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Dnyansadhana Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Niwade, Sanchalit

M.H.Shinde Mahavidyalaya ,Tisangi

Tal. Gaganbavada, Dist. Kolhapur (M.S.)

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17th Feb.2018

On
Nation Builders



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PRIN. DR . N. K. SHINDE

DR . VINOD KAMBLE

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Role of Globalization in Agricultural Development of India

Dr. Sachin A. Kamble

Department of Economics

R.S.B. Mahavidyalaya, Aundh (Satara)

Dr. B.T. Waghmare

Head, Department of Economics

New College, Kolhapur

Introduction:

Agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator. First, nearly three-quarters of India's families depend on rural incomes. Second, the majority of India's poor (some 770 million people or about 70 percent) are found in rural areas. And third, India's food security depends on producing cereal crops, as well as increasing its production of fruits, vegetables and milk to meet the demands of a growing population with rising incomes. To do so, a productive, competitive, diversified and sustainable agricultural sector will need to emerge at an accelerated pace.

India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rain fed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha). In addition, forests cover some 65m ha of India's land.

Concept of Globalization:

Globalization is the process where the economies of various countries in the world become more and more connected to one another. In a globalized economy, people from one country can buy goods quite easily from other countries. Nowadays, people in one country can even buy services from other countries (because of the internet a company can have accountants in India, for example, do its taxes).

The implications of globalization for a national economy are many. Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the world market. This is reflected in interdependence in regard to trading in goods and services and in movement of capital. As a result domestic economic developments are not determined entirely by domestic policies and market conditions. Rather, they are influenced by both domestic and international policies and economic conditions. It is thus clear that a globalizing economy, while formulating and evaluating its domestic policy cannot afford to ignore the possible actions and reactions of policies and developments in the rest of the world. This constrained the policy option available to the government which implies loss of policy autonomy to some extent, in decision-making at the national level.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the concept of globalization.
2. To analyze the role of globalization in development of Indian agriculture sector.

Research Methodology:

The present research paper has been depending upon the secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from various reference books, published government report, unpublished research reports, project report, unpublished research thesis, websites, annual reports etc.

Role of Globalization in Agricultural Development of India:

Agricultural Sector is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of Social equity. The liberalization of India's economy was adopted by India in 1991. Facing a severe economic crisis, India approached the IMF for a loan, and the IMF granted what is called a 'structural adjustment' loan, which is a loan with certain conditions attached which relate to a structural change in the economy. Essentially, the reforms sought to gradually phase out government control of the market (liberalization), privatize public sector organizations (privatization), and reduce export subsidies and import barriers to enable free trade (globalization).

1. Globalization has provided farmers new markets to sell their products in. Exports of agricultural goods have increased resultantly.

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2. New technologies, farm practices, seeds have been imported to India. These have helped increase our farm yield and productivity.
3. Research collaboration with foreign countries and institutions has increased.
4. Globalization has encouraged the concrete of corporate and contract farming which have helped farmers.
5. Proliferation of food processing industries has improved farmers returns.
6. Some imported seeds such as cotton have not suited to Indian conditions adversely affecting unaware farmers.
7. Globalization has increased competition. Huge subsidies to farmers in foreign nations allow them to export to India at cheaper prices.
8. Globalization has indirectly led to industrial growth. This needs land and resultantly increase in displacement of farmers.
9. More importantly, globalization has shifted the public discourse from agriculture to industry.
10. Issues of patent of indigenous products such as turmeric are a concern.
11. WTO negotiations have implication for agricultural subsidies. Any change in MSP structure can impact farmers very badly.
12. Majority of farmers have small holding. They have not sufficient funds to invest in modern agricultural practices.
13. Cash crop demand increase farmer focus on these crops. But demand and price of these crops may fluctuate. These have major implication when farmer deviate from food crops. This has issues for countries food security.
14. This has some positive also as export of agricultural produce have created foreign currency.
15. Geographical indexing has improved demand for such commodities in international markets and this have positive effect on farmers income.

Globalization is a mix bag for agriculture sector. With proper protection to farmers it can have huge benefits for farmers especially and agricultural sector in general.

Conclusion:

Globalization has brought many positive changes in the initial agriculture in terms of mechanization, technology, improved high yield variety seeds, access to fertilizers etc. along with increased crop yield and productivity, it has brought foreign earning for the nation. For consumer now both the quality and quantity of food grains are available on competitive prices. Advancement of agriculture research and development, increased collaboration with world in education are welcome move. But the inherent limitation of Indian agriculture along with less enabling environment and lack of structural reforms brought many unwelcome changes. Integration of Agriculture prices with global one, brought heavy fluctuations, technology is still year's long old, fuel prices affects cost of production, etc. The real benefit of the globalization can be reaped only when the required structured orientation is brought in. Development of agriculture markets, commodity exchanges, backward and forward linkage and working on storage, transportation etc. is areas which may facilitate better harmony and required atmosphere.