



Agricultural Economic Development in Tamilnadu, 1947-1967

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Abstract

The tradition of a specific set of people of a selected soil could be indigenous in character. Along with the cultural traits the monetary condition of an area will even depend upon such things. To hint the boom of human tradition and economic system, the action of the bodily environment at the human business enterprise ought to be analyzed. But importance also must be assigned to the multi dimensional procedures of the public and private sectors thru the long time. As this may be a significant area to analyze best the early many years (1947 to 1967) of the independent India is chosen. Further to restriction the location of operation the then Madras State which is known as Tamilnadu is taken into account.

Keywords: Sangam age; Medieval duration; Nayak Period; Zamindars and Moneylenders

Introduction

Agriculture changed into the fundamental enterprise of the Tamils from the dawn of the Sangam age onwards. Velanmai or Agriculture turned into the number one occupation. When the Pandya, Pallava and Chola monarchs came to the fore front they too had been keen on the maintenance of agricultural requirements of the exclusive categories. They additionally have been particular in selling agriculture. While acts of irrigation have been granted propriety they have been particular in promoting the rural financial system. Varieties of taxes were accumulated and that too fashioned the basis for the financial system of the country. The exactions of land sales numerous on occasion without any uniformity. They gave greater importance to the yield from the land. With the graduation of the British rule, which diverted its energies towards business concerns, the placement of the farmers and agricultural tenants became precarious and deplorable because of the government of Government, Zamindars and Moneylenders unbridgeable gap existed among the haves, who have been influential and the have nots, who have been continually rolling in poverty and main a miserable lifestyles. The business coverage of the alien rule too jeopardized the financial system. All such catastrophic conditions started out to stand overhauling modifications no longer handiest

within the Tamil US. However also at some point of the Indian subcontinent in the course of the early many years of Indian independence. By the creation of Five Years Plans, installation of Planning Commissions and Budgeting System, efforts had been taken to the recuperation from the anomalies of the British rule. Various guidelines and programmes had been employed via the Central in addition to State Governments of India all through the impartial duration. Launching of the Grow More Food Scheme status quo of State and Village Seed Farms, implementation of High Yielding Varieties Programme, Urban and Rural Comport Schemes provisions made for storage and advertising and many others., have been few components launched for the uplift of the agricultural orientated financial system in Tamilnadu. Research on agricultural sports additionally promoted that quarter.

Sangam Age

Tamil society, from the dawn of the Sangam age, was an agro primarily based one. The time period Ulavu will recommend the values assigned to agriculture via the Tamils. The agriculturists, referred to as Ulavar, whilst cited in diverse Sangam classics, will attest the recognition the rural activities². Vast majority of people lived in rustic existence within the villages and agriculture became the premise for his or her fundamental life³. So it is obtrusive that agriculture become the outstanding monetary activity⁴. They had the faith that “they alone live who live with the aid of agriculture⁵”. The Marudam land, the various 4 fold divisions of land known as Kurunji, Mullai, Marudam, Neithal, become alone match and suitable for agricultural operations⁶. The phrases Velanmai⁷, Velalan⁸, Velankudi⁹, Velan Manthar¹⁰ will simply display the significance of weightage supplied to agriculture by way of the Tamils. Giving significance to the discount and expansion changed into constant system as an ecological concomitant of the social development and assimilation of the tribal human beings of Tamilnadu¹¹.

Medieval Duration

Everybody, although involved in various professions and occupations, right now aspired to possess his very own land¹². The phrases Sabhamanjham¹³, Urmanjiham¹⁴, Urpudu¹⁵ and many others., will monitor that there were corporate and business possession of lands. Beyond Ulavar¹⁶, the peasant or farmer become known as Ulumagan¹⁷. There have been Kalamar or tillers of the soil¹⁸. Beyond the hereditary menial servants, hired labourers were also employed to serve in agricultural fields and they worked for a widespread measure of paddy as their wage¹⁹. The girls additionally had been hired within the agricultural fields as unskilled labourers which includes Kalamar, Kadaisiyar²⁰ and so on. They have been engaged for sowing, weeding and harvesting.

There had been types and grades of cultivable lands²¹. The lands possessed by all of the private people have been known as payal nilam²². From a number of inscriptions of the medieval length one can get the names of range of donated lands called Brahammadeya, Devadana, Pallichandam, Salabhogam, Tiruanamathu Kani, Thiruvidayattam, Pattaviriddhi, Udhirappatti and many others and all those lands were fertile because they have been ever stuffed with sufficient quantum of water for irrigation²³. Hence there had been donated lands and they were additionally wealthy lands because of their regular irrigation facilities. During the medieval length the

assessed lands had been also categorised as Taramperra and Taramili²⁴ lands and that they in turn monitor that agricultural economy become centering on unique types of cultivable lands available then.

Land reclamation turned into a common feature available even in the course of the Sangam age. Kadukonru Nadakki Kulam thottu Valam perukki is the line available in Pattinappalai²⁵ in an effort to attest the above data concerning the activities of the rulers referring to lands. Further it is obvious that the Tamils were so precise in utilizing all of the lands for agricultural purposes. This manner of land reclamation continued to be in fashion even in the course of the length of the Pallavas of the Tondaimandalam area, who were referred to as Kaduvettis due to their contribution to the advertising of agriculture. Number of inscriptions of the rulers of the medieval period attests this fact²⁶. The Tamil society of the Sangam age believed that the rain changed into the primary cause of prosperity because of agrarian pursuits²⁷. Greater veneration turned into assigned to the agriculturists than the Army of the ruler²⁸. The pious Tamils of the medieval length unhesitatingly placed land at a higher aircraft than a worshipful deity²⁹. The Velankudi which did not aspire for the wealth of others had a separate and individualistic manner of existence via devoting to agricultural sports alone³⁰. The peasants, who had hereditary possession of lands, lived in small huts, which had been raised up with sand partitions and thatched roofs³¹. At times of herbal calamities, difficulties and distresses, personal appeals have been made without delay via the farmers to the rulers to soak up their lands and to switch them as houses of the temples³². Even at times of famines the farmers suffered a lot because of inconsistent weather³³. When the rivers have been in floods the village councils committed to close the breaches by using the humans themselves³⁴. So at times of difficulties the farmers have been unable to pay their dues to the nation. The quantity fell due to the kingdom turned into recovered by means of the amount gathered through way of auctioning of the land possessed via the individuals³⁵. It need to be noted that the fallow lands have been assigned to earnest farmers for cultivation and he needed to pay a portion of the yield, which he acquired at the stop, for the usage of the land³⁶. As the Tamils have been eager in avoiding the waste of even a piece of land they even granted dry lands to the temples for developing flower gardens³⁷. The following listing will divulge the exclusive names of lands assigned to diverse functions.

Salabhogam³⁸ --- Lands granted for feeding people in choultries.

Thiruvaidapuram³⁹ --- Lands assigned to Vishnu Temples

Palllichandam⁴⁰ --- Lands granted to Jain Temples

Madappuram⁴¹ --- Lands assigned to monastries

Such records display that land, the fundamental prerequisite became assigned for extraordinary purposes. In the identical way whilst vaidyapatti changed into the presents assigned to physicians⁴², Kalangupuram, Uvachapuram and Kaliamudipuram were the lands assigned to the trumpeters⁴³. Jivitham had been the varieties of lands assigned to the servants who labored inside the courts⁴⁴. Thus land became a device for the continuance of existence as an economic issue. It performed a significant function in the monetary life of the humans.

Much importance turned into provided to the preservation of irrigation measures for they have been the basic necessities of agricultural sports. Amounts were spent from diverse sources. The maintenance of the irrigation tanks were finished by using the amount

of interest gathered from the deposit⁴⁵. Even philanthropists announced donations for the renovation of tanks of irrigation and consuming purposes⁴⁶.

As the Tamil kingdom turned into fashioned on the basis of agricultural economic system, the authorities showed eager interest within the promotion of agriculture as its primary duty. The lands of all categories have been placed below a tax net. No land become there without any tax. But tax exemptions and remissions were allowed by way of the nation or the ruler on the time of calamities or exigencies. Land registers were maintained by means of precise authorities of kingdom to know each truth approximately the cultivable lands available inside the State⁴⁷.

Nayak Period

During the Nayak period land sales became the foremost income of the nation and no taxes were levied on medical basis. No specific rule and regulations have been followed. They had been changing frequently. Due to constant wars and invasions oppressive measures were undertaken in fixing the taxes. The land taxes numerous every so often. At the maximum of 50% of the overall yield changed into gathered as land Tax. Though agriculture was the number one occupation, the Nayak rulers by no means involved approximately the execution of irrigation sports. As mentioned Burton Stein no unique minister changed into there to address agriculture. The people within the rural regions had been sinking in poverty⁴⁸. Cottage and minor industries have been additionally at stake. They in flip affected the economy of the kingdom to a massive extent. Hence there has been no uniform standard inside the economic out positioned of the kingdom.

The Nayaks, who related the poligars with the management inside the name of the palayams, with specific rights and privileges, allowed the poligars to collect taxes and directed them to pay 1/3 of their collections to the sovereign strength. Remissions were made at instances of calamities and more presents of villages had been additionally made in return of their services⁴⁹. The Poligars, who enjoyed landed possessions beneath the important powers served additionally as 2nd line of defense throughout intervals of exigencies and anarchy⁵⁰. But in any other case they were allowed to be the independent rulers of that place.

The poligars needed to spare part of the spoils to the Amuldars. The Poligars had their earnings by using manner of rents from lands, customs, and kaval dues⁵¹. For not unusual chilavu that they had their share of 50% of the revenue. Without any steady fashionable profits there had been fluctuations in taxes also. Due to the variations inside the evaluation of the dry grain fields there were inconsistencies inside the fixations and collection of the taxes due to the state. The unspecified and intricate methods of taxation caused the getaway of payment of extra taxes for the lands which they brought as their possessions without the knowledge of the officers or surveyors⁵².

In general the revenue "system rested up on a nation of conflict among oppressive exactions⁵³". At this juncture while the Nawab of Carnatic took up the management of the Tamil areas there were drastic modifications inside the economic administration⁵⁴. When the Nawab suppressed the poligars for better amount of land sales, to manage up with the situation, they increased the taxes imposed at the not unusual public⁵⁵. The financial circumstance was a disturbed and unsteady one between 1755 and 1801. Subsequently whilst the victorious Carnatic wars positioned the English on the apex of administration the political fashion and the placement of the management commenced to change.

The British

The British saved the Tamil us of a from 1801 to 1947 for a duration of 147 years below their manipulate and that they were the only proprietors of the entire land and they loved unopposed political suzerainty. But from 1858 to 1947, Tamilnadu the erstwhile Madras Presidency become below British rule at the side of the other components of this Indian subcontinent. The government becomes so keen in accumulating the land sales. The Poligar system changed into eliminated and it was replaced with the aid of the Zamindari system. Large landed territories have been sectioned to the Zamindars and as this machine, because of its faulty and unpopular nature did not function correctly the Mirasdars machine was put into operation. Sir Thomas Manroe, the Governor of the Madras Presidency between 1820 and 1847 turned into accountable for the advent of the Ryotwari gadget, which enabled the government to have direct touch with the farmers. By this method the peasants enjoyed many rights over the land. The peasants had the proper to switch landed homes by using rate mortgage, rent etc. They had been even accepted to promote their lands at their will. The authorities came to their rescue at times of herbal calamities. If the ryots failed to pay the land sales the amount turned into accrued by shifting the defaulter's proper to the opposite person who changed into inclined to soak up that possibility. Before 1857 this technique becomes carried out. Anyhow the farmers suffered untold miseries because of the oppressions of the Zamindars and Mirasdars⁵⁶. As rightly discovered by Frykenberg⁵⁷, the land and the economic sports related to agriculture had been all introduced below the manipulate of the directors. As pointed out with the aid of Burton Stein before 1886 within the Madras Presidency fifty six million acres of land have been kept underneath the ryotwari gadget. But 30 million acres of lands had been left unestimated fifty eight

During the British regime as much as the 12 months 1947 many agricultural rules such as Ryotwari, Mahalwari and Zamindari systems had been followed for the nicely being of the agriculturists and that brought about the development of agricultural economic system. But the farmers suffered because of the tortures of the officers in addition to Zamindars. The rural economy become transformed into urbanized one due to the introduction of the coverage of industrialization. The significance assigned to commercial cash vegetation affected the financial system totally. The ever needy poverty bothered farmer, to have a entire manipulate over his agrarian hobbies, had to depend upon the moneylenders. The subdivided and fragmented holdings of land too had their adverse effects in the agrarian financial system. The divided lands could not be delivered below the mechanised gadget of agriculture. The herbal oddities too had their affects over the agrarian pursuits⁵⁹. The nations' economic system became the most affected place within the economic pastimes of the USA. Only on the basis of the diverse activities completed by using them the destiny Indian plans had been organized. The system had its personal impact over the administrators of the post independent length.

After 1947

The idea of cohesion in diversity became proffered importance for reaching countrywide integration and to put off the abnormalities caused because of regional variations and disparities. The critical need for proper planning and technological boom confused the administrators of the unfastened and impartial India to dedicate on

increase and development of all of the regions of India in a balanced manner. With regard to the Tamil united states the resources, markets and products too are assigned significance. The uneven distribution of sources plays a significant role in affecting the economic system. The government had endorsed the measures for the mobility of the raw substances and the completed products. At this juncture the uneven human evaluation had to be canalized with proper specifications⁶⁰.

Agriculture, being the prime element inside the Indian in addition to inside the financial system of Tamilnadu, captivated the attention of the administrators. Further agriculture affords the manner for livelihood to the largest majority of population of all of the areas inside the Indian subcontinent which incorporates Tamilnadu also. The yield from agriculture is having its own linkage with industries at once or indirectly⁶¹. Since agricultural improvement will motive the improved preferred of residing and usage of agricultural yields for the acceleration of improved agricultural produces lots pressure is girls to the advanced agricultural sports and interests. Even today 80% of the agricultural populace survive due too agriculture and allied agro based totally industries. The agriculture yields meals for people, fodder for livestock and materials for industrial pastimes. Agriculture gives raw substances for client goods. Industries like food processing, tea, vanaspathi, sugar, cotton, fabric and so on also are supported by means of the rural sports. All such industries are fed by means of non meals grain products⁶². Further the agriculture of the Tamil usa is related to the size of land ownership, the tenancy nature, the availability of credit score centers, the exploitations of assorted nature, the affects of diverse cash lending, the utilization of surplus fee and the offerings of agricultural proletariats.

There lies an opening between the possession and operators. This inequality caused unbridgeable gap the various multidimensional sectors of the rural society of India⁶³. The land holding device additionally differed because of numerous economic causes. Uniform tenancy measures are adopted and uniform share cropping and many others., are put into practice after witnessing many hardships. But now due to the government's intervention thru criminal measures many efforts were launched and the disparity is restrained and minimized. This is a quick degree from the unlawful measures of the land lords. The progressive and mechanized forms and chemical manuring had widened the agricultural production. To offer with a sound economic help the government takes steps thru Cooperative Banking, Commercial Banking and advent of Credit Societies of various nature. They in turn function a comfort degree for selling the rural area. Anyhow as there is no hyperlinks between the quantity of rural lending capital and the city capital the peasantry is at stake. While the land lords and rich peasants are each at the prosperous country, the agricultural labourers and tenants had no opportunity to revel in the surplus amassed from the yield of the land. Only 1.5% of the agricultural people are capable of buying extra lands; 20% of the once a year yield is spent on farm commercial enterprise and much less than three% are spent on wells and the rest are spent for various irrigation sources. So investments on agricultural and cultivable lands are considered unproductive in the rural areas⁶⁴. Further they're unable to use contemporary mechanised techniques and gadgets in agriculture. So to keep away from the problem of incurring losses they sell their lands and circulate to urban centres to are searching for a few different employment.

It is worth to keep in mind that best via stepping up of agricultural manufacturing the usual of residing of the farmers might be enriched. Only the improved level within the agricultural produces will satisfy

the accentuated needs for the customer goods. So through plans fillip is assigned to the application of technically designed agricultural practices for accomplishing a better popularity for farm production⁶⁵.

So from 1950 to 1971 the share of area sown to the overall region cultivated elevated regularly and from 1971 to the next two many years it met with a declining tendency⁶⁶. The lack of technical efforts to go out climatic and socio-financial conditions turned into mostly offered most effective an unproductive popular. The lower in soil fertility and the forget about of natural manes and the legumes in enterprise too assured critical proportions. So it is recorded that every minute 5% of arable land is lost with the aid of soil erosion 2% by using salivation, 1% with the aid of urbanization and the rest due to degradation tactics of both environment and ecology⁶⁷. Such losses too have their very own echo inside the agricultural manufacturing.

With regard to the usage of water resources greater than 25% changed into unproductive throughout 1951. But steps had been taken inside the next period to sell the productive nature. Steps were taken to utilize the available water sources in an effective manner at times of monsoon failures. By improving the characteristics of the soil fertility the agronomy is located in the proper perspective. It is also realized that the absence of drainage decreased productiveness of land. The two catalysts water and fertilizer are now diagnosed as worthy property to be maintained. In the identical way there may be a hike within the use of fertilizers from 1.8 kg of N+P+K consistent with ton of cereal in 1951 to 55kg in the yr 1983-84. By such measures the index of progress of agriculture is reckoned via fertilizer intake and other relative prospects⁶⁸. All the above statistics are duly taken into consideration and to have an powerful growth in agrarian merchandise. Many efforts were undertaken by way of the authorities among 1947 and 1957. Steps have been additionally taken to regain the competencies in upgrading the agrarian tracts⁶⁹.

As an impetus to engross agricultural activities regulated market machine is also amplified by the Madras Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1959. It assisted the development of advertising traits by means of adhering to particular garage centers thru warehouses. The producers had to marketplace their merchandise successfully at the suitable hour for pleasing the wishes of the general public and also to benefit profit for themselves. It changed into felt that there ought to be a regular rise in the agricultural production for the reduced charges due to the fact on the way to be beneficial for the general public to buy agricultural commodities at inexpensive rates without any difficulty. Remunerative business grading of the commodities, assembling them at the common industrial centre, avoidance of adulteration in food stuffs, preservation of the first-class of the commodities were some of the sports referring to advertising of the agricultural produces. The creation of Regulated Marketing Societies in 1963 become an impetus for encouraging marketplace intelligence as a beneficial measure for the farmers to restoration up the charges of the commodities on fine manipulate basis⁷⁰. The improvement in the advertising device helped the agriculturists to enhance their general at all levels. The 114 Co-operative Marketing Societies functioning from unique parts of Tamilnadu⁷¹ and the Tamilnadu Consumers Co-operative Federation undertake procurement sports of the agrarian produces from the farmers. Such expedients are of super cost shape the societies of the 20th century in Tamilnadu. Such procurements had been made with the usage of the Government business enterprise and they may be constantly dispensed via the regulated device of the Civil Supplies Corporation of Tamilnadu with none difficulty. While this institution is a method to cope with paddy, the Agriculture Service Co-operative

Societies are mounted for distributing Chemical Fertilizers via retail shops. Thus the distribution system is an effective one in Tamilnadu since the evaluation of the right distribution machine is a hallmark of a developed and stabilized agrarian produce. In this regard it's far worth to note that the successes of the advertising tactics are efficacious specially due to the efficient garage centers furnished with the aid of the Government⁷². Thus, at some point of the early a long time of Independence a good deal uniform measures have been undertaken for the promotion of the rural economic system. In this regard attempts have been all crafted from the creation of agricultural sports to the end of the marketing of the rural commodities.

While the above information screen that the agricultural economy should take delivery of due reputation and it's miles worth to word that all such acts centre on the cropping pattern. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi, pulses, goundnut, sugarcane, cotton are the chief agricultural produces⁷³. They achieve a selected fashionable of production with the aid of the encouragement accorded with the aid of the irrigation projects furnished by using the Government of Tamilnadu⁷⁴. There is a linkage among the entire acres protected by means of the cultivation of a particular crop and the farm harvest expenses. As such it is apparent that after independence the rural acts are anticipated well with the aid of statistical information and steps are being taken to enhance the agricultural hobbies and that during flip had its personal echo over the economy of the state⁷⁵.

The look at of the numerous Statistical Reports and Reports which include Economic Appraisal stands to show the advantageous and progressive nature of monetary improvement after independence in all parts of India which includes Tamilnadu. The reports published by means of the Evaluation and Applied Research Department of the Government of Tamilnadu too attest the above facts⁷⁶. With regard to the cultivation of various varieties of plants no uniform preferred is maintained due to the variations in the aspects along with irrigation, lack of monsoon and so on., Fluctuations were common (Table 1).

Name of the Item	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71
Paddy	30.50%	34.40%	35.40%
Cholam	9.30%	10.60%	10.70%
Cumbu	5.80%	6.70%	6.40%
Ragi	4.90%	5.00%	4.70%
Pulses	5.50%	5.80%	6.60%
Groundnut	11.60%	11.90%	13.50%
Sugarcane	1.30%	1.40%	1.50%
Cotton	5.30%	5.40%	5.20%

Table 1: The following table will suggest the changes in the cultivated areas during the specified period in percentage.

Such variations stand to prove the significance assigned to food in addition to industrial plants. A comparative evaluation indicates the value of significance assigned to food crops than to business vegetation all through the sooner decades of India's independence [1]. It can also be surmised that it changed into in particular due to the boom in area below irrigation⁷⁸. The diverse irrigation projects delivered out throughout that period additionally promoted the rural economic system.

The relative changes of vegetation too had their very own impacts and influences over the crop pattern for the duration of that length. For instance one in step with cent increase inside the fee of sugar cane there has been 0. sixty two% increase within the yield. This turned into applicable to the extraordinary crops produced. Thus because of the law of increasing returns the investment led to the boom in the production⁷⁹. The rate of agricultural produces differs consistent with the non-price factor such as land, labour and capital. The Five Year Plans, followed in India, too contributed to the enhancement of the area underneath specific vegetation (Table 2). The plan schemes widened the scope inside the growth of the regions below the cultivation of meals and commercial crops⁸⁰.

Crop	Districts
Paddy	Thanjavur, South Arcot, North Arcot, Chengalput, Madurai, Theni and Tirunelvelly
Cholam and Cumbu	Coimbatore and Trichirappalli.
Groundnut	South Arcot and North Arcot.
Sugarcane	South Arcot and North Arcot.
Cotton	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelvelly and Coimbatore

Table 2: The following announcement will describe the plants in pattern available in Tamilnadu Districts.

From the dawn of independence itself Tamilnadu had witnessed a marginal self sufficiency in meals grains at some point of everyday years because of its enough agricultural produces. But on the equal time the decline inside the manufacturing of inferior cereals, which might be the staple meals for the agricultural labourers of the nation, prompted a discount within the availability of food to them [2]. This is precipitated due to the imbalance which hurdy the development and improvement. For retaining the stableness in agriculture the subsequent measures are suggested

Properly regulated irrigation device within the areas either via law or executive movement, may be sufficiently congenial for cultivating paddy and other industrial groups. In this regard the nature of the soil should additionally be taken into account in conjunction with the introduction of many new measures.

To enable the farmers to dissuade from cultivating precise vegetation and to encourage them to concentrate at the boom of the desired gadgets appropriate fees should be fixed for the numerous agricultural commodities. Three. Crop pattern modifications can be tried by increasing the processing industries with the provisions for the deliver of all vital raw substances. Four Stress need to be assigned in imparting the essential advertising facilities storage, distribution etc thru cooperative schemes and authorities agencies. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi, pulses, groundnut, sugarcane, cotton are the major crops produced in Tamilnadu thru the a while. No importance was given to the uniform system of cultivating a selected type of crop in all the regions of Tamilnadu. Cultivation turned into accomplished without any pressure. Uniform standardized measure of medical manuring changed into additionally adopted. The old and crude machine continued to live on in majority of the areas with none change within the subject of agriculture even on the initial durations of independent. The want for the adherence of a uniform pattern in any respect levels turned into a ought to thru proper making plans and standardization.

Hence the authorities needed to employ new ventures to sell productions.

With regard to Tamil country even from the days of the Sangam there is a substantial cultivation of sugarcane. The equal trend persevered via the a long time until the length of independence or even after that. For example in 1950-51, the production of sugarcane became 5.75 lakh tones. But in 1965 it touched 9.fifty five lakh tones⁸⁴. In the equal manner the production of paddy in addition to pulses also had a large boom and Tamilnadu occupied the front line vicinity in the production of paddy next to Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal⁸⁵ throughout the time of Independence.

The production from agrarian sports isn't always at all a steady one at all times because of herbal and different versions. It numerous extensively from yr to year because of the dependency on herbal manner. Such differences are applicable to nearly all of the agricultural produces⁸⁶. Upto the stop of the medieval duration agricultural economy changed into a primary and principal one within the absence of any principal industries of present day nature. All the industries had been usually minor or cottage industries. Handicrafts too had been famous most of the human beings. Like the farmers there were other craftsmen additionally. But the advent of major spinning, weaving and manufacturing industries in the course of the modern period, because of the appearance of the Europeans, they had their personal echo over the agricultural region. At that time, the area and productivity have been the 2 variables which had their very own outcomes over the opposite. So throughout preliminary tiers of the post impartial length the planners of India have been compelled to commit a great deal to agriculture as a outstanding sector especially to cope up with the populace. After first rate lots experimentation the Government of Tamilnadu too acknowledged the new approach in the agricultural production inside the call of High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP) in the course of 1967⁸⁷.

The agriculturists, who fashioned sixty 2% of the population of the nation, obtained clean impetus and grater emphasis from the Central and State Governments to stop up manufacturing with unique and energetic steps. As a nation coverage, The Grow More Food Campaign launched in 1942-43 itself changed into intensified after the independence in 1947. It pinpointed by means of that with the aid of increasing double crop cultivation, adopting off season cultivation and adhering to in depth cultivation with the usage of advanced seeds and better chemical manuring food plants yield might be more advantageous. By 1951 this scheme was included with the 3 12 months plan of the Intensive Cultivation Scheme (ICS). In the identical year a Member of the Board of Revenue became designated because the Commissioner for Food Production⁸⁸ and that elevated the agricultural manufacturing.

In the yr 1951-52 with the initiation of the First Five Year Plan, to promote agriculture significance was assigned for the distribution of advanced seeds of paddy, millets, pulses, chemicals, composit and inexperienced manures and so forth, to cater to the desires of the farmers of the country. Steps have been also taken for proper water and irrigation schemes via installation of oil engines and electric motors, river pumping units etc. For land improvement, steps were taken with using tractors and bull dozers. Plant Protection Scheme (PPS) become also finished by controlling pests and diseases. During the primary five yr plan period a sum of Rs. 902.02 lakhs turned into appropriated for agricultural schemes. Within that amount a sum of Rs. 527.00 lakhs turned into exhausted between 1951 and 1954. At the equal time the plan outlay for the First Five Plan became Rs. 198.00

lakhs⁸⁹. Much strain changed into assigned to the manufacturing of food grains, cotton, sugarcane and oil seeds at a advanced level ninety.

During that plan duration the farmers had been taught to adopt self help techniques for promoting agricultural sports via themselves. The Government was desirous of encouraging them in undertaking diverse steps to make the village a self enough one. Community Development Schemes and Extension Service Scheme had been additionally given due popularity and that they in flip assisted the adoption of in depth agriculture care programmes. Further throughout that plan duration irrigation projects including Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha, Manimuthar, Amaravathi were initiated by using the then Government of Madras State and they had been beneficial for 3,83,000 acres of land which turned into a boon for selling agriculture and the yield from it. Simultaneously minor irrigation works and tank improvement schemes had been also launched by using the Government. Side by means of facet steps were additionally taken to discover and to utilize the underground water assets. Between 1941 and 1951 a Subsidy Scheme turned into placed into operation and via that 50% of the fee of construction of a properly changed into met via the government. It turned into particularly and solely provided for the agriculturists who had been in want of money for the digging of a new well for their agricultural activities of their personal lands. The quantity turned into superior as a loan at the initial degree and after the a success finishing touch of the well the loan amount was transformed into a subsidy. From 1949 to 1952, 45000 wells were subsidized at the fee of Rs. 264.00 lakhs⁹¹. Due to these measures a good deal significance become assigned to the development of agriculture thru promoted irrigation centers.

Such initial steps have been taken upto 1952 until the primary General election. In 1954-55 whilst K. Kamaraj became the Chief Minister of the Madras State, a great deal interest became paid to promote the irrigation facilities for enhancing and making improvements to the rural pursuits. It changed into mainly to growth food production and additionally for strength generation. By the development of dams and reservoirs multipurpose steps had been taken for selling agriculture and power ⁹². Irrigation and electrification have been the two key factors which fashioned the basis for agricultural production and business output of the stat⁹³. All these information had been beneficial for the standardization of the economy of the State.

During the First Five Year Plan length (1951-1956), 9 irrigation schemes have been taken up⁹⁴. While the Lower Bhavani Project become planned at a price of Rs. 10.00 crores for irrigating 2,07,000 acres of land inside the surrounding area. The Mettur Canal Scheme was launched for irrigating 45,000 acres of land in Salem and Coimbatore Districts⁹⁵. The Cauvery Delta Drainage Improvement Scheme, Manimutar, Araniyar, Amaravathi, Vaigai, Sathanur and Krishnagiri dams have been the opposite schemes undertaken all through the duration of the Chief Ministership of K.Kamaraj. At a general cost of Rs. 24.00 crores, 3,34,000 acres of lands were introduced below sufficient irrigation⁹⁶. The new Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme and Pullampadi Canal Scheme were completed at some stage in 1959⁹⁷. The Vidur Dam changed into also finished in 1959. Because of the construction of many dams and canals, 292 lakhs acres of clean lands have been added below sparkling cultivation⁹⁸ and that they in turn assisted the advertising of the agrarian economy. With the stop of the Second Five Year Plan almost 90% of the river potentialities have been availed of for irrigation purposes in Tamilnadu⁹⁹. Such endeavours had no longer been placed into

operation at some stage in any period inside the years succeeded. With the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan in 1961 nearly all rivers have been harnessed. So the Government of Tamilnadu needed to switch over to minor irrigation schemes including tank development, desilting of tanks, reclamation of tanks and so on., and such devotion closer to the improvement of irrigation centers allowed the developed agrarian pursuits inside the Madras State¹⁰⁰.

During the length of Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) Tamilnadu had enough strength centers. Electric energy was supplied even for agricultural purposes together with other domestic and business wishes. During the first Five Year Plan period there were 14,626 pump units and it touched seventy five,193 at some stage in the second plan length of 1956-1961¹⁰¹. The nation additionally witnessed an abnormal growth of pump sets all through the third plan period 1961 – 1966 and there have been 2,60,000 pump sets in Tamilnadu¹⁰². Due to such fantastic measures undertaken by the then Government of Tamilnadu, the agricultural production reached a marvelous growth on the cease of the 0.33 Five 12 months plan period¹⁰³. The strenuous challenge enabled the Tamil united states to be referred to as the “granary of agricultural produces” and Thanjavur District stood inside the front in the agricultural produces.

The First Five Year Plan also witnessed the improvement of the rural schooling. It was believed that with the aid of imparting right practical schooling and education about agriculture will yield a desirable end result in promoting agriculture and fending off wants of agricultural commodities. The Agriculture College at Coimbatore became concentrating on selling the rural interests in a successful manner on that line. From 1957 – 1958 onwards Pre-professional Course in Agriculture become began at the Government Arts College, Coimbatore and St. Xavier’s College at Palayamkottai for boys and Queen Mary’s College, Madras for Girls. 128 boys and 4 girls were admitted to this route. In a Diploma Course conducted during the 12 months 1957 in Horticulture. 27 trainees acquired direction crowning glory certificates. But this course become deferred for the succeeding year. But a Refresher Course for 17 students in the year 1957-58¹⁰⁴ changed into undertaken. Such measures of technical schooling, completely for agriculture became beneficial for the society in addition to the person farmers and that glad the desires of agricultural commodities.

By fixing a goal of 3.65 lakhs tones of extra production of food grains all through the second plan period in 1957-fifty eight a singular scheme referred to as Grow More Food (GMF) was released. By that the following targets have been fixed within the manufacturing of additional quantum of agricultural commodities¹⁰⁵.

Food grains	---	3.65 lakh tones
Oil seeds	---	0.25 lakh tones
Sugarcane	---	2.00 lakh tones
Cotton	---	0.63 lakh bales

The Grow More Food marketing campaign recommended the involvement of the ryots in their avocations with all zeal and exuberance. Due to their complete hearted participation in agriculture Madras State won a forward place in agricultural manufacturing.

For promoting the high-quality and quantity of primary seeds wished for sowing, the State Seed Farms have been established. Through them steps have been taken to offer developed seeds to the farmers. In 1955-56 simplest 38 farms have been began as an

preliminary degree and all through the following yr in 1957-58 it touched 156. Because of the introduction of such farms 1055 tonnes of primary seeds to paddy had been produced and 70 tones of millets were produced¹⁰⁶. The farmers themselves had been endorsed to produce number one seeds through Village Seed Farms and multiply the manufacturing of number one seeds. To set off the peasants of the villages a top class of 25 paise consistent with bag of seed turned into allowed via the government. This subsidized degree allowed the subsequent measures of production and distribution of farm seeds. This became additionally an effort to boom the rural produces. It is really worth to don't forget here that no such efforts had been undertaken with the aid of the farmers or the government at any time within the records of Tamilnadu via the a while.

The awareness of the significance of manuring caused a turning point in agriculture in the course of the length taken up for have a look at. Even from the Sangam age onwards the Tamils gave an awful lot importance for manuring. But they gave significance to natural manuring and that they in no way knew approximately chemical manuring. Especially the period among 1950 and 1960 became recognised for the pursuance of multi dimensional techniques in agriculture in conjunction with the usage of chemical manures. The following information will screen the significance assigned for the varied types of agricultural manures¹⁰⁷.

Green manure distribution

1955-56 --- 572 tones

1956-57 --- 599 tones

1957-58 --- 862 tones

Compost (rural and urban)

1955-56 --- 1.73 lakh tones (rural)

1955-56 --- 2.96 lakh tones (urban)

1955-56 --- 61,025 tones (rural)

1955-56 --- 3.30 lakh tones (urban)

1955-56 --- 77,420 tones (rural)

1955-56 --- 3.41 lakh tones (urban)

1955-56 --- 90,623 tones (rural)

1955-56 --- 1.94 lakh tones (urban)

Simultaneously together with the use of various types of manures importance turned into also entrusted to the adoption of soil conservation techniques. In 1957 Soil Conservation Scheme (SCS) become placed into operation in Nilgiris, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore Districts. In the whole outlay target of 34,710 acres and simplest 14,818 acres alone were tackled at some stage in 1956-1957 and the outcome turned into less than 50%. But in due course within the next year i.e., in 1957-58 out of the target of 27,622 acres most effective 15,999 acres were recovered and it become more than 558.

The drive against pests and illnesses had been additionally undertaken throughout the period among 1957 and 1967 and via such measures wastages of crops and grains have been avoided. By the conservation scheme 4,16,1/2 acre were blanketed and remedies had

been given to 93,080 trees¹⁰⁹. The system of procurement of farm seeds for distribution was also undertaken. 4,260 bags of seeds of groundnut, 31 baggage of castor traces 23 luggage of gingerly have been disbursed which caused the enhancement inside the manufacturing by way of 21.911 tones.

While significance turned into assigned to the production of sugarcane, the improved manufacturing of cotton changed into also advocated by means of the authorities most of the farmers of Tamilnadu. The following declaration concerning the evolved production of cotton will screen the efforts of the Government in attaining that end¹¹⁰.

1955-56 --- 40,000 bales

1956-57 --- 31,596 bales

1957-58 --- 47,600 bales

1958-59 --- 81,900 bales

1959-60 --- 69,000 bales

1960-61 --- 94,224 bales

In addition to the above mentioned developmental schemes, importance was also included to promote Agricultural Engineering in the following way¹¹¹.

Filter Points --- 600 Nos

b) Tractor hired --- 142 Tractor units.

c) River Pumping

Scheme --- Six units at different parts of Tamilnadu.

With the financial assistance rendered by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for breeding traces of different periods of paddy resistant to the diseases and the alternative for the evolution of drought resistant traces of paddy had been below operation. Coconut seeding farm centres had been started at Pattukkottai, Muthupet, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Tindivanam and so on. In the equal manner two parasite breeding stations for the biological manipulate of *Nephantis Serinopa*, a cocoanut palm pest became also sanctioned and set up at Nagerkoil and Gudiyattam in 1957¹¹². In the equal way greater than 500 Agricultural Associations had been established. An Agricultural Information Officer for dissemination of agricultural information was additionally appointed. The Extension Officer of Agriculture of the National Extension Scheme become giver education for publicity and propaganda of agriculture sports of the government¹¹³.

During the yr 1957 the Madras State Co-operative Bank had its contact with 15 Districts Co-operative Central Banks. The Banks had Rs. 27.29 lakhs as share capital and a running capital of Rs. 11.49 crores. The banks issued 4819.39 lakhs as loans and credit score thru the 7,923 Village Credit Societies. There were 217 Agricultural Banks in Tamilnadu. 88,465 individuals received credit centers. There grater strain became assigned to the development of agriculture at some point of the twentieth century inside the Tamil country¹¹⁴.

In this regard it will likely be apt and appropriate to have the traits happened in agriculture throughout the subsequent duration. As the robust basis for advanced agriculture had already been obtained because of the earlier Five Year Plans extra developments had to be performed. Many revised schemes on par with the needs and

necessities. A vital analysis of the different factors too discloses that the Tamil united states of america met with sluggish development on this regard even after the length taken up for examine.

During 1958-59 further to the outlay of 12.79 lakh tones of food grains an extra manufacturing of four.sixty nine lakh tones changed into targeted. The oil seed manufacturing which changed into fixed as 1.72 lakh tones turned into additional by using 0.43 lakh tones. The 10.00 lakh tones of sugarcane have been increased by using 2.00 lakh tones and the bales of cotton accelerated from 1.seventy nine lakhs to 2.seventy six lakh bales¹¹⁵. Such statistical analysis will explicate the sluggish and steady growth in the course of the duration of method of the second one five year plan. With regard to the irrigation centers made the sooner, elements which includes Filter Point Tube Wells Scheme, River Pumping Scheme, desilting and reclamation of irrigation tanks, Artesian wells, new wells subsidy scheme were all persisted and the subsequent became the statistical information adopted then¹¹⁶.

Tube Wells Scheme --- 392 Nos

River Pumping Scheme --- 30 Nos.

Desilting and Reclamation of irrigation Scheme --- 45 Nos. (Rs. 10 lakhs)

Artesian Wells Scheme --- 50 Nos. (Rs. 7.89 lakhs)

New Wells Subsidy Scheme --- 2750 Nos. (Rs. 20 lakhs)

Attention was also paid to the supply of seeds through State seed farms for stabilizing agrarian produce. The following is the distribution record²¹¹⁷.

Paddy --- 977 tones.

Millet --- 69 tones.

Groundnut --- 54 tones.

Gingelly --- 4 tones.

Cotton --- 10 tones.

In the equal way fertilizers distributed via Urban Compost Scheme (UCS) become 2,00,281 tones and thru Rural Compost Scheme (RCS) the distribution quantity turned into 1,32,605 tones¹¹⁸. Because of the intensive propaganda much interest changed into given to green manures and it become a welcoming distribution of 280 tones. By giving significance to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation 8,632.213 acres have been delivered under cultivation. Due to the Supplement Scheme launched ninety 6,000 tones of oil seeds had been produced. In the identical way 1.30 lakh bales of cotton manufacturing and 9.35 lakh tones of sugarcane manufacturing were achieved¹¹⁹.

Much pressure changed into also assigned to promote agricultural engineering. Improved oil seeds shelters, hand as well as pedal operated winnowing attachments have been fabricated. To be utilized in orchards without injuring the roots of the flowers an stepped forward type of transplanter changed into designed for transplanting nursery plant life. To measure the hardness of the paddy grain and to estimate the grown up nation of the grain a new layout become fabricated. To make thrashing as an clean degree a new technique turned into delivered and that turned into called paddy shelter. A tilting barrel changed into designed and fabricated to control the drift of water to the mist spraying nozzle. High yielding hybridization

approach turned into evolved to produce excessive fertility yield. The already functioning Millet Grinding Stations continued their services. The Regional Coconut Research Stations for Madras State said at Velappankulam conducted cultural and manual experiments¹²⁰. Subsequently such centres got here up at locations like Coimbatore, Dindigul, Nagarcoil. Spacing and manure and agronomic trials had been also persisted in cotton manufacturing.

Nearly four,60,000 fruit and different pants three,ninety 3,200 ornamental flora had been raised at numerous centres. To execute research in fruits and greens a Agricultural Research Station become established at Nanjilnad and Multi crop Fruit Research Station changed into began at Periyakulam at some stage in 1958-59. For enhancing agricultural produces Demonstration plots were delivered and exhibitions had been also undertaken. The Agricultural Implementation Unit became on a exquisite task inside the place of agriculture. The Market Committees too endured their offerings. For grading eggs, ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, potato, rice and so forth. Government Laboratories had been set up at Karur and Dharapuram¹²¹.

In the ensuring duration after 1959 continuous changes in revolutionary ways had been to be had within the discipline of agriculture. In addition to the Agricultural College guides, Pre-professional path in Agriculture turned into stated at Govt. College, Coimbatore and St. Xavier's College Palayamkottai for boys and St. Queen Mary's college, Madras for ladies. Diploma guides in Horticulture, Refresher guides in Agriculture were arranged, on the basis of the Grow More Food Campaign. Through 136 seed farms the subsequent targets have been achieved¹²².

Paddy Primary Seeds --- 1055 tones

Millet Primary Seeds --- 70 tones

Due to the credit facilities offered then was an increase in the production and sale of paddy (Table 3). The following increase in the budget estimate also will point out the growth of agriculture¹²³.

Revised Budget estimate Rs. 94.90 lakhs (1958-59)

Revised Budget estimate Rs.112.94 lakhs (1959-60)

Item	Accounts 1956-57 In lakhs	Accounts 1957-58 In lakhs	Budget Estimate 1958-59 In lakhs	Budget Estimate 1959-60 In lakhs
Direction	4.31	4.89	4.69	4.78
Superintendence	3.15	5.86	7.19	7.32
Experimental Forms	7.08	7.05	7.68	7.57
Publicity	32.2	75.64	98.9	133.7
Agricultural Education	4.78	7.29	12.22	14.63
Agricultural Engineering	3.93	36.91	60.3	45.29
Agricultural Research	10.42	12.37	27.32	29.99
Public Garden	0.67	0.86	0.83	0.84
Agricultural Marketing	1.15	1.31	1.39	2.72

Table 3: The following is the split up of Agricultural expenses during Budget 1959-60¹²⁴

From the desk it's miles glaring that the estimate of the Budget touching on agriculture had elevated step by step and gradually in the direction of developmental side (Table 4). During the yr 1959-60 the subsequent were the main objects of expenditure on various activities and this was an outlay covered in the II Five Year Plan period¹²⁵.

Item of Expenditure	Amount Provided in lakhs
Supply of head operated dusters and sprayer to cultivators	2
Urban Compost Scheme	2.5
Experimental Cultivation	2.72
Establishment of Coconut and model orchard cum nurseries	2.85
Development of Manurial resistances	3
Sugarcane development Scheme	3.06
Oil Engine & Pump set installation	3.06
Continuous Bunding Schemes	3.06
Scheme for plan production	6.05
Cotton Extension Scheme	6.49
Agriculture Research Station	7.48
Sugarcane Research Station	7.57
Increased production of oil seeds	7.78
Road formation for the sugar factory areas such	7.82
Road formation for the sugar factory areas such as Pubalur, Nelikkupam of Pandia Rajapuram as Pubalur, Nelikkupam of Pandia Rajapuram	7.84
Bore well Scheme	9.99
Plant protection and control of pests and diseases of crops	11.08
Distribution of improved seeds	13.48
Tractor hiring Scheme	13.59
Multiplication of Paddy	18.91
Establishment of State Seed Farms	48.02

Table 4: The undertaken via the government for improving the agrarian yield with widened schemes and planned activities.

Such facts stand to show the efforts During 1960-sixty one in addition developments had been want in the subject of agriculture. On that line many steps had been undertaken by means of the Government.

In addition to above monetary help were additionally rendered. Under this sort of pretext it'll be apt and suitable to have an analysis of the budget estimates in the course of the period between 1959 and 1961.

Item --- Revised Estimate --- Revised Estimate

1959-60 1960-61¹²⁶.

Agricultural Receipts --- 113.56 lakhs --- 118.89 lakhs

The motive for the growth became in particular because of large offers and special agricultural schemes added in Tamilnadu at some point of the preliminary intervals of the Five Year plans (Table 5). As seen earlier the subsequent cut up up of agricultural expenditure will highlight the zeal and enthusiasm via which the government of Tamilnadu endeavored to decorate agricultural production¹²⁷.

Item	Revised Estimate	
	1959-60	1960-61
Direction 5.10	In lakhs 4.78	In lakhs
Superintendence	7.32	8.52
Experimental Farms	7.57	9.08
Publicity	133.7	-115.17
Agri. Education	14.63	14.34
Agri. Engineering	45.29	72.27
Agri. Research	29.99	28.85
Public Garden	0.84	0.88
Agri. Marketing	2.72	2.1

Table 5: The following had been the main items of expenditure all through 1960-61¹²⁸.

There was a decline in agriculture all through 1959-60 due to the low provision in the direction of the cost of lands. So it changed into decided that the State Seed Farm have to rectify this defect¹²⁹. But at some stage in 1960-61 no provision was made to the value of lands. Only Rupees 3 lakhs alone became supplied as Budget Estimate for the land and constructing of the Rationalisation of Agriculture Research Station in Tamilnadu. But throughout 1960-sixty one a sum of rupees nine lakhs turned into allotted for the sinking of Asterian wells¹³⁰.

The following are the items of expenditure met throughout 1960-61. Importance turned into assigned to the publicity of government schemes on Agriculture. Steps have been also taken for the established order of an Extension Wing at Coimbatore and additionally to begin an Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology section within the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. Amount became additionally allocated for Tractor Hiring Scheme, preservation of Departmental Vehicles, Bore properly Scheme, River Pumping Scheme and other Agricultural Engineering activities (Table 6). Expenditure relating to agricultural experiments and studies endured.

3

4

There have been expenses referring to the Research Institutes of Coimbatore on the subject of gur manufacture and production of oil seeds and many others.

Item of Expenditure	Amount Provided in lakhs
Head operated Dusters and Sprayers	4
Urban Compost Schemes	2.75
Experimental cultivation	3.16
Establishment of Coconut and model orchard cum nurseries	2.44
Development of Mannual Research	4.19
Sugarcane development Scheme	5.55
Oil Engine and pump set installation	3.03
Contur bunding Scheme	8.77
Central Agri. Engineering and supply centre	10.86
Plant protection Scheme	1.11
Cotton Extension Scheme	7.4
Agri. Research Stations and Farms	9.08
Sugarcane Research Stations	8.28
Increased Oil Production Scheme	4.47
Formation of Roads to Sugar Factory Areas (Pugalur, Nellikuppam and Pandia Rajapuram)	12.55
Bore well Scheme	12.12
Plant Protection and control of pests and diseases of crops	18
Scheme for improved Seeds	13.06
Tractor hiring Scheme	15.66
Tractor hire purchase System	10
Multiplication of Paddy and other Seeds	11.63
Establishment of State Seed Farms	29.11

Table 6: There have been the costs of studies schemes referring to rice, cotton, agriculture, sugarcane, groundnut, coconut, pulses etc.

The upkeep of the Botanical garden, the fees referring to agricultural advertising and sugarcane cess fund, the presents and contributions made to Agro-Horticultural Societies and so on were additionally covered in the list of expenditure. These things had been achieved in particular to the increase and improvement of agrarian pursuits. Such financial sports undertaken assisted the inexperienced resolution, Grow More Food and attainment of self sufficiency. So that even planting and regulative propagation of cinchona turned into additionally undertaken.

The concentration of the authorities toward agricultural activities persevered even inside the next years uninterruptedly. The receipts of agrarian sector were within the ascendancy. The following listing will at least it 131.

1958-59 --- 93.31 lakhs

1959-60 --- 128.96 lakhs

1960-61 --- 138.89 lakhs

1961-62 --- 144.13 lakhs

The increase was mainly due to the increased receipts because of the protection and control of pests and diseases of crops (Table 7).

Item	Estimate In lakhs
Direction	5.43
Superintendence	9.33
Experimental Farms	9.24
Publicity	63.49
Agri. Education	12.69
Agri. Engineering	38.51
Agricultural Research	14.49
Botanical Gardens	1.05
Agricultural Marketing	2.63
Contributions	0.05

Table 7: The following up lit up in budget estimate for agriculture will indicate the increase from the pervious year⁵132.

The increase in the estimate exposes the significance assigned to agricultural improvement. The Social Conservation Schemes, Supply of Electric Motors, Hire buy tractors, Control of pests and illnesses of vegetation, deliver of progressed seed and many others., absorbed the majority fund. It additionally covered the scales of pay of the staff of agricultural improvement. Such economic commitments were met by the Government in proper and systematic budgetary processes. Hence it will become a ought to to dedicate interest on that line. This will be attested even with the aid of the Budget estimate furnished at some point of the year 1961-62¹³³. It is really worth to observe that a sum of seven lakhs of rupees was allocated in 1961-62 for Co-operative Societies and land Mortgage Banks and the equal amount was the allocation at some stage in 1960-61¹³⁴.

The following desk can even explain the quantity suitable for the cinchona plantations¹³⁵. This is a completely unique measure introduced to sell herbal plant life to cure Malaria (Table 8). During the yr steps were also taken to sell waste deliver schemes in a technical manner.

Item	Year	Amount in Lakhs	Year	Amount in Lakhs
Out lay of rural water				

Supply Schemes	1960-61	54	1961-62	28
National Water Supply and Sanitation Rural Schemes	1960-61	11	1961-62	8
Number of Purchase of Pipes	1960-61	46	1961-62	36
Number of Purchase of Special Pipes	1960-61	1	1961-62	40

Table 8: The following desk to be had in the subsequent page one should notice the fall within the estimate when as compared with the previous year¹³⁶.

During 1961-sixty two the quantity spent for inventory of pipes for water deliver and Drainage scheme turned into Rs. 70 lakhs and that was handiest Rs. 58.00 lakhs in 1957-fifty eight. For promoting agriculture steps have been taken with the aid of editing the already exiting Schemes. For instance for setting up State Seed Farms a sum of Rs. 20.60 lakhs become spent and it changed into most effective Rs. 1.08 lakhs¹³⁷. Such a hike turned into mainly to offer irrigation centers in a advanced way.

The Madras State Co-operative Bank, the Central Co-operative Bank and Agricultural Banks deposited for the growth in the percentage capitals of the Sugar Mills to be had in North Arcot and Salem Districts and the contribution turned into Rs. 64.eighty lakhs¹³⁸. Further all through the 12 months 1961-sixty two preceding arrangements were made inside the following way of diverse agricultural sports (Table 9). The comparative evaluation of such things throughout the years 1960-61 given underneath will factor out the stairs taken for the rural development¹³⁹.

Item	Estimate 1960-61 Rs. in lakhs	Estimate 1961-62 Rs. in lakhs
Sinking of Artesian wells	9	9
Agricultural Activities	25	10

Table 9: It is noticed that there had been disparities within the improvement strategies.

Thus in the course of 1961-sixty two a sluggish development additionally took region. The different period up to 1967 also should be studied to have a overall photograph of the historical development of agriculture in Tamilnadu (Table 10). Such expenditure arranged for developmental schemes minimized the expenditure underneath Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IAPD) through Rs. 7.00 lakhs. In this regard the following cut up up of expenditure on essential objects additionally will reveal the growth whilst in comparison with the preceding year 1962-63¹⁴³.

Item	Budget 1962-63 Rs. in lakhs	Estimate 1963-64 Rs. in lakhs
Soil conservation Scheme	19	34
Intensive Agri. Package Programme(IAPP)	24	17
State Seed Farms	17	18
Scheme for Sugarcane Development	7	7
Co-ordinated cotton Development Scheme	15	15
Multiplication of Paddy and other Seeds	18	18
Control of Pests and Diseases of crops	44	52
Scheme for increasing Oil Seeds	11	13
Grants to Panchayet Unions	70	69
Development of Manureioal Resources	7	7
Green Manure Seeds	12	17
Scheme for increased production of Vegetables	2	4

Table 10: During that duration among 1960-61 and 1963-34 the subsequent were the receipts received because of agrarian hobbies as revised farms¹⁴⁰.

The above evaluation points out the steps taken up for the steady boom of agriculture. All the amounts certain were spent for achieving the goal and the beneficiaries had been agriculturists as well as commonplace public. Further it's also apparent that for obtaining a real increase in the economic wellknown at some stage in the 5 year plan intervals steps had been taken correctly.

The expenditure protected the earnings of the State and Ministerial Staff of the State which also increased. The quantities were debited in specific heads of money owed including Direction, Superintendence and so forth. There were separate debts for retaining agricultural farms. For supplying publicity and propaganda to have stepped forward methods of cultivation, purchase of seeds, manures, agricultural implements etc. Arrangements have been made. For upgrading agriculture, agricultural information turned into imparted thru Colleges and Research institutions. Many steps, about agricultural engineering regarding transportations, conservation, irrigation etc have been undertaken. The numerous activities referring to agriculture have been organized by means of research by using the employment of diverse committees together with Indian Central Cotton Committee, Indian Central Coconut Committee and many others. During the 1/3 5 yr plan duration (1961-1966), the above efforts were undertaken by appropriation of precise funds¹⁴⁴.

Thus under the three Five Year Plan periods due popularity became assigned to agricultural economic system. Through the acts of explanation of agrarian pastimes and improvement schemes, increasing the wide variety of the State seed farms to supply stepped forward seeds of paddy, millets, cotton, groundnut and many others.

And reclamation of lands for agriculture were all given due importance¹⁶⁵. For the a success implementation of the above thing through the quantity appropriated below most important Heads of debts, certain Miscellaneous and suspense money owed had been additionally supplied in particular to sell agricultural sports at the course of the progress and development¹⁴⁶. It is really worth to note that in the third 5 year plan length agricultural commerce become given (Table 11). Many co-operative sugar factories had been started out and that they have been hosing operation widened the scope in advertising the agrarian yields thru the supplying of warehousing facilities¹⁴⁷.

The sunrise of the monetary years 1964-sixty five witnessed the strain assigned to agriculture.

Agricultural Receipts			
1961-62 Rs. in lakhs	1962-63 Rs. in lakhs	1963-64 Rs. in lakhs	1964-65 Rs. in lakhs
169.86	204.1	199.98	218.37

Table 11: The following facts regarding agricultural receipts in the ascending order will show it¹⁴⁸.

Thus additionally consists of the cess on sugarcane which become amounted to Rs. fifty two.00 lakhs throughout the year 1964-65.¹⁴⁹ In this regard it will likely be apt and appropriate to have the finances predicted for the 12 months 1964-65 and it will likely be beneficial to have a comparative analysis by means of utilizing the figures of the yr 1963-1964 and with a view to expose the revolutionary steps undertaken in varied agricultural activities¹⁵⁰. From the above announcement one ought to witness a fall within the appropriations for various expenditures. It was specially because of the development already made inside the diverse components of agriculture (Table 12). But there has been a hike in the appropriation within the execution of developmental activities.

Item	Budget Estimate 1964-65 Rs. in lakhs
1Soil conservation Scheme	22
Intensive Agri. Package Programme	29
State Seed Farms	21
Scheme for Sugarcane Development	10
Co-ordinated cotton Development Scheme	23
Multiplication of Paddy and other Seeds	19
Control of Pests and Diseases of crops	47
Scheme for increasing Oil Seeds	26
Grants to Panchayet Unions	70
Development of Manureioal Resources	9
Plant Protection Measures on cotton	14
Package Programme for New cotton	11
Package Programme production of Groundnut	7

New well Subsidy Scheme	16
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Table 12: In the same way the subsequent become the revised estimate with the uplift up activities.

Importance was also presented to the explanation of Agricultural Research Stations within the State in the course of the Third plan duration for the developmental activities of agriculture¹⁵². Due to the improvement of the sooner plan targets during the Third Plan length importance became assigned to the elaboration and enlargement in agriculture in an advanced manner (Table 13). The outlay of the Budget estimate for 1965-66 became in Rs. 315.73 lakhs and in the subsequent duration in 1966-67 the Budget estimate become Rs. 314.24 lakhs¹⁵³. The following is the break up of Revised Budget estimates for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67¹⁵⁴. Split of Revised Budget estimates for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67¹⁵⁴. In addition to the above for enhancing the agricultural manufacturing four hundred Oil Engine and 6000 Electric Motors have been additionally distributed to the ryots. They were normally production oriented Schemes.

Item	Enhanced Provision 1965-66 Rs. in lakhs
Soil conservation	22
Sinking of Filter point Tube wells	11
Multiplication of Paddy	35
Supply of Insecticide	19
Development of Oil Seeds	16
Ground water well	3
Cotton Development Scheme	17
Crash Programme Scheme	3

Table 13: The following arrangements have been made on that line¹⁵⁵.

These matters prove the quantities covered underneath the heading Loans and Advances. Further the Budget Estimate allotted for development schemes beneath the Five Year Plan length in 1966-67 as Rs. 34.43 lakhs¹⁵⁷. During 1966-sixty seven the second one Agricultural College came up. The Government Cinchona Plantations in Nilgiris and Anamalais got here up throughout that duration. Replantation measures have been also beneath taken. The Government Agricultural Engineering Workshop additionally got here up. Provisions had been made for additional expenditure. The Government of India also provided reimbursement centers. Any how the entire revised Budget Estimate in overall for agricultural turned into Rs. 563.15 lakhs in 1966-sixty seven which was towards Rs. 457.06 within the 12 months 1966-67. Importance changed into given to the development of irrigation. During 1966-67 for unproductive irrigation values a sum of Rs. 14.seventy eight lakhs have been allocated and for productive irrigation works Rs.479.02 lakhs changed into allocated. Even for small irrigation schemes a sum of Rs. 321.ninety seven lakhs turned into appropriated. During 1966-67 Parambikulam-Aliyar project consumed a sum of Rs. 311.08 lakhs and Chittar Pattanam Kalvay Scheme become undertaken on the value of Rs. 123.03 lakhs¹⁵⁸. Anyhow it's miles worth so much that at the stop of 1966-sixty seven, the Lower Bhavani Project, Amaravathi Project,

Mettur Canal Scheme, Manimuthar Project, Vaigai Reservoir Project, Sathanur Project, Krishnagiri Project, Kathalai High Level Canal Scheme, Pullampadi Canal scheme, Vidur Reservoir Project, Neyyar Left Bank Canal, Manjalar Project, Sathanur Reservoir Project, Pambikulam-Aliyar project, Chittar – Pathamamakal Scheme, Gomuhinadhin Scheme, Manimukthanadhi Scheme, Ramanadhi Scheme, Gatana Reservoir Scheme had been all in use for irrigation¹⁵⁹. In 1966-67 above the expenditure have been undertaken. But due to conflict the 5 12 months plans have been converted into 3 yr plan from 1966-67 onwards for the following three years.

Thus the deliberate development in agriculture and the advent of co-operative farming, technical help, improved irrigation facilities, comfort and manuring centers, right financing, procurement and preservation of agricultural commodities, studies in agricultural sports and many others. Assisted the rural economy¹⁶⁰. The decentralized gadget of agriculture via the Panchayats under the National Extension Service Scheme (NESS) and the village production plans along with the overall use of manure sources and improved velocity too elevated the agricultural production to 15% at some point of the three Five Year Plan periods (1951-55; 1956-61; 1961-sixty six)¹⁶¹. The Green Manure Campaign (GMC) use of stepped forward varieties of seeds, the minute details and instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture of Tamilnadu, the growth inside the agrarian populace also had then run impacts over the agricultural economy¹⁶².

After a careful take a look at of the circumstance of agriculture and farmers within the Budgets of the years from 1947 to 1951. Five Year Plans were released from 1951 onwards. Comprehensive schemes of tank recovery and development of tanks, springs and canals and so on have been pinnacle priority in the Budgets for the duration of the initial days after independence¹⁶³. Agricultural Demonstrators, a hundred in variety were appointed for the duration of 1949-50 after which the basics of their innovative and evolved activities 3 12 months plan of Intensive cultivation have been brought in 1950¹⁶⁴. The co-operative involvement on agriculture and economy reordered promoting progress after 1953¹⁶⁵ and that changed into particularly answerable for the further traits as soon earlier. The failure of the monsoon forced the Government to take new measures for improving the irrigation facilities¹⁶⁶. Subsidies had been granted for compost making; loans have been supplied for buy of equipment and implements; provided iron, steel, manure, progressed seeds, fertilizers, oilcakes, insecticides and many others. At controlled or concession rates. The go with the flow of agricultural labourers for different jobs during off seasons became a trouble. To avoid that they, were employed in grading and advertising sports and additionally in cotton processing centres. They were additionally recommended to turn out to be participants of the co-operative societies via purchasing share¹⁶⁷. They were termed to alternative channels together with making of new wells, contract works, street works and schemes of the Grow Work Campaign¹⁶⁸.

Even at times of adverse or less favorable prevailed because of the developing irrigation facilities agriculture turned into not affected in the course of 1955-56¹⁶⁹. Till the stop of the Third Five Year Plan due to the implementation of numerous tendencies and research programmes there emerged a demand for technical private. So tons attention changed into devoted to import education. The extensive Agricultural District Programme changed into brought for the duration of 1965. Further within the same yr to promote the yield three,^{69,835}

farm yard measure and compost pits had been dug and a amount of fifty four,^{80,356} metric tones of manure changed into produced¹⁷⁰.

Thus in the course of the preliminary years of Indian Independence an analytical method of the distinctive elements of agriculture turned into made. Subsequently steps for redressing the problems and additionally for development of agriculture had been undertaken and that during turn assisted the renovation of the agricultural financial system as a steadily growing one. It is plain that the period taken up for take a look at stood for the agricultural improvement due to the numerous efforts undertaken by way of the Government. The Five Year Plans implemented additionally assisted the merchandising of agriculture. Since the Government took all efforts in promoting the irrigation centers wished for agricultural purposes the succeeding Governments needed to keep the upkeep tactics for the maintenance of the monetary stability on the basis of agrarian interests.

Conclusion

The monetary sports and pursuits met with modifications after the creation of the British management in the Madras Presidency. Drastic changes had been added by using them in agricultural as well as commercial fields. They did everything for his or her financial prosperity. While importance become assigned to industrial vegetation, manufactured accurate have been given propriety for the sake of flourishing alternate and commerce. There became no consistency within the financial situations and activities throughout the period before the Indian independence.

Agriculture occupied a primary place due to the fact India changed into deservedly an agricultural us of a via the a while. The lands have been granted for different functions for various sets of humans. The country gathered taxes for providing and for the protection and renovation of irrigation facilities. Throughout the a long time land revenue was the predominant supply of income and that differed according to time and want. The alien rule additionally turned into now not an exception in offering significance to land revenue. For achieving monetary blessings through land revenue the British adhered to specific revenue structures together with Ryotwari, Mahalwari, and Zamindari machine and they had been handiest to the rulers. As the agrarian hobbies had been in favour of the directors, the natural calamities placed the farmers in hardships. The prosperity of the land and the untired labour of the farmers had been exploited and such aspects crippled the economy.

After independence priority was attributed to the promotion of agricultural sports. An agricultural yield supplied 40% of the income of the country, range of steps have been undertaken to boost up agricultural yield. Agro primarily based industries also received impetus. There prevails a wide gap a few of the actual gadgets of the soil and the owners of the land. Amidst such anomalies to promote the earnings from agriculture diverse schemes which includes use of mechanized form of implements, co-operative banking reputed advertising societies, crop rotation, joint farming, up gradation of agrarian farms etc. Positive, effective and revolutionary measures were undertaken in the agricultural zone after independence. Procurement rates also are fixed with the aid of the authorities and attainment of self-sufficiency turned into the principle objective and that encouraged making plans in a right perspective. By pleasing all the multifaceted wishes for development of agriculture. The function of the State as well as Central Government in selling agriculture by the formation of guidelines and schemes and their implementation. High

yielding variety Programme, Firka improvement, Growth More food marketing campaign etc. Are few measures enriching the rural produces. Proper trainings have been additionally imparted to the agriculturalists in employing modernized techniques. The advent of State and village Seed Farms is yet every other milestone in selling agriculture. The transitions and changes are step by step progressing in the direction of a hit agricultural economic system. Proper fund have been additionally allocated to relieve the distress of man or woman farmers and agricultural department on the whole. Planned and procedural agricultural development had now provided a luxurious yield. It cannot be denied that a robust basis become primarily based during the early many years after independence for agricultural headway to be on the ahead march.

Next to the agricultural or rural economic area within the Madras State, Industrial economy wished a critical placement on the time of the attainment of freedom. There turned into a dire need of equal awareness to industrial operations too, because of the non availability of the desired range of huge scale industries. The British period of mercantilism and political suzerainty was devoting specifically to

empty the wealth. The nineteenth century turned into not at all a period of business affluence. The local small scale and cottage industries met with a hard and fast back. Along with that the import of British manufactured items too crippled the financial system. The then Madras State was in no way an exception. The schemes which includes Imperial Reference System, the creation of a Tariff Board had its own echo in the business hobbies of the then Tamilnadu. The concept of industrialism coincided with urbanization. Anyhow the colonial growth paved the manner for guided improvement within the commercial quarter of the Tamil united states. It also infused the idea of entrepreneurship the various Industrialists, which was an unknown phenomenon to the people of the Madras Presidency.

References

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