

# **The Growth of Farm Mechanization in India after Independence and the Status of Andhra Pradesh**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study of growth of Farm Mechanization in India after Independence and the status of Andhra Pradesh was studied in College of Agricultural Engineering, Bapatla, during the year 2011-12. Mechanization has been well received in India as one of the important elements of modernization of agriculture. Mechanization refers to interjection of improved tools, implements and machine between farm workers and materials handled by them. Irrigation pump sets, power threshers, tractors, power tillers and matching implements including for 65 Million draft animals have become popular. Seed and seed-cum fertilizer drills, planters, mechanical rice transplanters, vertical conveyor reapers, and combines soon followed. In Andhra Pradesh Karimnagar district has a highest number of power tillers (1835) and lowest was Guntur district (65). Karimnagar district has highest number of wheeled tractors (9061) and lowest was observed in Vishakhapatnam (467). Guntur district has highest number of crawler tractors (1795). Telangana Region has highest number of tractors (5250) compared to Andhra Region (5019) and Rayalaseema Region (1895). And also large number of power tillers is available in Andhra Region (1522) compared to Rayalaseema (110) and Telangana Regions (574). Combine harvesters are more in Andhra Region (75). Warangal district has highest number of wooden ploughs and Hyderabad has lowest number of wooden ploughs since it was an urban area. Chittoor district has highest number of soil stirring and turning ploughs and lowest number in Hyderabad.

**Key words :** Mechanization, matching implements, seed-cum fertilizer drill, planter etc.