
A STUDY IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Prof. Dr. Ravsaheb Prabhakar Dhawan
(M.A.(Eco.), Ph.D.) , Rayat Shikashan Sanstha's ,
Laxmibai Bhaurao Patil Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Solapur.

ABSTRACT



The term globalization has been associated with key areas of change, which have led to a marked transformation of the world order. Globalization in India is generally taken to mean integrating the economy of the country with the world. This, in turn, implies opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activity in India. The main policy initiated towards globalization by the Government of India can be discussed under many headings. Globalization can be a major force for prosperity only if it is backed by adequate national policies and conducive social and economic environment. The present paper is totally based on secondary data. This paper will give an overview of what the forces of globalization have in store for the women of India. The various impacts of globalization on the society as well on women in India were also highlighted in the paper. The data thus collected shows the status of globalization in India, the significant role played by the new economic policy in promoting the Indian Economy, Does globalization cause poverty, Why are so many people opposed to globalization and Can globalization be controlled. A large group of working women of India is in the rural and unorganized sectors. Socially the majority of Indian women is still tradition bound and is in a disadvantageous position. Since globalization is opening up the Indian economy suddenly at a very high speed, without the required economic and social policies to provide the much required safety net, women who have been involved with production in the traditional ways, have to cope with numerous problems and yet try to avail of the opportunities which an open economy promises. With this background, this paper mainly focuses on the Anthropological vision and critical reality on the impact of globalization on Indian rural women from various angles.

KEYWORDS: *Globalization Impact – Rural Development – Recent Development.*

INTRODUCTION:

Globalization is the new buzz word that has come to dominate the world since the nineties of the last century. Globalization can be simply defined as “The Expansion of Economic activities across political boundaries of native states”. Globalization refers to increases the movement of finance, inputs, outputs, information and science across vast geographic areas. Globalization aims at the integration of the Domestic Economy with the Global Economy and the optimum utilization of growth potential. The process of globalization has revolutionized

World Agriculture and allied sectors of are directed to improve the efficiency productivity and cost competitiveness. Globalization has brought in new opportunities to developing countries. Greater access to developed country markets and technology transfer hold

out promise improved productivity and higher living standard. The negative aspect of globalization is that a great majority of developing countries remain removed from the process. Till the nineties the process of globalization of the Indian Economy was constrained by the barriers of trade and investment liberalization of trade, investment and financial flows initiated in the nineties has progressively lowered the barriers to competition and hastened the pace of globalization.

ROLE OF GLOBALIZATION FARMERS:

The importance of globalization farmers in agriculture has been increasing. The share of rural females in agriculture was around 83 per cent in 2004-05 as compared to 67% among rural men, showing the importance of globalization farmers in agriculture in rural areas. Percentage of globalization farmers among marginal farmers (38.7%) is higher than that for large farmers (34.5%) in 2014-15. These proportions have increased over time. Agriculture is becoming increasingly feminized as men are migrating to rural non-farm sector. They work in “land preparation, seed selection and seed production, sowing, in applying manure, fertilizer and pesticides, weeding, transplanting, threshing, winnowing and harvesting etc as well as in animal husbandry and dairying, fish processing, collection of non timber forest produces (NTFPs), back yard poultry, and collection of fuel wood, fodder and other products for family needs” (GOI, 2014). Despite their importance, globalization farmers are continually denied their property rights and access to other productive resources. Protecting globalization farmers’ rights in land, enhancing infrastructure support to globalization farmers, and giving legal support on existing laws, will facilitate recognition for globalization farmers as farmers and enable them to access credit, inputs, and marketing outlets

GLOBALIZATION CHALLENGES:

Increasing globalization has added to the problems faced by the globalization holding agriculture. The policies of huge subsidies and protection policies by developed countries have negative effects on globalization holding farmers in developing countries. If support is not given to globalization farms, globalization may become advantageous for large farms. There has been adverse impact of trade liberalization on the agricultural economy of the region’s growing crops such as plantation, cotton and oil seeds in which foreign trade is important. With liberalization, the issue of efficiency has become highly relevant as domestic production has to compete with products of other countries. In the recent years domestic prices of several agricultural commodities have turned higher than international prices. India is not able to check import of a large number of commodities even at high tariff. This is true not only in the case of import from developed countries where agriculture is highly subsidized but also in the case of products from developing countries. India is facing severe import competition in the case of items like palm oil from Malaysia and Indonesia, spices from Vietnam, China and Indonesia tea from Sri Lanka and rice from Thailand and Vietnam (Planning Commission, 2014). To compete in the global market, the country needs to reduce various post- harvest costs and undertake suitable reforms to improve efficiency of domestic markets and delivery systems. To be able to successfully compete in a liberalized trade regime, therefore, there is need for a paradigm shift from merely maximizing growth to achieving efficient growth. For farmers, perhaps the single most adverse effect has been the combination of low prices and output volatility for cash crops. The effect of volatility in international prices on domestic agriculture should be checked by aligning tariffs with the changing price situation..

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION:

The yield growth for many crops has declined in the 1990s. Technology plays an important role in improving the yields. The National Commission on Farmers also indicates that there is a large knowledge gap between the yields in research stations and actual yields in farmers' fields. There seems to be a technology fatigue in Indian agriculture. The yield gaps given by the Planning Commission (2014) are the following.

The 2014-15 data show very large yield gaps

Wheat: 6% (Punjab) to 84% (M.P.)

Rice: Over 100% in Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh and UP

Maize: 7% (Gujarat) to 300% (Assam)

Jowar: 13% (M.P.) to 200% (Karnataka)

Mustard: 5% (Haryana) to 150% (Chattisgarh)

Soybean: 7% (Rajasthan) to 185% (Karnataka)

Sugarcane: 16% (A.P.) to 167% (M.P.)

A fresh look at the priorities of Indian agricultural research system is necessary in light of emerging prospects. There is only marginal increase in the funds for research in the recent budgets. Of course states have to take a lead in research and extension. It is known that India spends only 0.5 per cent of GDP on agricultural research as compared to more than 1 per cent by other developing countries. There is considerable potential for raising the effectiveness of these outlays by reordering the priorities in agricultural research and redefining the relative roles of public and private sectors in research and extension.

CONCLUSION

Regarding extension, the existing Training and Visit (T and V) system of extension is top-down in its approach and there is little participation by the farmers. There is a need to take corrective steps to deal with the near collapse of the extension system in most states. In the absence of public provision of such services, the resource poor and gullible farmers are becoming the victims of exploitation by the unscrupulous traders and money lenders interested in selling inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. There is, therefore, an immediate need for reforming and revitalizing the existing agricultural extension system in the country. The main ingredient of reforms should be :

- (a) active involvement of farmers through user groups/associations;
- (b) participation by the private sector and the NGOs;
- (c) increasing use of media and information technology including cyber kiosks to disseminate the knowledge on new agricultural practices and the information on output and input prices; and
- (d) building gender concerns into the system, for example, by manning the extension services predominantly by globalization farmers

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