



AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF PADDY CULTIVATION IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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Abstract

The Indian agriculture is broadly a story of success. It has done remarkably well in terms of output growth, despite weather and price shocks, in the past few years. India is the first in the world in the production of milk, pulses, jute and jute-like fibres, second in paddy, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruits and cotton production and it is a leading producer of spices and plantation crops as well as livestock, fisheries and poultry. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) witnessed an average annual growth of 3.6 percent in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), from agriculture and allied sectors, against a target of 4.0 percent. While it may appear that the performance of agriculture and allied sectors had fallen short of the target, production improved remarkably, growing twice as fast as population. India's agricultural exports are booming at a time when many other leading producers are experiencing difficulties. The better agricultural performance is a result of: a) farmers' response to better prices; b) continued technology gains and c) appropriate and timely policies. Yet India is at a juncture where further reforms are urgently required to achieve greater efficiency and productivity in agriculture for sustaining growth. There is need to have stable and consistent policies where markets play a deserving role and private investment in infrastructure has stepped up. An efficient supply chain that firmly establishes the linkage between retail demand and the farmer is important. Rationalization of agricultural incentives and strengthening of food price management will also help, together with a predictable trade policy for agriculture.

Key words:- Agricultural ,Growth,Producrion,Population,Efficiency,Farmer.

1.INTRODUCTION

These initiatives need to be coupled with skill development and better research and development in this sector, along with improved delivery of credit, seeds, risk management tools and other inputs, ensuring sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices. Finally, while there is sharp increase in prices of food articles, especially proteins, fruits and vegetables, and the growing food grain stocks in public sector, continue to be the subjects of debate, these may be the pointers towards the need for relative price shifts, responding to shifts in