CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION
The predominance of the rural sector and its prosperity occupy the main focus of economic development of India. To drive away poverty and backwardness of the nation; and progress of economy really depends upon the reconstruction and resurgence of rural sector. Rural development, thus, has been recognized as 'core' of overall economic development of the country. However, the economic prosperity and its acceleration largely depend on how effective is utilization of rural resources. It is worth sharing to quote the opinion of Rele. He said thus: “The development of India can not ignore the rural development. Rather rural development should occupy the main focus of the development process in India.” It is more appropriate to subscribe the opinion of the father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He said that, “Real India lies in Rural India.”

Rural Resources and Use

The Government from time to time has launched economic programmes intending effective utilization of resources for ameliorating the living conditions of the rural people and for creating the conditions conducive to the faster and allround growth of economy. Having realized and recognized the importance of the rural resources in terms of (a) contribution to the Gross National Product, (b) generation of employment opportunities, (c) providing livelihood to the
millions of people, (d) supplying inputs to agro-industries and (e) earning a substantial quantum of foreign exchanges.

To support and strengthen this rural sector in utilizing its resources effectively for reaping optimum benefits, the Government has to patronized through its budgetary allocations. Managerially, a total approach with collaborative, coordinative and cooperative efforts is utmost essential in achieving the defined objectives from the rural resources. Therefore, there is a every need to focus on the rural resources and their effective use. It is, thus, viewed the rural economy has indelible impact on the Indian economy.

Rural Economy

The rural economy has been putting the spokes in the wheel of economic progress, its predominant segment need to be emancipated from its inherent hindrances. One should find out the impediments in the way of rural development in terms of effective use of Rural Resources. Then main hindrances for the rural resources development are: (a) inadequate infrastructures, (b) improper resource development and (c) in equal distribution of rural resources.

To be consonance with the resources development both in qualitative and quantitative terms, the policy or programme should be imbibed with meaningful association of resources for the productive purposes with effective governing channels. “Nothing is less than the
development of adequate structural facilities in rural areas so as to utilize natural available resources for the development of rural life” is the opinion of V.K.R.V.Rao.²

Agriculture

The rural sector consists of (a) agriculture and its allied occupations like animal husbandry, poultry, piggery, sheep and goat rearing, floriculture, horticulture, sericulture, (b) small and tiny industries, (c) cottage and village industries and (d) handicrafts. Of these, the agricultural sector predominates in the rural economy in particular and in the national economy in general. In promotion of such significant agricultural sector, the key input factors are money (credit), manpower, land, water and management. It is assumed that in the twenty-first century, the benefits of new technologies can help farmers produce more food and other agricultural commodities. Swaminathan, M.S., renowned Agricultural Scientist said thus: “we are in a position to launch an ever-green revolution that can help increase yield, income and livelihood per unit of land and water, if we bring about a paradigm shift in our agricultural research and development strategies. The Green Revolution was triggered by the genetic manipulation of yields in crops such as rice, wheat and maize. The ever-green revolution will be triggered by farming systems that can help produce more from the available land, water and labour
resources without either ecological or social harm." Therefore, adopt integrated units of sufficient size for achieving better results.

Rangarajan, former Governor of Reserve Bank of India, expressed at the International Seminar on Development of Rural People through Self-Help Groups that, "Rural income and poverty are important not only for economic point of view of accelerating growth but also for the implication they have for human development."1

Agriculture is the 'core' activity in the rural sector. The economic growth and development of India is the reflection of progress of agriculture. During the last five decades, a significant development has been achieved in agriculture. Hence, there is an urgent call for effective utilization of farm resources so as to sustain and strengthen its position which is the basic foundation for effective generation of rural economy. According to a study made by C.I.I. McKinsey, India can be the largest food factory. "Today, India, food is a Rs.2,50,000 crore industry. By 2005, it is expected to grown up to Rs.4,80,000 crores, of which Rs.2,25,000 crores would be value added foods".5 The contribution of agriculture is focused by Mellor thus: Increasing per capita levels of living and general well-being depend upon the development of agriculture."6

The resource of agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry and manpower are important segments in the farm sector. Full and
effective use of these resources is the strategic issue in the process of management of rural resources and thereon development. So, planned efforts for the socio-economic development rest on how effective is farm resource management. Effective and sound farm resources development needs the approach of Integrated Development for sustaining the "Self Help" through socio-economic promotion.

Land and water are basic resources in agriculture. Proper utilization of them is essential for successful agriculture. Land and water management engineering is a solution to the land and water management problems such as soil erosion control, moisture conservation, land development, irrigation, ground water development and wells, agricultural drainage and water management. Any meaningful solution to these problems would protect land and water quality which is a part of land and water development. Land and water management measures, thus, constitute an integral part of the farm production technology and are a prerequisite for efficient utilization of all other inputs.

It is appropriate to quote the opinion of Swaminathan. He said: "International experts like Dr. Lester Brown of the World Watch Institute are once again asking, who will feed India in another 20 to 30 years?" My answer is 'Indian Farm Families,' provided we take immediate steps to conserve and improve our natural resources, particularly land and water, and bridge between potential and actual
yields in our major farming system." Sustainable agriculture is garnering increasing support and acceptable within mainstream of agriculture. "Sustainable agriculture integrates three main goals – environmental health, economic profitability and social and economic equity."\textsuperscript{8}

Even distribution of land resource, adequate infrastructure, adequate wherewithal and sound management are the important factors and proper utilization of them leads to higher productivity. Insufficient of any one of these, concerned a constraint and thereby causes illness to the economy. As a pioneer effort, the Government of India during plan periods particularly after Green Revolution (1968), has initiated, many measures for the distribution of land resources, patronaged with the support of financial institutions and extended technology. However, the effective use of these, needs entrepreneuriability of rural people; for which they need to acquire knowledge and skills on modern approach to enliven the rural programmes. Thus, the resources available in rural areas should properly be harnessed by using an appropriate technology to the benefit of rural people. Any development of rural sector and rural people should improve the quality of their life coupled with goodness in the society and minimize imbalances in the distribution rural incomes; and also enhance the economic opportunities.
Position of Rural Resources

The profile of the rural resources is very much niche in the context of rural resource development. It means, an attempt is made on the rural resources and directions in using them fully for the promotion of rural economy.

(a) Rural Credit

Credit is *sine-qua-non* for rural development. Credit plays an important role, among other inputs in agriculture in getting substantial effective use of resources in an integrated approach. Because it is not only a primary and paramount factor but also the other factors are being utilised properly on the availability of it. The role of credit is studied in connection with the effective use of resources in achieving production and getting employment opportunities which are the objects of planned development. To refer to, a few academicians who expressed the above opinion are Rao, C.H.H. (1975),9 Singh Baldev,10 Vyas, V.S.,11 Heady Earn. O.12 The role of credit is thus described as a foundation stone for revolution in farm sector. Schumpeter (1983) a neo-classical economist spoke of credit as "a phenomenon of development."13 Credit is therefore, considered as an economic elevator by means of fuller utilization of resources.
Rural credit policy should be sound and healthy; improving the socio-economic status of people is, then only, possible. Noting this professed aim, the Government of India has felt the need and took measures for institutionalization of rural credit on the recommendations of various Committees and Commissions. The rural credit institutions in the field of rural credit have played a dominant role in terms of branch expansion, mobilization of deposits, deployment of credit for achieving the desired aim of progress in the economy in general and the promotion of socio-economic status in particular.

Inspite of rapid strides in the performance of institutional rural credit, the money-lenders who adopt usurious practices is still dominating in the sphere of rural credit. The only reason for the dominance of money lenders still in the rural areas is that their business methods suit the happy-go-lucky way of the peasants.

(b) Land

Land, perhaps, is the scarce input. In other words, the availability of land for cropping is very limited. Land can be used effectively on the availability of the infrastructure facilities and other services. On this account, it is a described that land-man ratio in an index which indicates the structure of rural economy.
The scenario of land use is not extensive but is of intensive through means of water resources in terms of double and triple cropping. Thirty per cent of farmers own 70.00 per cent of cultivable land and the remaining 70.00 per cent possess 30.00 per cent of cultivable land. This lacuna may hinder balanced growth of farm sector with economic distributive power. This again focuses the need for resources development.

Though the subsidiary occupations quantitatively not significant, but in terms of employment avenues, production, economic distribution plays a substantial role. Animal husbandry, piggery, poultry, floriculture, sericulture, horticulture, etc., are important segments of the subsidiary occupations. Effective use of these category of resources also needs to pay attention.

(c) Manpower

Manpower is an active activator in accelerating the pace progress of economic growth and development. India is one of the largest reservoir of manpower in the world. Population problem is more serious not because of swelling size but on account of failure of deploying human resources fully for the purpose of development. The management of a nation must manage manpower to a useful, viable and valuable resource for getting things accomplished. It means,
human resource management is a strategic system of management of other resources.

Among four 'M's in management namely Men, Materials, Machinery and Money, Men constitute the most integrated factor as it has unlimited potential and ensures endless results. Man as such is not a resource but becomes resource if he fits in the prevailing managerial culture for productivity. The energetic human resource is endowed by nature, but its excellenceness can be made by man. Peter Duker has stated thus: “Human resources are developed, allocated and made responsible by the management for the productivity of resources.” Therefore, it is needless to say that people in the country play a very crucial role. Henry Ford, the pioneer in the field of management once said thus: “Take out my building, take out my machineries and all capital but leave me my men with me, I will become Henry Ford again.” Quality, quantity and utilization of manpower becomes an essential, indispensable and inevitable for any enterprise with effective resources management.

(d) Water Resource

Water is a prime resource which fulfils a number of significant functions. Unlike most other natural resources, water does not have a substitute in its main uses. It is indispensable, finite and vulnerable resource. Virtually, no activity in life is possible in the absence of
water. So, also water is an important resource for agricultural development and other economic-oriented activities. An assured water supply augments agricultural production, generates employment, increases agricultural income and enhances capital formation. The demand for water has deepened and widened with the introduction of 'New Technology' in agriculture. The new agricultural technology requires an assured and dependable supply of water as a necessary pre-condition.

Availability of water resources are not abundant. Hence it is a need for management of this scarce resource. The rational allocation between uses and users will confer significant welfare effect. This again calls for source-wise planning. The minor irrigation potential has been higher than the major and medium irrigation potential. But, the budgetary allocations remain substantially lower in the former compared to the latter. Wells have been an integral part of farm production. The performance of irrigation-wells differs from region to region depending upon the availability of ground water, cropping pattern, soil factor and climate.

The Irrigation Commission Report (1903)\textsuperscript{16} emphasised the need for proper management of water resource for irrigation to mitigate droughts and famines. The Report of Irrigation Commission (1972)\textsuperscript{17} stressed upon the conjunctive use of water resources especially in drought prone areas. V.K.Sarma (1985)\textsuperscript{18} focussed on the wide
spectrum of water resource use for economic development of the nation. Sundra Postal (1992), Biswas (1993), Dhawan (1993), James Winpenny (1994) have analysed issues of water efficient use and paid attention to social and environmental considerations, and water resource development and management. Efficient water management could be achieved with the involvement of the people in an irrigation system. "Productivity improvement will be possible only if we pay greater attention to improving the efficiency of input use, particularly nutrients and water." Increase of productivity in agriculture is of great importance not only to reduce poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition but also to reduce production costs and the prices of food staples.

What says about Farm Sector

The contribution of agricultural sector to national income, foreign exchange earnings and employment generation is a measure of that sector's importance in the economy of the country. In the words of Wilson Gee, "The development of agriculture forms the basis for industrialization." William Nicholls puts it as: "If agricultural stagnates, it will act as a break on industrial expansion and halt the industrial growth." Observation of Gunnar Myrdal is thus: "It is the agricultural sector the battle for long-term economic development in South-Asia will be won or lost." No nation can cast away its shackles of poverty and backwardness unless its resources are made
fuller utilization. Dandekar and Rath have stated that “urban poverty is an overflow of rural poverty. Hence action against poverty has to be initiated in rural areas.”\textsuperscript{27}

In the academic literature and thinking, agricultural sector has been considered and recognized as a key for promotion of socio-economic status of rural people. Agricultural sector and small scale sector are the two important components of the rural sector. Both are interdependent and interlinked to fillip the national economy. It is appropriate to quote here that “Indian agriculture has many blessings and excellent prospects, productive land, plenty of rainfall and sunlight, hard working farmers, skill scientists and technologists as well as large markets, domestic and international. It had the potential to double its growth rate which can substantially increase the number of farm and non-farm jobs to eradicate the poverty and support the economic growth.”\textsuperscript{28} All the gains in the agricultural sector are indeed impressive and an outcome of political commitment. Jawaharlal Nehru after independence had stated, “Everything else can wait but not agriculture”. Lal Bahadur Sastri accorded high importance to agriculture next only to defence by coming up with the slogan “Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan”. Recognising the contributions of science, the present Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee has added “Jai Vigyan” to the slogan urging farmers to double food production in the next decade.
To sum up, the progress in agricultural sector can be achieved if the farming system is based on an integrated natural resources management strategy. In other words, for reaping maximum crop production, the best use of the available land has to be made and the latest methods of crop husbandry and irrigation in an easily digestable form put into practice.

Resources Development

Indian agriculture was traditional in the past. The splendid endeavours of planners and academicians resulted in the approach of Green Revolution. The motto of Green Revolution is to enhance the size of production by utilizing all the needed input factors, even little quantum, rationally so as to reap optimum crop production. It means, the adoption of farm technology is divisible and the weak can adopt it for effective use of the input factors namely land, manpower, water, draught power so that not only raising increased quantum of farm output but also making the weak of the weakest in the farm community to participate. Towards this direction, both the Central and State Governments have initiated the innovative programmes yielding higher output. A few news in the direction are hybrid seeds, tractorisation, energisation of wells, machinsation of crop harvest, water management, pesticides, weedicides etc. This advent of technology has made Indian agriculture known in the 'global village'
for its quality as well as quantity. Indian basmathi rice, mango fruits are known internationally for quality and taste.

Nature, in fact, endowed abundant resources like land, water, manpower. It is the man who could manage and operate the input factors towards the desired direction. Otherwise, the input factors remain inputs causing distress and disharmony in achieving the goal of production and productivity. Swaminathan has opined that, “farmers should be helped through appropriate technology packages and by providing infrastructure facilities.” Therefore, effective management with efficiency in utilizing the farm resources to the fullest extent is the need of the day in Farm Resources Development.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A very few studies are conducted by the individuals and institutions on the farm resources development. An attempt is made to review some of the related works.

Patel observed that “an average farmer possessed low capital, less size of land holding, less intensity of land use, very less quantity use of fertilizers and a working member employed for a period of 142 days per year only.” “The use of land to marginal productivity level is low, accompanied higher density of livestock and correspondingly inadequate grazing areas. The problem of fodder is paramount.”
Irrigation plays a dominant role in modernization and development of agriculture; and on which potential only, a sound agricultural plan can be formulated for boosting the economy of agriculture. Hence, irrigation is *sine-qua-non* of development of agriculture. Jha stated that “minor irrigation plans are permanent feature of agricultural economy.” Memoria opined that “irrigation is the antidote to famine.” He also stated that “irrigation increases land productiveness at least six-fold: and to a great extent of the land productivity which otherwise would produce nothing or next to nothing.” The supply and conservation of water is an important factor among other measures taken to increase the area under cultivation and yield per acre. This opinion is expressed by the Famine Enquiry Commission. Irrigation thus has assumed a key factor for augmenting production of agriculture for meeting the increasing demands of the country.

Swaminathan former ICAR Chairman, has opined that, “Indian farmers should defend the already achieved gains, and extend them to additional areas. He said the future rests on continued viability of agriculture and emphasized the need to achieve ‘more crop per drop.’”

Hebbar opined that overall family labour employment per farm worked out to about 1569 hours per year, of which crop production and livestock maintenance accounted for 57.4 and 42.6 per cent.
respectively. On an average, an unirrigated per acre of operated area generates 30 days employment.

Draught power plays an important part in farm sector. It is very interested to note the opinion of Subrahmanyam and Ryan. They subscribed that the owned bullocks were engaged for 69.18 days in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh and thus the total number of days unemployed in a year was 295.82.

While expressing the overall productivity levels in DPAP districts with those at the All India level, Aurora and Mehra felt that "the yield rate in DPAP areas were lower than all India level in respect of all the major crops. The productivity levels of different crops could be developed if a suitable crop strategy is evolved" is a suggestive measure of them. Government of Andhra Pradesh conducted a study on production of rice, jowar, ragi, sugarcane and groundnut covering 540 days in three districts.

Suryanarayana studied the farm resources use in Telangana and found a definite relationship between input factors and output. It revealed that "an increase in acres without simultaneous increase in labour and capital per acre resulted in decreased production per acre." Welsch studied the linear and Cobb-Douglas functions on resources of the farm sector and production; and concluded that
peasant farmers were rationally allocating the resources in Eastern Nigeria.

Subrahmanyam noted that “the imbalances in the utilization of resources by farmers; and suggested changes in the existing cropping pattern of different types of farms.” Grewal and Kahlon observed that the importance of the traditional inputs in the input-mix is on the decline and non-conventional inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and machine power have become important because of recent technological breakthrough in agriculture.

Acharya and Pawar examined the productivity of resources by fitting Cobb-Douglas function to the input-output data of a sample of 143 farmers in Ahmednagar district. Their observation is that “productivity of resources were greater than their respective costs for the crops grown under irrigated conditions. The use of bullock power on farms was found to be in excess as its marginal productivity turned out to be negative.”

With reference to net income per unit, Rao (1964) and Usha Rani (1977) observed that “per acre net income increases along with the increase in size of holdings.” The same opinion is expressed by Viswanath (1969) and Khusro (1977). Contrary to this, Sen (1964) and Ashok Rudra (1968) observed that “an inverse relationship between per acre output on farm size.” The observation of Patnaik is
different to that of Rao, Usha Rani, Viswanath and Khusro. His observation is thus: "A relationship between the farm size and yield per acre up to 20 acres size of farm is positive and above it is negative."53

Dantwala, a noted economist is of the opinion that the most extensive use of scarce resources took place, particularly in case of land, on sample farmers of U.P. "in diminishing trend with the increase in size of farm"54 is observed by him.

Auer55 estimated the productivity of resources on farm and indicated the existence of a surplus of farm labour, a misallocation of capital and the prevalence of increasing returns to scale. He attributed increasing returns to scale is more due to efficient use of farm machinery on the larger farm units than on the smaller ones. Reddy stated that sum of elasticities of output to scale from the Cobb-Douglas function and proved that "the production is linear homogenous function and the constant returns to scale existed."56

Rao, analysed the resources productivities and returns to scale. He said: "the marginal value productivity of land declined with an increase in farm size and reverse tendency prevailed with regard to marginal productivity of labour, which showed increasing trend with the increase in the farm size."57 Suryanarayana conducted a survey in selected districts in Andhra Pradesh and studied resources use. The
production function analysis for rice, maize and jowar crops is significant constant returns to scale.\textsuperscript{58}

On the return to scale, Radhakrishna stated the return to scale exists in farm business in both irrigated and dry regions which are not significantly different.\textsuperscript{59} Rao opined that the scale is relatively higher among dry farms as against irrigated farms.\textsuperscript{60} Nadkarni subscribed that "highly irrigated crops like maize and rice were found to have highly unstable yields whereas relatively rainfed crops like jowar and tur showed less instability."\textsuperscript{61} "Maximising the output through an increased use of modern inputs and irrigation" is observed by Nanjundappa.\textsuperscript{62}

Suryanarayana examined production function for jowar farms in Kurnool district. He inferred that "the marginal value of production to opportunity cost ratios indicated inefficient use of resources. The marginal value of production of seed is very high when compared to its factor cost. For local kharif varieties, the production elasticity is significantly different from zero only for human labour."\textsuperscript{63} Indian position in pulses illumines the pathway for a new strategy in agriculture. India occupies first position in the world in both area and production of pulses, but the 118\textsuperscript{th} position in the productivity. In this context, Swaminathan, M.S., eminent Agriculture Scientist said thus: "We can make rapid progress in improving the production and
productivity of pulses provided the farming families of watershed corporatively undertake the harvesting of every drop of rain water.

The above review of literature clearly shows a good number of studies undertaken by researchers and institutions, but contained the analytical analysis focusing mainly on the scale to return. The studies are not focused on mechanism of farm resources. Hence, the present investigation on farm resources and development.

Statement of Problem

Increasing and effective use of farm resources for pace progress of farm economy assumes significance in the present context. This can be achieved through better organisation and management of resources namely land, water, capital, manpower and livestock. The utilization of land both intensively as well as extensively, optimum use of water and full use of manpower depends upon the effective use of resources managerially. It also implies (a) collaboration of technology, (b) cooperation of financial institutions and (c) coordination of supply services. In practice these three 'C's are hardly seen due to varying reasons namely scanty as well as erratic rainfall, conventional approach in crop husbandry, an unawareness of gains due to effective use, lack of institutional support. So, need arose to conduct the present survey.
Objectives of the Study

1) To assess the existing farm resources.
2) To study the support of supply services.
3) To examine the farm resources development.
4) To study the input and output relation.
5) To analyse the perception of respondents.
6) To suggest measures for development of farm resources.

Methodology

The present study is focused on farm resources and their effective use of covering farm structure, usage pattern, economic to scale service. This has been examined with reference to the study undertaken in the district of Cuddapah in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The institutional support in terms of credit provision and supply services in terms of relief, subsidy, economic programmes, marketing service etc., is also covered in this survey. It is an empirical study.

Data Source and Collection

Both primary and secondary data sources were used to fulfill the objectives of the study. The sources for secondary data are the Annual Reports of Banking Institutions and various Departments of the Government. Required data were collected from them.
A two-stage sample design was used for sample selection. The first stage concerns itself with the selection of the villages. The second stage taken into account the selection of households. In the selection of villages; (a) dry land agriculture; and (b) irrigated land agriculture are considered. Five villages each were selected purposively. From each village, 10 small farmers and 10 other farmers were selected at random. The study thus covers both rainfed and irrigated areas, 10 villages and 200 households. The selection of villages and households is presented in Table 1.1.

**TABLE 1.1**

**SELECTION OF VILLAGES AND HOUSEHOLDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfed area (A)</td>
<td>Payasampalli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palagiri</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sangalapalli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bayanapalli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actuavelli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated area (B)</td>
<td>Ramanapalli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lakshmipet</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pallavolu</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nagulapalli</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapad</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (A+B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A pre-tested schedule was used in collecting response from sample households. The aspects covered in the schedule are: profile of households, land composition, cropping pattern, use of inputs, raise of output, marketing of agricultural produce and perception of respondents.

Data Analysis

The compiled and collected data were presented in tables. To know the use of resources and their description, the ratio, average, percentage are used in the study. The return is studied by the cost-income analysis.

Chapter Plan

The report of study is presented in seven chapters. The objectives, review of literature, statement of problem and other methodological issues are discussed in the first chapter. In the second chapter, farm resources in the study is presented to appraise the farm resources, their use and other related issues. The credit and supply services are analysed in the third chapter. Farm resources development finds place in the fourth chapter. Input and Output relation is examined in the fifth chapter. Perception of households is analysed in the sixth chapter. Conclusions and suggestions are dealt in the last chapter.
Limitations of the Study

The findings of the study are not free from limitations. The sample households may not maintain the records in respect of activities undertaken both in using resources and raising output from the resources. In measuring scale to return, the information given by the households are taken into consideration of correct information. An adequate attention and careful caution have taken initiated with in-built mechanism in getting correct valid response. So much reliability and validity of data; henceforth the validity of conclusions of the study.

Rationale of the Study

In review of literature which observed that the need arose for the present study. It means, though a number of studies undertaken by the individuals and institutions, they contain the descriptive analysis. The present study is not only descriptive but focused on effective use of resources. Therefore, the present study would certainly add to subject literature and also throw light on the development of farm resources.
REFERENCES


34. Ibid., p.161.


