

Food Production in India



Economics

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Dr P.Arun

Bharathiar University, Coimbatore

Dr S. Mahalingam

Bharathiar University, Coimbatore

ABSTRACT

Indian is a big country with large potential towards all over the segment particularly India is one of the largest producer in food. In India over 60 percent of peoples depends on agriculture only. In this scenario we have the huge potential for the growth of food production. This paper frames the details and growth regarding food production in India and in Tamil nadu and also helps to know the current status towards production of food in the state of Tamil nadu and in India

INTRODUCTION

India is an agricultural country, and 60 percent of the Indians depend on agriculture business only. India has the maximum agricultural resources and is in a position to be the world leader in the market. Food production in India has gradually received the very good growth over the years despite of poor monsoon and less power supply. The share of India in the World food production in the year 2004, Wheat production goes 11.49 percentage of the share, rice production goes 21.49 percentage of the share, pulse production goes 26 percentage of the share, groundnut production goes 28.60 percentage of the share and sugar cane production goes 22.60 percentage of share in the World food production according to FAO. The present study helps to know the current aspect towards the growth of food production in India and in the state of Tamil nadu

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the growth of food production in India
- To study the growth of food production in Tamil nadu

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present data is based on the secondary data collection from various resources

FOOD PRODUCTION IN INDIA

India is the world second largest producer of food next to China. India's food production has registered raising trend and touches a record level of 234.47 million tons in 2008-2009. Food grain production declined to 218.11 million tons during 2009-10. This was slowly due to long spell of one of the worst droughts in many years in various parts of the country suffered considerably. As per the second advanced estimate released by ministry of agriculture on February 9 2011 is estimated at 232.07 million tons food production compared to 218.11 million tons production last year. The following table shows the growth of agricultural production of food grains in India

Table 1
Agricultural production of food grain in India
(Thousand tonnes)

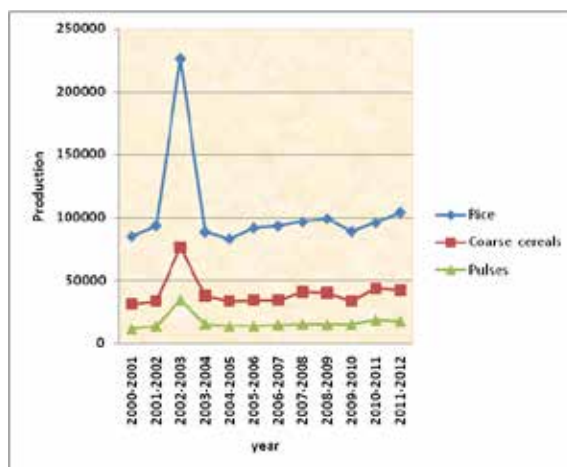
Year	Rice	Coarse cereals	Pulses
2000-2001	85250.0	31142.2	11097.8
2001-2002	93526.6	33443.6	13394.9
2002-2003	226365.6	76316.0	34067.2
2003-2004	88700.0	37677.6	14935.6
2004-2005	83131.7	33464.7	13129.5
2005-2006	91793.4	34069.3	13384.4
2006-2007	93355.3	33922.6	14197.5
2007-2008	96692.9	40750.4	14761.5

2008-2009	99182.4	40037.9	14566.7
2009-2010	89093.0	33549.2	14661.9
2010-2011	95980.0	43685.0	18240.9
2011-2012	104322.0	42008.5	17207.9
CGR	1.7%	2.53%	3.72%

Source: Agricultural statistics at a glance, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

The above table 1 shows the trends in productions of various food grains for the period from 2000-01 to 2011-12. It can be inferred that the year 2002-03 was the most prosperous year in the sense that all the food grains experienced double the growth of rice, coarse cereals was achieved in 2001-02. Though there appeared a steady growth in productions of all kinds of food grains, it was not a rosy picture with the compound growth rate of 1.7 2.53 and 3.72 percentage for rice, coarse cereals and pulses respectively.

Figure 1
Agricultural production of food grains in India



FOOD PRODUCTION IN TAMILNADU

Tamil nadu has historically been an agricultural state and is fifth biggest producer of rice. The annual food grain production in the year 2007-08 was 100.35 MT. Rice has the maximum production to 7366.3 thousand tons in 2011-12 from 6893.9 million tones production in previous year of 2000-01. Despite Tamil nadu facing a shot fall of 33 % in the North-East monsoon rains the food grain production is expected to surpass 100 lakh metric tons in 2013-2014. The following table shows the last ten years growth of agricultural production of food grains in Tamil nadu

Table 2 Agricultural production of food grains in Tamilnadu (Thousand tonnes)

Year	Rice	Coarse cereals	Pulses
2000-2001	7366.3	937.8	312.7
2001-2002	6584.0	834.0	313.9
2002-2003	3577.1	682.2	182.2
2003-2004	3222.8	983.0	200.8
2004-2005	5062.2	868.0	245.6
2005-2006	5220.0	730.2	177.0
2006-2007	6610.6	1361.9	290.5
2007-2008	5040.2	1357.1	185.0
2008-2009	5182.7	1755.1	164.5
2009-2010	5916.9	1850.4	267.5
2010-2011	6139.4	1878.2	296.0
2011-2012	6893.9	2347.3	399.6
CGR	-	7.95%	2.06%

Source: Agricultural statistics at a glance, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

The above table 2 shows the trends in productions of food grains in Tamil nadu for the period from 2000-01 to 2011-12. The initial year that is, 2000-01 had a rich harvest of rice, coarse cereals and pulses. For rice, there was a steep fall in 2002-03 and though there was a recovery in the later stage, the production in 2011-12 was much below than what was achieved in 2000-01. Coarse cereal production was to the extent of 682.8 in 2002-2003 recovered in later years. The pulses production did not also have a food picture, as there was only a marginal increase. Expectedly, the CGR for rice was the negative, here as coarse cereals food 7.95 and pulses experienced only 2.06 percentages during the period of study

Figure 2**Agricultural production of food grains in Tamil nadu**

FINDINGS

1. It can be find that the trends in production of various food grains in India for the period from 2000-2001 to 2011-12 stated that the year 2002-03 was the most prosperous year since country achieved double digit growth of what we have achieved in the year 2001-2002. The compounded growth rate was 1.7, 2.53, 3.72 percentage for rice, coarse cereals and pulses respectively
2. It can be find that the trends in production of various food grains in Tamil nadu for the period from 2000-2001 to 2011-12 stated that the year 2000-2001 rice has a rich harvest where as for coarse cereals and pulses 2011-2012 has achieved good production. The compounded growth rate for rice was negative, coarse cereals and pulses has achieved 7.95 and 2.06 percentage respectively

CONCLUSION

In India, agriculture has been developed largely due to the economic, technological development and also many necessary steps were taken by the government like free current for agriculture, waiver of payment amount for the farmers etc. Indian food production has been reached significant development and also we are the world leader in rice production but due to the increase in procurement cost, poor rainfall the growth of food production is in a danger and also farmer did not get the monetary benefits easily. By rectifying all those obstacles India can sure be the continues world leader in the food production not only in rice but also all other types of food production too.

REFERENCE

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