Analyzing growth and instability in subsistence agriculture of Odisha: Evidence from major crops
Analyzing Growth and Instability in Subsistence Agriculture of Odisha: Evidence from Major Crops

Paltasingh, Kirtti Ranjan; Goyari, Phanindra

The paper has analyzed the performance of agriculture in terms of growth and instability of yield, area and production of major crops in Odisha. The growth analysis has shown a gloomy picture in the postreform era, as instability has augmented during this period, rendering the agricultural sector of Odisha as unsustainable. The various causes of low growth rate have been identified. The study has discarded the hypothesis of direct relation between high growth and high instability. Weather variability and price risk as prime source of instability have been analyzed and the study has shown that mainly weather variability plays a pivotal role than price fluctuations in augmenting risk. The paper has suggested some policy implications to augment agricultural production in Odisha.

Keywords: agriculture; kink growth model; instability; weather index; price risk; Odisha

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In subsistence agriculture, crops failing or livestock dying place the farmer at risk of starvation. In commercial agriculture, fixed costs of crops sown and interest on debt means that losing even a portion of the crop, or receiving low prices, can easily generate negative cash flow. Nonetheless, evidence from developing countries suggests risk aversion of a magnitude that could readily impair farmers' willingness to invest in new production methods even when innovation would pay in expected value (see Moschini and Hennessy 2001). Read full chapter. Animal feeds, feeding practices and opportunities for feed contamination: an introduction. R. Crawshaw, in Animal Feed Contamination, 2012. 2.3 Feeding systems. NBER Working paper series. Political instability and economic growth. A different argument leading to a similar relation between political instability and growth is implied by Grossman's (1991) analysis of revolutions. In countries where rulers are relatively weak, i.e. more easily overthrown, the probability of revolutions is higher and. 4. In fact, the empirical cross-country evidence on the relation between democracy and growth is quite mixed. Some early studies argue that democratic regime tend to slow economic growth while authoritarian regimes tend to stimulate it.” A major drawback of a single equation approach for our study is that it does not take into account the joint endogeneity of the growth and government change.