

Agricultural Development in Uttar Pradesh: A Spatial Analysis

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Abstract

Green revolution increased the growth rates of crop output and augmented the yield level of districts that implemented the new knowledge. Although the green revolution started in western Uttar Pradesh in seventies, the new technology was adopted in central and eastern regions in 1980s. This study investigated the pattern of yield growth at the district and regions level over the period 1981 to 2002. The study has taken the data from the website of Ministry of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh. The spatial distribution of districts in line with their growth rates over various periods emphasises the mammoth advancement in district wise reporting of growth over the period 1981 to 2001. The backward districts have performed better in late 1990s.

Keywords: Agricultural growth, Uttar Pradesh, spatial distribution

JEL Classification: Q10, Q11

1. Introduction

The present study examines the nature and pattern of agricultural output and productivity growth at the district level during the period 1980-81 to 2001-02. One of the topmost roles of the green revolution was to add to the growth rates of crop production and make better the yield level of districts that took on the new technology. The spread of new technology obtained impetus during the eighties when the green revolution proliferated to the eastern and the central region of Uttar Pradesh.

At the outset, the new know-how was highly biased in support of areas that have guaranteed irrigated facilities. While over the years this bias has somewhat reduced, nevertheless, irrigated areas were able to record much higher growth rates after the implementation of new technology. As a result, during 1980-81 to 2001-02, UP agriculture is pigeonholed not only by quick