



GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

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Abstract: *Globalization refers to the process of integration the domestic economy with the word economy. Globalization refers to integrate the domestic market with world market in the field of trade of goods and services, technology and labor etc .Globalization is the process of movement of capital and flow of finance from one country to other country. Agriculture sector plays key role in economic development. Therefore present study analyzes the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture. The main theme of this paper is to study the growth rate of production in per hectare and impact on Indian agriculture with the help of globalization before and after this concept. The period of study is 1950-2011 and based on secondary information.*

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INTRODUCTION:

Globalization is the process of integrating the domestic economy with world economy. Globalization is the process of integrates the domestic market with world market for international trade, finance, and goods and services. Globalization makes world as a small village. The competition has become large in every field. To develop the Indian economy the govt. makes new policy for agriculture sectors. Agriculture plays very important role in GDP in India. More than 60 percent peoples in India involved directly or indirectly in agriculture. For improve the agriculture sectors, the govt. makes new policy for agriculture. Govt. gives some subsidies on the agriculture products like fertilizers, seeds, pesticides.

“C.H Hanumantha Rao and Ashok Gulati(Indian agriculture: Emerging perspectives and policy issue,EPW,Dec.31,1994 have strongly focuses on Indian agriculture with world market.

AGRICULTURE:

Economic development of a country in directly related to the growth of agriculture. Agriculture sector provide the employment opportunity to the peoples .India has also been striving to develop the country agriculture since independence. Agriculture played a key role in our planned economy with its advantage of low investment and the base of industries.

According to George Washington, “I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture, its breeds of useful animals, and other branches of husbandman’s cares.”

The development of agriculture is being given due importance by the govt. in order to achieve the following objectives:

1. For issuing food safety
2. For creating farming societies for international economic exchange
- 3 To stimulates the growth of farmers.
4. To increase GDP.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

Former Indian prime minister, the late sh. Lal Bhadur Shastri declared that all Indian should fast once a week so that another might get a meal. The food and agriculture organization (FAO) calculates that food deficit countries will be forced to spend 30% more on improving food valued at \$1.3 trillion. India is attempting to feed 17%of the world population with 7%



of the world. Agriculture in India has the confronted with an increasingly sectors. Now with the help of globalization India is stable in food security. The main aim of the study is to analyze the impact of globalization on the growth of agriculture.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

In the present study an attempt has been made to analysis the impact of globalization. For this the growth pattern and some aspect of productivity in agriculture sector in India have been calculated. The study has been conducted with reference to the data related to performance of farmers with new branded seeds, pesticide and fertilizers. The agriculture sector has been studied with the belief that they hold the largest share in development. The reference period of the data has been taken in to two parts from 1950-2011

AGRICULTURE GROWTH SINCE 1950-1951

Available agricultural statistics for pre-independence period, agricultural production rose only marginally, as compared to the growth of population. For example, according to J.P.Bhattacharjee, Indian population rose by 38% but the area of cultivated land rose only by 18% only. But with the help of globalization the Indian farmers increase the rate of growth per hectare.

Table 1: Growth in area of crops since 1950-2011 In million hectare

	1949-50	1964-65	1996-97	2010-11
Wheat	10	13	25	32.48
Rice	30	36	43	95.98
Pulse	20	24	24	18.24
Coarse cereals	39	44	32	42.68
total	99	117	124	189.40

Sources: GOI, Ministry of India: Economic survey

During the pre-green revolution period in 1949-50, the area of crops in million hectares was 99 million hectare; it will increase up to 189.40 million hectare with the help of improving technology in irrigation. In 1949-50 the condition of irrigation and availability of seeds was very small as comparison to present time. Govt. made so many policies regarding subsidies on multi-branded seeds and fertilizers. Globalization is helpful to provide the branded seeds to the farmers and the govt.



TABLE: 2

Growth rate per hectare from 1950-2011

All Food grains in Quintals	1949-50	1964-65	1996-97	2010-11
Rice	7.1	10.8	18.8	22.24
Wheat	6.6	9.1	26.7	29.38
Pulse	4.0	5.2	6.2	6.89
Coarse cereals	4.3	5.1	10.7	15.28

Sources: RBI & GOI: Ministry of finance: Economic survey

During the pre-green revolution period, rice recorded the most impressive growth rate (7.1 quintal) per hectare in 1950 but with the help of best production technology it will increase up to 22.24 Quintal per hectare in 2011. Wheat is also another important food grain in India and its production per hectare in 1950 was only 6.6 quintal per hectare but it will increase up to 29.38 quintile per hectare in 2011. Pulse also increase up to 6.89 quintile per hectare in 2011. In pre green revolution the technique was not good and the pesticide seeds was not multi branded. After coming the concept of globalization every country can use the branded seeds for the high production. In this paper we can analysis that with the help of globalization the rate of production growth per hectare is increase in comparison to past time. Globalization is not only helpful to increase the production but also helpful to export the surplus food grain in others country.

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Agriculture plays important role in international trade. Agriculture products- tea, sugar, oilseeds, tobacco etc. constitute the main term of export in India. The proportion of agriculture goods export nearby 50% of our exports. This has great importance in economic development. For, increased exports help the country to pay for increased imports of machines and raw materials. India is the exporter of food grain which is surplus and can import easily with the help of globalization.

TABLE:3

AGRI TRADE BALANCE (in \$ billion)

	2009-10	2010-11
Export	10.56	14.73
import	10.70	10.63

Sources: DGCIC



With the help of globalization the agriculture products can easily exports. In the table we can analyze that in 2009 the export in agriculture was 10.56 but it increase 14.73 billion in 2110-11.

CONCLUSION:

It is clear with the study that agriculture plays key role in the economy. Agriculture employees 60% of Indian population, yet it contributes only 20.6% of the GDP. After adopted globalization in 1991 Indian agriculture growth rate increase but at present the economy condition of the farmers is not good because input cost is high and output cost is low. Agriculture wage even today are \$2.00-\$3.00 a day, some of the lowest of the world.

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