

Study on Globalization Awareness Related to Occupies and Caste for Farmers in Study Areas

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Abstract

Globalization can greatly the role of agricultural as an engine of growth in low income countries by marking it possible for agricultural to grow considerably faster than domestic consumption. It also increase the potential for agriculture to increase food security through enlarged multipliers to the massive, employment intensive non- tradable rural non farm sector. With such potential benefits, it is important to understand what is required for participation and to ensure that the poor and hungry are lifted out of poverty and hunger by these processes.

Keywords; Globalization, Agricultural, Employment , Consumption.

1.1 Introduction

This research mainly provides a brief analytical account of the various process through which globalization in our sense of the term affects the lives of the poor. 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 glib pronouncement for or against globalization made in the opposing camps. Agricultural is the main occupation of villages of farmers. But some farmers engaged in some other subsidiary occupations along with farming, which, are being presented, The following the information that about him awareness for farmers information collected to the study areas with farmers awareness is very must for globalization truants so have focus on study areas.

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. The information that about in farmers caste wise in the study areas with very informed that how many caste wise farmers in higher and lower in the present study.

1.3 Objectives

- to study on occupation wise distribution of farmers in study areas
- to study on Case wise Urban contacts at the Farmers in study areas
- to study on Awareness of Globalization among the farmers 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 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.

1.6 Occupation-wise Distribution of farmers

Agricultural is the main occupation of villages of farmers. But some farmers engaged in some other subsidiary occupations along with farming, which, are being presented in the following table.

Table. 1
Occupation-wise Distribution of farmers

S.No	Occupation	Numbers	Percentage
1	Only Farming	47	47%
2	Farming and Job	19	19%
3	Farming and business	14	14%
4	Farming and Other	20	20%
Total		100	100%

Source; Primary data

Figure . 1

Occupation-wise Distribution of farmers

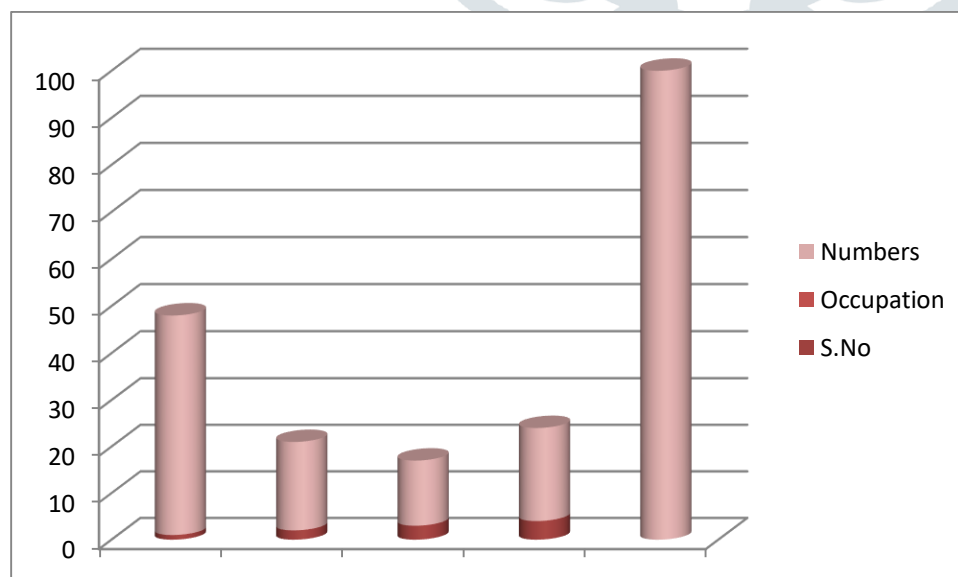


Table explain the that of the 100 farmers 47 (47%) a engaged in farming 19 (19%) are busy in agriculture and some other occupation like government and private jobs, 14 (14%) are busy in some small business with agricultural, and 20 (20%) are doing some other small work is like labourer, small petty traders with main occupation agriculture.

Thus the above facts suggest that the farmers, that simply engaged in Urban contact of farmers have been presented in terms of frequency of contacts I.e. daily, frequently, once a while the frequency of contacts relate with four variables which are caste, land holding education and subsidiary occupations. The frequency of hundred farmers have been presented in following figure.

1.7 Caste-wise Urban Contacts at the Farmer

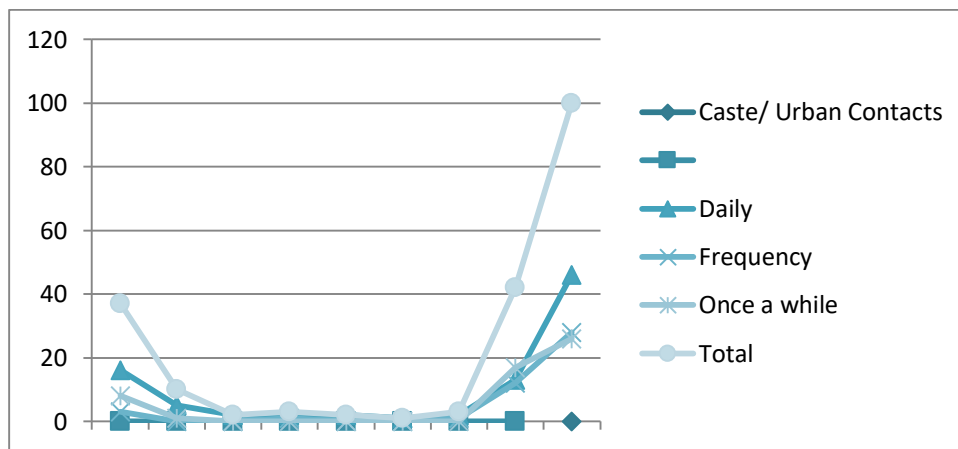
The information that about in farmers caste wise in the study areas with very informed that how many caste wise farmers in higher and lower in the present study collected information in the table.

Table.2
Caste-wise Urban Contacts at the Farmer

Caste/ Urban Contacts		Daily	Frequency	Once a while	Total
Higher	Goundar	16	3	08	37
	Chettiyar	05	-	01	10
	Pillai	02	-	-	02
Middle	Devar	02	1	-	03
	Nadar	02	-	-	02
Lower	SC	01	-	-	01
	ST	02	01	-	03
	Barber	13	12	17	42
Total		46	28	26	100

Sources; primary data

Figure.2
Caste-wise Urban Contacts at the Farmer



The table show of the 100 farmers 16 go to the city daily , 13 go to the city frequently and 8 goes to the city at once a while of the 100 farmers there are 16 Goundar, go to city daily one frequently and at once while of the 02 Pillai farmers, they go to the city daily Goundar, and Pillai are the higher caste of villages of. The 02 Nadar farmers they go to the city daily. Once SC farmers goes to the city daily, of the 03.St farmers, 02 goes to the city daily, one frequently. Of the 42 barber farmers 13 goes to city daily, 12 go to city frequently and 17 go at once a while land holdings measure and the economic status of farmers in the villages of effects urban contacts of farmers. The relationship between land holdings and frequency of urban contacts are presented in the following table.

1.8 Awareness of Globalization among the farmers

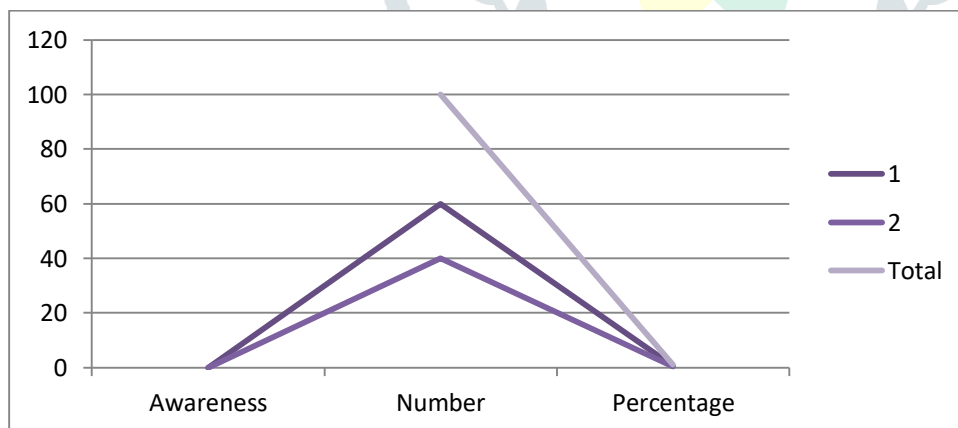
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Table.3
Awareness of Globalization among the farmers

S.No	Awareness	Number	Percentage
1	Aware	60	60%
2	Not Aware/ No Idea	40	40%
Total		100	100%

Source ;Primary data

Figure.3
Awareness of Globalization among the farmers



The table show that of the 100 farmers 60% are aware of the process of globalization and 40% do not have any idea about the phenomenon of globalization.

Thus the above fact explain that is more awareness of globalization. The process of globalization have been found in urban proximity Villages of i.e. Karur District

Farmers divided in three categories on the basis of castes after that these castes are related with awareness. The relationships of caste and awareness of farmers presented in the following table.

1.9 Conclusion

The study information for future information that have following farmers distribution have in rural areas all over increasing but don't for rainfall in the areas in must reason for no farming in the trees in the area so agricultural production is very slow, and cast wise farmers increasing in the study areas collected information that have an grounder cast farmers increase must reason for in our lifestyle is riche and geminated in the social groups in low level for Sc.ST farmers in the study areas so the agricultural production have variable for castes wise last for in awareness for farmers information about that farming facility cater to how do agricultural production how to time production ,how product in farmers awareness in the study areas.

1.11 References

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