



## **AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES IN TELANGANA STATE: IMPACT ON AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper studies agriculture sector in Telangana, especially from the perspective of agricultural development and development. The Telangana economy is mainly supported by agriculture. India's two important rivers, Godavari and Krishna, flow in the state, irrigation. In Telangana, farmers mainly depend on rainwater for irrigation. Rice is the main food crop. Other important local crops include cotton, sugarcane, mangoes and tobacco. Recently, crops, sunflower and peanuts are suitable for vegetable oil production. There are many multi-state irrigation projects in the development of Godavari river basin irrigation projects*  
**Key words:** crops, scheme's, agriculture, Ryuthu Bandhu.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Agriculture plays a vital role in the Telangana economy, which enhances the overall performance of the sector. Telangana went to the green revolution in rice cultivation in the 1970s. In recent years, there have been significant changes in the structure and performance of the agricultural economy in the state. The Telangana State has major irrigation systems which are well-drained by rivers such as Godavari and Krishna. Agriculture is the way of life, a tradition in the shape of culture and economic life of the people of Telangana. Hence, it continues to be central to all strategies for the state's planned socio-economic development. The state government emphasized the need for a 6 per cent growth rate. Improved investment, improved extension availability, efficient input delivery, mechanization, marketing tie, appropriate loan and crop insurance. Total geographical area of the state has a total area of 114.84 lakh hectares with a total area of 62.88 lakh ha of gross crops in 2013-14.

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Telangana lies on the Deccan Plateau in the middle of the eastern coast of the Indian Peninsula. In Telangana state, there are varieties of soil ranging from fertile zone to very poor sandy soils. Telangana has several varieties of soil types, chicks, red sand soils, dubbas, deep red and soils with very deep black cotton soil that can be used for plants, oranges and borrowers. The red soils are the major, 48% of the total area. Other soil types in the state are black cotton soils, alluvial, rocks and bundars 25 per cent, 20 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. Nizamabad, Warangal and Nalgonda are low in nitrogen (less than 44%). Relatively phosphorous deficiency (less than 55%) in Adalabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts.

During 2015-16, agriculture has focused on strategies: Soil mapping, digitization of all villages and soil test laboratories. Soybean seed production is supplemented with a combination of soybean seed production PJTSAU and TSSDC to promote self-sufficiency as Telangana state. Co-ordinated with PJTSAU produce various agricultural crops crop. The re-engineering extension mechanism for effective extension. Empowering agriculture farmers prior to agricultural practices. Departmental Staff's Capacity Improvement for Technology Extension Extension. Provides timely input delivery. Inputs and quality control control. Integrated Crop Management Promotion (ICM) through IMM, IPM, Effective Water Management, etc. Organizing global market demand and encouraging organic agriculture. Agricultural climatic areas. The state is divided into four agricultural climates, based on rainfall, soil type, and crop pattern.

### **Telangana Agriculture**

Telangana soil is very dense and provides a favorable environment for soil management. Soils are suitable for various crops such as food grains, oilseeds, pulses, fruit crops, pastures and forests. There are many farm related organizations in Telangana. These include ICAR Institutes. DRR, DOR, MANAGE, NIPHM and NAARM, NIRD, NFDB, CRIDA and NRCS. Foodgrain production recorded a growth rate of 3.43% (CAGR) at an Indian level of 2.43%. 3.22 lakh acres, 37.42 lakh quintals of nuts, hydrodabad, hybrid rice, sorghum, cotton and Bengal grams.

### **Limitations in Telangana agriculture**

Despite the many opportunities in agriculture, barriers are also in trouble. The main limits are as follows. Although some areas are subject to monsoon, low and unauthorized rainfall has fallen in unprecedented drought in many areas. Since the development of organic matter in the soil is limited, many soils are naturally poor in nitrogen, main nutrition for plant growth is 63% exposure to agricultural rainfall and atmosphere. Nearly 85% of farmers have poor



social economy. The cost of increasing small labor costs and low mechanization levels increased.

### **Agriculture Vision**

Despite the barriers, it is important to improve the agricultural situation in the state, thereby enabling farming and integration with technology and resources. Considering the future requirements of agricultural production, focus on Telangana is given below: Farmers will be able to provide quality seeds at the appropriate time and quality seed.

A commercial success. Easy access to inputs, finance, technology and IT. Increase irrigation areas by using surface and groundwater resources. Guide to land development for energy and water management. Providing trained extension staff for technical transfer at the entrance of farmers' home. Identify yielding fields and bridge them through appropriate technology. Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and actively encouraging farmers to take a balanced fertilization with proof of support and training. Providing short-term weather forecast for immediate action. Encourage agricultural machinery to encourage farm machinery and equipment to be promoted at affordable cost. Strengthen IT to help the farmer to access information, weather, input availability and markets information. Increase water use efficiency through drip and sprinkler irrigation. Farmers are authorized for friendly friendly agriculture friendly by INM and IPM. New Incentives for Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy - Vision for Sustainable Agriculture Development to Create Any Reality

### **Seed bowl:**

Seed is a critical decision-making authority to increase agricultural productivity. Performance and efficiency of other inputs depends on the quality of the product produced and provided. As the "seed bowl" of the country, the Telangana government is developing a strategy. The variety of crops, dairy, maize, soybean castor & cotton are filled with favorable weather conditions and soil for quality seed production. Prof. Jayashankar's technical expertise is made of five year plan for breeder and certified seed. Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU). Seed Production will be conducted through Seed Village Program and Seed Production, such as Telangana State Seed Development Corporation (TSSDC), Oil Fed, Markfed and HACA. Of the 3.22 lakh acres of land in the state, 37.42 lakh quintals of seeds are mainly produced by hybrid rice, maize, cotton and Bengal villages. They also supply our farmers and other states. Thus Telangana is the seed of the country's seed. The quality seed production and supply scheme for farmers has been proposed to provide Rs. 50.00 crores has been allocated, replacing seed variety with all varieties of crops, strengthening additional seed storage plants, procurement seed processing equipment, seed test laboratories. There are



10 seed farms in the state covering 536 hectares. The main aim of producing Foundation seed and supply under Seed Village Scheme. It is proposed to strengthen these crops by supplying breeder seed for breeding while providing guaranteed irrigation and infrastructure support, such as seed processing and storage. Wait for crop colonies, farm machinery and crop insurance scheme.

Agriculture is the crucial sector in India for reducing food, nutritional security, sustainable development and poverty. This is a vital part of providing a large number of job opportunities. Over time, the agriculture sector has encountered a number of challenges regarding food and energy crisis, climate change and natural resource decline.

While agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator. First, almost three-quarters of India's families are dependent on rural incomes. Secondly, the majority of India's poor (about 70 per cent) are found in the rural areas. And thirdly, India's food security depends on producing cereal crops, as well as increasing its production of fruits, vegetables and milk to meet the risks of growing population with rising incomes. To do so, a productive, competitive, diversified and sustainable agricultural sector will need to emerge at an accelerated pace.

Observers of Telangana and political activists in the region often argue that the state government in integrated Andhra Pradesh has not invested enough for irrigation in the Telanana region. The sparse investment that has gone into Telangana is contrasted with the lavish investment that has gone into irrigation in coastal Andhra, which was already a more developed region when the state of Andhra Pradesh was formed. During times of intense agrarian change, like that which Telangana seems to be going right now, it is reasonable to expect that instability of output may increase. It is important to examine if this is actually the case. The agriculture sector challenges must be met for overall development and improved welfare of the rural poor.

Raising productivity per unit of land will need to be the main engine of agricultural growth as virtually all cultivable land is farmed. Water resources are also limited and water for irrigation must be contingent with increasing industrial and urban needs. All measures to increase productivity will need, amongst others, increasing yields, diversification to higher value crops, and developing value chains to reduce marketing costs. The NSSO conducted a survey in its 70th Round during the year 2014 and the survey results are presented below to understand the agriculture and farmers development.



The total estimated rural households (in '00) in Telangana State are 49,309, of which agricultural households (in '00) are 25,389 which constitutes a share of 51.5%. I.e., 40.5% of Telangana State owns agricultural land in range of 0.41-1.00 hectares. I.e., 0.8% of Telangana State possesses agricultural land in range of 10.00+ hectares. About 84.5% of the agricultural households are in agricultural land in the range of 0.41 to 4.00 hectares. It is worth observing that 9.5% and 5.9% of agricultural households of the state possess landings of 0.40 hectares and more than 4.00 hectares.

It is a well-known fact that education / literacy play a vital role in the development of a society. In Telangana State, about 61.8 per cent of the farming households are the illiterate and gender-wise, 51% males and 73.9% females of agricultural households are illiterates. Further, it is much visible that about 33.7% of people in agricultural households have attained the below secondary education level. This implies that 95.5% of the total agricultural households in the state are either being illiterate or studied below Secondary and only 4.8% of agricultural households have attained education above secondary level. The agricultural households involve themselves in many economic activities having land, so as to compensate the income needed for household expenditure. The estimates reflect that having a possessed land, 86.8% of farm households pursue the cultivation activity and a major source of income is from cultivation only. But 6.2% of agricultural households having land are involved in wage salaried employment and about 2.9 are involved in other activities too.

Class wise, the main share of income for agriculture households is more than 0.41 hectares, farming / agriculture. However, a small percentage of farm families participate in other activities than agriculture. Estimates suggest that 99% of the households live in owned houses. About 0.6% of the household residences live in rented residences. 62.9% of farm households live in pucca residences, 33.9% semi-side and 3.1% in kutch habitats. The government is implementing 51 states for the welfare of agriculture and farmers. After the formation of the Telangana state, the present government is trying to provide immediate relief, as well as ending the plight of the farmers and for all, and completely ending the Telangana agriculture. The three installment plans for agricultural credit have already been deposited to the bank accounts for farmers, the last installment is guaranteed to be released in 2017-18, with a budget of Rs. 4,000 crore proposed. Another scheme, Mission Kakatiya, aims to revive 46,000 tanks in five years. Rs. Improve the table of groundwater at a cost of Rs 22,000 crores, reducing power consumption through agriculture, high yields, increase of cattle and rebuilding rural economy. The farmers' lives are still waiting

### **Recent schemes**

The fourth anniversary of the formation of Telangana state appointed Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao Ratham Banhu Scheme to implement another sap for farmers from June





2. KCR launched a free insurance scheme for 58 lakh farmers. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs 5 lakh is obtained from the insurance commission. India Life's Life Insurance Corporation for Rs. 500 crores will be paid premium. In case of farmers death due to any reasons, the scheme will receive a compensation of Rs 5 lakh under the scheme. According to official estimates, there are about 75 lakh farmers in the state. The government wants the soap to be extended to farmers who own land. Telangana farmers will not be covered under this scheme. This policy is in line with the government's decision to extend the farmer's bahoo scheme to the farmers who have the Pythagoras Passbooks. According to the revenue records, 58 lakh farmers have agricultural lands in the state. At present, only Rs. 1,000 per acre per acre per acre is available to the farmers, which will be under the free insurance scheme for farmers.

### **Why India's debut farm investment support scheme is leaving out many beneficiaries**

The most expensive farmer welfare scheme in Telangana is providing land-owning farmers monetary assistance even before they plant the first seed but is excluding most beneficiaries

India's newest state of Telangana is a kind of farm experiment. The first state to provide monetary assistance to the landowners' farmers before the first sowing. The scheme has attracted the attention of the Prime Minister with the goal of doubling the Railways' revenue target by 2022. The farmers 'scheme, or farmers' investment support scheme, has been the reason for the aggressive agrarian crisis of the region as seen in the past two decades. Take the case of Pottypally village in Sangareddy district. Well in the second month of the monsoon, the rains are waiting for good rain. The first attempt failed because there was no rain because the cotton growing village had already planted twice this year. "Last year, rare rain and pest attacks ensured that the villagers suffered 100 per cent damage." This season has a lot of hope, but we have already sold it twice, "said Dakuri, about five hectares of hectares, a little over 1 hectare . This village is a suicide test this year and there is an overwhelming feeling of helplessness around. Telangana Manjira Ruth Samakya President Beer Manjira, a farmer from across the state, said that Telangana is closer to 1,000 farmers suicides every year since 2014. Kevin was the first Chief Minister of the state. Chandrasekhar Rao, who came to power in alleviating the agricultural crisis. Rs. 16,600 crores were lenders. On May 10, Chief Minister Ritu Junt started to cover the input costs of seeds, workers and fertilizers (see 'problematic course' on p18). Under this scheme, farmers will get Rs. 4,000 per acre (1 acre 0.4 hectare) to 50 acres per acre. The cost of the Kharif season is Rs 5,700 crore. For the current financial year, the state budget has allocated Rs 12,000 crore. The country's most expensive farmer welfare scheme is in the country. State Bank of India reported June 2018. If the scheme is spread across the country, it will cost the exchequer Rs 3 lakh crore. The war in Telangana is continuously being implemented by the farmer. Between September 2017 and March 2018, paper-based land records of state farmers have been



updated and digitized. In May and June, the Government began delivering checks and graduate passbooks for check collection. Nearly 90% of the total eligible farmers in the state have been inspected for 5 million landowners. "This is really a historical phase, not a first time application process, but all the beneficiaries have been identified and inspected, only checks are available for those who are involved in land record controversy, only 2-3 per cent of the total landlord farmers in the state are in the state," Agriculture Secretary General of Agriculture, C Parthasarathy said.

### **Glaring loophole**

Although it is appreciated by the speed of implementation of the scheme, it has a clear problem - the tenant is not concerned with the farmers. The scheme uses the land ownership, as far as the farmers' records are concerned, a large number of farmers have been abandoned. "Our village has been rehabilitated 30 years ago and most of us do not have a song or registration but a tenant of 15,000-20,000 acre per annum in the village and a tenant based on unauthorized contracts, as a result, many do not deserve government support." 1.2 hectares owner and another 0.8 hectares Tar was leased. "If we did not gain the majority of the loans due to lack of documents, the interest it charges 3 percent interest per month, traders have a high dependence. Some supporters have also spent the first seed attempt this year," he said.

The All India Kisan Sangharsh Coordination Committee, a large corporation of farmers' unions and non-profit organizations, has conducted several protests against the exemption of farmers. However, the government hopes that the tenant farmers in the state are low. Kiran Kumar Viza told Hyderabad's nonprofit Rite Swarajya hot water (RSV), the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Azim Premji University in Bangalore, Pottypalle, Itimayaya in Manjeri district and students in Gymma in Adilabad district. In June 2018, a survey conducted by the Wall-itikyala potipalli and 40 percent of the land is under lease. "Surprised how much is the rent. The rent in the state is very small, but this is evident," said one of the authors Viza. "The past 50 years saw a huge change in the agricultural landscape of Telangana. Land ownership and land use have changed dramatically. Former Osmania University Professor M Kodandaram of Hyderabad said: "These changes do not recognize the rhythm bahoo scheme.

In four villages visited by down-to-earth, renting is very common. More than half of the farmers are being hired in the Venkatadipet village of Jangan district, Srinivas Reddy said. More than 50 percent of the 3.6 hectares of farming have been rented to him. In the neighboring village of Malkapur, the average household habitat has about 2 hectares, and farmers are farming more and more, "said Sarpanch Kondar Ravi. "Most people here have a lot of small land and rented, so the scheme will be useful to some extent, but a lot of the distributed money has been given to farmers and their own land," he said. The worst, money



spent in Rabbi, but according to Telangana agriculture department, the curfew will be less than 70 percent.

### **Court intervention**

On June 29, the Hyderabad High Court issued notices to the top agricultural and revenue officials of the state on a public interest petition filed by the tenant farmer Durgam Prasad in Anukupur village in Jaskaran Bhopalpalli district, due to lack of tenants in government schemes. Asking for a reply within three weeks. The court also took up a petition seeking exemption from wealthy individuals from Ritupa as a public interest petition. "This is not an anti-poverty scheme, it helps farmers, the government can not afford to become party to agreements between land owners and tenants, and the current design of the scheme is not likely to change over the next season," Parthasarathy said. Since the scheme does not include tenants for farmers in this scheme, the rented area or tenant farmers are not well known. "The Revenue Department is required to maintain the Registry of Agriculture every year but these records are not properly managed, and in 90 per cent cases, the column for the farmers is vacant and the tenants are used to estimate the number of farmers and the area under the rent," Vissa said. The alternative, he said, is to undertake a full survey of the lands.

This survey is to be done at the 2014 National Land Management Program. The central government has already released Rs 85 crore. Rs 165 crore allotted to Telangana The state agriculture department has undergone a primary survey last year, about 70-80 per cent of the population, but this exercise has been struck by emerging ownership issues. There are multiple employers in the disadvantages of land and owners, in contrast to the same space and plot size. "A detailed survey will take years and we can not afford and link to both." Instead of taking up a survey, it is decided to use an upgrade and digitized land record for the scheme, "the government said, but the government does not prioritize a survey plan . Nevertheless, the government faces major problems with modernization and digitization. "Many farmers are unable to get the benefits of this scheme because their old records do not match with the updated records," said M Raju of Pisara village in Warangal Urban district. For example, the king has a 3.2 ha farmland, which is disputed by the double registration of the patch land that he met. "Such problems are very common because in the six months to complete the process before the discovery of rhythm, 20 million records have been digitized and are in error," Vissa said. Prior to the formation of Telangana, the Andhra Pradesh government has issued credit qualification cards (LECs) since 2011. Tenant farmers were allowed to lend loans from banks and reduce dependence on money laundering. But the scheme did not succeed. The current government is not enthusiastic about issuing LECs. In 2014, it did not issue a single card. Over the past two years, only 0.1 million cards have been issued. LECs can be used to cover tenant farmers under the farmer's bank.





### **Efficacy questionable**

Rs. Acre per acre for acreage of crops in Telangana Farmer Banu has not responded to agricultural inputs expenditure even though 4,000 (Rs 10,000 per hectare) is inadequate. Rice, maize, cotton and chillies, four common crops in the region, average input costs 62,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs 1,00,000 and Rs 1,70,000 per hectare. "Investment support is very low, farmers are still dependent on loans from banks and moneylenders," said Kandal Reddy of RSV. This is confirmed by banks. "Compared to last year, we have issued more debt this year," said M Ramesh, the manager of the Indian bank branch in Malkapur village in Jangan district. Nodal Bank for scheme in this area. In Pottipalli, residents say they have borrowed from tenants and tenants this year. "We have more space for losses in previous years," said Srinivas Golla, a farmer of poetry.

The farmer responded very strongly to the farmers. "Helping real farmers to improve wages through government procurement and mechanisms such as minimum support price," says the cuts. "Another way is to provide inputs rather than cash," Manjira says. While the impact of the investment support scheme after the Kharif season is clearly visible, the states like the central government, Maharashtra and Karnataka have already begun to start a similar program. However, Telangana signs are no longer guaranteed.

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