



An Overview Of Agricultural Growth In Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture has a significant task to carry out in the economic development of an agrarian economy like that of India. It has indeed done as such, albeit not sufficiently. In the development of an economy agriculture in a real sense takes care of the cycle of development. Agriculture's significance to neediness decrease goes a long way past its immediate effect on ranchers' livelihoods. Gigantic endeavors have been legends to the smooth changes which point out for genuine the organizers to survey procedures, arrangements and programme. The agriculture sector in Tamil Nadu remains a cornerstone of the state's economy, despite the growing prominence of industrial and service sectors. Its role in employment, rural development, food security, and linkages with other sectors underscores its importance in the overall economic development of Tamil Nadu. The future of agriculture in the state will depend on how well it adapts to emerging challenges and leverages opportunities for sustainable growth. Agriculture in India and Tamil Nadu has seen significant growth and transformation over the decades. While the sector's contribution to the overall economy has decreased, it remains vital for employment, rural development, and food security. Both at the national and state levels, agriculture faces challenges such as water scarcity, climate change, and land fragmentation, but there are also opportunities in technological advancement, policy reforms, and sustainable practices. Continued focus on these areas will be crucial for sustaining and enhancing agricultural growth in the future.

KEY WORDS: Agricultural, Economic Development, Contributions.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has a significant task to carry out in the economic development of an agrarian economy like that of India. It has truth be told done as such, albeit not sufficiently. In the development of an economy agriculture in a real sense takes care of the cycle of development. It addresses the issues for foodgrains because of ascend in livelihoods, as likewise of expansion in populace. Furthermore it supplies crude materials for some buyer things like palatable oils, sugar, fabric and so on Agriculture likewise adds to development through the inventory of work. A horticultural nation, by definition, gives work to nearly the whole workforce of the nation. In the less-created nations, a serious critical extent of the workforce stays in masked joblessness as agriculture, being unresolved and dependent upon limitations like the given stock of land, can't retain all the expansion in workforce (in view of quick populace growth) profitably. Agriculture can contribute an extraordinary arrangement in acquiring unfamiliar monetary forms through the fare of agrarian items. The necessities for the extension of fares can be effectively met by adding a harvest or two inside the current yield design and that too with little motivating forces and with maybe no extra capital ventures. Further, since such fares need to oblige the current and natural worldwide business sectors, no extra expenses are included to find or medical attendant new business sectors. Agriculture can likewise add to a developing nation's requirements for enormous capital assets. This is even more significant in light of the fact that with the current present day industrialist area being little, there is little that can emerge out of this area via excesses or benefits for speculations. Then again, agriculture, just like the case in India, is a major measured area.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Our country is a land of villages. There are around six lakh towns and over 70% of the populace lives in these towns. This makes the provincial area as one of the main mainstays of the by and large economic development of India through its rural and non agrarian sub areas. The push on rustic area and Green transformation during the 1960's and mid 1970's that centered around the utilization of high yielding assortments of seeds expanded utilized of manures and present day part the executives rehearses have brought about more significant returns. From a food deficiency country during the 1960's our nation has become has become a farming produce send out likely country in the new years. Positively imports of foodgrains have assumed a significant part in gathering the necessities of rising populace. However the reality ought not be dismissed that the extent of food-imports has consistently been little.

TABLE: 1 GROSS AND NET IRRIGATED AREA IN INDIA

Year	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Total cropped area	Percent of sown area
1950-51	21	38	133	17
1990-91	48	75	186	34
1999-00	57	75	193	39
2000-01	55	75	186	40
2010-11	56	71	191	37
2019-20	62	84	210	48

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance (2019)

Table 1 gives us an idea of the progress of irrigation since 1950-51 when economic planning was undertaken. Net irrigated area has increased from 21 million hectares in 1950-51 to 56 million hectares in 2001-11 an increase by over 167 percent in 5 decades.

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture has a significant task to carry out in the economic development of an agrarian economy like that of India. It has truth to be told done as such, albeit not acceptably. The commitments of agriculture might be clarified as under:

Improving agrarian system

The first and the chief activity are to drastically refine the agrarian relations which antagonistically influence the cultivating in numerous pieces of the nation. It is essential to such an extent that each other exertion is sure to come up short without this. It is of vital significance particularly for the little cultivators who comprise a vast lion's share of the ranchers. The changes include such an adjustment in the relations of the real turner with the dirt that he gets completely devoted to the agrarian tasks from the earliest starting point as far as possible. This is conceivable if the changed framework gives the rancher sufficient motivations with the goal that he makes fundamental interest in the land, buckles down, follows legitimate farming practices and takes abundant consideration of the produce. One such change is required in the tenure framework. It should make the lease of land reasonable which the occupant pays to the landowner. Another part of this change is that there should be a security about the tenure conditions. The point of these changes is to empower the inhabitant to get a sensible and guaranteed return on his endeavors. All the more critically, it is attractive to make the greatest number of occupants/genuine cultivator's proprietors of the land they develop. A powerful execution of the current arrangement of roof ashore and appropriation of the excess and among the sharecroppers can be of extraordinary assistance toward this path. Another measure that can help a great deal is to forestall further sub-division and fracture of possessions.

Improving human factor

An appropriately changed agrarian framework will unquestionably be of key essentialness. However, it will yield more prominent returns both as far as yield and pay of the rancher, if the rancher's aptitude and limit with respect to logical cultivating are expanded. This is on the grounds that advanced cultivating has gotten progressively information concentrated. Since the growth pace of horticultural yield, both foodgrains and non-foodgrains, is low with regards to the extraordinary potential and the huge necessities of the nation, it is essential to lay accentuation on the need to raise creation and efficiency of these harvests. This ought to likewise apply to the exercises partnered to agriculture, in particular, cultivation, creature farming, dairy development and fisheries. While creating agriculture and exercises associated to it, the worry ought not exclusively be with growth per similarly significantly, the point of rural development should be to broaden the rustic economy.

Money related motivators

To make the best of the great climate (with changed agrarian framework and an improved human factor) and a growth-cum-broadened agriculture system, it is significant that the rancher has enough of motivating forces, essentially money related in nature. This has bearing to a great extent on his pay and what and the amount he can buy with it. To make his profits on agriculture appealing, a few measures are important. The most significant is to guarantee profitable costs of his produce, both for the produce he sells on the lookout and that he offers to the public authority. In this setting there is additionally a critical requirement for huge improvement in the showcasing arrangement of the nation. It is likewise vital that input-costs are kept at sensible levels so the little ranchers think that it's simple to buy present day inputs, similar to high-yielding seeds, compound composts and so forth.

Ampleness of information sources

While the rancher will himself mastermind contributions, there is a dire need to expand their provisions, as the nation is shy of a significant number of them, specifically present day inputs. Significant among these sources of info are water, high-yielding seeds, composts, pesticides and so forth. It is likewise fundamental that these information sources arrive at the little ranchers through organizations like the cooperatives. Credit has likewise to be made accessible to the cultivating network for it to acquire inputs and to address different issues of speculation and utilization to overcome any

barrier between the creation and the deal. It is additionally fundamental that the data sources are improved through the presentation of new advancements and their utilization made more effective through current agrarian practices.

Modernization of agriculture

There are some subjective changes too in the agrarian scene, with the end goal that this area is headed straight toward turning into a cutting edge area. This is clear from the accompanying three significant changes. To begin with, there is a piece of agriculture that is turning out to be progressively science-based and industry-connected, using lab explored high yielding assortments of seeds, compound composts, pesticides, furrowing/sifting machines and so forth This has decreased fairly the vulnerabilities of Nature to which the customary agriculture remains exposed to. Second, in certain states horticultural practices have likewise gone through certain adjustments if there should be an occurrence of certain yields/territories, with concentrated development, different trimming, logical water-the executives and so forth Third, there is some improvement likewise in .the information and an adjustment in the perspectives of the fanners through the spread of schooling/data, exhibition ranches and so forth

Expansion in limit

Another improvement of extensive hugeness is the increments to the farming limit with respect to supported growth. This is apparent from the fortifying of the few growth-advancing elements. One such factor, for example, is water system. The water system potential, at 22.6 million hectares in 1950, has expanded to 94.7 million hectares (1999-2000), making India first among the nations of the world in-regard of existing water system offices. Second factor of much significance is the foundation of, and increment in the offices for farming schooling and exploration. Throughout the long term various focal organizations, state agrarian colleges and a couple of public, semi public and private foundations have been set up. These have fortified the abilities for land-reviews, locational testing of exploration results, development of new high yielding seeds, agrarian designing, bio-innovation and so on Third a facilitative set-up giving solidarity to agriculture is the huge expansion in the number and assortment of foundations managing promoting of produce, credit supply, buy/circulation of data sources, stockpiling and so on Every one of these progressions have added to the muscle and mental ability for additional agrarian growth.

Improvement in agrarian framework

Through land changes the agrarian relations have to a degree changed for the genuine turners. This change has been along the accompanying lines. To begin with, the zamindari framework (made by the British with delegates between the public authority and the cultivators) has been abrogated. Therefore, multiple crores of cultivators came into direct contact with the public authority, finishing their misuse through rack-leasing and so forth much of the time proprietorship was given on the cultivators after installment of the cost of land. Second, in certain states occupancy conditions have improved through obsession of rents, security of residency, insurance against removal and so forth Third, under the land-roof strategy, the greatest land that a family can hold has been fixed. A portion of the excess land over the greatest has been obtained. Furthermore, a portion of the excess has been disseminated among the powerless/helpless cultivators to decrease disparities and to raise the procuring status of the ranchers. Fourth, union of little and dispersed terrains has been accomplished to the degree of 51.8 million hectares of land. This has been useful in lessening the wastages shortcomings related with little and dispersed possessions.

TABLE-2

State	State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for 2019-20 (in crores)			
	Allocation	Central Share	State Share	Central Share released
Andra Pradesh	924.39	450.01	80.75	450.01
Kerala	601.20	325.25	65.10	325.25
Tamilnadu	980.35	600.57	300.50	600.57
Karnataka	845.75	350.00	60.20	350.00

Sources: SDRF (2019-20) Deptt. Of Agriculture & Cooperated.

Because of the Memoranda presented by Andra Pradesh for the underlying 13 areas, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka for Central help with the wake of dry season, the Government has endorsed from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) help of 149.54 crores to Bihar, 855.30 crores to Jharkhand, and 724.99 crores to West Bengal subject to change of accessible equilibrium in SDRF of the States, as dictated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The proposition identifying with help to Orissa Is getting looked at of the Government. For 2019-20, this Department has drawn out a Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Drought, a noteworthy program, which could be squeezed energetically in case of a dry season circumstance to limit the harm to life, property and climate. CMP sets down by and large range of Drought Management Plan and characterizes the jobs and duties of different Agencies engaged with dry season the board.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE POOR

There are, once more, a few advantages that have accumulated to the agrarian/country poor. Very huge numbers of them have, thus, gone too far of destitution. The advantages have moved through a few channels. For instance, through the stock of modest financed material sources of info, and concessional credit, some little/negligible ranchers have raised

their yield. Promoting offices, government strategy of acquiring rural items at foreordained costs and so on have been useful in additionally raising the livelihoods of these cultivators. Obsession of least wages has additionally been a useful factor in expanding the pay of agrarian workers. Occasionally jobless and those under-utilized have profited by exceptional projects of country development like Integrated Rural Development Program, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna and so forth. Further, some little/minimal ranchers have picked up from the different plans of land changes. For instance, in the event of some land-size has expanded as under the roof strategy. A few occupants have become proprietors of land under the approach of land to the turner. In enormous numerous cases the tenure conditions have improved. For some cultivators the preferred position has been as a minimal piece under the strategy of combination of little and dispersed property. The Central Government toward the beginning of August 2000 declared the New National Agriculture Policy visualizing more than 4 percent yearly growth rate. The 'rainbow transformation', it guarantees, would cover all parts of the ranch area. It additionally underscores value insurance for ranchers to shield their inclinations in the midst of expulsion of quantitative limitations on import of agriculture produce.

CONCLUSION

Thus the government is trying hard with holistic policies to help the ranchers who are the weakest gathering of the general public. It can't be rejected that there are issues that should be tended to rapidly and solidly to investigate the maximum capacity of agriculture and united areas. Highlights like reliance of countless ranchers on downpours and little homestead possessions, make it hard to achieve quick change of agriculture. The best way to handle them is to receive centered systems, and the public authority has just begun with a few solid activities. These methodologies have been thoroughly tried over the most recent couple of years and they have prevailing with regards to accomplishing a quick growth, better costs to ranchers, satisfactory accessibility of food grains, and sensible stable food costs. Increasing speed of growth in this area won't just push generally speaking GDP, yet additionally advance comprehensive growth. In spite of the fact that the portion of agriculture has diminished in absolute GDP, it has made critical advances in agrarian creation in the new many years, including the presentation of high return seed assortments, expanded utilization of manures and improved water the board frameworks. Changes to land appropriation, water the executives and food conveyance frameworks will additionally upgrade efficiency and help India satisfy its developing need for food.

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