



GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL WOMEN - A STUDY OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Globalization has had negative implication for Indian women's the traditional role of women in agriculture, live stock and animal husbandry is being undermined because mechanization and automation is becoming prevalent in the market based economy which will adversely affect the village based traditional economy. The impacts of the globalization processes with the support of patriarchal institutions continue to deny the rights of women. Looking at the present status of women in agriculture, it is the utmost need to revamp the entire approach towards women farmers to cater to their existing needs. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to protect women's role and livelihood in subsistence agriculture based on sustainable development. This present paper based on primary data for the study was collected by the method of personal interview coupled with structured questionnaire among the sample agriculture female farmers. (The questionnaire schedule of the respondents covers the aspects like their socio-economic status, assets levels, cropping pattern land use pattern, earnings and the changes in their living style.) A total 80 respondent belonging to the various categories of land holders, have been selected.

KEY WORDS: *Globalization, Rural Women, Agriculture Participation and Development etc.*

Globalization: Meaning

The 1990s witnessed a paradigm shift towards market oriented economic policies and a careful dismantling of obstacles in its wake. This has helped the smaller, emerging economies gain access to world markets, emergent technologies and collaborations. This has also given them a window to the developed world and helped them to understand the significant role of globalization as an instrument, which could be utilized not just to achieve economic efficiency, but also eradicate poverty. Globalization implies widening and deepening integration with the globe, i.e. with people and processes abroad. Moreover, at the end of the integrative effort there must lie some concrete benefits for the country, because otherwise the globalization being attempted would not be worth the effort. The trend towards the evolution of a global society is generally thought of in economic terms and in terms of the consequences of the revolution in communication technologies. There is undoubtedly much greater economic integration among the nations of the world today.

Globalization has also resulted in the creation of a new business framework. More changes can be expected in the business scenario specifically in terms of openness, addictiveness and responsiveness. The most important dimensions of economic globalization are: (a) breaking down of national barriers; (b) international spread of trade, financial and production activities and (c) growing power of transnational corporations and international financial institutions in these processes. While economic globalization is a very uneven process, with increased trade and investments being focused in a few countries, almost all countries are greatly affected by this process.

Another feature of the current globalization in process is the globalization of national policies and policy-making mechanism. National policies (including economic, social, cultural and technological) that until recently were determined by the States and people within a country have increasingly come under the influence of international agencies and processes or by big private corporations and economic / financial players. This has led to the narrowed ability of governments and people to make choices from options in economic, social and cultural policies. Most developing countries have seen their independent policy-making mechanism capacity eroded, and have to adopt policies influenced by other entities, which may on balance be detrimental to the countries concerned. The developed countries, where the major economic players reside, and which also control the processes and policies of international economic agencies, are better able to maintain control over their own national

policies as well as determine the policies and practices of international institutions and the global system. However, it is also true that the large corporations have taken over a large part of decision-making even in the developed countries, at the expense of the power of the state or political and social leaders.

Globalization has attracted immense attention of scholars and academics the world over, with some emphasizing the beneficial aspects of globalization and insisting that women have generally benefited from improvements in the world economy, while others stress upon its overall negative impact, which includes, but is not limited to a denial of entitlement as well as a violation of women's human rights. Central to a realization of the human rights of women is an understanding that women do not experience discrimination and other forms of human rights violations solely on the grounds of gender, but discrimination arises from the intersectionality of race, caste, class, national origin and gender. Globalization, no doubt, has offered tremendous opportunities for overall development, but at the same time, it has negative aspects, which far outweigh the positive. For the purpose of the present study, it would suffice to highlight a few areas of impact of globalization on women.

IMPACT ON RURAL WOMEN

The effects of transitional corporations taking over agriculture trade could generally be summed up as follows:

- Dumping of cheap, subsidized food from developed countries which has depressed prices, leading to loss of income and livelihoods, debts, bankruptcies and eventually loss of land. The process is changing everything including land, biodiversity, water, food and livelihoods into commodities for sale.
- Corporatization of Agriculture, leading to concentration of land in a few hands and loss of land among others, especially small-scale women farmers
- Loss of food security in farming families due to loss of income, and from the increasing cultivation of cash crops, leading to greater hunger and deprivation among women farmers and wage workers and specially girl children.
- Increased workload both on the farms and at home for women.
- Low-wage, long and back-breaking labour for women in the new market-oriented farming systems.

- Increased health risks for women from the intensive use of pesticides and other chemicals in export-oriented cash crop farms and plantations.
- Loss of control over crucial resources like seeds which were mainly the women's special domain
- Loss of control over crops and income for women in the new market-oriented cash-crop economy.

The impact of these imperialist processes with the support of patriarchal institutions continue to deny the right of women overall these processes are forcing farmers out of farming and often out of their land destabilizing and uprooting whole families and communities. In this financial crunch, food consumption gets reduced as are social expense such as those for education and health care women and girl children are the first to be deprived they are now compelled to work to shore up the family's dwindling income or, in the case of some girl children , take care of household work so the mothers may go out and work on farms or factories farm wage workers and rural women, meanwhile, have increasingly lost their farm work and livelihoods, and are force to migrate and to be trafficked. Rural women are also in creakingly facing violence as a result of the so-called "war on terror" which is being used to suppress people's resistance through state initiated or state supported violence and acts of terror, and the enactment of laws curtailing civil and political liberties.

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Karimnagar District Profile

Karimnagar is a city in Karimnagar district of the Indian state of Telangana. It is the administrative seat of Karimnagar district and Karimnagar mandal in Karimnagar revenue division. It is situated on the banks of Manair River, which is a tributary of the Godavari River. The city is governed by Municipal Corporation and also the administrative seat of the Karimnagar district. It has been selected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart cities under PM Narendra Modi's flagship Smart Cities Mission.

Karimnagar has a population of 2,61,185 within its corporation limits, according to 2011 census, making it Fourth largest city in Telangana state. The literacy rate of Karimnagar city is 85.82%, whereas Karimnagar urban region has a literacy rate of 84.93 which is almost

equal to the National Urban average of 85%. The literacy rate for males and females for Karimnagar urban region stood at 91.06% and 78.69% respectively.

Chandurthi and Konaraopet Mandals Profiles

Chandurthi is a Mandal in Karimnagar District of Telangana State, India. Chandurthi Mandal Head Quarters is Chandurthi town. It belongs to Telangana region. It is located 47 KM towards west from District head quarters Karimnagar. Chandurthi Mandal is bounded by Konaraopet Mandal towards South, Vemulawada Mandal towards South, Kodimial Mandal towards East, and Boinpalli Mandal towards East. Sircilla City, Koratla City, Jagtial City, Karimnagar City are the nearby Cities to Chandurthi. Chandurthi consist of 28 Villages and 18 Panchayats. Ananthapalle (PK) is the smallest Village and Rudrangi is the biggest Village. It is in the 380 m elevation (altitude).Medak, Warangal (Orugallu), Sirpur, Hyderabad, Bidar are the nearby Important tourist destinations to see. Telugu is the Local Language here. Total population of Chandurthi Mandal is 40,558 living in 9,549 Houses, Spread across total 28 villages and 18 panchayats. Males are 20,079 and females are 20,479.

Konaraopet is a City in Konaraopet Mandal in Karimnagar District of Telangana State, India. It belongs to Telangana region. It is located 55 KM towards west from District head quarters Karimnagar. It is a Mandal head quarter. Konaraopet Pin code is 505325 and postal head office is Metpalli. Vattimalla (5 KM) , Nizamabad (5 KM) , Bausaipet (5 KM) , Malkapet (6 KM) , Dharmaram (7 KM) are the nearby Villages to Konaraopet. Konaraopet is surrounded by Yellareddipet Mandal towards South, Chandurthi Mandal towards North, Sircilla Mandal towards East, and Vemulawada Mandal towards East. Sircilla, Korutla, Kamareddy, Jagtial are the nearby Cities to Konaraopet. Telugu is the Local Language here. Total population of Konaraopet is 4620 .Males are 2277 and Females are 2,343 living in 1141 Houses. Total area of Konaraopet is 1898 hectares.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following are the objectives of the study

1. To study the concept of Globalization and the impact of globalization on agricultural women and their empowerment
2. To study the socio-economic conditions of women in selected study areas.

METHODOLOGY

The primary data relating to the women farmers and the impact of globalization on them. The area selected for this study was Sircilla division in Karimnagar district. In the Sircilla division has selected two mandals. One chandurthi and Konaraopeta mandal. In chandurthi he has selected one Narsingapoor village which not developed in agriculture. Another village is developed and has a rich water facility named Nimmapally in Konaraopeta mandal, Karimnagar District. For the study forty respondents from each village has chosen. The total respondents were 80. The primary data for the study were collected by the method of personal interview coupled with structured questionnaire among the sample agriculture female farmers. (The questionnaire schedule of the respondents covers the aspects like their socio-economic status, assets levels, cropping pattern land use pattern, earnings and the changes in their living style.) A total 80 respondent belonging to the various categories of land holders, have been selected.

RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

R.K. Sheshadri (2010) narrated that since Independence India has made a significant progress in varied fields such as growth in outputs yields and areas under several crops. India today is the largest producer of milk fruits, cashew nuts, coconuts and tea in the world the second largest producer of wheat, vegetables, sugar and fish and the third largest producer of tobacco and rice. Economic liberalization and globalization has made a deep impact on the industrial as well as agricultural sector of our country. India initiates economic reforms in 1991 with Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and is among those few countries that have relatively adjusted quickly with the process of globalization.

Malti Phogat (2010) deals with Globalization and Farmers discourse continues since the recent waves of liberalization, structural adjustment and economic reforms have started in India. In case of agricultural sector the debate has been going on how and in what manner Indian agriculture is going to be affected by these reforms, liberalization and consequent policies. Large segment of population of India lives in villages and larger part of it depends directly and indirectly on agriculture and its allied sector, therefore, this large segment has been a matter of concern of all discussions about globalization and agricultural policies. In this study the author has focused the implications of globalization and related polices on agricultural sector and namely the farmers. The book tries to identify how globalization affected the rural society in general and farmers in particular. There is an important issue on

patents, some agricultural items e.g. Basmati Rice etc. on the issue of seed rights of farmers have been highlighted under global policies

Johan F.M. Swinnen (2010) in his paper entitled “Globalization, and Endogenous Agricultural Structures”, draws lessons from two quasi-natural experiments (the transition process in former Communist countries and the rapid globalization of food chains) on the optimality of farms and agricultural structures more generally. He argued that (a) the farm structures that have emerged from the transition process are much more diverse than expected ex ante; (b) this diversity is to an important extent determined by economic mechanisms which are influenced by initial conditions (e.g. technology) and reform policies; (c) non-traditional farm structures have played an important role during transition since they were optimal to address the specific institutional and structural constraints imposed by the transition process; (d) there is more diversity than often argued in the farms that are integrated in global food chains; (e) endogenous institutional (contracting) innovations in food chains may lock existing farm structures in a long-run institutional framework; and (f) indicators based on farm structures are not a good measure of welfare effects of the globalization of food chains.

Mohd. Iqbal Ali and G. Bhaskar (2011) said the creation of WTO in 1995 and the globalization trends of the recent past have impacted the world economies particularly those of developing countries immensely. Countries worldwide are reshaping their economic and trade policies to meet the challenges of new rules of trade under WTO and intense competition unleashed by the forces of globalization. The changed economic milieu has affected the Indian economy more. So the agricultural sector in several ways. The stagnating Indian agriculture has aggravated the urgency for debate on how to meet the challenges of new rules of the game under WTO and globalization.

Hence, the age data has been collected from 80 sample respondents by the researcher had selected of two mandals i.e., Chandurthi mandal and Konaraopeta mandal and each one mandal 40 respondents have chosen,

Table: 1**Statement of age, cast, education, family, houses, of respondents in select study area**

S.No	Statement of Respondents		Karimnagar District		
			Chandurthi Mandal	Konaraopeta Mandal	Total
1.	Age	20-25 Years	04 (5.00)	10(12.50)	14(17.50)
		26-35 Years	12 (15.00)	11(13.75)	23(28.75)
		36-55 Years	18 (22.50)	17(21.25)	35(43.75)
		56 above	06 (7.50)	02(2.50)	08(10.00)
2.	Caste	OC	06(7.50)	04(5.00)	10 (12.50)
		BC	23(28.75)	25(31.25)	48(60.00)
		SC	08(10.00)	09(11.25)	17(21.25)
		ST	03(3.75)	02(2.50)	05(6.25)
3.	Education	Illiterate	23(28.75)	15(18.75)	38(47.50)
		Primary	13(16.25)	19(23.75)	32(40.00)
		Secondary	04(5.00)	06(7.50)	10(12.50)
4	Family	Joint Family	15(18.75)	13(16.25)	28(35.00)
		Nuclear Family	25(31.25)	27(33.75)	52(65.00)
5.	Marital	Married	30 (37.50)	25(31.25)	55(68.75)
		Un Married	08 (10.00)	07(8.75)	15(18.75)
		Widow	02 (2.50)	05(6.25)	07(8.75)
		Divorced	00 (00.00)	03(3.75)	03(3.75)
6.	House	Hut	03(3.75)	05(6.25)	08(10.00)

	Slab	20(25.00)	19(23.75)	39(46.75)
	Tailed	10(12.50)	12(15.00)	22(27.50)
	Rented	07(8.75)	04(5.00)	11(13.75)

Source: Field Study

The above table no 1, reveals age particulars of the respondents belong to two mandals from Karimnagar district in Telangana State. In Chandurthi mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number, 18 respondents accounting for 22.50 percentages are in the age group of 36-55 years. 12 respondents accounting for 15 percentages are in the age group of 26-35 years 06 respondents accounting for 7.50 percentages are in the age group of 56 and above years. The lowest number, 4 respondents accounting for 5 percentages are found between the age group of 20 -25 years and above.08 respondents accounting for 10 percentages are in the unmarried. 2 respondents accounting for 2.50 percentages are in widows doing the agriculture work. the highest number, 23 respondents accounting for 28.75 percentage belong to the BC community. 8 respondents accounting for 10.00 percentages are in the SC community. 6 respondents accounting for 7.50 percentages are belonging to OC community. The lowest number, 3 respondents accounting for 3.75 percentages. The educational particulars of the respondents the highest number, 23 respondents have consisting of 28.75 percentage of illiterate,13 respondents consisting of 16.25 percentage were primary levels up to 10th class, followed to secondary levels of education consisting of 4 respondents accounting of 5 percentage. The nature of the family particulars of the highest number, 25 respondents accounting for 31.25 percentage of belong to nuclear family. The lowest number, 15 respondents accounting for 18.75 percentages belong to joint family. The Status of house of the respondent's the highest number, and 20 respondents accounting for 25 percentage of belong to slab.10 respondents accounting of 12.50 percentage lived in tailed, houses 7 respondents accounting of 8.75 percentage are in living rented houses. The lowest number, 3 respondents accounting for 3.75 percentages belong to hut.

In Konaraopeta mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number, 17 respondents accounting for 21.25 percentages are in the age group of 36-55 years. 11 respondents accounting for 13.75 percentages are in the age group of 26-35 years. 10 respondents accounting for 12.50 percentages are in the age group of 20 -25 years. The lowest number, 2 respondents accounting for 2.50 percentages are found between the age group of 56 and

above years. The highest number, 25 respondents accounting for 31.25 percentages are in them married 7 respondents accounting for 8.75 percentages are unmarried. 5 respondents accounting for 6.25 percentages are widows. The lowest number, 3 respondents accounting for 3.75 percentages are found the Divorced. The highest number, 25 respondents accounting for 31.25 percentages are belong to BC community, 9 respondents accounting for 11.25 percentages are SC community. 4 respondents accounting for 5 percentages are belong to OC community, the lowest number, 2 respondents accounting for 2.50 percentages are belong to ST community. In my observation the table indicates that the majority of the respondents belongs BC community. The highest number, 19 respondents, consisting of 23.27 percentage studied up to 10th class, followed by 15 respondents consisting of 18.75 percentage of illiterate. The lowest number 6 respondents accounting of 7.50 percentage of secondary educational standard. The highest number, 27 respondents accounting for 33.75 percentages belongs to nuclear family. The lowest number, 13 respondents accounting for 16.25 percentages belong to joint family. The highest number, 19 respondents accounting for 23.75 percentages are in slab. 12 respondents accounting of 15 percentages lived in tiled houses 5 respondents lived huts. The lowest number, 4 respondents accounting for 5 percentages are in rented houses.

Table: 2

S.No	Statement of Respondents		Karimnagar District		
			Chandurthi Mandal	Konaraopeta Mandal	Total
1.	Agriculture land	Up to 1 Acre	03(3.75)	05(6.25)	08(10.00)
		1 to 3 Acre	09(11.25)	07(8.75)	16(20.00)
		3 to 5Acre	22(27.50)	24(30.00)	46(57.50)
		5 Acres Above	06(7.50)	04(5.00)	10(12.50)
2.	Irrigation facilities	Well	15(18.75)	11(13.75)	26(32.50)
		Bore Well	12(15.00)	16(20.00)	28(35.00)
		Canal	03(3.75)	04(25.00)	07(8.75)
		River	10(12.50)	09(11.25)	19(23.75)
3.	Crops in agriculture land	Paddy	13(16.25)	20(25.00)	33(41.25)
		Cotton	18(22.50)	09(11.25)	27(33.75)
		Chilli	05(6.25)	03(3.75)	08(10.00)
		Red gram	04(5.00)	08(10.00)	12(15.00)

4	Investment particulars of land	Less 5000/-	02(2.50)	03(3.75)	05(6.25)
		5000 to10,000/-	07(8.75)	08(10.00)	15(18.75)
		10,000/-to 20,000	15(18.75)	17(21.25)	32(40.00)
		20,000/- above	16(20.00)	12(15.00)	28(35.00)
5.	Types of used pesticides	Bio – Chemicals	12(15.00)	08(10.00)	20(25.00)
		Chemicals	28(35.00)	32(40.00)	60(75.00)
6.	Tools used in cultivation	Using Bulls	13(16.25)	16(20.00)	29(36.25)
		Machinery's	27(33.75)	24(30.00)	51(63.75)
7.	Machinery's Cultivation	Good	03(3.75)	08(10.00)	11(13.75)
		Best	23(28.75)	19(23.75)	42(52.50)
		Average	09(11.25)	07(8.75)	16(20.00)
		No replay	05(6.25)	06(7.50)	11 (13.75)
8.	Result of Machinery Cultivation	More Expenditure	17(21.25)	18(22.50)	35(43.75)
		Loss of Human Resources Employability	13(16.25)	15(18.75)	28(35.00)
		Loss of soil	10(12.50)	07(8.75)	17(21.25)
9.	Usages of Machinery other benefits	Complete the work Quickly	25(31.25)	28(35.00)	53(66.25)
		Decreasing Time	06(7.50)	08(10.00)	14(17.50)
		Decreasing Labour	09(11.25)	04(5.00)	13(16.25)
10.	Affects of globalization on agriculture sector	Usage of Modern methods	13(16.25)	14(17.50)	27(33.75)
		Spread of Marketing System	03(3.75)	06(7.50)	09(11.25)
		Loss of Labour Employment	20(25.00)	12(15.00)	32(40.00)
		Introduction of new Pesticides came	04(5.00)	08(10.00)	12(15.00)
11.	Opinion of Technology uses in the agriculture	Yes	12 (15.00)	10 (12.50)	22 (27.50)
		No	28 (35.00)	30(37.50)	58(72.50)

Source: Field Study

The above table no 2, reveals land particulars of the respondent's of two mandals from Karimnagar district in Telangana state. In Chandurthi Mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number 22 respondents accounting for 27.50 percentage have land between 3 to 5 acres, they are called as medium farmers. 09 respondents accounting for 11.25 percentage have land between 1 to 3 acres, they are called as marginal farmers. 06 respondents accounting for 7.50 percentage 3 to 5 acres. They are collected big farmers, the lowest number, 3 respondents accounting for 3.75 percentages have land between up to 1 acre. The highest number, 15 respondents, accounting for 18.75 percentage depended on wells for irrigation sources for agriculture. 12 respondents, accounting for 15 percentage depended on bore well for irrigation sources for agriculture. 10 respondents, accounting for 12.50 percentage depended on river. The lowest number, 3 respondents, accounting for 3.75 percentage depended on canal sources for irrigation for agriculture. The impact of globalization on changes of cropping pattern as well as established and demented fact that globalization of agriculture induces penetration of capitalism and influences the cropping pattern in the agricultural sector. Since the price for food crops are not so attractive and remunerative one in the open market, usually farmers prefer to raise commercial crops to get higher returns. Hence, an attempt has been made in this study to find out the impact of the globalization on changing cropping pattern. The highest number of 18 respondents, produce accounting for 22.50 percentage of cotton, follows to 13 respondents accounting for 16.25 percentage produce paddies. 5 respondents accounting for 12.50 percentages produce chillies. The lowest number of 4 respondents, accounting for 5 percentages produce Red gram. investing for each one acre of land of selected respondents the highest number, 16 respondents accounting for 20 percentage have investing for 20,000/-and above, follows to 15 respondents accounting for 18.75 percentage have spent between 10,000 to 20,000 and 7 respondents accounting for 8.75 percentage of investing 5,000/- to 10,000/-and the lowest investing number of 2 respondents accounting for 2.50 percentage towards below 5,000/-. The opinion of selected respondents using the type of chemical in agriculture land the highest number, 28 respondents accounting for 35 percentages using the chemicals followed by 12 respondents accounting for 15 percentages of using the Bio-Chemicals. The opinion of selected respondents used the tools in cultivation in Chandurthi Mandal the highest number, 27 respondents accounting for 33.75 percentage used the machinery's, followed by 13 respondents accounting for 16.25 percentage of using bulls. The impact of globalization on changes used by the machinery cultivation as well as established and demented fact that globalization of agriculture induces penetration of capitalism and influences the machinery

cultivation in the agricultural sector. Since the price for food crops are not so attractive and remunerative one in the open market, usually farmers prefer to raise commercial crops to get higher returns. Hence, an attempt has been made in this study to find out the impact of the globalization on changing machinery. The machinery prefer to agriculture by the respondents two mandals from Karimnagar district in Telangana state. In Chandurthi mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number of 23 respondents, accounting for 28.75 percentages of best 9 respondents accounting for 11.25 percentage of average. 5 respondents accounting for 6.25 percentage of No replay .The lowest number of 3 respondents, accounting for 3.75 percentages of good. The opinion of selected respondents having when used the machinery in cultivation in chandurthi mandal, the highest number, 17 respondents accounting for 21.25 percentage spent more expenditure by 13 respondents accounting for 16.25 percentage of loss of Human Resources Employability, 10 respondents accounting for 12.50 percentage loss of soil.

The opinion of selected respondents having when using the machinery to other profit. Of their avoide lack of time and benefit for mankind worker to participated at the fields very low using when their cultivation and other general works, the globalization of agriculture present now survival by the new mechanical tools. the highest number, 25 respondents accounting for 31.25 percentage of complete their work quickly, by 9 respondents accounting for 11.25 percentage of decreasing labour, 6 respondents accounting for 7.50 percentage decreasing labour. The opinions of respondents have been affecting of globalization on agriculture sector the highest number, 20 respondents accounting for 25 percentage of loss of labour employment, by 13 respondents accounting for 16.25 percentage of usage of modern methods, 4 respondents accounting for 5 percentage introduction of new pesticides came. 3 respondents accounting 3.75 percentage spread of marketing system. The new technology adopted in the agriculture by respondent's the highest number, 28 respondents, accounting for 35 percentage have not adopted 12 respondents, accounting for 15 percentage were not adopted.

In konaraopeta mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number, 24 respondents accounting for 30 percentages have land between 3 to 5 acres; they are called as medium farmers. 7 respondents accounting for 8.75 percentages have land between 1 to 3 acres, they are called as marginal farmers. 5 respondents accounting for 6.25 percentage up to 1 acre The lowest number, 4 respondents accounting for 5 percentage have 5 acres and above land they are called as big farmers. The highest number, 16 respondents, accounting for 20 percentage

depended on bore wells for irrigation sources for agriculture. 11 respondents, accounting for 13.75 percentages of depended on wells for irrigation sources for agriculture .09 respondents, accounting for 11.25 percentage depended river. The lowest number, 4 respondents, accounting for 5 percentage of depended on canal for irrigation. The overall observation of the table indicates that the majority of 28 respondents accounting for 35 percentages depend on bore well for irrigation sources for agriculture. The highest number of 20 respondents, accounting for 22.50 percentages produce paddies, follows to 9 respondents accounting for 11.25 percentage produce cotton. 08 respondents accounting for 10 percentages produce Red gram. The lowest numbers of 3 respondents, accounting for 3.75 percentages produce chilies. The highest number, 17 respondents accounting for 21.25 percentage have spent between 10,000 to 20,000, follows to 12 respondents accounting for 15 percentage have investing for 20,000/-and above, and 8 respondents accounting for 10 percentage of investing 5,000/- to 10,000/-and the lowest investing number of 3 respondents accounting for 3.75 percentage towards below 5,000/-. The highest number, 32 respondents accounting for 40 percentages using the chemical followed by 8 respondents accounting for 10 percentages of using the Bio-Chemicals. The highest number, 24 respondents accounting for 30 percentage used to machinery's followed by 16 respondents accounting for 20 percentages used bulls for cultivation. The highest number of 19 respondents, accounting for 23.75 percentages of best, follows to 8 respondents accounting for 10 percentages of good. 7 respondents accounting for 8.75 percentages to average. The lowest number of 6 respondents, accounting for 7.65 percentages of No replay. The highest number, 18 respondents accounting for 22.50 percentage of more expenditure, by 15 respondents accounting for 18.75 percentages of loss of human resources employability, 7 respondents accounting of loss of soil. The highest number, 28 respondents accounting for 35 percentage of complete the work quickly, by 8 respondents accounting for 10 percentages of decreasing time, 4 respondents accounting 5 percentage of decreasing labour. The highest number, 14 respondents accounting for 17.50 percentage of usage of modern methods, by 12 respondents accounting for 15 percentages of loss of labour employment, 8 respondents accounting for 10 percentage of introduction of new pesticides which are available. The highest number, 30 respondents, accounting for 37.50 percentage have not adopted 10 respondents, accounting for 12.50 percentage have adopted any technology.

Table: 3

S.No	Statement of Respondents		Karimnagar District		
			Chandurthi Mandal	Konaraopeta Mandal	Total
1.	Seed feeding in agriculture	Using of Hybrid seeds	33(41.25)	35(43.75)	68(85.00)
		Using of Old seeds	07(8.75)	05(6.25)	12(15.00)
2.	Daily work hours spent in cultivation	5 hours	03(3.75)	02(2.50)	05(6.25)
		7 hours	17(21.25)	20(25.00)	37(46.25)
		8 hours	15(18.78)	12(15.00)	27(33.75)
		above 8 hours	05(6.25)	06(7.50)	11(13.75)
3.	Details of equal remuneration men and women labours	Yes	08(10.0)	12(15.00)	20(25.00)
		No	32(40.00)	28(35.00)	60(75.00)
4	Impact of women participation in agriculture	Decrease	18(22.50)	26(30.00)	42(52.50)
		Increase	22(27.50)	16(20.00)	38(47.50)
5.	Usage mobile phones by agriculture women	Yes	28(35.00)	18(22.50)	46(57.50)
		No	12(15.00)	22(27.50)	34(42.50)
6.	Health problems of agriculture women	Yes	19(23.75)	13(16.25)	32(40.00)
		No	21(26.25)	27(33.75)	48(60.00)
7.	Participation of training programmes in agriculture	Yes	04(5.00)	02(2.50)	06(7.50)
		No	36(45.00)	38(47.50)	74(92.50)
8.	Listen T.V. and Radio Programmes in agriculture	Yes	31(38.75)	28(35.00)	59(73.75)
		No	09(11.25)	12(15.00)	21(26.25)

Source: Field Study

The above table no 3, the presents the opinion of selected respondents having Feeding used of hybrid seeds and old seed in agriculture sector. In chandurthi mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number, 33 respondents accounting for 41.25 percentages have been using hybrid seeds followed by 7 respondents accounting for 8.75 percentages using of old seeds. The highest number, 17 respondents, accounting for 21.25 percentages spent of 7 hours, for agriculture. 15 respondents, accounting for 18.78 percentages spent 8 hours for agriculture work. 5 respondents, accounting for 6.25 percentages above 8 hours, the lowest number, 3 respondents, accounting for 3.75 percentage of 5 hours Agriculture work. The opinion of selected respondents to getting equal remuneration to men and women labours of agriculture field works in the study areas. the highest number, 32 respondents accounting for 40 percentage of said that no, to getting equal remuneration to men and women labours, followed by 08 respondents accounting for 10 percentage said yes, to getting equal remuneration to men and women labours The disabilities of women workers spring from the nature of immobility of job caused by various socio-economic factors. The disappearance of cottage industries has thrown heavy burden on agriculture. The main disabilities and source of exploitation of agricultural workers are rooted in their land – lessness, lack of organization and inequality of status. The conditions of women in agricultural sector remained the same over a long period of time without much change in their life styles. The opinion of selected respondents when the women participation impact one agriculture in the study areas. the highest number, 22 respondents accounting for 27.50 percentage of said that no, Increase, followed by 18 respondents accounting for 22.50 percentage of Decrease. The opinion of selected respondents Announcement of Respondents used to any mobile in the study areas. The highest number, 28 respondents accounting for 35 percentage of said that yes, declaration of used to any mobile, followed by 12 respondents accounting for 15 percentage of not used. The opinion of selected respondents Condition of Respondents having any health problems doing agriculture the highest number, 21 respondents accounting for 26.25 percentage of said that No, declaration of any health problems, followed by 19 respondents accounting for 23.75 percentage of health problems Yes. The opinion of selected respondents Opinion of Respondents participated any agriculture training programs in the study areas, the highest number, 36 respondents accounting for 45 percentage of said that No, declaration of used to any agriculture training programs, followed by 4 respondents accounting for 5 percentage of Yes. The opinion of selected respondents Opinion of Respondents having follows the programmes in agriculture by listening T.V. and Radio in the study areas. In chandurthi mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number, 31 respondents

accounting for 38.75 percentage of said that Yes, declaration of used to any agriculture, by listening TV. And radio programmes, followed by 9 respondents accounting for 11.25 percentage of NIL.

In konaraopeta mandal, out of 40 respondents, the highest number, 35 respondents accounting for 43.75 percentage have been using hybrid seeds. Followed by 5 respondents accounting for 6.25 percentage using old seeds. The highest number, 20 respondents, accounting for 25 percentage 7 hours for agriculture work. 12 respondents, accounting for 15 percentage of 8 hours. 6 respondents, accounting for 7.50 percentage of above 8 hours in agriculture work. The lowest number, 2 respondents, accounting for 2.50 percentage 5 hours in agriculture work. The highest number, 28 respondents accounting for 35 percentage of said that no, to getting equal remuneration to men and women labours, followed by 12 respondents accounting for 15. percentage said yes, to getting equal remuneration to men and women labours. The highest number, 26 respondents accounting for 30 percentage of Decrease, followed by 16 respondents accounting for 20 percentage of Increase. The highest number, 22 respondents accounting for 27.50 percentages of said that no used any mobile because of those are not awareness about mobile net working, followed by 12 respondents accounting for 15 percentage of used to mobile phones. The overall observation of the table indicates that majority of 46 respondents 57.50 percentage which has been using the mobile phones. The highest number, 27 respondents accounting for 33.75 percentages of said that No health problems, followed by 13 respondents accounting for 16.25 percentage of Yes. The highest number, 38 respondents accounting for 47.50 percentages of said that any agriculture training programs because of those are not awareness about training programs, followed by 2 respondents accounting for 2.50percentage of Yes. The highest number, 28 respondents accounting for 35 percentages of said that having follows the programs in agriculture listening TV and radio, followed by 12 respondents accounting for 15 percentage of NIL.

CONCLUSTION AND SUGRESSIONS

Women are a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy through their roles as farmers, labourers and entrepreneurs. Women make up almost 50 percent of the agricultural labour force in sub-Saharan Africa and between 35 percent in South Asia to almost 50 percent in East and Southeast Asia. The contribution of women to the entire agriculture value chain is significant. This is in addition to their primary tasks as caregivers and other household responsibilities. Despite their importance, women face more severe

constraints than men in accessing knowledge, skills and resources to make farming a profitable business

Indian agriculture is increasingly 'feminized' in terms of labour; most of the work in agriculture and allied activities are done by women, as the men are increasingly moving out to the cities and towns for work. This is in contrast to the identity of a farmer still being a man owning land, as recognized in the agricultural policy of the country. The women are providing more than unskilled labour work, and yet they are not recognized as farmers. The findings of the study are as follows.

CONCLUSION

Globalization has had negative implication for Indian women's the traditional role of women in agriculture, live stock and animal husbandry is being undermined because mechanization and automation is becoming prevalent in the market based economy which will adversely affect the village based traditional economy. The impacts of the globalization processes with the support of patriarchal institutions continue to deny the rights of women. Looking at the present status of women in agriculture, it is the utmost need to revamp the entire approach towards women farmers to cater to their existing needs. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to protect women's role and livelihood in subsistence agriculture based on sustainable development. All governments at central and state level, International institutions and non-governmental organizations, should cooperate with each other for actions in order to improve the lot of the women in agriculture.

SUGGESTIONS

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that globalization has created female labour exploitative. In order to remove such exploitative system, the following policy measures can be considered.

- Promote, enact and enforce legislation for upgrading the education and training programmes in the informal economy to be responsive to globalization;
- Officially recognize the existence of workers, especially women workers, in informal employment and acknowledge their social and economic contribution;
- Extend and strengthen existing social security schemes, including maternity benefits and provide such schemes where they do not as yet exist;

- Provide childcare services that would enable women and men involved in the informal economy to engage in productive work;
- Legislate and implement laws on fair wages and incomes;
- Enact and enforce legislation against sexual harassment, domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and children;
- Create institutional structures to represent issues of the informal economy at local and central government levels;
- Strengthening capacity of women workers who are in the leadership of the movements, and women workers' organizations through education, training and other leadership quality programmes.
- Conducting participatory research for women's increased social understanding, strategy formulation and campaign planning to address their situation.
- Creating alternative methods of women-workers organizing such as workers cooperative development and community-based trade union.
- Campaign and mobilization against globalization at all levels. Future actions that relate to globalization should address the following issues: Development of real economic sectors (vis-à-vis speculative sectors); Safe working condition and more job opportunity; Sustainable development with an emphasis on promoting gender equity; Women participation in decision making at all levels.
- Creation of effective social and protecting organizations of workers including those of the workers in informal sector, women trade unions, community organizations and migrant workers' organizations.
- Enacting law that prevent all forms of discrimination and guarantee equal job opportunity regardless of gender, age disability, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation and nationality.
- Ratifying and implementing, as a minimum measure, all core ILO conventions and convention which protect the right of women workers and home-based workers such as the Convention on Maternity Rights while extending these rights to all other marginalized categories of workers.
- More dissemination and exchange of relevant information, knowledge and experiences among women workers
- Agriculture policies have to keep in mind increasing risk and uncertainty due to liberalization and the gender sensitivity, as the share of women is increasing and on cost of production.

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