

# A Study on Globalization Level Status in Farmers in Study Areas

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## ABSTRACT

This research mainly provides a brief analytical account of the various processes through which globalization in our sense of the term affects the lives of the poor. It shall primarily refer to the absolute poverty in low-income countries. In general globalization can cause many hardships for the poor in these countries but it also opens up opportunities which some countries can utilize and others do not, largely depending on their domestic political and economic institutions and the net outcome is often quite complex and almost always context-dependent belying the pronouncements for or against globalization made in the opposing camps.

**Keywords;** Globalization, Countries, Dependent, Opportunities

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## INTRODUCTION

The trend has been underway throughout history. As reflected in the previous moved unusually rapidly in recent times because the cumulative breakthroughs in basic science have allowed an extraordinary acceleration in the reduction of transfer costs. Real costs of information transfer and shipment of goods have declined rapidly while perishability and bulk have been drastically reduced. Concurrently increases in many regions, and in the total size of the market, have allowed scale economies to be achieved for myriad new products most of which involved technology. These rapid changes have allowed a great increase in specialization in agriculture and consequently lower costs and rapid growth in trade`

### Research Problem

Globalization despite prevalent mind numbing hegemonic and homogenizing tendencies that reinforce the onedimensionality of man, allows space for the subalterns be they women, children, homosexuals, the toiling masses the unemployed, the religious minorities, the indigenous people linguistic group and the oppressed castes, to articulate their perceptions, understandings and interpretations. Thus it becomes important to explore the consequences of globalization for such groups in Indian society, particularly in rural society. The information that about farmers caste wise in the study areas with very informed that how many caste wise farmers in higher and lower in the present study.

### Objectives

- to study on Globalization Increasing Employment Opportunities and Response of farmers in study areas
- to study on Globalization Use of Pesticides and Health and Response of farmers in study areas.
- to study on Globalization Multinationals Help and Response of Farmers in study areas
- to study on Globalization Increasing Disparities and Response of farmers in study areas.

### Methodology

In the initial proposal it was proposed that the first question would aim to explore at first as to how far the know about globalization and then in what terms they understand globalization By the method of multi stage sampling technique. In the actual conduct of the study we examined the awareness of farmers about globalization in relation to six variables of the ground i. e. caste and their frequency of urban contact. In the second question we initially proposed to urban contact. In the second question we initially proposed to take note of the sources of their awareness would include channels of communication of communications, personals, collective, mass, media, rural urban contact etc.

**Study Area**

The study conducted in two Taluks in karur District in number of sample respondents is 100. A Taluk would be selected, which lies in urban proximity of a district head quarter town of karur in which diversity of occupations exists, where facility for the goods and selling the agricultural produces transport and communication facilities are available.

**Study on Globalization Increasing Employment Opportunities and Response of farmers in study areas**

The following the information that about him study on Globalization Increasing Employment Opportunities and Response of farmers in study areas awareness is very must for globalization truant so have focus on study areas.

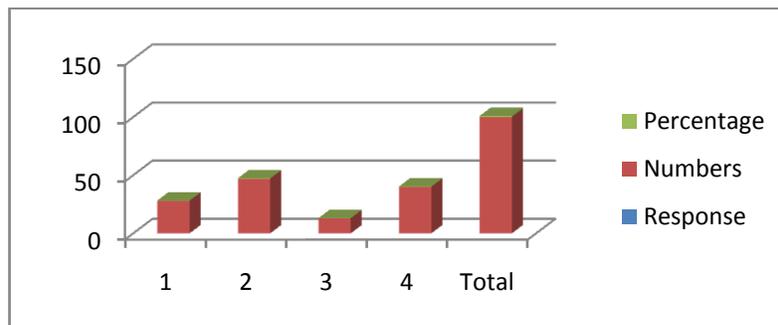
**Table. 1: Showing the Globalization Increasing Employment Opportunities**

S.No	Response	Numbers	Percentage
1	Yes	21	21%
2	No	39	39%
3	No idea	40	40%
Total		100	100%

Source; Primary data

**Interpretation**

The table shows that of the 100 farmers 21 (i.e.21%). Say that employment opportunity during the period of globalization has been increased 12 (i.e. 12%) feel that it has not and 67 (i.e.67%) do not have any idea. Thus the above fact suggests that majority (67%) of farmers have no idea about the employment opportunities for women and children during globalization. The farmers view about , impact of pesticides on farmers health is presented in the following table.



**Figure . 1: Showing the Globalization Increasing Employment Opportunities**

**Study on Globalization Use of Pesticides and Health and Response of farmers in study areas.**

The information that aboutGlobalization Use of Pesticides and Health and Response of farmers in study areascollected information in the table.

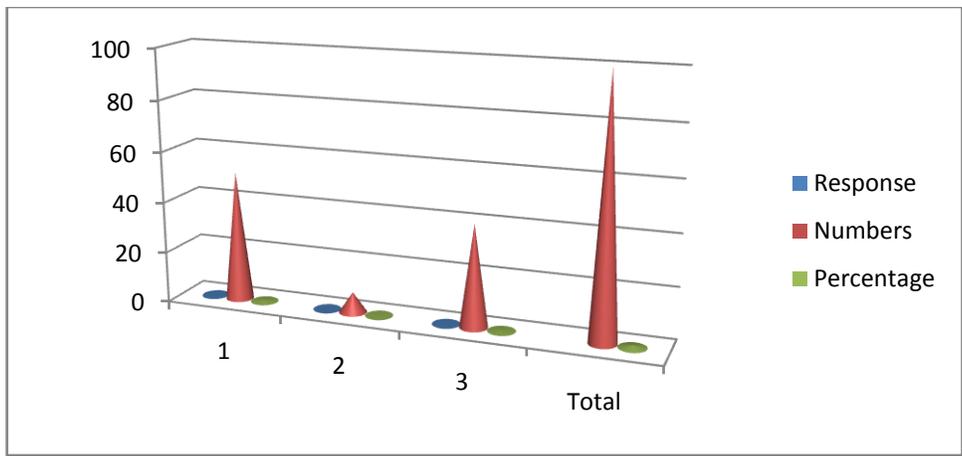
**Table. 2: Globalization Use of Pesticides and Health**

S.No	Response	Numbers	Percentage
1	Yes	51	51%
2	No	08	08%
3	No idea	40	40%
Total		100	100%

Sources; primary data

**Interpretation**

The table shows that of the 100 farmer 47 (i.e. 47%) that agricultural exports during the period od globalization has increased, 01 (i.e. 1%) felt that ir has not and 52 (i.e. 52%) do not have any idea. Thus the above facts suggest that majority (52%) of farmer do not have any idea about it, less than half of the farmers feel that the agricultural exports has been increases during globalization. Globalization encouraging the farmers to adopt subsidiary occupations. Or it has no . the response of farmers about this assumption is presented in the following.



**Figure. 2: Globalization Use of Pesticides and Health**

**Study on Globalization Multinationals Help and Response of Farmers in study areas**

The following the information that about him study on Globalization Multinationals Help and Response of Farmers in study areas

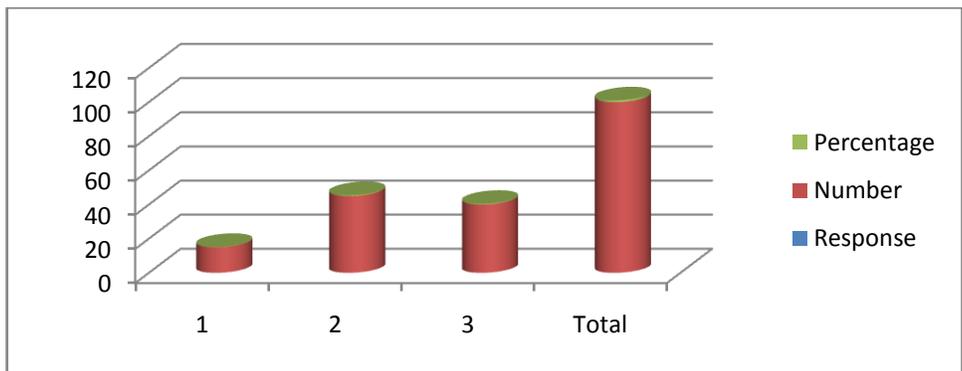
**Table. 3: Globalization Multinationals Help**

S.No	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	15	15%
2	No	45	45%
3	No idea	40	40%
Total		100	100%

Source ;Primary data

**Interpretation**

The table show that of the 100 farmers nobody says that the decreasing subsidy during the period of globalization is right, 57 (i.e 43%) do not have any ideas. Thus the above facts suggest that majority (57%) of farmers feel that decreasing subsidy on fertilizers is unfavourable to farmers. Assuming that, during the period of globalization agricultural exports have been increased, but at this point, farmers respond in different ways which are presented in the table.



**Figure. 3: Globalization Multinationals Help**

**Study on Globalization Increasing Disparities and Response of farmers in study areas.**

The following the information that about him Study on Globalization Increasing Disparities and Response of farmers in study areas. awareness is very must for globalization truants so have focus on study areas.

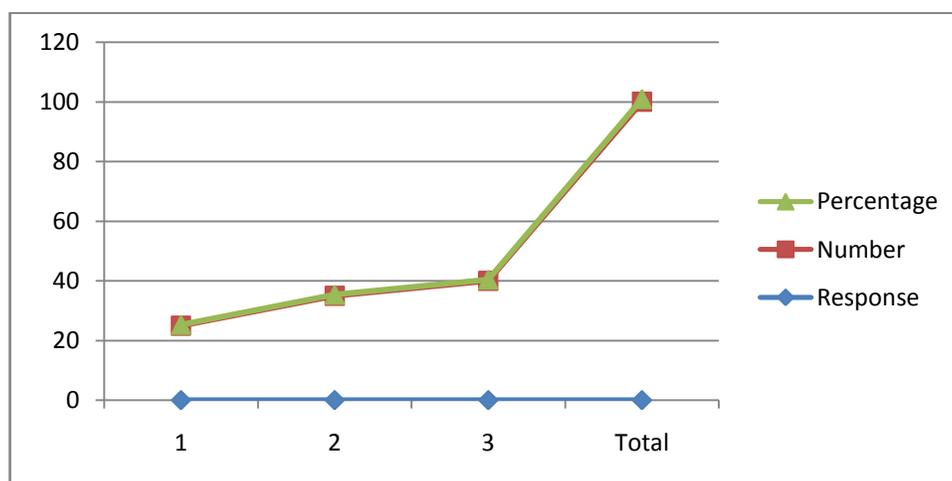
**Table.4: Globalization Increasing Disparities**

S.No	Response	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	25	25%
2	No	35	35%
3	No idea	40	40%
Total		<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source ;Primary data

### Interpretation

The table show that of the 100 farmers 25 (i.e. 25%) say that globalization has increased disparities among different rural classes, 18 (i.e. 18%) felt that it has not and 57 (i.e.57%) do not have any idea about the disparities in village of thus the above facts suggest that majority (57%) of farmers have no idea about existences of disparities during globalization. During the period of globalization peasants feel that cropping pattern has been changed views are presented in the following table.



**Figure. 4 Globalization Increasing Disparities**

### CONCLUSION

The economy has expanded and diversified society has become cohesive and polity democratized. It has also been facing many problems some of which have successfully been solved, but many others still remain unsolved. Poverty is one such challenge India has been facing today. Women self employment can not only help to solve the unemployment problem but also result in all round social and economic empowerment of women. If these remedies are made then Indian agricultural can excide in the globalization.

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