

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The monsoon behaviour during the current year (2006-07) turned out to be slightly balanced and yet deviated in its spread of activity. It has not been favourably disposed to the adequate needs of the agricultural operations in the State in areas targeted to principal crops. The general observation makes it very clear that the performance of South West monsoon was less by 20.6%, North East monsoon slightly upward with 15.4%, the activity under winter and summer periods both bringing down the situation still below by 69.1% and 22.2% respectively, put together, a slightly lesser degree of rainfall with a fall by 5.7. % than the normal activity.

However, the brighter part of the situation was seen in the improvement in the storage capacities of almost all reservoirs, dams and water bodies in the State as a result of precipitation witnessed during the later part of the previous year in the State and the flow received as surplus from the neighbouring States on account of the excess activity in their catchment areas under South West Monsoon in the current year.

With the result, the Mettur Stanley Reservoir was opened for irrigation purposes exactly on the scheduled date ie. 12.6.2006 for taking up the Kuruvai paddy cultivation in the Cauvery delta areas intensively. In view of this, there was a perceptible increase in the area under Paddy in the Kuruvai season by 12.2%. On the other hand, the area under paddy-Sambha and Paddy-Summer during the year showed a considerable decrease. This

has brought down the aggregate area under this crop by 5.81% in all the three seasons put together.

The main reason could probably be the experience gained by the farmers over the ravages caused to standing crops in the previous year and the guarded approach maintained thereto. Further, diversification of crops is also another important factor that could have taken the sway as it provides sops to the farmers either by good market compensations or with increased Minimum Support Price made by policy supports of the Government. The effect of this could be seen in the increase in area under sugarcane by 16.6% and under Banana by 11.2 % which have comfortable provisions. On the whole, there is a general reversal in the area under cereals and millets except that of varagu.

Though similar picture emerges from almost all the pulses individually, the increase in area under blackgram well over 16.5% than the previous year has lifted the performance of the entire pulses group marginally upwards by 2.15%.

The area under oilseeds category put together shows a marked decrease by 10.43% due to reduction in area under groundnut, gingelly and castor ranging from 17 to 40%, despite a robust performance by sunflower with an increase by more than 53%.

The general observation provides a obvious reading that due to much lesser

performance of the south west monsoon in the current year, crops like jowar, cumbu, ragi, corriander, cotton, groundnut, gingelly, and castor that are normally raised in the season, have shown decrease in area, in particular.

On the production side, the estimates in almost all the crops show a much improved performance despite reversal in area. A convincing return by paddy in terms of rice with an average yield rate of 3423 kgs/ha has powered the performance to as much as 66.11 lakh tonnes in the current year with an increase of 26.90% well over the production witnessed in the previous year.

While cereals and millets show a combined increase of 34.23%, the pulses group has also given a more impressive return with 64.12%. It was 36.81% in the case of sugarcane. The overall improvement in the estimated production in all crops can be

attributed to effective implementation of innovative techniques and agriculture friendly policy measures initiated by the State Government.

The state average farm harvest price has also registered considerable increase in respect of a number of agricultural commodities indicating the better remunerative offer to the farmers prevailing at the farm level itself than what was obtained in the previous year. This could be seen in the prices of rice, cholam, cumbu, maize and Korra under cereals and millets. Pulses displayed similar picture in general. In the case of vegetables, the increase was significant in the entire group except for a few items. There was also an obvious upward surge in the wholesale prices of almost all essential commodities as a reflection of this change.

1. RAINFALL

1.1 Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions

Tamilnadu received an average annual rainfall of 859.7 mm during the year 2006-07, which is lesser by 5.7% over the normal rainfall of 911.6 mm. The comparison of rainfall recorded during 06-07 with the normal rainfall shows that the rainfall was "Excess" in 3 districts, "Normal" in 20 districts and "Deficient" in 7 districts. During the year 06-07, the highest rainfall of 1524.7 mm was recorded in The Nilgiris district and the lowest rainfall of 527.2mm was recorded in Karur district.

The Seasonwise contribution of rainfall to the total rainfall during the year 06-07 is given below :

Season	(in mm)			
	Normal	Actual	Seasonal Contribution (%)	% Variation to Normal
1.South-West Monsoon	316.1	250.9	29.2	-20.6
2.North-East Monsoon	431.1	497.5	57.9	15.4
3.Winter	35.3	10.9	1.3	-69.1
4.Hot-Weather	129.1	100.4	11.6	-22.2
Total	911.6	859.7	100.0	-5.7

Source: India Meteorological Department, Chennai-6

1.2 South-West Monsoon Season (June '06 to Sep '06)

During the South-West Monsoon season, Tamilnadu recorded an average rainfall of 250.9 mm. This is lesser by 20.6% when compared to the normal rainfall of 316.1mm. The Comparison of rainfall recorded during the South-West Monsoon season with the normal rainfall shows that the rainfall was "Excess" in 2 districts, "Normal" in 11 districts and "Deficient" in 17 districts. During this Season, the highest rainfall of 653.9mm was recorded in The Nilgiris district and the lowest rainfall of 62.1mm was recorded in Thoothukudi district.

1.3 North-East Monsoon Season (Oct '06 to Dec '06)

During the North-East Monsoon season, Tamilnadu recorded an average rainfall of 497.5mm. This is higher by 15.4% when compared to the normal rainfall of 431.1mm. The comparison of rainfall recorded during the North-East Monsoon season with the normal rainfall shows that the rainfall was "Excess" in 11 districts, "Normal" in 16 districts and "Deficient" in 3 districts. During this Season, the highest rainfall of 1007.3 mm was recorded in Cuddalore district and the lowest rainfall of 212.6mm was recorded in Krishnagiri district.

1.4 Winter Season (Jan '07 & Feb'07)

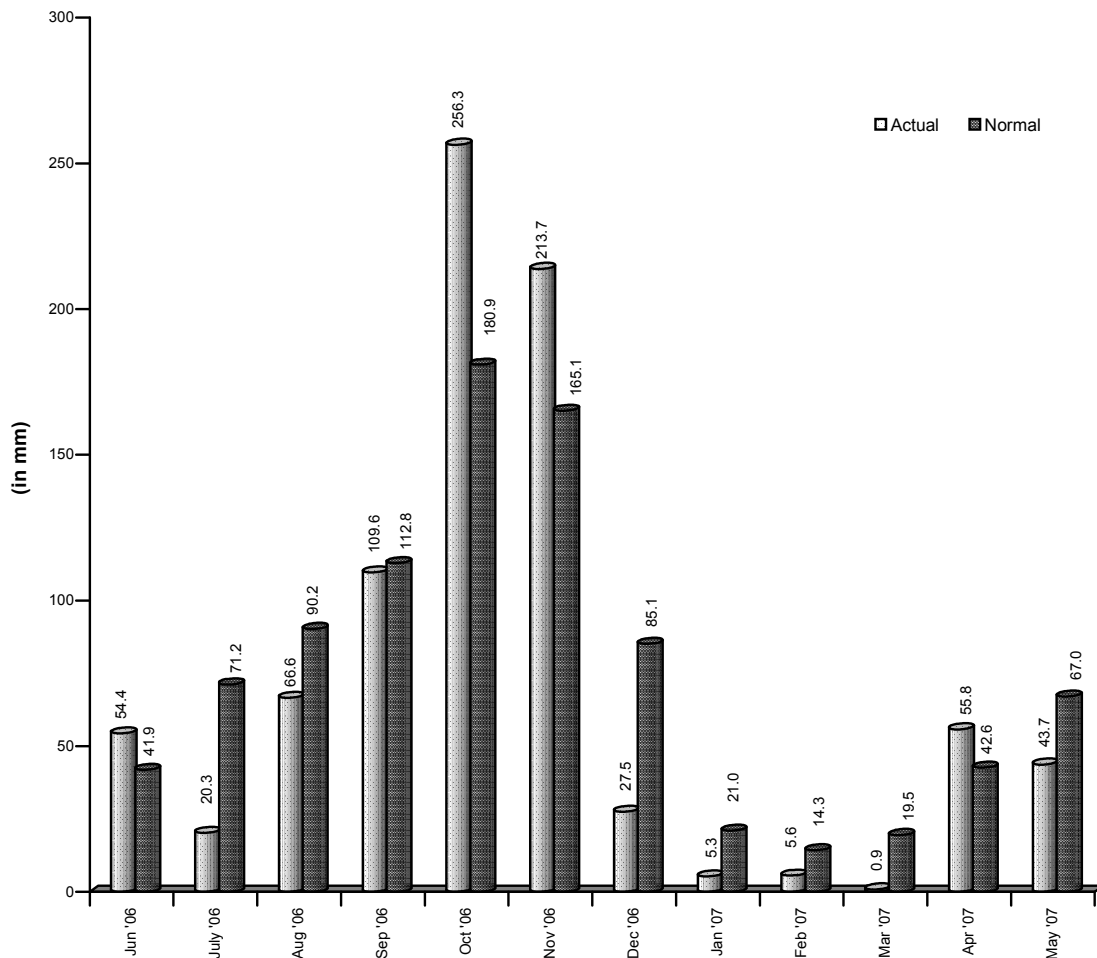
During the Winter Season, Tamilnadu recorded an average rainfall of 10.9mm. This

is lesser by 69.1% when compared to the normal rainfall of 35.3 mm. The comparison of rainfall recorded during the Winter Season with the normal rainfall shows that the rainfall was "Excess" in 1 district, "Normal" in 3 districts, "Deficient" in 2 districts, "Scanty" in 21 districts and "No Rain" in 3 districts. During this Season, the highest rainfall of 73.8 mm was recorded in Ramanathapuram district and the lowest rainfall of 0.6 mm was recorded in Salem & Erode districts and "No Rain" in Namakkal, Perambalur and Theni districts.

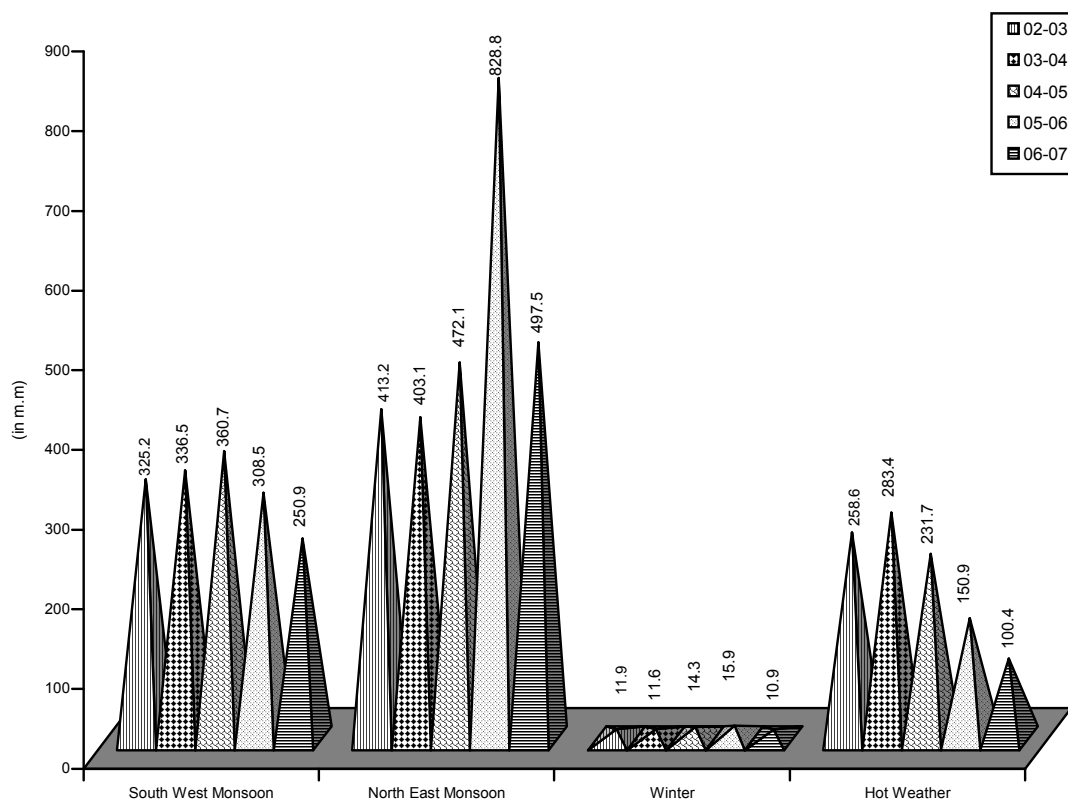
**1.5 Hot-Weather Season
(Mar '07 to May '07)**

During the Hot-Weather season, Tamilnadu recorded an average rainfall of 100.4mm. This is lesser by 22.2% when compared to the normal rainfall of 129.1 mm. The comparison of rainfall recorded during the Hot-Weather season with the normal rainfall shows that the rainfall was "Excess" in 4 districts, "Normal" in 8 districts, "Deficient" in 14 districts and "Scanty" in 4 districts. During this season, the highest rainfall of 327.6 mm was recorded in Kanyakumari district and the lowest rainfall of 7.1mm was recorded in Chennai district.

**COMPARISON OF MONTHLY ACTUAL RAINFALL WITH
NORMAL RAINFALL 2006-07**



SEASONWISE RAINFALL OVER 5 YEARS



GROUPING OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO PATTERN OF RAINFALL

SEASON	No. of Districts	Excess		Normal		Deficient		Scanty		No rain	
		06-07	05-06	06-07	05-06	06-07	05-06	06-07	05-06	06-07	05-06
		1. South-West Monsoon	30	2	1	11	23	17	6	--	--
2. North-East Monsoon	30	11	29	16	1	3	--	--	--	--	--
3. Winter	30	1	--	3	3	2	10	21	16	3	1
4. Hot weather	30	4	14	8	13	14	3	4	--	--	--
All Seasons	30	3	26	20	4	7	--	--	--	--	--

LEVELS: Excess : + 20% and above
 Normal: -19.9% to +19.9%
 Deficient: - 20% to -59.9%
 Scanty: - 60% to -99.9%
 No rain: -100%

2. LAND USE PATTERN

2.1 The total Geographical area of the State is 1.30 crore ha. It has been classified according to different types of land use during 06-07 and presented in the table below :

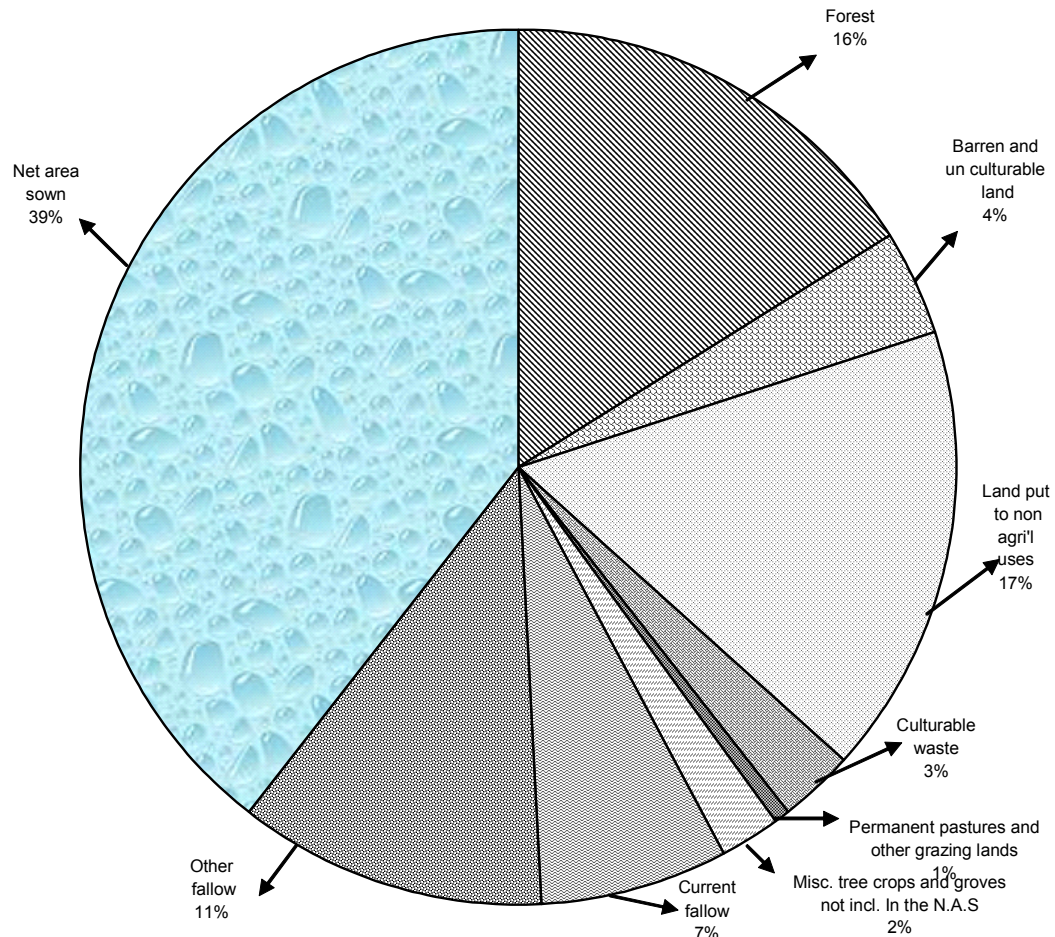
(in ha)

Category	06-07		05-06	
	Area	%	Area	%
1. Forest	2106113	16.2	2110703	16.2
2. Barren and unculturable land	502404	3.9	503255	3.9
3. Land put to non-agricultural uses	2159781	16.6	2138679	16.4
4. Culturable waste	354264	2.7	368661	2.8
5. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	110293	0.8	110309	0.8
6. Misc. tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	268071	2.1	274351	2.1
7. Current fallow	906578	7.0	758840	5.8
8. Other fallow lands	1493069	11.4	1518008	11.7
9. Net area sown	5126072	39.3	5243839	40.3
Geographical area	13026645	100.0	13026645	100.0
Area sown more than once	716718	5.5	788879	6.0
Gross area sown	5842790	44.9	6032718	46.3

2.2 While cultivated land (*cultivated at least once in its entire span*) consisting of net area sown, current fallow and other fallow lands is 7525719 ha (which is 57.8% of the total geographical area), land not cultivated

but available for cultivation (*culturable waste*) is 354264 ha forming 2.7% of the total geographical area during 06-07.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AREA 06-07



2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS

2.3.1 Forest

Forest represent all actually forested area on the lands classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forest, whether state owned or private. The forest area of the state during 06-07 is 2106113 ha accounting for 16.2% of the total geographical area of the state. Erode district with an extent of 228749 ha under forest is the highest among districts in their contribution to the forest area of the state. This works out to 10.9% of the state's total forest area. This is

followed by Krishnagiri district with 202409 ha (9.6%) and Dharmapuri with 164177 ha (7.8%).

The unique feature of The Nilgiris district is that about 56% of the total area of the district is under forests followed by Krishnagiri with 39.4%, Dharmapuri with 36.5%, Kanyakumari with 32.4% and Theni with 32.0%. Erode, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Coimbatore, Thiruvannamalai, The Nilgiris, Dindigul, Salem, Thirunelveli and

Theni Districts together accounted for 80.1% of the total forest area of the state.

2.3.2 Barren and unculturable Land

Land which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at a high cost whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings, such as mountains, deserts, hills etc. are classified as barren and unculturable land. An extent of 502404 ha of land comes under this category which represents 3.9% of the total geographical area of the state. Villupuram district alone accounted for 56,651 ha which is 11.3% of the state's barren and unculturable land and about 7.8% of its geographical area under this category. The area under this category is very meagre in Thiruvarur district with just 113 ha.

2.3.3 Land put to Non Agricultural Uses

The land put to use for purposes other than agriculture such as buildings, pathways, roads, social forests, bus stands, railway tracks, canals, rivers, local reservoirs, swamps, marshy and water logged areas, lands under still water etc. are brought under this category. Area under this classification is 2159781 ha accounting for 16.6% of the state's geographical area. The extent under this category has increased by 21102 ha i.e 1.0% as compared to 05-06. In Chennai district about 98.3% (16798 ha) of its geographical area is put to non-agricultural uses because it is metropolis followed by Kancheepuram district with an extent of

146493 ha (33.1%), Thiruvallur with 107320 ha (31.4%), Sivagangai with 121858 (29.1%) and Pudukottai with 129721 ha (27.8%).

2.3.4 Culturable Waste

All lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once, but not cultivated during the current year and continuously for the last five years or more in succession for one reason or the other are classified as culturable waste. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. The total area under culturable waste is 354264 ha or 2.7% of the total geographical area of the state.

Karur, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts together accounted for 46.9% of the area under this category. The area under this category is nil in Kanyakumari and Chennai districts and very meagre in Erode district with just 558 ha.

2.3.5 Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands

All grazing lands, whether they are permanent pastures or meadows are considered as permanent pastures and other grazing lands. Village common and grazing lands within forested area are included under this category.

An extent of 110293 ha or 0.8% of the geographical area of the state falls under this category. The extent under this category was the highest in Kancheepuram district with 18286 ha (16.6%) followed by Karur district with 10801 ha (9.8%)

2.3.6 Misc.Tree Crops and Groves not included In the Net Area Sown

All cultivable lands, which is not included under net area sown, but is put to some agricultural use such as lands under casuarina, eucalyptus, teak, bamboo bushes, babul, thatching grass and other groves for fuel etc. which are not included under orchards and which bear yield only once in its whole life span are classified under this category. The extent under this category during 06-07 was 268071 ha i.e. 2.1% of the geographical area of the state. Thoothukudi district with 39751 ha ranked first contributing 14.8% to the total area of the state under this category followed by Ramanathapuram district with 38982 ha (14.5%) and Pudukottai district with 29522 ha (11.0%).

2.3.7 Current Fallow Lands

Lands that are kept fallow out of the net area sown during the previous year are classified as current fallow for the reporting year. The area under current fallow during 06-07 was 906578 ha (7.0%). The extent under this category is the highest in Erode district (101318 ha) followed by Villupuram (96154 ha), Thiruvannamalai (90976 ha) Coimbatore (89325 ha) Vellore (60727 ha) and Salem (55106) districts. These districts together accounted for 54.4% of the total area of the state under this category.

2.3.8. Other Fallow Land

Land which were taken up for cultivation but have been temporarily put off cultivation for a period of not less than one year but not more than five years due to

poverty of the cultivators, inadequate supply of water, silting of canals and rivers, etc. are treated as other fallow land. An extent of 1493069 ha, which is 11.5% of the total geographical area, was recorded under this category during 06-07 as against 1518008 ha during the previous year. There was a decrease of 24939 ha (1.6%) under this category as compared to the previous year. The land under this category was highest in Tirunelveli district with 163064 ha followed by Virudhunagar district with 157274 ha, Sivagangai district with 123748 ha and Erode district with 100977 ha during 06-07.

2.3.9 Net Area Sown

Net area sown represents the area sown under first crop during the fasli year. Out of 13026645 ha of the total geographical area, 5126072 ha of land constituting 39.3% was cultivated once with various crops during the year 06-07. When compared to the previous year, the area under this category has decreased by 117767 ha (2.2%). Of the total net area sown in the State, the share of Villupuram district was the highest with 322398 ha (6.3%) followed by Coimbatore district with 312900 ha (6.1%), and Erode district with 294744 ha (5.8%.) When comparing the net area sown with that of the geographical area of the district, Thiruvarur and Tirunelveli districts are ranked first and least, contributing 74.0% and 25.7% of its geographical area respectively towards this category.

The net area sown in each district, its percentage contribution to its geographical

area and the percentage share of each district shown in the following table.
to the total net area sown of the state are

DISTRICT CONTRIBUTION TO NET AREA SOWN

(in ha)

District	Geographical area	Net area sown	% of net area sown to	
			Geographical area	State total
1. Chennai	17098	0	0.0	0.0
2. Kancheepuram	443210	139987	31.6	2.7
3. Thiruvallur	342243	113028	33.0	2.2
4. Cuddalore	367781	215237	58.5	4.2
5. Villupuram	722203	322398	44.6	6.3
6. Vellore	592018	197357	33.3	3.9
7. Thiruvannamalai	631205	219775	34.8	4.3
8. Salem	520530	205065	39.4	4.0
9. Namakkal	336335	166510	49.5	3.3
10. Dharmapuri	449777	159022	35.4	3.1
11. Krishnagiri	514326	190017	36.9	3.7
12. Coimbatore	747079	312900	41.9	6.1
13. Erode	816191	294744	36.1	5.8
14. Tiruchirapalli	440383	182718	41.5	3.6
15. Karur	289557	94425	32.6	1.8
16. Perambalur	369137	212989	57.7	4.2
17. Pudukottai	466329	156258	33.5	3.1
18. Thanjavur	339657	194134	57.2	3.8
19. Thiruvarur	209709	155240	74.0	3.0
20. Nagapattinam	271583	153340	56.5	3.0
21. Madurai	374173	144359	38.6	2.8
22. Theni	324230	112895	34.8	2.2
23. Dindigul	626664	238968	38.1	4.7
24. Ramanathapuram	408957	189598	46.4	3.7
25. Virudhunagar	424323	137259	32.4	2.7
26. Sivagangai	418900	113610	27.1	2.2
27. Tirunelveli	682308	175108	25.7	3.4
28. Thoothukudi	459054	169689	37.0	3.3
29. The Nilgiris	254485	79224	31.1	1.6
30. Kanyakumari	167200	80218	48.0	1.6
STATE	13026645	5126072	39.3	100.0

2.4 Gross Area Sown

The Gross area sown represents the total area cultivated under all food and non-food crops including the area sown more than once during the fasli year. The gross area sown during 06-07 is 5842790 ha as against 6032718ha during 05-06, registering a decrease of 189928 ha (3.1%).

2.5 Area sown more than once

The area sown more than once represents the difference between the gross area sown under all crops and the net area sown during the fasli year.

The area sown more than once during 06-07 was 716718 ha as against 788879 ha in 05-06, the decrease being 9.1 %.

The area sown more than once is 12.3% of the gross area sown in the state during 06-07.

2.6 Cropping Intensity

Cropping intensity refers to the ratio between the Gross area sown and the Net area sown.

The cropping intensity for the State during 06-07 is 1.140. It is highest in Thiruvavarur district with 1.765 followed by Nagapattinam district with 1.759.

The following table shows the districtwise Cropping intensity during 06-07 in Tamilnadu.

CROPPING INTENSITY

	District	Cropping intensity		District	Cropping intensity
1.	Kancheepuram	1.064	16.	Pudukottai	1.014
2.	Thiruvallur	1.322	17.	Thanjavur	1.299
3.	Cuddalore	1.228	18.	Thiruvavarur	1.765
4.	Villupuram	1.113	19.	Nagapattinam	1.759
5.	Vellore	1.098	20.	Madurai	1.063
6.	Thiruvannamalai	1.214	21.	Theni	1.061
7.	Salem	1.097	22.	Dindigul	1.030
8.	Namakkal	1.192	23.	Ramanathapuram	1.000
9.	Dharmapuri	1.177	24.	Virudhunagar	1.035
10.	Krishnagiri	1.045	25.	Sivagangai	1.000
11.	Coimbatore	1.057	26.	Tirunelveli	1.187
12.	Erode	1.054	27.	Thoothukudi	1.044
13.	Tiruchirapalli	1.049	28.	The Nilgiris	1.000
14.	Karur	1.018	29.	Kanyakumari	1.154
15.	Perambalur	1.049		STATE	1.140

3. SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil for growth of plants.

3.1 Sources of Irrigation

Water is an important determinant factor of production of crops in agriculture sector. Intensive and extensive cultivation of land depend mainly on the availability of water. Medium and minor irrigation schemes are implemented in the state for augmenting the irrigation for agriculture. The various sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, tube wells, Open wells and springs. The number of sources of irrigation are furnished in the following table.

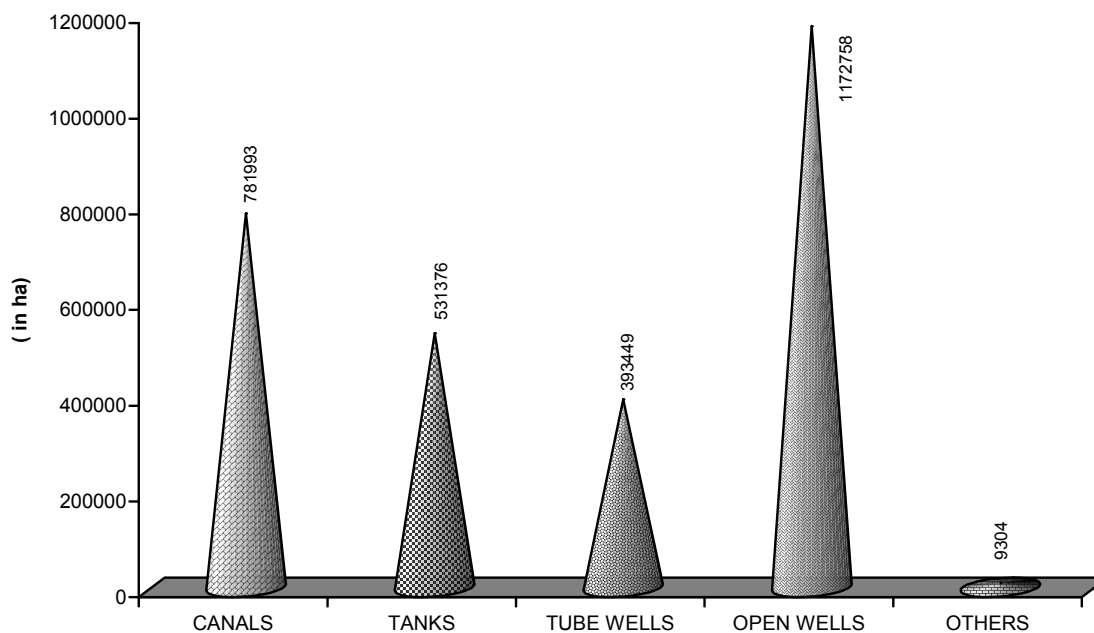
Sources		No.
1. CANALS	a) Govt.	2237
	b) Private	2
2. RESERVOIRS		76
3. TANKS		
	a) Ayacut above 40 ha.	7982
	b) Ayacut below 40 ha.	33278
	Total	41260
4. WELLS		
	A) Tube Wells & Others	
	a) Govt.	987
	b) Private	292110
	Total	293097
	B) OPEN WELLS	
	a) Govt.	677
	b) Private	1553362
	Total	1554039
TOTAL NO. OF WELLS (A+B)		1847136

3.2 Area Irrigated

The net area irrigated by different sources during 06-07 was 2888880 ha as against 2919545 ha in 05-06 showing a decrease of 30665 ha or 10.5% over the previous year. The net area irrigated during 06-07 constituted 56.36% of the net area sown in the state. Villupuram district is at the top with 229498 ha net area irrigated. However the highest percentage of the net area irrigated to the net area sown was recorded in Thiruvavur District with 96.35% followed by Kancheepuram District with 93.39% whereas the lowest percentage was recorded in The Nilgiris district with 0.92%. The following table shows the net area irrigated by various sources compared with 05-06.

Sources	(in ha)			
	Net area irrigated			
	06-07		05-06	
	Area	%	Area	%
1 CANALS (including System tanks)	781993	27.1	800161	27.4
2 TANKS	531376	18.4	575352	19.7
3 WELLS	1566207	54.2	1536808	52.6
a. Tube wells/ Bore wells	393449	13.6	381441	13.1
b. Open wells	1172758	40.6	1155367	39.5
4 OTHERS	9304	0.3	7224	0.3
TOTAL	2888880	100	2919545	100

SOURCEWISE NET AREA IRRIGATED 06-07



3.2.1 Canals (Including System Tanks)

Canals are the major source of irrigation in Tamilnadu. As the system tanks get supply from a permanent storage like reservoirs, dams etc. the area irrigated by this source is classified under canals. During 06-07, Canal irrigation accounted for 27.1% of the net area irrigated by all sources in the state. The net area irrigated by canals including system tanks during the year under review was 781993 ha as against 800161 ha in 05-06 recording a decrease of 18168 ha i.e. 2.3%. The net area irrigated by canals is the highest in Thiruvarur district with 149578 ha (19.1%) followed by Thanjavur district with 131964 ha (16.9%) and Nagapattinam district with 128767 ha (16.5%) of the total net area irrigated by canals in the State.

3.2.2 Tanks (Non-System Tanks Only)

The non-system tanks which are fed partly from their independent catchment areas and partly from the diversion of river water and jungle streams depend fully on rain. The net area irrigated by non-system tanks during the year 06-07 is 531376 ha as against 575352 ha

in 05-06 registering a decrease of 43976 ha or 7.6% over previous year. The extent of area irrigated by tanks during the year is the highest in Kancheepuram district with 15.1% followed by Pudukkottai district with 13.1% and Sivagangai district with 12.6%.

3.2.3 Wells

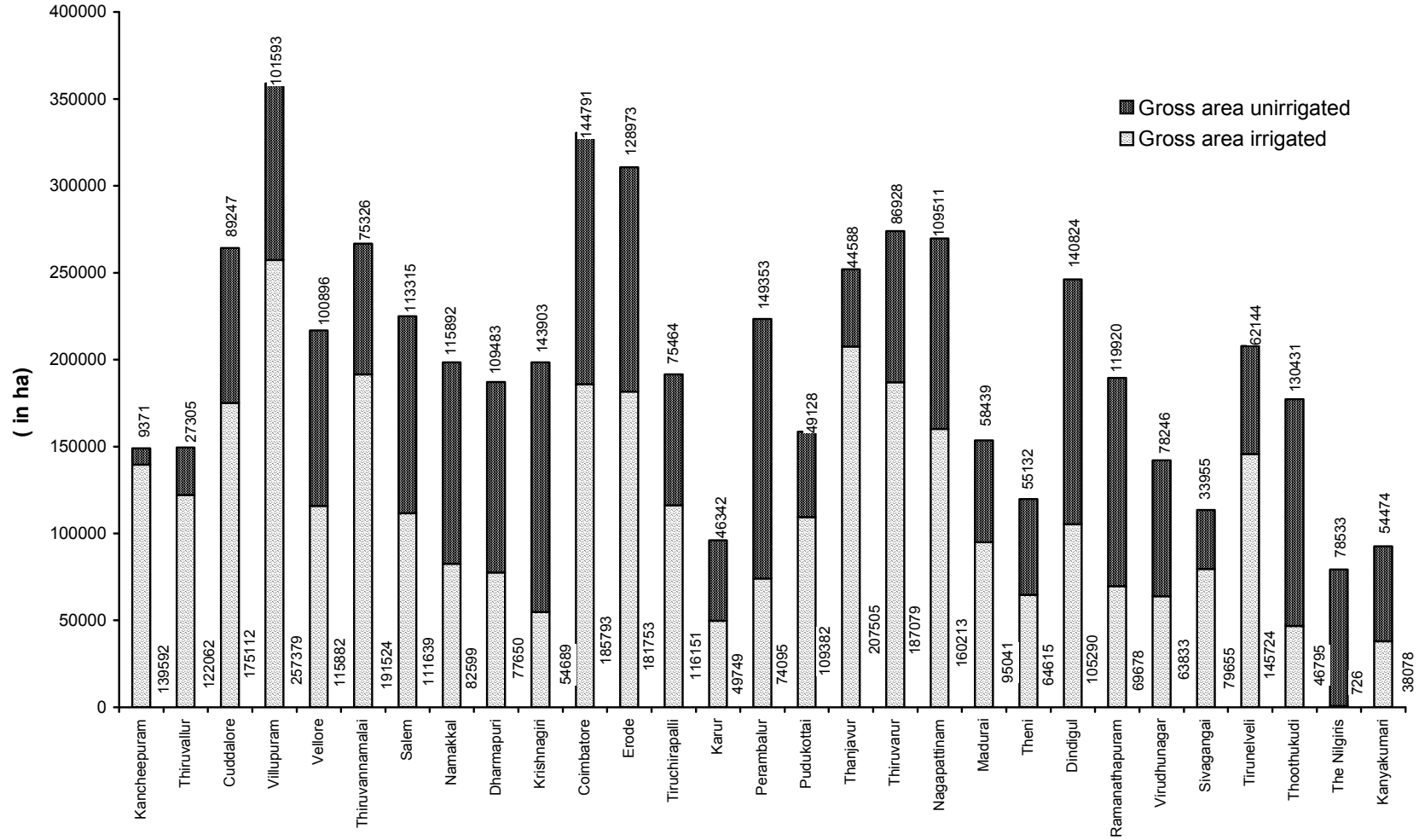
Wells are the principal source of irrigation in Tamilnadu. During the year under review, open wells and tube-wells continued to be the principal sources of irrigation. The net area irrigated by openwells and tube-wells together accounted for 1566207 ha (about 54.2 % of the total net area irrigated) in 06-07 as against 1536808 ha in 05-06 showing an increase of 29399 ha i.e. 1.9%. The net area irrigated by wells during the year 06-07 was the highest in Villupuram district with 11.1% of the total net area irrigated by the wells in the state followed by 7.9 % in Coimbatore district and 7.8% in Thiruvannamalai district.

**DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF NET AREA IRRIGATED
BY SOURCES**

(in %)

DISTRICT	Canals		Tanks		Wells		Others	
	% to the State	% to all Sources in the district	% to the State	% to all Sources in the district	% to the State	% to all Sources in the district	% to the State	% to all Sources in the district
1. Chennai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Kancheepuram	0.0	0.0	15.1	61.3	3.2	38.7	0.0	0.0
3. Thiruvallur	0.2	1.9	2.7	15.8	4.8	82.3	0.2	0.0
4. Cuddalore	5.7	29.7	1.3	4.5	6.3	65.2	10.3	0.6
5. Villupuram	0.5	1.7	9.6	22.2	11.1	76.1	1.1	0.0
6. Vellore	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	6.3	99.6	0.0	0.0
7. Thiruvannamalai	0.0	0.1	4.8	17.3	7.8	82.6	0.0	0.0
8. Salem	0.3	2.3	0.4	2.3	6.0	95.2	2.2	0.2
9. Namakkal	0.7	8.0	0.1	0.6	3.5	84.5	48.6	6.9
10. Dharmapuri	0.2	2.3	1.1	9.3	3.7	88.3	0.6	0.1
11. Krishnagiri	0.1	2.2	1.6	15.9	2.7	81.9	0.0	0.0
12. Coimbatore	6.6	29.2	0.1	0.3	7.9	70.5	0.0	0.0
13. Erode	11.3	53.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	45.6	20.2	1.1
14. Tiruchirapalli	4.7	33.7	1.1	5.3	4.2	61.0	0.0	0.0
15. Karur	2.0	32.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	67.9	0.0	0.0
16. Perambalur	1.3	14.6	1.3	10.4	3.2	74.9	0.6	0.1
17. Pudukottai	1.3	9.6	13.1	64.9	1.8	25.5	0.0	0.0
18. Thanjavur	16.9	79.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	20.8	0.0	0.0
19. Thiruvarur	19.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Nagapattinam	16.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21. Madurai	4.3	38.9	4.0	24.5	2.0	36.6	0.0	0.0
22. Theni	1.4	19.5	0.3	2.6	2.9	77.9	0.0	0.0
23. Dindigul	0.9	7.4	0.9	4.7	5.5	87.0	10.0	0.9
24. Ramanathapuram	0.0	0.0	11.1	84.3	0.7	15.7	0.0	0.0
25. Virudhunagar	0.0	0.0	5.2	46.7	2.0	53.3	0.0	0.0
26. Sivagangai	0.0	0.0	12.6	84	0.8	16.0	0.0	0.0
27. Tirunelveli	2.3	14.9	9.8	44.0	3.1	40.9	2.4	0.2
28. Thoothukudi	1.7	33.2	1.8	24.1	1.1	42.7	0.0	0.0
29. The Nilgiris	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2	1.8	24.4
30. Kanyakumari	2.1	59.2	1.9	38.2	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.7
STATE	100.0	27.1	100.0	18.4	100.0	54.2	100.0	0.3

DISTRICTWISE IRRIGATED - UNIRRIGATED CATEGORY OF GROSS AREA SOWN 06-07



3.3 Gross Area Irrigated

Gross area irrigated includes the net area irrigated and the area irrigated more than once. Gross area irrigated by all sources during 06-07 is 3309283 ha as against 3396700 ha during 05-06 registering a trivial decrease of 87417 ha (2.6%). The shortfall of Gross area irrigated during the Current year against the previous year is due to the actual rainfall (859.7 m.m) is lesser than the normal rainfall (911.6 m.m).

3.4 Irrigation Intensity

The irrigation intensity (The ratio of gross area irrigated to net area irrigated) is 1.15 for the state during 06-07. The ratio is significantly high in the districts of Kanyakumari (1.41), Thiruvallur (1.33) Thiruvannamalai (1.30), Namakkal (1.26), Thiruvarur (1.25), Thanjavur (1.24) Nagapattinam (1.24) and Tirunelveli (1.23).

4. AREA IRRIGATED UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

Out of the total irrigated area, 54.3% is under Paddy, 11.8% under Sugarcane and 4.7% under Groundnut.

The share of other principal crops of the Gross area sown and irrigated are shown in the following table.

Crop	Gross Area sown	Gross Area Irrigated	% to gross irrigated area of the State.	(in ha)
				% of gross area irrig. to gross area sown under the crop
1 Paddy	1931397	1795654	54.3	93.0
2 Jowar (Cholam)	294376	18786	0.6	6.4
3 Bajra (Cumbu)	65512	5208	0.2	7.9
4 Ragi	95478	11825	0.4	12.4
5 Maize	197782	68185	2.1	34.5
6 Other Cereals	45066	253	0.0	0.6
7 Pulses	536529	21500	0.6	4.0
Total Foodgrains	3166140	1921411	58.1	60.7
8 Chillies	61418	24161	0.7	39.3
9 Sugarcane	391201	391191	11.8	100.0
10 Other Food Crops	715159	342417	10.3	47.9
Total Food Crops (A)	4333918	2679180	81.0	61.8
11 Cotton	100339	38374	1.2	38.2
12 Groundnut	508032	156701	4.7	30.8
13 Gingelly	52624	15381	0.5	29.2
14 Other Non-food Crops	847877	419647	12.7	49.5
Total Non-Food Crops (B)	1508872	630103	19.0	41.8
Total Food and Non-Food Crops (A+B)	5842790	3309283	100.0	56.6

5. CROPPING PATTERN

Cropping pattern refers to the proportionate area under different crops during a fasli year.

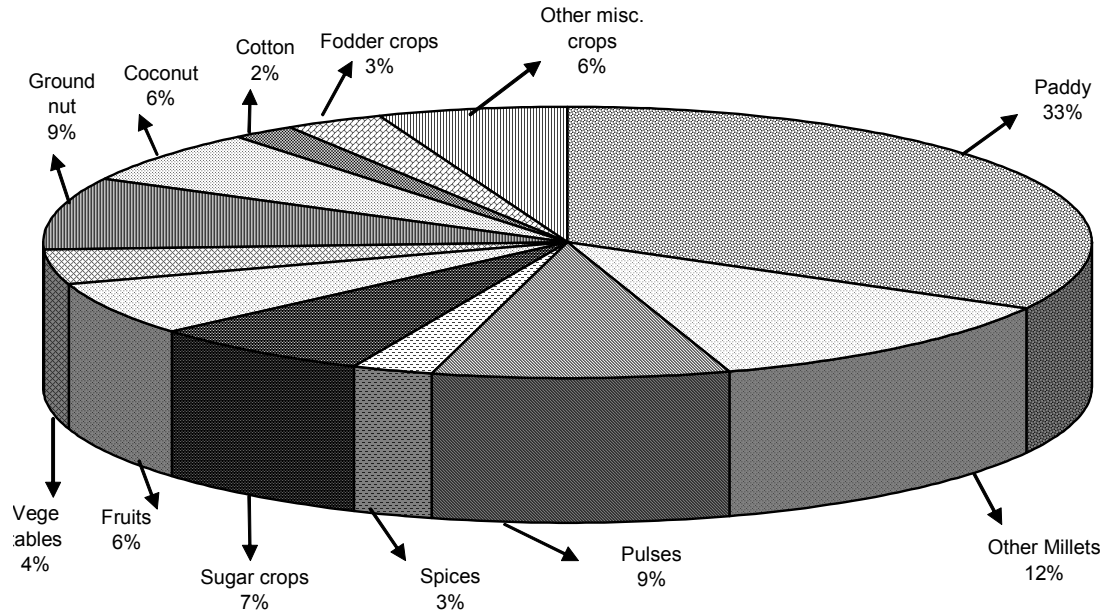
5.1 The gross cropped area under all crops has trivially decreased to 5842790 ha in 06-07 from 6032718 ha in 05-06. While the area under Food crops accounted for 74.2%

and that of non-food crops formed 25.8% only, of the gross cropped area during the year under report. The following table shows the cropping pattern in the state during 06-07 besides indicating relative share of area under principal crops to total cropped area.

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	(in ha)				
	06-07		05-06		% var. over prev. year.
	Area	%	Area	%	
I. FOOD CROPS					
1. Paddy	1931397	33.1	2050455	34.0	-5.8
2. Jowar (Cholam)	294376	5.0	316274	5.2	-6.9
3. Bajra (Cumbu)	65512	1.1	81925	1.3	-20
4. Ragi	95478	1.6	99549	1.7	-4.1
5. Other Millets	242848	4.2	243197	4.0	-0.1
6. Pulses	536529	9.2	525237	8.7	2.1
7. Sugarcane	391201	6.7	335397	5.6	16.6
8. Other Food crops	776577	13.3	746433	12.4	4
Total food crops	4333918	74.2	4398467	72.9	-1.5
II. NON-FOOD CROPS					
9. Cotton	100339	1.7	109742	1.8	-8.6
10. Groundnut	508032	8.7	618835	10.3	-17.9
11. Gingelly	52624	0.9	65118	1.1	-19.2
12. Coconut	374604	6.4	370515	6.2	1.1
13. Other Oil seeds	38725	0.7	32944	0.5	17.5
14. Tobacco	5041	0.1	5102	0.1	-1.2
15. Fodder crops	188210	3.2	207169	3.4	-9.2
16. Coffee	30834	0.5	31501	0.5	-2.1
17. Other Non-food crops	210463	3.6	193325	3.2	8.9
Total non-food crops	1508872	25.8	1634251	27.1	-7.7
TOTAL FOOD & NON-FOOD CROPS	5842790	100.0	6032718	100.0	-3.1

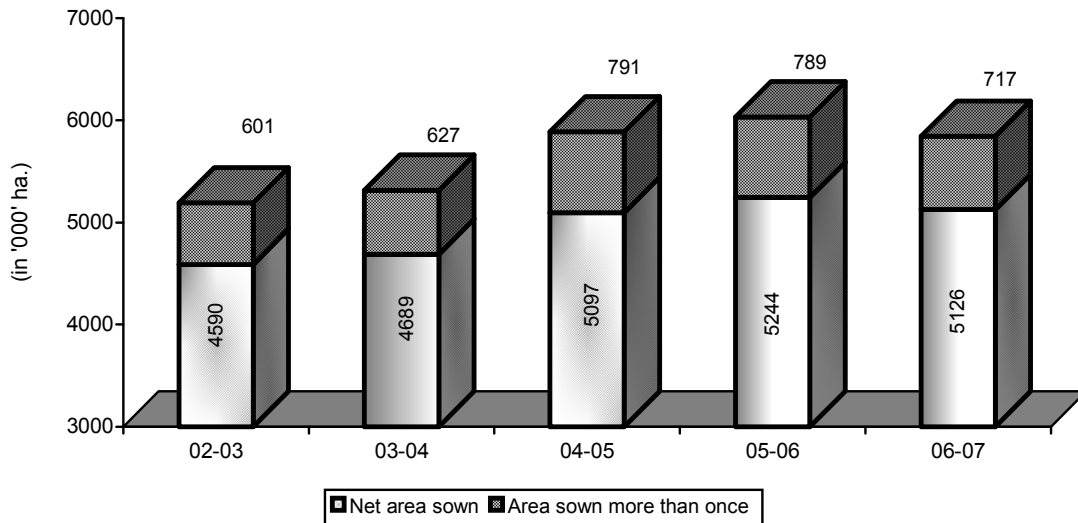
COMPONENTS OF GROSS AREA SOWN 06-07



5.2 Paddy, Cholan (Jowar), Cumbu (Bajra), Ragi, Maize, Small millets, Pulses, Sugarcane, Spices and Condiments, Fruits and Vegetables constitute the Food crops. The area under food crops has decreased by 64549 ha i.e. 1.5% in 06-07 over the previous year.

5.3. Fibres, Oilseeds, Drugs and Narcotics, Dyes, Fodder crops, Green-manure crops, Flowers and Other Miscellaneous tree crops and Groves constitute Non-food crops. The area under non-food crops has decreased by 125379 ha i.e. 7.7% in 06-07 over the previous year.

TREND OF GROSS AREA SOWN (Net Area Sown + Area sown more than once) OVER 5 YEARS



6. AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

Factors such as fertility of land, monsoon behaviour, rainfall, irrigation, application of fertilizers, climatic conditions, marketing facilities, prices, availability of agricultural labourers etc. determine the area and productivity of any crop. The cropwise analysis of production between current year and previous year is presented in the table below.

The production of foodgrains during the year under report is 8262753 tonnes as against 6116145 tonnes in 05-06 recording a remarkable increase of 2146608 tonnes or 35.1%. Rice is major constituent accounting for 80.0% of the total foodgrain production in the state.

Cropwise production of foodgrain is given in the following table.

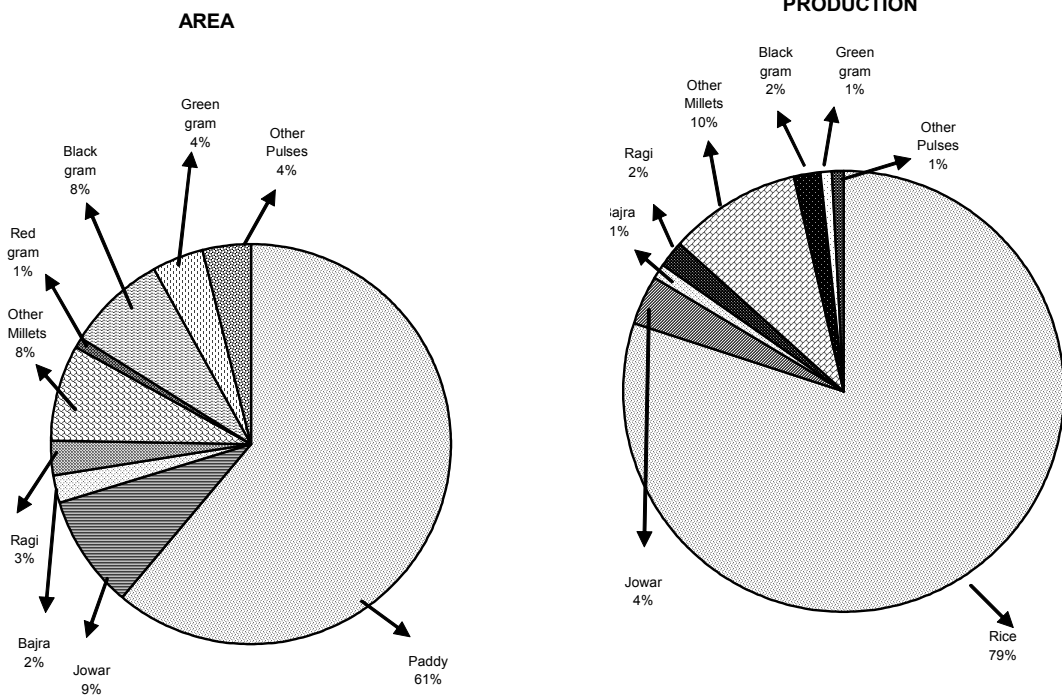
CROPWISE PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAIN

(in tonnes)

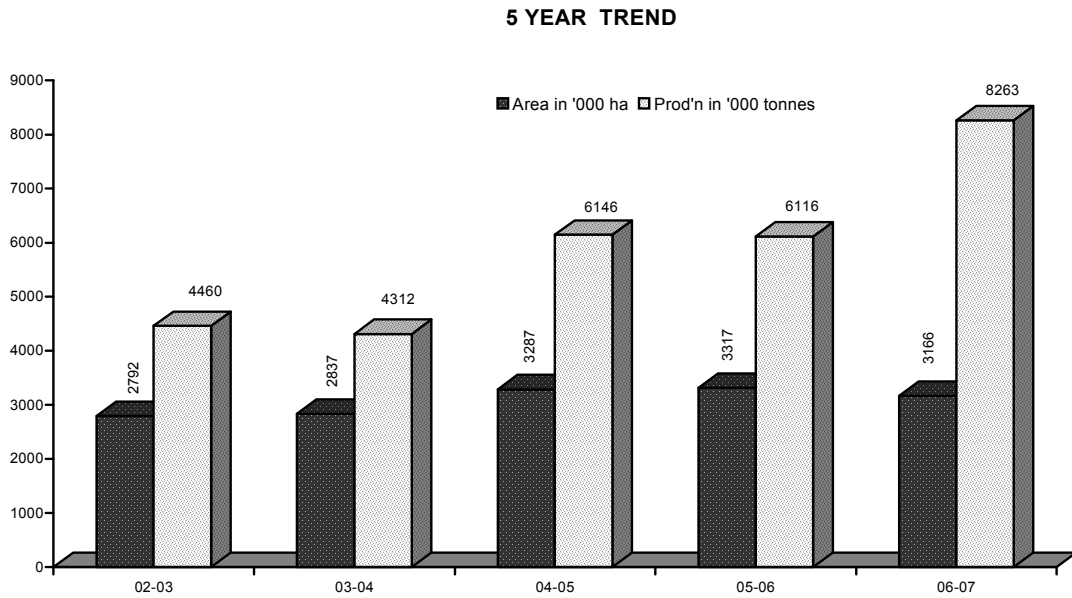
Crop	06-07		05-06	
	Production	%	Production	%
A CEREALS				
1. Rice	6610607	80.00	5209433	85.18
2. Jowar (Cholam)	293940	3.56	231449	3.78
3. Bajra (Cumbu)	98969	1.20	94799	1.55
4. Ragi	148148	1.79	132172	2.16
5. Maize	759112	9.19	241217	3.94
6. Korra	513	0.01	665	1.01
7. Varagu	30666	0.37	6676	0.11
8. Samai	25750	0.31	19604	0.32
9. Other cereals	4545	0.06	3127	0.05
Sub Total (A)	7972250	96.48	5939142	97.10
B . PULSES				
10. Bengalgram	3831	0.05	4007	0.07
11. Redgram	21334	0.26	20400	0.33
12. Greengram	77404	0.94	45881	0.75
13. Blackgram	143053	1.73	70758	1.16
14. Horsegram	32549	0.39	22023	0.36
15. Other pulses	12332	0.15	13934	0.23
Sub total (B)	290503	3.52	177003	2.90
TOTAL FOODGRAIN (A+B)	8262753	100.00	6116145	100.00

The production of Cereals as well as pulses recorded a significant increase of 34.2% and 64.1% respectively during 06-07 over the previous year.

COMPONENTS OF FOODGRAIN 06-07



The Area and production of Foodgrain (Cereals + Pulses) over the last five years is shown in the following graph.



6.1 Paddy

6.1.1 Paddy is the principal crop extensively cultivated in all the districts of the state having a unique three-season pattern viz Kar/Kuruvai/Sornavari (April to July), Samba/Thaladi/Pishanam (August to November) and Navarai/ Kodai (December to March). Paddy accounted for 33.1% of the total cropped area in the state during 06-07. Thiruvarur district is

at the top with an area of 176900 ha followed by Nagapattinam district with 165714 ha and Thanjavur district 164243 ha. The Districtwise area under paddy and its percentage to total cropped area in the state together with the percentage distribution of paddy area of the state among the districts are given in the table below.

(in ha)

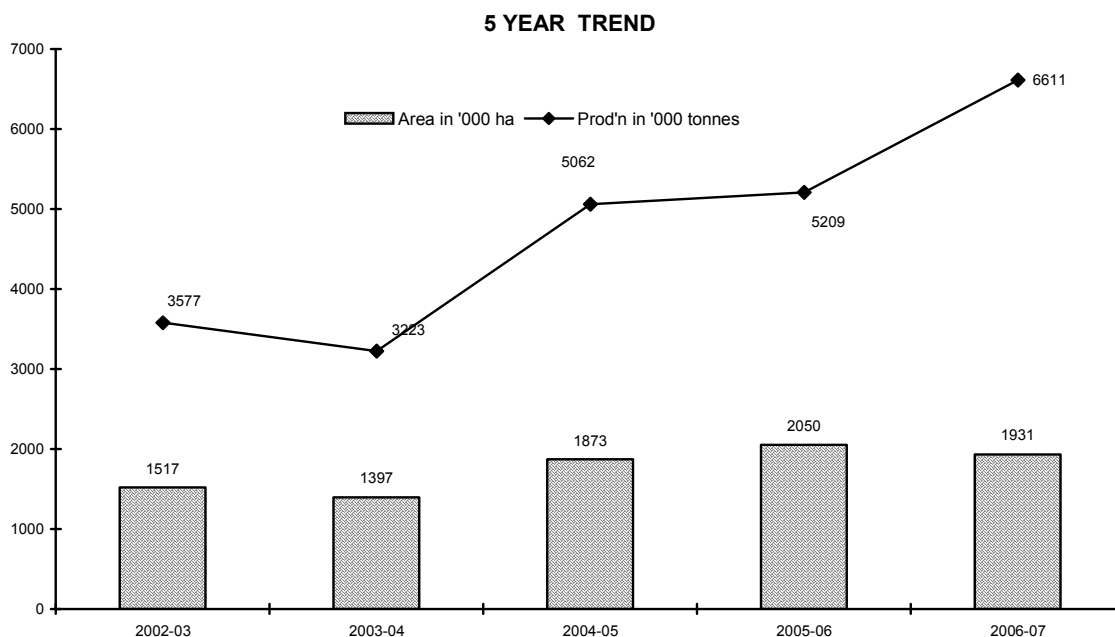
DISTRICT	Area	% to State	Gross Cropped area	% of Paddy area to Gross Cropped area
1. Chennai	0	0.0	0	0
2. Kancheepuram	103107	5.3	148963	69.2
3. Thiruvallur	89667	4.6	149367	60.0
4. Cuddalore	105440	5.5	264359	39.9
5. Villupuram	144783	7.5	358972	40.3
6. Vellore	41687	2.2	216778	19.2
7. Thiruvannamalai	111459	5.8	266850	41.8
8. Salem	27483	1.4	224954	12.2
9. Namakkal	15222	0.8	198491	7.7
10. Dharmapuri	21062	1.1	187133	11.3
11. Krishnagiri	17890	0.9	198592	9.0
12. Coimbatore	6221	0.3	330584	1.9
13. Erode	38548	2.0	310726	12.4
14. Tiruchirapalli	71722	3.7	191615	37.4
15. Karur	13745	0.7	96091	14.3
16. Perambalur	41930	2.2	223448	18.8
17. Pudukottai	93365	4.8	158510	58.9
18. Thanjavur	164243	8.5	252093	65.2
19. Thiruvarur	176900	9.2	274007	64.6
20. Nagapattinam	165714	8.6	269724	61.4
21. Madurai	67230	3.5	153480	43.8
22. Theni	14915	0.8	119747	12.5
23. Dindigul	18607	1.0	246114	7.6
24. Ramanathapuram	130422	6.8	189598	68.8
25. Virudhunagar	32735	1.7	142079	23.0
26. Sivagangai	81385	4.2	113610	71.6
27. Tirunelveli	91884	4.8	207868	44.2
28. Thoothukudi	21376	1.1	177226	12.1
29. The Nilgiris	1249	0.1	79259	1.6
30. Kanyakumari	21406	1.1	92552	23.1
STATE	1931397	100.0	5842790	33.1

6.1.2 During the year 06-07 the area under paddy was lower at 1931397 ha, against 2050455 ha in 05-06 registering a decrease of 5.8%. The production of rice is highly increased to 6610607 tonnes from 5209433 tonnes over the previous year 05-06, showing an improvement of 26.9% which is due to the

increase of yield rate of rice to 3423 kg/ha from 2541 kg/ha in 05-06.

6.1.3 The seasonwise area, production and yield rate of paddy are furnished below:

SEASON	In terms of Rice								
	Area in ha			Production in tonnes			Yield rate in Kg/ha.		
	06-07	05-06	% Var.	06-07	05-06	% Var.	06-07	05-06	% Var.
1.Kuruvai	361075	321865	12.2	1155035	1061401	8.8	3199	3298	-3.0
2.Samba	1451982	1531382	-5.2	5010964	3560764	40.7	3451	2325	48.4
3.Navarai	118340	197208	-40.0	444608	587268	-24.3	3757	2978	26.2
All Seasons	1931397	2050455	-5.8	6610607	5209433	26.9	3423	2541	34.7

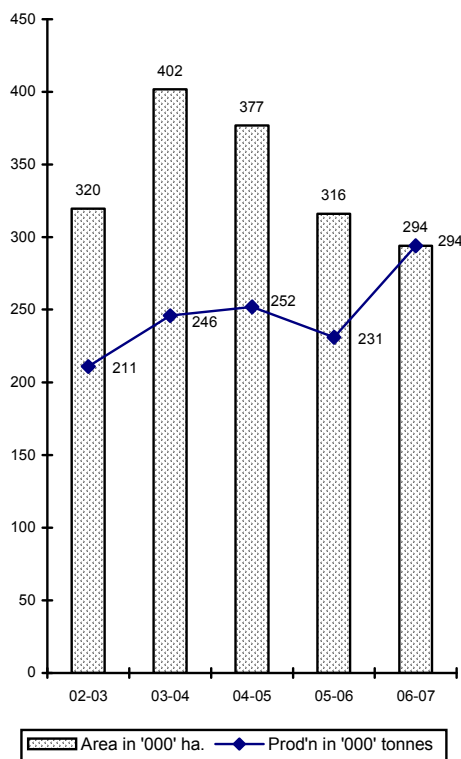


6.2 Jowar (Cholam)

Jowar known as Cholam in Tamilnadu was grown in about 294376 ha constituting 5.0% of the total cropped area of the state. Jowar is sown in both under rain-fed as well as irrigated conditions. Coimbatore, Dindigul, Trichirapalli, Karur, Namakkal, Salem, Dharmapuri, Theni, Perambalur and Madurai districts have contributed 86.8% of the total area under this crop in the state during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	294376	316274	-6.9
Production (in Tonnes)	293940	231449	27.0
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	999	732	36.5

5 YEAR TREND

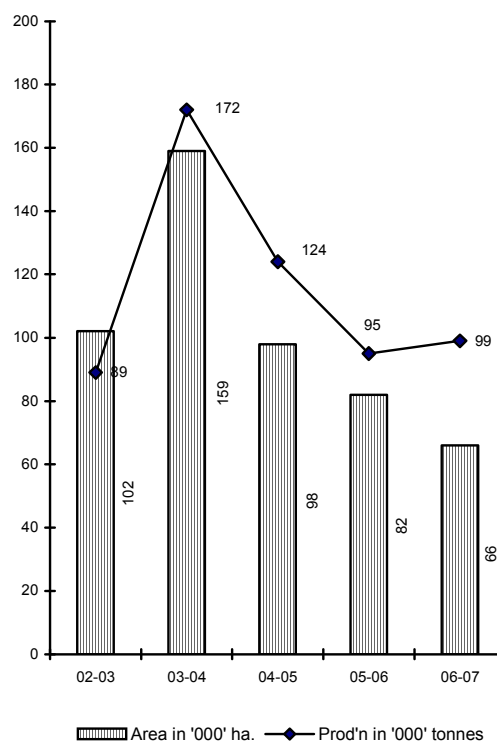


6.3 Bajra (Cumbu)

Bajra known as Cumbu in Tamilnadu is generally sown under rain-fed conditions in the state. The area under the crop during 06-07 is 65512 ha constituting 1.1% of the total cropped area in the State. Bajra is generally grown in Thoothukudi, Villupuram, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Karur and Dindiguli districts that together accounted for 67.0% of the total area under this crop during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	65512	81925	-20.0
Production (in Tonnes)	98969	94799	4.4
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	1511	1157	30.6

5 YEAR TREND

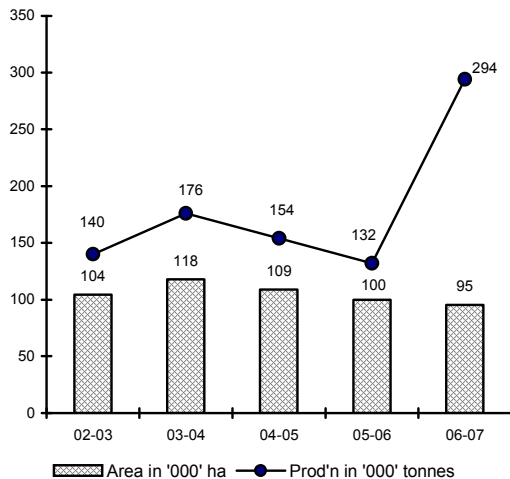


6.4 Ragi

The area under Ragi constitutes about 1.6% of the total cropped area in the state in 06-07. Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Salem, Erode and Vellore districts together accounted for 93.6% of the total area (95478 ha) under this crop during 06-07. The Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts alone share 68.54%.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	95478	99549	-4.1
Production (in Tonnes)	148148	132172	12.1
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	1552	1325	17.1

5 YEAR TREND



6.5 Other Millets

6.5.1 Maize, Korra, Varagu, Samai, Kudhiraivali and Panivaragu constitute "other millets" which are sparsely grown in the state.

These crops are mainly cultivated in rain-fed conditions and the area under these millets accounted for 242848 ha or 4.2 % of the total area under cereals during 06-07.

6.5.2 Maize is the major contributor accounting for 81.4% (197782 ha) of the total area under other millets. It is mainly grown in

Perambalur, Dindigul, Coimbatore, Erode and Virudhunagar districts and they together share 71.1 % of the total area under this crop in the state.

6.5.3 Korra crop accounted for 0.3 % (832 ha) of the total area under other millets. Major part of Korra is grown in the districts of Salem, Namakkal and Villupuram.

6.5.4 Varagu crop is mainly sown under rain-fed conditions in the districts of, Cuddalore, Perambalur and Villupuram. The area under Varagu contributed 4.6% (11056 ha) of the total area under other millets.

6.5.5 Samai crop covers 10.3% (24997 ha) of the total area under other millets. Samai crop is generally sown in less fertile soil as a mixture crop with pulses through out the year regardless of the seasons. Dharmapuri district alone shares 48.1% of the Samai area in the state.

6.5.6. Apart from this, other millets such as Kudiraivali and Panivaragu are also grown in Tamil Nadu, mostly in Madurai, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Salem districts. The Area and production of small millets are shown in the following table.

Year	06-07	05-06	% Var
Area in ha	242848	243197	-0.1
Prod'n in tonnes	820586	271289	202.5

6.6 Pulses

Of the 3166140 ha under Foodgrains, the area under Pulses was 536529 ha. which is 16.9% of the area under foodgrains. This crops can be raised both in rainfed and irrigated conditions. They comprise of Redgram, Greengram, Blackgram, Horsegram, Bengal gram, Cowpea, Mochai, Naripayaru etc.

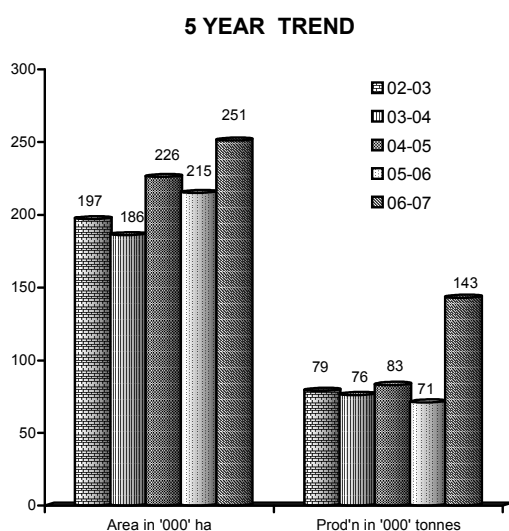
Area and production of Pulses are shown in the following table

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	536529	525237	2.1
Production (in Tonnes)	290503	177003	64.1

6.6.1 Blackgram

Blackgram is one of the important pulses grown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. It accounts for 46.8% of the total area under pulses during the current year. This crop was extensively grown in Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Toothukudi, Villupuram and Tirunelveli districts and these districts together accounted for 80.3% of the total area under the crop during 06-07. The Area, production and yield rate of Blackgram is shown in the table below.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	251014	215448	16.5
Production (in Tonnes)	143053	70758	102.2
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	570	328	73.8

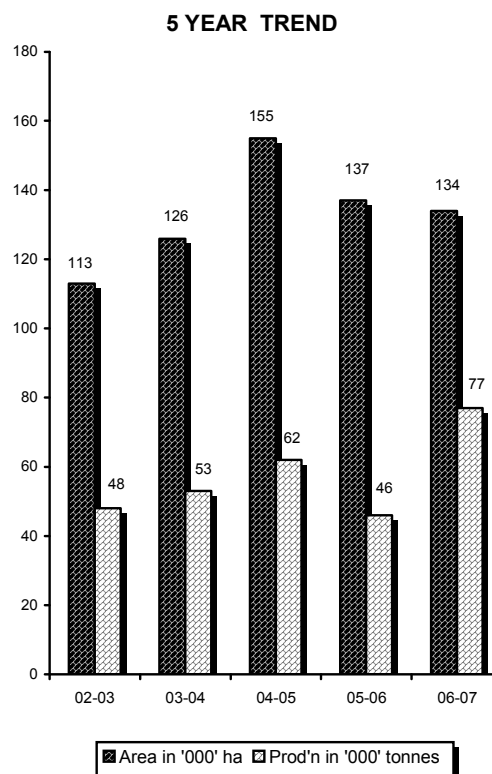


6.6.2 Greengram

Greengram is one of the major pulses widely consumed next to Blackgram. It is grown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. The crop was extensively cultivated in Thiruvarur, Toothukudi, Nagapattinam, and Virudhunagar districts which together accounted for 65.9% of the total area under this crop in the state during 06-07. The following table shows the area, production and yield rate of Greengram during 06-07 compared to 05-06.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	134071	136699	-1.9
Production (in Tonnes)	77404	45881	68.7
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	577	336	71.7

6.6.3 Redgram



Redgram is sown mainly under rain-fed condition. Vellore district stands first (9828 ha) in the cultivation of Redgram with 33.7% of the total area under this crop during 06-07. The following table shows the area, production and yield rate of Redgram during 06-07 compared to 05-06.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	29127	37769	-22.9
Production (in Tonnes)	21334	20400	4.6
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	732	540	35.6

6.6.4 Horsegram

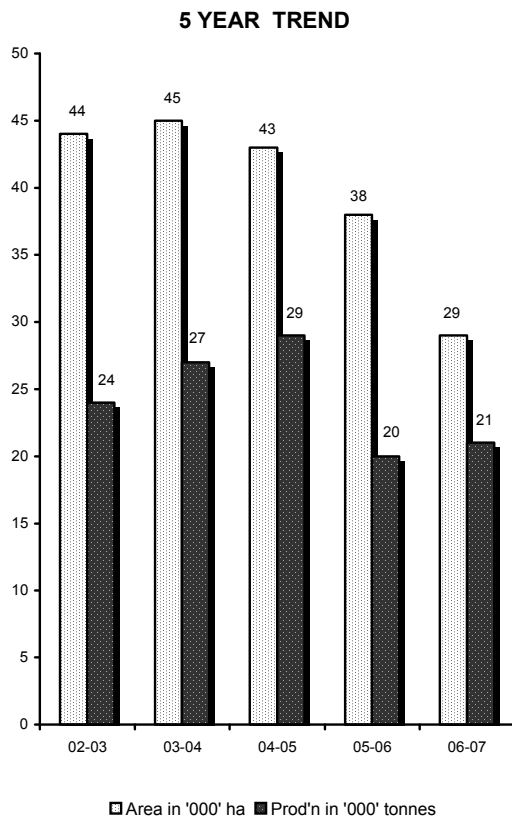
Horsegram Crop is grown both in Kharif and Rabi Seasons. Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts are the main districts in the cultivation of Horsegram with 50.6% of the total area under this crop during 06-07. The following table shows the area, production and yield rate of Horsegram during 06-07 compared to 05-06.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	55635	60415	-7.9
Production (in Tonnes)	32549	22023	47.8
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	585	365	60.3

6.6.5 Bengalgram

Bengalgram is mainly sown in Rabi season. Coimbatore district stands first in the cultivation of Bengalgram with 70.6% of the area under the crop in the state during 06-07. The following table shows the area, production and yield rate of Bengalgram during 06-07 compared to 05-06.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var
Area (in ha)	5933	5907	0.4
Prod,n (in tonnes)	3831	4007	-4.4
Yield rate (in kg/ha)	646	678	-4.7

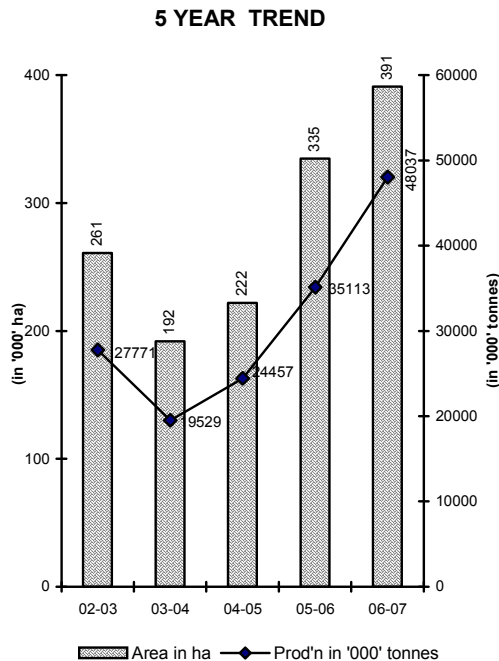


6.7 Sugarcane

Sugarcane is the most important commercial crop grown in the State. Out of 391201 ha of area under Sugarcane, 61.8% is planted and 38.2% is Ratoon.

Villupuram, Erode, Cuddalore, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Namakkal, Dharmapuri, Perambalur and Thanjavur districts together accounted for 71.2% of the total Sugarcane area of the state during 06-07. The area, production and yield rate of Sugarcane for the year 06-07 compared to 05-06 are shown in the table below:

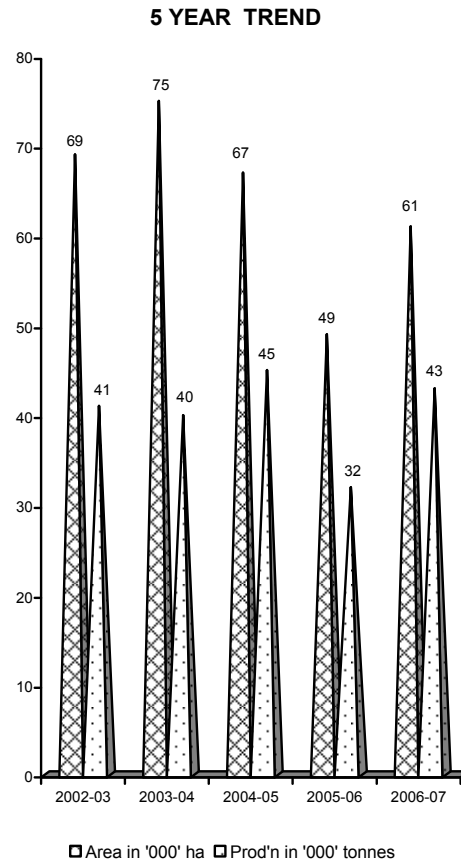
Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	391201	335397	16.6
Prod'n in tonnes	48037332	35113269	36.8
Yield rate in Ton / ha	123	105	17.1



6.8 Chillies

Chillies is another important commercial crop grown in the State. This is mainly grown in Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts and sparsely grown in almost all other districts. These two districts together share 63.7% of the total area under this crop during 06-07. The following table shows the area, production and yield rate of chillies during 06-07 compared to 05-06.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	61418	49033	25.3
Production (in Tonnes)	42719	31830	34.2
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	696	649	7.2

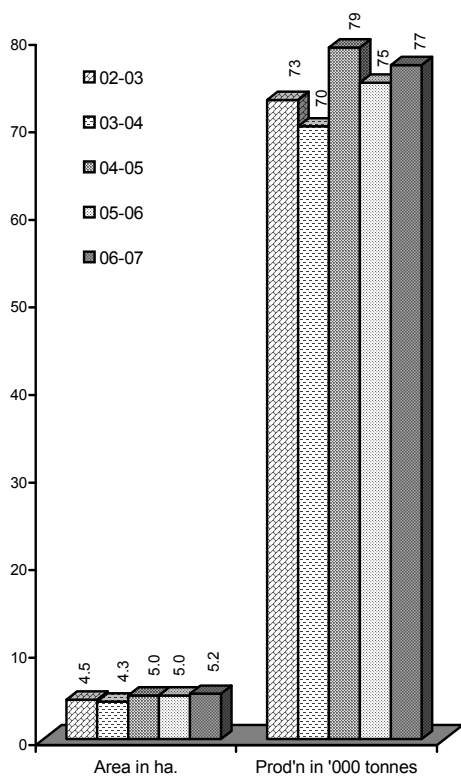


6.9 Potato

Potato is a major vegetable widely consumed throughout Tamilnadu whereas it is grown only in the hilly areas of Dindigul, The Nilgiris, Krishnagiri and Namakkal districts. Dindigul and The Nilgiris districts together constitute about 91.1% of potato area in the state during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	5190	5005	3.7
Production (in Tonnes)	77443	74593	3.8
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	14922	14904	0.1

5 YEAR TREND

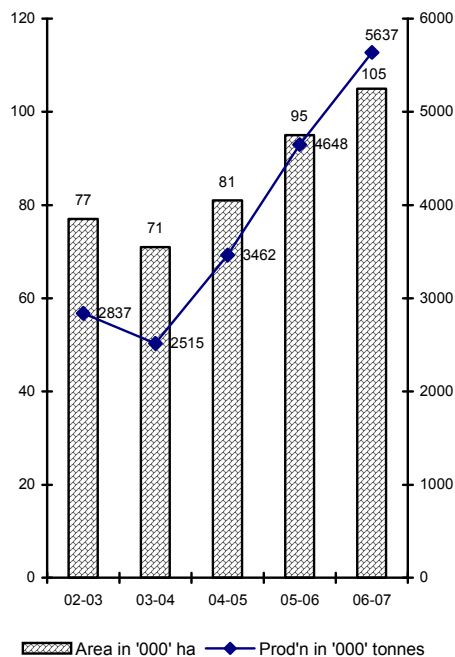


6.10 Banana

Banana is the third trinity of Fruits and is also grown all over the State. Banana is the most widely consumed and is available in all seasons and in different varieties in the State. The Total area under Banana is 105206 ha. in the state during 06-07. Thoothukudi, Coimbatore, Trichirapalli, Erode, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Kanyakumari and Karur districts together accounted for 60.2% of the total area under this crop during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	105206	94648	11.2
Production (in Tonnes)	5637371	4647635	21.3
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	53584	49104	9.1

5 YEAR TREND



6.11 Mango

Mango is one of the trinity of Fruits in Tamilnadu and is a seasonal one. It is generally grown under rain-fed conditions in the state. The area under the crop during 06-07 is 125856 ha in the State. Mango is generally grown all over the state and concentrated specifically in the districts of Krishnagiri, Dindigul, Vellore, Tiruvallur and Dharmapuri that together accounted for 62.9% of the total area under this crop during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	125856	125104	0.6
Production (in Tonnes)	694554	537780	29.2
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	5519	4299	28.4

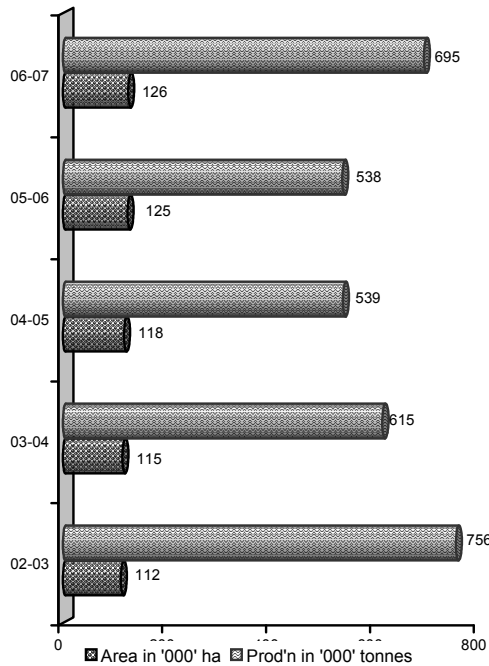
6.12 Groundnut

Groundnut is the major crop under oilseeds accounting for 8.7% of the total cropped area in the state during 06-07. It is raised as both rain-fed as well as irrigated crop. Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Villupuram, Namakkal, Erode, Salem and Pudukottai districts constitute 61.5% of the area under groundnut in the state during 06-07.

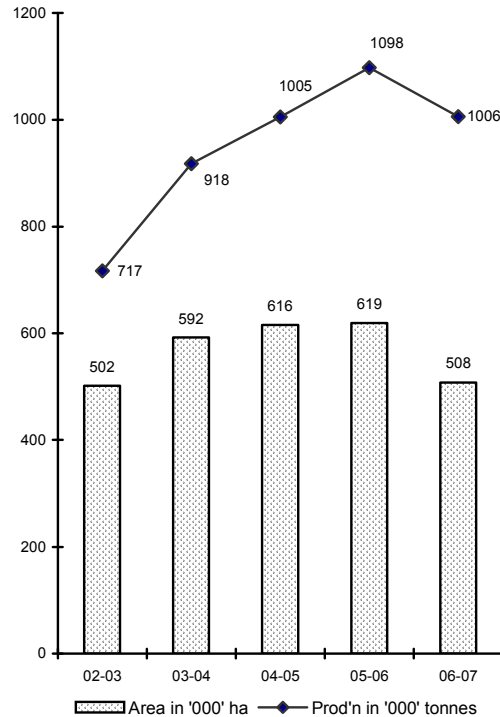
The area, production and yield rate of Groundnut during 06-07 compared to 05-06 are furnished below:

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	508032	618835	-17.9
Production (in Tonnes)	1006475	1097592	-8.3
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	1981	1775	11.6

5 YEAR TREND



5 YEAR TREND

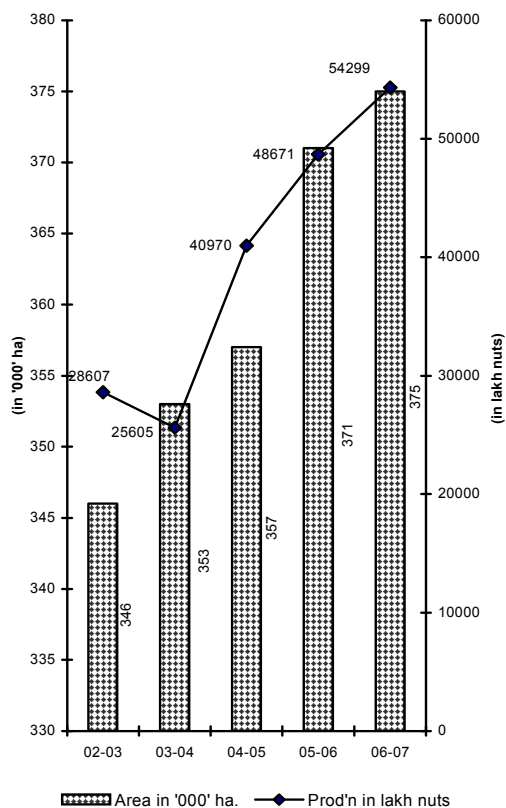


6.13 Coconut

Coconut is a perennial crop raised extensively in Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Dindigul, Kanniyakumari, Vellore, Erode, Theni, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Salem and Madurai districts. The area under coconut in these districts accounted for 78.4% of the total area under this crop during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	374604	370515	1.1
Production (in lakh nuts)	54299	48671	11.6
Yield rate (in nuts/ha)	14495	13782	5.2

5 YEAR TREND

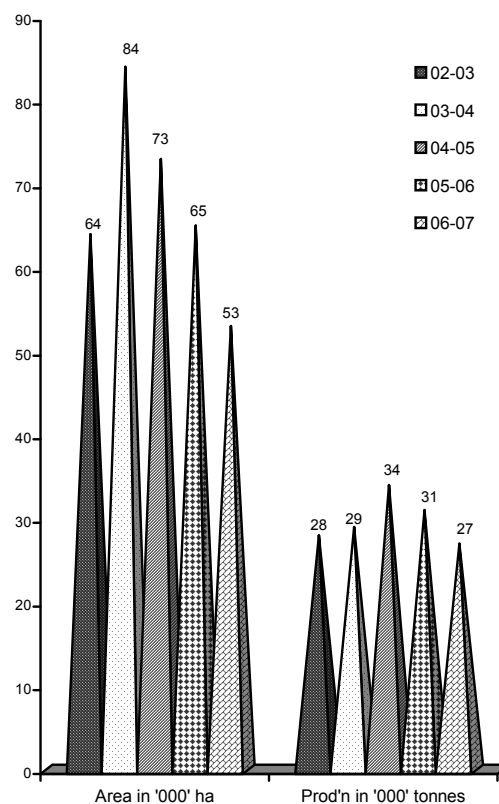


6.14 Gingelly

Next to Groundnut and Coconut, Gingelly is the major oilseed crop in the state. Erode, Karur, Villupuram, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Cuddalore and Thiruvannamalai districts accounted for 63.2% of the total area under this crop during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	52624	65118	-19.2
Production (in Tonnes)	27328	30772	-11.2
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	519	469	10.7

5 YEAR TREND

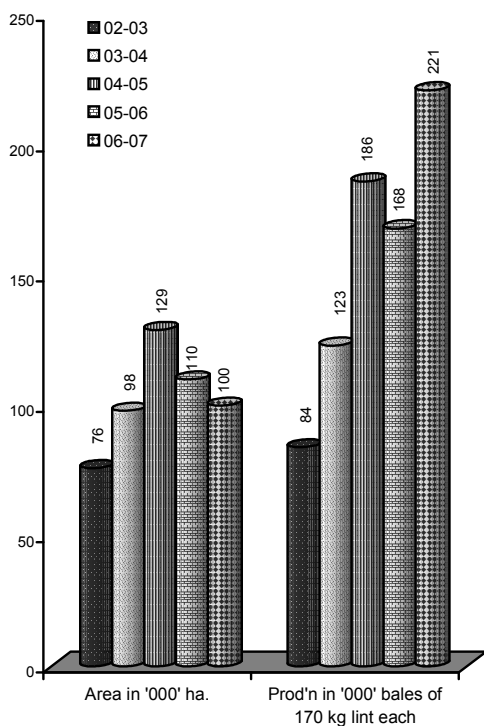


6.15 Cotton

As a commercial crop different varieties of cotton are grown to the extent of 100339 ha in the state during the year under report. The major cotton growing districts are Salem, Virudhunagar, Perambalur and Madurai together accounted for 46.1% of the total area under cotton during 06-07. The Area, Production and yield rate of cotton are furnished in the table below:

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	100339	109742	-8.6
Production (in bales of 170 kg each)	220864	168154	31.3
Yield rate (in Kg/ ha)	374	260	43.8

5 YEAR TREND

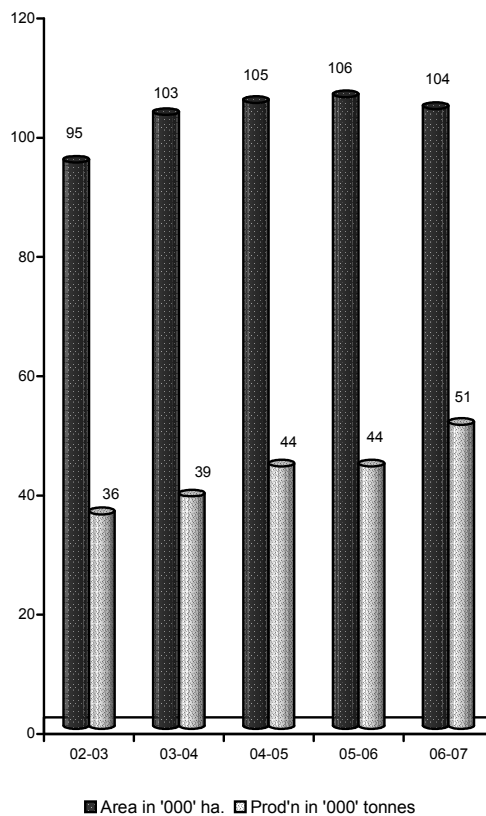


6.16 Cashewnut

Cashewnut is the most important commercial crop in the State. It was grown in about 103968 ha in the state during 06-07. Cashewnut is sown mostly in sandy soil conditions. Perambalur, Cuddalore and Pudukottai districts have contributed 72.0% of the total area under this crop in the state during 06-07.

Year	06-07	05-06	% var.
Area (in ha)	103968	106059	-2.0
Production (in Tonnes)	51057	43858	16.4
Yield rate (in Kg/ha)	491	414	18.6

5 YEAR TREND



6.17 The Production and Productivity of some important crops for 06-07 compared with 05-06 are furnished in the following table.

Crop	Production (in Tonnes)		% Change	Yield rate (in kg/ha)		% Change
	06-07	05-06		06-07	05-06	
1. Rice	6610607	5209433	26.9	3423	2541	34.7
2. Jowar	293940	231449	27.0	999	732	36.5
3. Bajra	98969	94799	4.4	1511	1157	30.6
4. Ragi	148148	132172	12.1	1552	1325	17.1
5. Maize	759112	241217	214.7	3838	1189	222.8
6. Bengalgram	3831	4007	-4.4	646	678	-4.7
7. Redgram	21334	20400	4.6	732	540	35.6
8. Greengram	77404	45881	68.7	577	336	71.7
9. Blackgram	143053	70758	102.2	570	328	73.8
10. Horsegram	32549	22023	47.8	585	365	60.3
11. Sugarcane (Cane) \$	48037332	35113269	36.8	123	105	17.1
12. Chillies	42719	31830	34.2	696	649	7.2
13. Turmeric	175388	143358	22.3	5745	5520	4.1
14. Coriander	5676	6424	-11.6	326	305	6.9
15. Tamarind	64382	67524	-4.7	3142	3198	-1.8
16. Onion	258333	233796	10.5	8731	8015	8.9
17. Tapioca	5635436	4857440	16.0	40360	38211	5.6
18. Sweet Potato	18933	29555	-35.9	16799	20857	-19.5
19. Potato	77443	74593	3.8	14922	14904	0.1
20. Banana	5637371	4647635	21.3	53584	49104	9.1
21. Cotton (lint) *	220864	168154	31.3	374	260	43.8
22. Castor	1674	2777	-39.7	317	331	-4.2
23. Groundnut	1006475	1097592	-8.3	1981	1775	11.6
24. Gingelly	27328	30772	-11.2	519	469	10.7
25. Sunflower	47884	21148	126.4	1828	1240	47.4
26. Tobacco	7724	7792	-0.9	1532	1527	0.3

* - Production in bales of 170 kg lint each

\$ - Yield rate in tonnes per ha.

7. AGRICULTURAL WAGES

Classification of Agricultural Labourers

Statistics regarding daily wages paid to Agricultural Labourers are collected every month from 385 villages at the rate of one village per Block. The Agricultural Labourers are classified in to two groups viz.

1. Field Labourers
2. Other Agricultural Labourers

Field Labourers comprise of ploughmen, sowers, pluckers, transplanters, weeders, reapers and harvesters. Other Agricultural Laboruers denote labourers engaged for watering fields, carrying loads, digging wells, and other Agricultural related works.

Index Number of Agricultural wages

The Index Numbers for the wages of different categories of labour are being worked out on the basis of the wages prevailing at the selected villages of the State with the base year 1993-94. District-wise details of average rates of daily wages paid to certain categories of Agricultural Labourers for 2006-07 are given in Table VI A. Index Number of wages paid to

certain categories of Agricultural Labourers in Tamilnadu for the year 2006-07 are furnished in Table VI B. Index Number of Agricultural Wages are very essential for assessing the trend in cost of cultivation.

The indices of wages of 2006-07 paid to all categories have increased when compared to the previous year 2005-06.

The Index of wages paid to ploughmen which was 346 points in July'06 (with base year 1993-94) has decreased to 344 points in June 07.

The index of wages for men labourers engaged in transplanting and weeding has decreased to 343 points from 347 points, and for women laboruers it increased to 296 points from 279 points at the beginning of the year.

The index of wages for men working as reapers and harvesters was highest in the month of June '07 and for women, in the month of February '07.

8 . WHOLESALE PRICE TREND

RICE COMMON

The monthly average Wholesale Price of Rice-Common evinced a combined trend during the fasli year. The price was Rs.1038.21 in July'06 and fluctuated in the subsequent months and finally settled at Rs.1081.02 in June'07. Its annual average registered a marginal increase of 0.91% in the current year when compared to the previous year.

CHOLAM

The monthly average Wholesale Price of cholam registered a mixed trend during the fasli year. Its annual average price recorded an increase of 15.60% in the current year when compared to the previous year.

CUMBU

The monthly average Wholesale Price of Cumbu registered a mixed trend during the fasli year. Its annual average price recorded an increase of 12.60% in the current year when compared to the previous year.

RAGI

The monthly average Wholesale Price of Ragi also showed an increasing trend. Its annual average price recorded an increase of 11.44% in the current year when compared to previous year.

BENGALGRAM

The monthly average Wholesale Price of Bengalgram registered an increasing trend during the fasli year. A steep increase of

28.90% was noticed in the current year when compared to previous year.

REDGRAM

The Monthly Average Wholesale Price of Redgram generally showed an increasing trend. In the last four months, a little dip was noticed. Its annual average price showed an increase of 16.08% in the current year over the previous year.

BLACKGRAM

The Monthly Average Wholesale Price of Blackgram generally showed an increasing trend. Slender decrease was found in the last four months. Its annual average price showed an increase of 14.49% in the current year over the previous year.

GREENGRAM

The Monthly Average Wholesale Price of Greengram generally showed an increasing trend. Its annual average price showed a raise of 17.82%.

GROUNDNUT PODS

The monthly Average Wholesale Price of Groundnut pods revealed a fluctuating trend during the fasli .The prices fluctuated between 1833.21 & 2618.12. Its annual average price was shot up by 27.42%.

GINGELLY SEED

The monthly Average Wholesale Price of Gingelly Seed revealed a mixed trend during the fasli. Its annual average price showed a raise of 9.06%.

TAMARIND

The monthly Average Wholesale price of Tamarind showed a mixed trend during the fasli. Its annual average price registered a marginal increase of 2.05% in the current year when compared to the previous year.

CHILLIES

The monthly average Wholesale Price of Chillies registered an increasing trend during the fasli year. A steep increase of 54.76% was noticed in the current year when compared to the previous year.

CORIANDER

The monthly average Wholesale Price of Coriander registered an increasing trend

during the fasli year. A steep increase of 24.62% was noticed in the current year when compared to the previous year.

TURMERIC

The monthly Average Wholesale Price of Turmeric revealed a combined trend during the fasli . Its annual average price showed a raise of 3.93%

CANEGUR

The monthly Average Wholesale Price of Canegur revealed a mixed trend during the fasli. The prices fluctuated between 1421.46 & 1128.22. Its annual average price declined by 16.13% when compared to the previous year.

9. COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES

In India, rice is the major constituent of foodgrains in general (apart from wheat) and so the rice producing states are considered to be the major foodgrains producing states. Out of the total production of 208.6 million tonnes of foodgrains at the national level as per the final estimates for the year 2005-06 which is the latest available data for all India

comparison, the contribution of Tamilnadu stands at 6.13 million tonnes, placing it at 13th in the ranking of states.

The comparison of area and production of foodgrains in major foodgrains producing states is presented in the following graphical representation.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS IN MAJOR FOODGRAINS PRODUCING STATES (As per 05-06 final estimates)

