AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 MEANING AND HISTORY OF GLOBALIZATION

In general, terms globalization indicates the changes and alternatives in special context as we have seen in the whole of the world. Many sociologists and anthropologists have so much debated on this that it has become a very popular so much popular term. As a result of such types of debates some sociologists even have claimed that globalization to some extent is a crucial concept and not only this, it requires some changes or we can say transformation of the term for further use of sociology. Now it is necessary to consider the procedure to find the best way where our solid purpose of globalization is used and we should incorporate and unite into a theory of long-term globalization (Robertson 1995:85).

There are numerous invocations in new papers, popular books, magazines, television and radio programmes and in internet communication in which the term is used without any impressive or clear definition. In many instances this term is used.

"The loose combination of free-trade agreements, the internet and the integration of financial markets that is erasing borders
and uniting the world into a single, lucrative, but brutally competitive, market place" (Friedman, 1998:A15)

S.R. Mehta (1994:B) considers globalization as a process which dates back to the discovery of America by Columbus but as a concept, it got currency in the post war era. Globalization is not rightly perceived as homogenization as in reality it is observed to be heterogeneous because of local interests or national settings. The term global needs to be understood in the sense of viewing problems as universal and demanding equal responsibilities to all nations, developed and developing, to take them in a form acceptable to them. The emerging trends at the global level in relation to geosphere, biosphere, political, economic, social and cultural diversities, send pessimistic signals about initiatives for global development.

M.N. Panini (1994:12) in a working paper presented in the XXI All India Sociological Conference, considers - "Globalization is a social process which is moving in the direction of creating a global society by involving the countries of the world in various kinds of economic, political, educational and cultural exchanges and interdependencies. As such it breaks the isolation of nations and brings not only co-operation but also competitions and conflict in their relationship."
In P.N. Pimpléj's (1994:16) opinion, the globalization of the economies of the world requires the emergence of competitive milieu both in the relation between nation states as also for the internal interaction of each of these countries. Globalization, it is believed will make the economics more efficient by breaking down protectionism and thereby making them competitive milieu as a characteristic feature of the process of globalization.

Theodore Levitt (1999:1-10) defines globalization as: "A social process in which the constraints of geography on social and cultural arrangements recede and in which people become increasingly aware that they are receding". The concept of globalization is an obvious object for ideological suspicion because like modernization, as a processor and related concepts it appears to justify the spread of western culture and of capitalist society of western culture and of capitalist society by suggesting that there are forces operating beyond human control that are transforming the world.

Globalization is the direct consequence of the expansion of European culture across the planet via settlement, colonization and cultural nemesis. It is also bound up intrinsically with the pattern of capitalist development as it has ramified through political and
cultural areas as it is highly Europeanized in another sense. From the theoretical debate, there are three possibilities which can be specified:

(1) that globalization has been the process since the dawn of history, that it has increased in its effects since that time, but that there has been a sudden and recent acceleration.

(2) that globalization is contemporaneous with modernization and the development of capitalism, and that there has been a recent acceleration; or

(3) that globalization is a recent phenomenon; associated with other social processes called post-industrialization, post-modernization or the disorganization of capitalism.

The linear extension of globalization that we currently experiencing began in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the early modern period. Technically and if one assumes that globalization is at least partly a reflexing process, globalization could not begin until that time because it was only the Copernican revolution that could convince humanity that it inhabited a globe.

Robertson (1992:8) defines the concept of globalization in two parts. Globalization as a concept refers both to the compression
of the world and the intensification of consciousmess of the world as a whole — both concrete global interdependence and consciousness of the global whole in the twentieth century”.

The first part of the definition, global compression, resembles the arguments of theories of dependency and of world systems. It refers to increasing level of interdependence between national systems by way of trade, military alliance and domination, and “cultural imperialism”. This definition gives the idea of an intensification of global consciousness which is a relatively new phenomenon.

Giddens (1990:54) defines globalization as the intensification of world-wide social relations which link distant locations in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. This is a dialectical process because such local happenings may move in an obverse direction from the very distanced relations that shape them. Local transformation is much a part of the globalization as the extension of social connections across time and space.

On the basis of the above formulations by sociologists we may say that globalization is a process, demanding equal responsibility of all nations developed and developing so that take them in a form acceptable to all of them. The process of globalization
and world systems itself has been concerned in diverse ways in the social sciences. The world systems consist of nation states are considered as social units which articulate interests of capital. In spite of the fact, transnational corporations are rapidly growing.

M.N. Panini (1991:18) presented another way of viewing globalization. It is to focus on the new international division of labour (NIDL), which is developing across the world forcing capital to migrate to labour surplus economies which results in recession and increasing unemployment in the advanced industrialized societies. Another related, but distinctly different analysis of globalization highlights the tendency for decentralization of capital which is made possible by modern technology. It is argued, that it has eliminated the advantage to be reaped from the economics of scale. Consequently capital has become extremely mobile. Production process and manufacturing can be set up in location enjoying the advantage of cheap labour and raw materials or market for the products.

Large scale factories recruiting hundreds of workers, has given place to highly capital intensive production units which really gives rise to sub contracts relationship to acquire the requisite components. This type of scattered decentralization has been made possible by modern communications technology which allows the head office of the firm to exercise effective and flexible control over its far
flung and diverse operations.

While the contending versions of economic globalization presented above can be best resolved by economists. For a proper sociological appreciation it is important to note that pattern of modern industrialization is markedly different from the fordist model that was prevalent till the 1950's. Today the world system is itself undergoing major shifts in the balance of economic power. The modern capitalist class whether it is identified as consisting of the economically advanced nations or as trans-national corporations is facing a future full of uncertainties. Many of the advantages it previously enjoyed are turning it to disadvantages. Such a fluid situation provides scope for some countries and classes which are hitherto in the periphery to join the center. It is this open ended situation of the world system today that provides the periphery seize this movement, the world systems as we know it will undergo a radical structural changes.

In a world systems which is witnessing such shifting balance of political and economic power, difficulties of nations and national boundaries are also shifting. Cultures and cultural frontiers have been perceived and interpreted in novel ways. Sociologists note that globalization has, in an important sense, made the quest for universalism, a prominent feature of modernity.
Thus the modern world systems caught in post modern moral gridlock. The way out seems to be in the sphere of politics. It is power that world resolve or maintain the contention of universalistic as well as particularistic and even parochial creeds.

Modern or rather post modern globalization therefore acknowledgement the priority of polity over culture. The consequences of this acknowledgment are real. The rise of the fundamentalism and strivings for national and cultural self determination which are surfacing in the center as well as in the periphery, and quite often are succeeding in modernization of people in both the center and the periphery have generated multi layered cultural identities and meanings. It is important to recognize that cultural identities are both ‘generated’ and constructed in post modern globalism. They are generated in so far as political, social and cultural currents which are at play give rise to cultural identities. They are constructing in the sense that cultural and political innovators ‘reflect’ on these currents and ‘redefine’ and ‘reinterpret’ the world and the culture to which they belong. It is constructing aspect of cultural ‘identities’ that make it difficult for analyst to predict even cultural trends. All that they can assert is that both universalism and particularism are at play, and that homogeneity at one level or in one aspect is accompanied by heterogeneity at another level or in another.
aspect. They cannot account for the sudden vigorous efflorescence of certain political and cultural or for the sudden failures of these.

Globalization despite the prevalent mind, numbering hegemonistic and homogenizing tendencies that reinforce the one dimensionality of man, allows space for the subalterns be they women, the children, the homosexuals, the toiling masses, the unemployed, the religious minorities, the ‘indigenous people’ linguistic groups and the oppressed castes to articulate their perception, understanding and interpretations. Globalization not only generates and constructs cultural projects, but it is also shaped by these projects. This aspect of globalization can be seen in the march of technology. Thus if modern globalization allows cultural diversity, it is partly because cultures and subcultures have asserted themselves in a world that is rapidly getting compressed.

Thus the modern globalization for from reducing ‘the world system’ into a monolithic and functionalist cultural order, accommodates a plurality of cultures a plurality influenced by the shift in power equations between and across nations.

S.R.Menta (1994:8) considers that globalization is the result of the historic development of the human society from medieval to modern era. Globalization may be considered as the result of
revolutions which took place first in Western Europe, United States of America and afterwards in other countries of the world. The first of these revolutions was the commercial revolutions which was started with the discovery of the sea routes and the establishment of the modern means of transport and communication and the invention of banking and joint stock companies, commercial revolution such as the scientific and the intellectual revolution. It is these revolutions which laid the foundations for the process of globalization. These revolutions enable the western power to dominate the whole world and establish colonial rule in the countries of Asia. However later these are also responsible for democracy and nationalism.

M.N. Panini (1994-16) takes account of the writings of Wallerstein who highlighted the phenomenon of globalization and its consequences for social change. He puts across the persuasive thesis of the world systems. Wallerstein draws his inspiration from Marx’s perceptive observation regarding capitalism being a world historical process and goes on to trace the origin of the world system to the 14th century Europe.

Wallerstein’s thesis not only links the emergence of the world of system to the development of capitalism but also asserts that the world is a capitalist system. This perspective questions the stage of growth version of development which looked at different
nations as being located at different points on a common path of development. This growth theory had shaped the self-perception of the people under developed countries who tried to evolve development strategies to catch up with the advanced nations of the world. Wallerstein argues that all nations have willy-nilly been sucked into the center through the exploitation of underdeveloped countries which have consequently been pushed to the periphery.

Wallerstein's world system analysis would insist on the examination of the manners in which a country or nation is incorporated in the world systems in order that it charts out its source of development. In another words, it brings home the point that nations on the periphery can not independently chart out their plans of development ignoring their exploitation by the center.

While Wallerstein's path breaking analysis of the world systems has become an influential pyridine for the analysis of globalization. The process of globalization and world system itself have been conceived in diverse ways in the social sciences. For Wallerstein the world system consists of nation states are considered as social units, which articulate interests of capital inspite of the fact, trans-national corporate are rapidly growing.
Escobar Artato (1997:29) states that Globalization includes the unprecedented and rapid growth of international flows of goods, services, capital, investment, information, cultural, values and images, arms, violence, environmental and social problems, human beings (whether voluntarily as terrorist or migrant workers, or involuntary as refugees whether legally or illegally). It also includes the emergence of global identities, global agreements on key issues, and take global governance.

Mathias Fingseth (1997:18) considers globalisation as the issue of globalization in a broad historical sweep which places a grim light on the ability of civil society to improve relations with a weakening state. To his mind, the inevitably destructive effects of globalization. Globalization is the fulfillment of a long-term promise of western rationality and its corresponding management ideal.

He describes the five stages of globalization, which are as follows.

1. Rationalization (disenchantment)

2. Homoamericanization (of cultures and nature)

3. Conquest and expectation

4. Bio-physical degradation (entropy), and
5. Individualization (i.e. socio-cultural degradation)

All these dimensions can be summarized by the term ‘Development’ which expends and accelerates through each of these stages.

In Gillian Youngs (1997:65) opinion globalization represents an expansion and deepening of long established structure of inequality in political economy. These are largely characterized of the western model of industrialization which is the basis for continued development and economic growth in the world. The globalization of this model and its transformed emphasis on services, including in the key financial market, features an underlying trend towards greater concentration of wealth. There is a widening global gap between the rich and the poor within and across nations. One aspect of the globalization is the desegregation of national economies into sometimes starkly contrasting locales or regions.

Victor Armony (1998) in a working paper (presented in the XIV World Congress of Sociology) considers that the process of globalization is experimentally ideological, because it tends to present itself as a necessary step in the natural evolution of human kind. Indeed globalization would seem to embody the very values of modernity, ever increasing freedom, procedural rationality and
peaceful and mutual beneficial interaction among individuals and groups. The normative images evoked by globalization are very strong and appealing, artificial frontiers must go down, bureaucratic chains must be broken, creative forces must be liberated etc. Obviously, this conception is far to idealized and incomplete.

Supo Adedokum (1998:284) considers the value of globalisation is that one unified world without ideological learnings has emerged. The concern of each nation-state is assured to be obtaining the largest shares of resources and progress brought about by globalization.

Elina and Pentinen (1998) considered globalization in the form of integration of the global market produces, new subjectification represents an anoriferous form of the power that formalize and subjectified by the ideology inherent in liberalise based on modern epistemology and contradictienly takes a neoliberal form.

Narayana Rao (1998:305) states that globalization appears at once a myth and a reality, for both the constructions and the process lack intrinsic strength. A systematic drive to project globalization as a cure - all for economic and social problem provides it and ascendancy. Market mechanisms and mass production have debilitating effects on the poor nations.
Roland Robertson (1995, Pg. 6) presents a discourse on globalization. He considers clashes, conflicts, tensions, also as the feature of globalization. It involves mainly the compression of the entire world, on the one hand, and a rapid increase unconsciousness of the whole world on the other. Recently globalization has produced a global circumstances in which civilizations, regions, nation-states within or cutting across states and indigenous peoples are increasingly constrained to construct their own histories and identities. In other words in the contemporary world there is an increasing anticipation and expectation of uniances. Giddens's declaration that globalization is a consequence of modernity and his presentation of modernity as a western product, in spite of certain disclaimers on his part that globalization is not westernization. The views of Giddens that globalization is a consequence of modernity has in fact complemented a general perspective that one finds widely in the so-called third world and other non-western regions of globe.

Globalization is in other words, rapidly becoming a scapegoat for a wide range of ecological, economic, psychological, medical, political social and cultural problems. It is in the particular cases that globalization is in danger of becoming simply a slogan as opposed to a serious social scientific concept. Globalization as a slogan thus symbolizes much of the penetration of nationality organized
societies by other such societies.

Robertson (1995:62,64), presents a proposal a new sociology of globalization that has emerged over the past five to ten years. In summary, he proposes the following:

1. Globalization is at least contemporary with modernization and has therefore been proceeding since the sixteenth century. It involves process of economic systematization international, relations between states, and an emerging global culture or consciousness. The process has accelerated through time and is currently in the most rapid phase of its development.

2. Globalization involves the systematic interrelationship of all the individual social-ties that are established on the planet. In a fully globalized context, no given relationship or set, or set of relationship can remain isolated or bounded. Each is linked with all the others and is systematically affected by them. This is specially true in a territorial sense (i.e. geographical boundaries in particular are unsustainable in the face of globalization). Globalization increases the inclusiveness and the unification of human society.

3. Globalization involves a phenomenology of contraction. A more recent phenomenon is that localization of time disappears.
(4). The phenomenology of globalization is reflexive. The inhabitants of the planet self-consciously orient themselves to the world, as a whole firms explore global markets, countercultures move from an 'alternative' community to a 'social-movement' action configuration and governments try to keep each other honest in terms of human rights and dash to commit military assistance to the maintenance of world order.

(b). Globalization involves a collapse of universalism and particularism. Earlier phase of unaccelerated globalization had been characterized by a differentiation between areas in which general and rational standards could apply and others in which the particularities of relationship and the qualities of individual persons were paramount. This differentiation is registered in the well known sociological distinction between life chances and life styles, gesellschafter and gemeinschaft, public and private spheres work and home and systems and life world. The separation was largely accomplished by boundaries in time and space but because globalization annihilates time and space the distinction can no longer apply. Each person in any relationship is simultaneously an individual and a member of the human species.
(6) Globalization involves a janus-faced mix of risk and trust. Under globalization individuals extend trust to unknown persons as impersonal forces and norms (The 'market' or 'human rights') and to pattern of symbolic exchange that appear to be beyond the control of any concrete individuals or group of individuals in so doing they place themselves in the hands of the entire set of their fellow human beings.

On the basis of the formulations by sociologists we may say that globalization is a process which is demanding equal responsibility of all nations developed and developing, so as to take them in a form acceptable to all of them. The process of globalization and world system itself has been conceived in diverse ways in the social sciences. The world system consists of nation states, nation states are considered as social units which articulate interests of capital inspite of the fact that transnational corporations are rapidly growing. The modern globalization, far from reddening, the world system into a monolithic and functionalist cultural order accommodates, plurality of cultures, a plurality influenced by the shift in power equations between and across nations. Globalisation in the fulfillment of long time promise of western rationality and its corresponding management ideal. Globalization represents an a non-famous form of the power that is normalized and subjectified by
the ideology inherent in liberalism based on modern epistemology and contradictingly takes a neoliberal form. Recently globalization has produced a set of global circumstances in which civilization, regions, nation status within, or cutting across, states and indigenous peoples are increasingly constrained to construct their own histories and identities. In other words, in the contemporary world, there are increasing anticipations and expectations of uniqueness.

Globalization is in other words rapidly becoming a scapegoat for a wide range of ecological, economic, psychological, medical, political, social, and culture programmes. In the recent times globalization has been observed as a process of world trade and business without restrictions across the world in which developing and developed nations participate together. Of course, some commands and restrictions through the international bodies and organizations showing dominance of the developed nations.

As narrated in the previous section, several policies and trade pacts have been coming to see the process of globalization through and among the developed and developing nations. In brief, of select ones and relevant to the present study are present here.
2.2. GLOBALIZATION RELATED POLICIES

2.2.1 Dunkel Draft as the main issue (Provisions Relevant for Rural society):

In the recent years Dunkel Draft of the GATT appears to have become as a Synonym of globalization as it contains the main provisions of the process of Globalization.

The Dunkel draft, proposed by the Director General of GATT, is primarily a proposal to put in place "Rules of the game" which will ensure that such barriers are removed and those indulging in any restrictive practices will be duly penalised.

It includes issue of globalisation vs national sovereignty, promotion of domestic business vs trans-national Corporations, economic vs welfare, logics, the proportions of certain and distribution of knowledge, environmental concerns in the wake of the new national trade regime and similar aspects of public policy.

Among the various issues covered in the voluminous report, some significant are as follows:-

1. Trade in Services
2. Trade related investment measures
3. Trade in agricultural commodities and trade related policies affecting agriculture,

4. Trade related intellectual rights, and

5. Impact on the environment

2.2.2. TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Dunkel proposal which relates to agriculture (other than seed patents) provides for:

1. All domestic support in favour of agricultural product with exceptions of certain measures which have been exempted (in view of their non domestic effect) shall be reduced from the year 1993 to the year 1999 by 20 percent.

2. Export subsidies which are in the nature of direct subsidies shall be subject to commitments for reduction of budgetary outlay and quantities by 36% and 24% respectively from the year 1993 to 1999.

3. There shall be comprehensive tariffication, ordinary customs duties including from the year 1993 to 1999 on a simple average basic of 36% with a minimum rate reduction of 15% for each term line.
Certain policy areas have been generally exempted from the reduction commitments. However, the following strict criteria are mentioned for there exceptions to apply:

(c) Expenditure in relation to the accumulation and holding the stocks of products should from an integral part of a food securing programmes identified in national legislation.

b) The volume and accumulation of such stocks shall correspond to pre-determined targets, related solely to food security.

c) Food purchases by the government shall be made at current prices and sales from food security stocks shall be made at no less than the current maker’s prices.

d) In relation to domestic food aid, including expenditure in relation to the provisions of domestic food aid to sections of the populations in need, it is provided that in order to qualify for exemption, eligibility to receive the food and shall be subject to "clearly defined criteria related to nutritional objectives."

2.2.3 SUBSIDIES:

The Dunkel proposal envisages that as a first step, for reduction of domestic subsidies, calculations have to made by each
government of aggregate measurements of support (AMS). The AMS is to be calculated separately for subsidies, which are product specific and subsidies which are no product specific. For developing countries, a limit of 10 percent of the value of agricultural output has been specified as AMS below which there no obligation to make any reduction.

For all countries, general government services such as research, plant protection extensions provision of infrastructural facilities (expenditure on construction of capital works) etc. are excluded from the per view of AMS calculations. Further the developing countries have been given the benefit of exemption in respect of generally available investment subsidies, subsidies for low income and resource less poor farmers.

2.2.4. AGRICULTURE TRADE

It is for the first time that in the Uruguay round of GATT, agricultural goods have been brought into the international trade negotiations net. Moreover, it is for the first time again that in international trade negotiations the developing countries have been divided into two categories.

The least developed countries and the developing countries. The least developed countries have been allowed certain concessions.
in the matter tern of protection of their domestic economy but such concessions are not allowed to other developing countries except in special situations like balance of payments crisis.

The draft seeks to remove nontariff barriers the trade of agricultural commodities and replace them by customs duties under the policy of terrification. The ordinary custom duties shall be reduced between 1993 and 1999 by 36% with a minimum rate of reduction of 15% of each tariff. The target rate of reduction for developing countries has been fixed at 24% and 10% respectively for the period between 1993-2003. The reduction duties have to be counted from the level of 1986-88.

Further, in order to have greater trade in agricultural commodities a minimum access opportunity is sought to be established where there are no significant imports. Minimum of access not less than 3% of corresponding domestic consumptions in the base year 1993 will be provided and extended to reached 5% of the base figure by the end of the implementation figure (1999). In case current access opportunity are in excess of minimum then they shall be maintained and increased during the implementation period (Gill, 1993).
These proposals have invited different reactions from academics, policy makers, and farmers. Organizations are quite divided on these proposals.

2.2.5. PATENTING OF SEEDS:

Patenting of seeds is a part of the agricultural activities which likely to effect the rural society at large and there by the specific sections. Patenting of seeds is given as a part of trade related intellectual property rights. The relevant part is given as under narrated by P. Thomas et al. (1994:A48).

Patenting of seeds and naturally occurring genes is one of the controversial provisions of the Dunkel Draft which has been widely discussed and debated amongst researchers, activists, and policy makers. Kumar and Garg (1993) have stated the related is a deal with below provisions contained in the Dunkel as below

1. Patents shall be available for any inventions whether products and processes, in all fields of technology, provided that they are new, involved at inventive steps and are capable of industrial applications.

2. Parties may exclude from patentability 5 inventions, preventions within their territory of the commercial exploitation of
which is necessary to protect public order or morality including to protect human, animal or plant life health to avoid serious prejudices to the environment provided that such exclusion is not made nearly because the exclusion is prohibited by the domestic law.

3. Parties may also exclude from patentability.

According to section 3 of the Indian Patent Act 1970 the inventions which are not patentable include:

The Dunkel Draft Proposal includes three major changes vis-a-vis the existing patent laws in India.

(i) It is suggested that patenting of all life forms including plants and micro-organism which were not earlier covered by the Indian Patent Act. Therefore if the Dunkel Draft proposal are accepted by the government of India it would mean seed patenting will become a reality.

(ii) The existing Indian patent laws protected process and not products. The Dunkel Draft proposal require that Indian switch on to patenting of products from processes.

(iii) The Dunkel Draft has also reserved the onus of burden of proof. Earlier the onus for proving patent infringement was on
the complainant. However according to the new provisions suggested in Dunkel Draft the person charged with the offense that is the defendant had to prove his innocence. According to western thinkers the GATT is the godfather of the poor. They take less about human pains but keep more interest in market affairs. Economic thinking starts from people whereas the thinking of modern economics unlattingly starts from goods. We are afraid of uneven distribution of growth in the society which is bound to change the face of human value. So globalization is not panacea of world people.

In the final analysis GATT raises questions about the sustainability of development itself: do we need free trade or more balanced trade? If we are to ensure sustainable livelihoods for citizens, particularly the poor and the marginalised in both developing and developed countries, then economic growth will have to take account issues ranging from environmental security to the rights of humans and other life forms as well as the rights of sovereign states to determine their own development goals even an increasingly interdependent world.

2.3. IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization has been discussed by sociologists in relation to the emerging social order in present times. A lot of likely
Implications of globalization have been discussed by several different social thinkers, social scientists. Some general implications of globalization have been discussed in XXI All India Sociological Conference which are presented here.

P.N. Pimpney (1994:16) states that the globalization process seeks to create a competitive milieu for the political economics in which obviously the western economics and societies will gain more than the less developed ones. It needs to be taken into account here that competitive milieu requires rational economic individuals as the unit of action who will compete with others for allocation of resources. The consequence of this competitive milieu is going to be strengthening of communitarian identities rather than homogenization i.e. expected of the process. Civil war among the communities for the rewards that could come from the process of globalization.

M.N. Panini (1994:16) has explained at—-say—the recent resurgence of caste ideology which has been explained in terms of indigenous processes and structures; for the institutions of castes is after all a unique contributions of the Indian civilization. But even in the rise of the backward classes of the phenomenon it is pertinent to take account of the implications of the globalization. The prosperity of the middle class especially of the upper caste
in India with its kinship, business and professional linkages to persons and institutions in the advanced countries, its consumerist lifestyle and its orientation alienated this class from the upwardly mobile and aspiring lower castes. The programme of liberalization is due to pressures created by the globalization in generating a social contradiction which is sometimes expressed in terms of the conflicts generated between economic development and social justice between caste and class processes or between the capitalist and the socialist goals. These are social contradictions that are generated by global linkages. India's project of secularism will succeed only when it becomes a global project. Till it succeeds all that is to develop is copying strategies.

N. Veighnest (1994:180) considers media expansion is one of the determinative factors of the evolving global systems. The globalization of media affects on the individuals, groups and societies in terms of art, diplomacy, technology and cultural patterns: personal business and political aspects of our lives and terms of use of this media for power, ideology and national identity. It is clear that there appears a close relationship between the mass communication in Indian society and the process of globalization.

T.K.V. Bhatt (1995:121) states that after the second World War, the colonial empire collapsed and number of new nations
emerged bear their cultural identity going back to the civilization of the past. The revolutions which have taken place in their countries through which they have the frame work of the modern state. It is difficult to predict whether globalisation will be helpful to them to complete the process of modernization. Revolutions are the foundations for the process of globalisation and responsible for democracy and nationalism.

M.S. Dhadave (1994:83) considers that the modern, highly complexed, large group society is only possible upon the basis of modern technology. The formation of world society has become possible because of two important forces namely industrialization and urbanization. The process of industrialization and urbanization have also given rise to the growth of global norms. The modern milieu consists of two types of norms - (a) norms pertaining to individuals in the form of human rights, (b) norms pertaining to collectivities in the form of social justice. The norms have created uniformity in the world society and exerted greater control over the actions of the nations.

S.R Mehta (1994:8) considers that the relationship of globalization with ethnicity and development: "Ethnic identities have swung up all over the world in response to globalization process and cultural sensitivity". In the view of the increasing global
independence and expenses of market forces, the principle of polycentrism instead of unipolar or bipolar setting, shall have to be evolved to take into account the diversity of conditions and problems of different nations. Apart from overriding importance given to global issues such as environmental sustainability, economic and political liberalism, there is need to integrate the emerging socio-cultural issues along with them for a global development strategy he further states that value perspective on global development should create values pertaining to solidarity through consensus building mechanism, corporations, institution building freedom of expression, distributive justice, humanitarianism and human rights, liberty in participation, equity and gender equality etc. Social and cultural development become conducive for economic development so necessary for human survival and well being. Media of communication can play a significant role in globalising the mind and creating positive images among the people. In short, peoples in the value perspective on global development for a new global sciences for the emerging global reality.

Armason(1990) states that globalization does not necessarily imply homogenization or integration. Globalization merely implies greater connectedness and de-territorialization. The impact of globalization on ethnicity and nationhood are presented as follows:
1. Globalization in general is a differentiating as well as a homogenizing process. It pluralizes the world by recognizing the value of cultural niches and local sabilities.

2. Importantly, it weakens the putative nexus between nation and state, releasing absorbed ethnic minorities and allowing the reconstructions of nations across former state boundaries. This is especially important in the context of states that are confederations of minorities.

3. II brings the center to the periphery in so far as globalization is sourced in western modernity, it introduces possibilities for new ethnic identities to cultures on the periphery. The vehicles for this cultural flow are electronic images and affluent tourism.

4. It also brings the periphery to the centre. An obvious vehicle is the flow of economic migrants from the relatively disadvantaged sectors of the globe to relatively advantaged ones. It is also accomplished in so far as the mass media engages in a search for the exotic to titillate audience in search of variety. Previously homogenous nation-states have, as a consequence, moved in the direction of multiculturalism.
1. Globalization accelerates the process of modernization with its attendant processes of industrialization, urbanization and social mobility.

2. Present liberalization in India appears due to pressures created by globalization in generating a social contradiction which is expressed in terms of the conflict generated between economic development and social justice, between caste and class, between the capitalist and the socialist goals.

3. Media expansion is one of the determinative factors of evolving global system.

4. Global norms have created uniformity in the world society and exerted greater control over the actions of the nations.

5. Sociologists appear to suggest in the present context that peoples agenda and peoples actions should be core elements in the value perspective on global development and should provide a foundation for a new global science for the emerging global reality.

Globalization will affect the several sections of society which are subject to change in the process are several likely implications of globalization.
23.1 GENERAL IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Eleanor Fisher (1998:115) states that during the globalization era human social actions tend to be reduced to abstract mechanisms, pressures on descriptions of physical phenomenon's instrumental relations. In contrast, centrality of human agency is stressed here, emphasizing people's capacity to be discriminant when using resources. In this respect, the concept of livelihood, the importance of the international community, the local dynamics of interest groups and their claims and the management of a game preserve provide the window to explore issues of governance in the situations where the reconstitution of plurality has taken place through the implementation of wildlife conservation schemes.

Peckka Kosonen (1998:132) considers the impact of globalization and global actors on small welfare states. Recent welfare reforms are influenced by economic liberalization and global competitions but also by the way those processes are interpreted and handled by various actors. The degree of internationalization of employment and social benefits, demonstrating the growing internationalization associated with changes in employment and social policy. The role of economic globalization and global actors leaves behind their economic & welfare reforms in the 1980s and 1990s.
No one to one relation between openness and decision made in employment and social policies is observed; rather this relation depends on various actors and interpretations.

Colin Peter Mooders (1998:255) considers that the globalization and the intensification of commodity relations that underpins it is likely to produce both new challenges and possibilities for emancipatory struggles. Globalization may induce and contribute to further fragmentations of working class and other social movements. It is also likely to promote conditions for renewed class formations. Intensification of commodity relations as a result of globalization is likely to produce contradictory response among subordinate groups in three key areas of class formation; struggles over the (1) conditions of consumptions of lean productions in the work place, (2) conditions of consumptions and (3) meaning of citizenship rights where the latter are contracting and subject to strict limitations.

Amalrie Frank (1997:3) considers that globalization is increasing numbers of losers particularly in those poor countries outside North America, Europe and Pacific rim. It equally increasing number of unemployed and working poor within the rich countries. Change demands a new focus, a restructuring and retooling and a major effort to take hold of the new set of relations. It does not replace the development. Poor countries have strong ground
to resist a U.S. and big business dominated globalization and in
the process to open up opportunities for new relationships between
north and south. Eventually this could lead to a very different form
of globalization.

Gite sen (1997:21) states that globalization increasing
individualization. Parsons C.Paul (1994:12) considers that globalization
is eroding the sovereignty of democratically elected governments
and consolidating power in the hands of those who control
supranational institutions like the world trade organization.

Raghunath Reddy and Hanumantha Rao (1998:467) state
that the new economic policy may effect the poor adversely and
thereby register a rise in poverty and unemployment.

Globalization may affect the women. Many social scientist
will have highlighted the adverse effects of globalization on women
in society, a few which are presented here.

2.3.2 IMPLICATIONS FOR WOMEN

Depanker Singharry (1998:347) states that grass root
mobilization provided enormous space for gender equity &
empowerment as these mobilization challenged the legitimacy of
women's social, economic and cultural subordination. Under this
a leadership has emerged among in rural areas of women’s employment, health education and political rights have been initiated. These actions have paved the way of a sustainable gender equity for the future society of rural India.

Riley Marya and Mejja Rocio (1997:35) considers that the changes introduced by globalization and economic liberalization impact the relationship with the households, particularly women and men. The number women headed households is increasing due to migration pattern and the dissolution of marriage. Women are demanding greater equality and shared responsibility in the home because the traditional gendered nation of domestic responsibility and the division of labour have placed women in a weak bargaining position; both within the household and in the market. However if the bargaining power of women has increased in certain measures in the market place, their advances in redefining their social relations with in the family, with husband and children proceeds slowly.

J.K.Singh(1996:168) highlighted the gender hierarchy in different societies. He states that labourer and women’s are exploited more in the organized sectors of society.

M.Sarumathi and C P Vithal(1996:180) gives important findings of their women’s study of Karnataka. He states that most of the
women members of the mandal Panchayats had secured development benefits to the people of their villages mainly in the fields of agriculture, public work, civic amenities, welfare and education. This points to the fact that during globalization given opportunities women could contribute significantly to the progress of the society.

Jagannath Pathy (1995:29) states that the new economic policy may lead to some increase of employment opportunities for women in certain sectors like export industries, particularly those belonging to the Multinational companies.

Bertil Aas (1993:3) states that globalization exploits the weakest groups of nations, labour forces. It is argued that women, who constitute the majority of the global proletariat, must protest, reformulate and change fundamentalism in mainstream economic theory and organize counterforces to globalization and strengthen their resistance. M.N. Pandit focuses the globalization on the new international division of labour (NIDL). A NIDL, it is suggested is developing across the world forcing capital to migrate to labour surplus economies which results in recession and increasing unemployment in the advanced industrial society.
2.3.3. LABOUR:

World trade implies a division of labour between societies. The division of labour considers it as an intra-societal process operating in two dimensions, the social and the technical. The social division of labour concerns the degree of specialization of jobs or occupations, the technical the degree of specialization of tasks within occupations. One of the revelatory discoveries offered by social sciences in the twentieth century is that colonization and imperialism produce an international division of labour of the social kind. Core or metropolitan societies do capital-intensive, high value adding production while peripheral societies do labour intensive, low value adding production. The division of labour produces a relationship of domination and mutual dependency which is self-reproducing. Thus, the customary vision of a partly globalized world is that it is fractured by binary division variously characterized as developed/underdeveloped, modern/traditional, industrialized/industrializing more developed/less developed, first world/third world, North South or simply rich/poor. The source of this division are the trade and investment patterns.

Amin says that the industrial working class is divided into two sectors, the first integrated and relatively privileged and the second segmented and composed of disprivileged ethnic minorities,
women and young people. The social democratic alliance links the central bourgeoise to the affluent working classes on one hand and to the satellite bourgeoise on the other. By acting together these three groups can maintain the status quo.

Frobel et al. presents an alternative argument in favour of a 'new international division of labour' in which commodity production is being split into fragments which can be assigned to whichever part of the world can provide the most profitable combination of capital and labour. This new international division of labour is technical in character and it can therefore be the vehicle for a genuine globalization of production. The emergence of high levels of structural unemployment that it produces in the DMEs might be the first evidence of equalization in the international system of stratification. Economically advanced parts of the world that have managed to export the most labour-intensive aspects of goods production. In fact, the earliest stages of global expansion saw the highest levels of labour mobility. In its initial phase much of this mobility was inconvertibly forced. As global consciousness increased, so too will the pressure in favour of single labour and settlement market. Free movement of labour in globalization, there is no permanent identification with locality.
Jim McAllister (1996:237) states that during the manual harvesting era, grower employed large seasonal harvest labour forces and fewer permanent work era. As machines become more efficient, they replaced harvest labour until, by Dec. 1997, all reference to manual cane cutters was deleted from the sugar industry award. To activate an understanding of changes in workplace relationships over time, class is used on entry point. Farm tasks are performed by farmers and their families and by farm hands, contractors, harvest labours and some growers seem to contract all their farm work. But the categories of the workforce are distinct only at a conceptual level, individuals may encapsulate a number of roles appearing to occupy contradictory class positions.

Change in the labour process make new demands in terms of work schedules and disrupts social and family lives. Today most workers live locally, in country towns, but the classes of farmers hold social prominence and the 'reputation' that workers develop is a part of the social control expressed through a dominant local culture. This is articulated with the political process and the wage price fixing institutions to create a new dynamic of social classes.

M.S. Sukumaran (1997:36) presents a labour availability in Karnataka. He states that in Kerala, a shortage of rural labour especially
in the agricultural sector in the sense that employers are willing and during 92-95 a perceptible rise in labour productivity almost all the regions of India. The rise in farm labour productivity by itself releases forces which tend to increase income and employment in the non-agricultural sector through input-output and consumption linkage are actually seeking to hire additional workers at the going wage rate but find no more available at the rate. Study find that the increased demand for labour in the construction sector leads to wage increase in agriculture sector wage rates are high and do not significantly vary with seasons and across the villages.

N. Raghunath Reddy (1996:467) stated that the new economic policy effect the poor adversely and thereby register a rise in poverty and unemployment among rural laborers.

J.K. Singh (1996:168) states in his study that the labour are exploited more in organized sectors of nation. More development more exploitation of labour.

K. M. Mithilesh (1998:302) foundss that the impact of tractor (mechanization) use in positive in terms of the degree of comercialization and human labour. The increase in use of technology and human labour use also increased
S.R. Yadav and Raj Kishor (1999:305) stated that the human labour use was being replaced by tractor (mechanization) power in crop production.

Thus during the period of globalization, the mechanization has increased hence the labour requirement is increased in some special crops and labour also reduced in some other type of cropping. Hence labour employment depends on cropping.

2.3.4. BUSINESS AND TRADE

The original and continuing fundamental economic aspect of globalization is trade. Trade can link together geographically distant producers and consumers, often establishing a relationship of identification as well as interdependence between them. The British taste for tea, for example, could not have been able to export its cheap textiles to Southern Asia, albeit to sell them in captive colonial markets, along with common law, cricket and railways. Despite the collapse of colonialism, the cultural ties remain. Equally, under current circumstances, wearing Armani Fashions or grilling food on a Hibachi barbecue (itself a polygot phrase) provides an opportunity for commonality of life style across the globe.
Overall, in the period since industrialization, world trade, understood as the exchange of Commodities and services between nation-states, has expanded very rapidly. One indicator is the positive ratio of growth rates in trade to growth rates in production throughout the nineteenth century and the second half of the twentieth. Only during the global conflict and associated economic depression that market the first half of the twentieth century did that ratio turn negative. Even then global trade continued to grow except in the twenty years following the great depression. There are two main phases of trade growth: The mid- to late nineteenth century when British military and economic hegemony allowed it to set up protected markets in its colonies and ‘free trade’ in manufactured goods outside them; and the thirty or so years after the second world war when the USA was so economically and military dominant that it too could impose a free trade regime, secure in the knowledge that its own manufactured exports would succeed and that it could extend special forms of trade access to its friends those most favored nation.

As marx noticed the great expansion of world trade began in the final quarter of the nineteenth century. The trade pattern was mainly imperialistic in character. It involved the transfer of primary products from the non-industrialized world (which for most of the
century mainly comprised the settler colonies of the Americas, Southern Africa and Australasia rather than the conquest colonies of Africa, Asia, India being the notable exception) in exchange for European manufactures. In 1914 only 11 percent of world trade took place between industrialized countries was growing as fast as 'imperialist' trade.

Social Scientists have become accustomed to interpreting global trade relations in terms of asymmetrical dependency, for which Wallerstein (1974, 1980) offers one of the strongest arguments. However, the declining concentration of world trade in Europe and the USA and the increasing extent to which trade accounted for most national GDPs moved dependency relationship in the direction of greater symmetry during the post war period. There was, for example, a dramatic increase in the proportion of trade in manufactured goods and most of that trade took place between industrialized countries. The proportion of the manufactured exports going from industrialized countries to other industrialized countries increased from about 30 percent in 1935 and 64 percent in 1963 (Gordon 1988 : 47).

This neomercantilist pattern might suggest that globalization in the area of trade has slowed and globalization proposal does not imply an absence of global conflict.
Rajam Samir Samantara (1995:119) stated that the North American Free trade Agreement (NAFTA) adversely effect the India’s trading prospectus would be most evident in quota items like textiles which incidentally, is India’s single largest exportable to the U.S.A. Our textile exports may face a major threat from Mexico once, NAFTA gives a preferential treatment to its members.

Under these circumstances, one of the option open for India is to set up joint ventures in Mexico in areas of Comparative advantage so as to circumvent the barriers posed by the integration of countries under NAFTA. This proposition, however, requires massive investment which in a capital scarce economy like India, may not be viable. Hence some diversification of India’s textile trade seems inevitable. The other alternative before India is to seek a special trading relationship with the North American block led by the U.S.

In such a situation it may not be possible for India to rely extensively on the export of labour intensive goods. The alternative solution could be to devise innovative schemes which would help India more towards higher value addition in its traditional items like agro - based and products plantation like tea, rubber, jute, spices and light manufactured goods, such as casting and forging, tools, automotive components etc. At present NAFTA does not pose
a threat to India as our supplies to the U.S. do not form a part of the major exportable of either Mexico or Canada to the U.S. market. Above all one hopes that even with the changing global environment, multinationalism would prevail, so that we may enjoy a reasonably unaltered access to the international market.

Michael W. Nicholson, Kristian S. (1998,261) states that the implication of the notion that a greater extent of trade tends to integrate states in an interdependent community, thus increasing sensitivity and vulnerability to costs form conflict involvement through disruptive economic consequences are tested whether, globalization, despite increasing the absolute extent of trade involvement, decreasing the relative bilateral trade interdependence in costs of conflict between given pairs of states given the associated internationalization and deterrence joining of letters orialization of economic relations.

Consequences of different types of trade arising with globalization are explored: increasing trade involvement and greater degrees of specialization may have dramatically different implications for conflict between states depending on the type of trade involvement and production processes: where as more symmetric forms of trade involvement may as a force of integration among core states, highly unequal forms of differentiation through trade may be a force of polarization increasing the livelihood of interstate conflict.
Vandana Shiva (1993:32) states that during globalization the right of the original donors of genetic resources, the farmers, does not figure anywhere in the GATT exchange. The exchange is doubly unjust: first at the level of resources, the exchange is like the columbian exchange in which biological exchange did not take place between Europe and new world. The new world gave wealth in plants and received disease collection of rich bio-diversity in India are treated as the same as collection of jojoba. Secondly, at the intellectual level, farmer’s knowledge, in third world is treated as not needing protection, while northern corporate knowledge is treated as needing protection.

The main problem with the farmer’s right as construed in the FAO Commission is that Farmers do not have a place for negotiating biodiversity right and determining patterns of biodiversity utilization. The right does not occur to the individual farmer, but becomes a right for government to receive assistance in the maintenance of genetic resources. This system of compensations through aid and assistance for the exploitation of these resources by the north is inappropriate, insufficient and undignified. In addition to the contribution of gene fund are voluntary, unlike royalty payments under intellectual property right.
Raymond and Philip (1998:198) considers that under trading the global reorganization of agriculture and food is proceeding rapidly in East-Asia under the auspices of indigenous firms, and in a context where consumption of high value food is rising rapidly. This process is being promoted, in part, by increased foreign direct investment by agri-food firms based on Japan and other Asian Countries. The development resulting from these investment are having profound impacts on the people and communities of Asia that grow process, market and consume the foods that are being produced in these expanding regional food systems.
2.4 INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN INDIA

At the same time developments in the world economy, in particular the multilateral trading system, may also have important consequence for world out and World trade in agriculture. This process of macro-economic stabilisation combined with fiscal adjustment and structural reform in India would, of course, be constrained by what happens in the agriculture sector, but would also have a significant impact on Indian agriculture particularly insofar as it moves domestic prices of inputs and outputs closer to world prices. The conclusion of Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, largely in accordance with the Dunkei text, would inevitably changes the structure of relative prices for agricultural commodities in the world economy. Taken together, these developments may have serious implications and consequences for India, not just in the agricultural sector but in the economy as a whole.

It is clearly not possible to abstract from other problems of the agricultural sector or limit the forces to the regime of trade policies alone.
At the present it is essential to recognize the limitations of such an exercise. For one, it is always difficult to contemplate the future in a world where the degree of uncertainty is high and developments are interdependent so that arguments are at best ex-ante hypotheses.

Over the past three decades, if not longer, the trade policy regime in India has made clear distinction between the agriculture sector and the industrial sector, whether we consider its rationale or its structure. Traditional exports which originate in the agricultural sector, both plantation crops such as tea or coffee and cash crops such as tobacco or spices that have always been an important source of foreign exchange earnings for the economy, constitute the exception to the rule. For these commodities, the open trade regime has continued from the colonial era. Apart from this, however, in the sphere of agriculture, foreign trade flows have been perceived as a residual whether we consider exportables or importables. For exportables, the difference between actual domestic production and estimated domestic consumption has determined the surplus available for export. For importables the difference between domestic production and desired domestic consumption after we allow for net changes in inventories needs to be stressed that, in India, agriculture trade flows have been residual in an extent sense. For agricultural
exports quantitative restrictions in the form of import quotas have, more often then not, provided the means for regulating the volume or the value of trade flows. For agricultural imports, canalisation through state trading organisations have provided the predominant means of regulating trade flows. Insofar, as such canalisation is limited to designated state trade organisations, the decision about the volume or the value of imports has been made by the government.

A large proportion of India's agricultural exports, whether consumer goods or intermediate goods, are exportables which enter into domestic consumption. Thus, unless the volume of exports can exercise a strong influence on domestic prices, the concern about domestic prices has been particularly important for exportables and importables which are wage goods, because the majority of poor in India do not have incomes that are indexed linked. In the pursuit of this objective, therefore, the volume of agricultural exports has been respected to prevent domestic prices of exportables from rising as much as they otherwise would.

The process of stabilisation and adjustment initiated in mid-1991 has been associated with a wide ranging trade policy reform which seeks to increase the degree of openness of the economy. It is clear that the trade reforms already implemented in the form
actual changes represents a fundamental departure from the
earlier while trade policy regime for agriculture. The new perception
articulated by the government suggests that, over time, the domestic
prices of inputs used and output produced by Indian agriculture
would more clear to world prices.

The recent developments can be summed up as follows:

1. The canalization of agricultural trade flows, which enabled
the government to determine the value or volume of import and
exports, has been almost abandoned. All agricultural products other
than coir, oil seeds and edible oils have been decontrolled. All
agricultural exports except onions, have been decontrolled.

2. Many of the quantitative restrictions on agricultural trade
flows have been dismantled. Apart from the general restriction on
the imports of consumer goods (neither pulses nor dry fruits are
defined as consumer goods for this purpose), there are no longer
any quantitative restriction on agricultural exports. However, there
has been a symmetrical liberalization: exports of cotton, copra, oil
cakes, Pulses, paddy rice, barn and vegetable oils are subject
to licensing. Exports of specified varieties natural rubber and cotton
seed cakes are subject to quantitative ceilings. exports of food
grains, sugar and raw cotton are in theory possible without licensing.
out in practice subject to limits on quantities, exports of ground nuts, guar gum and tobacco are subject to minimum export prices. It is apparent that the concern about domestic prices of exportables which enter to domestic consumption remains an important consideration in the trade policy regime.

3. The organisation of a substantial proportion of agricultural trade flows and dismantling of quantitative restrictions on agricultural imports has not been associated with a systematic restructuring on tariffs.

There is no evidence that the trade policy regime has attempted a tariffication of rest while quantitative restrictions in terms of equivalence. There is some evidence, however, of a substantial reduction in tariffs on selected agricultural imports, which is obviously not part in the multilateral trade negotiation but possibly reflects conditions of the program negotiated with multilateral financial institutions.

Discussion of the possible implication of India liberalizing its policies regarding international trade in agricultural commodities must begin by noting important facts.

1. The world agricultural trade occurs in a highly imperfect setting, where as a result of non-tariff barriers imposed by developed
and developing countries alike, world prices are determined by the relatively small surpluses and deficits which enter world trade and do not necessarily influence world consumption and production. The implication of this is that world prices can respond disproportionately to even fairly small changes in the proportion of world output which is subject to free trade, and this effect is likely to be magnified even more if, as is often the case, the relevant price elasticities are small.

2. India is a large producer and consumer of agricultural commodities by world standards, she is presently marginal as far as international trade in such commodities is concerned. India produce 18 per cent of world agricultural output, but her share in world trade in agricultural commodities was around only 0.6 per cent. India's involvement in world agricultural trade has been declining during that past 25 years.

Indian imports and exports of agricultural commodities have declined as a share of world trade, of India's own total trade, and her national income; these shares have declined more than the share of the agricultural sector or of foreign trade in India's GDP. And this trend has been much more marked for imports than for exports. The reason is that the pattern of Indian agricultural growth since the onset of the Green Revolution in the mid-1960s
has been determined by consideration of food security and self-sufficiency with priority given to reduction, through increased domestic production, of the large domestic cereals supply gap which had emerged in the 1960s. Success in this import substitution endeavour has been the main reason for the relative decline in India's import of agricultural commodities.

Thus the dwindling share of India in world agricultural trade reflects not so much a failure of agricultural productions as they result of a deliberate pursuit of import substitution in order to achieve a perceived need to attain the objective of domestic food security. The world trade in number of crops form a rather small share of world output (the exceptions being tea, coffee, cotton and wheat), and consequently that, although Indian trade is small in relation to world trade, Indian output is large in relation to the latter. This is particularly in case of Jute, rice and ground nuts, but it is also true for a number of other crops such as wheat, sugar, cotton, tobacco and a number of fruits and vegetables, all of which are of crucial importance for India's agricultural economy. The implication of this is obvious. Although India's trade in agricultural commodities is at present small, an opening up of India's large agricultural sector to world trade may have an extremely large effect on the nature of the world equilibrium in terms of prices and
subsequently, output

Of course, the fact that only small part of Indian agricultural output currently enters world trade does not, by itself, mean that agricultural trade liberalization by India would lead large changes in world relative prices. For example, this proposition would not hold if Indian domestic relative prices were already close to world relative prices, because after all, it is possible that even with free trade a large country such as India would account for a much smaller share of world trade than of world output. It is necessary therefore to compare domestic prices with world prices.

Magdoff (1998, 229) considers the common agricultural policy and their changes in the era of globalization. The common agricultural policy is built along two dimensions: the convergence of production and exchange, as well as of social structure in the European Union, and the adjustment of European agricultural sector to the demands of globalization.

Common Agricultural policy has to take into account the increasing competition of international markets. Pressure for cuts of the agricultural budget are strong under the new regulations of the international trade organization and efforts for financing common European policies in other area. The enlargement of the European
union in central and Eastern Europe and the dependence of South Europe countries increase pressure for diverting funds to agriculture.

Philip and Raymond A (1998:108) states that the global reorganization of agriculture and food is proceeding rapidly in East-Asia under the auspices of indigenous firms, and in a capital where consumption of high value food is rising rapidly. The process is being promoted, impart, by increased foreign direct investment by agri-food firms based in Japan and other Asian Countries. The developments resulting from these investment are having profound impacts on the people and communities of Asia that, grow process, market and consume the foods that are being produced in there expending regional food systems.

M.S. Sukumaran (1997:36) stated that since the last four years (during the period of globalization) in the Kerala, a shortage of rural labour especially in the agricultural sector in the sense that employers are willing and are actually seeking to hire additional workers at the going wage rate but find no more available of the rate. Study finds that the increased demand for labour in the construction sector leads to wage increase in agriculture sector wage rates are high and do not significantly vary with seasons and across the villages.
Agarwal and Nairn (1989:29) stated that the modern agriculture and the lopsided development policies of the government and the World Bank have destroyed their natural resource base and degraded their farmlands. The subsistence farmers are not able to produce as well as they used to previously and have mostly to migrate lighter seasonally or permanently as a consequence of these new policies.

G.S. Bhalla and Gurmail Singh (1997:1050) stated that a market acceleration in the growth rate of agricultural output in India during 1980 to 1995 as compared with the earlier periods. Furthermore, agricultural growth had become regionally much more diversified. The period of 1980-83 to 1992-95, was also characterized by important cropping pattern changes away from coarse cereals and towards oil seeds on the other. Finally, 1990 also witnessed a widespread acceleration in per male agricultural worker productivity in many Indian states. Sustained high labour productivity growth is likely not only to result in higher wages but also to trigger growth in the non-agricultural sector through input-output and consumption linkages.

Linda Buckley (1998) considers the complex and inextricable link between economic and cultural survival for Maya in rural Guatemala.
The growing of corn and beans on small plots of land. The milpa have been at the heart of maya Indian material and cultural production practices for centuries. Providing food and forming the locus of a mayan epistemology. In recent years, with few other opportunities for procuring cash, rural peasants farms have turned to contract farming, growing broccoli & snowpeas for export on milpa lands. The promotion of such nontraditional crops for export has been a component of a rural development strategy designed to ameliorate poverty in lieu of land reform.

This transformation of contract farming has led to increasing food insecurity, land differentiation in communities, an undermining of an internal market for sale of basic grains and changes in the social relations of production and consumption in households. In comparable situations in other areas of the South, it is rethink how global development processes affects local people's live. In the case of maya, corn in central not only their physical well being, but organizes their relations with their ancestors and their children, connecting them with their history and their future.

Kalayan Sankar and Mandal (1998:228) analyze two forms of modernization of edible oil production in India. Traditionally, a caste group of oil producers, produced oil, mainly for the village, with simple technology, they suffered from various types of inefficiency.
Later, trading communities entered into edible oil production on a slightly bigger scale with the emergence of a corporate sector. Tremendous transformations took place, example of multinational company, ITC limited is provided. Another unique type of modernization took place under the initiative of the government through the national dairy development board, which had already efficient modernized milk production by successfully organizing co-operative societies. Its successful approach to the organization of edible oil production in India is outlined and compared to that of ITC.

Zamora Garca (1990) stated that in Mexico, after the application of the neoliberal economic policy for 15 years. The structural agricultural crisis has increased the peasants economic crisis, emigration and thus social and political tensions. A new economic policy is needed that privileges growth, employment and wealth; rural development is a strategy to achieve these goods; otherwise, economic fragility and social and political instability will continue, and tensions with the united state grow because of the migratory phenomenon.

Bina Agarwal (1989, 21) states that the use of tractors under modernization of agriculture has yield advantages in wheat cultivation and the technique of irrigation through tubewell. Its success and yield increased in expected quantity.
K.M. Mithlesh and Balishver (1995:302) states that the tractor use (mechanisation of agriculture) is positive in terms of the degree of commercialisation, cropping intensity, productivity, income and also in terms human labour employment. It is clear that increase in use of technology in agriculture human labour use also increased.

D.K. Singh (1998:168) states that tractorisation or mechanisation of agriculture increasing the surplus labour in agricultural work.

J. Mohan Rao (1998 199) stated that the poverty increases when food prices rise not because rural income distribution worsens but because rural average income declines during globalization era. The general acceptance that liberalized in agricultural commodities will raise prices and the liberal faith that this will increase allocative efficiency and output.

Anil Sharma and Ashok Gulati (1994:210) states that the changes in cropping pattern that have been taken place during the last few years, and India may emerge as a marginal exporter of cereals and cotton while importing edible oil and pulses. The efficiency point of view, agricultural trade liberalisation would benefit India.
M. Rege and Namboloori (1990:32) states that present state government policy hike the prices of farm inputs. Agriculture productivity has increased due to new inputs like mechanization, fertilizer seeds, pesticides, market, export etc.

Ramash chand (1998:360) States that during liberalization if phase out quantitative restrictions (QRS) on imports is helpful in stabilizing prices of pulses. Agricultural producers and consumers would affected by trade liberalization through changes in price, production, efficiency. If quantitative restrictions removed by private trade, would promote competition and would benefit the consumers.

V. Ratna Reddy and R.S. Nospande (1992:225) stated that the withdrawal of subsidy in agricultural (fertilizer, irrigation and electricity) sector, there possibility of decline in productivity, input intensity and distortion in technological progress.

Khatker, Kaushik and Chandra (1992:160) states that the input subsidies have increased over the years mainly to neutralize the escalation of prices and to encourage the use of modern inputs for increasing agricultural production.

Pradeep Sharma (1992:223) stated that for the protection of industrial sector government raises the prices of agricultural inputs.
and since output prices are suppressed, turns terms of trade which is unfavorable to Indian agriculture.

Jairam banasi (1996:39) stated that globalization increase contract farming. The new schemes of farming for high yield or commercial purpose increase contract farming.

P.K. Tandon (1985:52) stated that present day rules built an export oriented agricultural economy to serve the richer farmers and exporters, encourage production of agriculture and other exportable crops; and as we know they are opening the doors of our rural economy to big Indian and agro based industries in a big way. Wasteland is being developed but it is along with fertile food crops growing lands is being transferred for fish farming, mushroom cultivation, Floriculture, Cashew plantations and oil plant cultivation. This is bound to endanger our food security system, ruin small farmers and even fishermen and make us once again dependent on heavy imports of food grains.

Raja Ram Das (1993:42-48) stated that if Dunkel Draft is going to patent all there, the control over entire range of seed fertilizer and pesticides will be with multinationals which not only have a lead in biotechnology, but also command enormous capital to invest. This will no doubt render all research is the "hard
of multinationals which would make all input costly because of monopoly. Agriculture thus will turn out to be capital intensive field of technology. Small and marginal farmers will then have no relevance in the agricultural production. India does not have a comparative advantage in agricultural export.

Anita Ram (1992, 173) stated that the recent decision of the government to increase the fertilizer price to the farmer, so as to reduce the burden of fertilizers subsidy, appears to be not in the right direction.

A Ravi Shankar (1995) states that in the short run and medium run, there are no sudden or significant impact of Dunkel proposal with respect to agriculture. It is sure that agricultural export will increased by leaps and bounds, but in the long run only time will reveal the full impact on the agriculture sector of the India.

IMPLICATION ON AGRICULTURE

P Thomas et al (1994: 42-45) observe that farmers organizations and leaders are divided over the implications rising out of the Dunkel proposal. One section of the farmers argues that once the seed is patented, the farmer loses the right to modify, retain or use his seeds. They fear that hence forth farmers will
permanently remain dependent on Trans-national corporations for their seed requirements. They also fear that a large number of small seed companies will be simply swallowed by large transnational corporations. They argue that the Dunkel-draft is nothing but a way of promoting 'legalised monopoly' of trans national corporations in India and the world. These activities quote the example of the USA where the prices of soyabean seeds has reportedly doubled in less than a year's time as a result of patenting of seeds. They fear that same could happen if India were to accept the provisions of the Dunkel Draft.

Another group of farmers organization fear, that is expressed amongst this quarter is that the proposals suggested in the Dunkel-draft, would stop farmer to farmer sale of seeds which was an important factor in the spread of new varieties during the green revolution era. P. Thomas et al. Further observe according to one study, of the six lakh tons seeds requirements of Indian agriculture, no more than 32 percent is met by formal agencies like the national and state seed corporations. The remaining 60 percent are provided by inter-farmer sales. This huge volume of sale in the informal sector is the lifeline of Indian agriculture which will choked if the Dunkel Draft is accepted.
The Farmers lobby is split over the Dunke' Draft: The other side of is presented by leaders like shared Joshu and activist Gail Srivastav of the Shekhar Sangharana for instance. Srivastav (1993) calls the above predictions as an "alarmist and exaggerated fear of the market." According to her patenting of seeds will not make any difference to traditional varieties as agricultural processes deems it necessary for farmers to buy fresh seeds every year. That farmers will buy at a high price, low yielding seed is result to the common sense of Indian farmers. Trans-National corporations can not force farmers to get into such agreements. Farmers will buy only if the seeds field higher productivity and better results. If more seeds companies come in the market including the transnational corporations, farmers will have more seed varieties to choose from. There is no need according to this argument to widen the license and permit Raj or ban the Trans-National corporations. What is required, is pressure which pushes scientists and researchers to innovate and to do original research which is rewarded appropriately. According to this argument what is required is more economic freedom to farmers and to liberate them from the clutches of policy measures which have consistently kept food prices at artificially low levels to pacyly organized urban employees to keep the industry wage level low.
Free trade did not ruin agriculture in third world. The real reason is lack of remunerative prices and subsidized agricultural exports. It is better to open trade and halt subsidies that actually constrain production and block exports. The real issue, is not the Durkee Draft provisions, but why as a society, Indian has not been able to provide farmers enough income which would have enabled them to influence the type of agricultural research done. There is no need to fear for the future of small Indian seed companies either. They could survive, service, complete and bargain with trans-national corporations if the state does not favour the proposal.

One chief executive is quoted in a news magazine to have said that Trans-National Corporations are not at all interested in seed patenting. Plant genetics is an area of rapid change where new technologies and more productive hybrid varieties keep quickly replacing the existing ones. And therefore, trans-national corporations would not like to get involved with patenting of products where the obsolescence rate is very high. What the trans-national corporations would like to see is that farmers or traders do not buy packaged commercial seeds and then sell them in their own name. Trans-national corporations rather like to see if that farmers or traders do not buy packaged commercial seeds and then sell them in their own name. Trans-national corporations interests would be mainly to
prevent sale transaction of such commercial types rather than
scrutinise farmers to farmer transfer

Other aspect of Dunkel Draft on agriculture is the way
and process of agricultural inputs. S.A.R. Bilgrami (1994) consider
that fertilizer is the most important input for increasing agricultural
productivity and if subsidy on fertilizer is removed or reduced the
cost of production of agricultural output, specially of food items
will increase. Since food is the most important item of wagebasket
in a developing country like India, the increase in the prices of
food commodities will increase wages and will reduce profit of all
other sectors

If Dunkel Draft proposals have been accepted, Indian
agricultural product will become competitive in the world market
and hence agriculture will turn out to be good foreign exchange
earner for industrialization. But the possibility of export earning of
India is not bright. The reduction of subsidy by developed countries
would therefore not provide much gain to India.

India does not have exportables surplus of food grains
because of low soil fert and input deficiencies. For this either more
area has to be brought under cultivation or the yield rate has
to be increased. Only yield rate can be increased by cropping
intensity, technological revolution and other scientific techniques. But for this a large amount of investment specially in irrigation, fertilizer, seeds, pesticides etc. is needed. But they require proper institutional credit support which does not have much importance in the context of financial sector reform.

Seeds are protected by patent, the farmer may not be allowed to save them of their own harvest to sow their next crop. Indian farmer will not be able to increase the yield rate through high quality seeds to make his product competitive in this world market. As a result, the missing of Dunkel draft open opportunities for the multinationals to enter in our agriculture sector with enormous investment potentials and high technology level. They will obviously command, control and regulate our agriculture production, distribution and marketing. And by this control, they will also control and regulate the agro-based industrial sector, trade, research and the service sector.

In other words, our economy in the name of liberalization, globalization and privatisation is actually moving towards monopolisation. We in the name of globalization, have reduced our “commanding heights”, but what we are visualising is that we are accepting the commanding heights of multinationals.
Thus the above analysis and argument regarding agricultural input and seed, indicate that Indian farmers are not likely to benefit and the control of Trans-national corporations will increase the regulation of agro-based industrial sector and other aspects by the Trans-national Corporations. Thus regarding the commanding height of India.

The above arguments suggest two pictures:

1. The year of the higher prices of seeds, right to keep and mutual purchase of seed from farmer to farmer gets abolished.

2. The other suggest that Trans-National Co-operations do not get increased much and that too do not abolish the rights like mutual purchase. More so these concentrate on the packages of seeds and their sale.

IMPLICATIONS OF GLOBALIZATION IN AGRICULTURE IN SOME POPULAR WRITINGS

A lot of likely consequence or implication of globalization have been indicated by several other writers. A few of those published in the mass media are summarized here in the following:

Suman Sahai (1995: 58-62) explain that in India the maximum numbers are peasant. Agriculture is related with their life. It is
not the process of earning money. Durkels proposal is an efforts to take in their hand the Indian bio-diversity. Bio-diversity conservation and super genes are also a part of it. The fertility of the land of the developed countries are becoming less by the continuous use of fertilizers and pesticides is developed technology. By it highly productive seeds would be diseased. So it is necessary for agricultural department to continues development of seeds. Multinational corporations will be benefited by it. When the high technology and economy of multinational will effected on our bio-technology, scientists, land and water deficiency it will be a black chapter of Indian agriculture.

The possibilities for better future of India are inherent in bio-technology, but for the necessary condition for it is the independence of the country. By the discovery of light genes, the use of minerals material is possible and it will be very cheap by bio-technology.

The world seed variety production system has a very much developed technology, so the seed production system of any country will have not to be compete with it. But the multinationals after doing a few changes in the bio structure of the developed seeds in any country, they has to be patent to it. So, how we can compete to the multinationals in the seed production and distribution system.
S.P. Shukla (1994,6,7) considers that the aim of the formative of GATT is to increase their power by the security of the economic interests of a few countries and equal distribution system in the new market. The most dangerous effect of Dunkel-proposal would by to our agricultural system. It is wrong to say to American group that Indian agricultural products are cheap due to more subsidy. It is not by less subsidy but it is by cheap labour.

According to our government, the interest of farmers about the seeds would be helpful in the surogenesis system because the farmer will have the right of production in place of intellectual property by which they can do the production and conservation of seeds by they can not sell to it in the market. This system is bound up that preservation right of the farmer would not violate the right of the seed production existed in India since 1970 but it had been changed. In the time of analysis of Dunkel proposal India would have to change their total law of patent.

It is clear that the process of globalization, the position of India would not be equal. By it those will be destruction of industrial policy. Industrialization would be illegitimate.
Horbr Singh Panwar (1995:5-10) stated that the Indian agriculture would be most affected by Dunkel proposal. Agriculture is an important part of economy. Agriculture provides a big part of gross domestic product and the new material for industry. The main aim of Arthur Dunkel is to change Indian agriculture. According to Dunkel, the governmental Control should be abolished of the agriculture. There should not be any condition for export-import. By which the entry of multinational will be easy.

According to Dunkel proposal, there should be a change in the following four areas:

1. The subsidy would be abolished from the agricultural things as fertilizer, light and water.

2. A definite percentage of domestic production should be import when ever the production is sufficient.

3. Intellectual property right should be applicable in agriculture.

4. On the priority basis credit program should be abolished.

Farmer and Farming would be labour of multinational by Dunkel proposals. On the basis of industrial status to agriculture, the loan to the agriculture arm becoming less. According to these proposals, on the basis of priority the credit should be 10 percent
In place of 40 percent like this over government on the bar
of liberalisation in economy, is applying international pressures
According to Dunkel proposal, the relation of Indian agriculture and
international market would not be beneficial to Indian farmers and
also not for customers.

Bhaqirath Lal Das (1993:12) consider there will be negative
effect on our agriculture and rural economy by the few regulation
of Dunkel proposal. Our agriculture will be affected by the end
of direct control on agricultural product and minimum limit of export
in agricultural product. By the looseness in export control and a
higher cost of our production will increases the export of agricultural
product and which will effects our domestic open trade that if
the cost of agricultural product to less than any others should
export. We does not have sufficient economy to export food for
our huge population in spite of it by our dependency on forgeries
foods, our dependency on international relations would be effected.

Jagdish Vibhakar (1993:4) explain the impact of Dunkel
Draft on agriculture. According to Dunkel proposal their is a time
of 10 years in matter of food products, chemicals, medicine and
bio-technology, there is no importance of this time in Indian patent
law.
S.S. Dwara (1995:15) explained that under the new economic policy our government is working on laws to safeguard the interests of the farmers besides reduction in agriculture subsidies in developed countries will boost Indian agricultural exports, which are quite competitive. Globalization can not benefit countries like India which are not able to enter the world market on an equal footing with developed countries. India must play an aggressive role in the coming years to improve its share of world trade.

Jaganath Pathy (1995:11) stated that the new economic policy will benefit the rich farmers especially those of the well irrigated areas of north and north western regions, who produce exportable cash Crop, but those who will continue to produce only such food crops which have little demand in the international market and remain reluctant to diversify their production - especially those who belong to backward, semifeudal regions, are less likely to secure any gains from decontrol and increase in the prices of grains largely due to the withdrawal of subsidy. As the NEP has inflated the price of food articles, the farm workers and largely belonging to the scheduled castes and other backward classes and other poor people, will have to face a formidable crisis of survival and social reproduction.
The slashing of agricultural subsidies has almost doubled the price of the inputs and will hurt the small and marginal farmers in the backward regions the most. These are plans make water and power supply cost effective. Food subsidy is also falling.

Joan P Mencher (1991:2268) observes that the problem of pesticide usage in Indian rice regions - as in other third world countries poses a serious threat to the health of rural people who face many other difficulties in their lives. It is essential for both ecological and public health consideration that pesticide usage be cut down to absolute minimum and that innovative ways, such as integrated management regimes, be introduced to limit or possibly eventually eliminate their use.

A Rawshanker (1995:36) stated that in terms of subsidies the act does not provide for any reduction if aggregate subsidies are below 20 percent of the total value of agricultural output. India's total farm subsidies are below 5 percent. Cheap food supply is deemed to be subsidy to poor consumer not the farmers.

India has to provide legal protection for seeds, therefore the government is working on a law to give protection to hybrid seeds. Safeguard on plant breeders and researchers' right are being included. Also the farmer will retain right to use seeds as well.
as exchange them. Indian farmer can now look forward to the
availability of high yielding varieties of seeds developed by researchers.

In a nutshell the implication of the Dunkel proposal, that
is the bone of globalization, on agricultural sector in the areas
of (i) Input subsidies (ii) Public distribution system (iii) Agricultural
exports.

A wide ranging apprehensive of Dunkel Draft in relation
to our agriculture sector:

(1) That our farmers would have to buy their seeds every
year from multinationals. Thus the farmer will depend on these
companies.

(2) That the reduction of subsidy on fertilizers, pesticides
and other inputs would increase the cost of agricultural inputs.
Reduce the profit and would make the small cultivation unavailable.
The agro based industrial sector also be equally affected adversely.

(3) Under globalization our public distribution system would
have to be curtailed causing immense problem to urban poor in
relation to fulfillment of basic need.
(4) The introduction of bio technology and bio engineering as a substitute of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides by the multinational would make agriculture highly capital intensive field.

(5) Our agricultural sector would become a heaven for foreigners and multinationals. Since the technology will be in their hand. They will command, regulate and control our production, distribution and marketing.

(6) All the properties of Indian farmers by way of investment pledge would not remain their own. It would be property of world bank or multinationals under these conditions farmers may loose their land easily.

(7) A definite percentage of domestic needs should be imported even when the production is sufficient here. Thus we are likely to loose on the ground.

(8) Property base credit program likely to be abolished under the conditions of Dunkel Draft.

(9) India would have to change the law of patents according to Dunkel proposal.
1. By the continuous use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, the fertility of land becoming less and seeds would be diseased.

On the basis of the above select few papers of sociologists, other social scientists and some articles published in the mass media, there are some likely consequences or implications of globalization have summarized as follows:

1. Agricultural inputs and seeds indicate that, Indian farmers are not likely to benefit and the control of Trans-National corporations will increase the regulation of agro-based industrial sector and other aspects by the commanding heights of India.

2. The fear of the higher prices of seeds, right to keep and mutual purchase of seed from farmer to farmer gets abolished.

3. The trans-national corporations do not interested much and that too do not abolish the rights like mutual purchase. More so these concentrate on the packages of seeds and their sale.

4. That our farmers would have to buy their seeds every year from multinational. Thus the farmer will depend on these companies.
6. The reduction of subsidy on fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs would increase the cost of agricultural inputs, reduce the profit and would make small cultivation unviable.

7. The introduction of bio-technology and bio-engineering as a substitute of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides by the multinationals would make agriculture highly capital intensive and land.

7. Under the GATT farmers do not have a place for negotiating biodiversity right and determining pattern of biodiversity utilization. The right does not occur to the individual farmers assistance in the maintenance of genetic resources.

8. Under the proposal conditions of globalization, even if the farmers can save seed they still lose the right to modify the seed to suit local requirements.

9. The agribusiness expansion will displace the small farmers from their lands.

10. The slashing of agricultural subsidies has almost doubled the price of the inputs and will hurt the small and medium farmers of the backward regions.
11. Our government has no money for encouraging research and training in agricultural sciences.

12. India will have to not for satisfying the needs of the people but for export, with import and export prices dictate by MNCs, ultimately we are earling towards a debt trap and becoming a banana republic.

In addition to the above cited references on the implication of globalization for agriculture and farmers in general, we may now list a few findings based on the writing which have dealt with exclusively the implication’s for farmers. In this context first of all we may clear the background difference in peasant and farmer.

Peasants are defined as persons who follow agriculture as a way of life rather than business. Those rural people who control and cultivate their land for subsistence as a part of a traditional way of life and who look to, and are influenced by, gentry or town’s peoples whose way of life is like theirs but in a more civilized form. They constitute part societies with part culture”(Shanim) 

In other words a person who follows agriculture as a way of life rather than business, is peasant and the later have
been designated as farmers. In this sense peasantry is a large self-producing and self-consuming society. The peasantry constitutes a significant composition of the population (Chauhan).

According to Encyclopedia a person who combines in a single household the function of managing and providing labour for a settled farm. Then this type of agriculture may be called peasant farming.

Farmers are those who are engaged in commercial farming, producing largely for the open market the balance and where as subsistence farmers producing mainly to meet their own needs, and they also employ from labour including with or without labour coming from the farm. Farmers use new technology, varieties of the seeds for commercial farming. They produce surplus for marketing. They also apply several inputs from the market like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, weedicides and equipments for cultivation.

Thus several studies indicate the implications of globalization in these farmers as they are more prone and concerned with the market forces in their agricultural operations, daily needs of quality product consumption and sale of surplus.

Garcia Zamora (1998:125) examined that in Mexico after the application of the mobilized economic policy for 15 years, the
agriculture crisis increased the present economic crisis has increased peasant economic crisis, migrations and their social and political tensions. A new economic policy is needed that provides privileges of growth, employment and wealth, rural development is a strategy to active these goods, otherwise, economic fragility and social political instability will continue; and tensions with us grow because of the migratory phenomenon. This is the situations noted in the south American country.

Agarwal and Narain (1989:132) have stated that - the modern agriculture and the lopsided development policies of the government and the World Bank have so destroyed their natural resources base and degraded their farm lands that subsistence farmers are not being able to produce as they used to previously and have mostly to migrate either seasonally or predominantly as a consequence of new economic policies.

Sibhati Bushan Mohanty (1996:81) examine the agrarian impact of modernization patterns in the agrarian economy of the right setting. In course of presenting his observation in relation to the various technological and allied developmental activities in a particular village of developmental activities in a particular village of Orissa. The author has pin pointed low mechanization in agricultural octaves being prosperity to the region so you as the nature
of land and the life of people are concerned but at the same time there are contrary effects. The small and poor farmers have failed to cope with the new development, the new situation has become a incompatible to them due to certain obvious reasons. The rich and progressive people are availing themselves of the better opportunities and they are drawing conspicuous benefit whereas the poor peasants have been facing economic insecurity which is an increase with the march of time.

The agriculture modernization has systematically changed the land, labour and credit relations in the village. In the process of modernization the agriculture practice has accelerated the process of improvishment and created a congenial base for the further prosperity of the upper land owing class. The small and the poor peasants are gradually depeasantized due to their inability in carrying class would very well progress because of their large scale farming and resource ownership position. Thus the major land owing groups corners benefit all the developmental measures and the small and the marginal peasants remained at the receiving end. In fact the increased page of agricultural modernization has quickened. The process of polarization in the village strengthening the economic position of the rich and perpetuating the economic insecurity of the poor.
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M.N. Parth (1998-200) conducted a study on farmers to measure the effects of globalization in village Devanahalli in Bangalore. He found that change in cropping pattern has been existed as it is beneficial for farmers. Village people get so many employment opportunities for women, children and agricultural labor under new agricultural schemes. He stated that wage rates are increasing during the period of globalization. Due to the process of globalization disparities have been seen among landlords and labour groups. Farmers are getting interested in commercial cropping like flowers, cultivation, multinational companies forcing farmer to grow flowers. During the era of globalization individualization exists among farmers.

G.S. Aurora and V.V. Janardhan (1996-2048) conducted a study on farmers of Kaswar which is the coastal area where the multinational operation have been hold. He found that in the coastal area of Kaswar increases the area under shrimp farming during the last three years has been phenomenal. The local farmers who used to do traditional shrimp farming on their paddy fields are now leasing out their land to contractors. The problem is that the salt pools created shrimp tend to increase the salinity of the water table in the village. This is in turn created serious problems for women who have to fetch drinking water from the wells further inside farmers says that the productivity of coconut
and arecanut gardens is coming down.

The promotion of tobacco, sunflower, tomato chilies, cocoa etc. by MNC's operation has been done in this area to expanded considerably in the wake of the current reforms while technological change, gains in productivity, increase in employment in crop and related activities, and generally modernization of agriculture have helped a number of backward areas and rural poor groups. These are two types of problems associated with most MNC's operation.

(1) The unequal relationship between MNC's and the rural poor makes it necessary to examine the contractual arrangements entered into by the two to ensure that they are fair to both the parties, and not biased in favour of the stronger party. ACRP would have to help in informing farmer groups which could be associated with negotiations and monitoring of contractual arrangements to protect the interests of their members.

(2) The long consequences of modern agriculture based on "high levels of chemical fertilizers, mechanized systems of ploughing and water distribution". These tend to disrupt the wholeness of the traditional agriculture in which there was symbiotic relationship between livestock rearing and agriculture.
MNCs also have the effect of expanding monocropping which leaves the farmer vulnerable to crises occurring by pest and diseases.

P. Thomas et al. (1994:42) observed that once the seed is potential (under Dunkel Draft) the farmer loses the right to modify, retain or use his seeds. Farmers fear that henceforth farmers will perennially remain dependent on transnational corporations for their seed requirements. Farmers fear that a large number of small seeds companies will be simply swallowed by large trans-national corporations.

A group of farmers organization fear that is expressed amongst this quarter is that the proposals suggested in the Dunkel Draft would stop farmer to farmer sale of seeds which was important factor in the spread of new varieties during the green revolution era.

The farmers lobby is split over Dunkel Draft. The another side of it is presented by leaders like Sharad Joshi and activist Gail Omvedt (1993) calls the above predictions as a "alarmist and exaggerated fear of the market". According to her, patenting of seeds will not make any differences to traditional varieties as agricultural processes doesn't necessary for farmers to buy fresh seeds every
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economic freedom to farmers and to liberate them from the clutches
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artificially low levels to partially organized urban employees to keep
the industry wage level low.

One chief executive quoted in a news magazine said that
Trans-national corporations are not at all interested in seed patenting.
Plant genetics is an area of rapid change where new technologies
are more productive hybrid varieties replacing the existing ones.
And therefore, Trans-national corporations would not like to get
involved with patenting of products where the obsolescence rate
is very high. What the Trans-national corporations would like to
see is that farmers or traders do not buy packed commercial seeds
and then sell them in their own name. Trans-national corporations
interest would be mainly to prevent sale transactions of such commercial
types rather than scrupulous farmers to farmer transfer.

Seeds are protected by patent, the farmer may not allowed
to save them and their own harvest to saw their next crop.
Indian farmers does not belong to their own; it would be the
property of the World Bank. Our government has been trying to
be a innocent to the farmers about this reality. According to the
conditions, farmers can exchange their land very easily, by which
they can mobile to the city for employment.

Raja Ram Das Gupta (1993:882) states that if the Dunkel
proposals are going to patent all these the control over entire range
of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides will be with the multinationals
which not only have a lead in bio technology, but also command
enormous capital to invest. Agriculture thus will turn out to be
a capital intensive field of technology; small and marginal farmers
will then have no relevance in the agriculture production.

P.K. Tandon (1995:52) states that our budgetary policies
particularly in the current period of liberalization and structural reforms
are not oriented towards building a self reliant agriculture provide
ample food to our one of the worst fed people in the world nor
are they oriented towards extending irrigation to backward dry regions.
all protecting agriculture of poor farmers residing in flood prone areas. The replacement of crops is bound to endanger our food security system run small farmers and make us again dependent on heavy imports of food grains.

Jagnanah Pathy (1995:11) states that the new economic policy will benefit the rich farmers especially those of the well irrigated areas of the north and north western regions who produce exportable cash crops. But those who will continue to produce only such food crops which have little demand in the international market and remain reluctant to diversify their production especially those who belong to the backward, semi feudal regions, are less likely to secure any grains from decontrol and increase in price of grains largely due to the withdrawl of subsidies and in other inputs. The slashing of agriculture subsidies has almost double the price of the inputs and will hurt the small and marginal farmers of the backward regions to meet Indian has to provide legal protection for seeds therefore the government is working on a law to give protection to hybrid seeds. Safeguard on plant breeders and researchers right are being included Also the farmer will retain to use seeds as well as exchange them. Indian farmers can now look forward to the availability of high yielding varieties of seeds developed by researchers.
S S Twalia (1994-1996) observes that the Government Ministry’s claim that the right of our farmers and breeders will be protected is deliberately misleading. Intact under the Dunkel conditions, even if the farmers can save seed, they still lose the right to modify the seeds to suit local requirements.

A empirical study conducted by R K Panda (1996) in villages Bhuvaneshwar commonly held that in the process of agricultural development technological change is speeded up with institutional reforms. A relatively egalitarian agrarian structure can work as an inducement to technological change for reaping higher productivity per unit of land.

(4) To examine how efficiently the farms under different tenures use inputs in crop cultivation.

The study indicates that from the point of view of field and resource-use the owner tenants are certainly placed in the better position than the owner operators and pure tenants. It indicates that land ownership has a limited impact on resource use and crop productivity. So step may be taken to provide security of tenant and other institutional facilities to the tenant farmers to have better use of resource and higher crop yield in agriculture.
Another empirical study was carried out in a village of Bhandara district. This study shows that the negative consequences of globalization on rural setting. New economic policy hurt the small farmers, marginal farmers and landless workers in rural setting. These new policies are favorable to rich farmers. Under these policies rich farmers become too rich and poor become too poor (M Phugat, 1994).

On the basis of the writings and studies we find that:

1. The new economic policy will benefit the rich farmers especially those having irrigation facilities in the of the north and north western regions.

2. Agriculture will turn out to be a capital intensive field of technology. Small and marginal farmers will have no relevance in the agricultural production.

3. Under the GATT farmers does not have a place for negotiating biodiversity right and determining pattern of biodiversity utilization. The right does not accrue to the individual farmer but becomes a right for government to receive assistance in the maintenance of genetic resources.
(4) Under the proposal conditions of globalization, even if the farmers can save seed, they still lose the right to modify the seed to suit local requirements.

(5) The replacement of food crops will adversely affect the food security of farm workers and small farmers. The phasing out of fertilizers and food subsidies, austerity measures, compression institutional credit increase the price of the farm inputs and transport costs will have disastrous consequences on the small and medium farmers. Simultaneously the agribusiness expansion will displace the small farmers from their lands.

(6) The present economic policy would ultimately help the multinational to occupy strategic position of the economy. MNC's control on Indian markets. Because the government is working on laws of safeguard for the interest of the farmers. Besides, reduction in agricultural subsidies in developed countries will boost Indian agricultural exports which are quite competitive for our farmers.

(8) The slashing of agricultural subsidies has almost doubled the price of the inputs and will hurt the small and medium farmers of the backward regions.
(9) Government policies are not beneficial for small and medium farmers.

(10) Government schemes do not succeed among farmers due lack of awareness among them.

(11) Farmers buy their seeds every year from multinationals. Thus farmers depend on these companies.

(12) The reduction of subsidy on fertilizers, pesticides and inputs, reduce the profit and make the small cultivation unviable.

(13) The introduction of bio-technology and bio-engineering as a substitute of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticide by the multinationals would make agriculture highly capital intensive field. The small and marginal farmers will then have no relevance in the agriculture production as they would not have enough capital.

(14) All the properties of Indian farmers by way of investment would not remain their own. It would be property of world bank or multinationals, under these conditions farmers may loose their land early.

(15) The higher prices of seeds, right to keep and mutual reissue of seed from farmer to farmer get abolished.
All these consequences indicate that Dunkel proposal, globalization and new economic policy is not beneficial to our farmers.

The conception of social change according to Hobhouse is that the development of mind brings about social development; and further that since this mental development includes a development of moral ideas towards the ideal of a rational ethic, which transforms the major social institutions, it can be regarded as progressive.

According to Spencer, Hobhouse and Mark - Social change is the outcome of man's intellectual development, which is formulated in the “Law of three stages” as a progress from theological modes of thought, through the metaphysical mode to the positive mode of thought represented by modern sciences. To define social change as a change in social structure (including changes in the size of a society) or in particular social institutions or in the relationship between institutions. Social and cultural changes are closely linked in many cases; for example the growth of modern sciences has been closely associated with change in economic structure. In other cases, the relations may be less close, as in change of fashion, or changes in the forms of artistic creation.

Bottomore considers two types of factors of social change which exists in society i.e. Endogenous and Exogenous factors of
change. The change, originating within or outside a particular society, in practice, the origin of change cannot always be assigned wholly to one or the other category; but to take the modern example, it is evident that the changes now occurring in under developed societies are the product of western technology which was introduced in most cases by conquest.

Sociological studies of the change in social structure and culture induced by industrialization and the structural disharmonies of the transitional period and psychological studies of the adoption of individuals to rapid social change cultural patterns and technical change.

S C Dubey in his survey examines that two exogenous factors of change coming through technology innovations such as improved seeds, fertilizers, improved breeds of animals, the effects become apparent in a short time, as for example, in regular cash prices for crops; thus the new agricultural techniques, co-operative methods of farming measures of improve sanitation and educational ventures, aroused much less interest and in some cases were opposed.

In India the so called planning of predominant agricultural economy; and at the same time a multitude of un intended and unforeseen changes which arise directly from industrialization and
realization. The elements have played a decisive part in bringing about social changes in India. First, western sciences and technology have been apparent in diverse areas of social life.

A.R. Desai identified four major trends to rural social change:

1. Rapid transformation of agrarian society from subsistence economy to market economy.

2. Rapid transformation followed by the introduction of modern technology.

3. Abolition of intermediaries such as jamindar and biswaadar; and

4. Emergence of various associations and institutions having linkages with urban and national organizations.

As a result of the emergence of infrastructure of technology, transport, mass media, agrarian input changes and other inventions in agriculture, the village economy has moved towards diversified economy. In the transition period of change i.e. the period of globalization change in agriculture society have been taken place through new inventions in agricultural sector. These changes in agricultural pattern, have affected the life of farmer. Change in agrarian society is tried to be examine in this study.