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26. GLOBALISATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Globalisation came to India through the economic reforms and is gradually transforming our culture and self-image. This paper proposes to theorise the transition of the Indian economy and situate the process of economic liberalisation in India in its wider context. The distinction between globalisation as a process and globalisation as a project is made. While the economic reforms of the 1990s stimulated growth, the direct beneficiaries were more affluent urban dwellers. Social reform has lagged behind economic reform. The paradigm shift in the Indian planning from growth with stability and social justice to neo-liberal development is traced. This is linked to the theoretical discourses on globalisation and their applicability in the Indian context. The recent history of liberalisation in India can be located within the longer history of global capitalism. The Great Depression of the 1930s and the destruction during Second World War were followed by a new phase of capitalism. The Depression marked the end of British economic power. America defined the terms of post-war reconstruction. By the 1970s the post-war boom was over, the American economy faced a crisis. The United States had sustained its military expenditure and international commitments through monetary expansion, and which led to inflationary pressures.

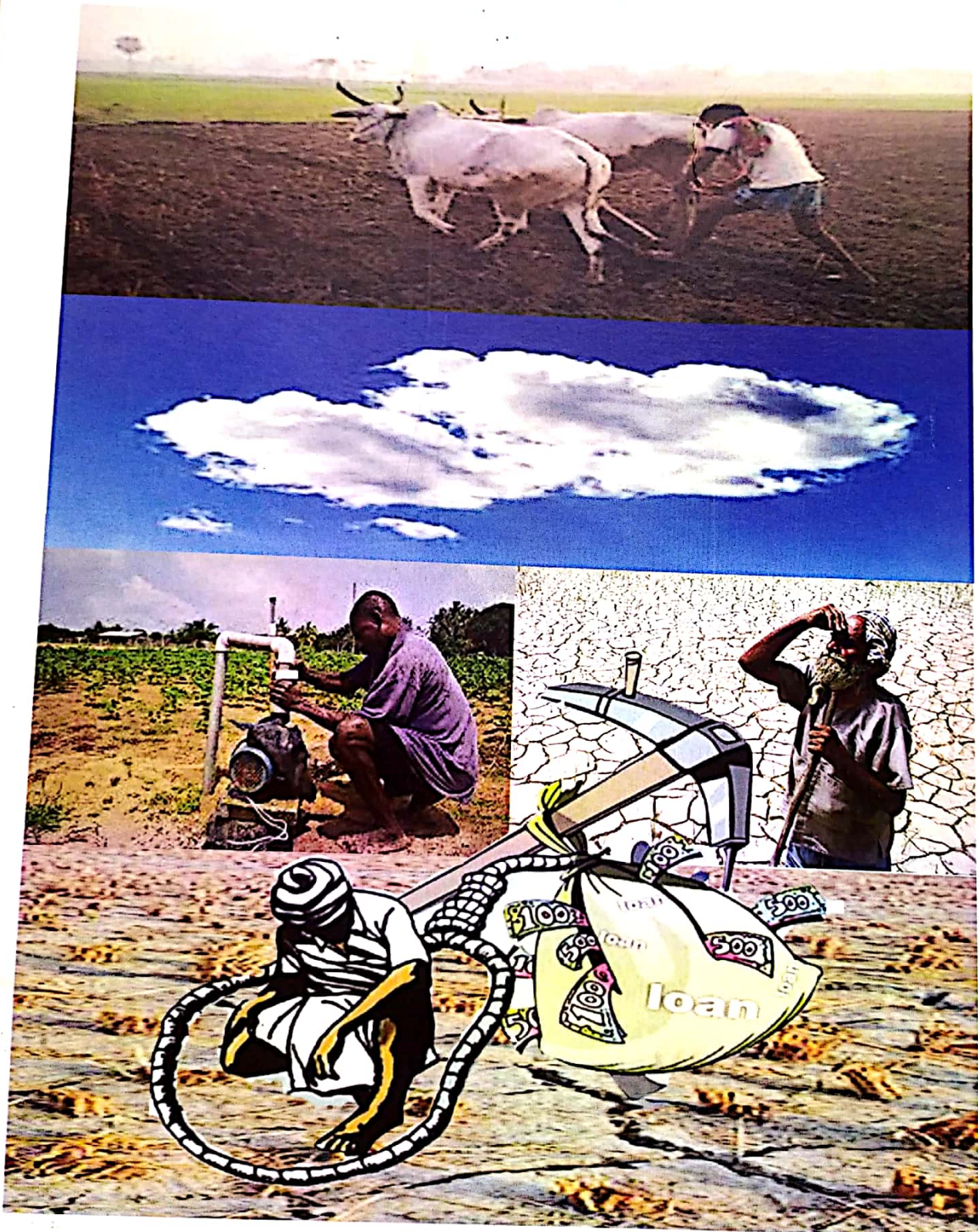


Souvenir
(Book of Abstracts)



**TWO- DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
FARMERS SUICIDES : CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES
AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

30th and 31st March, 2016
(Sponsored by ICSSR – Hyderabad)



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Shivaram.Sureshgoud

ABSTRACT:

Globalization refers to increases the movement of all economic aspects cutting across boundaries of native states aiming at the integration of the Domestic economy with Global economy. Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in early 1990s. The new economic reform, popularly known as, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. The series of reforms undertaken with respect to industrial sector, trade as well as financial sector aimed at making the economy more competent.

116. ROLE OF ICT IN PREVENTING FARMER'S SUICIDES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Agriculture is known as the back bone of India, More than 70% of the people are depends upon the agriculture sector. In the advent of globalization agriculture sector lose its original shape. We are going to cross 75 years land mark of independence, we were achieved predominant inventions in information And communication Technologies, Even though Farmers are unable to grasp the fruits of New Information age because more than 70% of the farmers are ignorant till today .Due to the lack Technological awareness and natural calamities, the heart of Indian economy is getting suicides in India. Only in BEED district in Maharashtra, 139 farmers had committed suicide .The fourth pillar of the society is the part and parcel of ICT will have the social responsibility to prevent the suicides of the famers. Media plays predominant role to build a confidence in the lives of field's son by its weapon. Media should project the Agricultural innovations, Government schemes, Environmental conditions, Agricultural inventions and other positive things for the sake of the farmers. But some media organizations are presenting the senses of farmer suicides instead of positive things to create sensation and increase their circulation and TRP ratings. It causes to generate suicidal tendency in the minds of the farmers. So in my present paper I would like to express the eminent role of ICT to prevent famer suicides in India .

117. "FARMERS SUICIDES CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES AND REMDIAL MEASURES IN TELANGANA STATE"

(A CASE STUDY OF NIZAMABAD DISTRICT)

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ABSTRACT:

Telangana, the youngest state in the country, came into existence on June 2nd 2014. Most of Telangana's agricultural land is still rain-fed. It lacks adequate irrigation facilities in comparison to coastal Andhra Pradesh which has an efficient irrigation network. With a delayed and deficient monsoon, farmers in Telangana have to depend on borewells. But the government doesn't offer institutional credit for digging borewells and activists say farmers are forced to borrow from private money lenders at exorbitant interest rates. Farmers' organisations point out that there are around 2 million functional borewells in Telangana. With Rs 60,000 as the average cost of setting up one borewell, farmers in Telangana have invested Rs 12,000 crore on borewell irrigation. Farmers, however, do not receive sufficient power supply from the state. Of the seven hours of free power promised by the government, farmers receive only two to three hours of electricity to run the wells. Additionally, for every functional borewell, there are two to three failed borewells. These reasons cause farmers to fall into debt traps. The lack of fresh bank loans in the monsoon crop season has also pushed farmers to despair. Loan waiver promised by major political parties, including the TRS, is the major reason why banks are not granting fresh loans to farmers. In the last 4 to 5 years, around 1,000 farmers ended their lives each year. "Since January this year, around 900 farmers have taken their lives. The main reason for these suicides is the anti-farmer policy of the Centre as well as the state. Pushing farmers into deep distress and financial crisis and forcing them to commit suicide amounts to murder. The present study mainly focuses on the causes of farmers' suicides, cultivation methods and cropping system in Telangana and the socio-economic conditions of families of the farmers who committed suicide.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Distress, Farmers, Suicides, crops, borewells.