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### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN KARNATAKA- A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED CROPS



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#### Short Profile

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#### ABSTRACT:

A number of objections were raised against this view because it considered only land which is just one factor of production while other factors are also responsible, therefore, it was arbitrary to attribute productivity entirely to land and express it per acre of land. It was suggested, for instance, that productivity could also be measured in terms of per unit of labour and different regions compared on that basis. It was pointed out further, that the average returns per unit of scarce resource does not depict the true picture

#### KEYWORDS

PRODUCTIVITY.

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## INTRODUCTION :

Agriculture development plays an important role in the economic development of the country. The economists, sociologists, political thinkers, planners and administrators hold the view that the success of economic development programs depends ultimately on the agricultural development. India is a vast country comprising of 28 States and 6 Union Territories. The level of economic development achieved in these various political cum administrative subdivisions finally determines the economic development of the country. Keeping in view the magnitude of population and vastness of area, the economic development of Karnataka State has an important role to play in the economic development of the country. In the economic development of the state, the role of agricultural development is quite decisive.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Undoubtedly, a good account of work has been done by individual researchers and institutions on "Regional Disparities of the country and the state. But most of the studies have tried to analyze the problem of regional disparities in general involving all sectors of the economy and moreover have been confined to the situations existing in the country/state up to Eighties. The situation of the economy after 1990's is different from before 1990's especially in Karnataka. Further, few studies on spatial analysis show that there are wide regional variations in both the levels and growth of agricultural output and also in the use of inputs in various districts as well as states of India. These studies are also confining to the situations before 1990's. Hence, detailed studies are needed for the present situation to identify the areas of low levels of agricultural growth and productivity and to find out the real reasons for the low performance and also to suggest suitable policy measures for the development in the state.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Today the countries of the world are in a race for power and economic supremacy. A frantic desire to attain the same stage of economic development as reached by the developed countries has dawned upon the developing countries too. These developing countries have been characterized as those having a lower per capita income than the economically advanced countries like the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and Japan. India which is rated as developing country has also launched the programmes of economic development through its Five Year Plans with greater emphasis on agricultural development. Our country is remarkably rich in potentials for economic development and is endowed with vast reserves of natural resources. The proper utilization of these potentials has become the chief goal of the present economic development programmes.

In our country the agricultural sector can be a major source of economic growth. In his presidential address at the All India Agricultural Economics Conference in Baroda in December 1959, Dr. S. R. Sen had pointed out correctly that in our country agriculture can help the development of our economy from the stagnant to the progressive stage in three ways:

a. by increasing the gross national product,

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- b. by supplying the physical surplus in the shape of food and raw materials, and
- c. by providing the economic surplus which constitutes the material basis for economic development.

Dr. Sen emphasized that from the point of view of economic development, increase in production is not enough. It has to be accompanied by an increase of surplus and thereby of investment at a compound rate which should be well above the rate of increase in population.

Self-sufficiency in food grains is to be achieved by increasing both production and productivity in the agricultural sector. Rising imports of food is not an honourable solution for solving the food problem. Sometimes self-sufficiency in food grains becomes vital for the independence and existence of a country. The Government of India could take up a bold and independent stand during the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971 against the direct and indirect pressures of the most powerful nation of the world and won it mainly due to self-sufficiency in food grains, brought about by 'Green Revolution', which was the result of use of new high yielding varieties of wheat. Had our country been weak on the food front, it could not ignore the dictates of the donor country. Food exports may be used by a donor country as a leverage to influence our foreign policy or pressurize us into adopting a particular attitude on an international issue, which otherwise food aid receiving country may not like to adopt. The latest thinking in the world politics is that during the next quarter of present century, by the end of which the world population is likely to double itself, food is going to be the greater weapon in the arsenal of the powerful nations of the world.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following are the specific objectives of the present study

- 1) To examine the present position of Agricultural Development in Karnataka State.
- 2) To study the cropping pattern in Karnataka.
- 3) To analyze the Agricultural Productivity Regions and Growth Trends in Karnataka.
- 4) To assess the input and output relationship in the Productivity Regions and to find out the Determinants of Agricultural Productivity in Karnataka.
- 5) To examine the extent of regional imbalances in the Agricultural Development of Karnataka.
- 6) To identify the areas of low levels of Agricultural Productivity and Growth.
- 7) To recognise the realities of the situation and identify the real reasons for the low performance.
- 8) To propose suitable remedial measures for the development of agriculture in Karnataka.

### METHODOLOGY:

a) The Present Study is an Analytical Research based on statistical methods applying to quantitative data. It has aimed at testing hypotheses; and specifying and interpreting relationships. It has concentrated on analysing data in depth and examining relationships from various angles by bringing in as many relevant variables as possible in the analysis plan. In addition, diagnostic approach is applied wherever necessary.

b) Source of Data: The present study has used secondary data available from various sources of the country and the state.

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c)Tools of Analysis used: For analyzing data/information statistical techniques like Arithmetic Mean, Correlation Co-efficient, Regression Co-efficient, Standard Deviation etc., are used. In addition, the techniques of Principal Component Analysis (Factor Analysis) and Cobb-Douglas production function are also applied along with the Graphic and Tabular Methods wherever necessary.

d)Area and Scope of the Study: The Present Study is confined to Karnataka State only and has covered all the districts (Except three recently formed) of the state. All the latest information available are incorporated in this study to the possible extent. However, to analyze the cropping pattern and crop-combination regions in Karnataka, and also to examine the productivity levels and growth trends of the selected food grains crops in Karnataka, the data/information for the period from 1993-94 to 2008-09 have been used for the analysis.

### IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN DISTRICT ECONOMY

The sectoral composition of district economies has undergone certain changes during recent times. The perceptible change in the structure of the economy and shift in the labor force is quite visible only in the areas surrounding metropolitan cities like Bangalore and Mysore. The economy of other districts has largely remained agrarian. For the present analysis, 27 administrative districts have been taken into consideration. It can be seen from the Table 1 that contribution of agriculture in gross district domestic product (GDDP) has ranged from 2.3 percent in Bangalore (Urban) to 47.6 per cent in Kodagu. In 16 districts, agriculture has contributed over quarter of total district income. Further, over 80 per cent of districts had agricultural share much higher than the state average of 17.4 percent during triennium ending 2006-07. This broadly implies that agriculture holds the key in accelerating overall development of the district economies by fostering linkages with industry and other sectors. Appropriate interventions in agriculture are necessary to make the sector more productive by increasing investment on rural infrastructure, irrigation, research and technology, education and health.

**Conclusion**  
From the above it is clear that many attempts have been made to define the agricultural productivity and considerable amount of literature exists on this subject. There are many different concepts of productivity and still more ways for computing it. Productivity of agriculture so far as has been looked at from different private of view, such as land, labour and capital. There are the best known partial productivity measures

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