

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN TAMIL NADU

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## **Abstract**

This paper examine the growth of agricultural production in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. This paper analysis growth of food crops and non-food crops during 2000-01 to 2018-19. Agrarian economy of Tamil Nadu has under crises in the last two decades due to fragmentation of landholdings, reduction of public spending on agriculture, withdrawal of subsidy. Majority of farmers were marginal and small landowners have failed to achieve profitable in agriculture. In this context, this study demonstrations agricultural production in Tamil Nadu.

## **Introduction**

Agriculture play a significant role in human life through food security and the growth of agriculture is guarantee equitable distribution to the society. India, growth of agriculture in 1960s was based on High Yielding Variety (HYV), seed-fertilizer and technology. Growth of agriculture in India has based on planned development for four decades (since independence) from 1950s to 1990s and in the two and half decades policy diverted to market economy. In 1990s the core economic ideas as changed in New Economic Policy. This new economic policy consist of Liberalization, Privation and Globalization (LPGs). This LPGs as change macroeconomic policy of country like fiscal, monetary and trade policy and it result change in compartment of agriculture. Consequently, drastic change in cropping pattern in India. In this context, this study examine the change in production of food and non-food crops in India and this study exclusively examine the agricultural production in Tamil Nadu. This study not examined all India perspective of change in agricultural production.

The share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a steady decline from 36.4 percent in 1982-83 to 12.78 percent in 2018-19. State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) of Tamil Nadu has Rs. 150,791,798 crore in 2018-19 at current price. The proportion of agricultural sector is 12.78 per cent (Rs. 19,273,545 crore), secondary sector is 32.98 per cent (Rs.49, 738,001 crore) and service sector is 54.23 per cent (Rs.81, 780,252 crore). However, the percentage of workforce engaged in agriculture has remained somewhat unchanged. The agricultural workers in Tamil Nadu has 60.35 per cent and this is a combination of 31.13 per cent of cultivators and 29.21 per cent of agricultural labour. Thus, change in agricultural production lead to influence in income of the agricultural workers. In this context, this study examine the performance of agricultural production since 2000 to 2017-18. The second part of the paper deals on methodology Third section of the paper deals on production of food crops and fourth section deals on non-food crops. Final section of the paper deals on conclusion.

## **Methodology**

This study based on secondary sources likes Season and Crop Reports and Tamil Nadu Economic Appraisal. The period of study is 2000 to 2018-19. The annual growth rate is calculated for production of food grains and non-food grains. Food grains consists of (i) rice, (ii) coarse cereals, and (iii) pulses. Non-food crop consist of (i) oil seeds, (ii) Cotton, (iii) sugarcane and (iv) rawjute

## **Production of Food Crops**

Total agricultural production in Tamil Nadu has 2777.2 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 and this is combination of food production and non-food production. Taking the period of 18 years from 2000-0 to 2018-19, production of food grain in Tamil Nadu has increased and at the same time fluctuated (see table 1). Food production was 8616.8 thousand tonnes in 2000-01 to 10402.6 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. In addition, food production declined in 8 years out of 18 years during 2000-01 to 2018-19. The declined years were 2001-02, 2002-03, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2012-13,

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2016-17, and 2018-19. Among the food production, the major food items is rice, followed by coarse cereals and pulses and these were also increased over the period of 2000-01 to 2018-19.

For rice production, 7366.3 thousand tones in 2000-0 and to 6454.7 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. The rice declining year and declining total food crops years also similar. This means that declining rice production effect to declining the general food crops in Tamil Nadu. Coarse cereals had increased three and half time from 2000-01 to 2018-19. Cereals production was 937.8 thousand tonnes in 2000-01 and to increased 3380.6 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. For pluses production indicated that slow growth rate than rice, and cereals. In 2000-01, 312.7 thousand tonnes and to increase to 567.3 thousand tonnes in 2018-19.

In terms of annual growth rate, total food production and rice have registered negative growth rate in 8 years out of 18 years. Growth rate of coarse cereals registered negative growth rate in 10 years out of 18 years and for pluses, negative growth rate registered in 7 years out of 18 years.

**Table 1:** Production of Food Crops in Tamil Nadu

Year	Food Crops (Thousand Tonnes)				Per cent of Growth			
	Food-grains	Rice	Coarse cereals	Pulses	Food-grains	Rice	Coarse cereals	Pulses
2000-01	8616.8	7366.3	937.8	312.7				
2001-02	7731.9	6584.0	834.0	313.9	-10.3	-10.6	-11.1	0.4
2002-03	4442.1	3577.1	682.8	182.2	-42.5	-45.7	-18.1	-42.0
2003-04	4406.6	3222.8	983.0	200.8	-0.8	-9.9	44.0	10.2
2004-05	6175.8	5062.2	868.0	245.6	40.1	57.1	-11.7	22.3
2005-06	6127.2	5220.0	730.2	177.0	-0.8	3.1	-15.9	-27.9
2006-07	8263.0	6610.6	1361.9	290.5	34.9	26.6	86.5	64.1
2007-08	6582.3	5040.2	1357.1	185.0	-20.3	-23.8	-0.4	-36.3
2008-09	7102.3	5182.7	1755.1	164.5	7.9	2.8	29.3	-11.1
2009-10	7511.4	5665.2	1642.0	204.1	5.8	9.3	-6.4	24.1
2010-11	7594.9	5792.4	1556.5	246.0	1.1	2.2	-5.2	20.5
2011-12	10151.8	7458.7	2323.8	369.3	33.7	28.8	49.3	50.1
2012-13	5592.8	4049.9	1333.0	209.9	-44.9	-45.7	-42.6	-43.2
2013-14	8783.2	5349.8	2819.7	613.8	57.0	32.1	111.5	192.4
2014-15	9460.2	5839.0	2974.0	647.2	7.7	9.1	5.5	5.4
2015-16	11478.5	7517.1	3406.6	554.8	21.3	28.7	14.5	-14.3
2016-17	4141.6	2369.4	1345.2	427.1	-63.9	-68.5	-60.5	-23.0
2017-18	10713.6	6638.9	3518.4	556.3	158.7	180.2	161.6	30.3
2018-19	10402.6	6454.7	3380.6	567.3	-2.9	-2.8	-3.9	2.0

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 2019

**Production of Non-Food Crops**

Production of non-food grain in Tamil Nadu has declined 34949.6 thousand tonnes in 2000-01 to 17384.6 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. This declined sharped in the last four years from 2014-15 to 2018-19. Among the non-food crops, sugarcane is the major crop in Tamil Nadu. Sugarcane production was 33188.0 thousand tonnes in 2000-01 to 16207.6 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. Second major non-food crop is oil seeds, production of oil seeds in Tamil Nadu had highly vacillated over the period of 2000-01 to 2018-19. Production of oil seeds was 1441.7 thousand tonnes in 2000-01 to declined 908.0 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. In the production of cotton, 316.6 lint to declined

269.0 lint during 2000-01 to 2018-19. The raw jute production in Tamil Nadu has insignificant. For growth rate of non-food crop registered negative in 12 years out of 18 years during 2000-01 to 2018-19. Oil seed registered negative of 11 years out of 18 years, cotton registered 7 years out of 18 years and sugarcane registered 12 years of out 18 years.

**Table 2:** Production of Non-Food Crops in Tamil Nadu

Year	Non-Food Crops(Thousand Tonnes)					Growth Rate			
	Non-Food Grains	Oilseeds	Cotton (Lint)	Sugarcane	Raw Jute & Mesta	Non-Food Grains	Oilseeds	Cotton (Lint)	Sugarcane
2000-01	34949.6	1441.7	316.6	33188.0	3.3	-	-	-	-
2001-02	34260.7	1313.0	326.1	32620.0	1.6	-2.0	-8.9	3.0	-1.7
2002-03	25012.8	760.0	83.5	24165.4	3.9	-27.0	-42.1	-74.4	-25.9
2003-04	18745.8	963.6	122.7	17656.0	3.5	-25.1	26.8	46.9	-26.9
2004-05	24653.0	1061.1	194.8	23396.0	1.1	31.5	10.1	58.8	32.5
2005-06	36472.7	1152.9	213.3	35106.5	0.0	47.9	8.7	9.5	50.1
2006-07	42428.4	1083.5	220.9	41124.0	0.0	16.3	-6.0	3.6	17.1
2007-08	39418.4	1146.7	200.7	38071.0	0.0	-7.1	5.8	-9.1	-7.4
2008-09	34035.1	1043.0	187.7	32804.4	0.0	-13.7	-9.0	-6.5	-13.8
2009-10	30910.2	939.6	225.0	29745.6	0.0	-9.2	-9.9	19.9	-9.3
2010-11	35634.9	933.1	450.0	34251.8	0.0	15.3	-0.7	100.0	15.1
2011-12	40139.4	1113.7	450.0	38575.7	0.0	12.6	19.4	0.0	12.6
2012-13	35236.1	816.9	500.0	33919.2	0.0	-12.2	-26.6	11.1	-12.1
2013-14	33826.3	964.2	408.0	32454.1	0.0	-4.0	18.0	-18.4	-4.3
2014-15	26214.5	961.1	786.0	24462.8	4.6	-22.5	-0.3	92.6	-24.6
2015-16	26795.3	932.2	369.0	25494.1	0.0	2.20	-3.0	-53.1	4.2
2016-17	19950.7	604.1	359.0	18987.6	0.0	-25.5	-35.2	-2.7	-25.5
2017-18	18637.0	1038.0	445.0	17154.0	0.0	-6.6	71.8	24.0	-9.7
2018-19	17384.6	908.0	269.0	16207.6	0.0	-6.7	-12.5	-39.6	-5.5

Source:Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 2019

**Conclusion**

The above analysis found that the agricultural production in Tamil Nadu has declined sharply. This declining occurred both food crop production and non-food crop production. The non-food crops production fall sharply than food crops. In the decomposition of food crops like rice data indicated fall in production, coarse cereals and pluses has increased. Thus, the corroborate evidence shows that the cultivation of paddy is not viable in terms of cost and price. Decomposition of non-food crops data shows that all the crops likes, oil seeds, cotton and sugarcane as declined. Policy maker is to reconsider the agricultural policy and to guarantee food security to the societies.

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