

CHAPTER – III

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

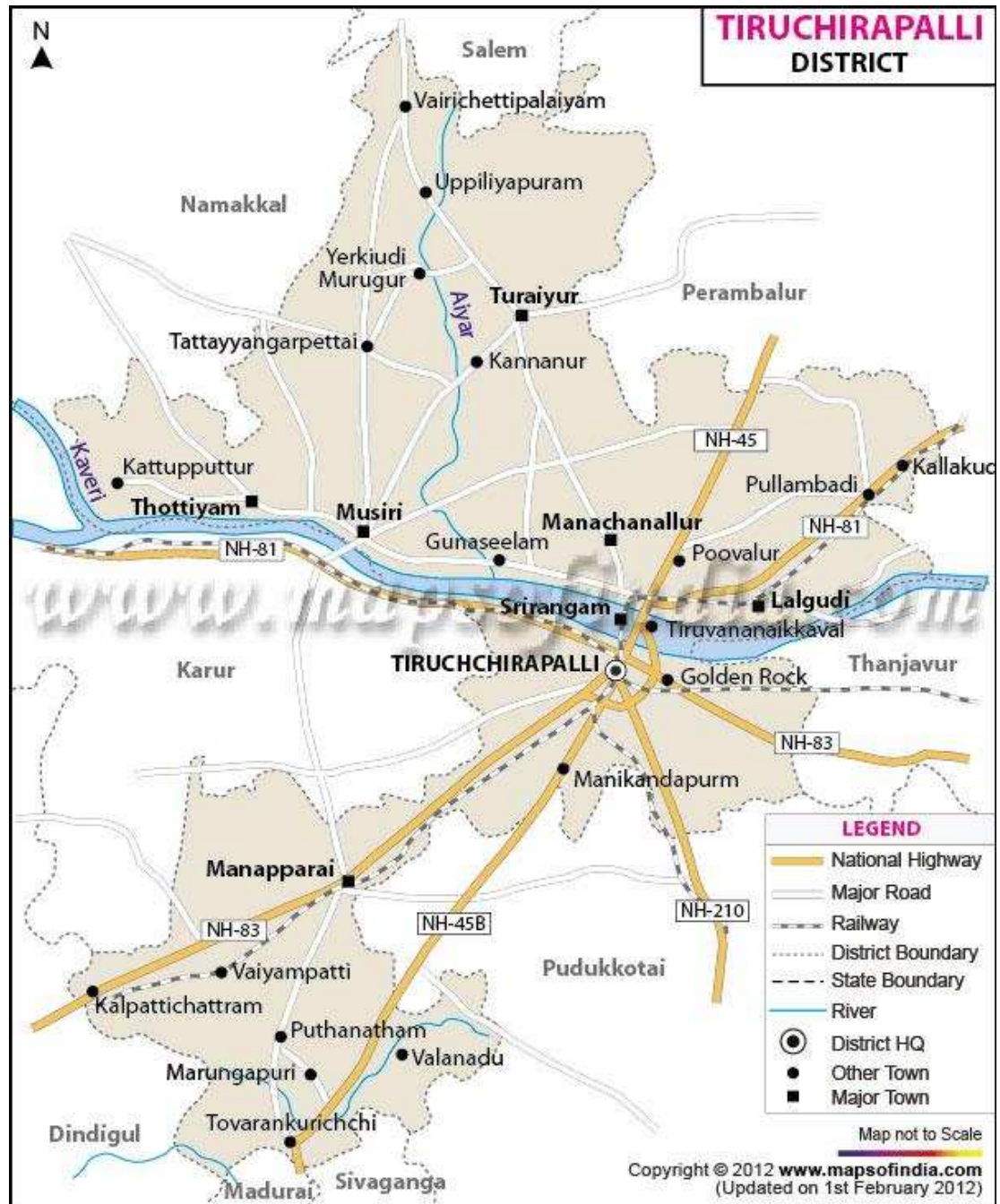
Tiruchirapalli District is located in the central region of the state and The Kaveri River flows through the length of the district and is the principal source of irrigation and drinking water. The most important city in Tiruchirappalli District is the city of Tiruchirappalli, also well-known as Trichy. In the British period, Tiruchirappalli was called as Trichinopoly, and was a district of the Madras Presidency; it was then renamed upon India's declaration of independence in 1947.

A famous landmark is the ROCKFORT, which also houses super Pallava sculpture in the Centre Temple of Rock Fort; Several Churches were built by Danish Missionaries. Also there are splendid Muslim Antiquities and Mosques. Tiruchirappalli is fundamentally a business and agriculture center with Metro sooths and rural base. The District has immense culture and historical magnitude and plays a major function in the economy of the state.

The Tiruchirappalli District is well known as a busy centre for education, learning, culture, commerce, agriculture, industry and for engineering. Indian Institute of Management, Trichy is the 11th IIM in the country.

There are also available blue metals and granite in some parts of Tiruchirappalli District. Trichirappalli's Diamond bazaar is a famous market for both precious natural and artificial gems. There are huge numbers of Tanneries in the environs of Tiruchirappalli City.

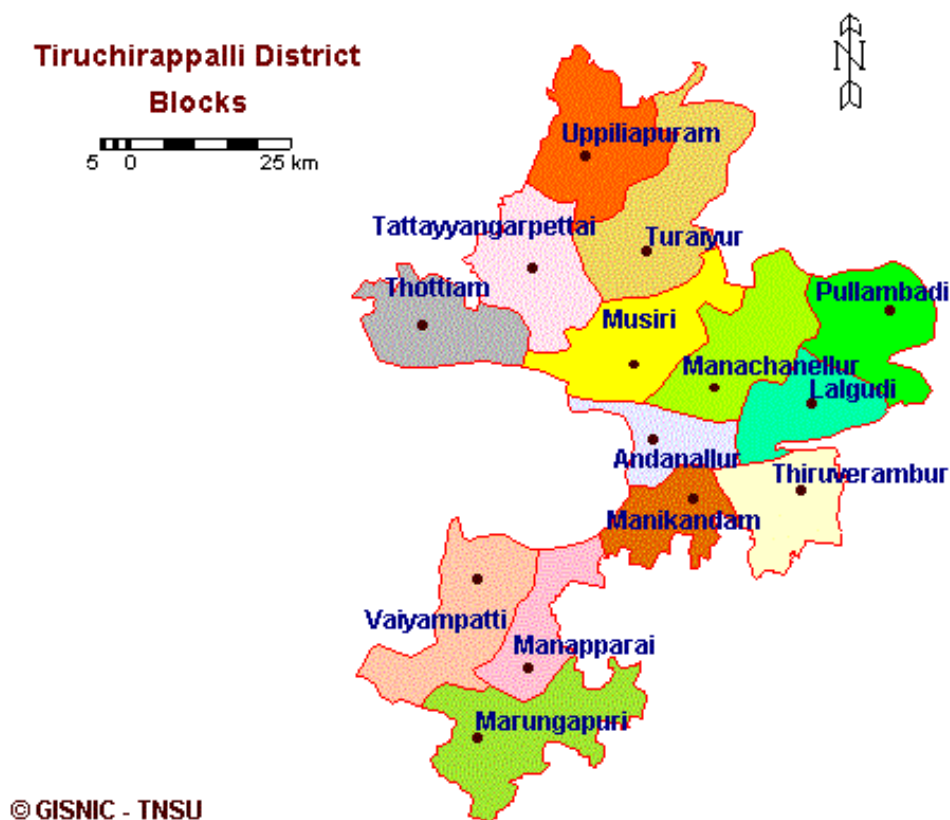
Tiruchirappalli district has covered with an area of 4,404 square kilometers. It is encircled in the North by Salem district, Northwest by Namakkal district, Northeast by Perambalur district and Ariyalur district, East by Thanjavur District, Southeast by Pudukkottai district, South by Madurai district and Sivagangai district, Southwest by Dindigul district and in the West by Karur district.



DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN TRICHY DISTRICT

AREA: The total geographical area of the district is 4403.83 Sq Km comprising the 4 Revenue Divisions of Trichy, Srirangam, Musiri and Lalgudi. The district has 11 Taluks viz. Tiruchirappalli (East), Tiruchirappalli (West), Thiruverumbur, Srirangam, Manapparai, Marungapuri, Lalgudi, Mannachanallur, Musiri, Thottiyam and Thuraiyur.

There are 14 Development Blocks and three Municipalities viz. Thuvakkudi, Manapparai and Thuraiyur in place of urban sectors together with sixteen Town Panchayats.

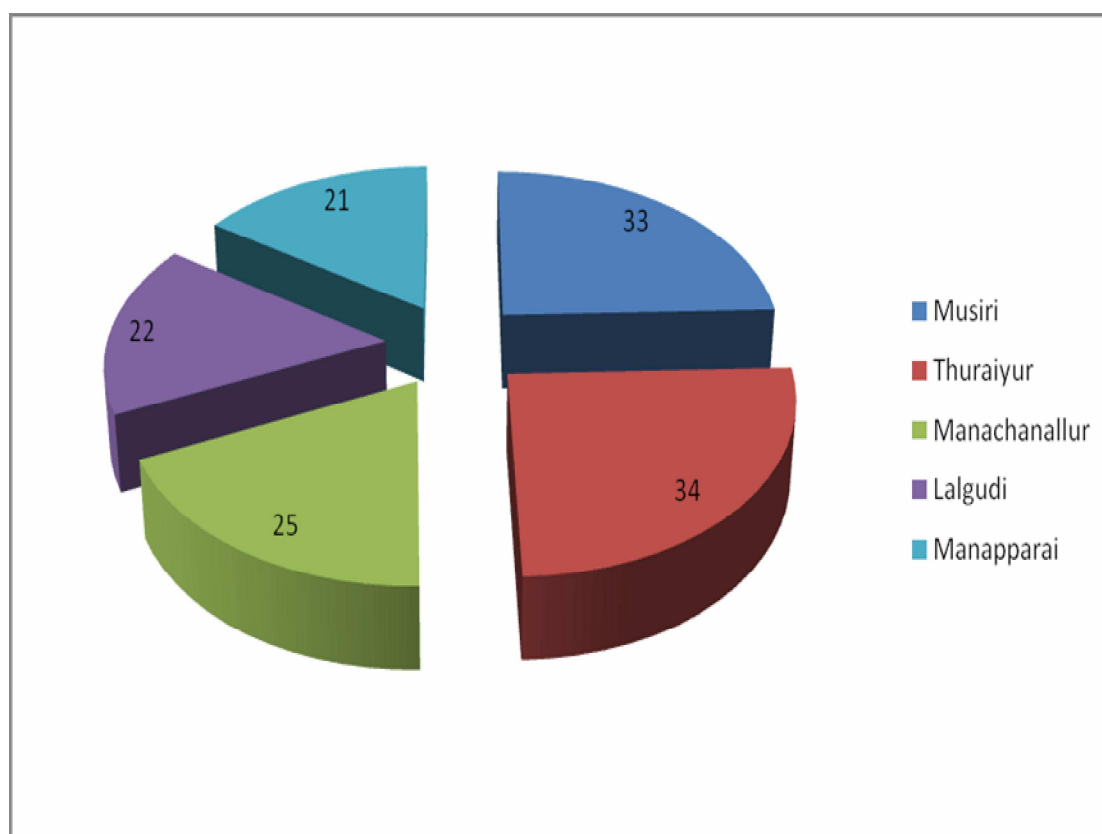


FOREST AND HILLS: One twelfth of the area of this his district is covered by reserve forest and hills. The significant hill in Tiruchirappalli district is Pachamalai near Thuraiyur Taluk.

TABLE 3.1
SELECTED BLOCKS IN THE STUDY AREA

S. No	Name Of the block	No. of Village Panchayat
1	Musiri	33
2	Thuraiyur	34
3	Manachanallur	25
4	Lalgudi	22
5	Manapparai	21
	Total	135

FIGURE 3.1
SELECTED BLOCKS IN THE STUDY AREA



SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

The total population of this district 27,22,290 comprising 13,52,284 men and 13,70,006 women as per 2011 census. The urban population is 13,38,033 the remaining 13,84,257 is rural population. Tiruchirappalli district as per 2011 census are furnished in Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2

POPULATION DETAILS OF TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

		District / Number	Percentage
Total Population	Persons	2722290	
	Males	1352284	49.57
	Females	1370006	50.33
Rural	Persons	1384257	
	Males	688552	49.74
	Females	695705	50.26
Urban	Persons	1338033	
	Males	663732	49.61
	Females	674301	50.39
Decadal Population Growth 2001 - 2011	Persons	303924	
	Males	143750	47.30
	Females	160174	52.70

Source: Census 2001, 2011- Handbook Tiruchirappalli

SC & ST Population

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 17.14% and 0.66% of the population respectively which is lower than the state percentage of 20.01% and 1.10% respectively.

TABLE 3.3
SCHEDULE CASTE & SCHEDULE TRIBES POPULATION

Schedule Caste Population		
Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
Male	230790	49.47 %
Female	235771	50.53 %
Total	466561	
Schedule Tribes Population		
Male	9414	51.73%
Female	8784	48.27%
Total	18198	

Source: Census 2001, 2011- Handbook Tiruchirappalli

Decadal growth of the population

The district population is 2418366 in 2001 as against 2722290 in 2011. The decadal growth rate of the population in the districts is 12.56%. The density of the population in the district is 604 persons per sq.km in 2011, as against 424 in 2001 which is due to the increased population. The urban population is 1338033 constituting 50% of the total Population, the remaining 50% ie. 1384257 is rural population. SC population is 466561, ST Population is 18198.

TABLE 3.4
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT DECADE OF CHANGES/GROWTH IN
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Period (Subject to the period of liability)	Region	Population		Percentage Variation Since previous Census	
		2001	2011	Total	Percentage
	Total	2418366	2722290	303924	12.56
	Rural	1279204	1384257	105053	8.21
	Urban	1139162	1338033	198871	17.45

Source: Census 2001, 2011- Handbook Tiruchirappalli

The district has 50.85% of its population living in rural areas and 49.15% living in urban areas. It shows that there is an increase of urban population and it is relatively at a faster rate than the rural population.

Sex Ratio

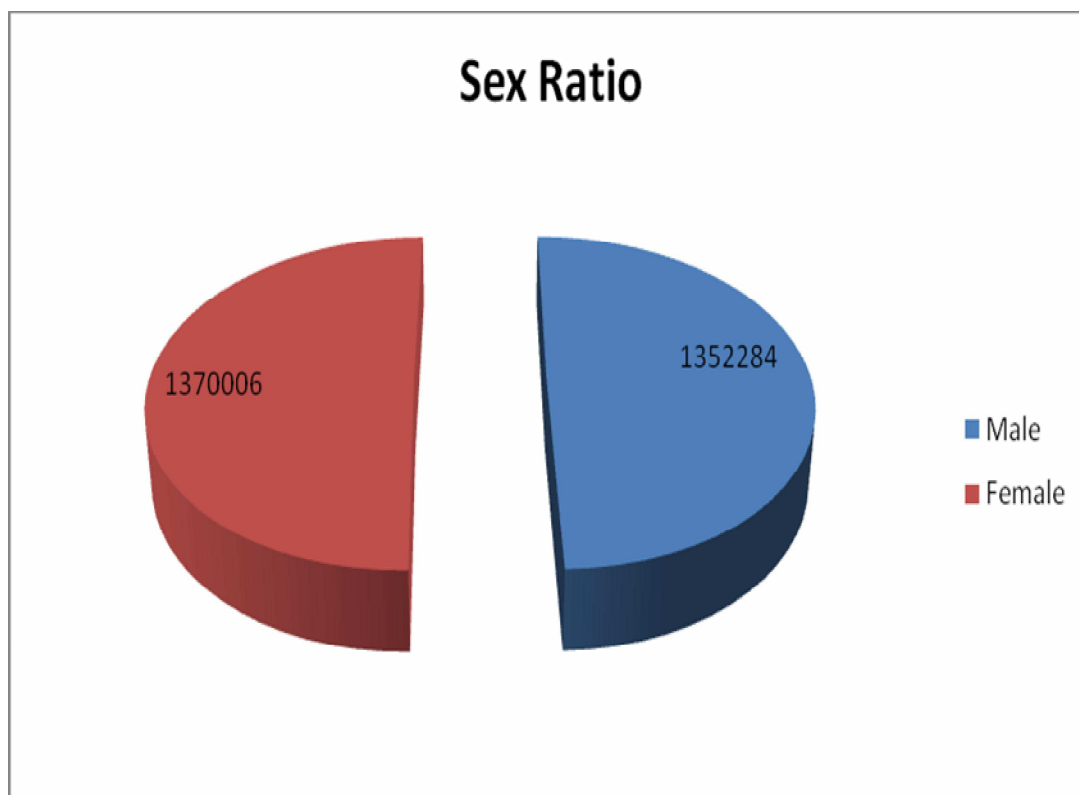
The sex ratio in Tiruchirappalli district is 1013 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 1072 which is slightly greater than that of the state sex ratio of 996 and it is given below in table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5
SEX RATIO IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
Male	1352284	49.67%
Female	1370006	50.33%
Total	2722290	
Sex Ratio	1013	

Source: Census 20-01, 2011 Handbook Tiruchirappalli

FIGURE 3.2
SEX RATIO IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT



Literacy

The district stands in the 10th rank in the state. Tiruchirappalli District total literacy rate and female literacy rate which are fairly higher than the state's average rates. Average literacy rate in Tiruchirappalli district as per census 2011 is 83.23% of which males and females are 89.72% and 76.87% literates respectively. In actual number 1088739 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 563,532 and 525,207 respectively; obviously the district prevails in a better place as far as education is concerned.

The average literacy rate of the literacy rate of the district is given below.

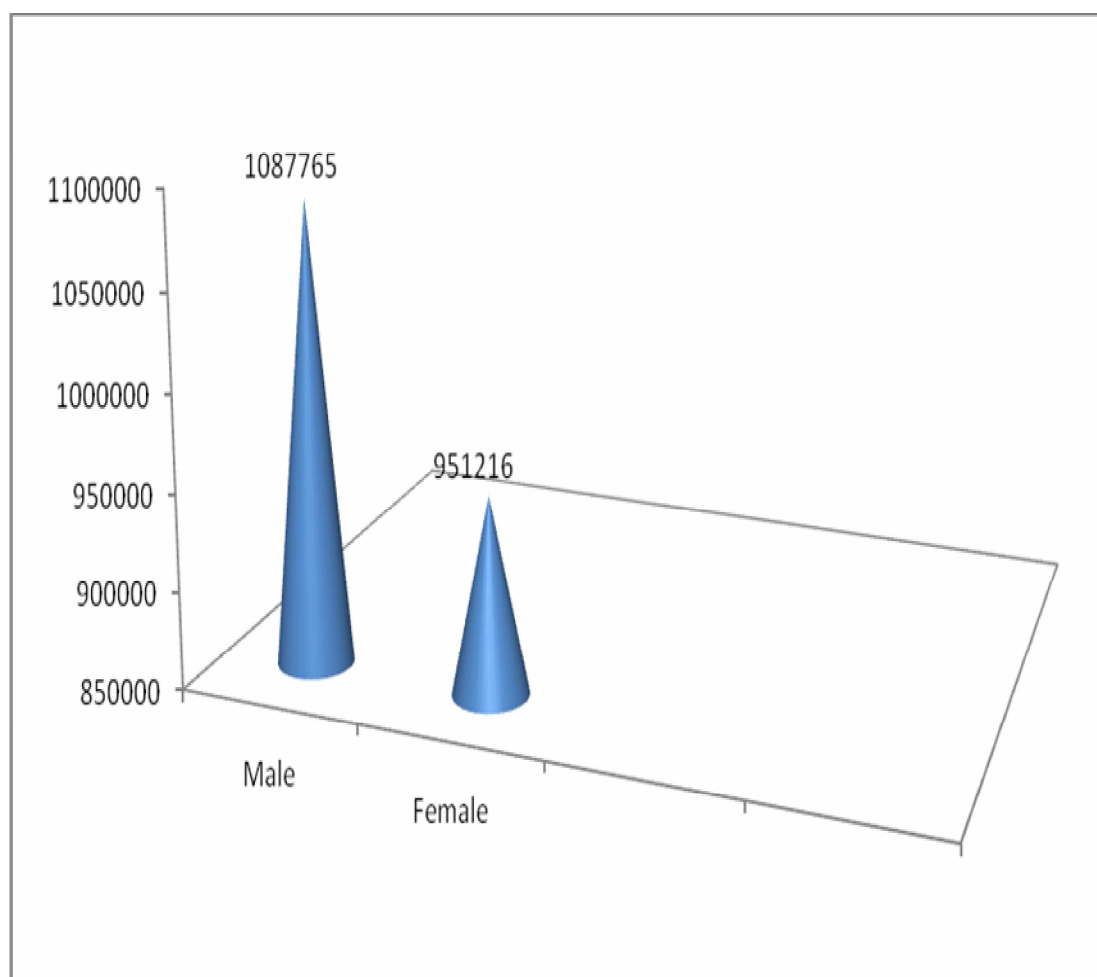
TABLE 3.6

Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
Male	1087765	53.35%
Female	951216	46.65%
Total	2038981	

Source: Handbook on District 2019

The average literacy rate of the literacy rate of the district is given below.

FIGURE 3.3



OCCUPATION PROFILE

TABLE 3.7

TOTAL WORKERS AND NON WORKERS

Main workers	700029	84.17 %
Marginal workers	131650	15.83 %
Total workers (1+ 2)	831679	30.55 % (popn)
Non Workers	1890611	69.45 % (popn)
Total Population(1+ 2+3)	27,22,290	

Source: 2011 census

CATEGORY OF WORKERS (Main & Marginal)

TABLE 3.8

Category of workers (Main & Marginal)		
Cultivators	Persons	170669
	Male	104895
	Females	65774
Agricultural labourers	Persons	378782
	Male	177589
	Females	201193
Workers in household industries	Persons	30386
	Male	14341
	Females	16045
Other workers	Persons	634142
	Male	492381
	Females	141761

Source: 2011 census

Community Based Organisations

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) for instance Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) and Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) were endorsed to afford services to the poor. These CBOs influences financial support from banks and gives support to the members for the livelihood commotions. There is a significant number of NGOs promoted SHGs federation is functioning in the district and they do support functions and monitor the SHGs financial performance. The status of CBOs in the districts as follows:

TABLE 3.9
CBOS DETAILS

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Village Panchayats	No. of VPRCs	No. of SHGs
1	Manachanallur	35	35	1020
2	Marungapuri	49	49	760
3	Thottiyam	26	26	941
4	T. Pet	25	25	569
5	Andanallur	25	25	594
6	Manapparai	21	21	813
7	Manikandam	22	23	564
8	Musiri	33	33	697
9	Thuraiyur	34	36	825
10	Lalgudi	45	46	666
11	Pullambadi	33	33	603
12	Thiruverumbur	20	20	484
13	Uppiliapuram	18	20	528
14	Vaiyampatti	18	18	365
Total		404	410	9429

Source: 2011 census

The majority of the community based organizations in Tiruchirappalli district focus on poverty reduction and development and a few organizations recently emerged like Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs), commodity groups are functioning with the focus on enterprise development.

Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)

There are 6 FPOs promoted by Agri. Department, NABARD and Resource Institutions. The FPOs are (Musiri, Manikandam) are very nascent in nature with membership of 500 members. These nascent FPOs have to be assessed further. They have been involved in provision of Kisan Credit Card, Insurance and credit for purchase of Milch animals. Most of the FPOs are working on Cotton, Farmers and Paddy and few of them have installed Value added Units.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Topography

The landscape of Tiruchirappalli district is almost plain excluding for the short range of Pachaimalai hills in the Northern direction. Cauvery is the foremost river streaming across the central portion of the district. Alluvial sandy soil and loamy soil composes major segment of the Delta regions adjoining the river. In Lalgudi, Mannachanallur and Andanallur blocks, loamy soils are largest. In dry tracks, red soil is redominant, followed by black soil.

Climate, Rainfall and Ground Water

Tiruchirappalli district practices a tropical savanna climate with no major change in temperature among summer and winter. The high temperatures have been featured to the existence of two rivers, The Cauvery and The Kollidam. As Tiruchirappalli district is on the Deccan Plateau, the days are tremendously warm and dry. Evening

time is chiller because of cold winds that propel from the southeast. From June to September, the district experiences a moderate climate tempered by heavy rain and thundershowers. The district obtains better rainwater from the North East monsoon. The total rainfall received during 2016-17 in the district is 423.8 mm. The actual annual rainfall recorded is 52% less than the normal rainfall (818 mm) for the entire district. In spite of low rainfall the net area cultivated has decreased only marginally.

TABLE 3.10
TIME SERIES DATA OF RAINFALL BY SEASONS (LAST 20 YEARS)

Year	South West Monsoon		North East Monsoon		Winter Season		Hot Weather Season		Total		% Deviation (+ or -) from Normal
	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	
1997-98	273.3	137.4	394.8	563.9	40.5	1.0	134.0	57.6	842.6	579.9	-31.18
1998-99	272.0	347.2	385.2	559.9	40.5	2.0	134.0	135.1	831.7	1044.2	25.55
1999-00	272.0	114.1	385.2	590.5	40.5	38.3	134.0	107.6	831.7	850.5	2.26
2000-01	268.9	261.2	385.2	437.6	35.8	5.6	131.7	73.6	821.4	778.0	-5.28
2001-02	273.3	250.8	419.2	351.3	40.5	67.4	134.8	65.9	887.8	735.2	-17.19
2002-03	258.6	186.6	355.7	217.0	23.8	0.7	109.3	127.6	746.8	531.9	-28.78
2003-04	270.3	370.0	356.1	412.6	25.0	1.8	110.1	279.1	761.5	1063.5	39.66
2005-05	270.3	357.7	356.1	364.9	25.0	0.9	110.1	249.8	761.5	976.3	28.21
2005-06	270.3	244.9	356.1	858.2	25.0	11.4	110.1	152.2	761.5	1266.7	66.34
2006-07	270.3	293.0	356.1	303.9	25.0	1.0	110.1	129.6	761.5	727.5	-4.46
2007-08	270.3	263.8	356.1	486.2	25.0	30.4	110.1	193.7	761.5	974.6	28.0
2008-09	270.3	26.8	356.1	575.6	25.0	7.6	110.1	193.7	761.5	974.6	28.0
2009-10	270.3	231.3	356.1	385.3	25.0	7.5	110.1	133.2	761.9	757.3	-0.6
2010- 11	295.1	313.8	385.6	508.2	22.7	5.1	109.9	97.7	813.3	924.8	13.71
2011-12	293.9	264.0	391.5	481.5	22.7	2.9	109.9	126.6	818.0	874.5	6.91
2012-13	293.9	204.0	391.5	293.9	22.7	6.5	109.9	58.2	818.0	562.6	-31.2
2013-14	293.9	207.9	391.5	250.3	22.7	4.0	109.9	130.1	818.0	592.3	27.6
2014-15	293.9	142.7	391.5	259.1	22.7	12.2	109.9	211.7	818.0	625.7	-23.5
2015-16	293.9	197.3	391.5	440.8	22.7	0.0	109.9	130.8	818.0	768.9	-6
2016-17	293.9	238.9	391.5	154.7	22.7	30.2	109.9	0	818.0	423.8	394.2

Source: Dist Statistical Handbook 2017-18

WATER RESOURCES

IMPORTANT RIVERS / CANALS

The primary purpose of irrigation is to increase agricultural activities by cropping in more areas. As far as the irrigation is concerned in this district, the sources of water are the canals from the Holy River Cauvery, ordinary wells, tanks and tube wells.

The river Cauvery and its twig Coleroon are the principal rivers in the District. The other notable rivers are Nandhiyar, Ponnaniyar. The important canals are Pullambadi canal, Pudukkottai (Kandrainatham) canal, Kattalai Vaikkal, Uyyakondan, Iyyanvaikkal and Peruvalai Vaikkal.

- ❖ **The Cauvery and Coleroon River:** Cauvery, one of the major rivers of South India and Tamil Nadu, flows towards east. In Tiruchirappalli district, the river divides into two branches, the northern branch being called as the Coleroon (Kollidam) and the southern branch is entitled river Cauvery. The total length of the Cauvery River in this district is about 125 Kms, and the area of river basin extends about 17,200 hectares of land. Ponnaniyar, Uppamodai and Siddhayalli lakes are predominantly used for irrigation function.
- ❖ **Koraiyar River:** Koraiyar River grows from Karuppur Reddiarpatti hill at a height of about 500m. The river carries water from catchment locales of Puttanattam, Viralimalai, Malaikudippatti, Tennalur, Illupur, Kalluppatti, Arur, Kulakkattaigudi, Keeranur and Thuvarankurichi. The catchment area of river is 632sq.km and the length is 75 km. The total catchment of the river is enveloped by a large number of reservoirs.
- ❖ **Ariyar River:** Ariyar River originates in Manapparai region from Pallivelli Mukku at an altitude of about 700m. The Ariyar River collects water from

Kadavur and Semmalai reserved forests, Vairampattai, Kulattur and Manapparai regions. The catchment vicinity of the river is about 832 Sq. km.

- ❖ **Grand Anicut:** KariKala Cholan, an early Chola King, constructed the grand Anicut. This is positioned on the northern bank of the Cauvery about 16 km east to Tiruchirappalli city and mostly used for irrigation purpose. Regarding water spread area, 75 system reservoirs and 99 seasonal/ rain fed reservoirs were found to subsist and then covered 5751.14 ha. in the district.
- ❖ **Upper Anicut:** This dam was built in 1836 at a place where the Cauvery divides off into two at the west ending of Srirangam, to control the flow of water in the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers. In its unique structure, the upper Anicut consisted of an easy masonry dam of 230 meters in length divided into three major parts. Below the Grand Anicut, the Cauvery in addition divides into two; one is being called the Cauvery and the other, the Vennar River. These channels are employed as the major canals for irrigation purpose.

DISTRICT INFRASTRUCTURE

Power Supply

In general power supply situation in Tiruchirappalli District is quite normal. But in certain areas, low voltage problem is felt, particularly in the villages in Ghat division. To minimize the current consumption charges in the Panchayat, efforts were taken to utilize solar power lights as an alternate and renewable source in Tiruchirappalli District.

Rural Electrification

Overall, 100% of the hamlets are covered under rural electrification.

Road, Rail and Air Network

Trichirappalli district is healthily associated by Air, Rail and road. Trichy Airport is the second fastest developing airport in Tamil Nadu close to Chennai. Many express trains and super fast trains were activated from Trichy and also pass through the city round the clock. Passenger bus facility is available 24x7.

Roads	
Trichy – Chennai	NH 45
Trichy – Ramanathapuram	NH 210
Trichy – Chithambaram	NH 227
Trichy – Karnataka State	NH 67

LAND USE PATTERN

TABLE 3.11
THE GIVEN BELOW EXPLAINS ABOUT
THE LAND USE PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT

Classification of land use	Area (in Hect)
Forests	42712.4
Area under Non-Agriculture uses	66511.7
Barren and Un-Cultivable Land	11225.5
Pastures and Other grazing lands	654.6
Misc. Tree crops/Groves	2376.2
Culturable Waste Land	6212.1
Fallow lands other than current fallows	93920.4
Current fallows	26022.8
Net Area Sown	152612.4
Total(Rural)	402248.1
Net Irrigated land area sown	87657.1
Net Un-Irrigated land area sown	64955.4

LAND HOLDING PATTERN OF THE FARMERS

There are five categories of land holdings. They are marginal (below 1 ha), small (1-2ha), semi-medium (2-4ha), medium (4-10ha), large (10ha and above). Majority of the farmers (95%) in Tiruchirappalli district have less than one hectare occupying 13% of the land area. These details are presented in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12

NUMBER AND AREA OF OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

Size classified holding	No. of Agri. Holdings					Area of holdings in Hectares				
	SC	ST	Other	Institutional	Total	SC	ST	Others	Institutional	Total
0-0.5	18 73	749	140882	162	160766	4850	171	38785	40	43846
0.5-1	7564	393	64880	77	72914	5327	291	46744	56	52418
1-2	4069	902	42209	112	47292	5526	1363	60045	160	67094
2-3	865	261	11242	51	12419	2066	616	26951	121	29751
3-4	255	46	3954	19	4274	875	159	13549	68	14651
4-5	111	21	1810	31	1973	489	94	8012	140	8735
5-7.5	65	33	1312	37	1447	404	199	7800	230	8633
7.5-10	16	14	428	15	473	135	115	3650	131	4031
10-20	11	5	247	35	298	159	61	3218	509	3947
20 & above	1	0	27	20	48	30	0	811	1163	2004
TOTAL	14830	2424	266991	559	284804	19861	3069	209565	2618	235113

Source: 9th Agricultural Census 2010-2011

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Agriculture is the main source of economy of the district and farm output provides not only food requirements of the district but also sizable portion of it is exported to other parts of Tamil Nadu. Agriculture continues to be the most predominant sector of this district economy, as 70% of the population is engaged in Agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Agricultural productivity is persuaded by a

number of aspects. Chief among them are soil, climate, irrigation, marketing, credit facilities and agricultural practices and techniques. The district plays prominent role in the agricultural sector for the State mostly due to its irrigation facilities. The source of irrigation in the district is the rivers supplemented by a large number of rain-fed tanks and numerous wells. The Cauvery system plays a vital role in river channels in this district. The Public Works Department and Panchayat union maintained tanks, ponds and supply channels also play an important role in the irrigation of Tiruchirappalli district.

IRRIGATION

TABLE 3.13
SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY IN BLOCKWISE

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Number of irrigation sources						
		Govt. Canals Nos	Govt. Canals Length Km	Reservoirs	Tank	Wells for irrigation	Tube Wells	Domestic wells
1	Thiruverumbur	26	72	0	161	115	98	755
2	Andanallur	28	78	0	42	682	707	503
3	Manikandam	12	36	0	0	600	541	134
4	Mannapparai	0	0	0	204	6465	1097	673
5	Marungapuri	0	0	0	683	7806	50	537
6	Vaiyampatti	2	11	1	240	6020	88	388
7	Lalgudi	12	84	0	20	2822	2421	518
8	Pullambadi	3	21	0	85	3481	257	669
9	Manachanallur	8	40	0	33	6835	116	102
10	Musiri	3	53	0	42	7061	153	616
11	T.Pet	0	0	0	22	7126	2083	709
12	Thottiam	8	60	0	156	6111	453	548
13	Thuraiyur	9	19	0	74	9529	83	309
14	Uppiliyapuram	24	20	0	15	8098	119	519
	District Total	135	494	1	1777	72751	8266	6980

Source: District 'G' - Return, Trichy District, Fasli 1465(2016-17)

The major irrigated crops in the district are paddy, pulses, groundnut, sugarcane, banana, vegetables, and flowers. Cautious use of water with recent water management practices, yield of those crops can be increased and in that way export prospective can be investigated. The output of food crops such as paddy, groundnut and pulses can also be increased to the target heights by proper water management performances.

TABLE 3.14
DISTRICT AREA COVERAGE 2018 – 19

S.No	Crop	Normal area	2018-19 Area coverage
1	Paddy – Kuruvai	3129	4309
	Rabi / Samba	48286	38230
	Navarai	2000	1419
	Total Paddy	53415	43958
1	Sorghum	26141	34844
2	Cumbu	1100	247
3	Maize	9220	15745
4	Varagu		21
5	Other Millets		39
6	Ragi		
	Total Millets	36461	50901
1	Red Gram	1687	1478
2	Black Gram	6752	6736
3	Green gram	743	400
4	Horsegram	550	1217
5	Bengal gram	32	10
6	Cowpea	496	789
	Other pulses		248
	Total Pulses	10260	10878
	Total FGM crops	100136	105737
1	Groundnut	9167	6232
2	Gingelly	1230	157
3	Sunflower	813	85
4	Castor	301	255
	Total oilseeds	11511	8139
1	Sugarcane	3973	2141
2	Cotton	16005	8367

CROPPING PATTERN AND MAJOR CROPS

Important crops grown in the district are Paddy, Groundnut, Ragi, Cumbu, pulses (Redgram and Blackgram), sugarcane and flowers. The most important cash crop of the district is Banana. The area under occupied nearly 42% of the total cultivated area of the district. Sugarcane is the next most important cash crop of the District. Sugar factories are situated at Andanallur and Lalgudi regions. Sugar cane is supplied to some other mills, located out of the district like Perambalur and Namakkal.

Major Crops in Area (ha.) to State

Paddy, Millets, Pulses, Banana, Sugarcane, Cotton are the most important crops grown in this District. On the whole 60600 hectares of paddy, 44700 hectares of millets, 14500 hectares of pulses, 19000 hectares of Cotton, 3800 hectares of sugarcane, 22200 hectares of oilseeds, 9167 hectares of banana, 402 hectares of Turmeric, 1995 chillies, 6000 hectares of Tapioca, 3410 hectares of onion, 455 hectares of vegetables, 800 hectares of flowers and 2080 hectares of mango are cultivated in the district.

TABLE 3.15
FOOD CROPS IN BLOCK WISE

S. N O	NAME OF THE BLOCK	PADDY			MILLETS			PULSES			FGM TOTAL	
		Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity Kg/ha	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity Kg/ha	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity Kg/ha	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)
1	Andhanallur	3930	16101	4097	0	0	0	1870	1453	777	5800	17554
2	Manikandam	6200	25503	4097	300	542	1806	475	369	777	6975	26414
3	Thiruverambur	8250	3 596	4097	0	0	0	605	470	777	885	34066
4	Manapparai	900	3630	4097	3760	6939	1845	485	344	709	5145	10913
5	Marungapuri	2000	8066	4097	1830	3424	1871	800	583	729	4630	12073
6	Vaiyampatti	900	3630	4097	4005	9421	1052	630	467	742	535	13518
7	Musiri	2600	10532	4097	4940	10428	2111	780	641	822	8320	21601
8	T.pet	1000	403	4097	6185	12945	2093	730	587	804	7915	17565
9	Toottiyam	2500	10083	4097	6135	14300	2331	725	576	794	9360	24959
10	Thuraiyur	1650	6717	4097	4715	15549	3298	515	378	734	6880	22644
11	Uppiliyapuram	7700	31547	4097	3235	13421	4149	510	380	744	11445	45348
12	Lalgudi	13000	54179	4097	0	0	0	2340	1765	754	15340	55944
13	Annachanallur	3350	13725	4097	5070	15682	3093	1560	1168	749	9980	30575
14	Pullambadi	4620	18642	4097	6925	52457	7575	975	772	792	12520	71871
	Total	58600	202758	57358	47100	155108	31224	13000	9953	10704	105195	405045

Source : DSO Trichy – 2018-2019

HORTICULTURE

Trichirappalli district is situated in the Cauvery Delta Agro climatic precinct. Loamy, Clayey and sandy alluvial soil are the soil categories found in the Tiruchirappalli district. The foremost horticulture crops farming in this district are fruits crops such as mango, banana, guava and acid lime, vegetables such as tomato, onion, brinjal and tapioca, spices such as chillies, coriander, tamarind, turmeric and plantation crops such as betel vine and flower crops such as jasmine, marigold and rose.

Block wise (TNRTP) Cropping Area distribution

Paddy, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Black Gram are among the top three crops with respect to the area of cultivation against the blocks, Cumbu, Maize, Tapioca, Gingelly and Chillies are the other minor crops cultivated in the crops.

TABLE 3.16
TOP THREE MAJOR AND MINOR CROPS IN TNRTP BLOCKS OF
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI (IN TERMS OF AREA OF PRODUCTION 2016-17)

Block	Major Crop	Minor Crop
Lalgudi	Paddy, Sugarcane, Banana, Flowers, Vegetables	Groundnut, Cumbu
Manachanallur	Paddy, Sugarcane, Banana, Flowers	Cumbu, Vegetables
Musiri	Paddy, Korai, Banana, Flowers	Cotton, Groundnut, Kothamalli, Chil
Thuraiyur	Paddy, Onion, Cotton, Maize	Chillies
Manapparai	Cotton, Maize	Groundnut, Kothamalli, Chilli, vegetables

MEDICAL CENTER FOR FRUIT CROPS

The center for fruit cultivation through the Horticulture Department in Tiruchirappalli district is to be set up at the village of Kanjanayakkanpatty in the Marungapuri area at 8.00 acres at a cost of `790.808 lakh. The administrative building work is being carried out by the Agricultural Engineering Department.

The market committees were operating at Lalgudi, Manapparai, Thuraiyur and Additional Market Committees at Tiruchirappalli, Thottiyam and Thattayangarpettai where the goods like paddy, groundnut, gingelly, cotton, chillies etc, are to be marketed.

ICAR National Research Centre

ICAR National Research Centre for Banana was launched on 21-08-1993 at Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu by ICAR, New Delhi, with an aim to enlarge the production of banana and plantains through operational method and tactical researches. The Centre works on four chief drive areas of research viz., Crop Improvement, Crop Production, Post-Harvest Management and Crop Protection. It has well outfitted laboratories for tissue-culture, bio-technology, soil science, nutrient management, physiology, biochemistry, entomology, nematology, fungal, bacterial, viral pathology and post-harvest technological researches.

PRIORITIZATION OF MAJOR CROPS

Though Paddy, Banana, Onion and Sugarcane are the major crops in Tiruchirappalli in area of cultivation, these crops are high water users and have more regulated approaches, hence could be excluded for further interventions. Therefore Onion and Banana are the top two prioritized crops.

MARKETING AND STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

Marketing of agriculture is done through various regulated markets, Gandhi market, co- operative marketing societies, Uzhavarsandhai (Fruits and Vegetables), Wholesale markets and Local Shandies. Apart from these Weekly markets and daily markets also exist in the district. The details of markets are as described as under.

REGULATED MARKETS

There are 9 regulated markets and 3 sub regulated markets established at different location in the district for the benefit of farmers.

TABLE 3.17
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL
STORAGE GODOWNS

Name and address of Agricultural Godowns	Name of address of Non-Agricultural Godowns
(1)	(2)
1. Central ware housing Corporation, K.K.Nagar, Tiruchy	1. Central Ware Housing Corporation, K.K.Nagar, Tiruchy
2. Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation, Thanjavur Road, Tiruchy 1. TNCSC Godown, Tiruchy District 1) Subramaniyapuram 2) Sempattu 3) Ariyamangalam 4) Sangiliyandapuram 5) Manachanallur 6) Irungalur 7) Thuraiyur 8) Musiri 9) Kottappattu 10) Anna Stadium 11) Adavathur 12) Thiruvanaikovil	2. Tamil Nadu Ware Housing Corporation, Thanjavur Road, Tiruchirappalli

Source: District Ware housing office.

AGRIBUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Livestock Sectors

The livestock sector provides ample opportunity and have to be developed in this district as the agricultural labourers population can earn income from this sector during the off season or non-cropping periods.

Animal husbandry and Dairy development

A large number of farmers in this district depend on animal husbandry for their livelihood. In addition to supplying milk, meat, eggs, wool and hides, animals, mainly bullocks, are the major source of power for both farmers and dryer. Hence, animal husbandry plays a major task in the rural economy. Furthermore, livestock segment provides ancillary employment and sustainable resource of income to many small and trivial farmers.

Animal husbandry is a fundamental constituent of agriculture supporting livelihood of more than 2/3rd of the rural population. It is one of the quickly growing sectors in the district, playing an important role in the rural economy by providing profitable employment to a large number of small, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers and increasing their economic condition. Livestock form an important source next to family labour for the landless agricultural labourers and is the only major advantage for them.

TABLE 3.18
LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Cattle	354444
Buffaloes	21836
Sheep	150111
Goat	465832
Poultry	2486815

The Animal Husbandry Department plays an important role to provide the veterinary healthiness services and enhancing the production potentialities of the livestock and poultry within the district. Various veterinary institutions spread over the length and breadth of the district provide these services. With the accomplishment of cross breeding programmes and different other schemes by the department, livestock farming has become economically feasible and remunerative to a huge number of rural households in the district.

Animal Husbandry Department		
a.	Poly Clinic	1
b.	Veterinary Hospitals	8
c.	Veterinary Dispensaries	101
d.	Sub Centre	33
e.	Mobile Unit	2
Poultry Development		
a.	No Of Poultry Farms	19
b.	Layers Birds	21,62,500
c.	Broilers	—
d.	Domestic / Backyard Poultry	6,17,454

Source: 12th Livestock Census, 2011

Manapparai Cattle Shandy is one of the Biggest Cattle Market in Tamil Nadu, Most common types of cattle at the shandy include milch cows, buffaloes, oxen, male calves of cows and goats which are nurtured for their meat, little female goats that yield milk and aged livestock. With people and cattle arrived in evening on Tuesday a shandy function is continuously Wednesday afternoon and takes business in nearly `5 Crore. It is increased 4 to 5 times more during festival season like Deepavali and Bakrid.

TABLE 3.19

MILK PRODUCTION IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

Sl.No.	Block	No. Milk Society
1	Manachanallur	21
2	Marungapuri	57
3	Thottiam	22
4	T.Pet	31
5	Andanallur	10
6	Manapparai	19
7	Manikandam	17
8	Musiri	15
9	Thuraiyur	35
10	Lalgudi	18
11	Pullambadi	28
12	Thiruverumbur	4
13	Uppiliapuram	9
14	Vaiyampatti	28
	Total	314

Source: Deputy Registrar, Aavin

NON-FARM SECTORS

Korai Mat Cluster

These clusters are spread around Ayyampalyam, Avoor, Velur, Amur, Pettaivaithalai, thanlaiputhur, Vadagapatty and vandavasi in villages. Around 1500 families Mat weaving in Musiri Block, Each Unit has 5 members employed and each employee gets ₹20 per mat weaving and gets around ₹300 to ₹350 per day.

Rice mill Cluster

Rice mills clusters are located around Manachanallur, Lalgudi and Pullambadi blocks. Each cluster has 50 to 100 units. White Ponni and varieties, Achaiyaponni is mostly cultivated and processed in these mills. Skilled labours and semi-skilled persons are needed to work in the Rice Mills. Small Paddy Processors /Mobile Paddy Processors can be potential rural enterprises. Discussion with the mill owners indicated that rice from Andhra has outturn compared to Tamilnadu varieties. Suitable rice variety could be advocated among the farmers has high out turn and in turn fetches high price.

Handlooms and Textiles

Total no. of Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies	21
Total no. of Weavers	3416
Total no. of Looms	1247
No. of Active Looms	379
Weaving	Cotton Sarees

INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

‘BHEL’ is situated at Tiruchirappalli near Thiruverumbur, Ordinance Factory, Heavy Alloy Penetration Project (HAPP), Tiruchirappalli, Golden Rock Railway Workshop in Ponmalai at Tiruchirappalli, Cethar Vessels, V.K.N. Group of Industries located in Thuvakudi, Trichy Distilleries located near Senthaneerapuram, Cethar Group of Companies and number of small and Medium Scale Industries units in and around Tiruchirappalli City improved the industrial growth of the District.

The Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited established one of its Manufacturing units in Tiruchirappalli to manufacture High Pressure Boilers in 1961 and predicted creation of supplementary units in the Private Sector, in and around Tiruchirappalli district to off load items of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. As a result of it, in the last three decades an exceptional development of Small Scale Industries numbering as on date to 400 units have been set up by entrepreneurs in Thuvakudi, Ariyamangalam, Thiruverumbur Industrial Estates and Mathur. The Industrial units are giving profitable and constant employment to nearly 18,000 people.

Spaced out from BHEL other PSUs, HAPP, OFT and Railway Workshop at Ponmalai are also playing key role in the industrial development in the District. The district also has a large number of units established in Textiles and attires followed by engineering and refurbishing and servicing sectors. Large numbers of MSMEs have been established in textile and apparels and engineering units. Majority of the investments in this district have taken place in non-electrical equipment. Huge part of the investments has also taken position in metals and metal products.

TABLE 3.20
OVERVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF UNITS
Agro Based	1130
Cotton Textiles	99
Readymade Garments & Embroidery	3991
Wood/Wooden Based Furniture	397
Paper & Paper Products	317
Leather Based	106
Chemical/Chemical Based	174
Rubber, Plastic & Petro Based	161
Mineral Based	244
Metal Based (Steel Fab.)	829
Engineering Units	1477
Electrical Machinery And Transport Equipment	129
Repairing & Servicing	1482
Others	281

Source: Hand book of Trichy.

The Industrial units dotting the industrial map of Tiruchirappalli District are small and tiny industries. The industrial activities are in low profile activities such as flourmills, silk reeling industries. The concentration of such traditional units is centered on Tiruchirappalli, Manikandam, Thuvagudi have considerable numbers of rice mill units are clustered in Manachanallur. Out of 6078 units concentrated in this district, 41% fall under the category of cottage and rural industries. Most of the units are based on local resources.

INCREMENTAL HUMAN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

The current work force is estimated to be 10.27 lakhs, which is estimated to grow to 12.35 lakhs by 2022. The incremental availability of human resources in

2012-17 is estimated to be 98,000 and in 2017-22, the incremental availability is estimated to be 1.09 lakh. The highest incremental human resource availability is expected at the unskilled level, while the lowest incremental availability is estimated at the semi-skilled level.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths • Proximity to Markets • Connectivity • Hub of Food Processing, Fabrication • Climate, Soil and resource institutions for banana • Prevailing Business Eco-System Support in engineering, processing industries.	Weakness • Lack of Suitable infrastructure Cold Chain, Ware houses and Refrigerated logistics and Pack houses. • Farmer Participation limited to Production and Lack of Value Chain Strengthening. • In-adequate knowledge to technology and Market intelligence
Opportunities • High scope for food processing and service enterprises. • Scope for linked enterprises & Employment generation	Threats • Groundwater scarcity • Middle Man/ Agent • Environment pollution

**AN OVERVIEW OF POVERTY
MEASUREMENTS AND
ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES
IN INDIA AND TAMILNADU**