

Agricultural revolution as a cause of inequality essays examples

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



Agricultural revolution refers to a social philosophy that values agrarian society as superior to the complex and chaos urbanized centers. In most circumstances, Agrarianism links agriculture as a morally and spiritually organized life as compared to the urban life that comprise of loss of dignity and independence. However, the actor-centric theory on the rise of capitalism has emphasized the purpose of autonomous agricultural revolution in fostering a sustained standard of living. The theory suggests that Agricultural revolution has generated an ample agrarian food surplus that have elevated in income of the rural folks. These capitalist have fueled industrial take off since late 1980s. The industrial capitalist form of economic progress have resulted on individualism and self-transforming growth that have puzzled various generations. The theory through actor centric model, have continually researched to reveal the reasons why agricultural revolution has caused a greater shift in the demographic patterns (Patricia p. 192). Research studies have revealed the extremes social classes and rigid social mobility that are usually exhibited in by the Agrarian societies. In these societies, land is regarded as a vital component. Therefore, social hierarchy is usually based on the major source of wealth. People who own large tracts of land are considered affluent enough to dictate most of the patterns exhibited in the society. Various theories believe that, this system of stratification normally compost of three coinciding contrasts (Sherman, et al. p. 6). These are; urban minority verses the peasant majority, governing class verse the masses and the literate minority verse that illiterate majority. This hierarchy trend presents a greater far much cultural difference between the societies. As observed in various nations, the agrarian revolution program

usually uses varied tools such as religious, government and military institutions in order to perpetuate their agenda. Through these institutions, they have formed elaborate patterns to support their consumption. Studies indicate that rulers of this agricultural revolution neither manage their empire in the name of public interest nor do they have a common good for all. Their main interest is to please themselves, and their subjects who operate within the system (Sherman, et al. p. 7).

Jared Diamond in his book "The Worst mistake in the history of the human race" acknowledges that Agriculture has done more harm than good. He states that the recent discoveries that were regarded as some of the best decisive steps to adopt agriculture were in many ways a catastrophe that the human being may not recover from. He describes various gross social ills and sexual inequality that emerged as a result of this movement. He nostalgically describes how the world population used to gain their food easily through hunting and gathering (Jared p. 64). According to the archeology research results, Diamond believes that the ancient hunters and gatherers had a better time, for sleep and leisure. The food that they used to have was far much rich in proteins and carbohydrates thus they were surviving on a rich diet. Unlike, agrarianism that limits political and social scale of the modern society, Diamond believes that the ancient hunters and gatherers did not have such forms of jurisdiction. This freedom enables these people to live in freedom and harmony (Jared p. 66).

As the agricultural revolution continues in this modern world, the trend of classification and inequality also continues. India makes the best laboratory for assessing the various determinants of rural poverty and inequality that

has occurred in the societies over the last three decades. Varied case studies indicate that, since late 1960s, India has experienced a substantive productivity growth in agriculture both at public and private levels. Most of the India societies have had substantive growth both in rural industry and factory employment. This trend has resulted in formation of pro-investment policies (Patricia p. 192). Surprisingly, these developments have made India operate distinctive economies. Empirical results that consider spatial variability in the policies has revealed opposite issues concerning this agricultural growth. The results indicated that the local villagers who carryout primary farming receives low wages. The factory employment programs are always carried out in a corrupt manner. The employees are sometimes subjected to hard labor with little wages to sustain their families. Finally, the labor market that is exhibited in most of these agricultural factories is quite rigid as men dominate. Women are not provided with opportunities to exert their knowledge and skills at the managerial levels (Patricia p. 194).

In conclusion, the theoretical framework of this paper clearly indicates the various aspects that Agricultural revolutions have used in order to create the social inequality. These results suggest that with the continuation of the agrarianism, human beings might find it quite difficult to thrive well as society. Therefore, it is important to reduce these barriers by creating perfect institutions and appropriate policies that may counteract the challenges. This approach will eliminate the long history of menaces such as rural poverty, inequality and other forms of social injustices while at the same time spur innovation and rural industrialization.

Works Cited

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