

## **ANALYSIS ON IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR TELENGANA STATE**

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### **Abstract:**

*Telangana State is the 29th State of India. It borders Maharashtra state on North West, Karnataka on West and Andhra Pradesh State on East and South. The region has an area of 276.96 lakh acres and a population of 350.04 lakhs as per 2011 census. The state is 11th largest State in the country in terms of area and 12th largest in population. Majority of the population in the state is in rural areas and mainly dependent on Agriculture for livelihood. The Government initiatives have in general reflected in Agriculture growth in the state, and has been driven by increased crop production. Paddy production increased by 29.9% from the year 2019-20 to 2020-21. This has helped to make the state as national leader in paddy production. Cotton production has increased accounting for 29.4% of areas sown in 2020-21, as per 2nd advance estimates. Consequently, state has emerged as the second largest cotton producing state in the country. Accordingly, the Gross Value Added (GVA) Output of the state from agriculture and allied sector during the year 2020-21 grew by 20.9% (and the whole crop production share of GVA in agriculture is 42.98%), one of the highest growth rates in India and significantly greater than India's GVA agriculture growth of 3%. Despite the COVID-19 h a v o c , t h e agriculture sector was least disrupted by growth in output between 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Source: Telangana, Socio economic outlook 2021). Thus it is not surprising that most of the current debate is focused on technical issues regarding whether and to what extent globalization has increased world poverty rather than on understanding how globalization affects the poor.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The term globalization refers to International Integration. It incorporates opening up of world exchange, improvement of cutting edge method for correspondence, internationalization of monetary business sectors, developing significance of Mnc's, populace movements and all the more by and large expanded portability of people, products, administrations, capital, information and thoughts. It is a cycle through which the different world is brought together into a solitary society. In short it is a making of world into a worldwide town. The new idea has reached oversee the world since end of the twentieth 100 years with the finish of the virus war and breaking down of Soviet Union. The need of primary changes in different world economies, strength of market related economies, developing significance of private assets and capital and strain of world bank and other International associations like IMF have begun this cycle in large numbers of the agricultural nations like India. It has brought in new opportunities to developing countries. Greater access to foreign markets, technology transfer, improved productivity and higher living standard are some of the advantages of this process to the countries like India. But it has also creates new challenges like growing inequality across and within nations, volatility in financial market and environmental deteriorations. As Indian is agrarian economy it is wise to know the impact of Globalization on Indian economy.

### **Impact of globalisation on agriculture**

Globalisation is usually demonstrated to indicate the integration of the economy of the nation with the world economy, which is a multifaceted aspect. Globalization is the eventual outcome of the assortment of various methodologies that are aimed at changing the world towards more noteworthy association and incorporation. It involves the making of organizations and pursuits changing social, monetary and geological boundaries. Globalization attempts to develop joins in such a way that the occasions in India not entirely settled by occasions happening distances away.

### **Impact on agriculture**

- Globalization is an old peculiarity.
- It began at the hour of colonization.
- In the nineteenth century when European brokers came to India, during that time also the Indian flavors were traded to various nations of the world and ranchers of south India were urged and improved to develop these harvests.
- Till today, it is one of the significant things of commodity from India.
- Under globalization, significantly after 1990, the ranchers in India have been presented to new difficulties and errand.
- Regardless of being a significant and significant maker of rice, cotton, elastic, tea, espresso, jute and flavors, our horticultural items can't contend with the created nations because of the profoundly financed farming in other unfamiliar nations.
- Today, Indian agribusiness marks itself at the intersection.
- To make agribusiness fruitful and productive, appropriate and impressive measure of pushed ought to be given to the improvement of the state of minor and little ranchers.
- Foundation of food handling enterprises, and expansion in business
- One of the pessimistic effects of globalization on the Indian farming area was the accessibility of lesser labor supply in the fields as individuals began relocating to urban communities looking for occupations in changed enterprises.

### **Impact Of Globalisation On Indian Agriculture.**

- The ranchers in India have been presented to new challenges, particularly after 1990, under globalization.
- Because of profoundly financed farming in created nations, our rural items can't contend with them despite the fact that India is a significant maker of flavors, jute, espresso, tea, elastic, cotton, rice.
- Indian agribusiness was at the intersection.
- Working on the states of little and peripheral ranchers ought to be the need to make farming productive and fruitful.

Following are a few positive results of globalization on Indian farming.

**A) Positive Consequences-****1) Availability of modern Agro- technologies:**

There is accessibility of present day agro advances in pesticides, herbicides, and manures as well as new types of high return crops were utilized to increment food creation. These advancements remembered present day executions for water system projects, pesticides, engineered nitrogen compost and further developed crop assortments created through the ordinary, science-based techniques accessible at that point. Utilization of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) like IR8 a semi-bantam rice assortment. HYVs essentially beat conventional assortments within the sight of satisfactory water system, pesticides, and composts.

**2) Rise in production and productivity:**

Because of reception of HYV innovation the creation of food grains expanded impressively in the country. The creation of wheat has expanded from 8.8 million tones in 1965-66 to 184 million tones in 1991-92. The efficiency of other food grains has expanded extensively. It was 71% in the event of cereals, 104% for wheat and 52% for paddy over the period 1965-66 and 1989-90. Though the food grain creation has expanded extensively yet the green transformation no affects coarse oats, heartbeats and not many money corps. In short the additions of green upset have not been shared similarly by every one of the harvests.

**3) Growth of National Income-**

Getting the global market for the horticultural merchandise of India, there is an expansion in rancher's agrarian item. New innovation, new seeds, new farming practices and so forth assisted with developing the horticultural item. According to the financial perspective the portion of farming area in the economy is raised to 14.2% of the GDP (2010-11).

**4) New areas employment-**

While trading horticultural items it is important to arrange the items, its normalization and handling, pressing and so on. In this way, after LPG the agro associated businesses has made work in different area like pressing, trading, normalizing, handling, transportation and cold stockpiling and so forth. The enterprises relying upon horticulture are put away and it made an expansion in occupations. Horticulture is the greatest disorderly area of the Indian economy representing over 90% offer in the all out chaotic workforce. The portion of farming in all out business remains at 52.1%

**5) Agriculture as a prime moving force-**

The growth of agricultural sector in India has correspondent relation with industrial growth and national income in India. It is assumed that 1% increase in the agricultural growth leads to 0.5% increase in the industrial output and 0.7% increase in the national income in India. Especially after LPG the agricultural sector in India is developing rapidly. As a result, the government of India announced agriculture as the prime moving force of the Indian economy in 2002. As per World Trade Organization data, global exports and imports of agricultural

and food products in 2011 stood at \$1.66 trillion and \$1.82 trillion respectively. India's share in this is 2.07 per cent and 1.24 per cent respectively.

#### **6) Rise in the share in trade**

In light of the states of WTO every one of the nations get similar open doors, so there is an expansion in the commodity of horticultural items. As per information given by World Bank, India's portion in trades (labor and products) rose from 0.54% in 1990 to 0.67% in the span of five years after globalization occurred for example upto 1999. Indian products rose by 103% during a similar period.

#### **7) Growth of Agro exports -**

The costs of rural merchandise are higher in the worldwide market than Indian business sectors. In the event that the created nations discounted awards, they need to increment in the costs. So there will be expansion in the commodity in Indian market and assuming the costs develop, there will be benefit. Farming items represent 10.23% of the all out trade pay of the economy, while agrarian imports represent only 2.74% of the absolute imports. Rural products was 33.54 billion \$ in the year 201-13.

#### **8) Reduction in poverty-**

It is likewise a fact that globalization is normally described as expanding the hole between the rich and poor people, yet it involves checking out at destitution in relative terms. India's earlier concern is to eliminate neediness, which is more regrettable than death, and on the off chance that India puts forth attempts, globalization can be a key to dispose of it. Besides, the level of individuals underneath the destitution line has been diminishing logically, from 36% in 1993-94 to 21.9 percent in 2011-12.

These are a few positive results of globalization on Indian horticulture. However, taking everything into account the unfortunate results are demonstrated as more viable. These are as per the following.

### **B) Negative Consequences-**

#### **1. Vicious debt trap and farmers suicides-**

There is need to look at every one of the causes which have prompted the ongoing emergency in agrarian area, and examine the job that progression strategies have played. For example the territory of Andhra Pradesh prompted the very first state level concurrence with the World Bank, which involved a credit of USD 830 million in return for a progression of changes in his state industry and government .It has carried out the World Bank progression strategies with extraordinary excitement and zing and as result the pace of ranchers suicides in the state gone up. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Report 2005 demonstrates that 1 out of 2 homestead families are in the red and just 10% of the obligation was caused for non creation purposes. Likewise, 32.7 percent of ranchers actually rely upon cash loan specialists.

The National Crime Records Bureau reports that between 1997-2005 1,56,562 ranchers perpetrated self destruction. Almost 60% of them occurred in the 4 moderate states, viz., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. More than 20% of suicides have occurred in Karnataka. (Pushap, 2007, Kumaraswamy, 2008) Hence, the involvement in progression is basic.

## 2. Movement of works

For the Indian rancher, who is as of now deadened by low efficiency and absence of postharvest storage spaces has brought about weighty loss of produce and income. It is simply because of low levy in imports because of changed import obligations which came as a stunner. The homegrown rancher couldn't stand the seriousness of global market, which has brought about relocation of work from agribusiness to other modern exercises.

## 3. Lower income of rural farmers

As indicated by Nobel Prize-winning market analyst Joseph Stiglitz, Trade arrangements currently prohibit most endowments excepted for horticultural products. This pushes down livelihoods of those ranchers in the non-industrial nations who don't get endowments. Furthermore, since 70% of those in the non-industrial nations depend straightforwardly or in a roundabout way on farming, this implies that the earnings of the emerging nations are discouraged. Yet, by anything standard one purposes, the present global exchanging system is out of line to non-industrial nations. He likewise brought up the normal European cow gets an endowment of \$ 2 every day (the World Bank proportion of destitution); the greater part individuals in the creating scene live on not exactly that. Apparently it is smarter to be a cow in Europe than to be a needy individual in an emerging nation (Jha and Yemeni 2012)

## 4) Lessening international competitiveness –

In India 60% of population depend on agriculture. This pressure on agriculture is increasing day by day because of the increasing population. Because of marginal land holding the production cost of Indian farmers is higher as well as the quality and standardization of agro produce is much neglected. Along with this, the curtailment in subsidies and grants has weakened the agricultural sector. On the contrary before the reduction in grants by WTO, developed countries had distributed grants on large scale. They had grown the amount of the grants on large scales in agriculture during 1988-1994. So they have not to face many difficulties if there is a reduction in grants. On this background the farmers are not in a position to compete international market.

## 5) Abnormal hike in Fertilizers and Pesticide prices-

Following globalization Indian rupee was devaluated by 25% and Indian harvests turned out to be extremely modest and appealing in the worldwide market, which drove Indian rancher for send out and urged them to move from growing a combination of customary yields to trade situated 'cash harvests' like stew, cotton and tobacco. These need undeniably more contributions of pesticides, composts and water than the conventional yields require. It naturally expanded Fertilizer and pesticide costs by 300%. (Muralidhar and Mamatha et.al Dec.2011)

**6) Electricity tariffs have also been increased-**

Pre progression, sponsored power strategy assisted ranchers with keeping the expenses of creation low. The power costs expanded emphatically when ranchers went to the development of money crops, which required more water, thus, more water siphons were required and there was higher utilization of power. Andhra Pradesh being customarily dry spell inclined, the circumstance further deteriorated. In Andhra Pradesh levy was expanded multiple times somewhere in the range of 1998 and 2003. This caused enormous, unreasonable misfortunes for the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, so it expanded the power tax. The way that just 39% of India's cultivable land is watered makes development of money crops generally unviable, yet trade situated progression strategies and seed organizations searching for benefits keep on pushing ranchers to the wall. (Muralidhar and Mamatha et.al Dec.2011)

**7) Price crash-**

According to changes of WTO, Indian government eliminated import levies and obligations. Prior these were functioning as pad to secure and support homegrown makers. By 2001, India totally eliminated limitations on imports of very nearly 1,500 things including food. Accordingly, modest imports overwhelmed the market, pushing costs of harvests like cotton and pepper down. Accordingly, the greater part of the ranchers committing suicides in Maharashtra were packed in the cotton belt till 2003 (after which paddy ranchers pursued the self destruction direction). Essentially, Kerala, which is incredibly famous for pepper, has endured because of 0% obligation on imports of pepper from SAARC nations. Pepper, which sold at Rs.27,000 a quintal in 1998, collided with Rs.5000 in 2004, a decay of 81%. (Muralidhar and Mamatha et.al Dec.2011)

**8) Fall in agricultural employment-**

In 1951, agriculture provided employment to 72 per cent of the population and contributed 59 per cent of the gross domestic product. However, by 2001 the population depending upon agriculture came to 58 per cent whereas the share of agriculture in the GDP went down drastically to 24 per cent and further to 22 per cent in 2006-07. This has resulted in a lowering the per capita income of the farmers and increasing the rural indebtedness. (Malik 2013)

**SCOPE FOR THE STUDY**

Globalization has been characterized as the course of quick combination of nations and happenings through more noteworthy unfamiliar exchange and unfamiliar speculation. It is the course of global coordination emerging from the trade of perspectives, items, thoughts and different parts of culture.

**Globalization and India:**

Created nations have been attempting to seek after non-industrial nations to change the exchange and permit greater adaptability business strategies to give equivalent open doors to

global firms in their homegrown market. Global Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank helped them in this undertaking. Progression started to hold its foot on desolate terrains of non-industrial nations like India through decrease in extract obligations on electronic products in a decent time period. Indian government did likewise and changed the exchange and speculation because of the strain from World Trade Organization. Import obligations were chopped down stage wise to permit MNC's work in India on correspondence premise. Thus globalization has brought to India new advancements, new items and furthermore the financial open doors.

Notwithstanding organization, absence of foundation, and an uncertain strategy system that unfavorably influence MNCs working in India, MNCs are taking a gander at India incredibly, and are making immense ventures to set up R&D focuses in the country. India has made a lead over other developing economies for IT, business handling, and R&D ventures. There have been both positive and adverse consequences of globalization on friendly and social qualities in India.

### **NEED OF THE STUDY:**

The condition of farming and water system in Telangana, particularly according to the perspective of horticultural development relating to development in water system. There has been development in water system levels in Telangana, during the beyond thirty years, albeit the discernment that the locale experiences deficiency of water system assets might in any case be legitimate. A large portion of this development anyway has come from extension of well water system utilizing private capital, which has unfriendly ramifications for groundwater levels and is likewise adding to the immiserisation of little and peripheral workers.

The restoration of economy can begin with horticulture and non-farming independent work sections which can in any case keep up with social separating and need not travel in excess of a sweep of 10-20 km. The required venture must be siphoned by the State. Some particular government assistance as well as restoration incorporate, cash installments, permit development of horticulture work so they could partake in crop gathering. Independently employed endeavors in the disorderly area likewise can be permitted to work with on and off frameworks after due conversations with the businesses. Little advances can be given to SHG ladies on delicate interests for doing creation exercises based out of families. Most food handling can happen this way which likewise guarantees consistent stockpile of food. Power loom and handloom area can be roped in to plan appropriate material for veils and PPE while SHG ladies can fasten them. Enrolled development laborers might be given help of Rs 3,000 from the Cess gathered by the development Workers Welfare Boards as coordinated by the Union Ministry of Labor. The concentrate likewise proposed a different gateway can be begun to enroll the sloppy area laborers to move cash under DBT stage.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

Globalization alludes to the course of reconciliation the homegrown economy with the world economy. Globalization alludes to coordinate the homegrown market with world market in

the field of exchange of labor and products, innovation and work and so on, Globalization is the course of development of capital and stream of money from one country to other country. Farming area assumes key part in monetary turn of events. Accordingly present review investigates the effect of globalization on India agribusiness. The primary subject of this study is to concentrate on the development pace of creation in per hectare and effect on India agribusiness with the assistance of globalization when this idea. The time of study is 1991-2019 and in view of auxiliary data.

1. To find out the relation between globalization and agrarian crisis in Telangana State.
2. To study to the examine the impact of globalization and economic policies of India in relation with Telangana State.
3. To make an impact of globalization in agriculture with special reference to Telangana State.

### **HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:**

- 1) There is a close relation with reforms in India and Globalization of agriculture in Telangana State.
- 2) Farmer's suicides are directly linked with the globalization of agriculture.
- 3) Globalization has positive and negative tendencies in the State of Telangana agriculture.

### **Analysis**

#### **Land Utilization Pattern**

The total Geographical area of the State is 276.96 lakh acres and the Land use particulars of Telangana State during 2019-20 are as follows:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Area in Lakh acres</b>	<b>% to Total Geographical area</b>
1	Total Geographical area	276.96	100.0
2	Forest	66.67	24 .07
3	Barren and un cultivable land	15.00	5.42
4	Land put to non-agril. Uses	20.61	7.44
5	Cultivable Waste	4.44	1.60
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	7.39	2.67
7	Land under Misc. tree crops, Groves not included in Net area sown.	2.77	1.00
8	Other fallow lands	18.56	6.71
9	Current fallow lands	26.37	9.52
10	Net Area sown	115.15	41.57
11	Gross Area sown	142.68	51.52
12	Net irrigated area	54.61	19.72
13	Gross irrigated area	77.37	27.93



**Number of Agriculture Labour: 59.15 lakh**

(Source: DES 2019-20)

**Cropping Intensity** - Cropping intensity is one of the indices for assessing the efficiency of agriculture sectors. It is nothing but raising number of crops on the same field in a year. The cropping intensity i.e. the ratio of Gross area sown 142.68 lakh acres to Net area sown 115.15 lakh acres during 2019-20 is 1.24. The level of cropping intensity moves in accordance with the behavior of the Monsoon and availability of water in irrigation sources. Higher cropping intensity implies higher area sown more than once.

### Cropping Scenario

#### A.Vanakalam 2019-20 & 2020-21

**Area - in acres, Productivity in Kgs/ac, Production in MT**

S. No.	CROP	Area				Yield		Production	
		Normal Area 2019	Sown Area 2019	Normal Area 2020	Sown Area 2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	PADDY	23,83,398	41,18,879	27,25,058	53,33,477	2,227	2,500	91,72,744	1,33,33,693
2	JOWAR	1,14,859	1,47,018	1,19,434	1,06,634	479	518	70,422	55,237
3	BAJRA	4,062	1,917	3,473	1,697	494	380	947	645
4	MAIZE	12,38,184	10,11,562	11,76,526	2,29,783	1,961	2,157	19,83,674	4,95,647
5	RAGI	2,599	3,987	2,616	2,359	642	439	2,560	1,036
6	MINOR MILLETS	1,300	3,254	1,856	966	631	570	2,054	550
<b>II. COARSE GRAINS (Sl.No 2-6)</b>		<b>13,61,005</b>	<b>11,67,739</b>	<b>13,03,905</b>	<b>3,41,440</b>	<b>1,767</b>		<b>20,59,656</b>	<b>5,53,116</b>
7	REDGRAM	7,20,941	7,38,342	7,61,212	10,84,557	365	800	2,69,495	8,67,646
8	GREENGRAM	2,27,633	1,50,240	2,21,714	1,55,917	319	143	47,927	22,296
9	BLACKGRAM	71,933	37,478	68,584	47,369	380	456	14,242	21,600
10	HORSEGRAM	791	1,315	777	3,028	352	141	463	427
11	OTHER PULSES	4,151	3,108	3,827	6,258			987	1,990
<b>III. TOTAL PULSES (Sl.No 7 to 11)</b>		<b>10,25,450</b>	<b>9,30,484</b>	<b>10,56,114</b>	<b>12,97,129</b>	<b>358</b>		<b>3,33,113</b>	<b>9,13,959</b>
<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS (1+II+III)</b>		<b>47,69,853</b>	<b>62,17,103</b>	<b>50,85,077</b>	<b>69,72,047</b>	<b>1,366</b>		<b>1,15,65,513</b>	<b>1,48,00,769</b>
12	GROUNDNUT	42,415	31,026	42,630	38,926	1,110	1,189	34,439	46,283
13	SESAMUM	6,870	1,768	4,683	3,732	59	350	104	1,614
14	SUNFLOWER	2,081	227	1,176	276	928	469	211	130
15	CASTOR	93,896	65,532	81,490	23,617	530	600	34,732	14,170
16	SOYABEAN	5,19,412	4,26,812	4,88,753	4,00,998	732	866	3,12,427	3,47,265
17	OTHER OIL SEEDS	20,217	30	25,402	252			12,709	85,145
<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS (Sl.No. 12 to 17)</b>		<b>6,84,890</b>	<b>5,25,396</b>	<b>6,44,134</b>	<b>4,67,802</b>	<b>1,103</b>		<b>3,94,621</b>	<b>4,94,607</b>
18	COTTON (lint)	42,62,428	54,45,320	44,50,029	60,53,890	221	284	70,78,916	1,01,13,558
19	TOBACCO	3,761	3,501	3,694	778	1,244	1,244	4,288	968
20	SUGARCANE	84,049	61,647	77,813	37,672	31,337	2,210	19,31,838	12,13,408
21	OTHER CROPS	9,05,537	11,919	86,968	31,300				
<b>TOTAL CROPPED AREA</b>		<b>1,07,10,517</b>	<b>1,22,64,886</b>	<b>1,03,47,715</b>	<b>1,35,63,492</b>				

**Note:** Yields and Production during 2020 Vanakalam calculated from 1st Advance estimates of 2020-21 DES, TS.

### Yasangi 2019-20 & 2020-21

Area - in acres, Productivity in Kgs/ac, Production in MT

Sl. No	CROP	Area				Yield		Production	
		Normal Area 2019	Sown Area 2019	Normal Area 2020	Sown Area 2020-21	2019	2020-21	2019	2020-21
I	PADDY	16,88,579	39,31,272	22,19,326	52,80,350	2,259	2,259	88,80,744	1,19,29,409
II	WHEAT	14,562	11,039	11,854	15,400	746	746	8,237	11,488
3	JOWAR	74,397	75,822	67,324	1,19,697	861	861	65,283	1,03,062
4	BAJRA	20,485	21,120	20,412	23,079	467	467	9,863	10,778
5	MAIZE	3,72,371	6,25,230	4,04,860	4,66,092	2,805	2,805	17,53,770	13,07,417
6	RAGI	619	714	621	965	648	648	463	625
7	MINOR MILLETS	151	210	66	527	627	627	132	330
<b>III. COARSE GRAINS (Sl.No 3-7)</b>		<b>4,68,022</b>	<b>7,23,097</b>	<b>4,93,283</b>	<b>6,10,361</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>18,29,511</b>	<b>14,22,212</b>
8	REDGRAM	2,355	1,249	1,764	3,743	281	281	351	1,052
9	GREENGRAM	26,984	13,830	20,962	35,513	384	384	5,311	13,638
10	BLACKGRAM	19,059	16,436	18,454	48,673	729	729	11,982	35,473
11	HORSEGRAM	3,544	1,386	2,577	1,485	355	355	492	527
12	BENGALGRAM	2,27,438	3,29,440	2,48,622	3,54,080	620	620	2,04,253	2,19,535
13	OTHER PULSES (Cowpea & Anumulu)	14,646	4,925	11,607	15,828	334	334	1,644	5,287
<b>(IV) TOTAL PULSES</b>		<b>2,94,026</b>	<b>3,67,267</b>	<b>3,03,986</b>	<b>4,59,323</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>2,24,033</b>	<b>2,75,511</b>
<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS (I+II+III+IV)</b>		<b>24,65,188</b>	<b>50,32,675</b>	<b>30,28,449</b>	<b>63,65,434</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,09,42,525</b>	<b>1,36,38,620</b>
14	GROUNDNUT	3,21,605	2,29,386	3,05,685	2,78,191	950	950	2,17,917	2,64,029
15	SESAMUM	41,388	48,612	39,182	57,485	258	258	12,542	14,832
16	SUNFLOWER	20,306	11,371	12,796	18,826	904	904	10,280	17,019
17	CASTOR	0	5,139	0	2,470	657	657	3,376	1,623
18	SAFFLOWER	10,825	3,834	8,054	7,590	448	448	1,718	3,400
19	OTHER OILSEEDS (Mustard, Soyabean)	7,539	2,792	7,769	6,175			3,507	7,755
<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS</b>		<b>4,01,664</b>	<b>3,01,134</b>	<b>3,73,486</b>	<b>3,70,738</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2,49,339</b>	<b>3,08,658</b>
19	TOBACCO	9,437	3,809	8,014	3,251	1,260	1,260	4,800	4,096
20	SUGARCANE	0	9,047	0	22,032	31,337	31,337	2,83,506	6,90,426
21	OTHER FOOD CROPS	2,81,993	35,693	1,81,974	36,508				
22	OTHER NON FOOD CROPS			51,847	18,752				
<b>TOTAL CROPPED AREA</b>		<b>31,58,281</b>	<b>53,82,358</b>	<b>36,43,770</b>	<b>68,16,714</b>				

**Note:** Yield and production of Yasangi 2020-21 calculated from the final AYP of 2019-20 DES, TS.

**C. Cropping Scenario of Vanakalam & Yasangi During 2019-20 & 2020-21**

Area - in acres, Productivity in Kgs/ac, Production in MT

Sl. No.	CROP	Area				Yield		Production	
		Normal Area 2019	Sown Area 2019	Normal Area 2020	Sown Area 2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(I)	PADDY	40,71,977	80,50,151	49,44,384	1,06,13,827	2,243	2,384	1,80,56,489	2,45,80,972
(II)	WHEAT	14,562	11,039	11,854	15,400	746	746	8,237	11,488
3	JOWAR	1,89,257	2,22,841	1,86,758	2,26,331	614	699	1,36,824	1,58,297
4	BAJRA	24,547	23,037	23,885	24,777	469	461	10,804	11,423
5	MAIZE	16,10,554	16,36,792	15,81,386	6,95,875	2,292	2,591	37,51,528	18,03,036
6	RAGI	3,218	4,702	3,237	3,324	643	500	3,023	1,661
7	MINOR MILLETS	1,450	3,465	1,922	1,493	631	590	2,186	881
	<b>(III) COARSE GRAINS</b>	<b>18,29,027</b>	<b>18,90,836</b>	<b>17,97,188</b>	<b>9,51,801</b>	<b>2,068</b>		<b>39,04,366</b>	<b>19,75,298</b>
8	REDGRAM	7,23,296	7,39,591	7,62,976	10,88,301	365	798	2,69,951	8,68,698
9	GREENGRAM	2,54,617	1,64,070	2,42,676	1,91,430	325	188	53,323	35,933
10	BLACKGRAM	90,992	53,914	87,038	96,042	490	594	26,418	57,083
11	HORSEGRAM	4,335	2,702	3,354	4,513	353	211	954	954
12	BENGALGRAM	2,27,438	3,29,440	2,48,622	3,54,080	620	620	2,04,253	2,19,530
13	OTHER PULSES	18,797	8,034	15,434	22,086			1,837	7,276
(IV)	<b>TOTAL PULSES</b>	<b>13,19,476</b>	<b>12,97,751</b>	<b>13,60,100</b>	<b>17,56,452</b>	<b>429</b>		<b>5,56,735</b>	<b>11,89,471</b>
	<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>72,35,041</b>	<b>1,12,49,778</b>	<b>81,13,526</b>	<b>1,33,37,480</b>	<b>1,466</b>		<b>2,25,08,038</b>	<b>2,84,39,389</b>
14	GROUNDNUT	3,64,020	2,60,412	3,48,315	3,17,117	968	979	2,52,356	3,10,312
15	SESAMUM	48,258	50,380	43,865	61,217	253	269	12,646	16,446
16	SUNFLOWER	22,387	11,598	13,972	19,102	904	898	10,491	17,149
17	CASTOR	93,896	70,671	81,490	26,087	539	600	38,108	15,793
18	SAFFLOWER	10,825	3,834	8,054	7,590	448	448	1,718	3,400
19	SOYABEAN	5,19,412	4,26,812	4,88,753	4,00,998	732	866	3,12,427	3,47,265
20	OTHER OILSEEDS	27,755	2,822	33,171	6,429			16,216	92,900
	<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS (Sl.No. 14-20)</b>	<b>10,86,553</b>	<b>8,26,530</b>	<b>10,17,620</b>	<b>8,38,542</b>	<b>1,004</b>		<b>6,43,960</b>	<b>8,03,265</b>
21	COTTON	42,62,428	54,45,320	44,50,029	60,53,890	221	284	70,78,916	1,01,13,558
22	TOBACCO	13,198	7,310	11,708	4,029	1,253	1,257	9,128	5,064
23	SUGARCANE	84,049	70,694	77,813	59,704	31,337	31,888	31,69,577	19,03,834
24	OTHER CROPS	11,87,531	47,612	3,20,789	86,560				
	<b>TOTAL CROPPED AREA</b>	<b>1,38,68,799</b>	<b>1,76,47,245</b>	<b>1,39,91,485</b>	<b>2,03,80,206</b>				

Note: Yields and Production during 2020 Vanakalam calculated from 1st Advance estimates of 2020-21 DES, TS.

Yield and production of Yasangi 2020-21 calculated from the final AYP of 2019-20 DES, TS.

**Conclusion:**

The economics of globalization is based on Ricardo's principle of comparative advantage. Telanagna's comparative advantage includes vast human resources in addition to the diversity of soil and growing conditions. Keeping this point in view, the agricultural policy should focus on the following:

- Public investment on agriculture should be enhanced. It is a pre-requisite for sustaining market led agricultural growth.
- Production Planning and remunerative marketing.

- Reforming co-operative system to provide Institutional credit to needy farmers. Development of indigenous, farmer-friendly technology to achieve productivity, quality and yield.
- Improved Infrastructure facilities Crop insurance, Integrated Pest Management and farmer's right bill should be implemented effectively. Generation of more jobs and sustained livelihood in rural areas.
- The Government initiatives have in general reflected in Agriculture growth in the state, and has been driven by increased crop production. Paddy production increased by 29.9% from the year 2019-20 to 2020-21. This has helped to make the state as national leader in paddy production. Cotton production has increased accounting for 29.4% of areas sown in 2020-21, as per 2nd advance estimates. Consequently, state has emerged as the second largest cotton producing state in the country. Accordingly, the Gross Value Added (GVA) Output of the state from agriculture and allied sector during the year 2020-21 grew by 20.9% (and the whole crop production share of GVA in agriculture is 42.98%), one of the highest growth rates in India and significantly greater than India's GVA agriculture growth of 3%. Despite the COVID-19 h a v o c , t h e agriculture sector was least disrupted by growth in output between 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Source: Telangana, Socio economic outlook 2021).
- In 2020-21, Telangana was the sixth highest contributor to the country's GDP at current prices. Interestingly, Telangana's GSDP at current prices increased by 93.8 per cent between 2014-15 and 2020-21, as against India's increase of 58.4 per cent in the same period. The resilience was led by the agriculture and allied sectors, which grew by 18.5 per cent .

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