

## Title : E-Governance in India / Prospects & Challenges

Principal Investigator: Dr.K.Jhansi Rani

E Governance in India-Prospects and challenges Ms. K Jhansi Rani-Head & Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, Arts Science College for Women, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Osmania University, Hyderabad Introduction: E Governace is a crucial concept that underpins the effective functioning of any society or organization. It encompasses a set of principles, processes, and practices that ensure transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in decision-making and administration. Whether in the public or private sector, E Governance is essential for fostering trust, promoting economic development, and creating an environment conducive to the well-being of citizens. This article explores the key elements of E Governance and its significance in building a sustainable and thriving society. Elements of Good governance Transparency: Transparency is the cornerstone of good governance. It involves openness in decision-making processes, access to information, and clear communication. Transparent governance ensures that citizens have the right to know how decisions are made, resources are allocated, and policies are formulated. This not only builds trust but also allows for effective public participation. Accountability: Accountability is the mechanism by which those in power are held responsible for their actions and decisions. In a well-governed system, there are clear lines of responsibility, and public officials are answerable for their performance. This accountability can be enforced through mechanisms like audits, checks and balances, and legal frameworks that deter corruption and maladministration. Participation: E Governance encourages active citizen participation in decision-making processes. By involving the public in discussions and consultations, policymakers can ensure that diverse perspectives are considered, leading to more inclusive and representative outcomes. This participatory approach empowers citizens and strengthens the legitimacy of governance structures. Rule of Law: A society governed by the rule of law ensures that laws are applied fairly and consistently. This requires an independent judiciary, legal frameworks that protect individual rights, and a legal system that is free from corruption. The rule of law creates a stable and predictable environment, essential for economic development and social cohesion. Effectiveness and Efficiency: E Governance is characterized by the efficient and effective use of resources. Public institutions should be wellmanaged, and processes should be streamlined to deliver services in a timely and cost-effective manner. This not only enhances public satisfaction but also contributes to sustainable development. Ethical Leadership: © 2015 IJRAR February 2015, Volume 2, Issue 1 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138) IJRAR19D5042 International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) 943 Ethical leadership is fundamental to good governance. Leaders who prioritize integrity, honesty, and ethical behavior set the tone for the entire system. Ethical leaders inspire trust and foster a culture of accountability and responsibility within the organization or government. Challenges in E Governance in India: Corruption: Corruption remains a significant challenge in India's governance landscape. Despite anti-corruption measures, instances of bribery, embezzlement, and unethical practices persist, affecting the effectiveness of public institutions and eroding public trust. Bureaucratic Red Tape: Excessive bureaucratic procedures and red tape can

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hinder the efficient functioning of government services. Streamlining administrative processes and reducing unnecessary regulations are ongoing challenges. **Political Interference:** Political interference in administrative processes can undermine the autonomy and impartiality of institutions. Ensuring that government agencies operate independently and free from political pressures is crucial for good governance. **Weak Implementation of Policies:** While India has introduced numerous policies to address social and economic challenges, the weak implementation of these policies at the grassroots level remains a concern. **Effective implementation** requires coordination, resources, and monitoring mechanisms. **Lack of Accountability:** Despite efforts to enhance accountability, there are instances where public officials escape scrutiny for their actions. Strengthening accountability mechanisms and ensuring consequences for misconduct are ongoing challenges. **Digital Divide:** While there is a push for digital governance, the digital divide remains a challenge, particularly in rural areas. Ensuring equitable access to technology and internet connectivity is crucial for the success of e-governance initiatives. **Complexity in Federal Structure:** India's federal structure, with power distributed between the central and state governments, can lead to challenges in policy coordination and implementation. Balancing autonomy with centralized oversight is an ongoing governance challenge. **Socio-economic Disparities:** Socio-economic disparities among different regions and communities pose challenges for inclusive governance. Bridging these gaps requires targeted policies and programs to ensure equitable development. **Prospects and Opportunities:** © 2015 IJRAR February 2015, Volume 2, Issue 1 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138) IJRAR19D5042 **International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) 944** **Technological Advancements:** Continued advancements in technology provide opportunities for improving transparency, efficiency, and accessibility in governance. Harnessing technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, and data analytics can lead to innovative solutions for governance challenges. **Decentralization Efforts:** Strengthening decentralization initiatives, such as empowering local bodies and fostering community participation, can enhance governance at the grassroots level. This approach allows for tailored solutions to local issues and greater citizen engagement. **Youth Engagement:** The active engagement of the youth in governance processes offers a promising prospect. Younger generations, often more tech-savvy and socially aware, can contribute to fresh perspectives, innovation, and a more dynamic governance framework. **Economic Growth and Development:** Continued economic growth provides resources for investing in social welfare programs, infrastructure, and public services. A thriving economy can contribute to poverty reduction and improved living standards, essential components of good governance. **International Collaborations:** Collaborations with international organizations and learning from global best practices can offer valuable insights and support for addressing governance challenges. Exchange of knowledge and experiences can contribute to the improvement of governance structures. **Legal and Judicial Reforms:** Ongoing legal and judicial reforms can strengthen the rule of law and enhance accountability. Streamlining legal processes, addressing delays in the judicial system, and ensuring swift and fair justice contribute to good governance. **Public Awareness and Education:** Increasing public awareness and education on issues related to governance, civic responsibilities, and rights can empower citizens. Informed and engaged citizens are more likely to hold institutions accountable and actively participate in the democratic process. **Inclusive and Sustainable Development:** A commitment to inclusive and sustainable development can address socio-

economic disparities. Policies that focus on equitable resource distribution, environmental conservation, and social justice contribute to a more inclusive governance framework. In navigating these challenges and embracing these prospects, India has the potential to strengthen its governance systems and foster sustainable development for the benefit of its diverse population. Continuous efforts, stakeholder collaboration, and adaptability to changing circumstances are key to achieving progress in the realm of good governance. © 2015 IJRAR February 2015, Volume 2, Issue 1 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138) IJRAR19D5042 International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) 945 Case studies on E Governacein india While there are instances of E Governacepractices in India, it's important to note that challenges coexist, and governance varies across different states and sectors. Here are a few case studies highlighting positive aspects of governance: Madhya Pradesh: Panchayat Empowerment: In Madhya Pradesh, efforts have been made to empower Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) through the 'Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme.' The state government implemented financial incentives to encourage local bodies to improve governance practices, including timely conduct of elections, maintenance of records, and effective implementation of government schemes. This initiative aimed to enhance transparency, accountability, and participation at the grassroots level. Kerala: Decentralized Planning and Development: Kerala has been recognized for its successful decentralized planning model. The state's decentralized governance system involves local bodies in the planning and implementation of development projects. The 'People's Plan Campaign' initiated in 1996 aimed to devolve power and resources to local governments, ensuring that decisions are made closer to the communities they affect. This approach has contributed to a more participatory and inclusive development process. Gujarat: E-Governance Initiatives: Gujarat has been a pioneer in implementing e-governance solutions to enhance service delivery. The 'e-Gram Vishwagram Project' aimed to provide a range of government services at the village level through digital platforms. This initiative focused on improving transparency, reducing corruption, and making services more accessible to rural communities. The use of technology has streamlined administrative processes and improved the efficiency of service delivery. Rajasthan: Bhamashah Yojana for Financial Inclusion: The Bhamashah Yojana in Rajasthan is a noteworthy case of leveraging technology for financial inclusion. This initiative aimed to transfer financial benefits directly to women beneficiaries, making them the primary account holders. By linking the scheme with Aadhaar, the state ensured that benefits reached the intended recipients, reducing leakages and corruption. This approach not only promoted financial inclusion but also enhanced transparency in welfare program implementation. Andhra Pradesh: Real-Time Governance: Andhra Pradesh's 'Real-Time Governance Society' (RTGS) is an example of leveraging technology for real-time monitoring and decision-making. The system integrates data from various departments and uses analytics to provide insights into governance processes. This initiative has facilitated quick responses to issues, improved coordination between departments, and enhanced the overall efficiency of public administration. Maharashtra: MahaOnline - Service Delivery Platform: Maharashtra's MahaOnline is a comprehensive platform that provides various government services online, aiming to make them more accessible to citizens. The platform covers services such as land records, revenue services, and permits. By centralizing these services, Maharashtra has reduced bureaucratic hurdles, minimized corruption, and improved the overall efficiency of service delivery. © 2015

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IJRAR19D5042 International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) 946 While these case studies highlight positive aspects of governance, it's essential to recognize that challenges persist, and efforts are ongoing to address them. Additionally, the effectiveness of governance practices may vary, and continuous evaluation and improvement are necessary for sustained success.

**Significance of Good Governance:**

- Economic Development:** E Governance is closely linked to economic development. Transparent and accountable institutions attract foreign investment, stimulate economic growth, and create a favorable business environment. Economic development, in turn, leads to poverty reduction and improved living standards.
- Social Cohesion:** By promoting inclusivity and participation, E Governance contributes to social cohesion. When citizens feel heard and represented, there is a stronger sense of belonging and unity within the community. This reduces social tensions and enhances overall stability.
- Environmental Sustainability:** Sustainable development is closely tied to good governance. A well-governed society is more likely to adopt environmentally friendly policies, regulate natural resource use, and address environmental challenges effectively.
- Human Rights Protection:** E Governance is a crucial factor in protecting human rights. A government committed to accountability and the rule of law is better equipped to safeguard the rights and dignity of its citizens.

**Conclusion:** E Governance is not a luxury but a necessity for the well-being and progress of any society. It is a dynamic process that requires ongoing commitment and adaptation to changing circumstances. By embracing the principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and the rule of law, societies can build

**Title: "Evolution and Dynamics of the English language: A Comprehensive Research Analysis"**

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### ABSTRACT

This complete research analysis examine the complicated gradual process of change and continuous nature of the English language, finding out its historical development from its early forms to its present-day status as a world wide information tool. The paper probe the countless factors shaping the language's progression, including social, technological, and linguistic dimensions. It delves into the linguistic changes, regional variations, and contemporary dynamics, emphasizing the inflence of digital communication and globalization. The study operates through challenges and controversies surrounding language standards, directions, approaches, and controversial linguistic shifts. Looking ahead, the paper offers intuition into potential future developments and concludes with implications for language users and educators, draw attention the continual importance of studying and understanding the constantly changing landscape of the English language.

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**Proposal for a Research Project**  
**SYNOPSIS**

**Title of the Project :** To study the effect of *Euphorbia hirta* plant extracts on mitosis in seedling germination

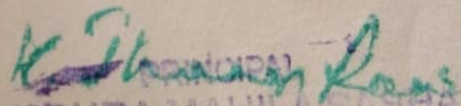
**Principal Investigator:** Dr.A.Pramila

**Designation:** Associate Professor and Head, Department of Botany, Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women

**Abstract**

Garden spurge is an herbaceous annual plant considered to be a warm-season weed in the spurge family (Euphorbiaceae). It originates from tropical and subtropical North America but has spread to South America, Asia and Australia. It is found in lawns, agricultural areas, roadsides and in the nursery trade. The plant *E. hirta* is famous for its medicinal importance among the tribal population. It is a common practice to use the whole to heal wounds. Several pharmacological properties including antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antispasmodic, antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal, anticonvulsant, nootropic, antifertility and aphrodisiac properties have already been reported for this plant. Different plant extracts are found to be efficient enhancers as well as inhibitors of mitosis. Mitosis inhibitors act at different stages of mitosis in different molecular pathways. This project is aimed to observe the effect of *E.hirta* plant extract on mitosis in growing seedling of few legumes and elucidate the phytochemical composition to enquire the underlying effect of changes in mitotic index if any.

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**Proposal for a Research Project**  
**SYNOPSIS**

**Title of the Project :** Comparative Epidermal studies of few selected plants (*Terminalia mantaly*, *Leucophyllum frutescens*, *Bougainvillea glabra*) grown on road dividers and pollution free areas.

**Principal Investigator:** Dr.A.Pramila

**Designation:** Associate Professor and Head, Department of Botany, Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women

**Abstract**

Air pollution is at an abysmal level these days. The introduction of various unwanted harmful particles into the atmosphere by anthropogenic activities is fueling up the pollution. Air pollution not only harms the human beings, it poses a pronounced threat to plants as well. The conspicuous changes due to pollution occur in the morphology of the plant due to the underlying physiological changes. The epidermis observation can unveil the possible effects of pollution. The plants like *Terminalia mantaly*, *Leucophyllum frutescens*, *Bougainvillea glabra* are ornamentals which are preferred to grown on the road dividers for their verdancy, attractive floral characters. Thus these trees become good instances to measure the effects of pollution on plants statistically. The pollution tolerance levels can also be expected to be estimated such that we can choose to plant such effective species on the dividers. The tolerance degree is indirectly correlated with the intensity of injuries that occur in plant structure. Leaf thickness, the height of palisade cells, the diameter of the spongy cells, height and width of the upper epidermis cells, the thickness of the external wall of the upper epidermis cells, stomata length and stomatal index number of these species. The present study is aimed to study the gross morphological and anatomical fractures of epidermis in the above mentioned plants. The epidermal study includes the observance of trichomes, cell shapes, sizes, stomatal abundance, frequency, vein islet number, opening and closing of stomata, cuticular depositions, leaf morphology etc. Thereby comparing the values statistically with the same species grown in pollution free areas and obtaining conclusions.

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**Title: Evaluation of the Stand-Up India scheme in promoting entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities**

**Principal Investigator:** Dr.K.Karuna Devi

**Designation:** Associate Professor, Department of English, Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women

**Introduction:**

The Stand Up India scheme was launched by the Indian government in 2016 to promote entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities. The scheme provides bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 crore to set up new ventures as well as to expand the existing ones. The success of such schemes can be judged by the number of entrepreneurs supported, the amount of credit disbursed, and the repayment rate. The proposed study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the Stand Up India scheme in promoting entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities.

**Research Objectives:**

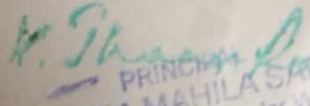
1. To determine the number of entrepreneurs who have benefited from the Stand Up India scheme.
2. To determine the characteristics of the entrepreneurs who have benefited from the Stand Up India scheme.
3. To evaluate the impact of the Stand Up India scheme on employment generation, income levels, and the standard of living of beneficiaries.
4. To assess the challenges faced by the entrepreneurs in securing loans under the Stand Up India scheme and how these challenges can be addressed.
5. To provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the Stand Up India scheme in promoting entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities.

**Methodology:**

The study will use a mixed-methods approach comprising both qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative data will be collected from banks, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The qualitative data will be collected through interviews with entrepreneurs who have benefited from the scheme, government officials, and bankers. The data will be analyzed using statistical techniques and content analysis respectively.

**Expected Outcomes:**

1. The study will identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Stand Up India scheme and its effectiveness in addressing the problem of unemployment among women and marginalized communities.
2. The findings will guide policymakers and researchers in framing future policies and programs to promote entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities.

  
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3. The study will provide insights into the challenges faced by entrepreneurs in accessing credit facilities under the Stand Up India scheme and possible solutions to these challenges.
4. The study will contribute to the literature on entrepreneurship and credit access to marginalized communities.

**Conclusion:**

The Stand Up India scheme has great potential to promote entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities and contribute to the growth of the Indian economy. This proposed study will provide a systematic evaluation of the scheme's impact, identify its strengths and weaknesses, and suggest possible solutions to improve the scheme's effectiveness.

**Title: "Transition Metal Ions in Biological Systems: Architects of Cellular Function and Regulation"**

**Principal Investigator:** Dr.K.Kiranmai

**Designation:** Associate Professor, Head Department of Chemistry, Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women

**Abstract:**

Transition metal ions play pivotal roles in various biological processes, acting as essential cofactors for enzymes, regulators of cellular redox balance, and participants in signal transduction pathways. This review explores the multifaceted roles of transition metal ions in biological systems, shedding light on their structural, catalytic, and regulatory functions.

Beginning with an overview of the distinct characteristics of transition metals, their unique electronic configurations, and variable oxidation states, the paper delves into the specific roles of transition metal ions in key biological pathways. Emphasis is placed on the coordination chemistry of these ions, their interactions with biomolecules, and the resultant impact on cellular homeostasis.

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## **Title: Future of Social Sciences in moder era**

**Principal Investigator:** Dr. Y. Vasundhara

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The future of social sciences in the modern era is a subject of intense scrutiny and speculation. This study seeks to shed light on the trajectory of social sciences amidst rapid technological advancements, globalization, and evolving societal dynamics. By examining current trends and emerging paradigms, this research aims to delineate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for the field.

### **Objectives:**

1. Assess the current state of social sciences and identify key trends shaping its evolution.
2. Explore the impact of modern technologies and globalization on the methodologies and scope of social science research.
3. Investigate the role of interdisciplinary approaches in addressing complex societal issues in the modern era.
4. Analyze the challenges faced by social scientists in adapting to changing societal dynamics and technological advancements.
5. Propose strategies for advancing the relevance and efficacy of social sciences in addressing contemporary challenges and shaping the future of human societies.

### **Conclusion:**

The future of social sciences in the modern era is both promising and complex. While technological advancements offer new tools and methodologies for research, they also present challenges in terms of ethical considerations and data privacy. Globalization has facilitated cross-cultural exchanges and interdisciplinary collaborations, yet it has also intensified socio-economic disparities and cultural conflicts. To navigate these complexities, social scientists must embrace interdisciplinary approaches, engage with diverse stakeholders, and leverage technology responsibly. By addressing these challenges head-on, social sciences can continue to play a crucial role in understanding and shaping the future of human societies.

  
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## **Title: Impact of Outsourcing on Material Availability Decision-Making**

**Principal Investigator:** Dr.J .Saritha

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### **Abstract:**

In today's globalized economy, outsourcing has become a prevalent strategy for businesses aiming to optimize costs and enhance efficiency. One critical aspect affected by outsourcing is material availability decision-making, which plays a pivotal role in supply chain management. This abstract delves into the multifaceted impact of outsourcing on material availability decision-making processes.

Outsourcing fundamentally alters the dynamics of material sourcing and procurement. By entrusting certain aspects of production or procurement to external vendors or partners, companies relinquish direct control over material availability. This shift necessitates a reevaluation of decision-making frameworks to accommodate the complexities introduced by outsourcing relationships.

One significant impact of outsourcing on material availability decision-making is the amplification of supply chain risks. Dependence on external suppliers exposes companies to various risks such as supply disruptions, quality issues, and geopolitical instabilities. Consequently, decision-makers must adopt proactive risk mitigation strategies to ensure uninterrupted material availability.

Furthermore, outsourcing introduces additional layers of coordination and communication within the supply chain network. Effective decision-making in this context requires robust communication channels and collaboration mechanisms to synchronize activities across multiple stakeholders. Failure to manage these complexities can lead to delays, inefficiencies, and ultimately, disruptions in material availability.

On the flip side, outsourcing can also offer opportunities for enhancing material availability decision-making. Strategic partnerships with specialized suppliers or contract manufacturers can provide access to expertise, technology, and resources that may not be available internally. Leveraging these capabilities can enable companies to optimize inventory levels, streamline procurement processes, and improve responsiveness to changing market demands.

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**Title of the Project : Testosterone propionate Induced changes in growth parameters of Fish ( Anabas Testudenioides )**

**Principal Investigator:** Dr.P. Parameshwari

**Designation:** Associate Professor, Department of Zoology, Andhra Mahila Sabha Arts and Science College for Women

### **Abstract**

Testosterone propionate increased the body weight of fish with increase in total length of fish and average length of fish.

The growth parameters observed such as:-

Total weight of organ's – for instance,

Total weight of liver

Total weight of lachry

Total body weight increased by adding the male steroid to food for every fortnight (15 days) for two months and supplied as food supplementation.

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**Project: Investigation of Squaring Algorithms and Time Comparison**  
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**Abstract-**The algorithm for squaring a number in computer systems is not a separate algorithm. It uses the multiplier algorithm. There is specific algorithm which when adapted to binary digit, squaring is more simple and the computation time for square is almost 50 percent time of the regular multiplication of two same numbers. This algorithm can be used for squaring of numbers in any radix. The squaring for binary numbers can be improved because of the intrinsic simplicity of multiplying a number by 2. The square of a number is based on Dvandva Yoga or Duplex of a number. A general multiplication algorithm based on Urdhva Tiryak Bhyam of Vedic Mathematics is used to do the multiplication. In this project we propose to analyze the above 2 algorithms to get the squaring algorithm of a number. The squaring algorithm can be used in DSP (Digital signal processing) like image compression. Decoding, Demodulation, Adaptive modulation and Least mean squares. Further investigations of this project can be to implement this squaring algorithm for exponentiation of huge prime numbers.

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# Nanotechnology in Food Safety and Agricultural Diseases

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## Abstract

Nanotechnology can be used for fighting the plant diseases either one by measured distribution of functional molecules or as analytic tool for disease discovery. Nano particles, Nanotechnology, and quantum dots (QD) have arisen as essential instrument for finding of a specific biological sign with dangerous correctness. The possibilities in upcoming as well as some success that have been attained so far are deliberated in this analysis. Analysis of a disease in its early phase can play significant role in treatment. Due to impressive improvement in nanotechnology, QDs have arisen as important tool for finding of a specific biological sign with extreme accurateness. QDS being very photo-stable and optically delicate can be used as classification and can be simply traced with normal equipment. Primary detection of tumor signs using quantum dots is showed to be boon for cancer diagnosis. Use of QDs has also aided in solving composite neurological phenomenon, such as molecular activities at synapse during neurotransmission. QDs also give significant information about receptor movement if marked with appropriate antibodies. In small, visual firmness and informal to handle properties have made QDs to continue at the apex of remedial diagnostics.

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## TELANGANA AGRICULTURE CHALLENGES AND ISSUES: STUDY

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## Abstract

The paper examined the inclusiveness of strategies for increasing farmers' incomes in Telangana over the last two decades by using various government reports and statistical abstracts of the Telangana state. Telangana's agricultural sector is transitioning from cereal-based cropping systems to commercial cropping systems, with a greater contribution from fruits and vegetables and commercial crops like corn and soybean. The commercialization of agriculture resulted in high input-high output-high-risk agriculture, where small and marginal farmers were not able to cope and ultimately ended up in huge debt with higher cost of production. Further, faster farm mechanization in recent years resulted in increased scale economies, with small farmers getting less profit compared to large farmers per unit area. The tenant farmers are especially at risk in the event of yield loss or output price reduction, as they have to pay a tenancy fee of about 30% of the average farm returns, even though their yields are lower than average. The remedy is the livestock sector, now its contribution is equal to the crop sector to gross state domestic product. If an average agricultural household wants to cross the poverty line, it has to have 4.41 hectares of land in Telangana.

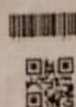
Keywords: Agriculture, Kharif Season Crop, Rabbi Season Crop, Rice, Cotton, Etc.

## Introduction

Telangana is the 29th new state of India formed on 13th Feb 2014. Even though it is relatively a new state, as a region it has existed a distinct one for hundreds of years. It was the major part of the Nizam Dominion until 1949; it was a separate state by the name of Hyderabad state from 1949 to 56, before it was merged with greater Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh. The United States of Andhra Pradesh state had formed several written understandings and terms between prominent leaders of the Congress party, called Pedda Manushula Oppadam (Gentlemen's Agreement 1956). The basic spirit behind these terms of the Agreement was based on the non-usurpation of Telangana resources by the people from Coastal Andhra, who were thought to be more advanced, financially and culturally. However, the terms as feared, were disrespected by successive leadership of Andhra, which led to periodic agitations for the bifurcation of to precious state. The separate agitation of 1969 articulated these concerns, which were successfully placated, with some assurances. The perception of growing economic differences, political-social-cultural marginalization of Telangana people, and the neoliberal growth model that was adopted in 1993 led to the feeling that the interests of the Telangana people were adversely affected under the Andhra leadership, and a massive public agitation began since 1997. As a part of this articulation, agricultural development became the center of the discourse.

The problems of Telangana agriculture, beginning with that of mass farmers' suicides since 1997, indebtedness growing out of failing bore wells, hunger deaths during droughts of 2002-04, etc were all attributed to the policy negligence of the Andhra leadership of ruling parties. Thus, this led to the massive agitation which yielded the Telangana state, with the all-party consensus in the Parliament, barring a few. Such a Telangana state will naturally have agricultural development at the focus. This thesis is an effort to understand Telangana agriculture, its structure and nature from the tools of economics. By teasing out the data of the regions, it analyses the structure, cropping pattern, irrigation, and production in major crops for the period 1970-2018. This would be useful to understand the nature of challenges for transforming agriculture in Telangana, which is at the heart of developmental transformation.

Telangana, as a region, is historically an agrarian economy and continues to be from the occupational dimension. Even today, about 55 percent of people depend on it, and 44 percent of the workforce directly depends on it. However, it is also



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noted by several scholars that agriculture in India in general is no longer the sole livelihood provider to the majority rural masses.

Some studies such as Rawal (2017) and Ramanamurthy (2015) suggested that only about 17 percent of the rural labour directly depends exclusively on agriculture, 75 percent of them also derive income from non-farm activities. When read along with the fact that the share of agriculture falls to 18 percent of SGDP may look like the importance of agriculture has fallen. While it is true and natural that the role of agriculture in overall development declines, its substantive and catalytic role in the growth of the non-farm sector continues to be important. What is worrying is the employment elasticities in agriculture have been falling and thereby employment availability in agriculture has been falling.

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