
Impact of Globalization on Agriculture in India

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Abstract

Globalization has grown enormously in importance in the modern era, particularly in the previous 15 years. The contemporary world is viewed as a world without geographical boundaries or other barriers. The term globalization refers to the liberalization of foreign exchange regulations, the establishment of open and unrestricted trading marketplaces, and so on. As a result, the world has come to be regarded as a global village. Globalization is an unavoidable phenomenon in human history, bringing the world closer together since the days of early trade and exploration through the flow of goods, products, information, jobs, knowledge, and culture. Agriculture accounts for only 12.6% of the country's GDP in 2015-16. Given though more than 60% of total land area is under cultivation, India's productivity chart remains low in comparison to other affluent nations. The transfer of knowledge to the agricultural sector, as well as the provision of vital inputs, is critical. The country has a robust telecom and internet network that might be put to good use in distributing knowledge and information to the farming community. India is a participant in the global flow. It is vital to make efforts to boost the proportion of agricultural products in exports.

The agricultural sector is facing issues such as inconsistent and insufficient electrical supply, a lack of essential amenities, a drop in production, a lack of crop planning, a lack of funding, a reliance on rain, and so on. Various solutions must be devised in order to assign correct prices to the products. Agriculture-related processing industries have been formed. Farmers should be trained and advised on how to create agricultural-related businesses. If these treatments are implemented, Indian agriculture will be able to participate in globalization.

Key words –Globalization, GDP, Agriculture, Liberalization.

Introduction

In the present era, Globalization has gained an enormous importance especially in the last 15 years. The modern world is seen as the world without geographical boundaries and any kind of barriers. The word globalization refers to the adoption of liberalization of foreign exchange restrictions, open and unfettered trading markets, etc. As a result, the world is considered as a global village. The globalization is relatively a new term used to describe a very old process. It is a historical process that began with our human ancestors moving out of Africa to spread all over the globe. The globalization is the integration of the world economy and exchanging the ideas, products, technologies etc. It was, however, adopted not as a solution to deteriorating Indian economy but to enable itself to get further foreign exchange loans from World Bank as its foreign exchange reserves were reduced to mere 3 week's outflow. To rectify its ailing financial health, government simultaneously decided to amend its economic policies and go for privatization and liberalization of its economy, these decisions had immediate positive effect. The globalization has proved to be a double-edged weapon. Government temporarily meets its emergent need of foreign exchange but it has, as a by-product, caused some permanent damage to Indian economic system and Indian social structure.

The process of globalization is an inevitable phenomenon in human history which has been bringing the world closer since the time of early trade and exploration, through the exchange of goods, products, information, jobs, knowledge and culture. The globalization is the process of integration of the world into one huge market. It provides several things to several people with removal of all trade barriers among countries. The globalization happens through three channels are trade in goods & services, movement of capital and flow of finance. The globalization in India is generally taken to mean integrating the economy of the country with the world economy.

Mahadevan defines that the globalization is the context of agriculture can best be discussed in the context of three components are improvements of productive efficiency by ensuring the convergence of potential and realized outputs, increase in agricultural exports and

value-added activities using agricultural produce and finally improved access to domestic and international markets that are either tightly regulated or overly protected.

Reardonetal, revealed that relative lack of market power, for example, makes them less likely to break contracts even if higher paying opportunities arise, which in turn makes them desirable to contractors. A number of companies have found it worthwhile to provide small-scale farmers with services to facilitate their production, thereby ensuring the companies access to the resulting harvest.

The globalization makes world as a small village. The Globalization means an explanation of market from local level to worldwide level. Now the concept of a specific place for market is disappearing and the whole world is becoming a market the process of Globalization is related to economic development. The competition has become large in every field the aim behind Globalization is economical so that many changes are made everywhere. The agricultural is the means of income of many people, 60 per cent of population of India depends upon agriculture, 27 per cent of GDP of India gets from agriculture, 65 per cent of labor force and 21 per cent of total exports. The India is the second in the world population, 17.5 per cent of the world population lives in India. The India exports agricultural products such as tea, coffee, rice, wheat, sugar, vegetables; fruits, cashew nut etc. and imports milk products, cashew nut, fruits, edible oil, chicken, seeds etc. The government gives some subsidies on the agriculture products like fertilizers, seeds, pesticides. The economic development of a country in directly related to the growth of agriculture. The agriculture sector provides the employment opportunity to the people. The agriculture played a key role in our planned economy with its advantage of low investment and the base of industries. The development of agriculture is being given due importance by the Government in order to achieve the following objectives are for issuing food safety; for creating farming societies for international economic exchange; and to stimulates the growth of farmers and to increase GDP.

Current Status of Indian Agricultural Sector

The share of agriculture in the GDP of the country is only 12.6 per cent in 2015-16. The productivity chart of India is still low as compared to some other developed nations, considering

the fact that more than 60 per cent of total land area is under cultivation. It remains the largest contributor towards disguised unemployment in the country. Despite the agriculture ministry providing a high budget towards development of irrigation facilities, most farmers still depend on rainfall for their irrigation needs. The agriculture sector is changing the socio-economic environment of the population due to liberalization and Globalization. About 75 per cent people are living in rural areas and are still dependent on agriculture. The agriculture continues to play a major role in Indian Economy. The growth rate in agriculture and overall GDP of India are presented in Table-1.

Table-1. Growth Rate in Agriculture and Overall GDP of India

SlNo	Five Year Plans	Growth Rate in GDP of Agriculture and Allied Sector	Overall GDP Growth Rate
1	Seventh Plan(1985-1990)	3.2	6.1
2	Annual Plan(1991-1992)	1.3	3.5
3	Eight Plan (1993-1997)	4.7	6.7
4	Ninth Plan (1998-2002)	2.1	5.5
5	Tenth Plan (2003-2007)	2.3	7.6
6	Eleventh Plan(2008-2012)	2.7	9.1

Source: Various Economic Survey, Govt.of India, New Delhi.

Note: PE: Provisional Estimates

From the Table-1 reveals that the Growth in agriculture GDP which stood at 4.7 per cent per annum during the 8th Plan (1993-1997) progressively declined to 2.1 per cent per annum during the 9th Plan (1998-2002) period; 2.3 per cent annum during 10th Plan (2003-2007) period; 2.7 percent annum during the 11th plan period (2008-2012).

Impacts of Globalization on Indian Agriculture

The experts beloved that Globalization will help to balanced development of agricultural sector, changes would occur in the economic conditions of the farmers, agricultural products would get proper prices, employments would be available in agriculture, rural industries, cottage industries, small industries would start and farmers would be happy but this belief is going to be

false. According to the policy of WTO India has to reduce import duty by 50 per cent for agricultural goods till 2008. Out of Indian population 25 per cent people still below poverty line and 60 per cent population depend upon agriculture. The proportion in England 2 per cent in America 3 per cent and in Japan 7 per cent respectively. The share of agricultural income in gross national income in India 23.6 per cent, in Australia 5 per cent, in Canada 4 per cent, America 3 per cent and England 2 per cent respectively. In India, 62 per cent of total agricultural land is depending upon rain water. The technical developments cannot make because the possessed area of land is very little. So, the production costs are high. The use of chemical fertilizers is very little in India. It is only 84 kg per hector in India. But it is 266 kg per hectare in China, 360 kg in Japan, 519 kg in Belgium. The loan for agricultural is provided at the rate of 15 per cent to 16 per cent in comparing with the loan provided for vehicles or houses at the rate of 7 per cent to 8 per cent. The agricultural product in India is very little the rice and wheat and third in the production of tobacco.

In India tea, coffee, rice, wheat, sugar, tobacco, spice, cashew, sesame, oil, fruits, and vegetables, meat and fishes as well as imports legumes, milk products, cashew nuts and fruits, edible oil, chicken, seeds, etc. The country imports 50-60 lakhs tons of edible oil and spends about 15 thousand cores rupees on it. In India out of total produced agricultural goods 2 per cent goods are processed. In Malaysia 80 per cent, America and Brazil 80 per cent, Philippines 78 per cent and in Brittan, 70 per cent goods are processed. The difficult for India to keep its place is global competition because Indian goods are low quality and standard, it is high in prices and supply of goods is inadequate and unstable. But in countries the field of agricultural is supplied with economical help, quota and right of intellectual wealth multinational companies are attacking on India's rural areas. In some States lands are handed over to the multinational companies, these companies produce cash crops and so that the problem of food can be occur in future. The developed countries are using dumping techniques to keep their superiority in global market. The developed countries are selling their agricultural goods on fewer prices than the competitor and less than its total production cost.

It is causing side effects on the developing countries. According to the agreement of WTO it has been decided that the developed countries should give 5 per cent and developing countries should give 10 per cent grants of total value of their agricultural goods. But the developed countries like America, European countries, Japan, South Korea, Canada are given various grants to the agricultural sector. The developing countries have restriction on their agricultural products like import duties and quota. The prices of milk, wheat, and maize are coming down in international market because the countries like America and European countries are providing economical help to the farmers. In such conditions it will not be an overstatement to say that the World Trade Organization is to be named as Developed Countries Trade Organization India has the right to use security shell and to charge more import duty. The 39 member's countries of WTO used; the India did not use the security shell. If India uses the security shell it will get some of the advantages and if the restrictions on the grants of developed countries and objects of WTO are performed properly, India will stable in the competitive market.

Positive Impacts of Globalization on Indian Agriculture

- ❖ **The increase national income:** -The receiving the international market for the agricultural goods of India, there is an increase in farmer's agricultural product, new technology, new seeds etc. helped to grow the agricultural product.
- ❖ **The increase in employments:** - While exporting agricultural products it is necessary to classify the products, its standardization and processing, packing etc. The industries depending on agriculture are stored and it made on increase in employments.
- ❖ **No need to reduce the grants:** - According to the condition of agricultural agreement limit for grants is decided 10 per cent of the production value for the developing countries. But the economical grants we are received less than 10per cent so there is no need of reduction.
- ❖ **The increase in the share in trade:** - Because of the conditions of WTO all of the countries get the same opportunities so there is an increase in the export of agricultural products.

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- ❖ **The increase in the export of agricultural goods:** - The prices of agricultural goods are higher in the international market than Indian markets. If the developed countries reduced grants, they have to increase in the prices. So, there will be increase in the export in Indian market and if the prices grow, there will be profit.

Negative Impacts of Globalization on Indian Agriculture

- ❖ **The grants distributed on large scale by the developed countries:** -Before the reduction in grants by WTO, developed countries had distributed grants on large scale. They had grown the amount of the grants on large scales in agriculture during 1988-1994. So, they have not to face many difficulties if there is a reduction in grants.
- ❖ **The small production field:** -In India 60 per cent of population depend on agriculture. The pressure on agriculture is increasing because of the increasing population. The possession of land is small and so the production cost is higher. There is also the problem of standard etc. So, there is unfavorable impact occur on Indian agriculture.
- ❖ **The intellectual property right:** -The intellectual property right cause unfavorable impacts on Indian agriculture. The multinational companies can easily enter in the field of agriculture and it will be bad for the margin farmers.
- ❖ **The increasing production expenditure and low cost of goods:** -The farmers are being bankrupt because of growing production expenditure, costly seeds, on the one side and reducing prices of goods on the other side. He doesn't let out of it and so he is committing suicide. This can be one of the impacts of agricultural agreement.

The overall the major impacts of globalization on Indian agriculture:

- ❖ **Raising the production of food grains:** -The India has been experiencing the increase in the production of food-grains particularly after the inception of new agricultural strategy (i.e., green revolution). The annual growth rate of 2.08 per cent was recorded during seventies. The annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent in food-grains in eighties; and in nineties could not maintain this pace and annual growth rate has fallen to 1.7 per cent. The total production of food grains has increased from 176.4 million tons in 1990-91 to
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211.9 million tons in 2001-02. It is felt that if the country maintains 5 per cent growth rate in agricultural production, then after meeting its domestic demand, the country can export the surplus amount of food grains to the foreign countries.

- ❖ **Increasing trend in horticultural output:** - The diversity of physiographic, climate and soil characteristics enables India to grow a large variety of horticultural crops which includes fruits, vegetables, spices, cashew nut, coconut, cocoa, areca nut, root and tuber crops, medicinal and aromatic plants etc. The India is the largest producer of fruits and second largest producer of vegetables, the total production of fruits has increased from 29.0 million tons in 1990-91 to 314.67 million tons in 2015-2016; the total production of vegetables has increased from 67.29 million tons in 1994-95 to 184.394 million tons in 2015-16. India is the largest producer of cashew, the total production of cashew has increased from 3.7 lakh tones in 1991-92 to 817 million tons in 2015-2016, with the increase in the production of fruits, vegetables and other horticultural products, the value of exports of these products has continuously been increasing. The horticultural export of the country contributes nearly 30 per cent of the total agricultural exports in India.
- ❖ **Diversification of agriculture:** -The agriculture is not only meeting the demand for food-grains but also other needs of development. In recent years, agricultural sector has been diversified to produce commercial crops and horticultural crops viz., fruits, vegetables, spices, cashew, areca nut, coconut and floricultural products like flowers, orchards etc. dairy and other animal husbandry products. The demand for these products has been increasing considerably. Thus, there is an ample scope for the development of agricultural sector both in terms of increased production and trade.
- ❖ **Increase in floricultural output:** -About 35,000 hectares of land spread over Karnataka, Tamil Nādu, Andhra Pradesh and west Bengal are under flower production. Since the inception if liberalization, commercial farming of floriculture activates has been increasing gradually. The demand for Indian cut flower is increasing continuously in the international market. The total value of exports of cut flowers has increased from Rs.28.7 crores in 1994-95 to Rs.571.38 crores in 2015-2016.

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- ❖ **Agricultural exports:** - The important emerging trend of agriculture is the increasing volume of agricultural exports. The agricultural exports are playing an important role in expanding economic activities along with generating employment opportunities. The Export-Import Policy 2002-03 has provided ample opportunities for increasing the volume of agricultural exports. The trade policy reforms have provided an opportunity to Indian exporters to export agricultural products to overseas market. The India has the potential to export at least 2 million tons of rice annually which of course includes nearly 6 lakh tones of high value grain basmati rice. In order to top the future potential, Indian exporters are required to improve their processing and packaging facilities to meet international quality standards. Though there has been some diversification in products exported and spread of destinations, bulk of India's agricultural exports still confirms to traditional items. The agricultural exports the crop-based exports coffee, tea, rice, oil extraction, cashew, spices, cotton etc. added up to over three-fourth of all agricultural exports. The trade policy reforms have given a good opportunity to Indian exporters to export agricultural products to overseas market. In 2015-2016, over 12.5 million metric tons of rice has been sent to international market. In order to tap future potential, Indian exporters are required to improve their processing and package facilities.
- ❖ **Food processing:** -The economic liberalization has made ample scope for the development and expansion of food processing industry in India, fruits and vegetables being a perishable in nature are facing a huge loss worth Rs.3,000 Crores every year. In order to prevent such loss, the National Horticulture Board is making necessary steps for providing infrastructure and for the packing, storage and transportation of horticulture products. It also provides employment opportunities in export business. The Government is also offering necessary insensitive by exempting the industry from excise duty. In order to invite foreign capital into this industry the Government has permitted 51 per cent foreign equity partnership and also offered prompt approval of foreign technology transfer to the food processing industry of the country. The production of processed fruits and vegetables grew by about 13 per cent in 1994 but increased to 25.9 per cent in 2015-16. However, the exports of processed fruits and vegetables are estimated to
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increase to Rs. 889 crores in 1999-2000 as compared to Rs. 10236.93 crore in 2015-2016. The production of different variety of milk products is increased to 145 million tons in 2015 from 290 thousand tons in 1997. The marine fish harvest production 23 lakh tones in 1990- 91 and 13.7 million metric tons in 2015-2016; and export of marine products was expected to increase to over Rs. 47,620 crores in 2015-2016 from Rs. 4,643 crores in 1997-98 in India.

- ❖ **Rising productivity of agricultural resources:** -Another impact of liberalisation has been felt that it boosted the productivity of agricultural resources. The improvement in the productivity of resources is being done through better allocation of resources and latest technology between different areas under present circumstances. The stress is laid on export-oriented policies, applying new improved technologies in food processing and marketing and giving stress on planting crops as per geographical suitability.
 - ❖ **Developing agriculture in backward areas:** -In the post-Green Revolution period, application of new agricultural strategy, research and technology was very much restricted in the production of two main crops i.e., wheat and rice. But under the liberalisation wave, with the growing demand for agricultural exports, many new areas of agricultural operations have become favourable and lucrative. In backward areas, having no irrigation system, dry land farming is becoming popular. The other activities like horticulture, floriculture, animal husbandry, fishery etc. have been encouraged.
 - ❖ **Developing new biological techniques:** -During the period of green revolution, increasing application of chemical fertilisers and pesticides were encouraged extensively in order to meet the growing demand for food required to feed the rising population. But, rising population, ever-increasing demand for food and unlimited exploitation of natural resources have created a grave threat to the environment as well, as to the agricultural sector. In order to save and protect the environment as well as the agricultural sector from any further damage, increasing use of biological technology for agricultural operation has been favoured and emphasis is being given to develop new biological technology.
 - ❖ **More employment opportunities in agricultural sector:** -As a result of green revolution and mechanisation there is considerable fall in employment opportunities in the rural areas.
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The special employment programmes could not serve the purpose. But increasing potentiality of the agricultural sector as emerged from the Liberalisation/Globalisation wave has set up new trends in horticultural, floricultural and animal product and has created full opportunities and scope for employment of huge number of populations. The allied sector being labour intensive can provide better solution to the unemployment problem especially rural in India.

- ❖ **Growing volume of subsidies:** -The volume of subsidies granted to agriculture, in respect of fertiliser, irrigation and electricity charges etc. has been increasing in our country. The aggregate subsidies provided by the Central Government are estimated at Rs. 3,01,694 crores in 2015-16 as compared with Rs. 19,644 crores in 1997-98. Out of this total amount of about 75 per cent is allotted in the area of fertiliser and food grains. Under the present era of liberalisation, although there is a move to reduce the volume of subsidies in the budget but political compulsions have prevented the government to undertake that move.
- ❖ **Growing trend of investment in agriculture:** -The agriculture sector is experiencing a growing trend in the volume of its investment during the post liberalisation period. But the volume of public sector is declining. The total volume of investment made in agricultural sector of the country at 1980-81 prices has declined from Rs.4636 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.4594 crores in 1990-91 and then subsequently increased to Rs.10 lakh crores in 2015-16.
- ❖ **Institutionalisation of agricultural credit:** -The wave of liberalisation has encouraged the institutional agricultural credit. In the initial stage of post-independence period, Indian farmers were depending too much on unorganised sources of agricultural credit, i.e., on village money lenders, landlords and traders etc. who charge exorbitantly higher rate of interest. The passage flow of agricultural credit, mainly through commercial banks credit provided by various agencies has increased from Rs. 16,494 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 11,000 billion in 2015-2016; and target amount Rs.13500 billion in 2015-2016. Thus, the farmers are showing much interest to collect loan from institutional sources and the recovery of agricultural advances has also increased from 56 per cent in 1993-94 to 72 per cent in

2015-2016. Thus, it has been observed that the wave of liberalisation has created several favourable impacts on the agricultural sector of the country. The emerging trends is felt in the post-liberalisation period include the rising productivity, growing investment, diversification of the sector, application of modern techniques, development of horticulture and floriculture, growing volume of exports and development of food processing industry. The India can avail the opportunity to develop its agricultural and allied sectors which are mostly labour intensive. It has provided ample scope for the modernisation and development of the agricultural sector.

Changing face of Indian Agriculture in Global Scenario

The knowledge transfer to the agriculture sector with necessary inputs is most important. The country has a widespread telecom and internet network which could be put to effective use for delivering knowledge and information to the farming community. The department of agriculture and co-operation envisages that the tools of ICT will provide networking of agriculture sector not only in the country but also globally. It brings farmers, researchers, scientists and administrators together by establishing Agriculture Online through exchange of ideas and information. There are several ministries and departments in Government dealing with agriculture marketing. The Governments digital initiatives include Agrisnet, Agris, Agmarknet, Dacnet, Fishnet, E-Chaupal, Digital mandi, Kisan call centre etc. with their independent websites. There are new farming practices; Improved mechanization in agriculture such as drip irrigation, etc; Access to markets; New opportunities for employment and income generation; Productivity gains; Increased investment in sustainable agriculture and rural development; Lack of bio diversity due to deforestation; and Rich goes richer and poor goes poorer.

Suggestions

- ❖ **To make growth in Basic services:** -It is necessary to develop the standard and scope of basic services like domestic roads, harbors, modern means of communication, storages, standard controlling etc. These facilities would be on inspiration for export.

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- ❖ **Finance and electricity supply:** - The electric supply for Indian agriculture is irregular and insufficient. Also, there is lack of finance for the agricultural. It effects on the standard of production and the expenditure of production. So, it is necessary to apply proper policies to avoid these problems.
 - ❖ **Increasing productions and export:** -An implement of import duty is not useful for long time while facing the international competition. Because if India increases import duty, other countries increase their grants. So, we have to increase our production and export.
 - ❖ **Planning of production:** -It is not good to increase crops only because we get good prices. But it is necessary to plan the growing of crops so that the prices of good produced will not reduce.

Conclusion

India is involved in the global flow. It is necessary to try for increase the share of agricultural product in exports. The agricultural sector facing the problems are irregular and insufficient supply of electricity, lack of basic services, decrease in production, lack of planning in growing crops, lack of finance, dependence of rain etc. various remedies is to be made for getting proper prices to the products. The processing industries are developed to process on agricultural goods. The farmers should be given training and guidance to start agricultural relating industries. If these remedies are made, then Indian agricultural can excite in the Globalization. It is clear that the liberal policies adopted by Indian Government have played a dominant role in development of agriculture in India. But the main problems are the basic issues of rural poverty, corruption, still remain and are in fact, getting worse in some aspects. In the long run Globalization is going to play key role in development and advancement in the field of agriculture resulting in all the fields directly or indirectly getting the benefit from it. The common belief that Globalization plays a role just at international levels of trade and commerce but the fact is that it has played an important role in making our lives much more comfortable too.

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