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***Agriculture and Rural Development: Strategic
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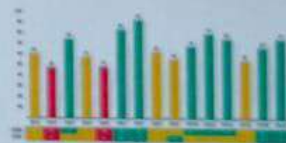
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Impact of Globalization on agriculture sector in India

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Abstract :

Globalization is the process of integrating various economies of the world without creating any barrier in the free flow of goods and services technology capital and even labour or human capital. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. The central statistical organization (CSO) reveals that in 1950-51 the share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP) was around 55 percent. Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil increasing crops and raising livestock it includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution of markets. The prime objective of the paper is to know the impact of globalization on Indian agricultures. The general objectives of economic planning for the agricultural sector are as increase in agriculture production, employment opportunities, reduce the pressure of population, inequality of incomes. The study is in the wake of the importance of agriculture sector such as industrial development, role in Indian trade, national economy, large purchasing power, employment generation etc. change in globalization policies positive or negative will have multiplier effect on the agriculture sector in India.

Keywords : Globalization, Agriculture

Introduction

Globalization is the process of integrating various economies of the world without creating any barrier in the free flow of goods and services technology capital and even labor or human capital. The term globalization has therefore some parameters :i.e. reduction of trade barrier to permit free flow of goods and services among nation states, creation of environment in which free flow of capital can take place about nation states. creation of environment, permitting free flow of technology and last but not least form the point of views of developing countries, creation of environment in which free movement of labor can Take place in different countries of the world. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy it provides employment to around 60 percent of the total employment in the country. The central statistical organization (CSO) reveals that in 1950-51, the share of agriculture in GDP was around 55 percent As the process of industrialization and economic growth gathered momentum under the five year plan. Manufacturing and service sectors growing rapidly and agricultural sector stop breaker along the percentage share of agriculture in GDP declined and reached a level of 13.9 percent in 2013-14. Comparison can be made between the position of agriculture in India with that in the other countries as regards the share of agriculture in employment in the united kingdom and united states only 2 to 3 percent of the working population is engaged in agriculture in France the preparation is about 7 percent and in Australia this about 6 percent it is only backward and less developed countries that the working population engaged in agriculture is quite high for instance it is 35 percent in Egypt 59 percent in Bangladesh 50 percent in Indonesia and 68 percent in china.

Definition of Agriculture & Globalization :

Agriculture is the art and science of cultivating the soil increasing crops and raising livestock it includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution of markets. Agriculture provides most of the world's food and fabrics according to Branko Milanovic "Globalisation means free movement of capital, goods, technology ideas and people". Stiglitz " Globalization is the closer integration of the countries and peoples of the world which has been brought about by the enormous seduction of costs of transportation and communications, and the breaking down of artificial barriers to the flow of goods and services, capital, knowledge and people across borders " Bhagwati defines globalization : " Economic globalization constitutes integration of national economies to international economics through trade, direct foreign investment (by corporation and multinationals) short term capital flows, international flows of workers and humanity generally and flow of technology ".

Objectives of the study : The prime objective of the paper is to know the impact of globalization on Indian agricultures.

The general objectives of economic planning for the agricultural sector are as follows :

Increase agricultural production, Increase employment opportunities, reduce the pressure of population and reduce inequality of incomes in the rural sector

The Study is in the wake of the importance of agriculture sector such as

Industrial development : Indian agriculture is the source of supply of raw materials to our leading industries such as cotton and jute textile industries sugar, flour mills, Vanaspati and plantation all these

depends on agricultural directly. Many of small scale and cottage industries like handloom weaving, oil crushing, rice husking etc. depends upon agriculture for their raw materials together their account for 50 percent of income generated in the manufacturing sector in India.

Role in Indian trade : Agriculture products i.e. tea sugar, oil seeds, tobacco, spices etc. constituted the main items of export of India. The preparation of agricultural goods which were exported came to 50 percent of our exports and manufacturing uses with agricultural content contribute another 20 percent or so and the total comes 70 percent of Indian exports in 1950-51.

National economy : Agriculture is the main support for Indian transport systems, secure bulk their business from the movement of agricultural goods. Internal trade is mostly in agricultural products.

Large purchasing power /poverty eradication : Goods implying large purchasing power with the farmers lead to greater demand for manufactures and therefore better prices agricultural growth has direct impact on poverty eradication.

Employment Generation : It is an important factor in containing inflation, raising agricultural wages and for employment generation

Globalization and its impact on agriculture sector.

Change in globalization policies positive or negative will have multiplier effect on the agriculture sector in India.

Boost to the production of cereals. The major achievement of the globalization is to boost the production of major cereals viz. wheat and rice. The production of wheat which stood at 11 million tonnes in 1960-61 rose to 96 million tonnes in 2013-14.

Increase in the production of food grains : The globalization was mainly directed to increase the production of foodgrains. Improvement in the output of sugarcane, oil seeds, and potatoes etc.

Significant changes in crop pattern : The crop pattern in India has undergone two significant changes, the output of cereals has risen at the rate of 3 to 4 percent per annum. Among cereals, the preparation of wheat in the total cereals output has more than doubled i.e. from 15 percent in 1950-51 to 38 percent in year 2014-15.

Boost to agricultural employment : The adoption of new technology in globalization has also given a boost to agricultural employment because of diverse job opportunities created by multiple cropping and shift towards hired workers.

Growing inequalities : In Globalization period poverty has declined from 36 percent in 1993-94 to 26.1 percent in 1999-2000 through at relatively decreasing rate in post liberalization period. The estimates of growth rates in per capita expenditure between 1993-94 to 1999-2000 point to significant increase in rural and urban inequalities at the all India level, as also in most of states.

Indian agriculture is still a gamble in the monsoons : The output of foodgrains rose to 176 millions tonnes in 1990-91 and touched 213 million tonnes in 2001-02. On account of extensive drought conditions, the output of foodgrains declined steeply to 174 million tonnes during 2002-03.

Innovations & communication of ideas : Expanded trade spurs the spread of technology, innovation and the communication of ideas. The best ideas for market leaders spread more easily.

Better quality and variety: Competition from abroad drives united states firms to improve their products. Consumers have better product and more choices as a result.

Conclusion:

The agriculture sector in India is the backbone of Indian economy. It has a lion's share in boosting the overall economy of the nation. The share of employment in agriculture is high rate comparison to other country in the world. Globalization has opened the doors of agriculture economy in the myriads of ways. The Indian agriculture produce is exported with ease. The development of agriculture sector along with food processing industries enabled India to make Indian agriculture produce sell in international market.

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