

CHAPTER - 7

CONCLUSION, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

7.1 Conclusion

The present research study is comparative analysis that examines the agricultural productivity in Telangana and Haryana. For this purpose, there were four indicators chosen. They are - area productivity, use of fertilizers, irrigation and is the average rainfall in an agricultural year.

The major findings of the study state that few crops, paddy, jowar, maize, green gram, groundnut and cotton, have better performance in Telangana in terms of recent trends and patterns of growth rate respectively. Main sources of irrigation in Telangana state are tube wells, canals and water tanks and their growth rate and well performance is helping in the increase of production and agricultural stability of Telangana. Apart from these irrigation facilities other sources are also available, such as rains, which are, though, not much reliable but their growth rate, in recent decade, is also not that much bad. Fertilizers consumption is also a better compliment in Telangana. On the other hand, the major crops of Haryana are wheat, bajra, total pulses, sesamum, total oilseeds, chilies, sugarcane and these crops have shown better performance in recent trends and patterns of growth rate of production. The main irrigation resources in Haryana are canals and tube wells which are fluctuating and as far as other irrigation sources', rainfall and underground water level are concerned, they are declining. Fertilizers consumption in Haryana has also resulted in negative performance.

Second objective is to compare agricultural productivity between both states. This objective deals with the comparative analysis of agricultural productivity in Telangana and Haryana. This comparison is based on four indicators; the use of fertilizers, area productivity, rainfall and irrigation. These indicators have variations, on a larger basis, in both states. The main thing between the comparison of a completely new state and an old state is their ratio of fertilizer consumption, quality of land, differences between rain fall and actual rain fall. These indicators have been analyzed in this section of study. The crops; paddy, jowar, maize, green gram,

groundnut and cotton, and their productivity is observed that the productivity of these crops in Telangana is much better than Haryana. On the other hand, the crops; wheat, bajra, total pulses, sesamum, total oilseeds, chilies, sugarcane and their productivity in Haryana is much better than Telangana. One thing which is observable here is that all food grains perform well in Haryana than Telangana but cash crops performance better in Telangana than Haryana. Although, observation/comparison on the basis of irrigation shows that the growth rate of tube wells in Telangana and Haryana performs equally well and performance of canals and water tanks is not much better and other resources of irrigation, rainfall, have little fluctuations but, on a larger view irrigation growth rate in Telangana performs better than Haryana. Rainfall is better in both states but when fertilizer consumption is compared Telangana performs better than Haryana.

Third objective is to identify the problems and challenges of agricultural productivity in both states. We have taken the same four indicators which are discussed earlier. They are fertilizer consumption, area productivity, climate change in rain fall and irrigation. These indicators have larger variations in both states. Hence, the consumption of fertilizer, quality of land and distribution of rain fall and actual rain fall. These indicators have been analyzed in this section of study. This objective of study consists the challenges which have been found during the study. First challenge in Telangana is water distribution in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Second challenge is the construction of irrigation projects and third challenge is ground level water decrease. Though fertilizer consumption has increased but the soil fertility has also decreased. Lack of rainfall is one of the challenges in lack of production which results in increase of barren lands. Haryana, in the present era, is also suffering from many problems; first is non-utility of drip irrigation and lack of repairing of the irrigation canals and second challenge is of low ground water level. Rainfall has more fluctuations happening in this state which further resulted in decrease of area of production due to the decline of fertile soil decline and chemical use.

7.2 Major Findings

In the study, Haryana achieved better performance in trends in major food crops, but the same time the trends of fertilizes is negative during the period of study. In terms

of irrigation performance is showing positive result and rainfall is fluctuating over the time period. On the other hand, Telangana performed normal in trends of food crops, fertilizers shows positive during the period of study and irrigation performed normal and rainfalls is fluctuating with respectively. So overall it can be concluded that Haryana showing better performance in all variables, except fertilizer than Telangana.

7.3 Policy Implications

There is potential for enhancing productivity of major crops on better soil and water management, profitable crops rotation, innovative marketing, genetic engineering and investment in form of education. This perspective emphasis on the need for increased direct investment in agriculture and rural development, support focusing on creating institutions that will encourage and support smallholder-led agricultural development. To increase agricultural productivity, over large area in Telangana and Haryana a number of actions are required. First, there is an urgent need for expanding irrigation overall states and increase in fertilizer supply for small farmers to benefit from availability of physical inputs. Further expansions of irrigation facilities in the areas where they are at present time are insufficient and inadequate. Even small tanks in the fields to hold rain water for irrigation may considerably increase productivity. There is essential need for expansions of forest area.

7.4 Limitations of the Study

There are insufficient research studies on agriculture in Telangana because it is a new state and there are no comparative studies have ever taken place in agricultural field between two states. Hence, the data is not recorded yet because it is a recently formed state. This study is consists of needed more time period.