

# BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

Tiruchirappalli · 620024,

Tamil Nadu,

India



Programme: MA Economics

- ▶ Course Title: **TAMIL NADU ECONOMY**
- ▶ Course code: **22EC01a**

Unit-2

**Agriculture Sector**

**Dr. P Natarajamurthy**

Professor

Department of Economics

# Introduction

- ▶ Agriculture is a major part of the economy in Tamil Nadu, with about 60% of the population involved in agriculture and related activities. The state is a leading producer of coconuts, bananas, and sugarcane in India, and also contributes to the production of rice, pulses, and oilseeds.

# Major Crops grown in tamil nadu

Some of the major crops grown in Tamil Nadu are as Rice and Horticulture crops.

**Rice:** Rice is one of the staple food in Tamil Nadu. It is mostly grown Thanjavur which is also called as the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu.

**Bananas:** Tiruchirappalli is a leader in banana production.

**Turmeric and dairy:** Erode is a hub for these crops.

**Mangoes and custard:** Salem is known for these crops.

**Cotton, sugarcane, tea, coffee, and coconut:** These crops are also highly cultivated in Tamil Nadu.

# Agricultural Production in Tamil nadu

- ▶ Food Grain Production: Tamil Nadu's food grain production had production of 97.42 lakh tonnes with only rice contributing at 76.85 lakh tonnes during 1994-1995
- ▶ Right now Tamil Nadu's food production as of 2024-2025 is 341.55 million metric tonnes which consists of
  - a) 1.2 million tons of food grains
  - b) 1.0 million tons of oilseeds
  - c) 6.7 million tons of fruits
  - d) 6.0 million tons of vegetables
  - e) 15.0 million tons of sugercane
  - f) 5.6 million tons of plantation crops

# Agricultural Policy of Tamil Nadu

- ▶ Kalaigharin All Village Integrated Programme (KAVIADP)-(2021-2022)
- ▶ Chief Minister's Dry land Development Mission-(2021-2022)
- ▶ Tamil Nadu Mission for Sustainable Green cover in Farm Lands-(2021-2022)
- ▶ Millet Mission in Tamil Nadu-(2021-2022)
- ▶ Pulses-(2021-2022)
- ▶ Integrated Farming System (IFS) – (2021-2022)

# Livestock Farming

- ▶ Livestock farming is important for the livelihood and economy of farmers.
- ▶ The farmer depends on the milk, meat and eggs that are produced by the livestock that they rear for their sustained livelihood.
- ▶ Majority of farmers depend on animal husbandry activities for their livelihood. State Govt has taken many steps for the growth of this sector.

# Fisheries

- ▶ The maritime state of Tamil Nadu is blessed with 1,076 km long coast line and 41,412 km<sup>2</sup> continental shelf area with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 1.9 lakh sq. km, contributing 5.97 lakh tons of marine fish production.
- ▶ This supports the livelihood of 10.48 lakh marine fishers through 5,440 mechanised and 44,487 traditional fishing crafts which are actively engaged in fishing.
- ▶ The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 enacted by the then Madras Presidency paved the way for the formulation of fisheries legislations across India.
- ▶ The per capita consumption of fish of the State during the year 2022-23 was 10.83 Kg. With the increase in demand for fish, there is a need for augmenting the overall fish production of the State substantially from all the available fishery resources.

# Warehousing Facility

Tamil Nadu has several agricultural warehousing facilities, including cold storage units, warehouses, and primary processing centers:

- ▶ **Cold storage units:** These units help farmers store their produce when prices are low and sell it when prices are better. There are 111 cold storage units in Tamil Nadu with a total capacity of 13,565 metric tonnes.
- ▶ **Warehouses:** The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation (TNWC) has 63 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 6.23 lakh metric tonnes. The TNWC also provides warehouse receipts, which can be used as collateral to get credit from banks
- ▶ **Primary processing centers:** These centers have post-harvest infrastructure like cold storage, pack houses, and storage godowns. They also have facilities for cleaning, washing, sorting, grading, packing, and forward transactions.



# Food Corporation of Tamil Nadu

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TN CSC) play important roles in food security in Tamil Nadu, including:

- **Procurement** : The FCI procures grains and distributes them to state governments and agencies for distribution through Fair Price Shops. The TN CSC procures essential commodities for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

**Food prices** :The FCI regulates the procurement and distribution of food grains to help stabilize food prices in the market.

# Food Corporation of Tamil Nadu

- ▶ The Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TN CSC) play important roles
- ▶ in food security in Tamil Nadu, including:
  - **Procurement:** The FCI procures grains and distributes them to state governments and agencies for distribution through Fair Price Shops. The TN CSC procures essential commodities for distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS).
  - ▶ **Food prices :** The FCI regulates the procurement and distribution of food grains to help stabilize food prices in the market.
  - ▶ **Farmer safety:** The FCI provides a safety net for farmers by encouraging them to produce staple crops without the fear of price volatility.
  - ▶ **Nutrition:** The FCI distributes fortified rice to ration card holders to improve nutrition security.
  - ▶ **Kerosene distribution:** The TN CSC distributes kerosene through retail bunks to ensure availability and correct supply to cardholders.

THE END