



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Qualitative Research

Assignment – Task 1 & 2.

Research Question: - “How the Globalization is Affecting
Indian Agriculture and Changing the Lifestyle of
Farmers?”

*Prepared By: - **Brijesh M Pal** (1705895) student of DBA 3rd term
at the University of Wales, Trinity Saint David, London.
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*Under the Guidance of **Dr. Allison Wylde***

Task - I

REVIEW OF - TOWARDS A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF PARENTING ON FARMS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Article 1

Citation

Elliot, V., Cammer, A., Pickett, W., Marlenga, B., Lawson, J., Dosman, J., Hagel, L., Koehncke, N. and Trask, C., 2018. Towards a deeper understanding of parenting on farms: A qualitative study. *PloS one*, 13(6), pp.e0198796.

Introduction to the article

The chosen article is basically concerned with the children who are getting brought up in the farm and about their parents' decision-making ability regarding their upbringing. The study has built a constructive study that deals with different investigations and findings about the associated risk in this specific scenario.

The research paper has developed a constructive study about the nursing diagnoses and health patterns in the labour families. It has mainly discussed about the widespread agricultural production and the high risk associated to it in the sphere of health problems. As it is very difficult for the agricultural labourers to have frequent access of transportation and and hygienic lifestyle, they are highly prone to health risks.

This specific research study has been developed on the attitudes of parents towards the injury and risks of young people and children on farms. It has gone through a constructive discussion about farming parent's experiences and attitudes towards having their children grown up on farms.

This research publication is concerned about the rate of children's and young people's injury on the farm sites. It has mainly focused on the behavioural tendency those results into several farm accidents engendered by the young people involving in tasks of operating hazardous equipments. Specifically, the article is focused on the age group of 7 to 16 in order to find out ways of establishing safety for them.

The study has addressed the child care opportunities in farming and agricultural scenario to be most uncommon. Therefore, it has been developed by focusing on several agricultural families in the farming sector. It mainly emphasizes on the significance of child care in the sphere of agricultural families.

This research publication is has specifically focused on the safety matters for youth in the farm area. On a deeper level, it has discussed with the significance of involving fathers in the teaching procedure of seat belt safety towards the farm youths. The study has been developed in focussing the matters of risk reducing factors, by wearing seat belt for them.

This article has mainly focused on the challenges that are being faced by the parents in the context of refugee. The study has specifically noticed that the refugee parents experience a great number of challenges in terms of parenting their children in the context of another country which is totally unknown to them. The study has been developed based on this specific matter in order to determine the challenges of parenting.

Literature review

Being brought up on farms, children are highly vulnerable to different kinds of traumatic injuries that need to be greatly taken care of from the perspective of the parents and safety professionals. The literature review of the study has highlighted different factors regarding tendency of the children to be the victim of different kinds of machinery related injuries and hazards. The literature review of the study has focused on different healthcare indicators for the part of children of 0-2 years as in most of the cases, they face development delay. It has indicated several reasons for the declining health of mothers and children in the agricultural farm area.

The literature review part of the study has highlighted different factors of risks and dangers related to agriculture. It has discussed different ways in which children and young people can get affected on a farm because of different exposed and existing equipments and chemicals (Nilsson, 2016).

The literature review part of the study has investigated different factors that lead to the occurrence of such accidents. It has considered parents to be the key factor that can ensure security for the children on farms. It has been noticed that farm youth not always is concerned about maintaining safety rules and precisely because of that they face risky and hazardous accidents.

The literature review of the study has considered the sphere of child care needs to be the most crucial workforce development. However, the requirement for developing the workforce in agriculture has been clarified as it has remained silent in requiring child care units and policy for a long period of time.

The literature review part of the study has been concerned about different causes and effects of fatal and nonfatal injuries that have occurred on farms in different situation. It has discussed about roll over protective structure as well in order to create a safety zone for the tractor operators. On a greater scale the increased usages of seat belt has been focused.

The literature review of the research publication has discussed about different factors of parenting in refugee context and other conflicting situation of wars. It has clearly developed the pictorial view of mental status through which parents and children go at the time of immense national conflicts. In this specific scenario, the parents are affected by different environmental situation that creates challenges for the part of parents to guide their children.

Data Collection

The study has gone through a primary data collection method of several interviews to gather genuine, qualitative and appropriate data that include initial mail out questions and 11 semi-structured telephone conversations. The interviews have been conducted among the parents of different rural farms of Saskatchewan. The data collection procedure has been recorded digitally later on which has been analyzed thematically. In the opinion of Gentles *et al.* (2016), this specific method has allowed the researcher to investigate in depth with the genuine data collected. The study followed a systematic way of gathering qualitative data by conducting interviews. It has connected with NANDA-I diagnoses. Apart from this, an effective sampling technique has been used in order to gain the access of the agricultural working families. Overall, it has gathered information from 162 mothers of two provinces in Turkey. For this particular research study, the data were collected through two distinctive ethnological methods. The findings and analysis study have been based on data collected from a study population of 20 parents by using a question list and conducting 20 interviews. The study has therefore used primary data collection method through which it has gathered qualitative data from the sample population (Fusch and Ness, 2015). The study has gone through a primary data collection method that is included of 67 participants in the rural area and farms of Georgia. It has involved people age ranging from 10 to 19 years as the participants of the survey. The primary data collection method has greatly helped the researcher to

find out the most genuine information from the actual inhabitants of the farms and to reach a proper and accurate evaluation.

The study has set a clear structure of collecting quantitative data from primary method that includes surveys for 43 participants who are basically farmers by profession. The group of 43 farmers includes 33 women and 10 men in order to find out the child care policies and ways existed among them. The primary data collection method has facilitated with a reviewing the genuine information. The study has gone through collecting quantitative data from the respondents of 151 families who are further categorized in three groups such as staff led, parent led and control. This primary method of collecting data has helped the research to get developed on authentic data (Lewis, 2015). The study has applied a qualitative research method to gather the data. It has gone through experimenting different refugee camps to select the respondents and participants of the study (Bohl *et al.* 2014). Finally, it has taken a sample size of 27 children age ranging from 4 to 10 years with another 19 mothers. The qualitative study used is appropriate as it helps in analyzing the topic in depth and in allowing the researcher to get a greater insight into the issues and the solutions'. In addition, it helps the research to get a view of the issues before indulging in primary research in the research perspective.

Context setting

It has been noticed that bringing up children in a farm based scenario is highly risky because of severe chances of different kinds of injuries. The context of the study has been set in Saskatchewan in Canada involving farm parents about their decision making ability towards different kinds of farm injuries for the part of their children. The context of the study has been set in Turkey that has primarily dealt with the effects of harsh environments and health risks for the part of children. It has been developed specifically based on the status of children belonging to agricultural labour families.

The context of the research study has been set on different farms of Sweden. Based on several situations, parents face during growing up their children on farms an analysis has been executed by the information gathered from them. On the other hand, the risk factors linked with the upbringing of children on farms have been well analyzed.

The context of the study has been set in the rural area and farms of Georgia. With the participants of the farms, the study has structurally evaluated the gathered data. As the study involves farmers as the fathers of the children it has an effective outcome of what they actually think about the risks of their children on the farms.

The context of the study has been set in the region of Northeastern United States in order to have reached to the female farmers as it has been developed with the search of various methods and experiences of the farmers regarding child care.

The study has been set in the rural farm areas of North America. It has dealt with the farm youth and intervention of parents and fathers in protecting them in order to provide proper safety.

The context of the study has been set in Syria. It has basically taken the Syrian refugee camps in count to collect data and analyze those in terms of finding the challenges and limitations of the parents in growing up their children in a severe situation such as wars and national conflicts.

Philosophy

The study has chosen the interpretivism research philosophy that includes a small sample size. According to the viewpoints of DA Veiga (2016), application of interpretivism facilitates the researcher to reach at a firm conclusion in spite of the small and limited size of the sample. However, a deep analysis has been executed thoroughly with the collected qualitative data. On the basis of these data, it has come to develop its findings about parenting children on the farm. Interpretative research philosophy has been used in the study. According to Gentles *et al.* (2016), this specific kind of research philosophy has facilitated the researchers with the ability to reach at firm conclusion even after analysis data from the small size of the respondent. In this context, application of this research philosophy has allowed the researchers to conclude a deep analysis to gather data through interviews even after having a small sample size. This study has also used the procedure of interpretivism. According to DA Veiga (2016), using specific this research

philosophy has facilitated the researcher with a deep and proper analysis of gathering data from a small sample size of 20. Apart from this, using the method of interview has made him more evaluative regarding collecting genuine and qualitative data.

This research publication has also been developed with the philosophy of interpretivism. Undoubtedly, this has made the researcher to well analyze the data with a small number of sample size of 67 only. Apart from this, it has made the study more evaluative regarding its deep analysis. The research philosophy, interpretivism has been utilized here that has facilitated the study with a structured and constructive analysis of the subject matter. The small sample size has provided the scope to investigate the information in more detailed perspective.

The study has been developed on the interpretivism research philosophy that has facilitated it with analyzing the collected data in a detailed, deep and specific manner. It helps the study to get developed on a well analyzed genuine data that has provided it the scope of producing a realistic approach.

Interpretivism is the research philosophy that has been followed in this study. In the opinion of DA Veiga (2016), the use of small sample size has helped it to go through a deeper analysis of the collected data which has facilitated the study to have a more realistic approach and conclusion.

Evaluation

It has been noticed through the study that parents on a farm bringing up their children are aware of the different risks generating accidents based on which their decision gets built up. Apart from that, parents tend to be alert about the different effects of machinery, inadequate supervision, livestock, equipments and chemicals. Depending on such risk oriented situation the parents use to balance these pros and cons related to decisions about their children. The study has gone through analytical view of ever finding that includes demographic and characteristic supporting nursing diagnoses. High risks and health problems are greatly related to the farm inhabitants. It has been noticed that a large number of people there are affected with high risks and health problems because of affecting circumstances of farms.

Considering all the facts discussed, the study has analyzed four specific themes that are related to dangerous places of farms, the tasks of the children in farms, the safety and risks for the children and farm risk education for the part of children. In the opinion of Dane *et al.* (2015), this analyzed ways can highly be effective in reducing risks for the children of the farms.

The study analyzed different related factors of the farm behaviors of children and youth. It has been noticed that safety talks between parents and youth can impact on the behavior of the youth that can be able to reduce risks, accidents and health problems within the hazardous atmosphere of farms to which youth gets involved at the time of working on the fields.

The study has gone through several factors of analytic strategy in the sphere of analyzing the collected data. The study has recommended for the child care policies to be developed in the farm areas of the mentioned region as in this rural interface, the effective child care policies are absent for a long time.

It has been thoroughly evaluated in the study that involving parents and families in teaching the safety guides to the farm youth can drastically make positive changes. In another way, it can even reduce the chance of getting affected if fathers get involved to teach the youth in terms of wearing seat belts and other safety policies.

The study has noticed different behavioral changes among the children that have been generated by the mental depression and frustration due to the effect of situation of conflicts and wars. Environmental chaos is highly responsible in creating mental stress for them that eventually creates challenges in the part of parents to guide their children in an effective way to make them great human. The proper system of guiding here has been affected by a severe communication gap among the parents and children in this specific situation.

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Task - II

**HOW THE GLOBALIZATION IS AFFECTING INDIAN
AGRICULTURE AND CHANGING THE LIFESTYLE OF
FARMERS?**

Abstract

The current research part has aimed to identify the impact of globalization on the agriculture sector in India. Here, research question and philosophy are mentioned along with the description of context and participants. It is seen that agro-based technologies have supported India to develop its economic status as well as assure cost-effective agricultural practice. Although political support is there to make agriculture reform the transition of regulations has minimized the gap among actual and potential agriculture activities.

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Introduction

The current research focuses on the impact of globalisation on the agricultural sector in India. In addition it illustrates the negative and positive aspects of globalisation that has impacted on the methods of technology and the financial and the lifestyle of the farmers.

Research questions

- What is the positive and negative impact of globalization on Indian agriculture?
- How has modern agro-technology changed agriculture practices in India?
- What are the changes that globalisation has brought about in the traditional methods of agriculture?
- What further changes in the agricultural policy are needed in order to align the agricultural sector to globalisation?

Research philosophy

In this research post-positivism research philosophy has been chosen in order to collect the range of information regarding the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture procedure (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2009).

Literature review

Globalisation has the huge impact on agriculture-based economy countries such as India. It is seen that from the pre-green revolutionary period to 2000, annual growth of agriculture is 2.7% due to the improvement of irrigations and agriculture reforms. High yielding of varieties of rice and wheat has increased agricultural output through the quality buffer stock and government procurement in cereals (Yadav *et al.* 2015).

Apart from that, development of irrigation facilities, market accessibility and tariff reduction also reflects on sustainable agriculture practice in India. As mentioned by Deb and Sen (2016), nowadays, developing countries are expected to minimise bound tarred up to 24% for their agricultural commodities over the period of 5 years. As per the viewpoint of Yadav *et al.* (2015),

globalisation in the context of sustainable agricultural practice is dependent on three components such as the development of productive efficiency (agriculture input), improvement of agriculture export as well as value added performances of the agricultural procedure. Moreover, development of farming procedures (such as crop rotation, commercial agriculture, irrigation farming, lay farming, terrace cultivation or shifting cultivation) has raised production and profitability of the sector as well as resulted in a considerable increase of the number of food grains. As asserted by Deb and Sen (2016), after adopting liberalisation within the Indian economy, the country has faced a huge economic crisis that affects its agricultural practices.

Description of context and participants (Research ethics)

Ethical consideration has been followed throughout the research work. A consent form is prepared for the respondents and confidentiality is maintained. All the respondents involved in the interview were made to sign the consent form and the confirmation letter as per university guidelines.

Explanation of data collection steps

In this research, the interview has been conducted of agriculture officers and farmers in order to identify the positive and negative impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture. Three agricultural officers working in the rural sector in India and three farmers who have been involved in farming lifelong have been interviewed to gather their stance on the topic.

Explanation of data analysis

Here, responses of the officers and farmers are gathered and thematic analysis is done based on their comments and opinion. In this research, thematic analysis is chosen in order to summarize attributes of globalisation that reflect on Indian agriculture practices. Through thematic analysis, it is also verified whether existing agriculture policies are sufficient to create and articulate clear vision regarding the basic parameters of long-term agricultural strategies such as resource management or investments in this field.

Preliminary findings (Questions and responses)

The current chapter focuses on the thematic analysis of the information gathered from the interview of 3 rural agricultural officers and 3 farmers in India.

Thematic analysis

What is your gender?

Options	Response	Percentage of respondents	No. of respondents
Male	5 (farmers and officer)	83.33%	6
Female	1 (agricultural officer)	16.67%	

What is your age?

Options	Response	Percentage of respondents	No. of respondents
below 18	0	0	6
18-25	1	16.67%	
25-35	1	16.67%	
35-55	3	50%	
55 and above	1	16.67%	

Are you a citizen of India?

Options	Response	Percentage of respondents	No. of respondents
Yes	5	83.33%	6
No	1	16.67%	

For how long have you been a citizen of India?

Options	Response	Percentage of respondents	No. of respondents
Since birth	5	83.33%	6
After 1970	1 (farmer)	16.67%	
For last 20 years	0	0	
For last 10 years	0	0	
For last 5 years	0	0	

Do you think globalization plays an active role in Indian agricultural system?

As per the opinion of the first rural agricultural officer, it is seen that more than 60% of geographical areas have been suffered from soil erosion, salinity as well as water logging due to which two-thirds of 450 million heads have to struggle for their survival. Based on the comment of rural officer 2 of agriculture departments, after the industrial revolution, availability of the capital is the dominant source of Indian agriculture has been affected by the adverse impact of globalisation in recent years. Apart from that, due to the adverse impact of globalisation (such as

disparity among the rural and Indian community, unemployment and lower economy) occurrence of agriculture export has been decreased tremendously as well as the cheap imports gradually hit Indian economy.

Do you agree with the fact that globalization has brought about changes in the farming techniques?

Based on the comments of the first rural agriculture officer, Indian agriculture system is the largest agriculture dependent economics that has been affected by globalisation on its inward-looking, import substitution as well as overvalued exchange rates. Recently, the Indian government has imposed Launch of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana that assures maximum benefits from the proposed agricultural investment of the country every year. As per the opinion of the second agricultural officer, this initiative can provide economic support to the farmers. The Indian government has assumed that with the budget of 3000 cores they can achieve approximately 8% profit from agriculture sector by next five years.

As per the opinion of the first farmer due to globalization, the Indian government has been able to adapt to new technologies such as HYV technology which has resulted in considerable increase in food grains amount.

Does globalization has a positive impact on the sustainable agricultural?

As per the comment of the first agricultural officer, positive consequences of globalisation on Indian agriculture includes the availability of updated agro-technologies such as technologies in herbicides and fertilizers along with new breeds assure high yield production and support to raise productivity and profitability of agriculture sector. As asserted by Robinson and Carson (2015), agriculture is the largest private sector and it holds an important position for the Indian economy.

Are you are getting financially benefited by globalization?

According to the farmers, the use of technologies have increased considerably the production of cereals by 71%, 104% for wheat and paddy productivity increased by 52% with the advancement of globalization where farmers are taught the techniques either by governmental agencies field work and campaign or digitalization has made it possible through mobile, television and other social media platforms where the farmers can gain knowledge about other countries production

techniques with just one click. As per the opinion of the first manager The immediate effect of globalization was perceived by the devaluation of Indian currency by 25% which made the Indian crops cheaper and lucrative in the global market. Thus it led the farmers to engage in export which subsequently raised the prices of pesticides and fertilizers by 300% as farmers attention shifted to cash crops from traditional crops, keeping their financial condition in the state of flux.

Will this changing lifestyle have any impact on the economy of the country?

As per the opinion of agriculture officer in rural and sub rural region of India, globalisation has enabled greater accessibility of technological advancements within agriculture sector involving high yield, GM (Genetically Modified Crops) crops as well as micro-irrigation procedure. In addition, yearly investment of agriculture has assured contact farming, cold storage and developed crop processing technologies has helped farmers to boost up Indian agricultural export in past 3 years.

Do you think that due to globalization has replaced the traditional methods of agricultural?

As per the opinion of the farmer 1 with the availability of new technologies in modern agro-food production, pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides which are mostly imported contributed to yielding of new breeds of crops that increased food production. The technologies even if they are developed in India, mostly have its planning origination either from China or other nations that are reached in agriculture. As per the opinion of farmer 2, those technologies that have helped them in agriculture include irrigation projects, synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, pesticides and HYV (High Yielding Varieties) like IR8 for raising semi-dwarf rice. This has outperformed almost all traditional methods of agriculture. They have implemented zero tillage that resulted in a reduction of cost of wheat production, saving irrigation water.

Did globalization improve the communication of the farmers with the government?

As per the opinion of the farmer 1 and 2 they have appreciated the effort put in by the government to establish "Kisan Call centre" where they are able to talk about their concurrent issues related to agriculture. In reaching this helpline they are provided with advice to increase agricultural productivity. This free helpline has been made available for six days a week. For farmers' welfare, Ministry of Agriculture recently launched Kisan apps where farmers of the rural region are provided with a mobile phone for promoting digital literacy (Donovan, 2017).

According to farmer 3, use of information and technology has helped in the creation of digital agriculture where the farmers can buy pesticides and fertilizers online without taking the trouble to move to the city for collecting them.

Do you think that further agricultural policies will be changed with respect to the impact of globalization?

As per the opinion of respondents reform of agriculture practice in India are responsible for liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation. It is seen that there is a considerable form of debate regarding the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture practices along with their economic development. As per the act, sustainability of agriculture practice in India on globalisation need to be discussed based on agreed deeds of the country with WTO (World Trade Organisation) along with GATT (general agreement on tariffs and trade). As per the opinion of third agriculture officer, population pressure, as well as the demographic transition of India, has an impact on agricultural investment of India.

The discussion that emerged from findings

1. Negative Changes have been brought about by globalization in farming techniques

Following the crisis of 1991, India entered into the process of globalization in order to overcome the economic crisis. The country approached for financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund. The reforms made following the Dankel Proposal led the Indian government to withdraw control from three areas of, aka Liberalization, privatization, globalization (LPG) where liberalization created an anomalous demand in most sectors of trade including agriculture. This demand had the government introduce reforms in agricultural policies that are benefitting to farmers financially. A farmer is benefited financially only when there is the rise in production and productivity (Shankaramma, 2018).

2. A section of farmers are benefited financially by globalization with increased production and selling of crops

With the increased adoption of HYV technologies (High Yielding Varieties), the productivity of the food grains has rapidly increased in the country. Use of IR8 which is an effective HYV is used for producing semi-dwarf rice. The easy availability of modern agro-technologies in the global market has made acquisition of proper fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and other modern technologies available to the farmers (Donovan, 2017). Assuming illiteracy in most rural areas in India, the audiovisual techniques delivered in regional languages have served the purpose for the farmers in reaching out to potential customers through online portal apart from gaining knowledge on increased production.

3. Traditional methods are replaced with the advancement of technologies due to globalization which is sustainable and cost-effective

One of the most recent talked international procedures for helping Indian farmers is Israeli water management technology (Brunelle *et al.* 2014). In this case, farmers are able to navigate more production by drip irrigation technique which reduces wastage of water. In countries like India where water is also a huge issue, Israeli agricultural technology with the implementation of drip irrigation has been thought of being adopted by Indian agronomists that would come on an affordable price for Indian farmers if the government manufactures the same in the country soil (Jensen and Shin, 2014).

4. Globalization has definitely improved the interaction of farmers with themselves and the government bodies with better telecommunication and digital communication

In developing countries, connectivity which was a huge issue has been drastically replaced by the promise of computing power, artificial intelligence, biotechnology and GIS. Technology has

transformed individual lives living in rural areas where most of the lifestyle is dependent on farming. Imitating the words of the respondent farmers it is observed that though in India rapid economic growth is not inclusive enough to lessen the number of poor farmers living below the poverty level (Brunelle *et al.* 2014). However, due to improved communication between farmers and government with the advancement of various Kisan portals, they are also supplied with free necessary fertilizers and herbicides that are cost effective for the poor farmers.

5. Indian agriculture system has suffered due to the negative impact of globalisation in terms of politics

The political economy of agriculture has been influenced by liberalization and globalization that results in the negative impact of the trading flow of Indian economy. In addition, Indian agriculture system has faced different uncertain as well as electoral issues as the government does not priorities any choices of practices to measure the effect of globalisation as well as the fate of Indian economy (As influenced by Robinson and Carson, 2015).

6. Globalisation has made the farming technique more cost effective financially

The Indian government has launched Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana in order to measure agricultural production weekly basis as well as address effect of soil and water on developing agricultural output. As mentioned by Khan (2015), globalisation has changed agricultural infrastructure in India and there are several positive sequences such as a rise in agricultural employment, lowering international agricultural competitiveness as well as the growth of agro exports. Being an agriculture-based nation, 50% of Indian population has dependent on agricultural output and agriculture sector is the backbone of Indian economy. It is seen that share of Indian agriculture, as well as allied sectors (such as agribusiness or ranger services), has been benefited during 2013 to 2014 with 13.9 % GDP rate along with the overwhelming position of grain export activities.

7. Globalisation has a positive impact on sustainable agriculture practice in India

Prologue globalisation has a positive impact on Indian sustainable agriculture practices along with import and export trading flows. Due to globalisation, traditional and sustainable agricultural practices have been affected on a huge scale. It is seen that globalisation has increased movement of economic aspects of agricultural activities with respect to import and export activities. Recently, Indian farmers are encouraged for shifting their traditional practice to export-oriented cash crop to assuring greater profitability. In addition, globalisation also supports Indian agriculture system to build as well as maintain healthy soil, manage ware source as well as minimising effect of climate pollution.

8. Enhanced lifestyle with increased annual income of rural household has been achieved by globalisation

It is seen that due to globalisation the annual income of the farmer has been increased for sustainable and agro-technological based practices. In addition, the government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) that assures growth in national income as well as rise share trade of Indian economy. As per the viewpoint of Cherukuri and Reddy (2014), although globalisation has increased the gap in rich and poor the prior concern of Indian government id to remove poverty and globalisation is the key to getting rid of it. For instance usage of new technologies in agriculture production has shifted this sector towards an unlisted and unrecorded development that also impact on economic activity of India. As argued by D'Costa (2016), although agricultural practices have different opportunities for upward mobility it is difficult due to low productivity as well as the adverse impact of nature.

9. Further amendment of “Agriculture Policy: Vision 2020 - of Planning Commission” is required to change agriculture practices

Further development of agriculture practice is essential in order to point out challenges and resolve them for enhancing yields of the major commodities (An Anthropological Vision on the Impact of Globalization on Indian Rural Women: A Critical Reality, 2018). Though broad political support is there in Indian economy as well as agriculture reform but transition of governmental policy has reduced gap among actual as well as potential agriculture performances.

Conclusion

Thus it can be seen that globalisation has a significant impact in the political situation of a country which in turn affects the agricultural sector. In addition globalisation has a significant impact on the financial condition of the farmers as well as on the agricultural methods utilised by the farmers.

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Personal reflection

As being a member of a family involved in agriculture sector for ages, feeling curious before starting the study and was excited about the study. It was always in my mind that I will do a research on Indian agriculture and will contribute as much as I can for the betterment of Indian agriculture sector. Maximum proportion of Indian population is involved in agriculture and their contribution is ranked first for the population below poverty line. In every part of India, farmers are facing financial issues and sometimes there is a situation where they found themselves helpless and commit suicide. It encouraged me to do a research in agriculture sector.

I am thankful to my professor for encouraging me towards this study and helped me by suggesting the method to conduct this research. The stream investigate part has planned to perceive the impact of globalization on the agribusiness fragment in India. Here, ask about request and thinking are indicated close by the delineation of setting and individuals. Globalisation play a vital role for development of any economy though in India agriculture is an important part and its development is the base for the development of the entire economy. Positive results of globalization on Indian agribusiness joins the openness of invigorated agro-propels, for instance, progresses in herbicides and composts close by new breeds ensure exceptional yield creation and support to raise productivity and benefit of cultivating part. Cultivating is the greatest private division and it holds an essential position for the Indian economy.

There are a few troubles I have looked amid this examination like clarification of inquiries to the agriculturists as the education among them are less henceforth clarifications about globalization and getting the correct reaction was extremely troublesome. This examination has been improved the situation just of some northern part and some of from western part, subsequently, its decision for the whole Indian horticulture isn't reasonable as test measure is little and rancher's reaction is identified with their area consequently end is made on that part as it were. In any case, it gave me the knowledge to lead the exploration from all aspects of Indian agribusiness. I have found of this exploration that there is a tremendous degree for the examination in farming part in India.

This research paper has helped to measure economic and productivity growth of Indian agriculture practice by evaluating responses of farmers and agriculture officers. It is seen that globalisation has developed communication and interaction among the farmers, agriculture officers and government through digital media that also facilitate agriculture practice and assure better yield as well. Although the research paper has discussed the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture the prolonged effect of globalisation on agricultural development is not mentioned properly. Through this research paper I have developed an insight into the current situation of the agricultural sector in India as well as I have understood the factors that are affected by globalisation in the agricultural sector.

It is seen that because of globalization the yearly wage of the farmers has been expanded for manageable and agro-mechanical based practices. Globalization has changed horticultural framework in India and there are a few positive successions, for example, an ascent in farming business, bringing down universal agrarian intensity and the development of agro sends out. Government also has launched many programmes and started activities in recent years that assures growth of national income as well as rise share trade of Indian economy. Consequently, it tends to be seen that globalization has a huge effect in the political circumstance of India, which thusly influences the rural area. Moreover, globalization significantly affects the monetary state of the ranchers and in addition on the agrarian strategies used by the agriculturists. Propel change of cultivation practice is fundamental remembering the true objective to raise troubles and resolve them for updating yields of the huge items. Disregarding the way that wide political help is there in Indian economy and furthermore cultivating change anyway advancement of administrative technique has diminished gap among honest to goodness and furthermore potential agriculture displays.

Hence, as per my analysis it is seen that usage of new technologies in agriculture production has shifted this sector towards an unlisted and unrecorded development that also impact on economic activity of India. After implementing agro-based technological parties, the annual growth rate of this industry has been developed in a huge scale.

Appendix 1: Interview transcripts

Interview for 3 farmers

Do you agree with the fact that globalization has brought about changes in the farming techniques?

<i>Interviewee</i>	<i>Response</i>
<i>Farmer 1</i>	<i>“the HYV technology has been given to us by the government”</i>
<i>Farmer 2</i>	<i>“ we do not receive proper funds for using technologies but initially we are given new machines to use”</i>
<i>Farmer 3</i>	<i>“the technologies such GMO seeds are provided but there is no economical support”</i>

Are you are getting financially benefited by globalization?

<i>Interviewee</i>	<i>Response</i>
<i>Farmer 1</i>	<i>“the HYV technology has benefited us by increasing the amount of crop that we produce”</i>
<i>Farmer 2</i>	<i>“the new tractors that we hear are imported and the seeds that we get have improved our financial status by helping us payback our loans”</i>

<i>Farmer 3</i>	<i>“the GMO are good as they provide us strong crops which are easy to grow and sell”</i>
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Do you think that globalization has replaced the traditional methods of agricultural?

<i>Interviewee</i>	<i>Response</i>
<i>Farmer 1</i>	<i>“our traditional crop protection methods were not strong against the resistant pests so the new methods are quite efficient”</i>
<i>Farmer 2</i>	<i>“irrigation projects, synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, pesticides and HYV (High Yielding Varieties) helped us to produce IR8 for raising semi dwarf rice”</i>
<i>Farmer 3</i>	<i>“we have used the zero tillage procedure which has helped us in good wheat production”</i>

Did globalization improve the communication of the farmers with the government?

<i>Interviewee</i>	<i>Response</i>
<i>Farmer 1</i>	<i>“If I have any problem I can call the Kisan Call center anytime and ask them about it. They even send a ‘sir’ to resolve my problems”</i>
<i>Farmer 2</i>	<i>“my son taught me to use the internet and messaging so I message them my problems or do online chat with them”</i>

<i>Farmer 3</i>	<i>“if I need anything I just call the help centre and they send the good quality pesticides which are not available in the local shops”</i>
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Do you think globalization plays an active role in Indian agricultural system?

<i>interviewee</i>	<i>Response</i>
<i>Officer 1</i>	<i>“The new technologies that have entered the agricultural sector are largely responsible for soil erosion”</i>
<i>Officer 2</i>	<i>“globalization led to capitalization of the agricultural sector”</i>
<i>Officer 3</i>	<i>“there are political biases due to globalization in the sector”</i>

Do you agree with the fact that globalization has brought about changes in the farming techniques?

<i>interviewee</i>	<i>Response</i>
<i>Officer 1</i>	<i>“import substitution as well as overvalued exchange rates are the main financial farming techniques”</i>
<i>Officer 2</i>	<i>“Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana has been a gift to the financial stability and cost effectiveness for the farming techniques”</i>

Officer 3	<i>“Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana has enabled the farmers to monitor the implementation of the technologies”</i>
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Does globalization has a positive impact on the sustainable agricultural?

interviewee	Response
Officer 1	<i>“the availability of updated agro technologies is making the farmers more sustainable in their approach”</i>
Officer 2	<i>“traditional practices such as the techniques of burning fields are not used now by the farmers”</i>
Officer 3	<i>“the farmers due to the globalization of technology has understood the importance of using updated technology and br4ing in sustainability”</i>

Will this changing lifestyle have any impact on the economy of the country?

interviewee	Response
Officer 1	“Annual income of the farmer have been increased for sustainable and agro technological based practices”
Officer 2	“In rural area, globalization has enabled greater accessibility of technological advancements within agriculture sector involving high yield and micro irrigation procedure”
Officer 3	“incorporation of new technologies in agriculture production has shifted this sector towards an unlisted and unrecorded development ”

Do you think that further agricultural policies will be changed with respect to the impact of globalization?

<i>interviewee</i>	<i>Response</i>
<i>Officer 1</i>	“Reform of agriculture practice in India are responsible for globalization”
<i>Officer 2</i>	“Sustainability of agriculture practice in India on globalization need to be discussed based on agreed deeds of the country”
<i>Officer 3</i>	“Agricultural policy document can articulate clear vision on basic parameters agricultural practices”