural productivity in the states of Talengana and Haryana.</td><td>Fertilizer</td><td>2010-11 to 2014-15</td><td rowspan="4">It has Published by Directorate of economics and statistics State Government of Telangana, Hyderabad. And Department of Economic and statistical analysis of Haryana</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Irrigation</td><td rowspan="2">2008-09 to 2013-14</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">To compare agricultural productivity between the state of Talengana and the state of Haryana.</td></tr>
<tr><td>To identify the problems and challenges of</td><td>Size of Area</td><td>2007-08 to 2013-14</td></tr>
</table>

3	agricultural productivity in state of Telangana and Haryana.	Rainfall	2004-05 to 2013-14	

3.3 Tool for Data analysis

Percentage analysis is used and calculating the appropriate concerning from the data collected following is the process of the percentage change

1) Calculate the amount of the increase/ decrease for the period by subtracting the earlier year from the later year. If the difference is negative, the change is a decrease and if the difference is positive, it is an increase.
2) Divide the change by the earlier year's balance. The result is the percentage change.
3) n_1 is the earlier year so the amount in the n_2 column is subtracted from the amount in the n1 column.
4) The percent change is the increase or decrease divided by the earlier amount times 100. Written as a formula-

$$\text{Percentage Change} = (n_2 - n_1 / n_1) * 100$$

5) If the earlier year is zero or negative, the percent calculated will not be meaningful.
6) Results are rounded to one decimal place unless more are meaningful.
7) A small absolute value item may have a large percentage change and be considered misleading.