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AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO BASED COIR INDUSTRY IN TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT:

The significance of the coir industry in economic development due to rural employment from the economically weaker section people in the country. Agro Based Coir industry which organized in Tamilnadu state has second largest producer of coir fibre in the country. In the brown coir fibre sector Tamilnadu occupies the first place are being the single largest producer of brown fibre contributing to about 65% of total production in India. By using coir fibre, coir yarn, coir rope, coir mating, curled coir and rubberized coir mattresses, pillow, etc., are being manufactured coir industry in concentrated in the districts of Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Dindugal, Kanyakumari, Vellore, Madurai, Theni, Salam, Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur. In Tamilnadu state, coir industry is very important to the rural economy of providing employment to the rural people, particularly women. Tamilnadu has emerged one of the most important coir producing states of the country. This research paper has been analysis the performance of coir industry in employment, no of coir units, membership, coir co-operative societies, production and sales in Tamilnadu.



KEYWORDS: Employment, production, sales and growth rate.

INTRODUCTION

The significance of the coir industry in economic development due to rural employment from the economically weaker section people in the country. Agro Based Coir industry which organized in Tamilnadu state has second largest producer of coir fibre in the country. In the brown coir fibre sector Tamilnadu occupies the first place are being the single

largest producer of brown fibre contributing to about 65% of total production in India. By using coir fibre, coir yarn, coir rope, coir mating, curled coir and rubberized coir mattresses, pillow, etc., are being manufactured coir industry in concentrated in the districts of Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Dindugal, Kanyakumari, Vellore, Madurai, Theni, Salam, Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur. In Tamilnadu state, coir industry is very important to the rural

economy of providing employment to the rural people, particularly women. Tamilnadu has emerged one of the most important coir producing states of the country. This research paper has been analysis the performance of coir industry in employment, no of coir units, membership, coir co-operative societies, production and sales in Tamilnadu.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the coir production in Tamilnadu
2. To study the employment generation of coir industry in Tamilnadu.
3. To examine coir industrial co-operative units, membership and sale in Tamilnadu.
4. To the comparison of state wise coir products and no of coir units, registered.

METHODOLOGY

The study is mainly based on secondary data which are collected from Annual reports of coir Board. Kerala central coir research institute, various books, Journals and websites relevant to the coir Industry. The study analysis of the performance of coir industry in Tamilnadu and by using various statistical tools like percentage and growth rate.

Growth of coir industry in Tamilnadu

The growth of coir industry in Tamil Nadu could be traced back from 1940. Coir units was first started in 1940 in Kanyakumari District, which was the erstwhile Trivancore-Cochin State. After, the linguistic division of states, Kanyakumari district, the venue of the first coir unit, fell to the state of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu started a coir school at Ethamozhi in Kanyakuamri District in 1956 for imparting training in coir yarn spinning, weaving and dyeing. Later, the coir units slowly spread to other districts of the state. Almost all the coir units of the industry in 1960s were confined to Kanyakumari District, Cuddalore district and some parts of Thanjavur district, where backwater facilities were available. The manufacturing of Coir using indigenous machinery for defibring of coir fibre was started in 1973 in Kumbakonam and Thanjavur District. Now, the coir industry has very strong presence of Coimbatore and Thanjavur districts and also in districts like Madurai, Salem, Theni and Tirunelveli Districts. The growth in the number of units, its increase and decrease over the years and percentage of increase and decrease starting from 2000-01 to 2016-17 are shown in Table-1.

**TABLE-1: GROWTH OF COIR INDUSTRY IN TAMIL NADU
(2000-01 to 2016-17)**

Year	Number of Units	Increase / Decrease	Percentage Increase / Decrease
1990-91	553	--	--
1991-92	573	19	3.31
1992-93	578	5	0.86
1993-94	630	52	8.25
1994-95	688	58	8.43
1995-96	728	40	5.49
1996-97	766	38	4.96
1997-98	884	118	13.34
1998-99	974	90	9.24
1999-2000	1070	96	8.97
2000 — 01	1070	----	--
2001 — 02	1084	14	4.67
2002 — 03	997	87	30.84
2003 — 04	1033	36	3.61
2004 — 05	1070	37	3.58
2005 — 06	1098	28	2.55
2006 — 07	1188	90	8.20
2007 — 08	1201	13	1.09
2008 — 09	1235	34	2.83
2009 — 10	1260	25	2.02

2010-2011	34,90	2,230	76.98
2011-2012	3626	136	3.89
2012-2013	37,33	107	2.95
2013-2014	3824	91	2.43
2014-2015	3941	117	3.05
2015-2016	4150	209	105.30
2016-2017	4162	12	100.29

Source: Annual Reports of Coir Board, Coir Board, Kochi, 2000-01 to 2016-17

From Table-1, it could be understood that the number of coir units set- up in Tamil Nadu has increased from 553 in 1990-91 to 2001-2002. It was 1084 units and 2005 -2006 it was increased from 1098 to 2016 - 2017 in 4162 in respectively even though, 2002-03 to 2004-05 is was slowly declined and again in increased. But there was nobody closed down during the entire study period; The table showed steady increases year after year, the growth of coir industry in Tamil Nadu has been making rapid Expedition of the percentage has been varied from over the year in which particularly in 2015 - 16 was highest and 2016-17 it was second are with local.

Coir Production in Tamil Nadu

Coir production is widely spread in all the districts of Tamil Nadu and is one of the important rural industries in which more scope and it has the potential to create more employment opportunities for the rural people. This industry does not require huge capital and sophisticated technology, a large number of small entrepreneurs are entering into coir production and they have come in a big way recently in Tamil Nadu. The state has been in the forefront of coir manufacturing development during the past three decades. It has a diversified production structure and technology up gradation. It produces both brown and white fibre as well as turning out various coir products. The white fibre production is confined to Kanyakumari and Cuddalore districts. From 1970 to 1990-91, the state witnessed increased production at the growth rate of 40 percent, which resulted in the industry recording 30 percent growth every year. The total production of coir fibre (both white and brown) in Tamil Nadu during the period study is presented in Table-2

TABLE-2: COIR PRODUCTION IN TAMIL NADU (2000-01 to 2009-10)
(In thousand metric tons)

Year	Production (in tonnes)	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Increase/Decrease
2000 - 01	80.00	--	--
2001 - 02	80.85	+0.85	+0.31
2002 - 03	81.25	+0.40	+0.50
2003 - 04	90.40	+9.15	+11.26
2004 - 05	118.70	+28.30	+31.30
2005 - 06	133.00	+14.30	+12.05
2006 - 07	131.00	- 2.00	- 0.15
2007 - 08	110.00	- 21.00	- 16.03
2008 - 09	101.20	- 8.80	- 8.00
2009 - 10	122.20	+21.00	+20.75

Source: Annual Reports of Coir Board, Coir Board, Kochi, 2000 -2001 to 2009-10

From above Table 2. It is understood that the increase in coir fibre production in Tamil Nadu has been nearly one and half times at the end of the study period. The highest increase was recorded in the year 2004-2005 with 28.30 thousand metric tons. It could be observed that the coir production

increased Tamilnadu in 2009-2010; it was 122.20 metric tons of production. Even though coir production in Tamilnadu have been either or increasing and decreasing due to month on fluctuation and raw materials scarcity.

GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION OF COIR INDUSTRY IN TAMIL NADU

The significance of the coir industry is provides to the employing in a large number of people from the economically weaker sections of society depend on this industry. The industry, occupying an important place among the rural and traditional cottage industries in India, it provides direct employment to more than 6 lakh rural people of whom a majority are women. Since 1990-91 to 1996-97 it was gradually increased in employment generation and 1997-98 to 2000-01 it was slowly decreased in employment. In spite of, the employment generation of coir industry has steadily increased over the year in Tamilnadu from 2009-2010 to 2015-2016. It is potential opportunity in the rural areas for women shows in the Table.3.

Table -3
Growth of Employment generation of coir industry in Tamilnadu
(1990-91 - 2015-2016)

Year	Employments (in lakhs)
1990-91	35,553
1991-92	36,000
1992-93	40,000
1993-94	42,000
1994-95	50,000
1995-96	50,000
1996-97	61,318
1997-98	59,500
1998-99	58,400
1999-2000	58,400
2000-01	58,400
2009-2010	1,10,300
2010-2011	1,16,200
2011-2012	1,18,340
2012-2013	1,21,710
2013-2014	1,23,597
2014-2015	1,25,937
2015-2016	1,27,420

Source : Coir Board, Annual Report, 2015-2016.

CO - OPERATIVE COIR INDUSTRIAL IN TAMILNADU

Tamilnadu occupies pride in coir industry in India and in brown fibre sector Tamilnadu stand first. To increase the Utilization of husk and more employment, the state government at present, 5399 coir units under private scheme functioning. Under the Dept of industries and commerce, 65 coir industrial co-operative societies having the activities of fibre extraction, yarn spinning out of these 65 coir societies of coir marketing societies of financial level have been organized of market and the coir products of the primary coir societies the co-operative societies are functioning with 10894 members and the share of Rs.308.55 lakhs. The performance of coir societies for the past years are furnished below.

Table No.4: Number of coir Industrial Co-operative, Membership and sales in Tamilnadu – 1990-91 to 2017-2018

Year	No.of.Co.Operative	Membership	Sales (Rs in Lakhs)
1990-91	76	9710	199.50
1991-92	82	10400	231.72
1992-93	75	10415	425.25
1993-94	82	11312	443.00
1994-95	82	11614	681.45
1995-96	79	11504	889.09
1996-97	79	11326	957.15
1997-98	75	11712	893.42
1998-99	75	11890	1184.25
1999-2000	75	11353	1024.72
2000-2001	75	11300	1068.20
2001-2002	74	11300	1076.42
2002-2003	74	11256	1082.38
2003-2004	72	11250	1086.67
2004-2005	70	10720	1096.48
2005-2006	68	10750	1068.78
2006-2007	76	10835	1018.58
2007-2008	77	10498	995.56
2008-2009	76	10565	1090.93
2009-2010	75	10557	1224.81
2010-2011	74	10372	1341.28
2011-2012	72	10202	1424.58
2012-2013	74	10478	1607.01
2013-2014	69	11644	2011.10
2014-2015	66	11073	2226.54
2015-2016	66	10951	2515.81
2016-2017	65	10894	2620.74
2017-2018	65	10887	1728.49

Source: Coir Board Annual Report – 1990-91to 2016-2017.

The above table shows that the no. of co-operative coir units in 1990-91 to 2012-13 has been gradually increased after their 2013-2014 to 2017-18 it was decreased trend due to new industrial policy impact and due to globalization impact and also shift completion, In spite of Tamilnadu is second position of coir production in all India level.

The above table shows that the year wise progress of membership in the coir co-operative societies solely halt during the study period. It revealed that actual of the membership has been strength recorded in 1993-94 to 1998-99 have been increased. In 1999-2000 to 2012-2013 it was solely decreased further in 2013-2014 2014-15 it was increased and 2015-2016 to 2017-18 it was decreased in respectively.

The above table shows that the sales through industrial co-operative societies in 1990-91 to 1998-1999 it was increased and 1999-2000 to 2008-2009 it has been decreasing again 2009-2010 to 2016-2017 it has been higher sales in coir products.

Table No.5: State wise employment generation of coir industry in India (2009-10 to 2015-16)

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Kerala	4,64,900	4,67,900	4,68,700	4,69,615	4,69,968	4,70,788	4,72,100
Tamilnadu	1,10,300	1,16,200	1,18,340	1,21,710	1,23,597	1,25,937	1,27,420
Karnataka	26,250	27,400	29,230	29,670	29,920	30,338	30,440
Andra Pradhesh	48,300	50,500	50,675	52,090	52,712	52,946	53,825
Orisa	13,600	14,500	14,800	16,405	16,923	17,210	17,535
Others	19,000	20,190	20,265	20,330	20,330	20,542	20,650
Total	6,83,350	6,96,690	7,02,010	7,09,820	7,13,450	7,17,761	7,21,970

Source: Coir Board, Annual Report (2009-10 to 2015-2016)

The above table shows that state wise cumulative employment generation of coir industry in India. Since, in the period of 2009 – 10 to 2015-16 having more potential generation in kerala state is the first place and second are is the Tamilnadu state and other that remaining states are continuously increased employment generation over the period. Inspite of, among state in kerala and Tamilnadu has been largest employment generated in the country. Because of these state are more concerntration of coconut cultivation and also availability of raw material of husk. Therefore the better performance of employing generation of Kerala as Tamilnadu.

Table No.6: No of coir units Registered in India 2010-2016)

States	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kerala	7105	8693	8744	8773	8790	8814	9108	9120
Tamilnadu	1260	3490	3626	3733	3824	3941	4150	4200
Andhra Pradesh	305	674	685	730	760	770	910	925
Orissa	463	702	721	772	797	806	875	900
Karnataka	318	540	656	670	682	692	698	700
West Bengal	23	42	42	42	42	42	50	52
Pondicherry	7	40	31	31	31	31	31	34
Maharashtra	18	30	23	23	23	23	23	25
Delhi	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
Uttar Pradhesh	14	17	17	17	17	17	17	20
North Eastern Region	31	0	37	37	37	42	55	60
Union territory of Lakshadweep	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	18
Goa	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
Gujarat	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	6
Andaman Nicobar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Rajasthan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Hariyana	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Punjab	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	--
Madhay pradhesh	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	--
Jammu Kashmir	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	--
Total	9597	14294	14637	14885	15060	15235	15976	16094

Source: Coir board, Annual Report (2010-2014)

The above table shows that the state wise details of coir units registered. It has been leading states in kerala over the year from 2010 to 2017 and second one is the leading state of Tamilnadu. Among states are Andrapradesh, Orissa, Karnadaka in the next place and other than remaining states has very least level of registered coir units in the country. Therefore, the majority of coir units has being and resigered kerala and Tamilnadu and also Andhar Pradesh, Orissa karnatakas..

CONCLUSION

The coir industry plays a vital role in providing employment opportunities to the rural people, especially woman Tamilnadu state is the second largest producer among stats all the number of coir units registered. The study has highlights improving and increasing coir production, employment generation and industrial coir co-operative societies, memberships and sales. These are very wide scope in Tamilnadu and also could be contribute to the economic development rural area and agricultural development.

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