

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SUBSIDIES AND DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

The main occupation of the people of Tamil Nadu is agriculture. Almost 56 percent of the population of Tamil Nadu depends on agricultural industries. Agriculture is a profession that can come from a traditional ancestry. Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is dependent on the prevailing monsoon. Large and medium irrigation schemes are also being implemented in Tamil Nadu. In agriculture, farmers do the work of growing food and fodder for people and livestock. As far as the farmers are concerned, they are making suitable crops for the respective seasons. Paddy, a food crop in Tamil Nadu, is cultivated in all districts. Paddy is grown in the Cauvery Delta to the extent that it can be said to be the rice bowl of South India. Pulses are also cultivated in Tamil Nadu. Two types of farming are done here, especially wet farming and dry farming. It is also true that agriculture is affected by many factors. Credit, government subsidies and incentives are needed to sell the crop. Of these, subsidies are the main source of government revenue. In Tamil Nadu, most of the subsidies are for irrigation due to water scarcity. In particular, 100 percent subsidy for drip irrigation up to Rs. 30,000 is given to small farmers. 75% of large farmers are given a subsidy of Rs. 22,500. The scheme of mechanization of agriculture is being implemented under the National Agricultural Development Program. The scheme is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. A loan of one lakh rupees is given as a subsidy at the rate of 5 percent interest for 15 days thereafter, especially with this subsidy and all facilities are made available to protect the products produced by the coupons. Despite a lot of problems, the Tamil Nadu government is taking this as a challenge. The Government of Tamil Nadu is realizing that food is a necessity of life. The Government of Tamil Nadu is making all arrangements to provide food and agriculture to all so that hunger is not a major disease that can deny mankind.

KEY WORDS

Tamil Nadu - main occupation – agriculture – farming - population – traditional – monsoon – irrigation – Paddy - Cauvery Delta – livestock – Pulses - government revenue – subsidies – mechanization – arrangements

Introduction:

The main occupation of the people of Tamil Nadu is agriculture. Almost 56 percent of the population of Tamil Nadu depends on agricultural industries. Agriculture is a profession that can come from a traditional ancestry. Agriculture in Tamil Nadu is dependent on the prevailing monsoon. In agriculture, farmers do the work of growing food and fodder for people and livestock. It is here that the raw materials for various industries are made from agricultural products. As far as the farmers are concerned, they are making suitable crops for the respective seasons. Various soil and water are managed in Tamil Nadu. In a few places, it is dry and in a few places, it is irrigated using river water and depending on the season. Paddy, a food crop in Tamil Nadu, is cultivated in all districts. Paddy is grown in the Cauvery Delta to the extent that it can be said to be the rice bowl of South India. Pulses are also cultivated in Tamil Nadu. The reason why the agricultural system which is the basis of the livelihood of this country is coming to a standstill is that there is good water management here.

Types of Farming:

Two types of farming are done here, especially wet farming and dry farming. It is also true that agriculture is affected by many factors. There is also a situation where farmers can be affected due to temperature, rainfall and humid climate. As well as traditional knowledge farmers believe, myths and innovations adapting agriculture itself lead to pros and cons. Credit, government subsidies and incentives are needed to sell the crop. Of these, subsidies are the main source of government revenue. In Tamil Nadu, non-food earning crops are produced. Sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds, chili, coriander, coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and cashew are the major cash crops. Garden crops are also made here. Horticultural crops such as rubber, pepper, beetroot and carrot are also grown here. Livestock is used for production and export in Tamil Nadu. Poultry and egg production in Tamil Nadu are also done here. In Tamil Nadu, 128 eggs per person are targeted for use today. Thus, Tamil Nadu being a production center for chicken eggs is a unique production. Mixed farming is also done here. In particular, livestock, poultry and fishing are used as mixed incomes by

mixed agricultural workers. In horticulture, floriculture, fruits and vegetables are cultivated in many districts of Tamil Nadu. It can be seen here that globalization has created a global market for the sale of agricultural produce in Tamil Nadu. Based on this, many research institutes have started research institutes in universities related to agriculture and provide information on this. Today it is useful to have laboratory stations for agricultural production and to produce new active seeds through research.

Irrigation System (Public Work Department)

Large and medium irrigation schemes are being implemented in Tamil Nadu. Not only that but especially groundwater is used extensively and Tamil Nadu is considered as one of the states. Thus newly constructed lakes and canals are being used for irrigation projects. Despite the availability of irrigation facilities, the government also provides subsidies for irrigation projects. Therefore, to withstand the flood, the pipes of these irrigation schemes are installed and arrangements are made for good maintenance and subsidies are given for this. But it is safe to say that supply was low and demand was high. The Modern Irrigation Scheme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu through the Modern Irrigation Scheme. Wherever the aquifers are in water condition they are all cleared through civic work and the aquifers are maintained to a high water level. In addition, the reservoirs are used to the extent that buildings are constructed across its canals and the water enters the reservoirs without damage. Similarly, rivers, canals and sets are well maintained and subsidies are given to the private sector to build them. As a result, the canals and lakes are being dredged and rehabilitated with a vision that the rivers will not break during the floods and remain there for a long time. There are united challenges for Tamil Nadu because Tamil Nadu is a monsoon-dependent state. So sometimes it rains very lot and sometimes there is a dry situation. So water scarcity occurs. So there are threats at the community level because the waterways and canals are infuriated by social enemies and they build houses and sell the rest without proper space for water transportation and cause erosion loss like water. Apart from that, there are inter-state issues regarding water resources in Tamil Nadu.

World Trade Organization:

The World Trade Organization (WTO) classifies agricultural subsidies into three categories: domestic support subsidies. Accordingly, the green box, amber box and blue box are classified as giving subsidies to farmers today. The blue box is that subsidies should not affect the trade in agricultural products in any way. Generally, subsidies should not be limited to certain items. This green box grant should not be confined within a specific definition by any definition. These subsidies should be provided to the farmers to

the extent that they can earn a direct income that does not in any way affect the amount they are currently earning and the production they are currently producing. It states that concessions should be made based on this green box and government mandates should be given, especially for financial assistance allocated for research, projects made to protect the environment, financial assistance provided for food in the locality, and for relief work, including those in which these projects are provided in times of disaster.

Subsidies

In Tamil Nadu, most of the subsidies are for irrigation due to water scarcity. In particular, 100 percent subsidy for drip irrigation up to Rs. 30,000 is given to small farmers. 75% of large farmers are given a subsidy of Rs. 22,500. Krishnagiri district made the most of this grant. This is because there was a huge increase in subsidies for silk yarn production, not only for production but also for sugarcane production which was subsidized by almost 37 percent. It was given to a small farmer. Peruvian farmers were given a subsidy of up to 75 percent per hectare. Apart from this, subsidies were given for coconut, mango, guava, lemon, peanut, turmeric, sugar cane, onion and mushroom. In addition, subsidies are being provided to sectors and sub-industries such as flood irrigation, drip irrigation, coir twisting and brick making. This is seen as increasing agricultural production.

Horticulture Subsidy

Horticulture is one of the most cost-effective income-earning crops in the sector. The name refers to a crop that adapts to climate change. Technical support is required for this. In addition, the needs of this regime are increasing through industrialization, industrialization and urbanization. Farmers are unable to distribute the required amount. Various horticulture centers are being set up with the assistance of the State Government, especially in the hilly areas of the Western Ghats, where crops are produced and distributed where required. There are various difficulties involved in this fear because according to him this article is costly farming that gets more money. It has the power to operate high technology. Similarly, it has the characteristic of being suicidal to seasonal, and these substances are perishable without growing immediately if the seasons change. Due to this, there are no facilities for processing the fruits produced there.

So there is a situation where the crop has to be grown as per the need. But it is possible to cope with such economic conditions if the wider large farmers want Subsidies for fertilizers across India and subsidies to Tamil Nadu are confirmed. It can be seen here that it is almost 10 times the size of the states given in the years 1985-86. But small farmers in India are not in a position to offset the many setbacks that are taking

place in line with the changing times. Nevertheless, this sector has a lot of opportunities. Due to urbanization and industrialization, in particular, the fruits of politics are in high demand in recent times. The central government is increasingly supporting the production and export of commodities. Similarly, it is believed that producing fruits only in hilly areas where it can produce fruits will completely reduce the character of the soil and hence it would be better to do it through alternative crops and then do its crops. All of this is likely to be here but there are many more challenges that require high technology harvesting in the current scenario.

Agricultural Engineering Subsidy:

The scheme of mechanization of agriculture is being implemented under the National Agricultural Development Program. The scheme is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Power tiller, paddy transplantation, seed drill, rotavator, zero-till seed cum fertilizer drill seed cum fertilizer drill, bund farmer tractor operator, power drill operator, straw baker, tractor operator power weeder for garden land, wed land, walk-behind system, brush cutter paddy power weed chaff cutter, power sprayer, all these machines are being subsidized by the State Government with 50 percent subsidy. It is being implemented under projects like water management green energy enhancement mission on sustainable dry land agriculture especially through land development scheme and minor irrigation scheme.

Agricultural Marketing

The most important task of entering this agricultural market is to make food available only if agriculture is provided and quality food is available to the consumers. About 75 percent of loans are given to farmers for this. A loan of one lakh rupees is given as a subsidy at the rate of 5 percent interest for 15 days thereafter, especially with this subsidy and all facilities are made available to protect the products produced by the coupons. These types of coupons provide all kinds of protection for up to six months of storage until the market condition is right. Similarly up to one lakh and fifty percent is lent. The loan is repayable at 9 percent interest on a nearly three-month loan. This paves the way for them to go to the market and get a lucrative price. This has paved the way for huge profits for the farmers. The agricultural market is not permanent. That is not possible because an eggplant, a chili, rice, etc. are all seasonal spoilers. So a permanent market is not for products. To change this situation the agrarian community tried to change this through cooperative societies. Through it, many agents for the export of agricultural products were created.

Through this, the government created a market system like TANFED, NAFED, CCI. Not only that but many

granaries were built to keep the products safe from rotting. Due to this, the people of the area were malnourished as they could only produce seasonal produce during each season. But it can be said that the Tamil diet changed my habits with this new method. The most important reason for this was the fact that urbanization, industrialization and information technology were the main reasons for this kind of lifestyle change.

There are some problems with this because it increases the price rises due to the presence of brokers between farmers and consumers. Keep slipping during periods of good yields. Nor can it be stored for long periods as it is perishable and perishable and not perishable as far as agricultural products are concerned. So it is better to sell it through necessary fights but the markets are not enough for the farmers. Farmers are left without permanent modern market stalls as the battles that took place many centuries ago are still going on. Similarly, 30 percent of vegetables and fruits are wasted during the harvest season alone. Similarly, 10 percent of other grains are wasted during harvest. The condition is known to be due to the lack of Gold Chain development. It is possible to see that there are so many problems before the products are brought to the market to get to the market that these kinds of problems exist in this system. But it can be said that there are many job opportunities available through the new modern technology to create opportunities for this through the information technology system. It is possible to know that there are a lot of job opportunities by building warehouses and creating gold chains by building grain warehouses in rural areas. It is known that if you spend a lot of capital through this, you will get more profit. But in this challenging era that exists today, consumers can only cope if they are modern. It is hoped that these methods will also be used to protect goods exported locally and abroad from spoilage and rot.

Animal Husbandry:

Animal husbandry is arguably the most important and strong organization in Tamil Nadu with the number of livestock in India. The number of cows behind cross-breeding between one breed and another is very high in the present period. Similarly, the reason for the very high number of chickens and goats is that the most important reason for the present breeding of active breed hybrid sheep and cattle is cattle. Some private dairy farms lend to banks for this. It is also lent by banks and is used to export products such as animal skins. Livestock companies are being implemented with many modern technologies like this. Because 80 percent of the green food for livestock was in short supply. In addition, there was a shortage of nutrients for livestock and the inability to produce pure milk in milk production was due to the lack of

cleanliness of livestock care areas. There was a reason. Gold chain management of dairy products was minimal. So I ask for a lot of milk and so far the cattle have been maintained by the farmers. It was a professional and the shortage of veterinarians required for this was small. It was small in number. It all came together and there were problems with this. The shortage of milk and dairy products was very high. Many financial institutions began to assist in this. As soon as technology advanced, the production of dairy products increased. This is made possible by the fact that the refrigeration facilities were made to be cleaned and stored for several days. In addition, a new system of selling milk through co-operative societies and co-operative societies developed as a culture in Tamil Nadu. But what made it so many challenges were that the grasslands were too small for Tamil Nadu. Produced and distributed fodder for livestock using raw materials available from agriculture. Similarly, milk production is an environment that is in short supply to consumers today. Similarly, in a situation where the price of animal feed is very high today, raising livestock and increasing milk production creates an uncomfortable situation. Today there is an environment where milk production is low as workers and laborers continue to raise wages. Milk producers are sometimes unaware of what diseases strike their livestock when diseases suddenly strike them. So the supply of dairy products to find it and cure the disease is less and less. To this end, the state government is taking steps to increase milk production by providing various types of subsidies. In particular, Adithravidar has set up special schemes for the hill people and subsidies have been given for the development and development of various units for the care of sheep and cattle. The World Bank provides financial assistance for the development of bio-products of agricultural production in Tamil Nadu. Based on agricultural human resource development, their funding is provided for the improvement of areas where animals can see livestock development. The European Commission is financing the Goat Breeding Program. DANIDA is funded by today's development programs. It is implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu to increase the number of livestock, increase the number of livestock fodder, develop poultry and milk production, to the extent that each Panchayat Union is funded and subsidized by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Fisheries Sector:

Tamil Nadu has the longest coastline in India, covering almost 13.3 percent of the coastline. A co-operative called Fisher Women Co-operation has been formed and is operating. This is because fishermen today have a certain population. They need to spend a lot of money to go to college and do research on them. Because they play a very important role in the foreign exchange of the country. It should be mentioned here

that it also plays an important role in food. There are many problems with this. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the coast of Tamil Nadu is a part of the northeast monsoon. So it gets heavily damaged during those periods. The infrastructure required for this is without port infrastructure. Similarly, those who have low power generation in the Bay of Bengal do not seem to do all the fishing business very cleanly. Fishing structures are at a very low level. Similarly, fishing is not safe during the monsoon season, such as during floods and tsunamis, due to the lack of infrastructure and fishing infrastructure. The growth of shrimp farms is also low due to environmental pollution. As well as there is a lot of similar water in this area. It should also be noted that. Sometimes fishermen are helped by special relief funds. They are given relief funds for about 45 days during the off-season. The Government of Tamil Nadu also provides some relief assistance to the livelihoods of women who sell Maine. Integrated insurance for fishermen is being implemented. Thus it is useful for fishermen in times of disaster. Despite this, the modern-day fishing industry has grown. In this situation, Tamil Nadu workers have been fishing with old handicrafts traditionally. Tamil Nadu fishermen have been provided with free housing schemes to build houses that are more secure and have the necessary facilities to live in comfort today. Diesel is subsidized at very low prices during periods when fishermen go to sea and fish. This will help them to go farther and catch fish.

Conclusion:

The Government of Tamil Nadu is making all arrangements to provide food and agriculture to all so that hunger is not a major disease that can deny mankind. Agriculture is one of the five types of land as it is a state where drought and floods coexist. The same agriculture sometimes goes into a state of disrepair and there is a shortage of food. In my opinion, the Government of Tamil Nadu is increasing the agricultural production to do the act of food for all on the basis that the right food should be given to all so that the National Book Prize is not created. Despite a lot of problems, the Tamil Nadu government is taking this as a challenge. The Government of Tamil Nadu is realizing that food is a necessity of life.

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