



FOOD PRODUCTION DECLINED IN ANDHRA PRADESH IN THE YEAR 2009

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ABSTRACT

Andhra Pradesh is a state in the south-east region of India, bordering Telengana in the north, Tamilnadu in the south, karnataka in the west and Odissa to the north east. Now, Amaravathi is the new formed capital of Andhra Pradesh population in 2011 is 4,93,86,799. With a geographical area of 1,60,205 sq kms. The water available from the rivers is used for irrigating the land and raising food and non-food crops. Agriculture is the important activity in Andhra Pradesh economy and the raw material required by textile industry. Sugar, tobacco, oil seeds etc industries is supplied by the agriculture sector. The main reason for the declined of food production was the massive flood witnessed in the year 2009, in the Krishna river wreaked havoc in Kurnool, Krishna, Guntur and Nalagonda Districts of Andhra Pradesh as enormous quantities of water were released from Nagarjuna sagar dam, Srisailam and Vijayawada's Prakasham barrage which was heavily damaged the standing paddy crop.

KEY WORDS: *Andhra Pradesh, food production and impact of flood .*

INTRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is a state in the south-east region of India, bordering Telengana in the north, Tamilnadu in the south, karnataka in the west and Odissa to the north east. Hyderabad is used to be the capital of Andhra Pradesh till state bifurcation of Telengana in the year 2014. Now, Amaravathi is the new formed capital of Andhra Pradesh, the population of the state in 2011 is 4.93 crores. With a geographical area of 1,60,205 sq kms. Further, this is the second largest state of our country in terms of coastal length with a long 974 K.M coastal belt. Surface water available from all the rivers in the state is 2764 TMCs and the three-fourths of this water is the net availability for the use of crop cultivation. Compared to all other states the area served by the rivers is more in Andhra Pradesh state. The water available from the rivers is used for irrigating the land and raising food and non-food crops. In fact that economic growth of an economy is influenced by the growth of agriculture sector of that state and in turn utilization of land resources determines the area irrigated and the development of agriculture sector. The population of Andhra Pradesh shown in the below Table No.1.

Andhra Pradesh Population - 2011

Total Population	4,93,86,799
Decadal Growth Rate	9.21
Males	2,47,38,068
Females	2,46,48,731
Sex Ratio	996
Rural Population	3,47,76,389
Urban Population	1,46,10,410
Density of Population	308 per sq km
Literacy	67.41
Male Literary	80.09
Female Literary	64.6
Total Area of Andhra Pradesh	1,60,205 sq kms
Total Child Population 0-6 Yrs	52,22,384

Source : Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2011-2012

The population of Andhra Pradesh state shown in Table No.1. In 1991-2001 decadal population growth rate in our state is less than that of India's population growth rate. According to 2011 census the state population is 4,93,86,799. The geographical area of state is 1,60,205 sq kms which is 8.37 percent of India's geographical area. Therefore, regarding geographical area and population Andhra Pradesh occupies 5th in India. The above table reveals that the literacy rate of name is higher than the females.

Agriculture is the important activity in Andhra Pradesh economy and the raw material required by textile industry. Sugar, tobacco, oil seeds etc industries is supplied by the agriculture sector. Further, export industries derive their key inputs from this sector. Creation of demand for the manufactured goods and thereby the successful execution of five year plans depends up on the performance of agriculture sector.

Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh state, to a larger extent, depends up on the rain fall and the two important sources of rain fall in the state are i) South-West monsoon from June to September months and ii) North-East monsoon from October to December. However, the state receives more rain fall from South-West monsoons affect the land utilization in kharif and rabi seasons and also the yield per hectare of different crops.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

The production and productivity of rain fed crops in Andhra Pradesh shown different stages in their level. During the past five decades period the production of oil seeds doubled because of the expansion of water availability and irrigation facilities leading to the expansion of the area. Similar trend and situation is observed with the cultivation of pulses in the state. Further, the production of maize and other cereals showed an improvement as a result of expanded irrigational facilities and the use of high yielding variety seeds.

It is observed that the increase in the production and productivity of agricultural crops during 2008-10 the income from allied activities in the state. In many dry land areas and hill areas of the state animal husbandry turned out be the main source of income to the families. In addition to this, sheep breeding also pushed up the village economics Thus, in the rain fed areas income from livestock activities became an important source of income.

Table No.2
Production of different food crops in Andhra Pradesh

(In tonnes)						
S.No	Crops	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Rice	1,18,72,130	1,33,23,800	1,42,41,133	1,08,38,267	1,44,19,313
2	Wheat	8,796	7,854	15,421	10,319	13,143
3	Jowar	4,10,592	4,69,543	4,35,782	4,37,202	3,07,972
4	Bajra	46,974	92,637	60,189	53,355	1,02,162
5	Maize	24,61,994	41,35,576	41,51,802	2761,198	39,53,015
6	Ragi	64,494	69,219	51,878	53,702	50,281
7	Other Cerals	17,232	21,943	16,492	13,087	27,910
8	Total Food Grains	1,48,82,212	1,81,20,572	1,89,72,697	1,41,67,130	1,88,73,796

Source : Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 2011-12

The details relating to the production of different food crops in Andhra Pradesh state during 2006-11 are shown in the above Table No.2. The production of paddy raised in a larger area has been more, except in 2009-10, The main reason for the declined of production was the massive flood witnessed in the year 2009, in the Krishna river wreaked havoc in Kurnool, Krishna, Guntur and Nalagonda Districts of Andhra Pradesh as enormous quantities of water were released from Nagarjuna sagar dam, Srisailem and Vijayawada's Prakasham barrage which was heavily damaged the standing paddy crop. There by the production of food has been come down and recorded the lowest in that year in our study. Further the paddy is grown more in these districts as compared to other districts in Andhra Pradesh.

During the half a decade period 2006-11 the production of food grains registered an improvement. In fact the production of food grains increased from 148.8 lakh tons in 2006-07 to 188.7 lakh tons in 2010-11 at an average annual growth rate of 4.0 lakh tons. The production of the lead crop paddy that occupied 75.0 percent of the area under food crops accounted for 80.0 percent of the total production of food crops in the state. Next to paddy maize and jowar occupied important places among food crops. The production of wheat crop seems to be very low because of low area under this crop. Further, the production of bajra crop showed an increase while the production ragi crop remained stable.

CONCLUSION

Among the three major sectors of Andhra Pradesh economy, agriculture sector is known as primary sector. The performance of agriculture sector carries the big impact on the state economy. Inputs require by the industrial sector or supply by the agriculture sector. For example the required raw material to textile, sugar, oil and other agro base industries are obtained from this sector. Further agriculture sector played a significant role in the creation of demand for commodities and promoting export trade. So agriculture sector contribute to the state gross domestic product. Hence the increase in agriculture production would certainly help the economy of the state.

REFERENCES

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