

A Study on World Agricultural on the Globalization's Effects

Dr Prafull Kumar

SOA, Sanskriti University, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India

Email Id- prafull@sanskriti.edu.in

ABSTRACT: Globalizations involve the growing circulation in broad geographical regions of money, products, services, information and science. Globalization, which permits agriculture to increase far quicker than domestic income, may substantially strengthen its role as the driver of growth in low-income nations. This publication includes a number of data and research for countries, which include global per capita populations for different countries in 2005 by province and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2005 for different countries, both demonstrating the importance of community and GDP in different countries after globalization. This report provides exports as a proportion of the output and import of different nations in 2000 as a percentage of the consumption of different countries. This article also provides statistics from 1960 to 1990 on different industries exporting different sorts of products. For food and farmers, there have been and still are plenty of opportunities to gain from accelerating globalization as the income of the company around the space is being reduced. One of the major benefits of cost reduction is improving international company integration if the applicable space contains national boundaries.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Globalization, Product, Population.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is an expression with diverse connotations for distinct peoples. "Globalize" implies "to make the opportunity or application widespread", according to Webster dictionary. Globalization is all about the integration of different components into the world's marketplaces, the interchange of information and knowledge and promulgation of laws governing this integration[1]. There are various bad and good consequences of globalization and the organizations, which resist and promote it. The World Bank also says that while globalization affords emerging nations tremendous possibilities, it poses a considerable danger. Sustainable international integration is all connected to concerns about growing unevenness, changes in riches and cultural homogeneity[2].

In both emerging and affluent countries, small rural and agricultural communities experience the brunt of the impact of globalization. Although little people celebrate the arrival of globalization, such joy obscures the detrimental impact of what can be called corporate globalization[3]. Business globalization has an influence on both urban and rural areas, but it has a wide range of effects on rural communities. In recent years, the rate of globalization has drastically accelerated. Its reach also widened to cover social, practical, cultural and political matters outside economic standards and practices. This high impulse was connected to far-reaching financial well-being consequences. In the event of globalization, agriculture, free trade, the abolition of subsidies, preservation of the property to intellectual property and also the discouragement of subsidies require export oriental cash crops[4].

Household subsistence production has declined as a result of globalization[5]. The Table 1 shows global populations per capital by region in the year 2005 of various countries such as developing countries, East Asia, South Asia, Eastern Europe, Saharan Africa etc. and the world value global population per capita also provided in this Table 1.

Table 1: Global Populations per Capita by Region in the Year 2005 according to various countries

| Region | Population in billion |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Developing Countries | 5.2 |
| South Asia | 1.4 |
| Eastern Europe | 0.3 |
| East Asia | 2 |
| Middle East and North America | 0.3 |
| Latin America | 0.6 |
| Saharan Africa | 0.4 |
| World | 5.2 |

Figure 1 displays the bar graph showing different nations' worldwide populations by region per capita in 2005. The bar graph indicates that Latin America has the greatest global population of 5.5 billion people in the developing world in 2005 and the world's lowest population of 0.7 billion.

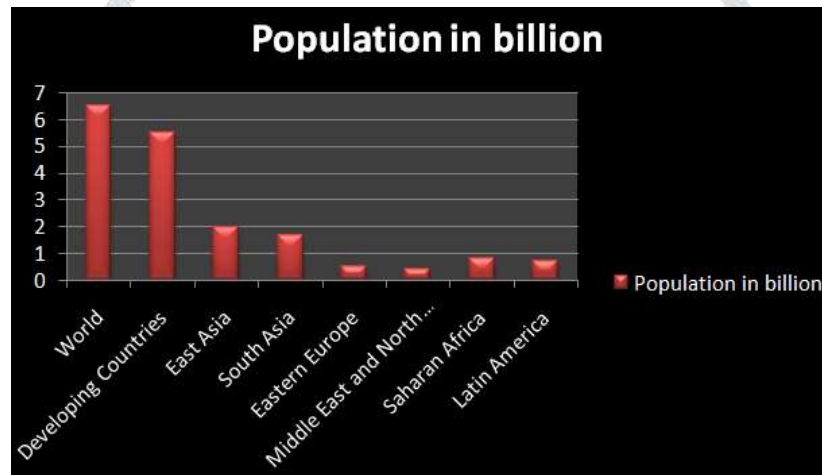
**Figure 1: Illustrate the Bar Graph of Global Populations per Capita by Region in the Year 2005.**

Table 2 shows the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita by region in 2005 of various countries such as developing countries, East Asia, South Asia, Eastern Europe, Saharan Africa etc. And the world value of GDP per capita also provided in this Table 2.

Table 2: The shows the Gross Domestic Product Per Capita in the Year 2005 by various countries

| Region | GDP per capita |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| World | 102 |
| Developing Countries | 27 |
| East Asia | 22 |
| South Asia | 10 |
| Eastern Europe | 50 |
| Middle East and North America | 54 |
| Saharan Africa | 12 |
| Latin America | 64 |

Figure 2 shows the bar graph of Gross Domestic Product per capita by region in 2005. This Bar graph shows the highest GDP is in developing countries which is 102 billion in the year 2005 and the lowest global population is 12 billion which is in South Asia.

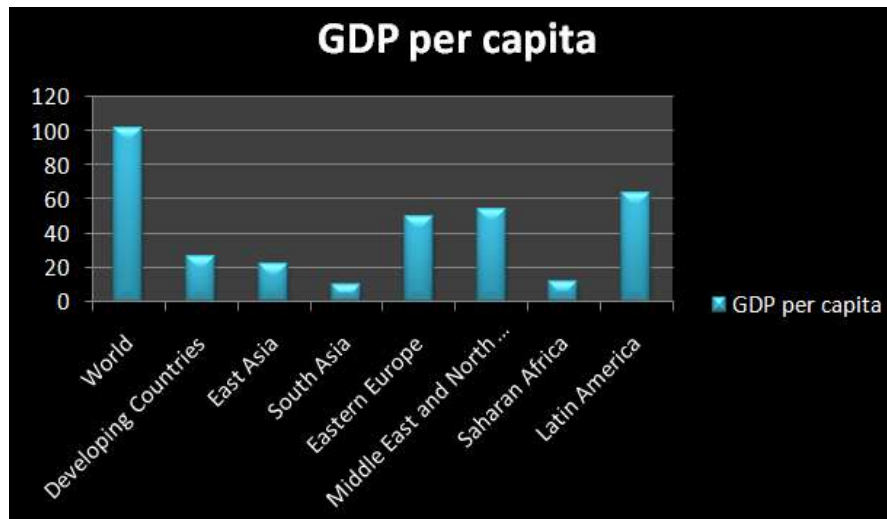


Figure 2: Illustrate the Pie Chart of the gross domestic product Per Capita in the Year 2005.

The export of early days is very large because of less globalization in the world Table 3 shows the various sectors in year 1960 to the year 1990 which export various types of products such as export of agriculture non-food, food exports etc.

Table 3: Various Sectors in Year 1960 to the Year 1990 Which Export Various Types of Products.

| Agricultural Export Price Convergence | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| Food Exports | 86.5 | 90.5 | 86.5 | 62.5 |
| Agricultural Non-Food Exports | 84.5 | 100 | 90 | 73 |
| All Agricultural Exports | 86 | 93 | 87.4 | 66 |

The bar graph illustrates several industries exporting different sorts of products from 1960 to 1990. Figure 3 demonstrates. This bar graph demonstrates clearly that the export value was decreased by globalization from 1960 to 1990. In 1960 the value of the export of food products is 86.5 which is reduced to 62.5.

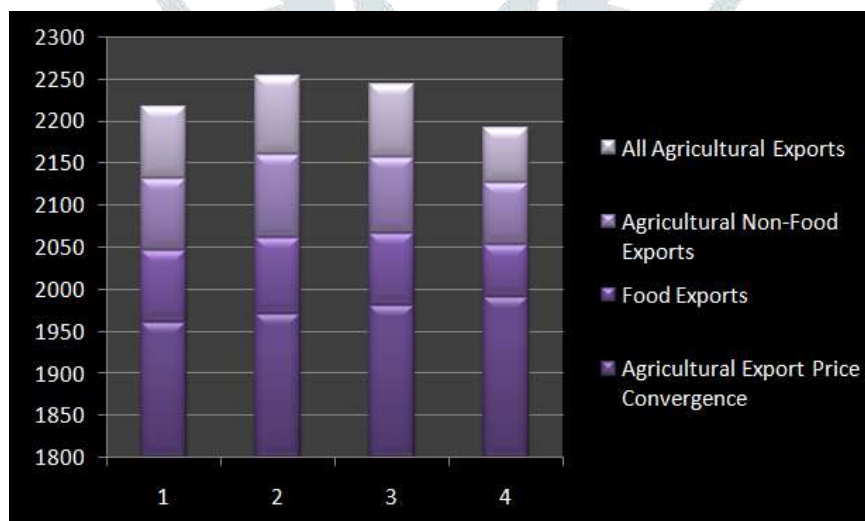


Figure 3: Illustrate the Bar Graph of Various Sectors in Year 1960 to the Year 1990 Which Export Various Types of Products.

Table 4 shows the export as shares of production of various countries such as Africa, Asia, Latin America, Western Europe, USA (United States of America), Australia, New Zealand etc.in 1990-1994 and the year 2000-2004.

Table 4: The shows the export as Shares of Production of Various Countries in year 1990-1994 and the year 2000-2004

| Region | 1990-1994 | 2000-2004 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Africa | 8 | 9 |
| Asia | 7 | 6 |
| Latin America | 17 | 28 |
| Western Europe | 38 | 44 |
| USA and Canada | 21 | 22 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 44 | 49 |
| Japan | 1 | 2 |
| All Countries | 17 | 17 |
| Develop Countries | 9 | 9 |

Figure 4 displays the export bar graph as the share of different nations' output. This bar graph demonstrates clearly that there is a maximum production share between the various nations in Austria and New Zealand, while Japan, according to the year 1990-1994 and 2000-2004, has a lowest share of output between the other countries.

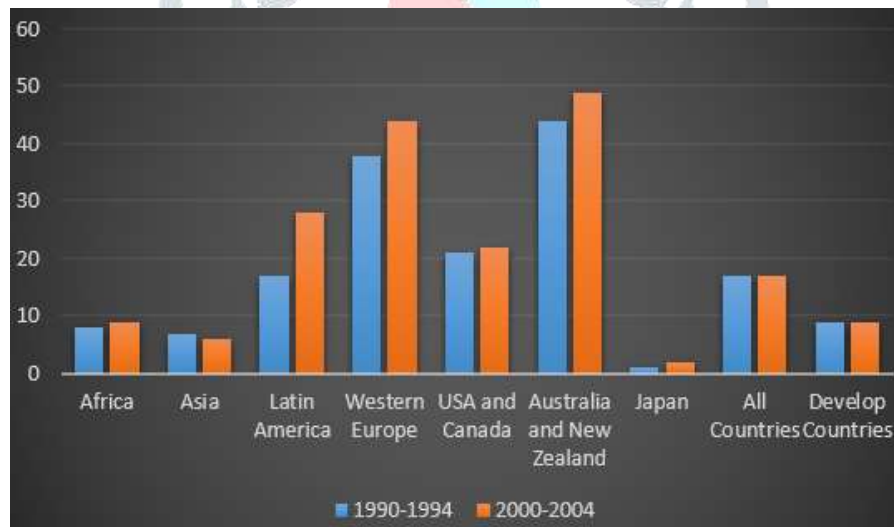


Figure 4: Illustrate the Bar Graph of Export as Shares of Production of Various Countries.

Table 5 shows the exports as share of production of various countries such as Africa, Asia, Latin America, Western Europe, USA (United States of America), Australia, New Zealand etc.in 1990-1994 and the year 2000-2004[6].

Table 5: Import as Shares of Outward Consumptions of Various Countries.

| Region | 1990-1994 | 2000-2004 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Africa | 5 | 5 |
| Asia | 17 | 15 |
| Latin America | 11 | 18 |
| Western Europe | 42 | 47 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| USA and Canada | 10 | 13 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 6 | 7 |
| Japan | 27 | 28 |
| All Countries | 20 | 19 |
| Develop Countries | 15 | 14 |

The bar chart of imports as part of the external use in different nations is shown in Figure 5. The figure demonstrates clearly that the greatest consumption share in Western Europe among the various nations and Australia and New Zealand, according to the years 1990-1994 and 2000-2004, is a low consumption share amongst the different countries[7].

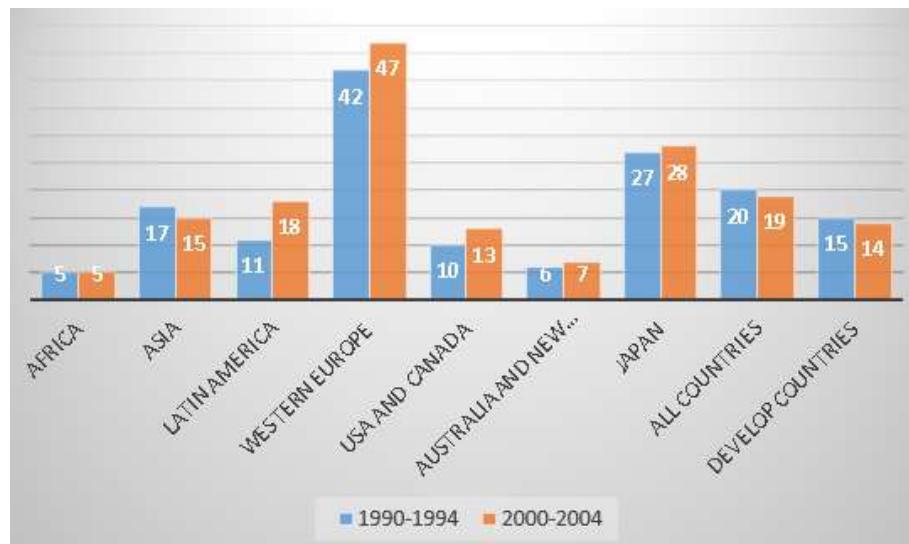


Figure 5: illustrate the imports as Share of Outward Consumption of Various Countries to the year 1990-1994 and to the year 2000-2004.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The lots of researchers on the topic globalization's effect on the world agriculture given below: Dr. Deva Eswara Reddy studies the Addition of outputs and inputs to the global market, information interchange as well as knowledge and rules for integration control All key participants in the process of economic globalization include the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Funds and the World Bank. Globalization, as well as groups that resist and promote it, has both good and bad implications. The consequences of globalization are felt by small farmers in both advanced and developing nations. Business globalization has had a variety of effects on rural communities. Their paper discusses the effects of globalization on minor farmers, as well as the consequences of these effects on small farmer knowledge transfer[8].

Kym Anderson The charge of the cross borders trades in the farm as well as other goods has decreased as a result of globalization. It was driven largely by the revolution in communications and information technology, and by reductions of the government's changes in farm products, trading, and consumption. Both have led to global financial development and the elimination of poverty, particularly in Asia. The adjustment to climate change and regulations, changes to the water markets, and market access rules, namely in respect of transgenic foods, may aggravate future production, pricing and trade uncertainty[2].

J. Mohan Rao et.al studies a descriptive and systematic description of how agriculture in developed economies has become more integrated with foreign markets. The 1980 was a period of crisis for most developed economies (DEs), during which liberal reform, including external and domestic agricultural liberalization, were implemented. The WTO-administered Agreement on Agriculture came into force thereafter. After such

regulatory reforms, trade flow data shows an increasing globalization of crops in industrialized economies. Moreover, for the most part, "the fake structure," which is implicit in any worldwide implementation of trade liberalization, does not appear to be restricted to core products like[9].

Renuka Mahadevan studies early 1990, the Indians agricultural area has undergone financial reform in order to liberalize the profit and economy from globalization. Their paper traces the method, analyses its impact on agricultural development and productivity, and explores globalization's problems as well as prospects in order to draw the policy implications for Indian agriculture's future[10].

DISCUSSION

This evaluation refers to the impact of globalizations worldwide and diverse countries on agriculture that is changing day by day. This paper consists of several data and analyses, such as showing global capital populations of various nations, GDP by capital in 2005, by region and by country in 2005, respectively of various countries, showing population and GDP after globalizations in various countries. The reviewed report includes exports as output shares of different nations and imports as consumption shares of other countries, such as the United States, Australia, New Zealand, etc., Africa, Asia, Latin America, Western Europe etc., in 1990-94 and 2000. In this review study, the various industries from 1960 to 1990, exporting various kinds of product data.

CONCLUSION

This article determined, following extensive research and study, that globalizations allow agricultural production to increase much more quickly than before and that in low-income countries, around half the increases of agricultural manufacturing would be for domestic or export consumption in high-value livestock and gardening. The world's largest population is 5.5 trillion for developing nations in 2005, while the greatest GDP is 102 billion for developing countries in 2005. The maximum production share of the different nations and the maximum consumption share amongst the various countries as well as Australia are finished by analysis in Austria and New Zealand also. Food and agricultural consumers have, and now continue to have, a large number of opportunities to take advantage of accelerating globalizations, in order to reduce company expenses across the country. One of the primary consequences of cost reductions is the improvement of international business integration if the applicable area contains national borders.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. Bussmann, "The Effect of Trade Openness on Women's Welfare and Work Life," *World Dev.*, vol. 37, no. 6, pp. 1027–1038, 2009, doi: 10.1016/j.worlddev.2008.10.007.
- [2] K. Anderson, "Globalization's effects on world agricultural trade, 1960-2050," *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B Biol. Sci.*, vol. 365, no. 1554, pp. 3007–3021, 2010, doi: 10.1098/rstb.2010.0131.
- [3] H. Han, Z. Zhong, Y. Guo, F. Xi, and S. Liu, "Coupling and decoupling effects of agricultural carbon emissions in China and their driving factors," *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2018, doi: 10.1007/s11356-018-2589-7.
- [4] J. Von Braun and E. Diaz-Bonilla, "Globalization of Food and Agriculture and the Poor," *Food Policy*, p. 370, 2008.
- [5] A. Haseeb, E. Xia, Danish, M. A. Baloch, and K. Abbas, "Financial development, globalization, and CO2 emission in the presence of EKC: evidence from BRICS countries," *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.*, 2018, doi: 10.1007/s11356-018-3034-7.
- [6] J. M. Alston and P. G. Pardey, "Agriculture in the Global Economy," vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 121–146, 2014.
- [7] T. Reardon and C. B. Barrett, "Agroindustrialization, globalization, and international development an overview of issues, patterns, and determinants," *Agric. Econ.*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 195–205, 2000, doi: 10.1016/S0169-5150(00)00092-X.
- [8] D. E. Reddy, "Impact of Globalization on Small Farmers Worldwide : Implications on Information Transfer," *World Libr. Inf. Congr.*, no. 1983, 2007.
- [9] M. Rao and S. Storm, "POLITICAL ECONOMY Agricultural Globalization in Developing," no. 413, 2002.
- [10] R. Mahadevan, "Productivity growth in Indian agriculture: The role of globalization and economic reform," *Asia-Pacific Dev. J.*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 57–72, 2004, doi: 10.18356/5728288b-en.