

Innovative Policies Lead to Enhancing Production and Productivity of Agricultural & Allied sectors in Telangana State during 2015-2022

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Abstract: Telangana state is the 11th largest state in the country with a geographical area of 112.08 lakh hectares. Out of which 52.88% area is under cultivation and around 24.70% is under forest area. In the global scenario, agriculture and allied sectors are facing two major constraints. One constraint is, to secure future alliances about prospects of sustainable agriculture to the farmer and another constraint is the enormous rate of increasing population demands on food security. Scientists are tirelessly executing their applied and need-based research to fill the gap between these two diversified ends. Telangana State Govt. supported this noble cause and implemented various new schemes and initiatives in agriculture and allied sectors like Rythu Bandhu, Crop loan, and Rythu Bima, improving old irrigation infrastructure, construction of new irrigation projects like Kaleshwaram, Kalwakurthy, Palamuru–Rangareddy, Seethe-Rama, Dindi lift irrigation projects etc., and Mission Kakatiya scheme for renovating of minor irrigation tanks, 24x7 free powers to agriculture and efficient use of land utility through crop diversification. Because of such varied policies and schemes implemented by the Telangana state govt., there is a significant change in the agricultural sector, in the newly formed Telangana state. The Gross Sown Area (GSA) increased from 131 lakh acres in 2015 to 198 lakh acres in 2022 with a net increase of 51%. In Telangana, the agricultural sector is the major contributor to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth of 186%. Telangana surpassed all of the neighbouring southern states and achieved top rank in terms of the average growth rate of GSDP. In a paddy production Telangana state has emerged as a key paddy producing state in the country. Telangana's rice production has risen from 29 lakh tons in 2015-16 to 2.3 crore tons in 2020-21.

This study is based on secondary data for a period of 8 years from 2014-15 to 2022. The secondary data obtained from various government websites, annual reports of agricultural department, Telangana state socio-economic outlook-2023, Telangana at a glance, directorate of economics and statistics. This study mainly focuses on land usage through crop diversification, improving old irrigation infrastructure, creating new irrigation aspects, animal husbandry, and cultivation of major crops like Paddy, Cotton, Maize, Redgram, and

Groundnut in Telangana before and after State formation during the period of 2015 to 2022.

Key Words: Crop Diversification-Irrigation-Animal Husbandry-Major Crops –(Paddy-Cotton-Maize-Redgram-Groundnut).

INTRODUCTION

Telangana state is the 11th largest state in the country with a geographical area of 112.08 lakh hectares. Out of which 52.88% area is under cultivation and around 24.70% is under forest area. Agricultural sector is the backbone of rural economy in Telangana and it is principle source of employment for 60% population in Telangana. Majorly 4 sub-sectors are contributed for agriculture sector economy. i.e., Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing and aquaculture. In the global scenario, agriculture and allied sectors are facing two major constraints. One constraint is, to secure future alliances about prospects of sustainable agriculture to the farmer and another constraint is the enormous rate of increasing population demands on food security. Scientists are tirelessly executing their applied and need-based research to fill the gap between these two diversified ends.

Telangana State Govt. supported this noble cause and initiated and implemented no. of schemes to enrich the agriculture and allied sector growth by Rythu Bandhu, Crop loan, and Rythu Bima, improving old irrigation infrastructure, construction of new irrigation projects like Kaleshwaram, Kalwakurthy, Palamuru–Rangareddy, Seethe-Rama, Dindi lift irrigation projects etc., and Mission Kakatiya scheme for renovating of minor irrigation tanks, 24x7 free powers to agriculture and efficient use of land utility through crop diversification. Because of such varied policies and schemes implemented by the Telangana state govt., there is a significant change in the agricultural sector, in the newly formed Telangana state. The Gross value has been enhanced after formation of the

State with a contribution of 155.7% from Agriculture sector alone.

This study is based on secondary data for a period of 8 years from 2014-15 to 2022. The secondary data obtained from various government websites, annual reports of agricultural department, Telangana state socio-economic outlook-2023, Telangana at a glance, directorate of economics and statistics.

REVIEW LITERATURE

This study focuses on performance of agriculture and allied sectors from 2015 to 2022, a period of 7 years about utility of land, production of diversified crops, improving old irrigation infrastructure, creating new irrigation aspects, animal husbandry, and cultivation and production of major crops like Paddy, Cotton, Maize, Redgram, and Groundnut in Telangana before and after State formation during the period of 2015 to 2022. Telangana is the 11th largest state in the country. It has geographical area of 276.95 lakh acres. Of this, 49.1% area is Net Area Sown (including fish ponds) (DES2019-20), 24.1% is covered under forest, 7.5% is for non-agriculture use, 5.1% area is fallow lands and 5.4 is under barren. In Telangana, irrigation is mainly dependent on two rivers Godavari and Krishna. In the state, 4 categories of irrigation projects are functioning. Namely major, medium, minor and lift irrigation. Crop diversification is the best strategy for the improving sustainable agriculture in diversified environments and to secure future alliances for the farmer. First time in India, Telangana govt. started documenting an index for crop diversification trends. Animal husbandry enhanced the additional income beside the farming income of the farmers by dairy, poultry, sheep rearing and aquaculture.

The Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of Telangana has implemented land mark initiatives in agriculture sector for ensuring the farmers welfare from 2018- 2021 by implementing these policies and schemes like Agriculture Investment Support Scheme by the name Rythu Bandhu, the farmers group life insurance

scheme (Rythu Bhima), RythuVedikas, Grama& zilla Rythu Samanvaya Samithi, Telangana Rythu Bandhu Samithi". The impact of distribution of quality seeds, irrigation strategies, policies and schemes are played major role on the production of major crops like paddy, maize, cotton, red gram and ground nut in the Telangana state from 2015-2021. There is remarkable change in crop area usage from 2014-15 to 2021-22 of about 232 lakh metric tons (MT) to 326 lakh MT with an increase of 52%.

RESEARCH METHODOLOG

This analytical study is based on the secondary data retrieved from different sources like government annual reports, Telangana socio economic outlook - 2023, web sites newspaper articles etc., Based on the available data cross table analysis was done to establish the relation between the net sown area increase and the production of major crops in the Telangana state. Irrigation potential has tremendously increased after the formation of the Telangana state. The net cultivable area has been increased many folds at the same time crop production and productivity is also enhanced many a times. Analysis of the data collected was done based on the objectives set for the study, and it was arranged systematically to arrive a meaningful conclusion. The cross-table analysis was helped to get best possible findings of the study. The Qualitative method of the study has helped to get in depth information regarding this study.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

I. LAND UTILITY: Telangana is the 11th largest state in the country. It has geographical area of 276.95 lakh acres (112.08 lakh hectares). In Telangana based on rain fall, temperature, nature of soils is divided into red, black, alluvial, laterite and lateritic soils. Of this, 49.1% area is Net Area Sown (including fish ponds) (DES2019-20), 24.1% is covered under forest, 7.5% is for non-agriculture use, 5.1% area is fallow lands and 5.4 is under barren.

Table: 1 Pattern of land utilisation 2019-20

S. No.	Land utilization	Area (Acres)	Area (Ha)	Total geo-graphical area in %
1.	Net Area Sown (including fish ponds)	1,35,89,842	55,00,283	49.1
2.	Forest	66,67,005	26,98,045	24.1
3.	Non-agricultural uses	20,65,780	8,35,993	7.5
4.	Other Fallow Land	13,98,111	5,65,733	5.1
5.	Barren and uncultivable	15,01,055	6,07,457	5.4
6.	Current Follow Land	10,99,112	4,44,232	4.0

7.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	6,95,636	2,81,480	2.5
8.	Culturable waste land	4,01,320	1,62,408	1.5
9.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	2,76,926	1,12,069	1.0
	Total Geographical Area	2,76,94,787	1,12,07,700	100.2%

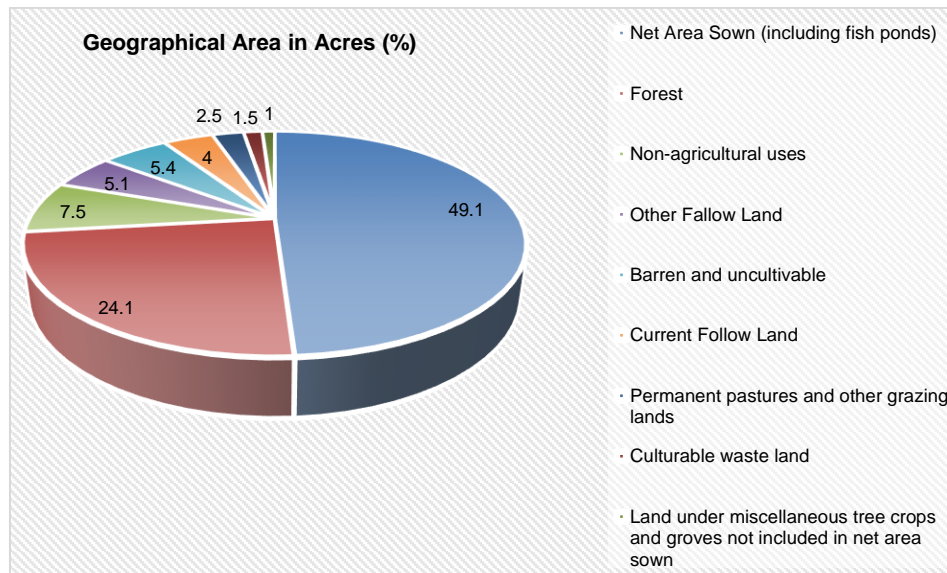


Fig.:1 Pattern of land utilisation 2019-20

II. CREATING NEW IRRIGATION ASPECTS & IMPROVING OLD IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE: In Telangana, irrigation is mainly dependent on two rivers Godavari and Krishna. Irrigation is one of the most important factors in agriculture; which decides rate of production and productivity of crops and sustainable life to farmer. Assured irrigation helps to overcome poor monsoon related problems and helps to maintain ground water levels. There is substantial data revealed in gross irrigated area (GIA) of all crops from 62.48 lakh acres in 2014-15 to 135 lakh acres in 2021-22 of about 117% and additional new irrigational potential of 74.32 lakh acres are created. State Govt. adopted comprehensive irrigation strategies for supplying water to around 125 lakh acres of land and also took some important measures to complete pending irrigation projects in a fast-track basis like renovation of Nagarjuna Sagar, Nizam Sagar and Sri Ram Sagar projects. Under mission Kakatiya scheme, minor irrigation (MI) tanks and all other water bodies like check dams with streams are repaired and restored to original condition in the state. Before state formation as Telangana, the projects like Palamuru Ranga Reddy Lift Irrigation Schemes (LIS) and Sita Rama Lift Irrigation, which were under operation and maintenance, are

streamlined for restoration. In the state, 4 categories of irrigation projects are functioning. Namely major, medium, minor and lift irrigation.

1. **Major Irrigation:** The present status of major irrigation project is 9 projects completed and 24 projects are ongoing with supplying irrigation for 21.33 lakh acres. Sri Ramsagar is the largest existing major irrigation project with 9.69 lakh acres, followed by Nagarjuna Sagar project with irrigation potential of 6.41 lakh acres. The Kaleshwaram (P) project is considered as largest ongoing major irrigation project with contemplated irrigation potential of 18.26 lakh acres.

2. **Major Irrigation:** There are 27 medium projects completed with irrigation potential of 3.04 lakh acres and 10 projects are ongoing.

3. **Minor Irrigation (MI) Tanks:** State govt. taken an initiative to restore minor irrigation sources under the name Mission Kakatiya scheme. The present status of Mission Kakatiya program is 38, 942 tanks are completed and 7, 589 are ongoing with irrigation potential of 2.34 lakh acres.

4. Lift Irrigation Schemes: So far 647 lift Irrigation Schemes are created with irrigation potential of 3.8 lakh acres. Khammam district has highest number of LI schemes of 138 with 20.29% of total schemes. Nizambad district had highest irrigation

potential of 0.69 lakh acres with 46 schemes with 12.57% of total irrigation. Bhadrachari, Kothagudem, Suryapet, and Nirmal districts together constitute 26.7%.

Table:2 Type, Description and No., of Irrigation Projects Potential in Telangana State

S. No.	Type of project	Description of the Project	No. of Projects	Irrigation Potential Created, Ayacut (Acres)	
				New	Stabilized
1.	Major Irrigation	Completed	09	21,32,611	92,584
		On-Going	24	19,48,016	14,27,958
2.	Medium Irrigation	Completed	27	---	3,04,184
		On-Going	10	---	53,777
3.	Minor Irrigation (MI) Sources	MI Tanks	38,942	---	23,33,263
		Other Tanks	7,589	---	
4.	Lift Irrigation (LI) Schemes	---	647	---	3,81,006

III. CROP DIVERSIFICATION: Crop diversification is the best strategy for the improving sustainable agriculture in diversified environments and to secure future alliances for the farmer. First time in India, Telangana govt. started documenting an index for crop diversification trends. The major changes increased in the state by growing 77 varieties with roughly 10 crops, predominantly grains for to study diversity of crops. Telangana govt. envisaged the value of crop diversification and suggested to farmers to grow crops like groundnut, sunflower, sesamum, Bengal gram, green gram jowar castor

mustard, safflower, and oil palm. In the state, Peddapalli, Karimnagar and Suryapet are showing least diverse areas, compared to Nirmal, Vikarabad and Sangareddy for crop diversification. There is a substantial differentiation of statistical data recorded in the years from 2019-20 to 2020-21, which depicts the maize cultivation drastically decreased from 9.55 lakh acres to 2.62 lakh acres, resulting of 77.9% reduction. At the same period, cotton cultivation increased from 52.6 to 58.3 lakh acres by increase of 10.9%, while red gram hits 7.3 to 10.6 lakh acres by 45.1%.

Table: 3 Crop Diversification from 2019-20 to 2020-2021

S. No.	Name of the crop	2019-20	2020-21	Total yield in %
1.	Maize	9.55	2.62	77.9
2.	cotton	52.6	58.3	10.9%
3.	red gram	7.3	10.6	45.1%.

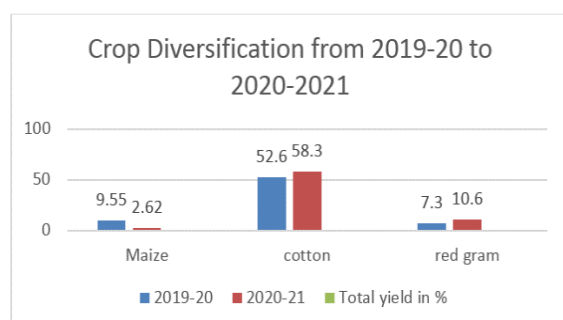


Fig.:2 Crop Diversification from 2019-20 to 2020-2021

IV. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Telangana state govt. took initiative to improve farmers income other

than the farming by practicing animal husbandry. This sector implemented various schemes to support farming community and also having vision to improve livestock productivity and production in the state.

1. Sheep Rearing and Development Program (SRDP): The state gov. opened new gateway to the rural shepherd community for the sustainable lively hood in the form of sheep rearing and development. The main objective of this program is to double the income of farmers and livestock productivity and production in the state. Under this scheme a sheep consisting of 21 animals (20+1) with an amount of 1.25 lakhs are subsidized to the cost of 75% per unit

cost is given to the farmer. Animal husbandry enhanced the additional income beside the farming income of the farmers. There is an outstanding statistical data recorded in sheep population of 1.28 crore to 1.91 crore and meat production has increased from 5.42 lakh metric tons to 10.04 lakh metric tons between 2015-16 and 2021-22 in the state. As per the 20th Livestock census, Telangana state won 1st position with contribution of 25.72% of the total sheep population in the country.

2. Dairy Sector: The milk production in the state is increased by 38% from 42 lakh tons in 2014-15 to 58 lakh tons in 2020-21. The milk procurement raised from 1.17 lakh litres to 5.60 lakh liters per day.

3. Poultry: Telangana state stand on 3rd position in egg production with contribution of 12.98% in the country. In 2021 the annual output of eggs are 1,667 crores.

4. Aquaculture: It is one of the fast-growing sectors for high income and employment generation in the state. Govt. supported this scheme with grants and policies. The outcome of this venture increased production of fish and prawn from 2.68 (2.6 lakh fish & 0.08 lakh of prawns) lakh tons in 2014-15 to 3.90 lakh tons (3.76 lakh tons of fish & 0.14 lakh tons of prawns) in 2020-21. The value of production is increased from 2, 637 crores to 5, 860 crores (2014-15 & 2020-21) during this period.

V. GOVT. POLICIES & SCHEMES FOR FARMERS WELFARE: The Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of Telangana has implemented land mark initiatives in agriculture sector for ensuring the farmers welfare from 2018- 2021.

Rythubandhu-Agricultural Investment Support Scheme (AISS): Agriculture sector in Telangana is characterized by stagnation, low productivity and frequent occurrence of droughts and low levels of public and private investments. Therefore, it was felt that, investment is the surest way to enhance agricultural productivity and also incomes of the farmers besides breaking the vicious cycle of rural indebtedness. After formation of Telangana, govt. considered above mentioned conditions and implemented agricultural investment support scheme: "Rythu Bandhu" for the welfare of farmers since 2018-19. Respectable Chief Minister KCR initiated this scheme in the agricultural sector for the first time in the country. In order to support farmer activities,

govt. is providing some incentives of Rs. 4000/- per acre to purchase materials like (1) Seeds (2) Fertilizers (3) Pesticides and towards other investments in the field operations in the agriculture and horticulture crops. The assistance is revised to Rs. 5000/per acre/season since 2019-20.

In the 2018-19 both Vanakalam and Yasangi seasons an amount of Rs. 10488.19 Crore of agricultural investment support scheme has been extended to the nearly 1 crore farmers (99.38 Lakhs), an extent of area covered about 2.62 lakh acres for both the seasons. Since its inception (2018-19) an amount Rs. 35676.22 crore agriculture investment assistance has been extended to the farmers till 2020-21 vanakalam and yasangi seasons.

1. Rythu Bhima – Farmers group life insurance scheme: Another important initiative of the Government of Telangana is Group life insurance scheme for all the farmers in the State of Telangana from the year 2018-19. The farmers in the age group of 18–59 is covered under this Scheme and the sum assured of Rs. 5.00 lakhs are being paid on death, due to any cause, to the nominee of the enrolled farmer, declared by him/her at the time of enrolment. The main objective of this scheme is to provide sustainability to the (family members/ dependents of the deceased farmer (Pattadar) in case of his/ her death) farmer families. The farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bhima) ensures financial security and relief to the bereaved farmer's family members. As on 7.5.2021 during the 2 years and 9 months of scheme period 49495 farmer families are benefitted under the scheme. An insurance Claim amount of 2474.75 Crore @Rs.5.00 Lakh/deceased farmer's family/nominee has been paid by the LIC.

2. Rythu Vedika: RythuVedikas are the first of its kind in India where a platform is being created for the farmers to motivate and organise the farmers to accomplish their targeted profit to be the Rythu Raju. It will facilitate the Government to know ground level basic problems and difficulties faced by the farmers and to formulate new strategies and upgrading the existing system to make the agriculture more profitable and sustainable. Can be used as skill imparting & Development centres by the agriculture and allied departments. Around 2601 rythuvedikas were constructed for the administrative cluster of each AEO is about 1- 3 villages.

3. Telangana Rythu Bandhu Samithi” (TRBS): After the formation of Telangana state, government has desired to bring the farming community into organized sector. To address this, issue the State Government has taken the initiative to create “Rythu Samanvaya Samithis”, duly forming Grama Rythu Samanvaya Samithi (with 15 members), at Mandal level Mandala Rythu Samanvaya Samithi (with 24 members), at District level Zilla Rythu Samanvaya Samithi (with 24 members), at State level the “Telangana Rythu Bandhu Samithi”.

VI. STATUS OF MAJOR CROPS: The impact of distribution of quality seeds, irrigation strategies, policies and schemes are played major role on the production of major crops like paddy, maize, cotton, red gram and ground nut in the Telangana state from 2015-2021. There is remarkable change in crop area usage from 2014-15 to 2021-22 of about 232 lakh metric tons (MT) to 326 lakh MT with an increase of 52%. In 2021 the contribution of these major crops in

total produce is about 80%. In the country, Telangana stands 1st place in maize production with 112%, (in spite of maize cultivation decreased from 9.55 lakh acres to 2.62 lakh acres in the year 2020-21, result of 77.9% reduction) and followed by paddy, cotton and ground nut production. Telangana become 6th, 3rd and 4th largest supplier to the central requirement with average yield of 18%, 33% and 34%.

1. Paddy: There is a remarkable increase in the area of cultivation and production of paddy from 2014-15 to 2021-22 in Telangana state with 34 lakh acres to 97 lakh acres with production of 68 lakh MT to 202 lakh MT. The total production of rice in the state is 134.79 lakh tones in 2021-22. Two districts majorly contributed for this cause are Nalgonda and Suryapet with 9.0%, 8.9% respectively. The state become second largest procurer with 119.05 lakh MT to food corporation of India (FCI) after Punjab in 2021.

Table: 4 The year wise Paddy cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

S. No.	Year	Area in lakh acres	Yield (kg/acre)	Production in tones
1.	2014-15	3497571	1949	6817273
2.	2015-16	2585170	1768	4570677
3.	2016-17	4518519	2191	9898243
4.	2017-18	4849121	1937	9394768
5.	2018-19	4773519	2096	10002947
6.	2019-20	7947403	2243	17826799
7.	2020-21	10423177	2096	21851471
8.	2021-22	9797795	2064	20218064

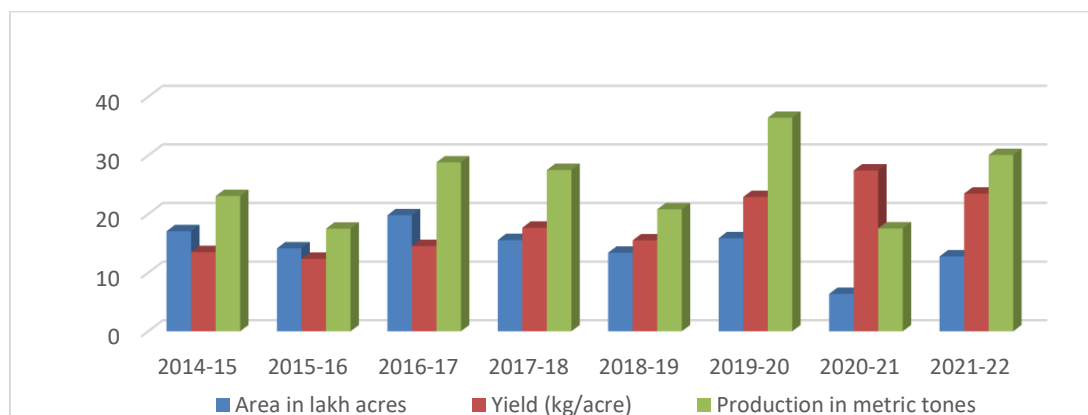


Fig.:3 The year wise Paddy cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

2. Maize: In the maize production, Telangana stands 1st place at all India level. The average yield of maize crop in the state is 112% in 2020-21 and 78% more than the average yield in the country at 2019-20. The cultivation area of maize decreased from 17.1 lakh

acres to 12.8 lakh acres in the year from 2014-15 to 2021-22, as a result of 77.9% reduction, but yield increased to 23.5 kg/acre from 13.5 kg/acre with production of 30.1 lakh MT from 23.1

Table: 5The year wise maize cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

S. No.	Year	Area in lakh acres	Yield (kg/acre)	Production in tones
1.	2014-15	17,08,650	1,351	23,08,051
2.	2015-16	14,15,393	1,237	17,51,074
3.	2016-17	19,81,343	1,455	28,82,475
4.	2017-18	15,57,872	1,767	27,52,147
5.	2018-19	13,41,940	1,552	20,82,991
6.	2019-20	15,89,493	2,292	36,43,686
7.	2020-21	6,39,816	2,744	17,55,370
8.	2021-22	12,79,866	2,350	30,08,035

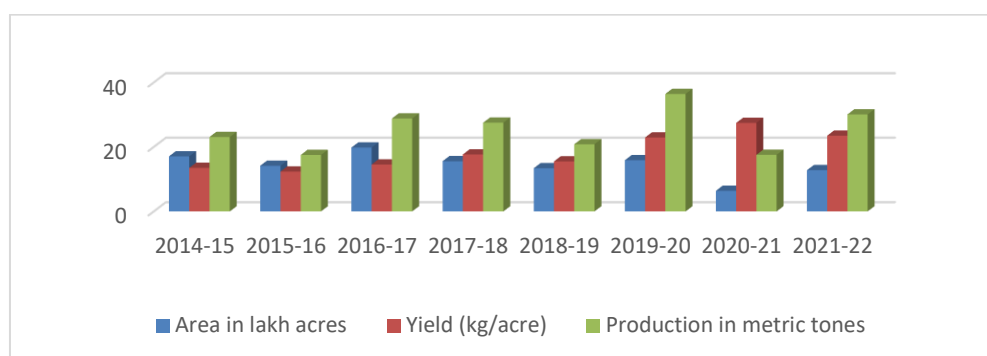


Fig.:4The year wise maize cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

3. Cotton: The dominant fibre crop produced in Telangana state is cotton. Cotton production increased from 18.45 lakh MT in 2014-15 to 25.08 lakh MT in 2021-22 by 33% increase. As per the agricultural statistics, Telangana state stood on 3rd place in the production of cotton in the country in 2020-21 with an

output of 5.80 million bales and the area been increased from 41.8 lakh acres to 46.7 lakh acres from 2014-15 to 2021-22. The total production of cotton kapas and lint are 25.08 lakh tons and 48.08 lakh bales in the year 2021-22.

Table: 6The year wise cotton cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

S. No.	Year	Area in lakhacres	Yield (kg/acre)		Production in tones	
			Kapas	Lint	Kapas	Lint
1.	2014-15	41,83,302	441	146	18,45,140	35,83,327
2.	2015-16	43,81,808	430	145	18,85,447	37,33,072
3.	2016-17	34,81,119	538	168	18,73,253	34,44,408
4.	2017-18	46,87,556	594	188	27,82,262	51,95,470
5.	2018-19	45,46,065	474	144	21,52,883	38,47,336
6.	2019-20	52,54,982	716	221	37,62,570	68,33,175
7.	2020-21	58,27,842	522	169	30,42,443	57,99,052
8.	2021-22	46,68,057	537	175	25,07,799	48,07,72

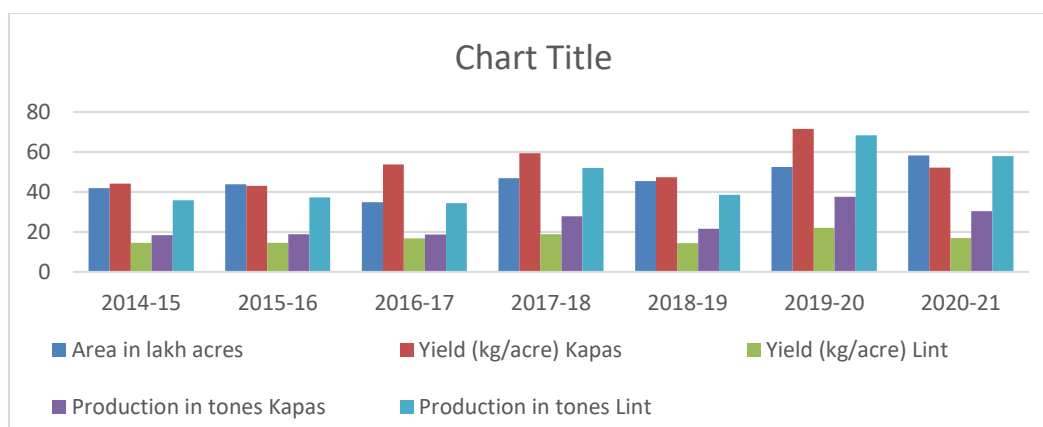


Fig.:5The year wise cotton cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

4. **Tandur red gram:** In Telangana, the cultivation area of red gram is increased from 2014-15 to 2021-22 with 54.5 lakh acres to 77.6 lakh acres with yield of 20.0 kg/acres to 31.1kg/acres. The production rate also increased from 11.0 lakh MT to 24.1 lakh MT. Tandur red gram is a local variety of pigeon pea

with 22-24% of protein, which is 3 times more than the other varieties and it has good taste, better cooking quality and long storable nature. Among other pulses, Tandur red gram variety got the 16th product to bag a geographical indication (GI) tag.

Table: 7The year wise Tandur red gram cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

S. No.	Year	Area in lakh acres	Yield (kg/acre)	Production in tones
1.	2014-15	5,45,289	200	1,09,279
2.	2015-16	9,57,392	274	2,62,236
3.	2016-17	6,15,119	170	1,04,840
4.	2017-18	8,16,330	323	2,63,757
5.	2018-19	7,31,700	262	1,91,397
6.	2019-20	7,28,774	365	2,66,136
7.	2020-21	10,59,004	314	3,32,179
8.	2021-22	7,76,797	311	2,41,677

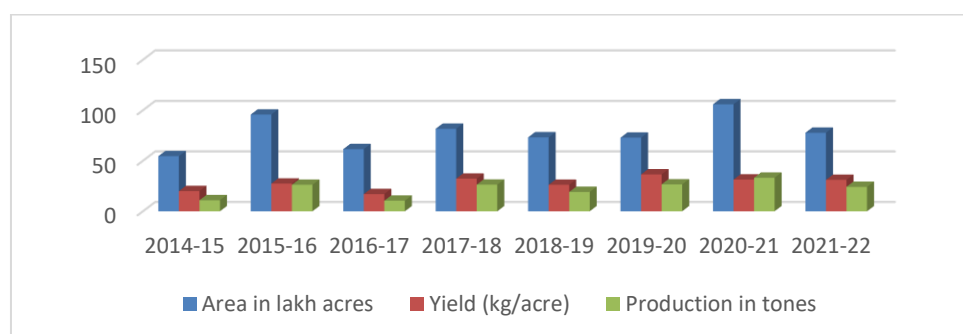


Fig.:6The year wise Tandur red gram cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

5. **Groundnut:** There is no considerable change seen in the cultivation area of groundnut crop from 2014-15 and 2020-21, but there is an increase in the yield and production rate is clearly marked as 77.2

kg/acre to 91.3 kg/acre and 29.5 lakh MT to 34.9 lakh MT. Telangana state stands at 4th place in the country with an average yield of 34% in 2020-21.

Table: 8The year wise groundnut cultivation area, yield & production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

S. No.	Year	Area in lakh acres	Yield (kg/acre)	Production in tones
1.	2014-15	3,82,494	772	2,95,235

2.	2015-16	3,15,785	652	2,05,912
3.	2016-17	4,12,887	828	3,41,976
4.	2017-18	4,12,801	902	3,72,516
5.	2018-19	3,12,610	1,008	3,15,136
6.	2019-20	2,74,109	968	2,65,373
7.	2020-21	3,14,526	924	2,90,599
8.	2021-22	3,82,040	913	3,48,871

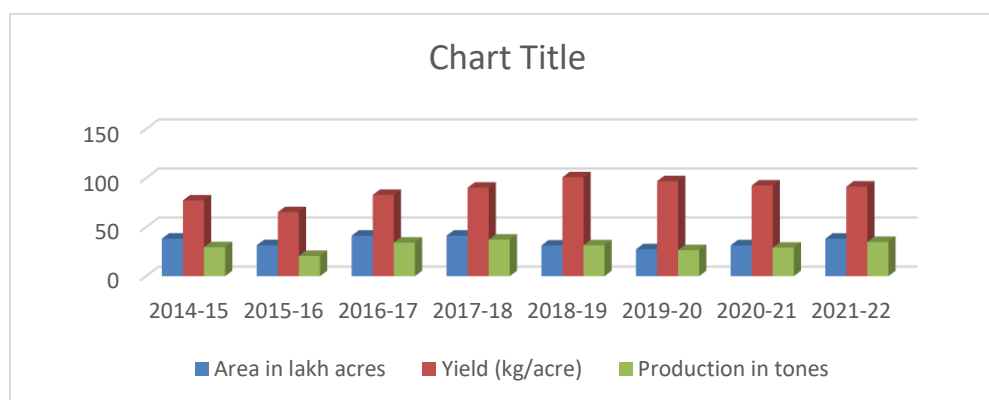


Fig.:7The year wise groundnut cultivation area, yield and production from 2014-15 to 2020-21

CONCLUSIONS

Since formation of the state, the agriculture and allied activities had increased enormously. Telangana surpassed all of the neighbouring southern states and achieved top rank in terms of the average growth rate of GSDP. Little more emphasis is drawn on Culturable waste land of 4.01 lakh acres for cultivation, more crops are used for crop diversification and focus on in complete pending irrigation projects in a fast-track basis. These activities are accredited by the govt. to boost the sectors growth, income and welfare of the farmers.

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