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Introduction

Behind these changes what more is required to be investigated in to is a very significant trend which began in the 1970's and gathered momentum in 80's and 90's and was that many countries opened their doors for the entry of multinational companies liberalized their internal economy and globalised their trade integrating the economy with outside world of course in varyin degrees with specifics of their own. This is a change from the restrictive trade policy which these countries were enforcing previously to the free trade policy and multilateral trade relations between countries.

The impact of globalization on Indian agriculture is multi-dimensional, primarily related to agricultural development. Food security, price policy technological aspects and their options etc. export and import of agricultural commodities, institutional credit availability, the problem of subsidy and other aspects are areas which require to be

investigated in to in depth. In dealing with the intellectual property Right (IPR) issue under the GATT 1994 regime one of the studies comment as : “in the light of the recent development in the world and their far-reaching consequences, the National Agricultural Research system (NARS) should gear up to meet the Future Challenges. The Indian research effort through NARS and Private sector should now be prepared to complete with the MNCs from the west. The new IPR regime offers both a challenge and an opportunity to the Scientists of media agricultures. The entire approach to agricultural research calls for New Policy initiative Increased research Funding and Professional Management.

To deal with impact of globalization and agriculture in india requires also to discuss the patent for plants. In course of such discussion the need is to have a clear understanding of the condition under which GATT was originated and as well as of the functioning of general agreement. On tariffs and trade since 1947.

There are some studies, one important among them being “GATT and patent for plant” by Sri N.K Acharya who as dealt with the patent and patenting system, patent for New plant varieties, product patents as well the so-called pipeline protection and granting of exclusive marketing rights and concluded his paper with the following three points:

1. That India Joined GATT not because she has no other go than to be a member but because she has all advantages in her Favour by Continuing to be the member of world trade organization (W.T.O)
2. That the GATT is legal instrument. It deals with economic and Trade Matters. It has to be accepted or rejected, on the basis of economic consideration only and not by reason of any political prejudices.
3. The Law India may make as regards the Petents does not impinge upon the sovereignty of the India. if that is the case, the fact that none complained against the several changes made in the copyright act with a view to comply with the GATT

provisions and the sweeping changes made in the Trade Merchandise Marks Act by replacing it by an all together New enactment illustrates that the opposition to the patent Law is misplaced and is openly intended to embarrass the Government.

There are various causes that have contributed sizably to the stagnation in agricultural growth when is compared to the secondary and tertiary sectors. The growth rate of agriculture in India has been just half of the rate of growth in the secondary and tertiary sector. Agriculture Has been a neglected as for as direct investment or credit flows are concerned. As for the rapid growth of slum in cities is concerned “Faster growth of urban income coupled with stagnation in the income of the poorer section of rural population has induced out migration to cities in search of livelihood. The urban population is now growth almost at double the rate of the rural population. This is mainly because people from the rural areas are trekking bigger towns whose population is witnessing as explosion. New almost half of the population in metropolitan cities in slums⁷”.

The shift of population from agriculture to other sector is to be welcomed provided such people find Jobs with higher productivity. But this is not the case as people in the informal sector in urban areas have precarious live hood.”

Employment strategy should specifically aim at providing gainful Job in the rural areas it self on a massive scale. There are activities which can employ a very large labour Force Provided commensurate investments are made. Take the case of soil and water conservation. Degraded land in the country total’s 175 Million ha.

Which needs soil conservation measures. The wasteland is of the order of 130 Million ha. Where afforestation can be undertaken on a Large scale.⁸

From amongst all these discussion mentioned above there are certain unalienable facts which have to be kept in mind while probing in to the impacts of globalization on India participates in the ongoing negotiation on the world Trade organization, it must undersand

and prepare to the issues related to the agreement on agriculture (AOA) and related agreement property rights (TRIPS) and sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS) that may have considerable impact on the growth and performance of India agriculture.

India agriculture continues to support a significant portion of the population in rural areas and contributes to the incomes of a Majority of the rural households.

Recently there have been concerns related to developing and implementing supporting Policies that would allow Indian Farmers to be more competitive in order to face international Market conditions under the WTO regime.

The challenge that facts India policy makers and planners is indentifying policy bottlenecks and preparing the Indian agriculture economy to face changing environment agreement under the W.T.O.

Indian Agriculture and Trade Related Facts.

There are certain facts whose perusal is a necessary condition for having a clear understanding of the issue the Indian agriculture and Trade Face as they compete in the international Market.

As agriculture remains a key sector in rural areas it continues to have great potential for reducing property and hunger in the rural sector. For example for every additional rupee generated through agricultural production India the existing economical linkages can add another three rupees to the income of the rural economy.

Although primary agricultural activities are gradually declining as a share of the total economy thereby agriculture only contributes 26 percent of national gross domestic product agriculture continues to support 60 percent of employment in rural areas while in developed countries agriculture typically less than 2 percent of the total national income and employment.

About 13 percent of the total Indian exports comes from agricultural Trade. Indian share of the world rice exports is about 20 percent in world tea exports 19 percent in fish 2.4 percent and in fruits and vegetable 1 percent.

Globalization the Concept.

Tracing the origin

The origin of Globalization has to be traced out in the efforts of the world imperialism for revival of its economic domain in the era of liquidation of colonialism. Immediately after The closer of the world war first the colonial supremacy of world capitalism began eroding in 1917 with the success of Bolshevik revolution, Russia a country with abundance of Natural resources got itself separated from the world capitalist system and constituted a New type of proletarian state power. Whose political and economic objectives were diametrically apposed to capitalism. Britain and other European states become politically and economically weak and began to pursue a policy of American Tailism.

Question of Food Security :-

Prior to acceptance by India of Liberalization the situation of food grain production appears to be very satisfactory with a surplus stock of 30 Million tones. But it is also true that a sizeable percentage of India's population was unable to have required food grains not due to unavailability of food grain in the country. Rather due to lack of purchasing power.

Agricultural Credit :

Agricultural credit is the most crucial input for farm development. Majority of the people who depend upon agriculture for their subsistence do not have their own land to invest and the leased land, on which they cultivate, does not assure them for such investment . secondly the small and marginal peasants particularly in flood and draught prone areas are much apprehensive of crop failure.

Agricultural Policy shift in Media

The structural changes accepted and introduced by India in 1990-91 under the aegis of the new economic policy, have not referred specific mention of agriculture rather their expansion has encompassed in their fold the entire economy. Keeping in view the multidimensional role of Indian agricultural sector, particularly in view of providing income and employment to a huge collective and its role in relation to other sectors as providing raw there in the new changes are required to be probed in their entirety.

The Trend of conflict :

Developing countries share of total green box expenditures went down from 15 percent in 1995 to 12 percent in 1999. It is clear from the Cancun outcome that rich nations are not prepared to phase out Trade distorting subsidies and provide increased market access to predominantly agriculture developing.

There is hence an urgent need for major investments in the following areas.

- Soil and water conservation
- Rural infrastructure including roads and irrigation
- Post harvest technology and value addition
- Rural godowns and market development
- Spread of ecotechnologies
- Education and health
- Coping with drought and other natural calamities
- Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- Codex alimentarius standards

Food Processing :

But the Low capital Formation and capital being small and scattered in absence of adequate institutional credit to the sector Indian agriculture is not adequately armed with to face the

global offensive coming from developed countries. But the information regarding Bank credit to agriculture show that it has been declining 15.3 percent in march 1991 to 11.7 percent in march 1998.

Table

Bank credit to agriculture as a proportion of net Bank credit percentage outstanding as on								
March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
23	22	20	19	18	31	29	28	27
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
17.4	15.3	15.3	14.1	13.9	12.5	11.9	12.8	11.7

Moreove, the indirect loan to agriculture has grown sharply

At any rate the figures for agricultural credit are getting murkier and murkier “Bank were advised that the finance extended to state electricity Boards for systems improvement scheme in the total areas... was classified as indirect finance to agriculture.

Table

Share of indirect advances in Total Agricultural credit.

Outstanding (%)¹⁰

June	June	June	June	June	June	June
1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
6.4	7.8	7.3	9.2	11.5	13.1	16.7

From all this it is amply evident that not only has the Gupta committee made no objective assessment of the credit needs agriculture: it has not even the fact that direct credit to

agriculture has fallen far behind the meager growth of agriculture output-in other words, has been a massive squeeze on agriculture lending.

Suggestions:-

Amidst all discussions and polemics yet continuing among the pro and the anti-globalization forces there are many organization forms which can be endorsed in India to protect its agriculture fragmented and comprised of small holdings. Among them mentions may be made of their merits in respect of India.

Cooperatives :-

Already we experimented cooperative movement in areas of dairy oilseeds and vegetables production and marketing. As a movement cooperation is successful in dairying which is due to the dynamic leadership of Dr. V. Kurien.

The taste and preference of the consumer are analysed through R&D department: Prices and Market information are collected and they are Fed Back to CF AS for product planning and making other decisions.

This model is expected to facilitate small and marginal farmers to own their produce till it reaches consumers enjoy infrastructure facilities get inputs at competitive rates and receive a fair price, also elimination of middlemen lower the gap between producer and consumer and keep a fair price line. The model ensures maximum welfare to the society as both producers and consumer benefit simultaneously.

The End