

Study on Globalization on Impact for Farmers Status in Study Areas

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Abstract

Globalization refers to increases in the movement of finance, inputs, outputs, information and science across vast geographic areas. The gain from globalization increase net income in many places and facilitate decreases in levels of poverty and may thereby increase level of food security. However, there is an implication of frictionless movement and perfect knowledge that understates the requirement for benefiting from globalization

Keywords; Globalization, Increase, Income , Poverty,

1.1 Introduction

There trends have been underway throughout history. As reflected in the previous moved unusually rapidly in recent times because the cumulative breakthrough in basic science have allowed an extraordinary acceleration in the reduction of transfer cost. Real cost of information transfer and shipment of goods have declined rapidly, while perish ability and bulk have been drastically reduced. Concurrently, increase in per capita income in many regions, and in the total size of the market, have allowed scale economics to be achieved for myriad new products, most of which involve value added processes that themselves require investment and improved technology. These rapid changes have allowed a great increase in specialization in agricultural, and consequently lower costs and rapid growth in trade.

1.2 Research Problem

Globalization despite prevalent mind numbing hedge monistic and homogenizing tendencies that reinforce the on dimensionality of man, allows space for the subalterns be they women, children, homosexuals, the toiling masses the unemployment, 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 group in Indian society, particularly in rural society.

1.3 Objectives

- to study the impact of globalization on the living conditions of farmers in the study areas.
- to study on farmers education and land Ownership in study areas .

1.4 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.

1.5 Study Area

The study conducted in two Taluks in karur District. 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

1.6 Role of globalization farmers

The important of globalization farmers in agriculture has been increasing . The share of rural females in agricultural was around 83 per cent in 2004- 05 as compared to 67% among rural men, showing the important of globalization farmers in agriculture in rural areas. Percentages of globalization farmers among marginal farmers in 2004-05. These proportions have increased over time. Agricultural is becoming increasingly feminized as man are migrating to rural non- farm sector. They work in land preparation seed selection and seed production, sowing in applying manure, fertilizer and pesticides, weeding transplanting, threshing, winnowing and harvesting etc as well as in animal husbandry and dairying, fish processing collection of fuel wood fodder and other products for family needs despite their importance, globalization farmers are continually denied their property rights and access to other productive resources. Protecting globalization farmers rights in land enhancing infrastructure support to globalization farmers, and giving legal support on existing laws, will facilitate recognition for globalization farmers as farmers and enable to access credit, inputs, and marketing outlets.

1.7 Land issues ; Land and tenancy security

National Commission on Enterprises for Unorganized sector argued that there is a strong evidence that relatively successful implementation of even a modest package of land reforms dramatically improve the prospect of the poor. Regaling globalization and marginal farmers, they own and cultivate some land but it is a limiting factor for getting resources. Therefore, tenancy security is important for globalization holding farmers.

Land relationship are extremely complicated and this complexity has contributed significantly to the problems faced by the actual cultivators. Unregistered cultivated, tenants and tribal cultivators face difficulties in accessing institution credit and other facilities available for farmers with land titles. One priority is to record and register actual cultivators including tenants and globalization farmers cultivators and provid passbook to them, to eensure that they gain access to institutional credit and other inputs. As part of the reforms lease market should be freed and some sort of security for tenants has to be guaranteed. This will ensure availability of land for cultivation for marginal and globalization farmers. The land rights of Tribals in the agency areas must be protected. There is considerable scop for further land redistribution, particularly inputs for cultivable land are taken into account. Complementary inputs for cultivation should be provided to all assignees, and the future assignment of land should be in the name of globalisation farmers.

1.8 Low levels of formal educations and skills

Education and skilled are important for improving farming practices, investment and productivity. They give literacy levels and mean years of education for unorganized self employed agriculture workers by farm size. It shows that literacy and mean years of education are lower for globalisation holding farmers compared to medium and large farmers. For example literacy among males and females for marginal farmers respectively were 62.5% and 31.2% while the corresponding numbers for education for males farmers were 72.9% and 39%. Similarly, mean of education for males among marginal farmers was 3.9 where compared to 5.3 for medium and large farmers.

1.9 Credit and Indebtedness

Globalization holdings need credit for both consumption and investment purposes. Increasing indebtedness is one of the reasons for indebtedness among these farmers in recent years. The overall indebtedness is not higher for globalization and marginal farmers compared to large farmers. However, the independences for the globalization and marginal farmers from formal institutions sources is lower than large farmers and the reserve is true in the case of informal sources. He dependence on money lenders is the highest for sub-marginal and marginal farmers. With that shows the shares of formal sources increases with the size of land. At the all India level the share of formal sources varies from .22.6% to 58% for globalization and marginal farmers while it varies from 65% to 68% for medium and large farmers. Dependence of globalization and marginal farmers on informal sources is high even in states like Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. For example globalization and marginal farmers of Andhra Pradesh have to depend on 73% to 83% of their loans on informal sources. This indicates very low financial inclusion for Andhra Pradesh. The NSS data also shows that across social groups, the indebtedness through formal sources is lower for its as compares to others.

1.10 Risk and Vulnerability

There is enough evidence to suggest that poor and poorest of the poor households are vulnerable to a range of risks affecting individuals, households or whole communication which can have a devastating effect on their livelihoods and well being. They have higher exposure to a variety of risks at individual or households level. Some of them are health shocks, illness, injury, accidents, disability, b, labour market risk, c, many work in informal sector and have high risk of unemployment and underemployment; harvest risks, life cycle risks, social risk and special risks by the vulnerable groups. In addition, they have community risks such as droughts, floods, cyclones, structural adjustment policies etc. Globalization and marginal farmers are vulnerable to all these risks. Most of the coping mechanisms followed by households are; and Govt.,expanded labour supply, child labour, bounded labour, reducing consumption, migration etc. Comprehensive social protection programmes are required to address the negative effects due risks and vulnerabilities. India has many social protection programmes. The present major schemes for the poor in India fall into four broad categories (i) food transfer like public distribution system (PDS) and supplementary nutrition (ii) self employment

(iii) wage employment (iv) social security programmes for unorganized workers. The effectiveness of these programmes have to be improved so that globalization and marginal farmers can also benefit from these programmes. Crop insurance programmes and future markets have to be strengthened to reduce risks in prices and yields.

Table 1.

Changes in percentage distribution of operate holdings and operated areas

Level	Farm holdings				Operated areas			
	2009-09	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-09	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Land class	39.1	45.8	56.0	62.8	11.5	11.5	15.6	22.6
Marginal	22.6	22.4	19.3	17.8	16.6	16.6	18.7	20.9
Small	61.7	68.2	75.3	80.6	28.1	28.1	34.3	43.5
Globalization	19.8	17.7	14.2	12.0	23.6	23.6	24.1	22.5

Semi-medium	14.0	11.1	8.6	6.1	30.1	30.1	26.4	22.2
Large	4.5	3.1	1.9	1.3	18.2	18.2	15.2	11.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source; primer data

The table 1.1 explain the two factors of farm holdings and operated areas in the study areas the result that above in the year on 2009 to 2013 on the periods so the data information that class visa in lands class in the year 2009 in 39.1 per cent and different for the year 2013 on 62.8 % so with in increases next in marginal factors level on year 2009 at 22.6 per cent and 2013 in 17,8 % with in degrades on small factors on year 2009 for 61.7 % and final in 2013 for 80.6 % in increases and globalization factors have 2009 for 19.8% and 2013 at 12 % with in degrease and than semi medium for year 2009 at 4.5 % and 2013 for 1.3 % so report in degrease The Next part of operated areas in respectably year on 2009 for 6.9, 12.3, 19.2 ,20.7 ,31.2 ,29. Per cents and 2013 have respectably reports on 22.6,20,9,43.5,22.5,22,2,11.8, on the study areas statement that primary data.

Figure; 1
Changes in Farm holdings

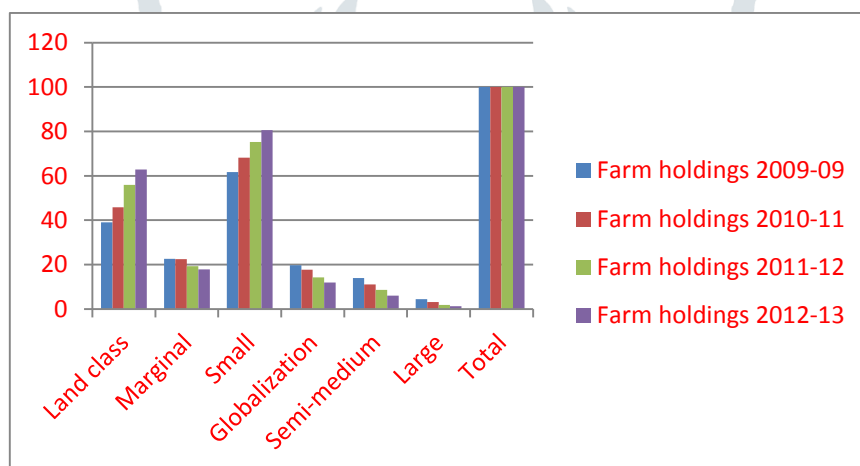
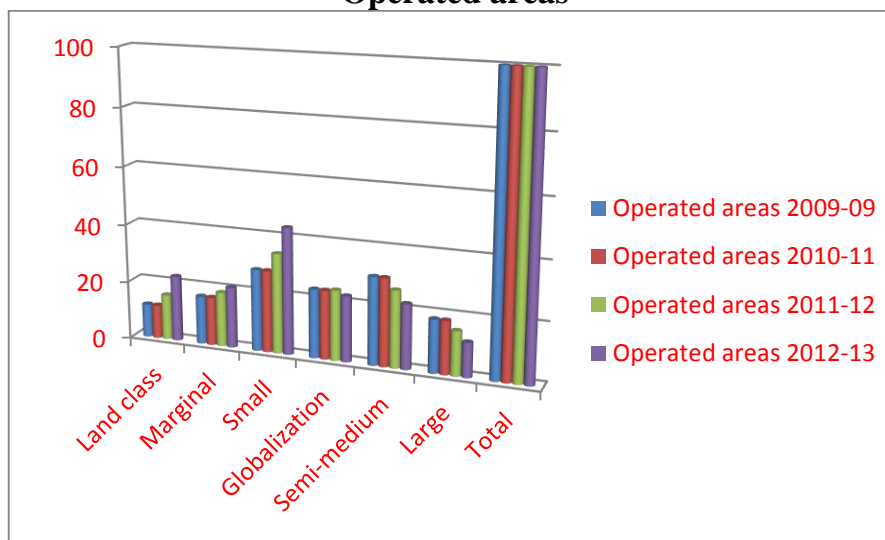


Figure 2
Operated areas



1.11 Farmers Education Level

The farmers must in education for survey in the globalization filed so the farmer level of education for include that study villages jet five factors include in illiterate, Literate to middle, High school, Intermediate, Graduates and Above in surveyed information below.

Table 2

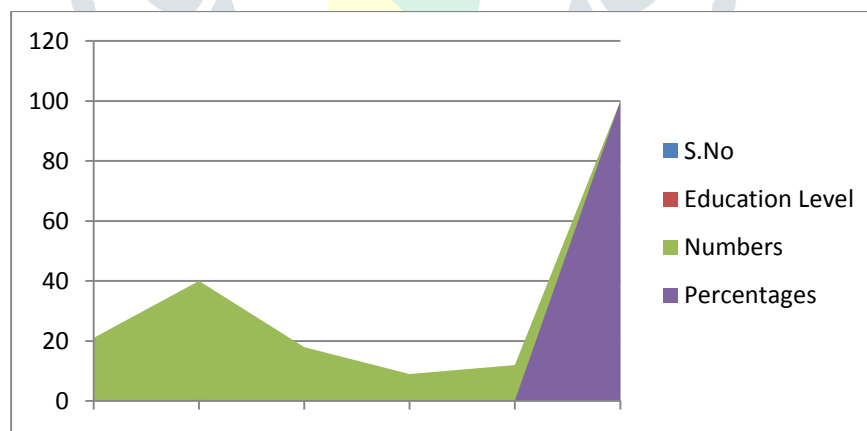
Education Distribution of Farmers in Study Areas

S.No	Education Level	Numbers	Percentages
1	illiterate	21	21%
2	Literate to middle	40	40%
3	High school	18	18%
4	Intermediate	09	09%
5	Graduates and Above	12	12%
Total		100	100

The table 2 explain that farmers education distributions have factors in five level of conservation first one illiterate on 21%. Next that Literate to middle have in 40% and next factor in High school for 18% next for Intermediate in 9 % last for Graduates and Above the result that clear for information that areas farmers very low level for Intermediate, and high level for Literate to middle and not illiterate farmers in 100 in 21% in the study areas.

Figure 3

Education Distribution of Farmers in Study Areas



1.12 Land Ownership of Farmers

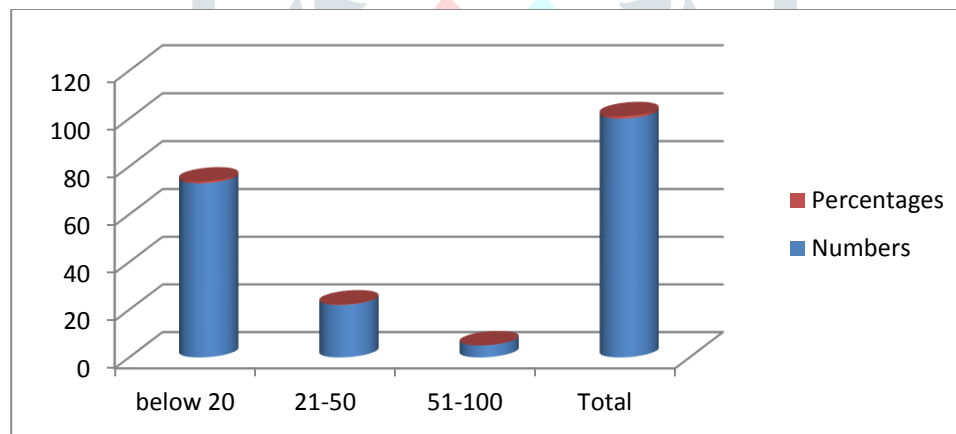
After the educational level of farmers it is necessary to explain their land ownership because land ownership determine the positing of farmers in land wise distribution of farmers have been presented as follows.

Table 3
Land Ownership of Farmers

Land Ownership (In Bigha)	Numbers	Percentages
01-20	73	73%
21-50	22	22%
51-100	05	05%
Total	100	100%

The table show that of the 100 farmers 38 have small portion of land 1-10 bigha have 11-20 bigha land 13 have 21-30 bigha farming on 31-40 bigha land are in category of 11-50 have 51-60 bigha have 61-70 bigha and only 01% are farming on above 70 bigha land.

Figure 4
Land Ownership of Farmers



1.13 Conclusion

The study clearly that about that have go to processing industries are developed to process on agricultural goods. Farmers should be given training and guidance to start agricultural relating industries. If these remedies are made than indian agricultural can excide in the globalization.

Degradation of CPRs has contributed to change in the composition found in study villages again it affect the life sustaining of landless people. It may be leads to income inequality in study villages. The determination of CPRs had directly affected the agricultural production. Further, diminution in number of animals reared due to lack of common grazing lands are noticed in all study villages. The study clearly shows a rural folk much aware about the causes of decline the CPRs. Hence, it should be kept in mind (rules and regulations)at each and every process of the preservation of CPRs by the rural community.

1.11 References

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