

A Comparative Study on Fiscal Policy in Agriculture in Comparison Between Cities and Villages in India

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ABSTRACT:

Fiscal rules can assist to create an enabling framework for a greater sustainable agriculture and meals manufacturing gadget, complementing other strategies along with regulatory units, marketplace-based total mechanisms, information gear and voluntary measures. However, subsidy reform in the agriculture sector is a sensitive topic, elevating concerns about production fees, effects on competitiveness, food safety, and small-holder farmers. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) undertakes global research at the influences of agriculture-associated subsidies and provides advice to nations on how reforming economic guidelines can create an allowing environment to mobilize finance in the direction of sustainable agriculture, encourage more sustainable practices in the sector and support shipping of the SDGs and NDCs. UNEP promises this work in collaboration with partners thru current networks and partnerships along with the Green Fiscal Policy Network, Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), Good Growth. Empirical research is carried out by a convenient sampling method. This study has both primary and secondary data. The secondary data is collected from various journals and websites. The total sample size is 330. The independent variables are age, gender, occupation, place of living, educational qualification. The dependent variable is fiscal policy of the government that is effective in comparison between cities and villages. This study used percentage, graphs, charts, chi square test for meaningful analysis.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture; sustainable development; economic value.

INTRODUCTION:

The agriculture and food production zone is vital to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As the arena's biggest agency, the arena can play an important position in efforts to reduce poverty, sell social equity and enhance human beings's livelihoods. However, unsustainable agricultural practices and related land-use change have contributed to biodiversity loss, water insecurity, weather trade, soil and water pollution, threatening transport of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, studies have found that agriculture related land-use trade is causing over 70% of tropical deforestation and money owed for around one area of all greenhouse fuel emissions. Agriculture and food manufacturing also can have big effects on human health and well-being. For example, pesticides are the various main causes of

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demise by self-poisoning, especially in low- and middle-income countries, with related economic implications on health care charges and reduced productivity among others. These effects are frequently no longer seen as they are no longer traded in the market and do not have a market price main to fee distortions which have an impact on the decisions of character farmers, companies, and clients. It approach the usage of spending and tax policies of the government to steer the monetary conditions of the country, in particular the macroeconomic conditions, which encompass the collective call for for goods and offerings, employment to the populace, rate of inflation, and increase of the financial system. The money spending power of the citizens of a country improves their taxation potential; as a result, it influences and improves the financial system. The humans of the United States and its citizens pay direct and indirect taxes. More taxes enhance the authorities' price range that the authorities can utilize for the improvement of the United States of America. Government builds roads, presents higher schooling and health facilities, builds infrastructure, and begins more industries, in turn increasing employment. Sometimes the authorities decrease the taxes and increase the spending for an unexpected increase within the financial system if required. For that, spending on infrastructure projects will increase to create better task possibilities, profits, and other social applications. Legislature can handiest have two types of main manipulate over the economic and financial frame of the United States of America one by way of discretionary monetary policies and some other via computerized stabilizers. Automatic stabilizers are normally used to modify the taxes and spending on goods and products. On the other hand, discretionary fiscal rules are one of these measures which are very usually discussed and utilized by the authorities. The authorities use each monetary and economic policy to fulfill the monetary goal of the usa. Basically, the government has two styles of discretionary policy alternatives, one is expansionary, and every other is contractionary. These economic rules are used in keeping with the requirements of the economic section, occasionally for the increase and from time to time to slow down the recession. There are three styles of fiscal policy majorly, which can be mentioned beneath: It entails all of the moves taken by way of the government to make investments extra cash lower back into the financial system. Putting extra money lower back into the financial system creates extra calls for products and services. It also expands the activity possibilities and will increase the profit for the people and authorities. In other phrases, it stimulates financial boom. For instance, the Indian government makes use of an expansionary monetary coverage to sluggish the reduction time of the enterprise. It is also called the recession. In this case, the authorities either spend extra, cut down the taxes, or do both of them. The fundamental cause is to provide extra cash to the hands of the customers to allow them to spend greater. It can bring about a budget deficit. Therefore, the authorities ought to use this with caution Contractionary economic coverage is the second sort of monetary coverage, and it's miles normally used at the time of a boom inside the economy. Sometimes expansion inside the financial system also can be dangerous, so in this situation, the authorities attempt to slow down the growth in order that it couldn't come to be so excessive. This kind of economic coverage enables the boom of the financial system workable and controls inflation. The aim of the study is to understand the importance of fiscal policy in agriculture

OBJECTIVES:

- To analyse the analyze the high rate of economic growth.
- To understand on how to understand on how to maintain full employment.
- To analyse the system from developed to developing countries.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

1. **(Salqaura, S. S., et.al, 2018)** The study states that One of government meditations to support the improvement of farming area yield is through monetary arrangement as government spending. All out government consumption in common total is utilized as government spending. The accessibility of financial decentralization strategy gives an open door to the commonplace government to deal with the public authority consumption designation. This exploration expects to find the impact of monetary approach in Java by utilizing the public authority use variable and to find the impact of unfamiliar speculation, homegrown venture and horticultural work retention toward GRDP of agribusiness sub sectors.
2. **(Veselinović, P., et.al, 2019)** This study With the most recent worldwide monetary emergency (2007-2009) the significance of financial strategy as a piece of monetary strategy is developing. Its importance stretches out from the experience of the Economic crisis of the early 20s of the 1930s. In this paper, with the assistance of the ARIMA model, the impact of monetary arrangement instruments on macroeconomic financial pointers and a few chosen marks of monetary improvement with regards to nations of Southeast Europe have been investigated. Friedman's test has shown that the nations have not yet recuperated from the worldwide financial emergency.
3. **(Shevchuk, V. I. C. T. O. R., et.al, 2017)** This paper examinations the impacts of financial approaches upon farming and industry in Ukraine, with the SVAR model involving quarterly information for the 2001-2016 period. The outcomes demonstrate a constructive outcome of the public authority spending on both farming creation and modern result, while an expansion in the public authority income is of the equivalent expansionary influence for the last as it were. Among different outcomes, there is a feeble negative fleeting overflow from horticulture to industry, with no causality running on the opposite. As rural creation in Ukraine is related with a more elevated level of government spending in the short run, a course of causality is by all accounts the polar opposite for modern results. Both horticulture and industry achieve higher financial plan incomes in the short run, yet for the last option this impact is slacked and more relentless. Controlling for monetary approach impacts, the ostensible (genuine) conversion scale deterioration is by all accounts expansionary for modern results.
4. **(Kitchen, J., et.al, 1987)** General monetary circumstances intensely impact the prosperity of U.S. agribusiness. U.S, and world loan fees, expansion, public pay, and trade rates are connected to U.S. rural costs and creatinine levels and homestead area monetary circumstances. Attributes intended for the ranch area, for example, exceptionally adaptable ware costs and enormous introductory creation costs, make agribusiness particularly delicate to general financial changes. Albeit money related and monetary arrangements are regularly settled and assessed considering general financial execution, these strategies can unintendedly affect the ranch area. The viewpoint for the following quite a while is for quicker development in the cash supply and a lower Government spending plan shortage, a circumstance that would help U.S. farming. Subtleties.
5. **(Gao, Y., et.al, 2021)** The horticultural insurance endowment contract (AISP) urges ranchers to extend creation scale by moderating creation chances. Under the high-input creation examples of customary agribusiness, the execution of AISP is helpful for increment ranchers' pay, however it additionally prompts the obliteration of the agrarian climate. Accomplishing rural green turn of events (AGD) has been prevented in China. In this specific situation, this paper endeavors to examine the effect of AISP on ranchers' pay and the agrarian climate. In view of the board information of 316 prefecture-level urban communities from 2003 to 2012 in China.

6. (**Zorya, S. 2006**) In this study Horticulture's significance to the economy in Ukraine is both profound and different. Agribusiness is one of the Ukrainian economy's key areas, representing 11% of Gross domestic product and 22 percent of all out business. Along with the food handling industry, its commitment to Gross domestic product and business increments to 20 percent and 28 percent, separately. This paper assesses the past and current farming monetary approaches in Ukraine.
7. (**Okoh, A. S. 2015**) In this study Most industrialized countries over the years have passed through the agrarian era. In fact, the industrial sector takes its roots from the agricultural sector. In a developing nation, government fiscal responsibility is very central to all facets of development including agriculture. The study thus seeks to examine the impact of fiscal policy on the growth of the agricultural sector in Nigeria between 1981 and 2013 using the Error Correction Model (ECM).
8. (**Guillaumont, P. 1994**) This paper reviews the principal relations between change strategy and rural execution during the 1980s with exceptional spotlight on African nations. First and foremost it shows why change might lean toward farming turn of events. Then it thinks about why the execution of the fundamental strategy measures may not prompt the normal outcomes. Exceptional consideration is given to the conversion scale (major areas of strength for strategy devaluation is frequently connected with a decrease in genuine maker costs), exchange progression (and the states of an effective maker cost adjustment) and financial arrangement (diminishing monetary shortfall has various outcomes on the farming area relying upon the duty increments and use cuts).
9. (**BOSTAN, I., et.al, 2008**) The monetary framework addresses one of the fundamentals of the countries' suzerainty, taking into consideration that without monetary assets no administration can lead its strategies; it is likewise an instrument of financial repayment, fit to impact the utilization, to elevate the economies or to orientate the association methods of the undertakings. Typically, the financial strategy takes a major significance for all part states, and the actions embraced in specific nations can deliver results in neighboring nations, moreover. In the EU, portrayed by an exceptional market, it is vital that in matters of monetary strategy, the part nations work and team up and not to decrepit inverse interests. Later on the financial strategy of the EU will fix new needs, however in the quintessence will be something very similar.
10. (**Obi, B. O. 2007**) The ascent in financial strategy as a device of macroeconomic administration and the unavoidable and far reaching imbalance as far as pay divergence has restored interest in the utilization of monetary strategy in the lightening of destitution and the decrease of pay uniqueness. This study decides to inspect the strength of monetary strategy as an instrument for destitution easing. The review utilizes a static genuine side processable general balance model as the structure. Three counterfactual situations were analyzed. These are moves to the unfortunate family, focusing on government use and import levy change. The review saw that focusing on government consumption is by all accounts the most powerful instrument for compelling destitution decrease.
11. (**Sadaf, T., et.al, 2018**) in this study Horticultural value strategy is a piece of macroeconomic approach which has an impact upon asset portion, pay circulation, modern creation, and exchange. In the main segment history, current situation, and way forward of horticultural value arrangements of Pakistan are introduced. Pakistan since her freedom in 1947 acquired the approaches of government mediation in the yield markets through modifying cost systems, especially in the event of food grains.
12. (**Maku, E. O., et.al, 2018**) This study explores the effect of financial strategy instruments on work age in Nigeria during the times of 1980-2015. The review utilized the Increased Dickey Fuller test to appraise the stationarity level, Engel Granger cointegration test for long-run relationship and standard

least square for long-run gauges. The discoveries show that administration spending and assembling yield adversely affected joblessness rate in Nigeria. It proposes that administration spending and result from assembling industry lessen joblessness rate in Nigeria. In any case, charge income and agrarian results straightforwardly affect the joblessness rate in Nigeria.

13. **(Coleman, W. D., et.al, 1995)** Improvements leaning toward the advancement and globalization of monetary trade and progressively unbending limitations on homegrown financial arrangement have offered help for neo- liberal strategy thoughts. Neoliberalism challenges the rationale of implanted radicalism that highlighted exchange multilateralism, the post-second universal conflict period, and the rejection of areas like agribusiness from the Overall Settlement on Taxes and Exchange. Zeroing in on rural arrangement, the article looks at the speed and degree to which neo liberal thoughts have had the option to acquire, hold and dislodge non-liberal homegrown strategies in Australia and Canada.
14. **(Ran, L. R., et.al, 2014, August)** In view of review information of seven areas, 405 families, the utilization of parallel Calculated relapse models, quantitative examination Monetary Approach for ranchers impacted farming creation will and conduct. Research shows that ranchers comprehend the degree of the monetary help for agribusiness strategy, the approach of monetary help for horticulture in general fulfillment with the desires of its agrarian creation and huge positive effect on the way of behaving, the more ranchers learn Financial Arrangement, Monetary Approach for the by and large The higher the fulfillment, the more grounded its rural creation will, more inclined to farming creation and the executives conduct.
15. **(Mourmouras, A., et.al, 2009)** This paper offers possible explanations for three generally observed facts about fiscal policy and development: (F1) the relative size of government increases as an economy develops, (F2) the rise in government and taxation are associated with rising or constant economic growth rates, and (F3) today's developing countries have larger government sectors than today's developed countries had at similar stages of development. The explanations for these facts are based on the structural transformation from traditional to modern production, rising public infrastructure investment, and less democratic governments in many of today's developing economies.
16. **(Prest, A. R. 1983)** We will decipher the words ``financial strategy" as covering the different manners by which public funds have been or will be impacted by the advancement of the EC, both as far as the improvement of the EC spending plan itself and furthermore that of part country funds. While our fundamental concern will be the assessment of those things of income and consumption which go into spending plans in an expressway we will likewise have a little to say regarding some which are of a verifiable person.
17. **(Zirra, C. T. O., et.al, 1975)** In this study The rural area is a significant area of any economy as it assumes a crucial part from different marks of view like, share in Gross domestic product, work and unfamiliar trade profit. Regardless of Nigeria's rich horticultural and asset enrichment, as well as the pre and post oil blast encounters she has seen, the Nigerian farming area has neglected to bloom as it is normal to; and Under half of the nation's cultivable agrarian land is under development. The concentrate subsequently inspects Government monetary strategy and Horticultural area yields in Nigeria somewhere in the range of 1995 and 2014 utilizing Completely Adjusted Normal Least Square (FMOLS) relapse technique.
18. **(Khemani, S. 2007)** One area of monetary arrangement in which a few nations have designated liability to a free organization is the dispersion of public asset moves across provincial and nearby states. Such appointment is supposed to advance value and proficiency, and moderate contortions

made by political motivators. This paper tests whether designation to a free organization without a doubt has an effect by differentiating the effect of sectarian legislative issues on two kinds of monetary exchanges to states in the Indian league throughout some stretch of time, 1972-1995. The example of proof shows that, while the exchanges still up in the air by the focal political leader are to be sure disseminated to lean toward specific expressions that are politically significant for the focal decision party, the exchanges that are appointed to a free organization oblige such sectarian effects.

19. (Abdulahussain, A. J., et.al 2022, July) The review focused on the effect of monetary strategy devices on the farming homegrown item in Iraq for the period 1990-2020 through monetary, measurable and standard examination, in the wake of taking an outline of a bunch of ideas about monetary strategy, its targets and instruments notwithstanding examination Reality financial for the result neighborhood horticultural The applied review showed the investigation of the effect between the monetary strategy devices (public spending, charge incomes, public incomes) on rural homegrown item through monetary and standard investigation, and the outcomes showed that the expansion in open incomes fundamentally affects rural homegrown item and this is predictable with The rationale of financial hypothesis, either Open spending, despite the fact that its effect isn't critical, however the outcome is positive, and duty incomes arrived in a reverse relationship with farming homegrown item and this is reliable with financial hypothesis.
20. (O'Mara, L. P., et.al, 1999) The effect of primary changes in financial strategy on macroeconomic steadiness in Australia and other created economies since the mid-1970s is surveyed. The proof focuses on an undermining impact from monetary strategy from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, with a really settling impact from that point forward. Inside Australia, there is some proof that underlying changes to financial approach might have assisted with balancing out loan costs and the genuine swapping scale over the period since the mid-1980s. Notwithstanding, this settling effect on the genuine conversion standard might have scaled down the degree to which genuine conversion scale developments have balanced world product cost changes in Australian dollar terms.

METHODOLOGY:

Empirical research is carried out by a convenient sampling method. This study has both primary and secondary data. The secondary data is collected from various journals and websites. The total sample size is 330. The independent variables are age, gender, occupation, place of living, educational qualification. The dependent variable is fiscal policy of the government that is effective in comparison between cities and villages. This study used percentage, graphs, charts, chi square test for meaningful analysis.

Independent variables:

- Age
- Gender
- Place of living
- Educational Qualification
- Occupation

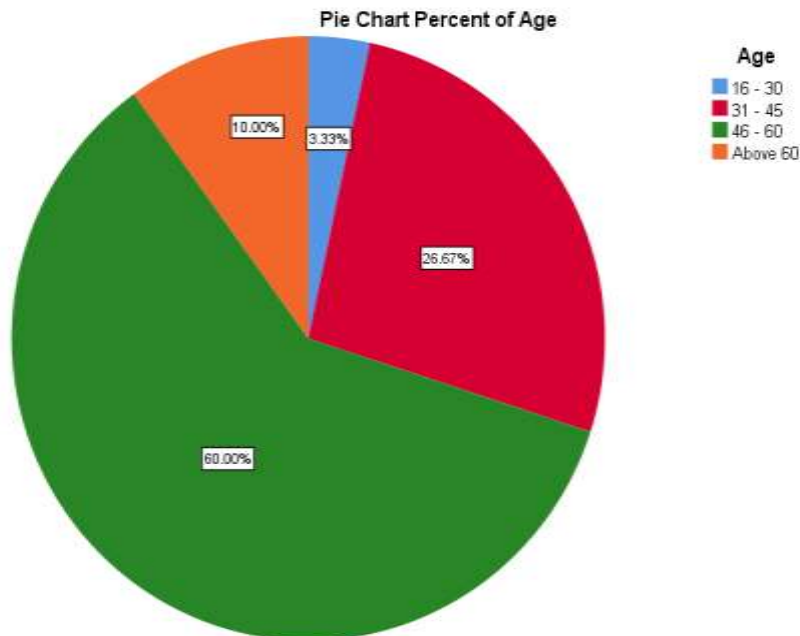
Dependent variables

- The policy undertaken by the government to stabilize the economy are effective
- Main cause for fiscal policy in agriculture
- The main factor affecting the fiscal policy of government
- The government policy are affective in villages the cities- aggregability

- Rating- the government should make more initiatives to change from underdeveloping to make development

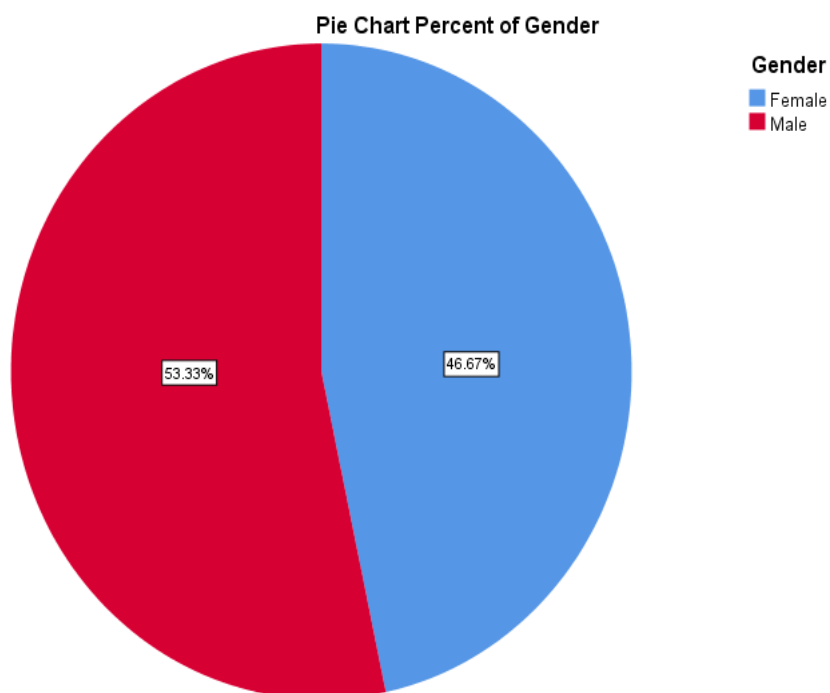
ANALYSIS:

FIGURE-1



LEGEND: It represents the overall age group of the sample population.

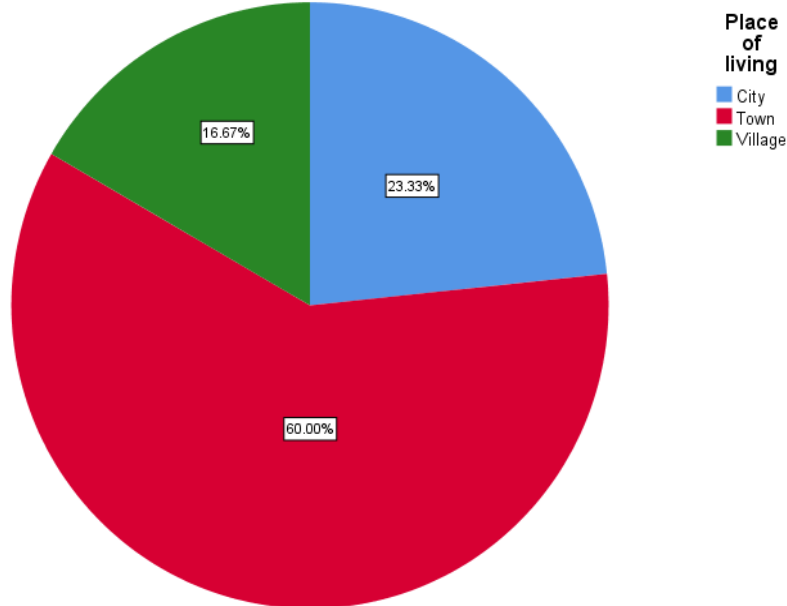
FIGURE-2



LEGEND: It represents the overall gender of the sample population.

FIGURE-3

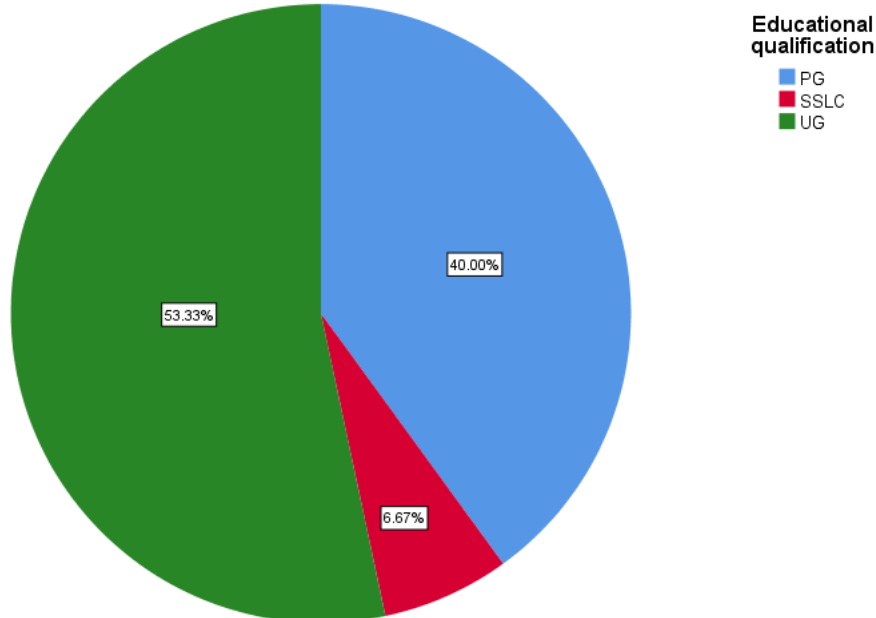
Pie Chart Percent of Place of living



LEGEND: It represents the overall place of living of the sample population.

FIGURE-4

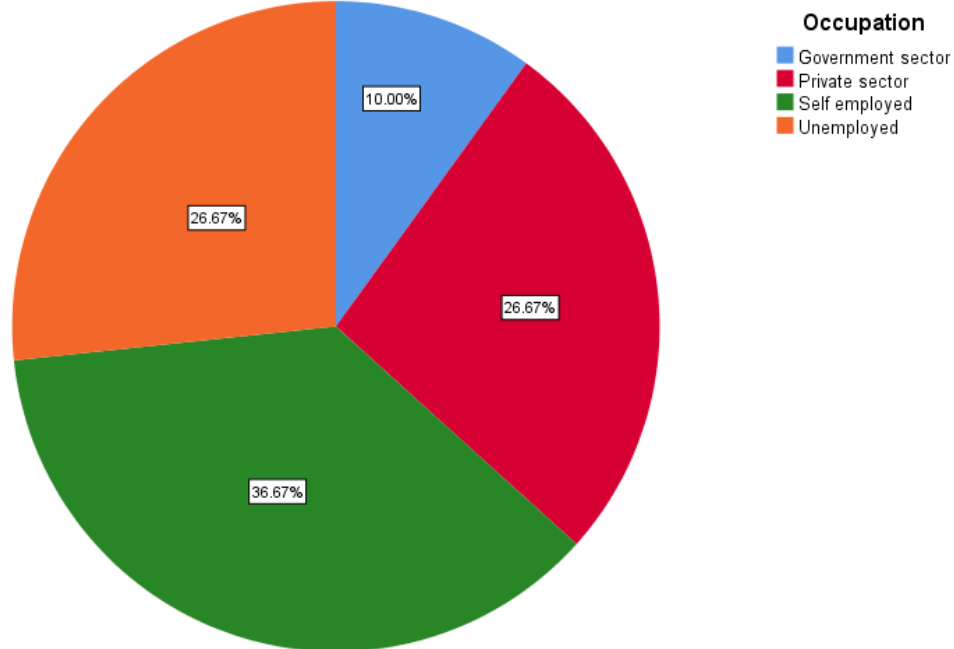
Pie Chart Percent of Educational qualification



LEGEND: It represents the overall educational qualification of the sample population.

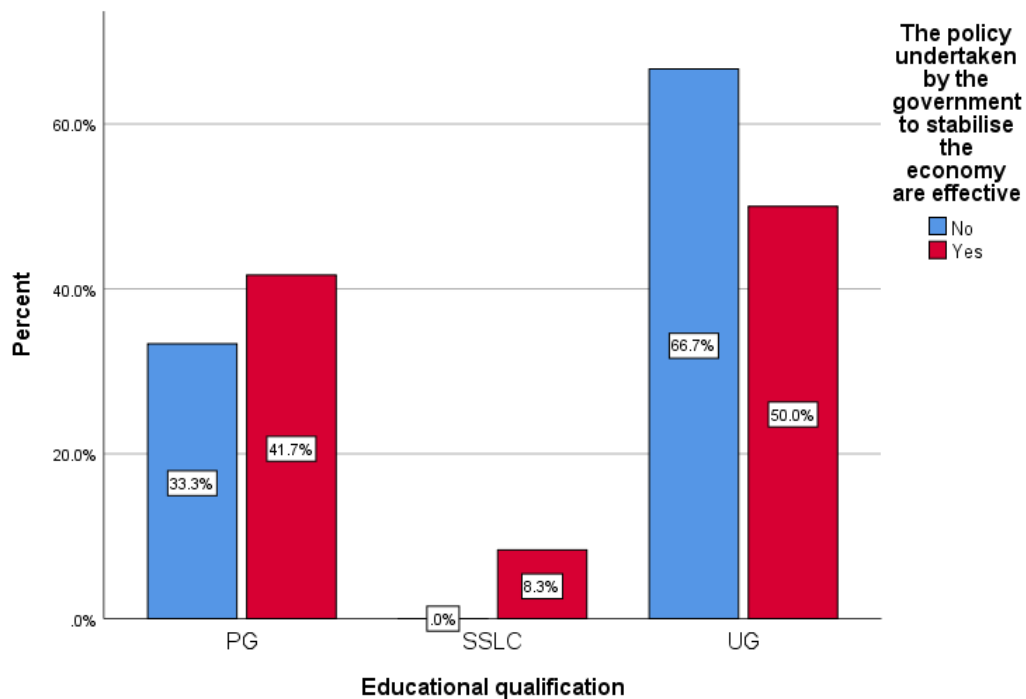
FIGURE-5

Pie Chart Percent of Occupation



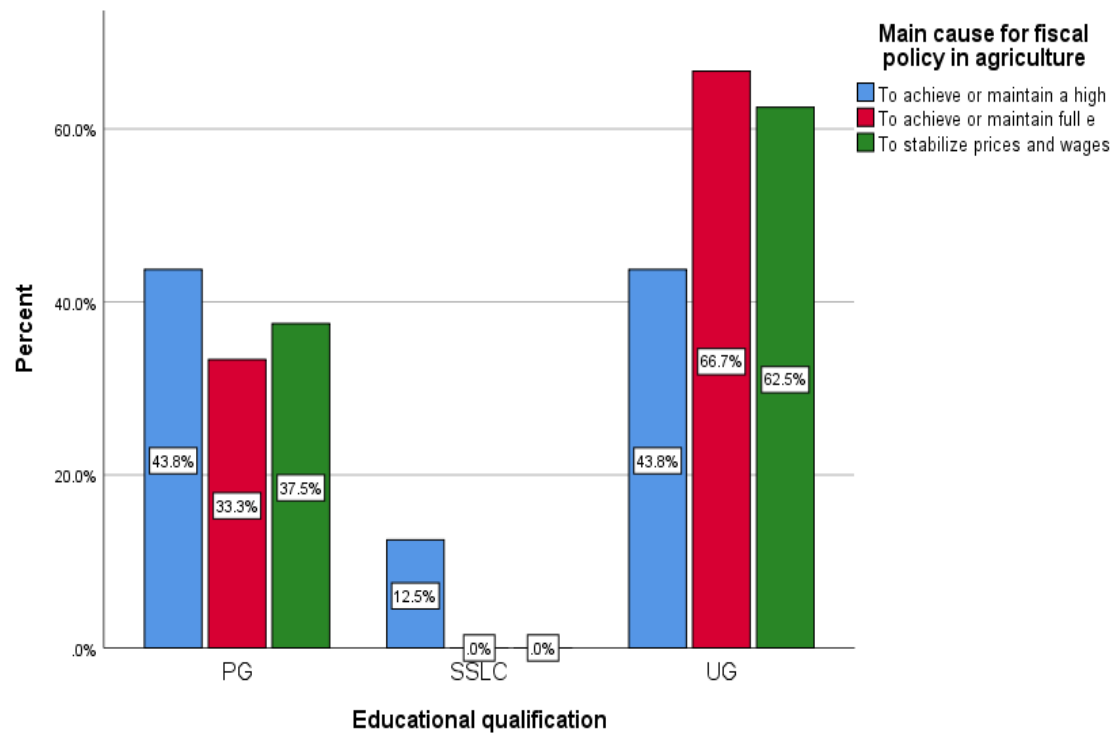
LEGEND: It represents the overall occupation of the sample population.

FIGURE-6



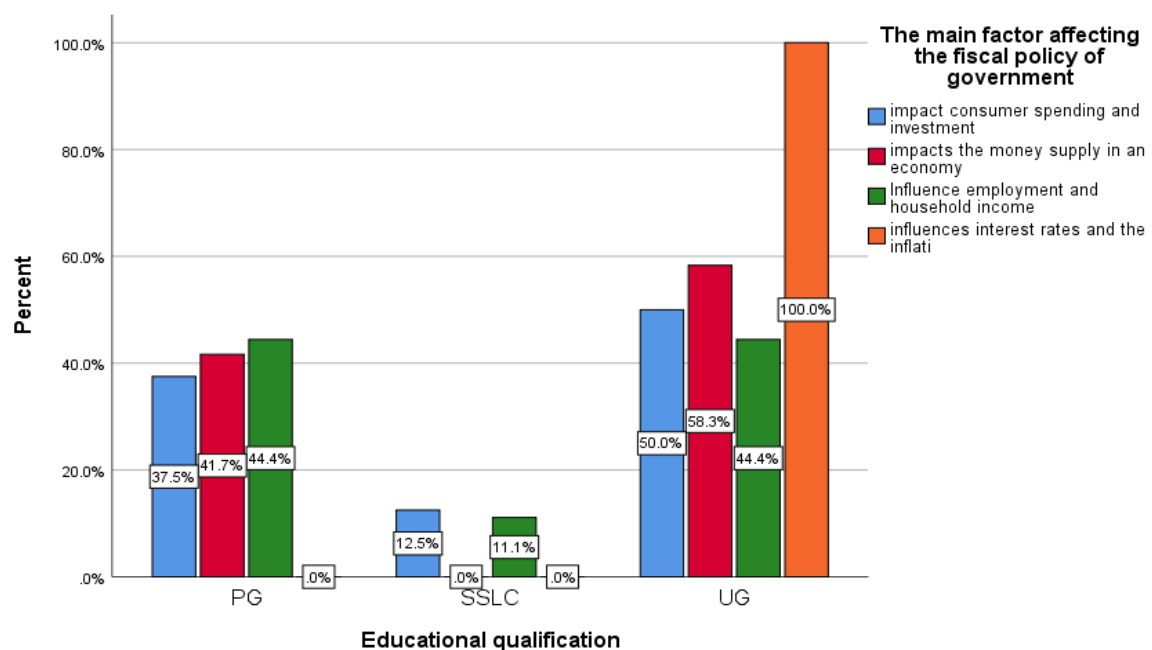
LEGEND: It represents the overall educational qualification of the sample population and the policies undertaken by the government to stabilize the economy are effective.

FIGURE-7



LEGEND: It represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the main cause of fiscal policy in agriculture.

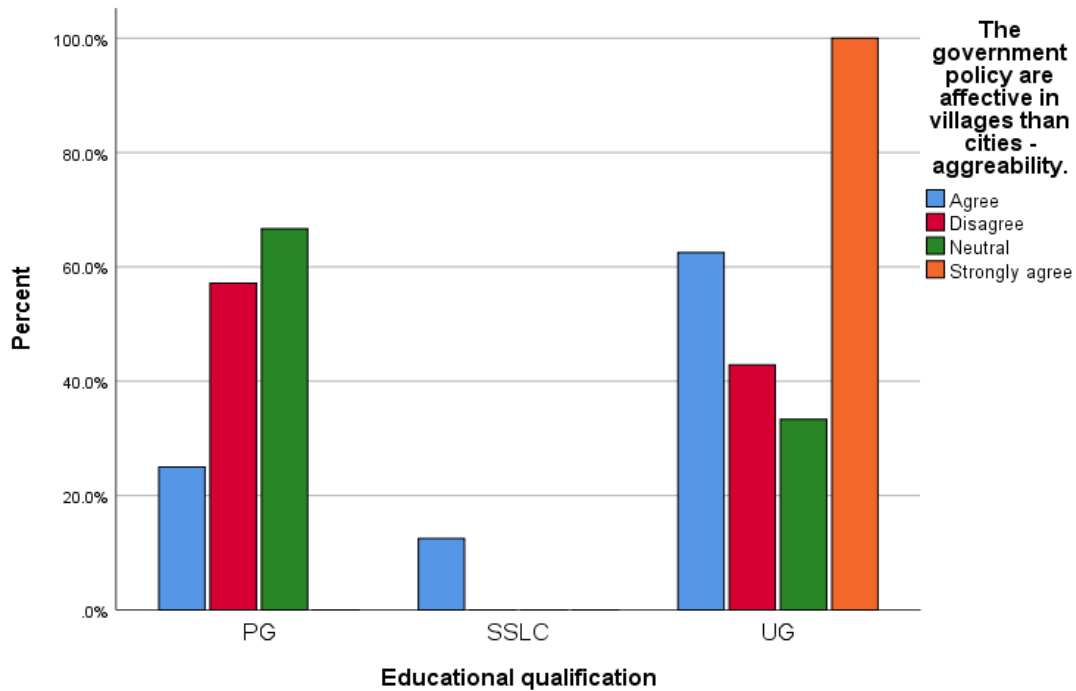
FIGURE-8



LEGEND:

It represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the main factor affecting the fiscal policy of the government.

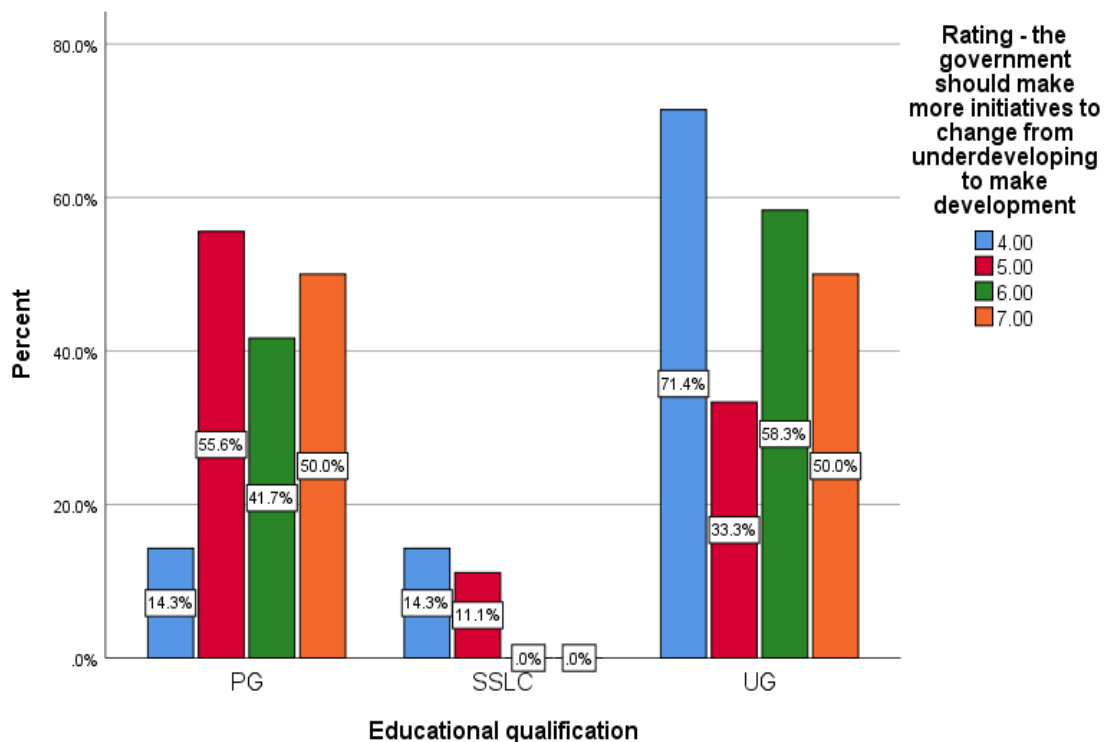
FIGURE-9



LEGEND:

It represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the government policy that is more effective in villages than cities.

FIGURE-10



LEGEND: It represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the government should take more initiatives to change from under-developing to make development.

RESULT:

(FIGURE-1) represents the overall age group of the sample population where, in the age group of 46-60 the respondents were mostly responded in the high way.

(FIGURE-2) represents the gender of the sample population; where 53.3% of respondents were responded as male; 46.67% of respondents were responded as female.

(FIGURE-3) represents the overall place of living of the sample population where 23.3% of respondents were responded as city; 60% of respondents were responded as town; 16.67% of respondents were responded as village.

(FIGURE-4) represents the educational qualification of the sample population where 40% of respondents were responded as PG; 6.67% of respondents were responded as SSLC; 53.3% of respondents were responded as UG.

(FIGURE-5) represents the overall occupation of the sample population where; 10% of respondents were responded as government sector; 26.67% of respondents were responded as self-employed; 36.67% of respondents were responded as private sector; 26.67% of respondents were responded as unemployed.

(FIGURE-6) represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification and the policy undertaken by the government to stabilize the economy are effective; where in the educational qualification of PG 33.3% of respondents were responded as no; 41.7% of respondents were responded as yes, in the educational qualification of SSLC 8.3% of respondents were responded as yes, in the educational qualification of UG 66.7% of respondents were responded as no; 50% of respondents were responded as yes.

(FIGURE-7) represents the bar chart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population where, in the educational qualification of PG 43.8% of respondents were responded as high economic value; 33.3% of respondents were responded as economic value; 37.5% of respondents were responded as stabilize price and wages, in the educational qualification of UG 43.8% of respondents were responded as high demand; 66.7% of respondents were responded as economic value; 62.5% of respondents were responded as stabilize price and wages.

(FIGURE-8) represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the main factor affecting the fiscal policy of the government, where in the educational qualification of PG 37.5% of respondents were responded as spending and investment; 41.7% of respondents were responded as economy; 44.4% of respondents were responded as household income, in the educational qualification of SSLC 12.51% of respondents were responded as spending and investment; 11.1% of respondents were responded as household income, 50% of respondents were responded as spending and investment; 58.3% of respondents were responded as economy; 44.4% of respondents were responded as household income; 100% of respondents were responded as interest rate and infanticide.

(FIGURE-9) represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the government policy are affective in villages than cities, where n the educational qualification of PG 43.8% of respondents were responded as high economic value; 33.3% of respondents were responded as economic value; 37.5% of respondents were responded as stabilize price and wages, in the educational qualification of UG 43.8% of respondents were responded as high demand; 66.7% of

respondents were responded as economic value; 62.5% of respondents were responded as stabilize price and wages.

(FIGURE-10) represent the educational qualification of the sample population and the government should make more initiatives to change from underdeveloping to make development where in PG 14.3% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 4; 55.6% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 5; 41.7% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 6; 50% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 7, in the educational qualification of SSLC 14.3% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 4; 11.1% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 5, in the educational qualification of UG 71.4% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 4; 33.3% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 5; 58.3% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 6; 50% of respondents were responded as at the rate of 7.

DISCUSSION:

(FIGURE-1) represents the overall age group of the sample population where, the respondents under the age of 46-60 were able to importance of this issue, and the need of fiscal policy in agriculture.

(FIGURE-2) represents the gender of the sample population; where 53.3% of respondents were responded as male; this could be because male respondents are highly into working sector and they have some knowledge on fiscal policy.

(FIGURE-3) represents the overall place of living the highest number of responses are of 60% of respondents were responded as town; this could be because towns are located in between cities and villages so both agricultural and economic impact would affect towns, and that could be a reason why highest number of responses are from towns.

(FIGURE-4) represents the educational qualification, most of the respondents have been educated and that is the major reason why most of the responses are from UG with a response of 53.3% of respondents were responded as UG.

(FIGURE-5) represents the overall occupation of the sample population where; the highest number of responses are from 26.67% of respondents were responded as self employed; 36.67% of respondents were responded as private sector; 26.67% of respondents were responded as unemployed, one of the major reason for this is because of high amount of education that is being acquired by the respondents.

(FIGURE-6) represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification and the policy undertaken by the government to stabilize the economy are effective; in the educational qualification of UG 66.7% of respondents were responded as no; 50% of respondents were responded as yes, this would help us to understand how important is education and its role on fiscal policy in relation to agriculture and this could be understood only when their is a required amount of education that is being acquired by these respondents.

(FIGURE-7) represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population where, in the educational qualification 66.7% of respondents were responded as economic value; 62.5% of respondents were responded as stabilize price and wages, this would help us to understand how fiscal policy in agriculture would impact the prices of goods and the wages that is to be provided to the workers.

(FIGURE-8) represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the main factor affecting the fiscal policy of the government, where in the educational qualification of PG 37.5% of respondents were responded as spending and investment; 41.7% of

respondents were responded as economy; 44.4% of respondents were responded as household income, 50% of respondents were responded as spending and investment; 58.3% of respondents were responded as economy; 44.4% of respondents were responded as household income; 100% of respondents were responded as interest rate and infanticide, this statistics help us to understand that respondents with educational qualification prefer on spending money on goods and some prefer on investments, this would help us to understand that each and every respondent would vary on their preference based on their educational qualification.

(FIGURE-9) represents the barchart of relation between the educational qualification of the sample population and the government policy are affective in villages than cities, where the educational qualification of PG 43.8% of respondents were responded as high economic value; in the educational qualification of UG 43.8% of respondents were responded as high demand; 66.7% of respondents were responded as economic value; 62.5% of respondents were responded as stabilize price and wages, price stabilising and economic value is in correlation to one another when the price of good vary then the economic stability would also vary, its in hands of fiscal policy to maintain both in an equal manner.

(FIGURE-10) represents the educational qualification of the sample population and the government should make more initiatives to change from under-development to development. The respondents from UG have made a wide range of responses from one another and this is important that the government should bring in measures which will help the undeveloped into a developed nation and for that equal amount of contribution is required by the public.

CONCLUSION:

This is finished due to the fact the economic system demands the unemployed people for the corporations. So, the tax sales generated is more than the government's spending. Neutral fiscal policy is usually used whilst the financial system of the usa is in equilibrium. So, in a neutral monetary policy, the spending of the government is funded by means of the department of tax revenue, and it's going to have an impartial impact on the tiers of monetary activity. Empirical research is carried out by a convenient sampling method. This study has both primary and secondary data. The secondary data is collected from various journals and websites. The total sample size is 330. The independent variables are age, gender, occupation, place of living, educational qualification. The dependent variable is fiscal policy of the government that is effective in comparison between cities and villages. This study used percentage, graphs, charts, chi square test for meaningful analysis. The limitation of my study is that the provisions related to this When substantial unused capacity is present during a recession, expansionary fiscal policy may be able to help stimulate the economy back to full employment.

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