WELCOME TO TIRUNELVELI CITY (TCMC).

NEW BUSSTAND (TCMC).
FARMERS VEGETABLE MARKET PALAYAMKOTTAI TCMC.

TWO WHEELER AND CAR PARKING TCMC.
BUS SHELTER PALAYAMKOTTAI TCMC.

MODERN PAY AND USE TOILET TCMC.
TMCC MARRIAGE HALL PALAYAMKOTTAI TCMC.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY FROM TAMARAPARANI RIVER TCMC.
GARBAGE CLEANING STAFF TIRUNELVELI CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (TCMC)

DRINKING WATER TANK AND TANKER LORRIES TCMC.
CORPORATION WEIGHING BRIDGE TCMC.

WASTE TREATMENT PROJECT TCMC.
GIRLS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL MEENASHIPURAM TCMC.

DRAINAGE WATER TREATMENT PLANT TCMC.
National and State Highways roads passing through the Corporation area (TCMC).
Large proportion of the world’s rural poor is dependent on agriculture. It is the main source of income for them. Some earn their income directly from agriculture and others depend on the associated activities. Water is essential for agricultural production. Rain is the principal source of water. The rainfall conditions are not conducive at all times. Under these circumstances, irrigation supports farmers to obtain higher crop yields. Irrigation is the most critical input in crop production.

According to food and agricultural organization (FAO), the total land area of the world is estimated at around 13.2 billion hectares. The total cropped area is only about 1.4 billion hectares. About 17% of this cropped area alone is irrigated. World irrigation includes 174 million hectares of irrigated land located in the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The distribution of irrigated land is heavily concentrated in Asia that accounts for nearly 78%. During the sixties, there was a global effort to increase agricultural production. Agricultural research concentrated on producing improved inputs in the forms of high yielding seeds, fertilizers, etc. The results were successful and many Asian countries moved to food self-sufficiency.

Rice is the most important staple food consumed in most of the countries of the world. Ninety-five percent of the world’s rice production is made in less developed countries. The rice consuming population of the world is growing at the rate of 2% per year. To meet the demand of a growing population in the coming years, rice production needs to be increased manifold.

Land and water are the two constraints which cause concern about the world’s capacity to meet future food demands. The expansion of irrigation was major factor in the rapid growth of food production in the Green Revolution period. During 1961, the irrigated area worldwide was 135 million hectares. By 1998 the irrigated area increased to 711 million hectares.

During sixties and seventies, the annual growth rate of irrigated land exceeded 2%. The largest increases in land area under irrigation were in less developed countries and mainly in Pakistan, India, and China. More than 30% of all food production worldwide was grown under irrigation. About sixty percent of food production in Asia is grown on irrigated land.

Productive land is being lost on the urban periphery due to urban development and industrialization. Crop diversification from food crops to commercial and horticultural crops is also taking place. Because of the rapid urbanization and high settlement densities, the scope for expanding irrigated area is declining rapidly.

Next important constraint is water. Water availability is a prerequisite for food security, and water is becoming a scarce commodity. The earth is covered with water on two thirds of its surface. But all of this cannot be used. Ninety-seven percent of the oceans contain salt water and 2.3 percent consists of ice and snow in the polar regions and mountain tops. Thus, only about 0.7 percent of global water is available as fresh water for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes. This quantity can neither be increased nor reduced. The fresh water availability is unevenly distributed. From the innumerable man has developed his capacity to collect and store water. But no technology can increase the availability of this basic resource.

There are two significant features of water resources. One is that it is renewable and there cannot be a non-recoverable consumption as in the case with other natural resources. A consumption that will be reversed easily. The second is that the water uses taking place at different points of the same river are interdependent. Irrigation water can be effectively managed as common property resources. To achieve sustainable agriculture development it is most significant to have an effective water resource management.

On the other hand, scientific organic farming method should be evolved on the basis of crop nature. Besides modern farm management methods should be adopted for the development of better agricultural development. Efforts should be taken to educate the farmers about the availability and judicious use of water in the field of agricultural cultivation. Government may also arrange training programmes for optimum utilization of water.
Energy is the basis of life and of everything that happens in the universe. All movement is a form of energy, and as Einstein discovered, matter itself is a form of energy. Energy is the ability to produce change. Human societies use energy for various purposes. Energy is used more in industrialized nations than in developing and under-developed countries. Renewable energy resources are presumed to be ever present as far as the human time scale is concerned. Most of them are related to solar energy. There is no theoretical limit to the rate at which non-renewable resources can be converted to useful energy. Agriculture is not usually regarded as an energy-conversion enterprise. In fact, farmers are engaged in the business of converting energy from one form to another. The principal agricultural conversion is from solar energy to useful forms of chemical energy. It is impossible to practise agriculture on any significant scale without sunlight. Other renewable energy includes, winds, rainfall, carbon-di-oxide, soil, human and animal labour, action of soil and microorganism, macro organism and pollination by insects. Government have been instrumental in promoting the development of energy intensive agriculture. Through the system of extension services, state government provide farmers with a number of services, including research publications, soil analysis and consulting services.

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