

# Education, Globalization and Status of Agricultural Development in NE India

Monjita Basumatary



**Abstract:** North-East is located in NE part of India. This region is very backward in Education and Agricultural fields. About 80% people are dependent on agriculture. But the globalization has made little difference of NE people. Due to backwardness in agriculture production and poor quality of education, agriculture along with others as well as participation capacity in global market is also not developed. So for globalization and agricultural development, education is topmost requirement for the people of NE India. Education is means for participation in global market as well as to produce high level agriculture products. In this paper attempt is made to study about the education and status of agricultural development in NE, to study the impact of globalization in the agriculture of NE India and to find out the problems of agriculture and to suggest measures.

**Keywords:** Backward, Dependent, Globalization, Participation, Requirement, Products.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the main livelihood of India and the North East. About 80% people are dependent on agriculture. Agriculture refers to things that cultivated and planted at soil with proper care and nourishment for human consumption and for the purpose of made easy to living conditions and also to earn income for economic development. Rice, wheat, maize, bajra, sugar cane etc. are the main agricultural crops of NE. Besides, food crops main horticulture crops such as citrus, banana, pineapple, plum etc. can be grown in different altitudes of the regions. There are also indigenous crops containing medicinal values crops. There is various scope of developing agro based industries in this region. These are tea, jute, sugar cane, pineapple etc. The animals and fishes are also available in this region. The community consciousness and spirit of co-operation exist among the tribals in this region. But North Eastern region face various problems in the way of agriculture development. Those problems can be divided into institutional problems, structural problem and socio-economic problems of various ethnic groups also creates problems in the way of agricultural development. Globalization and education are the most important things for agricultural development in NE.

Globalization also green transformation in agriculture as well as education. Globalization has made easy access of people, materials, finance etc. with the possible scope of exchange of ideas and beliefs from one country to another and one region to another. Education is also most powerful instrument in bringing agricultural development and globalization. Education is also sources of land selection seeds arrangement irrigation facilities, agricultural credits agricultural extension etc. Educated farmers can produce more than uneducated farmers. Education made easy the way of cultivation and high quality production expected if cultivators are educated. Though agriculture is the backbone of India as well as NE. The conditions of agriculture in NE region as well as India is not satisfactory. Lack of proper education well connectivity high technology, lack of market facility etc. are main regions behind agriculture problems of NE. Uneducated people are unaware of many things what educated know including about various credit facilities which are advanced to farmers by the government. Uneducated don't know the advantage of those facilities. After liberalization of economy and industry globalization had improve the agriculture statics by free flow of trade, finance and people. Yet agricultural condition in NE region is not reached up to the mark. So, without giving proper education to farmer supplying high yielding varieties of seeds, high technology, irrigation etc. Besides, psychological improvement of rural encouragement of work, governmental support for high quality production and various agro based incentives will play significant role in agriculture development of NE. In this paper attempt is made to study the education and status of agricultural development in NE, and to study the impact of globalization in the agriculture of NE as well as to find out the problems of agriculture and to subjects measures.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To trace the Education and status of Agricultural Development in NE.
- To study the impact of Globalisation in the Agriculture of NE.
- To find out the problems of Agriculture and suggest measures to improve Agriculture.

## III. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- Agriculture is the main livelihood of NE. About 86% people in NE are dependent on Agriculture.
- Education and Agriculture is closely related to each other. Without education high quality, more quality products are impossible.
- Agriculture provides foods, income and employment to the people.

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\* Correspondence Author

**Monjita Basumatary\***, Assistant professor, Department of Political Science, NCD Degree college, Gogamukh, hemaji (Assam) India.

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## IV. METHODOLOGY

In writing this paper descriptive method is applied and the data are collected by both primary and secondary sources. In primary sources personal observation is applied and in secondary sources data are collected from books, journals, internet sources etc.

## V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Somashekaraiah N.T. and Mohendro Kumars (2008) in their Article an attempt has been made to assess the impact of tube well, irrigation and resources uses efficiency in Agriculture with special reference to paddy cultivation in the study area. Saikia P.D. (1982)<sup>24</sup> in the article an impact of drift Irrigation on small Farmers of North East Region studied the impact of drift irrigation in Assam. He concluded that one year after the irrigation project, the percentage of area under traditional paddy decreased from 54% to 22% whereas the area under high yielding varieties of paddy increased from 2% to 32%

Ranjit Kumar et al (2003)<sup>40</sup> discussed in their research work on 'Water Resources in India'. Need for holistic development and cautions Exploitation that choice of cropping pattern is one of the most important factors influencing the demand of water for Agricultural purposes.

Kanchan Chopra (1998)<sup>39</sup> in his article on Institutions for Sustainable Agricultural Development pointed out that introduction of paddy in the state is responsible for the increase and unsustainable demand for ground water. In view of this it is only substitution with maize that may be the appropriate policy from the viewpoint of prudent ground water use.

Narayanamoorthy,(2006)<sup>10</sup> in his article Declaration in Agriculture Growth, Technology Fatigue or policy Fatigue? Has made a comparison between technological factors and factors related causing a deceleration in the growth of agriculture. According to him policy fatigue is the main reason for the Agrarian crises.

Desai (2002)<sup>8</sup> in his article 'Policy framework for re-orienting Agriculture Development states that the six elements namely vision, mission, objectives strategies, investment, organization and management should be incorporated into any public policy for developing the Agriculture sector.

Mazumder (2006)<sup>24</sup> in his article centrality of Agriculture to India's Economic Development has analysed the broader objectives of our Agriculture growth and development. He observed that in the Indian Economy the importance of agriculture is more than mere crop production.

## VI. STATUS OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EAST

Consists of eight states NER covers any area of 2.62 Lack sq. km. it accounts for 7.9 percent of total geographical area of the country with total population of 39 millions (2001). Traditional method of cultivation is prevail. The region is characterized by difficult terrain, wide variations in slopes, attitudes and indigenous cultivation practices. The per-capita income of NER as a whole placed

amongst the poorest region in the country of Rs. 12,407 which is less than the national average of 17,978 (2001-02).

NER is endowed with vast natural resources Rice-cereals, pulse, oilseeds, vegetable are grown in plain area; horticulture and other allied activities are grown in hilly area. Instead of subsistence agriculture now farmers are move towards commercial cultivation of cash crops like tea, coffee, medicinal plants fruits etc. Almost all states of NER are mainly concerned with agricultural production. Various credit-Banks and SBI has also extended financial assistance and contract farming between entrepreneurs and the farmers under technologies mission of Government of India. Economics package have been made available to the farmers and enterprises using modern technologies inputs. Agro-processing and Expert Development Agency (APEDA) Government of India has also established its regional office at Guwahati. Indian Council of Agriculture research has established its stations at some parts of the region. Assam Agriculture University has also established its various branches at Guwahati, North Lakhimpur, Biswanath Chariali, Raha and Dhuburi. Commercial Banks are coming to financing farmers mostly through credit Facilities known as Kissan credit Card. Government is also providing interest subsidy to the banks to meet their less in terms of interest income. It is notable that region's economy is mainly Agro-based contributing 40% of the income and about 70010 people are engaged in this sector. High rate of Agriculture and occupation is due to lack of industry to absorbed unemployed people. Rice, oil, pulse etc. are imported from the mainland in huge quantities which shown is not self sufficient in food production. Most of the farmers are yet to adopt modern technology and commercial Agriculture as further business.

Due to absence of chemical inputs in Agriculture practices scope for enlarging organic farming lies remote areas of the region.

Due to lack of transfer of technology and the farmers participatory approach there is a need for all stock holders in extension and to focus diverse of information in all phase required. A large number of experiments in the Farmers Participatory Research and Extension (FPR&E) and/or participation Development Technology PDT were also entailed. Despite accumulating body of literature adoption of these methodologies has failed to improve the performance of Research Extension.

## VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURE IN NORTH EAST

- Agriculture in NE is characterised by geo-physical conditions and limited horizontal expansion of cultivable land. The percentages of cultivated areas to total geographical areas ranges from 2.2% to 35.4%.
- Domination of single crop of rice vulnerable to risk and low level of productivity.
- Prevalence of traditional agricultural practices and low productivity. Shifting cultivation is one such system.
- Agricultural diversification of crops, live stocks-fish and silk exist in the region, but their contribution to economic development is negligible.

- Rice is the major stable crops grown in NE states. But it failed to provide required house hold incomes security. Rice is three season crops- autumn, winter and summer.
- NE region practice crops diversification by growing multiple crops as well as live stock, fishery, piggery etc. High value crops like fruits and vegetables occupied the second place 12% next to rice.
- This slash and burn system of cultivation is unique feature of the region which covers nearly 2 million hectors areas.
- Tea is a commercial crops grown in NER. It occupies nearly half a million hectors in NER. But recently, the government intervention in Assam has enabled sum of the entrepreneur farmers to undertake tea cultivations.
- The NE endow with high rainfall, but rain water is neither conserve nor harvested to increased crop wields and intensify agriculture.

### VIII. FACTORS THAT INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURE

Mainly different geo-economic factors effect Agriculture to grow different types of crops and methods of cultivation in area to area.

The factors that involved in Agriculture are:

- Physical factors
- Infrastructural factors.
- And social factors.

Connectivity, Marketing and irrigation are the infrastructural conditions, where land climate and soil are the physical factors among social factors willingness to work family conditions, various customs and traditional are main.

### IX. AIM OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

To increased Agriculture production, Government as well as NGO, SHG, Agricultural Extension department etc. are done a lot now. Recently Indian Government has set up the Farmers Commission to evaluate and investigate the Agricultural programme. In 2011, Indian Government announced major reforms in retail prices, which is logistic and retail of Agriculture products. This led major political controversy. Norendra Modi also announced to double farmers income by 2020. Generally the main aims of Agricultural development includes:

- Raising in Rural income.
- Removing rural poverty.
- Improving the living standard of people.
- Providing better food supply for growing population.
- Removing unemployment problems.

### X. AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF NER

- Subsistence Agriculture.
- Poor infrastructure and Limited connectivity.
- Low adoption rate.
- Low per-capita income.
- Low adoption of high technology.
- Small size of operational holding.
- High vulnerability of national calamities like flood, erosion, land slide etc.
- Low utilization of modern inputs in Agriculture.
- Post harvest management at primitive stage.

- Contentment of small quantity of production.
- Seasonal variation, excessive rain, drought etc.
- Logging much water is the field.
- Corruption, mismanagement of Government facilities, bribery, maldistribution etc.

### XI. SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- Strengthening Development effort and Activities of Agricultural Research.
- Enlarged road connectivity and marketing system.
- Promote motivation for consideration of natural resource such as soil, water, geneticwealth etc. for Agriculture Development.
- Better health facilities, nutrition, shelter are also important factors of Agriculturaldevelopment.
- High technological devices
  - Shouldbe provided in agriculture and other allied sectors.
- High quality irrigation facilities should provided abundantly.
- Strengthening of effective linkage between state Government and ICAR along with CAU
- and other organizations like NGOs, NHB, NARBAD and other agencies.
- Labour incentive activities may be undertaken.
- High quality seed should be provided to farmers.
- 10)Research and extension on different models of fruit based cropping system for the NE states.
- 11) Promote Research and demonstration on different models of Nutrient Management pest, and disease management in horticulture, Based cropping system.

In spite of the efforts various Development Organizations such as the NEDFI challenges remain in realizing the full potential of the regions agricultural resources. Fragmented land holding by small and marginal farmers which dominated the land Holding pattern in the NER is uneconomical. The region has low preparation of irrigated areas and irrigation capacity has been insufficient. The use of Agricultural inputs in NE is also low compared to the rest of the country. Fertilizers used in per hector during 2010-11 were negligible in the region especially in Nagaland (2.35kg), Arunachal Pradesh (3,01 Kg), (13 Kg) in Meghalaya (63Kg) in Assam compared to the National average of 135.27 kg per hector.

### XII. CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. According to some scholars “the word Education” has been derived from the Latin Word term “Education” which means the act of learning or teaching.

According to Gunnun “Education is self realization and service to the people.

According to Panni “Human Education means the training which one gets from nature. Education is mean for all round development of individual and society. There is direct relation between education and socio-economic development, because education brings changes in outlook in the individual which promote productivity and work efficiency.

## Education, Globalization and Status of Agricultural Development in NE India

FAO and UNISCO launched in 2002 a new flagship within the education for all initiative (EFA) with a focus on education for rural people. The flagship is targeted to promote education to all rural areas. Besides education enhance skills for development in every field ITI, Agriculture, technical industry etc. Development of man power and skill is possible only when people are educated.

### XIII. RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE

Education and Agriculture is closely relationship with each other. The people of North East Produced rice, jute and tea. If people of these area would be set a strong based of Agricultural education then they can use the existing agricultural lands/resources applying fertilizers manure in the proper manner. Agricultural Education should constitute an important part of the school as well as University. Education and special training centre institutes must also be opened to provide training skill in Agriculture production. But also raise the efficiency of other factors like capital by making their use in a more efficient manner and only educated people can make an economy more productive. High quality of seed and high technology, improve manure fertilizer etc. are result of educational performance. So, education has been known to instrument of Agricultural production. Increased Agricultural productivity depends primarily on the education of the rural farmers. If farmers are more educated they can produce more than less educated farmers and vice-versa.

### XIV. STATUS OF EDUCATION IN NER

Because of poor in Educational Development NER is lagging a lot in terms of socio-economic development, liberalisation and modernization the main reason for underdevelopment in NER is because of poor standard of education. Education is the basis of all types of development of a society viz social, political, economic, culture etc. A well planned and well developed educational system can help the people to solve all their problems in one any or the other. Guwahati University, Dibrugarh University, Tezpur University and NEHU are the two main topmost Higher Educational Institutions of NER Region. Recently a new Agricultural University is decided to set up in Nagaland. The branches of (ICAR) Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) has now extended in all part of NER for qualitative and quantities development of society and Agriculture Production. In the field of science and Technology, Commerce, Educational development is very low in the hill states of NER. Besides NER is suffered from high dropout rate, lack of adequate trained teacher lack of sufficient infrastructural facilities etc.

### XV. CONCEPT OF GLOBALISATION

Globalisation means integration of economic and societies through cross country. Flows of information, ideas, technology, goods services, capital etc. Cross border integration have several dimensions-social, cultural, political and economic. But the term is most closely related with the term economic globalization. Economic globalization has made easy to three channels (a) Trades in goods and

services (b) Movement of capital and (c) Flow of finance the process of economic globalization in India was started in 1991 to free the constraint of the trade and investment, financial flows, liberation of trade investment and financial flows initiated in the nineties has progressively covered the barriers to competition.

### XVI. IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON AGRICULTURE

The impact of globalization on Indian Agriculture has been falls since colonial times.

Raw cotton and species were important exports items from India. In 1917 Indian farmers revolted on Champaran against being force to grow indigo in place of food grains in order to supply dye to Britain's flourishing textile industry. Thus Globalization has its both positive and negative impact in Agriculture. After Independent Indian farmers face new challenges in the form of competition from highly subsidized Agriculture of developed nation. This promote the need for making Indian Agriculture successful and profitable by improving the conditions of small and marginal farmers concerting the negation effects of Green Revolution. Developing and promoting organization forming and diversifying weeping pattern from cereals to high value crops.

In present economic sense Globalization refers to the acceptance of open and unregulating trading markets through various etc. are now become available to the farmers per capita income employment, etc. has in caused. Expert of

Agricultural Products and conditions of WTO all countries get some opportunities in global market. Besides higher prices of Agricultural goods in International Market increase the export of Indian Agricultural goods. Due to increase of Agricultural production India will be safe from food security concern as any Indian will get available foods they need. Surplus Agriculture production will make India free from scarcity of food, low cost and make ecologically safe. But on the other hand adverse impact of Globalization has also seen in Indian Agriculture there are:- Abrupt decline in Employ opportunities, unreasonable price- rice, solving down and decline in the invest in Agriculture hitting hard on the people disappearance of village industries and crafts as well as small industries are due to unequal global competition.

NER is well connected with some foreign countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar. Thus the region is easily accessible with the change occurring around the traditional tribal community of this region are based in the concept of nature in general and land in particular. But shall to Globalization Traditional Agricultural Activities of this region are deteriorated. Using new technology and machinery tools have made the work much career and faster but it has neglected the environment at range, price of rice, vegetables and other food crops offered to the small producers remains very low.

When the price of this region dropped low farmers had to leave some of their crops harvest and these crops also fail to reach the market depend on the agricultural income are forced to find alternative source of income giving birth to a problems of food security and other related problems.

**XVII. HYPOTHESIS**

- North East is mainly dependent on agriculture. About 80% people depend on agriculture.
- The potentialities of agricultural production in NE is very verse.
- Geographical location of NE is stand as a barrier in infrastructural development and, transport and communication which further enhance agricultural development.
- The tribal people of NE possess spirit of co-operation in their work.
- NE is hilly region which is also causes for backwardness of agriculture and other alive activities.
- Education is the main agency for the development of agriculture.
- Technically qualified persons are very few in the NER.
- The government has provide economic package to the farmers and enterprised using modern technologies inputs.
- Commercial banks are also advancing credit facilities, kishan credit card, interest subsidy etc.

**XVIII. FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

NER is a place of various crops, fruits and indigenous medicinal herbs. Scope of fisheries and animal husbandry are also available in NE. The ecological condition can be compared with Australia, New Zealand, Brazil etc. The spirit of co-operation among tribals lead to again development in co-operation working method. Institutional, natural calamities, geographical location, insurgency problems etc. are main problems of agriculture development. Globalization and education has now transform the scene of agriculture. Globalization by exchange of ideas and beliefs and access of new technologies transform agricultural scene of NE. But while doing good, globalization’s negative impact we are also scene. Agriculture in NE has various characteristics according to cropping patterns, productivity, geo-political conditions etc.

**XIX. CONCLUSIONS**

Agriculture is the backbone of North East Region as well as India. About 70% present people are depend on Agriculture. But the conditions of Agriculture in NER as ell as India is not satisfactory. Lack of proper education, well connectivity, high technology etc. are main reasons behind Agricultural problems of NER uneducated people are unaware of many things what educated know including about Agriculture various credit facilities are advanced to farmers by the Government. Uneducated don’t know the advantage of these facilities. After liberalization of economy and industry Globalization had improve the Agricultural statics by free flow of trade, finance and people yet Agricultural condition in NER is not reached up to the ..... So, without giving proper education to farmer, supplying high yielding verities of seed, high technology, irrigation etc. Agriculture Development in this region is impossible. Besides psychological improvement of rural encouragement of work for high quality production and various Agro-based incentives well play significant role in Agricultural Development of North East.

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**AUTHOR PROFILE**

Name : Monjita Basumatary  
 Address: Vill- Chalchali,  
 P.O.- Nalbari,  
 Dist.- Dhemaji, Assam, India.  
 Pin- 787035.  
 Dept.: M.A. in Political Science (IGNOU)  
 Other Qualification: NET UGC (CSIR)  
 Publications and Presentation: 12 researchpaper,Articles, Chapter etc. are published in various National and International Journal. 13 papers presented in various National and International conference.  
 E-Mail:[monjitabasumatary101@gmail.com](mailto:monjitabasumatary101@gmail.com)  
 Phone:9957459828

