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**RURAL POVERTY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
TAMIL NADU**

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ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu is principally an agricultural economy. Agriculture is the backbone of the development of the Tamil Nadu financial system. Poverty can be defined either in terms of natural requirements or profitable condition. Grounded on the natural approach, the poverty line is defined in terms of calorie input and those who fall below the poverty line are poor. The part of husbandry in shaping the frugality could be reflected from the large proportion of the population that depends on husbandry for their livelihood and the significant donation of husbandry to the state income. Due to its ascendance, any positive and negative aspects of developments in the state could be linked with the performance of the agrarian sector. Hence, the conception of agrarian development is further of a necessary issue of concern for working the social and profitable problems of the state. With this background, the present paper attempts to examine the liaison between pastoral poverty and husbandry in Tamil Nadu. The paper is organized into three sections. Section 1 presents the present status and trends in pastoral poverty in Tamil Nadu. Section 2 examines husbandry development and certain characteristics of husbandry in the state. The liaison between husbandry and poverty are bandied in section 3. The last sections are the summaries of the main arguments.

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Introduction:

Poverty can be defined either in terms of natural requirements or profitable condition. Grounded on the natural approach, the poverty line is defined in terms of calorie input and those who fall below the poverty line are poor. Consequently, the cut off calorie norm (per capita per day) is set to be 2400 and 2100 calories in pastoral and civic areas independently. Grounded on the profitable approach, people are grouped grounded on per capita income/ expenditure or standard of living indicator. The Task Force on Provision of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand (1979), considered the arrestment per capita per 2-month income of Rs.49.10 and Rs.56.00 for pastoral and civic areas independently grounded on 1973-74 base time. In terms of per capita expenditure, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per month in pastoral and civic areas independently at 1960-61 prices are taken to determine the poverty situations. The yearly per capita income for dividing people as BPL in Tamil Nadu is estimated at Rs. 639 for pastoral and Rs.808.8 for public areas. The Tendulkar Committee recommended the use of implicit prices deduced from volume and value data collected in ménage consumer expenditure

checks for computing and streamlining the poverty lines. The position of poverty could be also measured grounded on the standard of living indicator constructed using socio-profitable pointers. **Methodology**


The present study is based on exclusively secondary data. The data were collected from various books, journals, government reports, and website. In addition to that, the study makes use of Computed from Season and Crop Reports, Tamil Nadu (various years) and Planning Commission, Government of India and the researcher has used the annual growth rate analysis.

Objectives:

1. To estimate the annual growth rate of below poverty line in Tamil Nadu
2. To analyse the trend in agricultural development in Tamil Nadu

Results and Discussion

The prevalence of poverty in each rural and urban region have been expected for Tamil Nadu. Table 1 affords the developments in the variety of humans beneath poverty line indicating the incidence of poverty in Tamil Nadu for the period 1974 to 2014.

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Table 1: Trends in Incidence of Poverty in Tamil Nadu

Year	Number and Persons of Population Below Poverty Line (in millions)			
	Rural	AGR	Combined	AGR
1974	12.26	-	23.95	-
1978	18.25	32.8	25.95	7.7
1983	19.25	5.1	26.1	0.5
1988	16.17	-19.0	23.11	-12.9
1994	12.17	-32.8	20.21	-14.3
2000	8.05	-51.1	13.05	-54.8
2005	13.54	40.5	19.41	32.7
2010	7.83	-72.9	12.18	-59.3
2014	5.92	-32.2	8.26	-47.4

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India

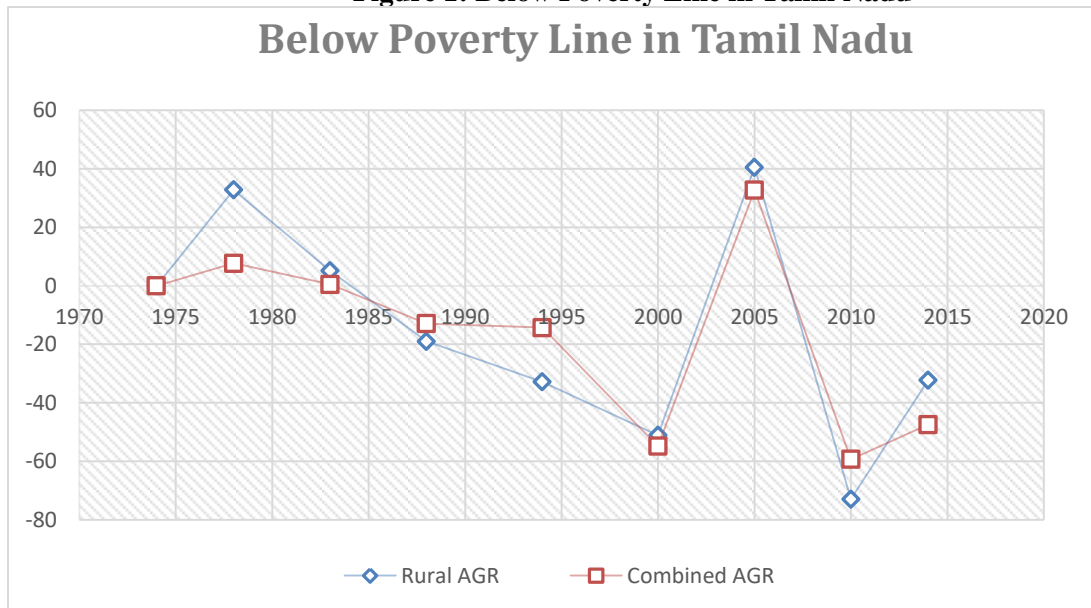
Table 1 explains that the developments within the level and prevalence of poverty across rural and concrete areas of Tamil Nadu confirmed a differential pattern. In terms of absolute numbers, there has been a regular decline in the number of individuals underneath the poverty line inside the rural areas in the course of the reference duration, at the same time as an increasing fashion can be observed inside the city regions as much as 1993-ninety four and a decline thereafter. But, in terms of relative

stocks to the respective general local population, the incidence of poverty had declined in both the rural and urban regions. In fact, the decline changed into located to be considerably better inside the rural, compared to that of urban Tamil Nadu. In rural, the proportion percentage of populace beneath the poverty line had declined from 57.43 to 21.20, whereas in urban areas, it had declined from 49.40 to 12.80 between the period 1973-74 and 2009-10.

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Figure 1: Below Poverty Line in Tamil Nadu



The above evaluation revealed that there was an absolute and steady decline within the poverty ranges in Tamil Nadu. The rural poverty situation could be attributed largely to agricultural development, and to modifications inside the rural population, rural improvement and poverty relief measures in rural areas. Useless to kingdom that, availability and get admission to the meals stand as a first-rate commonplace thing determining the incidence of poverty.

Trends in Agriculture in Tamil Nadu:

The traits in agriculture might be understood from numerous angles. Mainly, components together with the region beneath cultivation, production and productiveness and distribution of landholdings are very a great deal relevant as regards to rural poverty. For this reason, an try were made to examine the changes in agriculture in Tamil Nadu on the above factors.

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Table2: Area under food and Non-food crops in Tamil Nadu

Year	Rice AGR	Coarse cereals AGR	Pulses AGR	Food grains AGR
2000-01	-	-	-	-
2001-02	11.88	12.44	-0.38	11.44
2002-03	84.05	22.14	72.28	74.05
2003-04	10.99	-30.53	-9.26	0.8
2004-05	-36.33	13.24	-18.24	-28.64
2005-06	-3.02	18.87	38.75	0.79
2006-07	-21.03	-46.38	-39.07	-25.84
2007-08	31.15	0.35	57.02	25.53
2008-09	-2.74	-22.67	12.46	-7.32
2009-10	-8.51	6.88	-19.4	-5.44
2010-11	-2.19	5.49	-17.03	-1.09
2011-12	-22.34	-33.01	-33.38	-25.18
2012-13	84.16	74.32	75.94	81.51
2013-14	-24.29	-52.72	-65.8	-36.32
2014-15	-8.37	-5.18	-5.16	-7.15
2015-16	-22.32	-12.69	16.65	-17.58
2016-17	217.25	153.24	29.89	177.15
2017-18	-64.31	-61.76	-23.22	-61.34
2018-19	2.85	4.071	-1.93	2.98


Source: *Computed from Season and Crop Reports, Tamil Nadu (various years).*

Table2 suggests that the it could be seen that there was a regular decline within the area underneath meals grain vegetation and Gross Cropped place, indicating the terrible implications of agricultural performance on food manufacturing. The decline in the Gross Cropped vicinity suggests that the scope for agricultural expansion could be very an awful lot restricted and fast declining. The trends in the crop performance also imply the deplorable

status of Tamil Nadu agricultural sector. In reality, the overall performance of agriculture in terms of yield increase turned into observed to be giant and regular boom for all plants.

Linkages in Agriculture and Poverty:

Agriculture and rural poverty are closely associated and that they each together influence each different. As a result, if agriculture develops it'd have a poor impact at the stages of poverty. Even though the causes for poverty are

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wide and range across areas, as far as Tamil Nadu is involved, agricultural development should play a first-rate position in pushing returned the extent and prevalence of poverty. In reality, there are numerous measures initiated and applied each via the kingdom and significant governments to remove poverty in the country. While some are of income and employment-oriented, the others are of manufacturing and consumption of food-oriented. On this context, it's far worthwhile to spotlight the linkages between agriculture and poverty.

The linkages among agriculture and poverty can be checked out under the following four important factors: (i) Food Security, (ii) Health and Nutritional Security, (iii) Income and Employment Security, and (iv) Economic and Social Security.

Food Security:

Availability and intake of food is the simple issue of poverty levels. Meals production and making it reachable to people by myself can reduce the occurrence of poverty. Though the authorities of Tamil Nadu has evolved and carried out numerous innovative programmes to distribute food to all, specifically to the ones below the poverty line. But, the production of meals grains and different meals vegetation has a tremendous concerning meals security. The hassle of doing away with the lack of meals deliver and making it accessible to the humans will be finished if the rural zone facts growth and development.

Income and Employment Security:

Pointless to kingdom that the agricultural zone gives earnings and employment to the most important proportion of rural hundreds and it offers financial safety to all involved. The rural mass relies upon closely on-

farm and non-farm activities for earning their livelihood. If agriculture fails it has numerous negative implications on their earnings-earning sports and their financial conditions. In fact, the problems of crop loss and agriculture failure have been attributed to excessive indebtedness and poverty leading to the prevalence of suicide and other detrimental selections with the aid of affected households.

Health and Nutrition Security:


Food intake is vital to make certain the fitness and dietary safety of human beings. Signs of health and nutritional fame of the rural populace are determined to be extraordinarily very low compared to that of the urban population. Agricultural manufacturing improves the provision of meals items to the agricultural families that allows for balanced meals intake, which in turn improves the health of the humans. As meals consumption levels are pretty decided with the aid of earnings and employment reputation, it's far greater critical to increase the agricultural area so that health and nutrients safety may be confident.

Economic and Social Security:

The ultimate impact of agricultural improvement is imparting or improving the economic and social safety to the agricultural populace. The blessings of agriculture such as meals for the rural population, income and employment to rural families, fitness and nutritional advantages to rural human beings could get manifested and provide financial and social security to the rural population.

Conclusion

In step with authentic estimates, there was an absolute and constant decline within the poverty stages in Tamil Nadu. However, the occurrence of poverty numerous among city and

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rural regions. The rural poverty scenario became attributed largely to agricultural development, changes inside the rural population, rural development and poverty comfort measures in rural regions. As the overall performance of agriculture in Tamil Nadu isn't always marvelous, the eight removal of rural poverty is an problem to be considered severely. It's far argued that agricultural improvement can ensure food safety, earnings and employment security, health and vitamins protection, and financial and social protection to the rural populace. As a result, it is essential to maintain our policy awareness on developing the agricultural region as a measure to remove rural poverty.

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