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RESEARCH PAPER

Impact of Globalization on Social Sector, Agriculture and Unemployment in Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Globalization has multiple advantages especially for the poor. From the point of view food security, spreading the risk and facilitating access are the two most important instruments for averting a food crisis. The globalization advocates deregulation downsizing of public sector enterprises and increasing the role of private sector in economic activities. Diversification of agriculture in order to meet the changing demand is adopted as one of the important strategies by several countries to cope up with the volatile prices through deliberate policy changes and encouragement of private participation. India is the second largest producer of food in the world. However Indian agriculture has shown a slow average annual growth rate. The decline in overall growth of employment during 1993-94 to 2004-05 was largely due to fall in creation of employment opportunities in agriculture. Due to globalization farmers were encouraged to shift from traditional crops to export-oriented 'cash crops' such as cotton and tobacco but such crops needed far more inputs in terms of fertilizers, pesticides and water. Appropriate use of agricultural equipments, suited to the crops and the region of cultivation, lead to efficient utilization of farm inputs, making farming financially viable and profitable. It is also true that globalization is commonly characterized as increasing the gap between the rich and the poor, but it is a matter of looking at poverty in relative terms. It created more employment in rural sector for example due to high demand of Agriculture Produce (Amla) it is being exported to USA UK Japan ad Arabian countries. Globalization has great impact on social setup the percentage of people below poverty line has been decreasing from 30% in 1993-94 to 26 percent in 1999-2000 Rang Rajan has reported it 29.5% only.

Key words: Globalization, Social Sector, Agriculture, Unemployment

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INTRODUCTION

Globalization has multiple advantages especially for the poor. From the point of view food security, spreading the risk and facilitating access are the two most important instruments for averting a food crisis. India has comparative advantages in the production of many agricultural commodities for export. Because of low cost of production, mainly due to low labor cost, tariffs to be levied by the importing countries. The globalization advocates deregulation downsizing of public sector enterprises and increasing the role of private sector in economic activities. Due to this type of activities new technology high yield variety of crops and fertilizers has been used increasingly. Productions of agriculture also increased significantly. In recent, year there has been increased awareness of the importance of the perspective and proactive of ecological agriculture. Proponents of ecological agriculture argue that agriculture cannot function as an isolated system. They argue that agriculture must consider the limits of the natural resources used

to produce agricultural commodities as well as the limits of the sinks needed to dispose of the wastes from agricultural activities.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. To examine the major Agreement on globalization.
2. To examine how globalization affected the agriculture and Social Sector.
3. To find the major positive effects of globalization to remove Economic imbalances.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION

1. More Global competition:

Globalization and industrialization are not new to Agriculture. Expanded market access is not only the future of Global markets but the most important dimension of more open trade is the international transfer of capital and global access to technology and R & D. So the Global competitiveness has been increasing day by day with new market.

2. Production of Differentiated Products:

The transformation of crop and livestock production from commodity to differentiated production industries has been driven by consumer desire for highly differentiated food products, their demands for food safety and track-back ability, continued advance in technology and the need to minimize total costs of production, processing and distribution.

3. Formation of Food Supply Chains:

Food safety is a major in the formation of chains. Due to globalization there has been seen that every country has store and maintain minimum supply of food to make food security for the people and supply it in market.

4. Increasing Risk:

Agriculture production has always been a risky business, but this may become increasingly so in the future. Not only has the traditional variable of price, weather, Disease etc continued to buffet the industry, new source of risk also encountered. Differentiated products in the food market, particularly if that product is a branded product, also carry the risk as well as the reward of branding. Brand value can be quickly destroyed by defects or quality lapses, and in the food product markets, food safety is a risk that can quickly destroy brand value. This new agriculture profoundly changes the competitive environment in the industry. In the commodity agriculture of the past, most agribusiness had to compete only in terms of cost. In the agriculture of the future successful need to be better, faster and cheaper to have a sustainable competitive advantage.

5. Changes in Cropping Pattern:

Diversification of agriculture in order to meet the changing demand is adopted as one of the important strategies by several countries to cope up with the volatile prices through deliberate policy changes and encouragement of private participation. Diversification is in favors of high value export-oriented crops under contract or buyback system. It was observed that crop diversification results in increased employment opportunities. For example, it was estimated that one hectare shift in area from wheat to potato would generate 145 additional man-days. Similarly, one hectare from coarse cereals to onions would generate 70 man-days of employment.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON AGRICULTURE AND CURRENT TRENDS

1. India is the second largest producer of food in the world. However Indian agriculture has shown a slow average annual growth rate. It was 3.1% during the decade 1980-1990 prior to liberalization of the economy. But since then the annual growth rates

have declined consistently relative to annual growth rate of the population. Several factors were responsible for this fall in growth rate; lack of credit, inadequate irrigation cover, and indebtedness, continuing use of obsolete technology, improper use of inputs and decline in the public investments.

2. The decline in overall growth of employment during 1993-94 to 2004-05 was largely due to fall in creation of employment opportunities in agriculture. With increase in knowledge and entry of many foreign firms in the non-agricultural sectors, the labor has shifted to manufacturing and services sectors. The National Sample Survey Organization's (NSSO) report on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2009-10, on the basis of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status, for every 1000 people employed in rural and urban
3. India, 679 and 75 people are employed in the agriculture sector, 241 and 683 in services sector and 80 and 242 in the industrial sector, respectively.
4. Due to globalization farmers were encouraged to shift from traditional crops to export-oriented 'cash crops' such as cotton and tobacco but such crops needed far more inputs in terms of fertilizers, pesticides and water. The growth in yields of principal crops notably rice and wheat have also decelerated. There has been a decline in overall area under food grains during 2011-12. The area coverage under food grains during 2011-12 stood grains has been due to a shortfall in the area under lower in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujrat; Bajra in Maharashtra, Gujrat and Haryana; and in pulses in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Appropriate use of agricultural equipments, suited to the crops and the region of cultivation, lead to efficient utilization of farm inputs, making farming financially viable and profitable. Though there has been considerable progress in farm mechanization, its spread across the country still remains uneven. The most significant supply side constraint to agricultural production is irrigation coverage that still extends to only about 40 percent of net sown area. There has been a slowdown in the growth rate of direct demand for food grain consumption on account of several factors and there is a need to address these challenges of the agriculture sector through coordinated efforts directed at improving farm production and productivity through high value crops, developing rural infrastructure, renewing thrust on the irrigation sector, strengthening marketing infrastructure, and supporting investment in R & D with due emphasis on environmental concerns.

THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON SOCIAL SECTOR

The positive impacts of globalization on agriculture are following-

1. Use of New Technology:

Uses of a variety of technologies such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers as well as new breeds of high yield crops were employed to increase food production. These technologies included modern implementations in irrigation projects, pesticides and improved crop varieties developed through the conventional science based methods available at the time.

2. Increase in Employments:

Agriculture is the biggest unorganized sector of the India economy accounting for more than 90% share in the total unorganized labor force. The share of agriculture in total employment is more than 50%. The industries depending on agriculture are stored and it made an increase in employments.

3. Reduction in Poverty:

It is also true that globalization is commonly characterized as increasing the gap between the rich and the poor, but it is a matter of looking at poverty in relative terms. The percentage of people below the poverty line has been decreasing progressively, from 36 y.

in 1993-94 to 26 percent in 1999-2000. But in the C Rang Rajan Report on poverty, he has calculated 29.5% people are below the poverty line by new methods of calculation.

4. Increase in National Income:

Receiving the international market for the agricultural goods of India there is an increase in farmer's agricultural product. New technology, new seeds, agriculture practices etc. helped to grow the agricultural product from the monetary point of view the share of agriculture sector in the economy is at 17.5% of the GDP (2014-15).

In UP use of technology save increased Industries It created more employment in rural sector for example due to high demand of Agriculture Produce (Amla) it is being exported to USA UK Japan ad Arabian countries Farmer's Producing (Amla/are in better positing Their income has increased and standard of living has also increased. Employment prospects has also improved in carpet Industries software industries and handmade industries Engineering goods industry of UP are also in good position due to globalization marketing area has also increased. Globalization has great impact on social setup the percentage of people below poverty line has been decreasing from 30% in 1993-94 to 26 percent in 1999-2000 Rang Rajan has reported it 29.5% only. Thus it is clear that economic disparity is reducing after 1991 that is period of after Globalization.

CONCLUSION

Globalization creates the opportunity for significant benefits for poor people, as well as potential difficulties. The majority of analysis takes the view that there will be substantial aggregate net benefits in economic terms, but that benefits will be unevenly distributed. Globalization has brought about fundamental changes in agricultural trade: an unprecedented growth of agricultural trade-value in real terms and a dramatic change in its composition which is increasingly moving away from bulk commodities towards high-value, processed consumer-ready agricultural goods. These changes have been boosted by the improvements in transport and communication technologies and the progressive trade liberalization. So we can say a globalization change the face and taste of agriculture dramatically and also has been Helpful is reducing social disparity.

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