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Contents (I)

Management

Business Communication

* Pramod Kumar 38-39

English

A Critical Analysis of Dr. Johnson

* Asst. Prof. Harish Subhash Ghodekar 9-10

'PAULO COELHO

* Ms. Savita Prakashrao Nandanwar 28-29

Importance of English Language.

* Dr. Archana Bobade 40-41

Commerce

Status of Women in India

* Dr. Arundhati S. Ninawe 25-27

Women 'Human Rights'

* Dr. Kalpana Nandanwar 30-31

Economics

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण- नए कदम

* डॉ. (श्रीमती) कल्पना उपाध्याय 50-51

Geography

Gender Education Level of Amravati

* R. M. Deshmukh , Ms. K. R. Deshmukh 23-24

लोकसंख्येची वाढती समस्या अनुरूप बीड

* प्रा. डॉ. पिसाळ हरिदास जी 79-80

अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील लोकसंख्या बदलाचा

* डॉ. अंबरीश काळीकर 85-86

History

The Structure of Gram Panchayat

* Chauhan Ramesh 12-13

Education

A Study of Factors Affecting Learning

* Ajay Tiwari 3-4

A Study of Adjustment

* Manju Gehlawat 14-15

Self Evaluation of Practice Teaching

* Dr. Y. G. Singh 16-17

Research on Library Awareness

In B.Ed And P.T.C. Trainees

* Dr. Pratik R. Mehta 18-19

A Study of Job Satisfaction of Teachers

* Dr. H.M.Shailaja 32-33

Academic Anxiety of Urban and Rural

* Sahukar Gautam 36-37

ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्र में सर्वशिक्षा अभियान

* डॉ. मुकेश श्रीवास्तव ** निशा श्रीवास्तव 60-61

सह शिक्षा विद्यालय एवं एकल बालिका विद्यालय

* डॉ. (श्रीमती) रजनी अग्रवाल 68-69

जयशंकर प्रसाद की कहानी नीरा मे मनोवैज्ञानिक कारक

* असरारुल गनी * कीर्ति दीक्षित * आकांक्षा द्विवेदी 72-73

माध्यमिक शाळेतील मधल्या सुटीनंतर अनुपस्थित

* श्रीमती गायत्री जितेंद्र पाटील 81-82

Hindi

श्रीलाल शुक्ल के उपन्यास में राजनीतिक चेतना

* डॉ. सांगोले शिवाजी 52-53

कोर्ट मार्शल नाटक दलित विमर्श

* प्रा. डॉ. बेवले ए.जे. 54-55

कबीर की वाणी में व्यंग्योक्ति वैशिष्ट्य

* डॉ. संजीव खैमरिया 56-57

हिन्दी साहित्य में निबन्ध का विकास एवम् उद्गम

* डॉ. अनिता यादव 58-59

हरियाणा के प्रबंधकाव्यों में 'शब्दशक्तियों' का प्रयोग

* डॉ. महासिंह पुनिया 66-67

Political Science

कौटिल्य की सुशासन संबंधित विचारधारा

* प्रा. विनोद जे. राठोड 44-45

गांधी चिन्तन एवं पद्धति की 21 वीं सदी

* डॉ. अमिता वर्मा ** अनुराग चौहान 46-49



Contents (II)

धर्म एवं राजनीति-अवधारणात्मक विवेचन

* डॉ. अमिता वर्मा ** अनुराग चौहान

64-65

ग्रामीण महिलाओं पर सूचना के अधिकार

* प्रीति ** डॉ. शशि प्रभा

70-71

Sociology

Globalization and Indian Agrarian Society

* Dr G L Sharma ** Dr Y K Sharma

34-35

Drawing & Painting

लोक कला : अर्थ एवं स्वरूप

* डॉ. सविता वर्मा

62-63

Physical Education

Jam Ranjitsinh as a Great Cricketer

* Zapadiya Devshi V.

11

Research Paper

Expectations of Naac Regarding

* Dr. Babasaheb M. Gore

1-2

Agriculture Credit In India

* Dr.Sushama Deshmukh.

5-6

Transportation Problems in Nagpur

* Chandrashekhar D Thakare

7-8

Indian Society

* Kiran Patil,

20-22

Rural Development through Gram Sabha.

* Santosh Balaramji Soni

42-43

छत्तीसगढ़ के जांजगीर-चोंपा जिले में बालिकाओं

* डॉ. वृंदासेन गुप्ता ** डॉ. अर्चना सेठी

74-76

कृषी व्यवसाय व उद्योगाद्वारे ग्रामीण रोजगार निर्मिती

* डॉ. एच. जी. पाटील

77-78

ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उच्चारणाचा

* प्रा. डॉ. विद्या श्री. भारंबे

83-84

डॉ. पंजाबराव देशमुख: शेतकरी कल्याण

* प्रा. डॉ. अविनाश रा. चौखंडे

87-88

अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील महिलांचे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य

* डॉ. नानाचंद ता. वानखडे

89-90

भारतीय समाजतील दरिद्र एक समस्या

* प्रा. डॉ. बापुसाहेब म्हस्के

91-92

Globalization and Indian Agrarian Society



October, 2011



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Globalization can be described as the "process fuelled by, and resulting in, increasing cross-border flows of goods, services, money, people, information and culture." This means that there is more travel and tourism, immigration, investment, trade, economic reforms, acculturation and on the whole a creation of a universal set of values.

The term globalization means International Integration. It is a process through which the diverse world is unified into a single society. Canadian Philosopher Herbert Marshal Mc-Luhan (1911-80) derived the term Global Village in this reference. Opening up of world trade, development of advanced means of communication, internationalisation of financial markets, growing importance of MNC and apposes, population migrations and more generally increased mobility of persons, goods, capital, data and ideas are some characteristics of globalization.

Different people have different perceptions of globalization. Some see it as a beneficial process-something that leads to economic development in the world and is inevitable. On the other hand, certain people believe that it increases inequality within nations, causes unemployment, deteriorates living standards, and prevents social progress. In this research paper, We will outline the positive and negative effects of globalization on agrarian society. In addition to this, we will then attempt to present a case to reinforce our belief that globalization, at large, has in fact helped improve quality of life and living standard of people.

Impacts of Globalization:

At a Glance Internationalization of Economic Activity, Trade and Finance; Global Liberalization, Domestic and International Technological Changes; IT Revolution (Speed and Cost); Improvements in Transportation; Containerized Shipping; Globalised Production Structures; Stateless Corporations (MNCs like IBM etc). Factors such as trade, investment, technology, cross-border production systems, flow of information and communication, policies and institutions, capital market liberalization, international standards for labour, the environmental issues, corporate behaviour and other issues, agreements on intellectual property rights, and other policies pursued at both the

national and international level which support the integration of economies and countries.

Some social dimensions of globalization:

security, culture and identity; new potentials for development and wealth creation; problems of unemployment, inequality and poverty. Major impacts of globalization on Indian Rural Economy are- Rapid transformation of agrarian society from subsistence economy to market economy; Abolition of intermediaries such as zamindar and biswedars; Higher levels of consumption; Development of credit facilities; Technological advancement; emergence of various associations and institutions; empowerment of rural women etc.

Suicidal Tendency in Indian Farmers:

Suicide epidemic among farmers is not a product of our society. Mass farmer suicides were unknown in India before the 1990s. Nor are they random and unexplainable: they follow a pattern. About eighty six percent of the farmers who commit suicide are in debt. Forty percent had suffered a crop failure, the majority are small farmers (with less than five acres of land), and are growing cash crops for export. Cotton is one of India's main cash crops, and one of the highest concentrations of suicides is among cotton farmers. Roughly half of all farmer suicides occur in the Vidarbha region of central India, where there are more than three million cotton farmers.

Studies revealed the connection between crushing debt, failed harvests, small plots, cash crops and the incidence of suicide. The process of globalization in the form of economic reforms have played lead role in suicide epidemic. Indian farmers can no longer count on their own food production to stave off hunger and are increasingly subject to the global food crisis created by new imperialism. The Revolution article, "The Global Food Crisis...and the Ravenous System of Capitalism" points out: "Third World countries have been forced to shift much of their food production away from subsistence crops to high value exports. They have been pressured to open up their markets to cheap food imports. As a result, local food production for domestic consumption has been undercut.

Food security is an especially crucial component of national security in Indian Society. However, with eco-

economic liberalization has come the entry of cheaper foreign agricultural goods into the country and the removal of agricultural subsidies for Indian farmers, which will threaten food security in the future. With a reduction in the role of the state to ensure food security and the eventual takeover by market forces, there is sure to be a decrease in the access to food for the poorest Indian citizens.

Conclusion:

Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve, and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equality. No strategy of economic reform can succeed without sustained and broad based agricultural development, which is critical for raising living standards, assuring food security, generating

buoyant market for expansion of industry and services, and making substantial contribution to the national economic growth.

The lesson of recent experience is that a country must carefully choose a combination of policies that best enables it to take the opportunity -while avoiding the pitfalls. India, which is now the fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, may overtake Japan and become third major economic power within ten years.

Economic reforms have brought a measure of prosperity. The need is of those reforms tailor made for the Indian scenario. It should be keeping in mind India's unique problems, parameters, vis-à-vis its huge rural agricultural background and not thoughtless implementation of a "one-size-fits-all" neo-liberal reforms approach. Already Latin America and much of East Asia have shown that that approach will never work.

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