The Growth of Paddy Cultivation in Tamil Nadu Economy

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Abstract

This paper explores the significance of Paddy cultivation and its development in Tamil Nadu. Rice is a crop of tropical climates. However, it is also grown in humid regions under subtropical and temperate climates. The milling process creates by-products like rice bran, broken rice, husk etc. Tamil Nadu has achieved a record coverage of paddy in the financial year (2021-22) as the total area stands at 21.65 lakh hectares. It plays a vital role in the state's economy, with a significant portion of the population engaged in farming. Most of the farmers installed submersible bore wells to access fresh water deep down and carried on cultivation for a year, only to find that the young saplings acquired moss formation and died. The paper highlights the issues faced in paddy cultivation and solutions that are carried out through paddy cultivation in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Paddy, Population, Climate, Cultivation, Farming.

Introduction

Human beings and living things fetch on one another for their growth. The development of his growth defines the quality of food which is taken by them. This all depends on the cultivation and therefore agriculture plays aimperativepartwithin theadvancement of man, society and the country.

Expandedagrarian efficiency is basic for the taking after reasons:

- Agribusiness to supply capital for mechanicaldevelopment and to meet the extendingutilization needs of the urban population.
- To form conceivable the discharge of work and other resources for utilize in non-agricultural divisions and
- To extend the acquiringcontrol of country people, expand showcase for mechanicalproducts and offer assistance to bring approximatelyrequired changes within the national financial organization.

Indian Agriculture: Issues And Prospects

There are number of components that are capable for the display state of agribusiness in India. The taking after issues are having justify on need.

- Declining efficiency and expandedchangeability
- Decrease in capital arrangement
- Insufficient credit conveyance

- Decrease in credit to little borrowers
- Inadmissible spread of moderninnovation
- Distortionary estimating and endowments

The above issues could be monitories and cleared through the different schemes of government by the implementation of such programmes in rural areas which led the betterment of economic development in India.

Role and Performance of Agricultural Sector in Economic Development

The ruraldivisioncould be aprovider of nourishment, grain and crude materials for aendlesssection of other segments. The part of the agrariandivisionin any case, remains basicbecause it accounts for almost 56 percent of workwithin thenation. The part of agribusiness for the improvement of an economy may be expressed as underneath

- Commitment to national pay
- Essential for nourishment stuffs
- Pre-Requisite for crudefabric
- Arrangement of Excess
- Move of Man Control
- Creation of Framework
- Alleviation from Deficiency of Capital
- Accommodating to DiminishDisparity

The exhibitions of the ruralsegmentaffected the development of the Indian economy. Farming has been a way of life and proceeds to be the single most vitalvocation of the mass. Ruralapproach in India over decades has been on self-sufficiency and self-reliance in food grainsgeneration.

Problems of Indian Agriculture

In a creatingnation like India, horticulture has been considered as the essential occupation. Agricultural practices followed by most of the peasants are not managed on commercial lines.

Although about 56 percent of the working populace are locked inagribusiness but this segmentsisn't however organized in level headedway. Most of the working units are still kept up at the family or the family level instead of commercially viable organized farming unit. This trend has resulted in poor show in agricultural practices.

Agriculture sector in India has been subjected to countless pabulums occurred. They are

- Low publicventure in water system and destituteupkeep.
- Destituteupkeep of countryframework, extraordinary canals and streets.
- Decay in speculations in countryjolt and in its accessibility.
- Rising level of appropriations for control, water, fertilizers etc.
- Inadequate credit support.
- Exacting controls on development, promoting, credit, stock and trade of horticultureitems that influence their productivity
- Demandconstraints

In latera long time, the Government of India has realized require for rebuilding of agrarian division. Subsequently, a few unused activities have been taken for improvement of farming and associatedsegments.

Cropping Seasons In India

There are two main crop seasons in India. They are.

1) Kharif and 2) Rabi

These seasons are determined by rainfall. Kharif Season crops are planted at the onset of the southwest storm in June-July and collected in September-October. Major Kharif crops are Paddy (Rice), Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Cotton, Sugarcane, Soybean and Groundnut.In Rabi Season, crops are planted as a rule between October and December and collected between March and May. Major Rabi crops are wheat, grain, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard. As stormsoverwhelm the editing operations, Indian agribusiness is alluded to as "gamble within the monsoon".

Objectives of the Study

- To responder the patterns in development of RuralGeneration in India and Tamil Nadu.
- To suggest the policy and recommendations for further development of agricultural production in Tamil Nadu.

Table No. 1 Zone, Generation And Surrender Of nourishment Grains in India

Year	Area	AGR	Trend	Production	AGR	Trend	Yield	AGR	Trend
1990-91	127.84	-	123.23	176.39	-	169.20	1380	-	1371.29
1991-92	121.87	-4.67	123.18	168.38	-4.54	172.63	1382	0.14	1399.91
1992-93	123.15	1.05	123.14	179.48	6.59	176.07	1457	5.43	1428.52
1993-94	122.76	-0.32	123.09	184.23	2.65	179.50	1501	3.02	1457.13
1994-95	123.71	0.77	123.04	191.50	3.95	182.94	1546	3.00	1485.74
1995-96	121.01	-2.18	123.00	180.42	-5.79	186.37	1491	-3.56	1514.35
1996-97	123.58	2.12	122.95	199.43	10.54	189.81	1614	8.25	1542.97
1997-98	123.85	0.22	122.91	193.12	-3.16	193.24	1552	-3.84	1571.58
1998-99	125.16	1.06	122.86	203.61	5.43	196.68	1627	4.83	1600.19
1999-00	123.11	-1.64	122.82	209.80	3.04	200.12	1704	4.73	1628.80
2000-01	121.05	-1.67	122.77	196.81	-6.19	203.55	1626	-4.58	1657.42
2001-02	122.77	1.42	122.73	212.85	8.15	206.99	1734	6.64	1686.03
2002-03	113.87	-7.25	122.68	174.78	-17.89	210.42	1535	-11.48	1714.64
2003-04	123.45	8.41	122.64	213.19	21.98	213.86	1727	12.51	1743.25
2004-05	120.08	-2.73	122.59	198.36	-6.96	217.29	1652	-4.34	1771.86
2005-06	121.57	1.24	122.54	208.59	5.16	220.73	1715	3.81	1800.48
2006-07	123.70	1.75	122.50	217.28	4.17	224.16	1756	2.39	1829.09
2007-08	124.06	0.29	122.45	230.78	6.21	227.60	1860	5.92	1857.70
2008-09	122.83	-0.99	122.41	234.47	1.60	231.03	1909	2.63	1886.31
2009-10	121.12	-1.39	122.36	218.11	-6.98	234.47	1798	-5.81	1914.92
2010-11	125.73	3.81	122.32	244.49	12.09	237.90	1921	6.84	1943.54
2011-12	125.03	-0.56	122.27	259.29	6.05	241.34	2059	7.18	1972.15
2012-13	120.16	-3.90	122.23	255.36	-1.52	244.77	2125	3.21	2000.76
2013-14	123.42	2.71	122.18	258.17	1.10	248.21	2137	0.56	2029.37
Mean	122.70			208.70			1700.33		
SD	2.60			27.02			215.96		
CV (%)	2.12			12.95			12.70		
CAGR (%)	-0.04			1.63			1.68		
't' Value	0.180			3.350			3.332		

Source: Service of Horticulture, Government of India, Different Issues.

The Compound Yearly Development Rate worked out for the completeponder period is -0.04 percent, 1.63 percent and 1.68 percent individually for region, generation and abdicate. In case we compare the CAGR, the surrenderesteem is more prominent than the generation. This may be due to favourablerainstorm conditions, safeassortmentsembraced etc.

When it is analysed the‘t’ value for area, production and yield for the entire study period, the ‘t’ value is high for production i.e., 3.350 percent whereas the yield is 3.332 percent and the area is 0.180 percent. This clearly states that variation in production is high. This may be due to adoption of new technology and adoption of HYV seeds.

Table No 2 Zone, Generation and Surrender Of Nourishment Grains in Tamil Nadu

Year	**Area**	**AGR**	**Trend Values**	**Prod**uction	AGR	**Trend Values**	Yield	AGR	**Trend Values**
1990-91	120.48	-	121.85	159.74	-	165.91	1298	-	1359.16
1991-92	121.87	1.15	121.91	168.38	5.41	169.60	1382	6.47	1388.50
1992-93	123.15	1.05	121.97	179.48	6.59	173.29	1457	5.43	1417.85
1993-94	122.75	-0.32	122.04	184.26	2.66	176.98	1501	3.02	1447.19
1994-95	123.86	0.90	122.10	191.5	3.93	180.66	1546	3.00	1476.54
1995-96	121.02	-2.29	122.17	180.42	-5.79	184.35	1491	-3.56	1505.88
1996-97	123.58	2.12	122.23	199.34	10.49	188.04	1613	8.18	1535.23
1997-98	124.07	0.40	122.30	192.26	-3.55	191.73	1550	-3.91	1564.57
1998-99	125.17	0.89	122.36	203.60	5.90	195.41	1627	4.97	1593.92
1999-2000	123.11	-1.65	122.43	209.80	3.05	199.10	1704	4.73	1623.26
2000-01	121.05	-1.67	122.49	196.81	-6.19	202.79	1626	-4.58	1652.61
2001-02	122.78	1.43	122.55	212.85	8.15	206.48	1734	6.64	1681.95
2002-03	113.86	-7.27	122.62	174.77	-17.89	210.16	1535	-11.48	1711.30
2003-04	123.45	8.42	122.68	213.19	21.98	213.85	1727	12.51	1740.64
2004-05	120.08	-2.73	122.75	198.36	-6.96	217.54	1652	-4.34	1769.99
2005-06	121.60	1.27	122.81	208.6	5.16	221.23	1715	3.81	1799.33
2006-07	123.71	1.74	122.88	217.28	4.16	224.91	1756	2.39	1828.68
2007-08	124.07	0.29	122.94	230.78	6.21	228.60	1860	5.92	1858.02
2008-09	122.85	-0.98	123.01	234.47	1.60	232.29	1909	2.63	1887.37
2009-10	121.34	-1.23	123.07	218.11	-6.98	235.98	1798	-5.81	1916.71
2010-11	126.67	4.39	123.14	244.50	12.10	239.67	1930	7.34	1946.06
2011-12	124.75	-1.52	123.20	259.29	6.05	243.35	2078	7.67	1975.40
2012-13	120.78	-3.18	123.26	257.13	-0.83	247.04	2129	2.45	2004.75
2013-14	126.04	4.36	123.33	264.77	2.97	250.73	2101	-1.32	2034.09
Mean	122.59			208.32			1696.63		
SD	2.53			28.77			221.03		
CV (%)	2.07			13.81			13.03		
CAGR (%)	0.05			1.77			1.74		
‘t’ Value	0.172			0.194			4.020		

Source: Season and Crop Reports in various years

The priorexamination has clearly brought out the development of regiongeneration and surrender of nourishment grains in Tamil Nadu for the period 1990-91 to 2013-14. Hence more consideration is required to be paid, for the existing reasonablegenerationinnovationwithin the case of food grains. This is often due to the significantvarietieswithin thedevelopment of area, generation and surrender of nourishment grains. These varietiesbeginbasically from the distinctionwithin the physical and climatic conditions beneath which the nourishment grains is developed in Tamil Nadu.

Table No. 3 Triennium Average for Region, Generation of Nourishmentgrains in Tamilnadu

Years	Area	Production	Yield
1990-1993	121.83	169.20	1379.00
1993-1996	122.54	185.39	1512.67
1996-1999	124.27	198.40	1596.67
1999-2002	122.31	206.49	1688.00
2002-2005	119.13	195.44	1638.00
2005-2008	123.13	218.89	1777.00
2008-2011	123.62	232.36	1879.00
2011-2014	123.86	260.40	2102.67

Source: Compiled from Data

From the over table 3 is found that the triennium normal for zone, generation and abdicate of nourishment grains in Tamilnadu,value for area was found 124.27 hectare which was highest in 1996-1999 among the eight intervals followed by the lowest was 119.13 hectare in 2002-2005. The triennium average for production was highest 260.40 Tonnes in period of 2011-2014 and the lowest was 169.20 Tonnes in 1990-1993. And also the triennium average for yield was found highest 2102.67 Kg/Hectare in the period of 2011-2014 and the lowest was 1379.00 Kg/Hectare during 1990-1993.

From the analysis, the area for paddy cultivation in Tamil Nadu has increased from 121.83 MH to 123.86 MH amidconsider period, the generationtooexpanded from 169 MT to 260 MT. On the other hands, the expanded from 1379 per Kg/Hectare to 2102 Kg/Hectare. So the triennium values of all variables (Area, Production and Yield) shows that there is an increasing trend between the intervals period.

Suggestions

The taking after recommendations are made in arrange to overcome the issues to paddy development within the ponder region.

- Within the paddy development, abdicate can be expanded by presentingmoved forwardassortments.
- The greenoffice and paddy investigate stations can donateshows to the ranchersaround soil preservation, lastinggreatsurrender, significance of trimturn, noteworthiness of characteristicexcrementsinstead of chemical fertilizers, strategies of development etc for changelessarrangement.
- Soil investigate stations must be setup at taluk levels to overcome the issues.
- The paddy investigate station can giveunusedhalf breedassortment of seeds to a biggeramplify to the agriculturists, so that it'll make strides the quality.

- Sales group should be provide with necessary help for the farmers to have direct contact with the mill owners.
- Commercial banks must giveadvances with moointrigued to the agriculturists by soothing them from brokers who provideadvances for tallinterface.
- The cost list must be given to the ranchers on paddy deal.
- Paddy maker'saffiliation must be empowered by the government.
- The ruralofficeauthorities may donatepreparing and proposal to the rancherswith respect to the utilize of prescribedmeasurements of fertilizer and pesticide

Conclusion

In both secondary and primary data have helped to identify the general trends in the production of paddy in Tamil Nadu. An analysis of secondary data helped to identify the importance of various components likeRegion, Generation and Abdicate of paddy in Tamil Nadu and India.It is concluded that the paddy growers faced many problems both in production and marketing. Generally the prices are not remunerative as complained by the agriculturists. The payprofit of agriculturists can be progressedin case the overreasonablearrangement measures are embraced.

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