

Agricultural Change and the Mercantile State: A Study of Public Policy in Tamil Nadu - Barbara Harriss-White - 1985 - Cre-A, 1985

Tamil Nadu - Tamil Nadu - Economy: Agriculture is the mainstay of life for about half the working population of Tamil Nadu. Since very early times, Tamil farmers have skillfully conserved scarce rainwater in small and large irrigation reservoirs, or "tanks." Government canals, tube wells, and ordinary wells also form part of the irrigation system. Many farmers in Tamil Nadu also raise livestock, primarily cows (especially for the dairy industry), poultry, goats, and sheep. Tamil Nadu is one of India's top fish producers, with most of the yield coming from marine operations, although there also are many inland fisheries. The medical needs of Tamil Nadu's population are served by a large number of public and private hospitals, dispensaries, and primary health centres. In this chapter I analyse agricultural mercantile policy in Tamil Nadu State in South India. I do not consider the originally intended effects of mercantile policy. Rather I consider the way in which policy has actually been implemented. As Schaffer (1981, p. 32) suggests, "Public policy is, after all, what it does. The point is to explain what that is, and then see if that explanation can be an instrument for change and improvement." I have then examined each intervention as it exists in one, long-commercialised, dryland region, part of Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu State. Recommend this book. Email your librarian or administrator to recommend adding this book to your organisation's collection. Understanding Green Revolutions. Edited by Tim Bayliss-Smith, Sudhir Wanmali. The headquarters of the Tamil Nadu state government in Chennai, which has been criticized over its growing pollution problem. Photo: iStock. More fascinatingly, it was a grammar book (Ilakkiya Nool). Who can publish a book [on] grammar when other languages were just in trouble to shape out their alphabets? Given such bragging rights, a peculiar contradiction wavers between linguistic pride and disinterest among Tamils, particularly in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Tamil-speaking people worldwide can draw satisfaction from not only speaking a language with rich ancient literature, but one that is interesting in other ways. I know some Hindi and basic German, but Tamil stands in a class of its own, with pithy proverbs and powerful sarcasm. In the state of Tamil Nadu had issued BPL cards to the entire population by considering everyone to be below poverty line. The number of BPL cards issued in Andhra Pradesh exceeded the numbers registered below poverty in this state (Outlook Business 2009, Tritah 2003). There is an evidence of improvement in the Targeted PDS in most of other states (Jean D & Reetika K 2013). Though number of studies has been conducted on PDS and food policy, but this paper find out impact of free rice distribution is measured quantitatively to suggest policy. Socio-Economic Profile of Tamil Nadu Tamil Nadu lies on the southern tip of the country and is located in the North Latitude between 8 5° and 13. 35° and East Longitude between 76 5° and 80 20°. force in the [State of Tamil Nadu]; I. -. (5) "cultivating tenant" Madra:" by the Tamil Nadu Adptation of Laws Order, 1969, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Adaptation of Laws (Second Amend- ment) Order, 1969. f SThe Explanation to clause (5) was numbered as Explanatio~ of that clause and this Explanation was added by section 5 (i) (a) of the Tamil Nadu Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu 1 ~ c 9l of 1965). been inserted by sectim 2 if [he Tamil Nadu Public Trusls (Regulation of Acilni nistrat ioll cf Agricultural La!tds Amen,-\- ine~ltAct, 1968 (Tamil NkiLu Acr 22 of 1968). LatestLaws.com LatestLaws.com '912 Public 'Truits(Reguia/ion of tl96t: T.N. Act 4 Administration of Agricultural Lao&). (3) in the S:ieacottah taluk of the Tirunelveli dis