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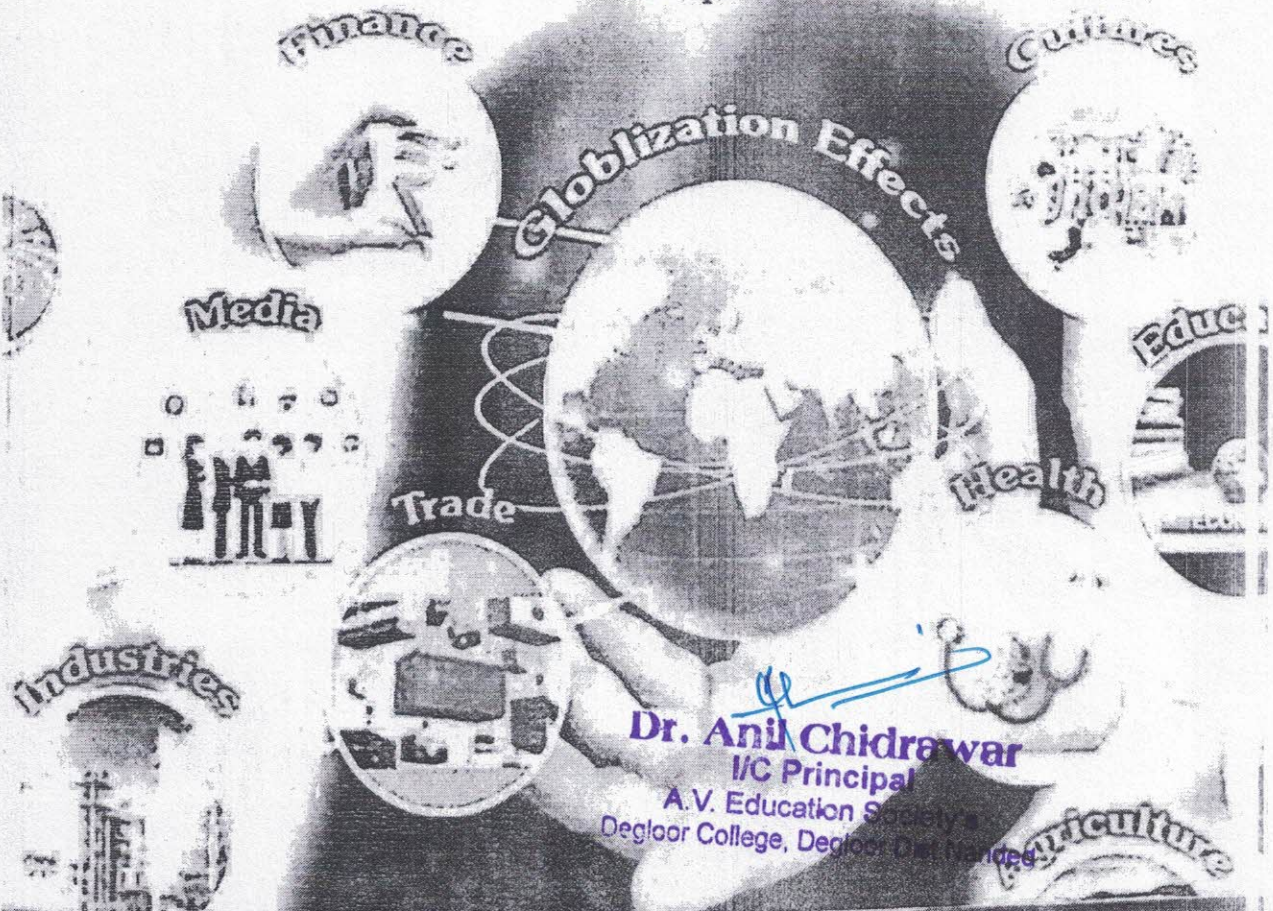
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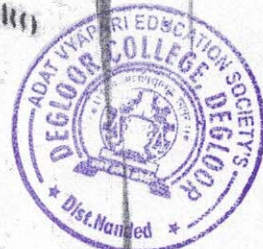
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Abstract

Globalization is a process in which economy of country in all world are made free to do inter-exchange goods and services without restriction or to do free to trade, communication and exchanges new technologies. From acceptance of the New policy (1991) maximum things are changes in every sector horticulture sector is also not except to that in this paper researcher tried to study of the impact of globalization in the Area, production, and productivity of the Horticulture in agriculture sector of India with the help of secondary data. Researcher observed in the research from 1991-92 to hence 2017-18, in the Area, Production and Productivity of fruits and vegetables have increased almost double due to new technologies, high yielding seeds, best fertilisers and new irrigated system. Even though we should increase productivity of horticulture compare to other countries our productivity is very less.

Keyword: Globalization, Horticulture, Fruits and Vegetables.

Introduction:

The term of Globalization became popular in social science in 1990s. It derived world globalize which refers to the emergence of an international network of economic system. But the concept of globalization is existence after Second World War for break down the all borders which can create obstacle to fostering trade rela-

tion between nations which was very important factor of the globalization which was planned by world leader during same period that major countries in the world like India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and some countries of in south America gained independence, therefore these this all countries too started having their own economic system and made established trade relation with the rest of the world.

Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that is associated with social and cultural aspect. Globalization is considered by some as a form of capitalist expansion which entails the integration of local and national economies into a global, unregulated economy. Globalisation has grown due to advances in transportation and communication of technology. The Globalization is super national phenomenon which transcends national frontiers, It is the processed by which events, decisions and activities in one part of world have significant consequences for other parts of the globe. Globalisation represents close integration of the world economy resulting from increase in trade, investment, finance and multi country production network of MNCs.

Research Methodology: The present study will be based on secondary data. Data and Information will be obtained from published papers, books, research

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Object of the study:

- 1) To study the concept of globalization.
- 2) To study the effect of globalization on the production and productivity of Indian agriculture.

Hypothesis of the research:

- 1) In the productivity of horticulture has increased significantly due to globalization.
- 2) In the productivity of horticulture has increased significantly due to globalization.

Meaning & Definition of Globalization:

Globalization is the process in which people, philosophers, business and goods spreader throughout the world. The term is frequently used in reference to creating an integrated global economy marked by free trade the free flow of capital and co-operate use of foreign labour market to maximise return.

Sociologists Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King define globalization "all those processes by which the people of the world are incorporated into a single world society." In the consequences of modernity, Anthony Giddens writes: "Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by event occurring many miles away and vice versa."

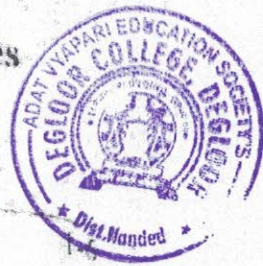
In 1992, Roland Robertson, professor of sociology at the University of Aberdeen and an early writer in the field, described globalization as "the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole."

Starting of Globalization in India:

In India Globalisation has started in 1991 when the prime minister of ruling party of that time was P.V. Nurshinh Rao

and finance minister Dr. Manmohansingh during this period Indian economy was in deep crisis in July 1991, when foreign currency reserves had plummeted to almost \$1 billion; Inflation has soared to an annual rate of 17 percent; fiscal deficit was very high and had become unsustainable; foreign investors and NRIs had lost confidence in Indian Economy. Capital was flying out of the country and we were close to defaulting on loans. Along with these barriers at home, many unexpected changes swept the economies of nations in Western and Eastern Europe, South East Asia, Latin America and elsewhere, around the same time. These were the economic compulsion at home and abroad that called for a complete overhauling of our economic policies and programs. Major measures initiated as a part of the liberalization and globalization strategy in the early nineties included the following:

1. Devaluation: To solve the balance of payment problem Indian currency were devaluated by 18 to 19%.
2. Disinvestment: To make LPG model smooth money of the public sectors were sold to the private sector.
3. Allowing (FDI): FDI was allowed in a wide range sectors such as Insurance (26%) etc.
4. NRI Scheme: The facilities which were available to foreign investor were also given to NRI's.
5. Throwing open industries reserved for the public sector to private participation. Now there are only three industries reserved for the public sector.
6. Abolition of the (MRTP) Act, which necessitated prior approval for capacity expansion.
7. Wide-ranging financial sector reforms in the banking, capital market, and insurance sectors, including the deregulation of interest rates, strong regulation and supervisory systems, and the introduction of
8. Foreign / private sector competition.



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Globalization & Indian agriculture:

In the period of 1991 means before accept globalization or new economic policy contribution of GDP was above 50 percent. If we observe statistical data contribution of agriculture sector in GDP to 1950-51 was 52.2 %, to 1965 it was 43.65%, to 1946 it was 37.4%, to 1985 it was 32.8%, to 1991 it was 28.3%, and to 1999 it was 24.4%. As per the above statistical data contribution of agriculture sector in the GDP is constantly declining. To improve that contribution of agricultural sector in the GDP of our country open economy was very essential because of new open economy, will be open new opportunities to the farmer of world level it will open all doors for farmers to accept new technologies, high yielding seeds, various type of fertilizers, they will learn new way of farming to do more production

and increase in the productivity of agriculture sector in our county that was in front of the government that was acceptance of new policy.

Horticulture sector of India:

Following table shows area under production and productivity of horticulture in India. As per table in the 1990-91 area under horticulture was 12770 hectare and productivity of the area was 7.56 MT (Metric tons) and productivity was 8.79 MT. But after the acceptance of new policies not only increased in the area of horticultural crop but also increased in the production and productivity of horticultural crop slowly. If statistically we see in year of 2017-18, area under horticulture crop is 25431 hectare, productivity is 12.21 MT and production of horticulture crop is 311714 MT respectively.

Table No. 1.1 Area, Production & Productivity of Horticulture in India, 1991-92 to till 2017-2018.

Area in '000' Ha Production in '000' MT Productivity: '000' MT/Ha

Year	Total		
	Area	Production	Productivity
1991-92	12770	96562	7.56
2001-02	16592	145785	8.79
2002-03	16270	144380	8.87
2003-04	19208	153302	7.98
2004-05	18445	166939	9.05
2005-06	18707	182816	9.77
2006-07	19389	191813	9.89
2007-08	20207	211235	10.45
2008-09	20662	214716	10.39
2009-10	20876	223089	10.69
2010-11	21825	240531	11.02
2011-12	23243	257277	11.07
2012-13	23243	257277	11.07
2013-14	23694	268848	11.35
2014-15	23694	268848	11.35
2015-16	24198	277352	11.46
2016-17	24198	277352	11.46
2017-18	24472	280986	11.50
	24472	286188	11.73
	24851	300643	12.10
	24851	300643	12.10
	25431	311714	12.21


(Source: Horticulture Statistics at a Glance-2018)



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