The study has been conducted in two villages in western Uttar Pradesh. One village 'Dhamera' lies in urban proximity of district head quarter town another village 'Manpur' is situated at a distance from district head quarter.

We have selected 16 farmers for detailed case study, 8 from each village. These 16 farmers belong to different caste, educational level, varying land holdings and other subsidiary occupations along with farming. These farmers are studied in detail and the finding of case studies are presented in the last of this chapter.

CASE STUDIES OF VILLAGE DHAMERA

CASE STUDY - 1

Prem Veer Singh is a farmer. He is Jat by caste. He is 40 years old. He owns 20 bigha land. His father Khem chand is a small illiterate farmer.

He passed his matriculation examination and then completed diploma in civil engineering and joined the P.W.D. as civil engineer. He was married at the age of 22 years. His wife Mamta is intermediate
passed and now she is working as a steno-typist in a private factory in Delhi. His daughters and sons are receiving education in convent schools. He lives in a multi-storied building in Delhi. On every Saturday and other holidays he comes to the village and work on his farm land. He is interested in sugar cane farming. He also grows wheat and rice.

He is keenly interested in social work and he has been engaged in such activities since the age of 20, when he was a student. He was attached with "Gram Kalyan Sabha." The main objective of his "Gram Kalyan Sabha" is to increase awareness among the farmers and other village people. He is interested in the upliftment of farmers and other village people. He is very helpful to farmers and illiterate persons, who approach him to get any kind of work done.

He is interested to know the new policies of government and their impact on agriculture and agricultural society.

In the above case study we find that

1. He is aware about globalization.

2. He knows the globalization as Dunkel proposals.

3. His sources of information about Dunkel proposal are newspapers and TV.
4. He says that urban contacts of village people have been increased awareness among farmers.

5. Transport and communication facilities are helpful in increasing awareness in education and other walks of life.

6. He says Dunkel proposal is unfavorable to Indian farmers because there are mostly small and marginal farmers.

7. The fertility of land is becoming less.
Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.
Labour is also becoming costly.

8. He says that agricultural exports have increased.

9. The new policies of government have increased the employment opportunities for scheduled caste and other landless people.

10. Gram Kalyan Sabha and other non-government efforts are very helpful for the upliftment of farmers.

11. Government policies increasing distance among different castes of village.

12. Dunkel proposal has also increase. The individualism among farmers.

13. He feels that the education is more effective mean of awareness about must the new things.

CASE STUDY - 2

Subash is a farmer. He is a Brahmin by caste. He is 16 years old. He owns 30 bigha land. His father Ram Singh is a good farmer. He owns 70 bigha land and he is illiterate. Subash’s mother is a simple housewife.
He was educated in village school and later on joined the D.A.V. College, Bulandshahr, from where he completed his graduation. He passed his M.A. from N.R.E.C. college Khurja. As a student he is very popular among his friends because of his intelligence and other activities.

Subash was married at the age of 24. It was an arranged marriage in which he received a dowry of 5000 Rs. only. Now he is employed in Indian Overseas Bank as a field officer in Bulandshahr. His daughter and son are receiving education in convent school.

He has a well and large social group of village people. He helped village people to get loans provided by the government bank under the various policies.

He is interested in sugar cane farming. He also grows wheat, maize, rice and mustard.

He feels that the changes have taken place in the life of village people.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He is aware about globalization.

2. He knows the globalization as Dunkel proposal.

3. His sources of information about Dunkel proposal are newspapers and T.V.
4. He says that urban contacts of village people have been increased awareness among farmers.

5. Transport and communication facilities are helpful in increasing awareness in education and other walks of life.

6. He says that 'Dunkel proposal' is the cheating policy of government. No body will get profit.

7. The fertility of land is becoming less.

8. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.

9. Labour is also becoming costly.

10. He says that agricultural exports have been increased.

11. New bank policies have increased the employment for scheduled cast and other land less people.

12. He says that these policies increase distance between higher and lower castes.

13. He says that loan policies of government are increasing debt on farmers.

14. He feels that government should increase subsidy on fertilizers.

15. He says that farmers should grow new seeds and change the seed at every third year.

CAST STUDY: 3

Sukhpal Singh is a farmer. He is a Jat by caste. He is seventy years old. He is middle passed. His main occupation is agriculture but he is expert in hand pump repairing and tube-well boring.
He has good and big pakka house. His home is equipped with Radio, Table Fan, diesel engine for chalcuter and hand pump for drinking water inside the house.

He has two sons and two daughters. His sons in government job. Elder son is working in Head office and another son is in Merchant Navy. His grand sons are receiving higher education like engineering and medical. His younger daughter Mrs. Suresh Teotia is ANM in village Primary Health Centre. His wife Rajkali is very religious lady and a simple house wife.

He grows sugar cane and wheat properly in fields. 4 years early he grows vegetables also but due to high wage rate of labour, he left that crop and start sugar cane and wheat. Now a days he is unable to perform any type of agricultural work hence his farming runs with the sharing of a scheduled caste person.

He is keenly interested in social interaction. Some times he attend the political sabha specially in election period. He support his own (Jat) community. He says that distance between high caste and scheduled caste will always exist. On the discussion of new government policy he says that “all the policies favours the scheduled caste people”, government made policies only for scheduled caste not for farmers particularly.
in the above case study we find that

1. He is aware about globalization.

2. He knows the globalization as a government policy.

3. His source of information about globalization are newspaper and social interaction.

4. He says urban contacts of farmers are increasing awareness among the people.

5. He thinks transportation facilities are the carrier of information because people run frequently.

6. He says fertility of land is becoming less.

7. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly

8. Labour wages are increasing.

9. He says that agricultural exports have increased.

10. New government policies create new job opportunities for scheduled caste people and other educated unemployed young.

11. He says that co-operative societies are helpful for farmers if they provide seed and fertilizers at cropping season.

12. He feels that in government efforts or under that policies ultimately farmers loose their land easily.
3. On the discussion of subsidiary on fertilizers, he says that government cheat the farmers, it is increasing debt on farmers and farming has becoming very costly

CASE STUDY - 4

The respondent Virendra Singh is 33 years old. He is Brahmin by caste. His father Shri Brijver Singh is an active person. His father participated in village politics for about four decades. He contested the election of village Pradhan three times. In second time in 1984 he elected as a Pradhan. In recent Panchayat election he elected the member of Panchayat.

His father owns 80 bigha land. His main occupation is agriculture and he is educated up to graduation. His mother Mrs. Kant was very simple house wife. He has five sisters and two brothers all are married. He passed class X from his own village school. He is interested in agriculture work and card playing.

He does not know anything about the phenomenon of globalization. He know only new government policies through his father to get loan from co-operative bank for tractor purchasing. He grow sugarcane, wheat, Potato maze and mustered. He says the sugar cane is more beneficial crop because of their prices
are fixed but government sugar mills payment procedure is very late. Farmers could not get money as they require, about potato farming. He says it is very costly crop because it require more labour, fertilizers, pesticdes and more attention, after that always it is not beneficial. Now a days he is interested in rice farming because, its market rates are continuously increasing and it require more water and less labour. He goes city usually and reads newspaper properly and passes his free time in chupal gossips.

The above case study suggests that farmers wants to grow such crops which require less labour and small amount of agricultural inputs. He favours the fixed price or beneficial crops. He considers that the living status of village people has been improved hence they require more money for education, living, mass media etc. It is necessary to change the traditional crop pattern and grow beneficial crops. He assumes that the government agencies are misleading village people by their attracting policies which provide very less benefit to the farmers their new seeds require more fertilizers and their productivity is good but not for a long time.

In the above case study we find that

1. He is aware about globalization.

2. He know globalization as a government policy.
3. His source of information about globalization is group interaction.

4. Urban contacts are increasing awareness among farmers.

5. He says fertility of land becoming less

6. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly

7. Labour wages are increasing during this era.

8. Agricultural exports have increased.

9. Cropping pattern has been totally changed.

10. He says government agencies misguide the farmers.

11. New seeds have more productivity but short life duration

12. New seeds require more inputs like fertilizers, pesticide etc

13. He says cash crops require more labour.

14. He says that the living status of farmers has been improved from last some years.

15. Government loan policies favours the scheduled caste people.

CASE STUDY - 5

Ganesh Lal is the 55 years old person and Chamar by caste. His educational qualification is 8th class. His father late Laita Singh was illiterate and a agricultural labourer. He owns bigha land and his occupation is agriculture.
He contested the election for the position of village Pradhan four times from 1974 to 1985. At first time he stood as the first defeated candidate at the second position and second time he stood in the third position. In recent elections the seat of village Pradhan was reserved for scheduled caste under government policy. In this election he took third position. He never got elected. But he picked up the position as a member of panchayat.

He has a good and big house and his home is equipped with the ceiling fan, Radio, T.V. and diesel engine for chef cutter and hand pump for drinking water inside the house. His wife Mrs. Hosyan Dowi is illiterate and simply house wife. His four daughters are educated fifth up to Junior High School.

His eldest son is thirty one years old. He passed B.E. from I.T. Kanpur. He is a lecturer in polytechnic of Parapur Meerut. He got scholarship through out his carrier. His second son doing MSc in agriculture from Bhopal. His third son studying in class 12th in D. N. Inter college Meerut.

The above case study suggests that as the village is close to the city, people can easily travel from village to city by bus, tringa etc. Thus they come in contact of the city and they are able to send their children for attaining the proper and higher
education. He usually to go to the city because of their political and social works. Government policy appears to play an important role, he was able to purchase a milk buffalo from the loan granted to him by the bank and the subsidy by state government. He becomes economically independent in addition to his agriculture on his small land holding and his children, were able to get higher education.

He does not know what is globalization or new trade policy. He knows only about increasing prices of fertilizers and seeds and that is due to new policies of government and corruption through political leaders. He told that ex-chief minister Miss Mayavati is the only able Chief Minister and very bold lady of Hindustan and she is the real well wisher of scheduled caste people. Other governments are the enemies of farmers. They cheat the farmers and try to create conflict among different setting of rural area.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He does not know anything about globalization.

2. He says urban contacts of farmers increasing awareness among farmers.

3. He says transportation facilities are corner of in formation.

4. He says fertility of land is becoming less.

5. Agricultural inputs becoming costly.
6. He says government schemes help the poor people, they are able to purchase buffalo for milk selling and get money.


8. He says agricultural exports have increased.

9. Labour wages have not increased.

10. Cropping pattern has been changed.

11. New government policies create conflicts among the village people.

12. These new policies increase individualism among farmers.

6. CASE STUDY - 6

Khemchand is illiterate 70 years old and Chamar by caste. His father late Shri Bansidhar was illiterate also, and agricultural bonded labourer. Khem Chand has own 30 bigha land and his main occupation is agriculture.

He do not perform other extra activity instead of agricultural work. He always busy in their own work and in their free time in conversation with other people on various social topics at his own shop. He has opened a small shop of general merchant in their house.
His house is good in condition and home is equipped with radio, table fan T.V. diesel engine for chafcutter and handpump for drinking water inside the house. He has bicycle.

He has four sons and two daughters. His all sons and daughter are married. His three elder sons are employed in government jobs. They are employed in Delhi, Ghaziabad and Kanpur. His fourth and youngest son Sukhpal is intermediate passed. He worked in their fields and help his father in their shop.

The above case study suggests that the respondent sales and purchase items in profit in near by city to improve his economic condition. He often use to visit to the city. He realises the importance of education, while he was in touch of the city environment, he send his children to the city school for attaining the proper education. He left the bonded labourer work as he got land in the land reform programme. He also purchased bullock cart, engine on loan basis. He improved his economic condition by selling the milk and shop keeping. He also got the benefit of Indra Awas Yojna for constructing their house.

He wished there should be the village Pradhan out of his community on the system of cropping he says that he prefers to grow cash crops like vegetables and wheals because these
are short term consuming crops and are more beneficial and those crops require lower quantity of inputs like fertilizer and other pesticides, it require only manual labour.

On the question of globalization his response is that he does not know. The applicants don't get full advantages of government policies, the big share is being divided among the dominant persons of the village.

He told that high caste people can't tolerate the progress of scheduled caste people. Agriculture is is day by day becoming a costly occupation. It wants side business or job for a good existence of village people.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He do not know anything about globalization.
2. He get informations through group interaction.
3. He says urban contacts carry awareness among village people.
4. He says fertility of land is becoming less
5. Agriculture inputs are becoming costly.
6. He says labour wages are increasing
7. The new policies of government have increased employment opportunities for women and other weaker sections of society.
8. He says that seeds and fertilizers are easily available on government stores.
are short time consuming crops and are more beneficial and those crops require lower quantity of inputs like fertilizer and other pesticides. it require only manual labour.

On the question of globalization his response is that he does not know. The applicants don't get full advantages of government policies, the big share is being divided among the dominant persons of the village.

He told that high caste people can't tolerate the progress of scheduled caste people. Agriculture is is day by day becoming a costly occupation. It wants side business or job for a good existence of village people.

In the above case study we find that-

1. He do not know anything about globalization.
2. He get informations through group interaction.
3. He says urban contacts carry awareness among village people.
4. He says fertility of land is becoming less.
5. Agriculture inputs are becoming costly.
6. He says labour wages are increasing.
7. The new policies of government have increased employment opportunities for women and other weaker sections of society.
8. He says that seeds and fertilizers are easily available on government stores.
from Khurja in electronics but does not succeeded to get job.
His second son studying in B.Sc II year in I.P. College Bulandshahr.
He is very simple and honest person. He is always ready to help
poor and weak students but he is worried about his sons because
they are unemployed. His only daughter Mrs. Rekha is married.
He also bore the expenses of marriage of some other girls who
were his closer relatives.

He is in the favour of integration and feels that inter
caste dining and social inter course should be promoted. His is
not in favour of child marriage and divorce. He feels that farmers
will progress after getting good education.

On the topic of globalization he fully discussed it. He
says that the globalization is an economic phenomenon. Under the
different policies of Dunkel proposal agriculture has become costly
process because government reduce subsidy, so inputs are costly.
Indian adopt the agriculture globalization from developed countries
hence it does not fit on developing countries specially for India.
Subsidy reduction policy for India. Subsidy reduction policy of
government is harmful for middle and marginal farmers. He says
government has reduced prices of luxury items like phone TV
so these items are unnecessary for farmers. He says reservation
loy has created the distance between scheduled caste and other.
higher castes. His urban contacts are more than others he purchase daily news paper and discuss their different issues with old persons.

In the above case study we find that

1. He is aware about globalization.
2. He knows globalization as such, world phenomenon.
3. His source of information is radio & news paper.
4. He feel that urban contacts are increasing awareness.
5. He feel that fertility of land is becoming down.
6. The cost of agricultural inputs has been increased.
7. Labour wages are increasing.
8. New Bank policies have increased the employment opportunities for women and weaker sections.
9. He says that decrease in subsidy is comfortable for Indian farmers.
10. He says that adopted model of development is not fit for middle and small farmers.
11. Now policies of government forcing farmers to adopt subsidiary occupations along with farming.
12. He feel that reservation policies of government increases distance between higher and lower castes
13. He feel that multinational companies have captured the Indian agricultural export.
14. Cropping pattern has been totally changed.
15. Fertilizer and pesticides are harmful for health.
CASE STUDY - 8

Devendra Singh is 52 years old and a Jat by caste. He is a farmer and owns 50 bigha land. His father late Shri Shodan Singh was a big land owner and a respected person among the Jat community and belong to jamidar family. He was educated up to 8th class. He was very simple, polite and honest person. His wife Mrs. Shanti was a fourth class passed lady and belong to a rich family of Braul Tehsil in Baghpat district.

The educational qualification of Devendra Singh is high school after completing his high school he is engaged in agricultural work and after 6-7 years he left the farming and started dairy (milk) in city. He get more profit by the selling of milk on high rates in city.

He has three daughters and only a son. His elder daughter is married and educated up to intermediate. His other two daughters are unmarried and 10th class failed both the daughters are always busy in cleaning, food arrangement, and other activities related to buffaloes. His brother is high school failed and at present he is engaged in farming.
Davendra Singh has a big and pucca house. He has 10 buffaloes and 2 cows. He is selling the milk. His wife Mrs. Rajeshwari Devi is educate up to forth class and simply a house wife. He goes to the city at once a while for purchasing buffalo, for court work or some important works otherwise he stayed in house. His son Neeraj usually go the city and do all necessary marketing for family.

The above case study indicates that agriculture require some side work or business because farmers do not get sufficient profit because agriculture require more money and more labour. He says milk selling is a very good business for farmers and government provide loan for purchasing buffalo. He does not know anything about globalization, he knows some new government policies like reduction on subsidy on fertilizers.

He says that the sugar cane is very beneficial crop. It require yearly fertilizer which collect from co-operative society of village on co-operative loan basis. He says these facilities has reduced village people shunting.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He knows globalization as a government policy.

2. His information media is group interaction.
3. He feels that government provide many facilities in the village like co-operative, these facilities are decreasing urban contacts of village people.

4. He says that agricultural inputs are becoming costly.

5. The fertility of land is going down.

6. Cropping pattern have been changed.

7. New seeds require more fertilizers and other pesticides, weedicides, water, etc.

8. He feel that the farming demands some other subsidiary occupation along with it.

9. Government loan policies are beneficial for farmers.

10. He feel that seeds are not been easily available on government stores.

11. Labour wages are increasing rapidly.

12. New cropping pattern or technology require more labour.

13. Multinational companies do not provide any help for farmers.

The summing up of case studies of village Dhamera have been presented as follows-

1. The majority (8 out of 10) of the farmers are aware of globalization.

2. They understand globalization - 4 as a government policy, 3 as Dunke proposal and one globalization as such.

3. Their sources of information about globalization are newspaper, group interaction, radio and television.
4. Urban contacts of village people are increasing awareness among farmers.

5. Transport and communication facilities are helpful in increasing awareness.

6. Education is an effective means of awareness about most of the new concepts like globalization.

7. They feel that agricultural inputs are becoming costly.

8. They feel that fertile capacity of land is decreasing.

9. Labour is also becoming costly.

10. Farmers feel that increasing and regular use of pesticides and weedicides is creating harm for health.

11. They feel agricultural export has been increased by globalization.

12. They feel new policies of government have increased employment opportunities for scheduled caste and other land less people.

13. They feel that government should increase subsidy on fertilizers.

14. Most of the government policies favours the scheduled caste people.

15. They feel that Dunkel proposal is unfavorable for Indian farmers because they are mostly small and marginal farmers.

16. Government policies are widening the gap among different castes of village.

17. Dunkel proposal has also increased individualism among farmers.

18. 'Gram Kalyan Sabha' and other non government efforts are very helpful for the upliftment of farmers.
19 Dunkel proposal is the deceiving policy of world association because no body gets profit by it.

20. They feel that funding policies of government have increasing the debt on farmers.

21. They feel government should plan new schemes for small farmers.

**CASE STUDIES OF VILLAGE MANPUR**

**CASE STUDY - 1**

Kumarpal Singh is 50 years old and he is Jat by caste. He is a farmer and owns 50 bigha land. His father late Shri Dharam Singh was a farmer and his mother Dhapa Devi was a simple house wife. Kumarpal belong to jamidar family before independence.

Kumarpal educated up to the class 8th from nearby the village Jolly. He start farming at the age of 15 years with the help of agricultural workers. In other extra activity instead of agricultural work, in his free time he is busy in gossip with other village people at chopal and other places.

His house is Kachha and very old. Home is equipped with radio, ceiling fan, T.V. diesel engine for chafutte and hand pump for drinking water inside the house. He has stove and muddy chauli for cooking.
He has five daughters and a single son. His all daughters are educated up to primary. Four daughters are married. His son Jawahar Singh is graduate with arts subject from D.A.V. college Bulandshahr. Now Jawahar Singh is working as a soldier in Army. Recently he has married and he get dowry of 51000 rupees. His wife Sunita is High School passed.

Kumarpal Singh goes to the city at once a while. His requirements are completed from nearby village Awpota where are so many shops of different items like, Naishop, General merchant shop, Vegetable shop, co-operative society, Post office, Police Station, local bus stand etc. He is afraid of rush in local buses and in tempos so he postpones his city visits.

In his farms he grows mainly sugar-cane and wheat. He says that sugar cane is a cash crop, it require kind wage labour. This crop provides food for animals and money. Sugar, Gur, Shekher etc for farmers. Wheat is the second important crop. It also requires kind base labour. He is not interested in growing vegetables because these crops require more labour more fertilizer and spray, more irrigation and more attention.

On the discussion of globalization he does not know anything about globalization, he knows only about some government policies
implemented in rural areas. These policies are beneficial for scheduled caste people. He says that new seeds have more productivity and high yielding, but there new seeds require more fertilizer and other inputs. Those new seeds are very costly. He favours the dairy work. He says that milk selling is very easy and beneficial for farmers. It improves the economic condition of village people. Milk selling provides monthly money for expenditure of farmers.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He knows globalization as a government policy.
2. His source of information is group interaction.
3. He says that urban contacts increases awareness.
4. Fertility of land is becoming down.
5. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.
6. Labour wages have been increased day by day.
7. Cropping pattern has been changed.
8. New seeds require more fertilizer and inputs.
9. Government buffalo loan schemes are beneficial for farmers.
10. Government schemes provide employment opportunity for scheduled caste people.
11. Agricultural exports have been increased.
CASE STUDY - 2

Rishipal Singh is a farmer. He is 35 years old and Jat by caste. His father late shri Vaid Prakash was a farmer, his mother Shanti was illiterate and simple house wife.

Rishipal Singh is a graduate with arts faculty early days he was worked in Kanal department after few years, he left the job and started farming. His wife Mrs. Udha is High School passed and simple house wife.

He has good and pakka house and equipped with T.V., Radio, table fan, cooking gas, furniture diesel engine for chafcutter and hand pump for drinking water in side the house. He owns 20 begha land. He has one grinding aata chakki. He provide labour on his farms with his wife.

He has three children. His eldest daughter Neha in 6th class, Asha in 4th class and son Alok is 1st class in village school. He teaches his children everyday in evening.

He does not know anything about globalization. He know about some government policies implemented in the village for the upliftment of weaker sections of society. He grows sugar cane, wheat, maize, and mustered. He says that sugar cane is beneficial
crop because the prices are fixed about vegetables he says that they are very costly because they require more labour, more spray and specified fertilizer and more water the selling of vegetable is very difficult. Now a days he is interested in rice farming because its market rates are continuously increasing. He is always busy in their farms and their chakki.

He says that government favours scheduled caste people and other backward community, this is good for them, but higher castes are totally neglected in the government policies. These criteria is responsible for existing distance between higher and lower castes of village. New agriculture pattern require more fertilizer and other specified pesticide and weedicides. These chemicals affects the health.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He know globalization in the sense of as some government policy.

2. His source of information are news paper and group interaction.

3. He says fertility of land is becoming down.

4. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly

5. Labour wages have been increased.

6. Urban contacts of village people are increasing awareness.

7. Transportation and communication facilities raising education and awareness.
8. Cropping pattern has been charged.

9. Agricultural exports have been increased.

10. New seed variety require costly inputs.

11. Government policies provide employment opportunities for weaker sections of society like scheduled caste.

12. These schemes creates distance between higher and lower castes of village.

13. This era is increasing individualism among people.

CASE STUDY-3

Harveer Singh is a farmer. He is 45 years old and Gujar by caste. His father Shyam Singh is a simple farmer and he own 50 bigha land. His mother Ramkali is an illiterate and simple house wife.

Harveer Singh is High School talk. He has two brothers and two sisters. His all brothers and sisters are married. His wife Mrs. Chander Mukhi is illiterate and simple house wife. Harveer Singh has good and pucca house. His house is equipped with 1.V. Cooler, fan, tape recorder, cooking gas, good furniture, diesel engine for chafcutter and hand pump for drinking water inside the house.

He has three daughters and two sons. His elder son read in class 12th, his one sister is married. His daughters are educated.
up to middle class. His daughter son and wife help him in agricultural works. He has 6 buffaloes. He sell milk at private diary through milk man.

He frequently come in contact with urban areas. Some time he reads newspaper, mostly he collect news from group interaction at their chopal and other gossip places. He grows rice, wheat, sugar cane, pulses, maize and animal food. He grows wheat on maximum land. He changes wheat seed variety every fourth year for getting high yield. He purchase new real variety from government co-operative in Augora and district head quarter. He get fertilizers from village co-operative and city co-operative society store. On the discussion of globalization he says that it is a group of new policies which are specially for agricultural sector. He says that government has implemented new village people. But the applicants don't get full advantages of government policies, the big share is being divided among the dominant persons of the village co-operative societies are unable to provide fertilizer and seeds. Pesticides in sufficient quantity. Government is increasing employment opportunities for scheduled caste people and for women's. New seed companies sell their seeds on high rates. Individualism exist in the village labour wages are increasing day by day.

The above case study we find that.
1. He knows globalization as a set of government policies.

2. His sources of information are newspapers and group interaction.

3. He frequently goes to the city.

4. Fertility of land is becoming down.

5. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.

6. Transport and communication facilities are agents of awareness and education.

7. Cropping pattern has been changed.

8. Agricultural exports have been increased.

9. Multinationals provide new high yielding seeds.

10. Continuous use of fertilizer and pesticides affect the rural people.

11. Government schemes are increasing employment opportunities for women's.

12. Government loan policies do not provide full advantage to applicant.

13. From last few years individualism is raising in the village.

14. New seed varieties are very costly.

15. Labour wages has been increased.

CASE STUDY-4

Netrapal is a farmer. He is 52 years old and chamar by caste. He is a retired army person. His father late Shri Sukhpal was an illiterate agriculture labourer. His mother late Smt. Fullop
was an illiterate simple house wife and worked as agricultural labour also. His father own 2 bigha land.

Narmal has 2 bigha land. After getting education up to class 7th he joins army as a cook. In 1988 he retired from army and now he get pension. After his retirement he purchased 3 bigha land from another chamar family. His wife Mrs. Satwati is an illiterate and simple house wife and she help him in farm activities. He has two sons and one daughter. His daughter is married. His elder son Munesh is working in a private factory at Bulandshahr as a labour. He is also married. His wife Sunita is illiterate and she helps in farming and other activities with her in-laws. His younger son Brijesh have opened a small tea-shop on Bulandshahr he is unmarried.

Narma pal has pucca house. His home is equipped with T.V., radio, fan, furniture, electric motor for chafcutter etc. They bring water from government hand pumps. He has 4 buffaloes for milk selling. They receive money from milk selling and this has improved their economic status.

He grows vegetables on their fields. In vegetables, he grows potato, green vegetable onion etc. He sell his vegetables at city mandi. He took his vegetables to subj Mandi by village
tonga at alternate days.

He also grow wheat on his land and other's land on rent basis. He does not grow sugar cane. He says that vegetables are cash crop and they require short fertilizer and other inputs but it demands more attention and human labour. Sugar cane is a long period crop and it gives benefit after long time. New seed variety of vegetables are launched in the market. It is available only on private seed shops co-operatives have no vegetable seeds. Their new seeds are very costly. He feel that government provide many facilities for scheduled caste but these are feast. He know something Dunkel proposal has come in India, from developed countries of the world. He knows about Dunkel proposal by news paper. He assume that it is increasing the cost of agricultural inputs, machinery land rates, and conflicts among village people.

In the above case study we find that-

1. He knows globalization as Dunkel proposal.

2. His source of information about Dunkel proposal is news paper.

3. He frequently comes in contact of urban setting.

4. He feel that fertility of land is increasing.

5. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.

6. Cropping pattern has been changed.
7. Now seeds are becoming very costly.
8. Multinationals provide new seeds to farmers
9. Government loan policies are beneficial for people.
10. Higher castes of village interfere in lower castes activities.
11. It increases machinery cost and land rates.
12. Government co-operative have been failed in the supply of fertilizers.
13. New policies are increasing employment opportunities for women.

CAST STUDY - 5

Suresh Pat is a farmer. He is 46 years old and Chamar by caste. He owns 10 begha land. His father, Shri Bhagmal, is a farmer and illiterate. His mother, Smt. Kirpal, is an illiterate housewife.

He has pakkha house equipped with fan, radio, stove, etc. He has no diesel engine for charcuttar and there is no hand hand pump for drinking water inside. They bring water from government hand pump.
The educational qualification of Suresh Pal is middle only. He has three daughters and one son. His eldest daughters is married and middle passed. His other two daughters are unmarried and educated up to middle. These daughters are always busy in cleaning, food arrangement and other activities related to buffalows. These girls collect grass and other green food from other's farms. His son Mukesh read in class VIIIth in Augota school. He helps in agricultural activities and buffalo related activities.

Suresh Pal has 6 buffalows. He purchased these buffalows after getting loan from Augota bank on some concession. He grows wheat, maize, rice and some vegetables in his fields. He provide family labour in his fields. His daughters, wife and son help him in agricultural activities. He feel that vegetables are beneficial crop but it require more labour and more attention.

On the discussion of globalization, he does not know anything about this phenomenon. He says that awareness depend on education and urban contacts of village people urban contacts of village people vary on the basis of the facilities of transport and communication. He favours the dairy milk selling work. He says that dairy is the main source of monthly income of village farmers. It help in the improvement of the living status of village people. Farmers get
Direct money through this work. Co-operative societies provide fertilizers and other inputs only for high caste and big farmers. Small farmers purchase fertilizer from market because they do not have agricultural bond, they have no sugar cane for supplying in sugar mill. He says government provide many facilities and news schemes for scheduled caste but the applicants don’t get full advantages of government policies. The big share is being divided among the dominant persons of the village. He accepts that new schemes encouraging or increasing employment opportunities for women and children. New seed are not presented on cooperative stores. These new seeds are very costly. Individualism exist in the village.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He do not know about globalization.
2. He goes to city at once a while.
3. He says that education & awareness depends on urban contacts.
4. Fertility of land is increasing.
5. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.
6. Cropping pattern has been changed.
7. Co-operative doesn’t help scheduled caste people.
8. New seeds are very costly.
9. Government schemes are increasing employment opportunities for women.
10. Corruption exist in the loan schemes of government

11. Individualism exists in the village

12. Labour wages has been increased.

13. Continuous use of fertilizer and pesticide is harmful for the health of village people.

CASE STUDY - 6

Vedram is 40 years old and Gadera by caste. He is an advocate in the court of district Bulandshahr. But he is always busy in his farming, he goes to the court, when he is free. He owns 15 bigha land. His father Shri Lal Sing is an illiterate farmer and his mother late Smt. Sukko was an illiterate and simple house wife.

He got his primary education in his village school and later he joined the city government school than he passed his graduation from Lakhnauli College. He completed his LL.B. from NREG College Khurja, during his college days he received scholarship meant for scheduled caste student. As a student, he had friends belonging to different caste who used to help him by providing books, notes etc.

He has Pakka house which is equipped with T.V., Radio. Copper furniture, cooking gas, diesel engine for chafcutter and hand
pump for drinking water inside the house.

He has two daughters and three sons. Both of his daughters are married and they are middle passed. His eldest son Mahendra Singh is studying in B.Com. first year in I.P. College Bulandshahr, Second son of Vedram is studying in Intermediate in Augota school and his youngest son is studying in class IX in Augota school.

He has a well and large social group of village people due to his profession i.e. advocate. Most of the his own community people pay him special regard and honour. He advises the village people about their problem related to land, marriage, divorce, police case, banking and other official works.

He feels that changes have taken place in the life of backward village people. They have right for studying and free movement in each and every place. They left bounded labour work. He says that these government schemes and facilities are unequally distributed in society. These are not beneficial for backward and other communities. He says reservation policy is only the trailer of picture, there exist much more corruption hence poor and weak students don’t get benefit by them.

He knows globalization as Dunkel proposal. He says that Dunkel proposal is the set of country rules, which are specially
for business export, import and for agricultural inputs. He grows vegetables, wheat and rice. He feels that vegetables are beneficial crop; it provide more money and it require family labour, more attention water and spray. He grow wheat and rice for their home requirement not for commercial purpose. He says that now agricultural policies, i.e. commercialization of agriculture is beneficial for farmers because under these schemes they get more money and high yielding seed varieties. New seed varieties are available in market on high rates, these new varieties require special treatments like specific fertilizer, pesticides and weedicides etc. Decreasement in subsidy is unfavorable for small and middle farmers. Now a days government is trying to increasing employment opportunities for women.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He knows globalization as Dunkel proposal.
2. His sources of information are newspaper and group interaction with educated people.
3. Urban contact carry information about new things.
4. He says that fertility of land is getting down.
5. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.
6. Labour wages are increasing day by day.
7. Cropping pattern has been changed.
8. Seeds and fertilizers are not available on government stores.
9. He feel that decrease in subsidy is unfavorable for small and marginal farmers.

10. New policies are encouraging or increasing employment opportunities for women.

11. New hybrids are very costly.

12. Individualism exists in higher castes of village.

CASE STUDY - 7

Ram Bihari is a farmer. He is 65 years old and Jat by caste. His father late Shri Bhagwan Singh was a simple farmer. He was an illiterate and honest person. His mother late Smt. Bango Devi was an illiterate and religious lady and was simply a house wife.

Ram Bihari owns 30 bigha land. He has pakka house and kachha Hatha for animals. His house is equipped with T.V., Radio, good furniture, Cooler, fan, cooking gas, diesel engine for chafoutter and hand pump for drinking water inside the house.

He has two sons and three daughters. His all daughters and sons are married. His daughters are illiterate. His elder son Satpal is High School passed and employed in Delhi police as a constable. He stayed in Delhi but his wife and 2 children are leaving in the village with their grand parents. Satpal's children
studying in Augota school, they go to the school by cyclos. The second son of Ram Bihari is Krishan Voor he is High School passed and now he is engaged in farming. He is married, he has three children, two daughter and a son. His daughters are studying in Augota school with her cousin. His son Anil is studying in class 8th in Roorkee with their aunty.

Ram Bihari is an illiterate and simple farmer. He has old equipments of farming. He grows sugar cane, wheat, maize, pulses, and animal food like Jawar, Barley, Oat etc. He says that sugar cane is a cash crop. It is beneficial to farmers. He grows wheat for commercial purpose also. He performs farm activities with the help of his younger son and their contract base labour.

He says that sugar cane crop require less labour less attention and it can make out by kind base labour. He supplies his sugar cane for Augota Sugar Mill. He purchases fertilizers from co-operative store of Augota. He says it is a solid cash of farmers but he is unsatisfied from the payment System of sugar mill, i.e very late payment system. He says that wheat is also good crop. It demands more fertilizer than the sugar cane. On the question of globalization he is silent. He is unaware about new informations. He accepted that the fertility of land is going down, agricultural inputs are becoming costly there is a shortage of co-operative
fertilizers and pesticides. He feels that decreasing in subsidy is unfavorable for farmers. Under these conditions, debt is increasing on small farmers and ultimately they will lose their land. He says that regular use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer is harmful for the health of people. Government does not provide any relaxation and benefit for farmers in agricultural sector.

In the above case study we find that:

1. He does not know anything about globalization.
2. He go to the city at once a while.
3. He knows some new things like new policy of reservation through group interaction with village people.
4. He says that fertility of land is getting down.
5. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.
6. There is a shortage of fertilizers on co-operative stores.
7. New seed variety is very costly and it requires specific fertilizers and pesticides.
8. He feels that decrease in subsidy is unfavorable for farmers.
9. Agricultural exports have been increased.
10. Labour wages are increasing day by day.
11. Cropping pattern has been changed.
12. Government is increasing employment opportunities for women and scheduled caste people.
13. He says that new seeds have short life.

306
Mahaveer is a farmer. He is 33 years old and Jat by caste. His father Jawahar Singh is an active person. He participated in village politics. He contested the election of village Pradhan. In the year 1983 he was elected the village Pradhan. In recent elections he elected as a member of village Panchayat.

His father owns 65 begha land, and his main occupation is agriculture. He is high school passed. His mother Smt. Savitri is a simple house wife and she is illiterate. Mahaveer has five sisters and they are two brothers. The all brothers and sisters are married. His brother Harveer is engaged in transportation. He has two trolleys.

Mahaveer is 8th passed. He is interested in agricultural activities and card playing. His mrs. Smt. Urmila Devi is 6th class passed and simple house wife, he has four children i.e. 2 boys and 2 daughters. His one daughter and elder son is studying in class III and II in village school. He has T.V., Radio, Cooking gas, cooler furniture. He has Farmatic tractor for ploughing and diesel engine for chafcutter. His animal house (hatha) is very big and there is a big shelter for animal and other requirements. He has one hand pump for drinking water is inside the house and
another one is in hathia for other requirements.

He grow sugar cane, wheat and rice, pulses Jawar and other animal food, maize etc. On small portion of land, largely he grow sugarcane, wheat and rice.

He does not anything about the phenomenon of globalization. He only knows that government has finished subsidy on fertilizers. It increases the rates of fertilizer, pesticides and new seeds. He knows that government provide some reservation in jobs and other facilities like relaxation in loan, for purchasing buffalo and housing construction, these all facilities are only for scheduled caste people. He says vegetable cropping demands family labour it is possible only in lower castes; It demand more attention. Sugar Cane is solid crop it demand less labour and labour on kind base. He supplies his sugar cane for Augota sugar mill but he is unsatisfied for the payment system of sugar mill. He grow wheat and rice for commercial purpose. He stored these wheat and sell them in off season when their rates are high. He believed in changing the seed variety every third year. He accepted that seed rates are very high. He says that fertility of land is going down it demand more inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. The chemical spray on vegetables is harmful for health. He observes that individualism exists in the villages everybody is busy in their own work, they have
The above case study indicate that farmers wants to grow such crops which require less labour and small amount of agricultural inputs.

1. He does not know about phenomenon of globalization.
2. He frequently came in contact of city.
3. His source of information about new things is group interaction.
4. He feels that fertility of land is going down
5. Agricultural inputs are becoming costly.
6. There is slightly change in cropping pattern
7. Labour wages has been increased.
8. New seeds have more productivity but not for a long time.
9. Co-operatives have been failed in providing fertilizer and seeds in time and in sufficient quantity.
10. Agricultural equipment are costly hence farming is also becoming costly.
11. Chemical spray on vegetables is harmful for health
12. These processes are increasing employment opportunities for women and weaker sections of village.
13. These policies are increasing distance between higher and lower castes.
14. Decrease in subsidy is unfavorable for farmers.
On the basis of above case studies of interior village we find that:

(VILLAGE MANPUR: INTERIOR VILLAGE)

1. More than half (6 out of 10) of the farmers are aware of globalization.

2. Majority (6 out of 10) are farmers belong to higher caste.

3. Majority (7 out of 10) are semiliterate.

4. They understand globalization as a government policy and 2 as other impressions.

5. Their sources of information are group interaction newspapers and other sources.

6. Urban contacts of village increase awareness among farmers.

7. There are shortage of transport and communication facilities.

8. They feel that education is a more effective means of awareness among village people.
9. They feel that agriculture inputs are becoming costly.

10. They feel fertility of land is going down because farmers cultivate many crops in the season.

11. They feel that labour wages have been increased because labours are coming in the urban contact.

12. They feel that increasing and regular use of pesticides and weedicides is creating harm for health.

13. They feel that agricultural export have been increased during the period of globalization.

14. They feel that new policies of government have increased employment opportunities for scheduled caste people.

15. They feel that government should increase subsidy on fertilizers and other agricultural inputs.

16. They feel that new government schemes are unfavorable for farmers because they are small land holders.

17. Government policies are widening the gap among various castes of the village.
18 These government schemes and education have increased individualism among village people.

19 Non government organisations do not exist there.

20 They feel that poor farmers become more poor.

21 They will have no right over their lands.

22 Government loan scheme is in no way going to benefit the farmers rather it is increasing the debt on them.