Analysis of Modern Agriculture Effect on Indian Society

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Introduction:
Agricultural development is critical to developing countries, especially to the least developed of them. Although agriculture still remains the largest employer, the largest source of exports and foreign exchange earnings for the most developing countries its contribution to GDP is declining gradually. About 75 percent of population below poverty line in the worldwide resides in rural areas and most of them are dependent on agriculture. While agriculture declines relative to the rest of a growing economy as incomes improves, its growth is absolutely critical in the early stages of development and it can often drive export-led growth. But whatever the stage of development is the socioeconomic stability of a nation is determined by prosperity of agriculture sector. In recent years, agricultural protection and its impact on developing countries have attracted growing attention. While manufacturing protection has declined worldwide following substantial reforms of trade policies, especially 2 in developing countries, most industrial and many developing countries still protect agriculture at high levels. Agricultural protection continues to be among the most contentious issues in global trade negotiations, with high protection in industrial countries.

India has a large and diverse agricultural forte and is one of the world’s leading producers of agricultural product. It is also a major consumer, with a growing population to feed. For this reason and because of its agricultural and trade policies, its presence in the world market has been modest in relation to the size of its agriculture. While it has been a small net agricultural exporter overall since 1990, in recent years there have been many changes in its agriculture and trade policies and significant changes in its net trade position for many individual products.

Objective of the study

- To understand the socio-economic characteristics of Modern agricultural and formers.
- To examine the role of traditions, values, socio-cultural variables in the development of agricultural entrepreneurship.
- To understand impact of Globalization on Indian rural life
- And, To understanding the Role of Women in Agriculture

Methodology:
Both secondary data and primary data were collected for the present study. The secondary data was collected from the Gazetteers, census and other government reports. Information regarding district, taluk and up to the 18 village level were collected from the local offices in the district. In addition, several reports, documents along with academic reports, papers, journal articles, books etc., were consulted. Using various research techniques the primary data was collected. In order to get information on caste, demographic structure, educational level, occupation, assets holding - land, livestock etc. Qualitative information was collected from the key informants and knowledgeable persons by using interview guide Few case histories of households were conducted which provided a broad framework for complete understanding of the various issues and facts related to questions of why few 19 households are agriculturally more enterprising as against few others. Here one method of data collection was not sufficient to draw conclusions on the above question.

Restructuring of the agrarian society
Beginning from mid-eighteenth century, when the systematic assault on Indian silk manufactures was
launched, the policies of the East India Company were deliberately designed to wipe out the various indigenous manufactures of this country, so as to provide a market for British goods. However, the colonial Government could not contemplate a similar policy regarding Indian agriculture. For the Government to realize substantial land revenue, it was imperative that Indian agriculture should continue to be productive. Therefore, the indigenous agricultural technology largely escaped such direct assault in the 18th and 19th century; but during this period the indigenous agrarian social order was completely uprooted and transformed. With the introduction of the British notion of private property in land, the Indian cultivator lost his earlier rights in land. With the introduction of highly centralized administrative and judicial machinery, with the taking away of the entire revenue by the central authority and with the destruction of the unity between agriculture and manufacture that characterized traditional Indian society, the villages lost their autonomy and self-sufficiency. Various village and other local institutions were rendered defunct. With the extraction of extremely high land revenue, which often even exceeded 50% of the produce, and the appropriation by the state of all local resources, such as forests, grazing lands etc. the Indian peasants were reduced to a state of utmost deprivation. Perhaps, at no stage in history, Indian agriculture had been subjected to such overwhelming constraints.

Impact of globalization on Indian rural life
Rural development primarily concerned with uplifting people out of poverty. The impact of globalization on rural societies, there economy, environment must therefore be viewed through this perspective. The present paper, therefore is an attempt to what impact globalizations having on rural areas. Major aspects of globalization that relate to rural life or its development which includes the commercialization of agriculture and expansion of agro-industries, the liberalization of international trade and marketing for food and other agricultural products, the intensification and internal labor migration, the increasing privatization of resources and services and the wider use of information and communication and technologies. Thus, the wave of globalization hit India at the end of the last century which results in all the spheres life. Labour migration to cities from rural areas in search of employment was a common phenomenon. This was for various reasons especially for luxurious life, handsome salary and for numerous job opportunities. Earlier there was a ‘minimum wage act’ and now equal wage for all is provided. Today the percentage of village people attending the call of nature in open fields is reduced. The good roads restrict make them successful to sale agricultural products from villages to goods markets in cities & towns. As a result they can earn good price of their product. Life in rural India was miserable due to non-availability of electricity. Several villages have been electrified. It is big benefit in rural development. Globalization is going to make much difference to rural life through electricity. If this is supplied uninterruptedly 10-12 hours per days to these villages then ultimately, the process of development in rural life will be rapid. Education is concerned, in villages school buildings are available in villages and numbers of teachers are appointed in primary schools so as to improve the primary education. The infrastructures like benches, boards and other facilities are of improved quality. There is, however, another positive development that girls are attending the schools in the villages. Also the number of students attending graduate and post graduate courses is increasing with awareness among students from rural areas. The technical education is providing to most of the students from rural areas to secure employment.
The Role of Women in Agriculture

Agriculture can be an important engine of growth and poverty reduction. But the sector is underperforming in many countries in part because women, who are often a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy, face constraints that reduce their productivity. In this paper we draw on the available empirical evidence to study in which areas and to what degree women participate in agriculture. Aggregate data shows that women comprise about 43 percent of the agricultural labour force globally and in developing countries. But this figure masks considerable variation across regions and within countries according to age and social class. Time use surveys, which are more comprehensive but typically not nationally representative, add further insight into the substantial heterogeneity among countries and within countries in women’s contribution to agriculture. They show that female time-use in agriculture varies also by crop, production cycle, age and ethnic group. A few time-use surveys have data by activity and these show that in general weeding and harvesting were predominantly female activities. Overall the labour burden of rural women exceeds that of men, and includes a higher proportion of unpaid household responsibilities related to preparing food and collecting fuel and water. The contribution of women to agricultural and food production is significant but it is impossible to verify empirically the share produced by women. Women’s participation in rural labour markets varies considerably across regions, but invariably women are over represented in unpaid, seasonal and part-time work, and the available evidence suggests that women are often paid less than men, for the same work. Available data on rural and agricultural feminization shows that this is not a general trend but mainly a sub-Saharan Africa phenomenon, as well as observed in some sectors such as unskilled labour in the fruit, vegetable and cut-flower export sector. This paper re-affirms that women make essential contributions to agriculture and rural enterprises across the developing world. But there is much diversity in women’s roles and overgeneralization undermines policy relevance and planning.

Traditional peasant culture as a subject of rural society

The development of agriculture in the past decades has been determined worldwide by modernization measures. Mechanization and intensification of production. Rationalization of farm management and adaptation urban-industrial lifestyles were the goals of modernization which were also pursued by the various disciplines of agricultural science. In so far as any attention at all was paid to farm people's culture, i.e. the totality of ways of life and rules of behavior among the farming population (which...
must be differentiated according to region), it was usually regarded as outmoded and the remnant of a tradition which exerted a disruptive influence on the modernization process. It was rural sociology in particular which set itself the goal of overcoming and excluding such 'backward' cultural manifestations. In recent years, however, analyses in the field of research into developing countries and cultural-anthropological studies have cast a new light on the significance of farming culture. They reveal that in their internal structures and processes, traditional regional cultures have usually successfully adapted to the needs of people and the demands of the environment. Form (his perspective, modernization measures may even appear as retrograde step.

**Modern Agriculture Effect on Indian Society**

Agriculture is one of the dominant sectors in India. After Green-revolution, this sector was seriously influenced by modern agricultural technology, such as farm machinery, HYV seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. These transitional changes in agriculture led to more demand for energy. At the same time pressure on irrigation sources has increased to a larger extent due to unfavorable rainfall conditions. Due to this the underground water irrigation is increasing at faster rate, which demands large amount of energy sources in Indian agriculture.

**Conclusion**

Mechanization in Indian agriculture was over emphasized since Green revolution onwards, due to timely completion of operations in HYVs cultivation. Because of this reason substitution took place from traditional equipment to modern machines. However, increasing in application of machines, leads to not only much 299 capital costs in agriculture production but also it noticed over demand for energy inputs. On the whole it was observed that, inputs demand increased drastically from 1970/71 onwards. On the other hand agricultural machinery and power consumption was very much impressive, i.e more over a period of time. This indicates that, there will be a greater demand for energy sources in near future. The present section will talk about the nature of agriculture machinery and implements (mechanization) in Indian agriculture with respect to selected states, its demand over a period of time, and also look at the substitution possibilities of different agricultural equipment.

Finally, there is a marked difference in the exercise of power between the institutions that drive the modernization process forward and the farming community. In a variety of ways this power became a political object of interest to large landowners, industrial capital and state bodies. Thereby the farming community became enmeshed in a specifies network of linked economic, political and socio-cultural relationships to the industrial-capitalist area of society (see Pongratz 1987). Farm people in this situation try to preserve elements of their own way of life and take on a defensive attitude. As a result, they have achieved a particular type of development in agriculture, but not one which has been self-reliant.

If a self-reliant development for agriculture is sought for the future, then inequalities in the power structure must be demolished and political goals and measures must be oriented towards the existing, regionally varied structural and cultural living conditions of the farming community. However, inherent in the efforts directed at the social and political emancipation of the farming population is the danger that they might prove effective as control strategies or be perceived as such. From the social institutions involved, therefore, is required above all a readiness to allow the farming community to participate in decisions about the shape and extent of change it undergoes, according to its own criteria of relevance and on the basis of proven norms of behavior. This presupposes confidence in the capacity for change and readiness to integrate on the part of the farming community. But it also requires restricting the demands for modernization on the part of different scientific and political agrarian institutions. Thus the fundamental question arises, as to how far in a modern society subject to rapid change, autonomous and self-reliant forms of development are possible and desirable. Not only should the growing crisis associated with the modern path of development encourage it, but also confidence in social groups such as the farming community. Its previous reaction to social change does not give rise to any anxiety (hat it 15 would Endeavour to take retrograde steps which would lead !O disintegration.

**Reference**


