

Globalization and Its Impact of Agricultural Development in India

K.Sangeetha¹, Dr.N.Kannan²

^{1,2}Dept of Economics

^{1,2}Urumu Dhanalakshmi College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu-620019.

Abstract- Globalization refers to the process of integration the domestic economy with the world economy. It refers to combine the national market with international market in the field of trade of goods and services, technology and labour etc. Globalization is the processing of movement of capital and flow of finance from one country to another country. Agriculture sector is an important sector in economic development. Therefore present study analyzes impact of globalization on Indian agriculture. The main aim of this paper is to study on growth rate of production per hectare and its impact on Indian agriculture with reference to globalization before and after this concept.

Keywords- Globalization, Indian Agriculture, Agriculture Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization is the process of combined the national economy with international economy. In these processing of combined the national market with international market for international trade, finance, and goods and services. Globalization is all the world market on as a small village. The competition has become very high in every field. The Indian government makes new policy for development on agriculture sectors. Agriculture sector is very important role in GDP in India, because 60 percent peoples in India involved directly or indirectly in agriculture, so government improve the agriculture sectors, the govt. new policy for agriculture. the government gives some contributions on the agriculture products like fertilizers, seeds, pesticides.

II. AGRICULTURE

Economic development of a country is related to growth of agriculture sector. Agriculture sector provide the employment and opportunity to the peoples. India has also been tried to develop the country agriculture freedom. Agriculture is important role in our planned economy with its advantage of low investment and the base of industries.

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the impact of globalization in Indian agriculture.
2. To study to impact on production system.
3. To stimulates the growth of farmers.

IV. NEED OF THE STUDY

Former Indian prime minister, Lal Bhadur Shastri declared that all Indian should work hard for a week them only get a meal. The food and agriculture organizations (FAO) evaluated that food deficits of the country will be compulsory to spend 30% of food evaluate to the estimate of \$ 1.3 trillion. In the world population, India has strived to feed 17%. Agriculture in India has the challenge with an improvement of the sectors. Now with the help of the globalization, India is steady in food security. The important purpose of the study on evaluated the impact of globalization on the growth of agriculture.

V. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

In the present study an effort on made of evaluated on the impact of globalization. For this the growth design and some particular characteristic of productivity in agriculture sector in India have calculated. The study has been related with reference to the data related to activities of farmers with new trade mark seeds, pesticide and fertilizers. The agriculture sector has been analysis with the opinion of the hold on biggest share in development.

VI. AGRICULTURE GROWTH RATE SINCE 1950-2011

Accessible of the agricultural statistics for pre-Independence period, agricultural manufacture rose only marginally, significant to compared the growth of population. For example, Indian population to be equal of rose by 38%but the area of production land rose 18% only. But the globalization is help of Indian farmer improve the rate of growth per hectare.

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

Products	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

Source: GOI Ministry of India Economic Survey

During the before the revolution period in 1949-50, the area of crops cultivation in million hectares was 99 million hectares it will be growing up to 189.40 million hectares with the help of increasing technology development in irrigation. In 1949-50 the situations of irrigation and existing of seeds was very small as comparing the present time. The government provides various plans regarding subsidies on multi-branded seeds and fertilizers. Globalization is useful to provide the feature seeds to the farmers and the government.

Table 2 Growth rate 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

Source: RBI & GOI Ministry of Finance Economic Survey

During the before revolution period, rice achievement the most attractive growth rate (7.1 quintals) per hectare in 1950 but it will be expected of best production technology it will grow up to 22.24 Quintal per hectare in 2011. Wheat is also another one important food grain in India and its cultivation per hectare in 1950 was only 6.6 quintals per hectare but it will be growing up to 29.38 quintals per hectare in 2011. Pulse growth up to 6.89 quintals per hectare in 2011. In before the revolution, the method is not good and the pesticide seeds were not multi-branded. After coming to the globalization every country can use the branded seeds for the high production. In this paper, we can evaluate that with help of globalization the price of production growth per hectare is improved in comparison to before and after development for the planning period. Globalization is not only useful for growth in production, It's also useful to export the excess of food grain in others country.

VII. GLOBLAIZATION AND AGRICULTURE

Present Status of Indian Agricultural sector:

- Shared of agriculture in the GDP of a country is only 12.6% in 2013-14. The productivity growth chart of India is still low as compared with other developed Nations; think about the truthful that more than 60% of the whole land area is under cultivation.
- It's excess to the largest contributors towards different in the employment country.
- In the spirit of the agriculture ministry providing a high budget towards a growth of irrigation facilities, most farmers still dependent on rainfall for their irrigation needs.
- The agriculture sector is the shift in the socio-economic environments of the population due to liberalization and globalization.
- About the 75%, people are living in rural areas and are still depend on agriculture. Agriculture is continued to play an important place in Indian Economy.

Table.3 Growth Rate in Agriculture & Overall GDP (in Per cent)

Five year plan	Growth rate in GDP of agriculture and allied sectors	Overall GDP growth rate
Seventh plan (1985-1990)	3.2	6
Annual plan (1990-1992)	1.3	3.5
Eight plan (1992-1997)	4.7	6.7
Ninth plan (1997-2002)	2.1	5.5
Tenth plan (2002-2007)	2.3	7.6
Eleventh plan (2007-2012)	2.7	9

Source: Economic Survey, G.O.I, 2007-2008 & 2012- 2013

VIII. ROLE OF AGRICULTRE IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Agriculture is important place on world trade. Agriculture products like tea, sugar, oilseeds, to tobacco etc. Constitute At this same time the important term of export in India the proportion of agriculture goods export nearby 50% of our exports. This has greatest importance in economic improvement. In this moment is increase exports help the country and increased imports of machines and raw materials. India is the exporter of food grain which is excess and can import easily with the help of globalization.

Table: 4 AGRI TRADE BALANCE

TRADES	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 export. In the table, we can analyze that in 2009 the export in agriculture was 10.56 but it increases 14.73 billion in 2010-11.

IX. CONCLUSION

It is clear with the study that agriculture is the most important role in the economy. Agriculture employees 60% of Indian population, still it contributes only 20.6% of the GDP. Later accepted the globalization in 1991 Indian agriculture growth rate multiply but at present, the economy of the farmers is not well because input cost is increased and output is decreasing. Agriculture wage even today is \$2.00-\$3.00 a day, some developing countries of the world.

REFERENCES

- [1] Anusha Punia (2015) Globalization and its impact on different sectors in India, International Journal of science and Research (IJSR).
- [2] RanhiSaxena (2014), Globalization and It's on Indian Rural Agriculture for sustainable, Asia Pacific Journal.
- [3] Agriculture statistics at a glance Indian farmer fertilizers co-operative limited, New Delhi, Aug,2001
- [4] <http://Hindustan times, com>.
- [5] <http://www.ukessays.com>.