

Globalization and rural economic inconstancy (Case study: Kashmar County)

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Abstract: - In recent years "globalization" has developed the geographical boundaries as process. Also, it has been positive and negative effects on economic, social, political and cultural conditions. The growth of technology has doubled its impacts. So in this paper, were analyzed threats and opportunities in Iran by emphasizing on "Kashmar city" villages. Thus, this research is applied and the research method is "descriptive – analytical". The method of data collected is field and questionnaire. Therefore were used 381 questionnaires. The finding shows the globalization has been happened in three periods. They are: 1- previous of Islamic revolution, 2- after war (between Iran & Iraq), 3- recent years. On the other hand, results show that the effects of globalization haven't been equal in three periods. Also, in recent years the globalization phenomenon has been influenced more than other periods.

Keywords: - Globalization, economic, village, Kashmar

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent year one of the most important concepts is "globalization". Although in its simplistic sense globalization refers to the widening, deepening and speeding up of global interconnectedness, such a definition begs further elaboration. ... Globalization can be located on a continuum with the local, national and regional. At one end of the continuum lie social and economic relations and networks which are organized on a local and/or national basis; at the other end lie social and economic relations and networks which crystallize on the wider scale of regional and global interactions. Globalization can be taken to refer to those spatio-temporal processes of change which underpin a transformation in the organization of human affairs by linking together and expanding human activity across regions and continents.

Without reference to such expansive spatial connections, there can be no clear or coherent formulation of this term. ... A satisfactory definition of globalization must capture each of these elements: extensity (stretching), intensity, velocity and impact (Taylor, 1997).

'Globalization' is a big problem in every sense of the term. It is, first and foremost, a problem in a material sense, insofar as its associated syndrome of processes creates highly uneven geographical and social outcomes. ... It is also a problem in a rhetorical or discursive sense, in that its meaning and significance are deeply and widely contested. ... 'Globalization' has evolved into a catch-all term, used by many to bundle together all the goods and buds of contemporary society.

Economies of the world are being increasingly integrated as new technology and communication has brought people together. We often hear the phrase that the 'world has become a global village' - which itself signifies how much has changed in the world in the past few decades. American businessmen are investing their time in studying the culture of the Middle East, so that they can negotiate with their counterparts in a better way (Khaje nori, 1996:85). Young graduates in India are being taught how the Americans roll their R's, so as to make a seamless conversation with their clients in many of the call-centers! The phenomenon that is globalization has brought new dimensions to this world, and people are mingling with each other like never before. The social, economic, and political changes that globalization has brought have been accompanied by some challenges. We will not approach its negative effects as a cynic, but as a student or an observer, so that we are free of any kind of prejudice and bias, and understand the topic in a better way.

1.1. The Negative Effects of Globalization

- There are various schools of thought who argue that globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labor and slavery. In countries with little or no accountability, corporations employing children can work smoothly by bribing the officials, which may result in an increase in illegal activities. Critics opine that globalization has resulted in a fiercely-competitive global market, and an unethical practice in business is a by-product of this.
- Globalization may have inadvertently helped terrorists and criminals. At the heart of globalization is an idea that humans, materials, food etc. be allowed to travel freely across borders, but 9/11 was a ghastly reminder that people with evil intentions can use it as an opportunity and cause damage.
- It is not only the developed nations that are complaining about its negative effects, people in developing nations - where most of the industries have been set up, have their own set of reasons against globalization. They often complain that their cities have been reduced to garbage-dumps where all the industrial waste is accumulated and pollution levels are sky-high.
- Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast in the developing world. People are consuming more junk food which has an adverse impact on their health. Apart from the health concerns, there is something else that globalization has been criticized for, and it is the accusation that it has opened floodgates for restaurants and eateries which are insensitive to the religious beliefs of the host nation. For example, a lawsuit had to be filed against McDonalds in India, after it was accused of serving beef in their burgers.
- While the rich are getting richer, the poor are struggling for a square meal. If the current Occupy Wall Street protests are a reminder of how angry people are with the current set-up, then those who govern us should take notice, and work towards alleviating poverty. Ideally, globalization should have resulted in creation of wealth and prosperity, but corporate greed and corrupt government has ensured that money is not distributed equally.
- When the first-known case of AIDS came up in America, only few would have traced its origin to Sub-Saharan Africa. Globalization brought people from various countries together, and this is perhaps the reason that a virus from a jungle was transported to almost every country in the world.
- Environmental degradation is an issue which has been debated ferociously in various international meetings, and it has to be accepted that globalization is one of the most important factors that has aggravated the situation. The amount of raw materials needed to run industries and factories is taking a toll on the natural reserves of planet earth, and pollution has severely impacted the quality of air that we need so very much for our survival.

As we mentioned in the beginning of the article that like everything else, globalization has its own share of kudos and brickbats. We have reached a stage since our evolution that discarding the concept of globalization may not be possible at all, therefore, the strategy should be to find solutions to the threats it poses to us so that we can work towards a better, fulfilling future (Mehregan 2002:34).

1.2. Research questions

Due to the purpose of research, the main question is:

- 1- Has effected process of globalization on rural economic and subsectors such as agriculture, industry or no?

1.3. Research purpose

According to negative and positive effects of globalization on Iran the main purpose is, analyzing no development rural area in Kashmar County due to this phenomenon.

1.4. The method of research

This research is applied and the research method is "descriptive – analytical". The method of data collected is field and questionnaire. In order to was used from libraries resource, organizations internet and papers (eshraqi, 2001:45). Also, the studied area is villages of Kashmar County. Therefore the sample size is 381. Totally there are 58 number villages in studied area. Also, based on census in 2012 the population of Kashmar County is 157149 people. Also, there are 61187 people in studied area. On the other hand we used from Cochran formulate. So at first step were classified villages based on their populations. Thus, are deleted six number villages due to having fewer than 100 people. Table 1 shows sample villages.

Table 1: selected villages

Classification	Numerous villages	Selected villages	Villages
fewer than 100	6	-	-
100-499	15	2	Qaracheh , Koche nama
500-999	13	2	Tunder , Nay
1000-2499	19	2	Sarhozak , Mushak
2500-4999	5	1	Rezq abad
TOTAL	58	7	7

Source: researcher studied

Therefore, has been used Cochran formulate. The results are:

$$n = \frac{NZ^2pq}{Nd^2 + Z^2pd}$$

$$n = \frac{NZ^2pq}{Nd^2 + Z^2pd} = \frac{18650 \times (1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{18650 \times (0.05)^2 + (1.96 \times 0.5 \times 0.05)} = \frac{17911}{47} = 381$$

Thus sample size is 381.

Table 2: detail of sample villages

Sort	Sample villages	Population	Numerous questionnaire
1	Koche nama	420	21
2	Qaracheh	42	23
3	Nay	715	36
4	Tunder	771	38
5	Sarhozak	1063	53
6	Mushak	1537	77
7	Rezq abad	2590	133
TOTAL	7	7558	381

Source: researcher studied

II. GLOBALIZATION AND VILLAGES

Globalization involves the movement of people, goods, ideas and information across national boundaries. It has been defined as ‘the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa’. (Dollfuss, 1990: 64). Globalization is not new. The Roman Empire, based on militarism, political refinement and technology was in its day, global in its influence. So was the Arab Empire that followed and that brought together the latest in scientific thought. The social, artistic and commercial affects that spread – originally from Italy - during the Renaissance beginning what historians call ‘the early modern period’ was also an example of globalization. Today it is the globalization of production that is most influential in influencing and molding relationships. This is based on the integration of economic activities – and economies - on a world scale which is being spearheaded by multinational companies (Berman, 2005: 113). The encyclopedia Britannica dictionary defines modernization as the “transformation of a society from a rural and agrarian condition to a secular, urban, and industrial one”. Modernization is mostly associated to “industrialization”. This is because when there is industrialization there is division of labor and specialization. In addition, when there is division of labor and specialization, it signifies presence of modernization. Modernization is a situation whereby there is a fall in the traditional values of the people. It is also a situation whereby there is an increase in similarities between different cultural groups.

One of those theorists of Marxism who tired to trace the origin of globalization is Wallerstein. According to Wallerstein, “globalization does not constitute a new phenomenon”, Wallerstein (1998:32) is the process, completed in the 20th century by which the capitalist world system spread across the actual globe,

which since its development, the world system had maintained some of its features over several centuries. So according to him, globalization is the “ideological celebration of so-called globalization is in reality the swan song of our historical system”. He focuses on the economic sphere. He believes the world has been going through social compression since the beginning of the sixteenth century. He says the world is experiencing acceleration globalization, which is cultural and reflexive in character to an extent that it can be regarded as an accomplishment. He traces the origins of globalization starting from the human societies. He argued that the defining characteristic of all social system is the division of labor in economic of exchange. Wallerstein makes readers to understand that there are only two ways in which societies are organized. That is the mini and the world systems. The mini system he said refers where there is division of labor and economic exchange occurs only within discrete group like the traditional and isolated hunter-gathering societies. He believes those societies were rare and are now virtually in non-existence. While Giddens talks of ‘time-space distanciation’, Wallerstein talks of ‘time-space realities’.

The origins of globalization are analyzed according to Giddens under four dimensions. That is, “capitalism, military order, surveillance, and industrialization” Giddens (1990:70-78). He believes that the liberation of time and space is an entirely modernizing development and is a prerequisite for globalization. Thus, modernization according to Giddens is a direct consequence of modernization. Giddens says, ‘The concept of globalization is best understood as expressing the fundamental aspects of time-space distanciation’ Giddens (1990, 1991). In addition, time-space distanciation was believed by Giddens to be the first step towards the process of globalization. For Giddens, it has come with the advent of modernization. In addition, when there is time space distanciation and disembodiment (that is the lifting of social relations out of the local environment), there is the development of complex relationships between local activities and interaction across distances. He believes globalization is directly allied to the development of modern societies to the industrialization and the accumulation of material resources, and is a continuation of modernity rather than a break with it. The contemporary period Giddens terms it high modernity, by which he means modernity has now moved into a global stage. Society has become a ‘world society’ and social institutions that have become global confront the individual. People everywhere cannot avoid coming into contact with the global through 20th century brand marketing, imagery and fashions. He defines three factors in the 20th century that in his opinion, have resulted in contemporary globalization (Jamshidi, 2011:6).

According to above writing, globalization has both positive and negative impacts. Also it has different affects in countries. On the other hand, globalization has various affects in third world countries or developing countries. Sometime it is led to expansion of poverty and some time is led to decreasing poverty due to using technology and etc. also, globalization effects on rural communities.

III. AFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON RURAL AREAS

The relational approach to place has become prevalent in geography in recent decades, offering a way of moving beyond the flawed perspectives of essentialist accounts that presented places as fixed and bounded, structuralist accounts that denuded the significance of locality in emphasizing super-structures, and social constructivist approaches that prioritized the discursive to the neglect of the material. Relational perspectives position space as “a product of practices, trajectories, interrelations” (Massey, 2004, p. 5), that is dynamic and contingent. Space is not segmented into territorialized places; rather relational space contains places that are brought into being as meeting points or entanglements of diverse social, economic, cultural and political relations. Massey (2005) refers to this as the “thrown togetherness of place”, that places are always hybrid, always fluid, always changing, and always threaded together with other places.

In a relational perspective the rural can be understood as neither a bounded and definable territory nor as a purely imaginary space without material foundation. Rather the rural is relational, discursively constructed in relation to external referents such as the city or the nation, but also given material form through the hybridization and entwinement of different social, economic and cultural processes and relations to produce evocatively ‘rural’ articulations (Murdoch, 2003; Woods, 2011). Take, for example, the family farm, which sits at the heart of discourses of rurality in many Iranian nations. The family farm is a product of diverse economic relations and processes, social processes, labor relations, cultural conventions, landscape practices and family relations. It is the particular combination of these different relations that produces the distinctive model of the ‘family farm’ that is so iconic of the essence of rurality. Yet, it is also these relations that tie the family farm into broader networks and structures, and which make the family farm vulnerable to distant events, such as commodity price fluctuations, agricultural policy reforms, or changes in environmental regulations.

Globalization hence impacts on rural areas through the relations that constitute rural place.

Indeed, globalization can be perceived to be intrinsically relational as it is in essence about

The refashioning of relations across space. As Steger’s (2003) four-fold definition encapsulates, globalization involves firstly, “the creation of new, and the multiplication of existing, social networks and activities that increasingly overcome traditional political, economic, cultural and geographical boundaries” (p.

9); secondly, "the expansion and stretching of social and economic relations, activities and interdependencies over increasing distances" (p. 12); thirdly, "the intensification and acceleration of social exchanges and activities, with connections able to be made across increasing distances in increasingly less time and with increasing frequency" (ibid.); and fourthly, the development of a global consciousness that changes how people relate to each other.

A relational approach to globalization therefore rejects easy narratives about domination and homogenization and time-space compression in exchange for more demanding questions about how precisely rural places are remade under globalization, about how rural localities are enrolled into new or refashioned relations with other places, and about how extra-local relations are captured, manipulated and exploited by rural actors .

IV. INEQUALITY

One of the results of globalization is inequality. Of course inequality is different in each country. On the other hand degree of inequality in developing countries is more than developed countries ((Jamshidi, 2011: 7).

The debate on the distributional effects of globalization is often polarized between two points of view. One school of thought argues that globalization leads to a rising tide of income, which raises all boats. Hence, even low-income groups come out as winners from globalization in absolute terms. This optimistic view has parallels with the Kuznets hypothesis from the development literature, which proposed that even though inequality might rise in the initial phases of industrial development, it eventually declined as the country's transition to industrialization was completed. The opposing school argues that although globalization may improve overall incomes, the benefits are not shared equally among the citizens of a country, with clear losers in relative and possibly even absolute terms. Moreover, widening income disparities may not only raise welfare and social concerns, but may also limit the drivers of growth because the opportunities created by the process of globalization may not be fully exploited. The sustainability of globalization will also depend on maintaining broad support across the population, which could be adversely affected by rising inequality.

Michel lepton believed that there is conflict between rural and urban classes. Totally, there are some methods of planning such as Egalitarian, democratic, traditional. Often, Developing countries are using traditional method. The approach of these planning is huge projects the due to need maximum population, having been implemented in central cities or metropolitan. So in this method is paid attention to urban civilization more than rural areas (Rahimi, 2011: 4).

One of the most common claims today is that globalization typically leads to growing income inequality within countries, so that its benefits go primarily to the rich. In fact, it is one of the big myths of the anti-globalization movement. Certainly there are important examples, notably China, where opening has gone hand-in-hand with rising inequality, but that has not been a general pattern. In many developing countries, integrating with the international market has coincided with stable inequality or declines in inequality. When trade liberalization goes hand-in-hand with stable or declining inequality, the benefits for the poor are quite powerful. Trade creates jobs which help for the poverty reduction. Here, the link from trade to poverty reduction was very clear.

Even where inequality has increased, it is still the case that globalization has led to rapid poverty reduction. China is perhaps the best example of this. But the benefits of the globalization for the poor are particularly strong in the cases where inequality is stable or declining. There is ample evidence that the gap between the richest and poorest countries, and between the richest and poorest groups of individuals in the world, has increased. But inequality may increase without an increase in poverty rates, for example if globalization increases opportunities for the wealthy more rapidly than for the poor. Since increasing wealth may be due to many causes, showing that the rich get richer because the poor get poorer is trickier than recording and lamenting the fact of inequality as such. Developing countries can take steps to make globalization as a tool for poverty eradication. The three most important ways to do this are through basic education, through social protection measures to deal with adjustments, and through ensuring that all regions of a country are connected to the global economy.

V. POVERTY

One of the globalization phenomenons is poverty. Globalization has helped raise the standard of living for many people worldwide. It has also, however, driven many deeper into poverty. Small businesses and third world countries are not capable of updating their technology as often as their larger, wealthier counterparts. Unable to compete with multinational firms and wealthy nations, small businesses and third world countries are forced to do business locally, not growing and reaching their full potential.

Chen and Ravallion have estimated between (1981-2001) years. They find a clear indication of rising poverty counts in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) for both lines, though with encouraging signs of a reduction in the

percentage below the line after 2000, in keeping with other regions. The rate of decline in SSA's \$1 a day poverty is about one % point per year from 1999 to 2004; in absolute terms this is slightly higher than the rate of decline for the developing world as a whole, although (given Africa's higher than average poverty rate) the proportionate rate of decline over 1999-2004 is still lower than average. Using the \$2 line, we still see progress in SSA since the 1990s, although the rates of decline in the incidence of poverty lag behind the developing world as a whole. (Chen and Ravallion, 2004:141)

The regional composition of poverty has changed dramatically. Since the decline in poverty between 1981 and 1984 is rather special (being largely due to China), let us focus on 1984 and 2004. In 1984, the region with the highest share of the world's \$1 a day poor (assuming there are none in developed countries) was East Asia, with 44% of the total; one third of the poor were in China at that time. By 2004, East Asia's share had fallen to 17% (13% for China). This was made up largely by the rise in the share of the poor in South Asia (from 35% in 1984 to 46% in 2004) and (most strikingly) Sub-Saharan Africa, which saw its share of the number of people living under \$1 a day rise from 16% in 1984 to 31% 20 years later. Projecting these numbers forward to 2015, SSA's share of the "\$1 a day poor" will be almost 40%.

Was and Zegar believe culture and economic are according to world village. Also, they believe globalization effects on native agriculture. Globalization could be change traditional village to modern village. Their idea is that the important of villages Poland country problems is appropriate marks in Europe and world. There are some factors for proving organic productions.

- Producing farms in order to nurturing animal and plants with modern methods.
- Providing organic production (flowers, fruits, native vegetable, herbs and etc) (was and zegar, 2002:88).

Globalization creates tensions, especially within nations and companies, between those who have the skills and resources to compete in the global market and those who do not. When the Internet was first introduced to the public, the wealthier countries in the world were able to incorporate it into their economies before the poorer countries. The wealthier countries had already established a strong hold on the Internet by the time the poorer countries were able to buy computers and pay for Internet access. According to one prediction, "by 2001, two hundred sixty-eight million computers will be connected to one another". However, the great majority will be purchased and connected to the Internet by people in wealthy countries. The wealthy countries control most world-renowned businesses and services on the Internet. They also control the registration of domain names on the Internet, forcing the poor countries to pay the wealthy countries for the rights to names to create e-companies. The Internet "instantly link[ed] retailers to suppliers". Through digitization, voices, sounds, pictures, and documents can be turned into computer bits transferable on the Internet. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan even "linked . . . upturn[s] in productivity to massive investments . . . in computers and other technology (Workers). By the time the poorer countries were able to benefit from the use of the Internet, the wealthy countries had only increased their wealth. Technological advances in the transportation industries have also benefited wealthy countries more than poor countries. As the use of automobiles and airplanes spread throughout the world, the poorer countries were forced to use standard horses and buggies and ships because the price of automobiles and airplanes were too high (Qarib, 2002:6).

This gave the wealthier countries an enormous advantage because a product that previously required months to ship by sea would take a matter of days to reach its destination by air and automobile. Businesses in the wealthier countries were also able to send their executives around the world to meet with executives from other countries and close their deals, while the executives of businesses from poorer countries were still on their boats traveling. If a country does not update its transportation industries, international companies will not want to build warehouses and distribution centers within that country.

Most of the general statements one sees in popular presentations on the impact of globalization on poverty are essentially those of correlation. Pro globalizes point to the large decline in poverty in China, India and Indonesia (countries long characterized by massive rural poverty) in the recent decades of international economic integration. Chen and Ravallion have estimated that between 1981 and 2001 the percentage of rural people living below an international poverty line of \$1.08 per day (at 1993 purchasing power parity) declined from about 79 per cent² to about 27 per cent in China, from about 63 percent to about 42 per cent in India, and 55 per cent to 11 per cent in Indonesia. But, contrary to repeated assertions in the international financial press, no one has yet convincingly demonstrated that this decline is mainly due to globalization. In China it could instead be, to a large extent, due to internal factors like expansion of infrastructure or the massive 1978 land reforms or policy changes relating to grain procurement prices or the relaxation of restrictions on rural-to-urban migration. That the spurt in agricultural growth following the 1978 de collectivization and land reform may be largely responsible for poverty reduction in China is suggested by the fact that the substantial part of the decline in poverty in the last two decades already happened by mid-1980's, before the big strides in foreign trade or investment³. Similarly, rural poverty reduction in India may be attributable to the spread of Green Revolution in agriculture, large anti-poverty programs or social movements in India, and not the trade liberalization of the

1990's (in fact as we'll discuss later, there is some evidence of trade liberalization slowing down poverty reduction in India). In Indonesia⁴ sensible macro-economic policies, an active rice price stabilization policy, massive investment in rural infrastructure, and the Green Revolution played a substantial role in the large reduction of rural poverty between 1981 and 2001 (note that by early 80's the oil boom was largely over and by 2001 the economy has not fully recovered from the financial crisis) (Bardhan, 2005:1393).

In many countries a majority of the small-scale producers are located in rural areas, absorbing workers when seasonal effects reduce agricultural employment (Liedholm and Mead 1987,p. 28). Underdevelopment also spawns small firms because Engel effects skew demand for manufactured products toward simple items like baked goods, apparel, footwear, metal products, and furniture.

All of these products can be efficiently produced using cottage technologies, so there is little incentive to consolidate production in several large plants and incur the extra distribution costs (Tybout, 2000:38).

Perhaps, the important of globalization effects is modern technology. This phenomenon is led to that the rural areas don't develop from other areas (Bahrami, 2003:8).

VI. UNEMPLOYMENT

Today's major question is of course massive underemployment (approximately six million people in France, if we include those, in increasing numbers, benefiting from basic social income). This massive underemployment completely distorts the distribution of incomes and considerably reduces social mobility and social advancement. It creates unacceptable insecurity, not only for those who do not have regular employment, but also for millions of others whose jobs are dangerously threatened. It gradually damages the social fabric. This situation is economically, socially and ethically unacceptable in all respects. This unemployment is the cause of the development of aggressive, violent and riotous criminality everywhere and the State no longer seems capable of guaranteeing the safety, of either material goods or of people, one of its major obligations. Extra-community immigration also undermines the very foundations of social cohesion, a major condition for the efficient and just functioning of the market economy (Tudaro, 2006:90). As a whole, this situation creates deep discontent everywhere and generates all the conditions that sometime in the future, will seriously compromise public order and even the survival of our society. The situation today is certainly more serious than in 1968 in France when unemployment, which was then less than 600,000, was practically inexistent but public order nevertheless almost collapsed.

Unemployment is a very complex phenomenon and has many different causes, which when analyzed can be classified for the most part into five fundamental factors:

- 1- Chronic unemployment caused on a national level, independent of external trade, by social protection procedures;
- 2- Unemployment caused by global free exchange and an international monetary system which generates imbalance;
- 3- Unemployment caused by extra-community immigration;
- 4- Technological unemployment;
- 5- Conjectural unemployment.

In fact, the major cause of unemployment today is the global liberalization of exchange in a world that is characterized by considerable disparities in real salaries. These adverse effects are aggravated by the system of floating exchange rates, the total deregulation of the movements of capital, and "monetary dumping" by many countries following undervaluation of their currencies. This unemployment of course has only been able to develop because of the existence of low salaries and insufficient flexibility in the labor market. But to neutralize the effects on unemployment of globalist free exchange and the factors that are associated with it, we would have to accept a considerable reduction of salaries for the least qualified workers. The effects of globalist free exchange are not only limited to a massive increase in unemployment. They also mean an increase in inequality, a progressive destruction of the industrial fabric and a considerable slowing-down in the increase of living standards

According to current opinion, unemployment in western economies is essentially the result of real salaries that are too high and insufficiently flexible, of the speed of technological progress in the information and transport sectors, and of a monetary policy that is judged to be unjustifiably restrictive. For all major international organizations, unemployment in developed countries is due to their inability to adapt to new conditions that are inevitably imposed on them by globalization. This adaptation demands that the cost of salaries be reduced, and particularly the salaries of the least qualified. According to all these organizations, free exchange is bound to create jobs and increase living standards. Competition from countries where salaries are low cannot be considered as a cause of growing unemployment and the future of all countries is conditioned by the international development of generalized free trade. In fact, these assertions have been constantly denied by economic analysis as well as by observation data. The reality is that globalization is the major cause of massive unemployment and inequalities that continue to develop in most countries.

Globalization of the economy is certainly very profitable for some privileged groups. But the interests of these groups cannot be identified with those of the whole of humanity. Hasty and anarchic globalization can only cause unemployment, injustice, disorder and instability everywhere, and in the end, will inevitably be a disadvantage for the whole of mankind. It is not inevitable, necessary or desirable. It would be conceivable only if it were preceded by world political unity, comparable development of different economies and the establishment of an appropriate world institutional and ethical framework, conditions that obviously are not and cannot be currently met.

For two decades, a new doctrine has gradually been imposed, the doctrine of globalist free exchanges, implying the disappearance of all obstacles to the free movement of goods, services and capital. According to this doctrine, the elimination of all obstacles to these movements was a necessary and sufficient condition for the optimal distribution of resources on a world scale.

In fact, the total liberalization of exchange and the movements of capital is only possible or desirable within the framework of regional entities which group together countries that are economically and politically associated, with comparable economic and social development, at the same time ensuring a market that is a wide enough to allow competition to develop efficiently and constructively (Behkish, 2011:98). Each regional organization must be able to set up, within an appropriate institutional, political and ethical framework, reasonable protection from the outside. This protection must have two objectives:

- 1- Avoid unwarranted distortion of competition and the adverse effects of external disruptions
- 2- make undesirable specializations impossible – specializations that unnecessarily cause imbalance and unemployment, a condition that totally opposes the establishing of a situation of maximum efficiency on a world scale and the international distribution of income that is commonly acceptable within a liberal and humanist framework.

VII. GLOBALIZATION EFFECTS IN STUDIED AREA

Totally, Kashmar villages were divided to section: mountainous and flat. After that the researcher used from questionnaire between residents. For analyzing, at first was considered descriptive information and in second step was used distribution graph. At finally by using Pierson correlation test and Spearman correlation test was calculated relation between globalization and rural Inequality. In this case study, relation between globalization and rural inequality was positive.

7.1. Correlation test

If "P" is Coefficient correlation between globalization and rural economic inequality, the hypotheses will be following:

H0: P=0

H1: P ≠ 0

Finding shows the meaningful level is 0.05 ($\alpha =0.05$) by analyzing coefficient correlation and sample size . So, in this level H0 are deleted. Therefore, there is oriented relation between globalization and economic rural inequality. Table 3 shows the results.

Table3: factors of correlation test between globalization and rural economic inequality

Test Variable	Pierson		Spearman	
	R	P	rs	-P
Globalization score	0.834	0.000	0.632	0.000
rural economic inequality score				

Source: researcher studied

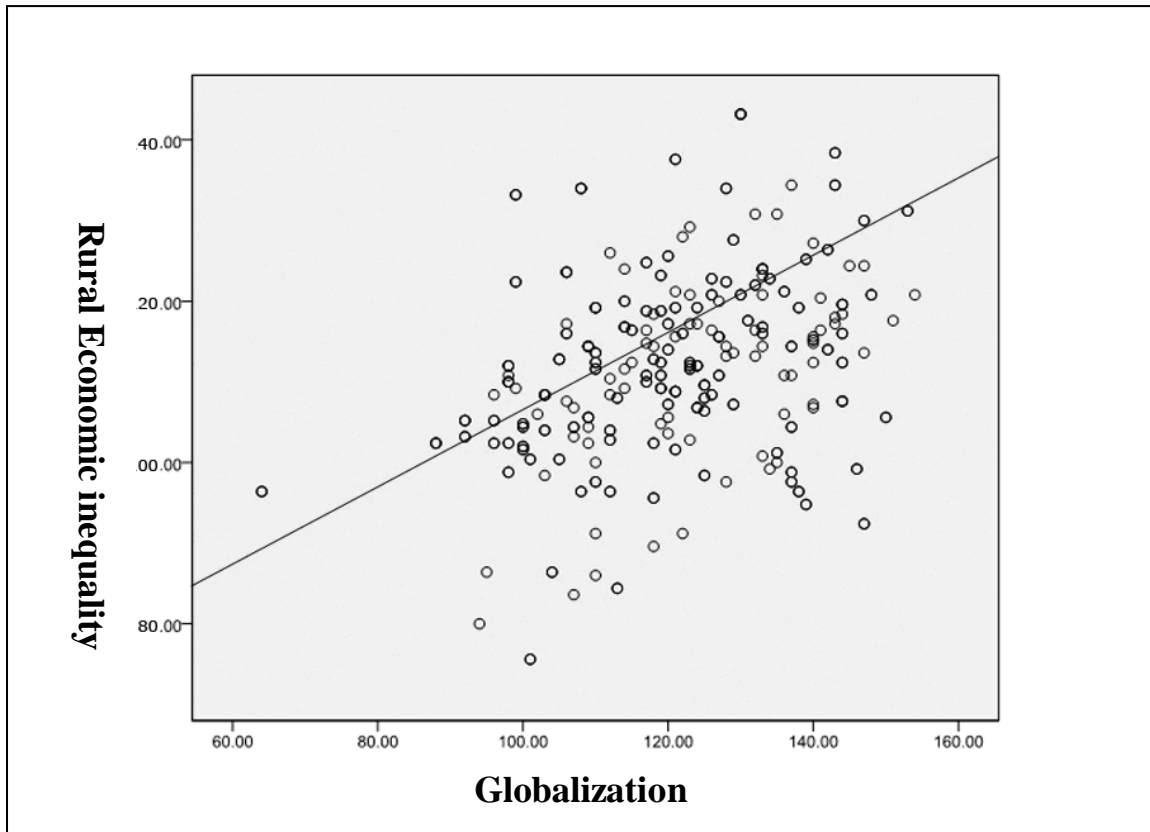


Figure 1: distribution between globalization and rural economic inequality

The graph shows sharp growth. Thus, there is positive correlation between globalization and rural economic inequality.

7.2. Correlation test between rural industry inequality & globalization

If "P" is Coefficient correlation between globalization and rural industry inequality, the hypotheses will be following:

H0: P=0

H1: P ≠ 0

Finding shows the meaningful level is 0.05 ($\alpha = 0.05$) by analyzing coefficient correlation and sample size . So, in this level H0 are deleted. Therefore, there is oriented relation between globalization and industry rural inequality. Table 3 shows the results.

Table4: factors of correlation test between globalization and rural industry inequality

Test	Pierson		Spearman	
	R	P	rs	-P
Globalization score	0.617	0.000	0.587	0.000
rural industry inequality score				

Source: researcher studied

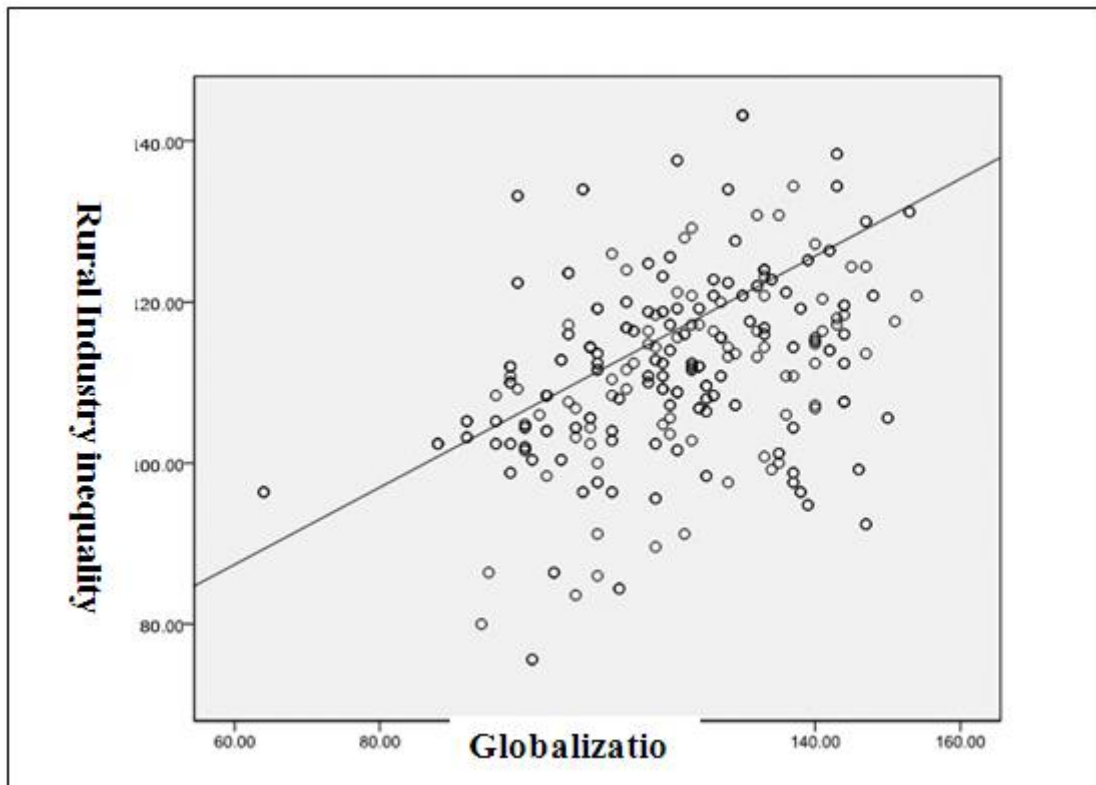


Figure 2: distribution between globalization and rural industry inequality

The graph 2 shows sharp growth. Thus, there is positive correlation between globalization and rural industry inequality.

7.3. Correlation test between rural agriculture inequality & globalization

If "P" is Coefficient correlation between globalization and rural agriculture inequality, the hypotheses will be following:

H0: P=0

H1: P ≠ 0

Finding shows the meaningful level is 0.05 ($\alpha = 0.05$) by analyzing coefficient correlation and sample size. So, in this level H0 are deleted. Therefore, there is oriented relation between globalization and rural agriculture inequality. Table 3 shows the results.

Table5: factors of correlation test between globalization and rural industry inequality

Test Variable	Pierson		Spearman	
	R	P	rs	-P
Globalization score	0.810	0.000	0612	0.000
rural agriculture inequality score				

Source: researcher studied

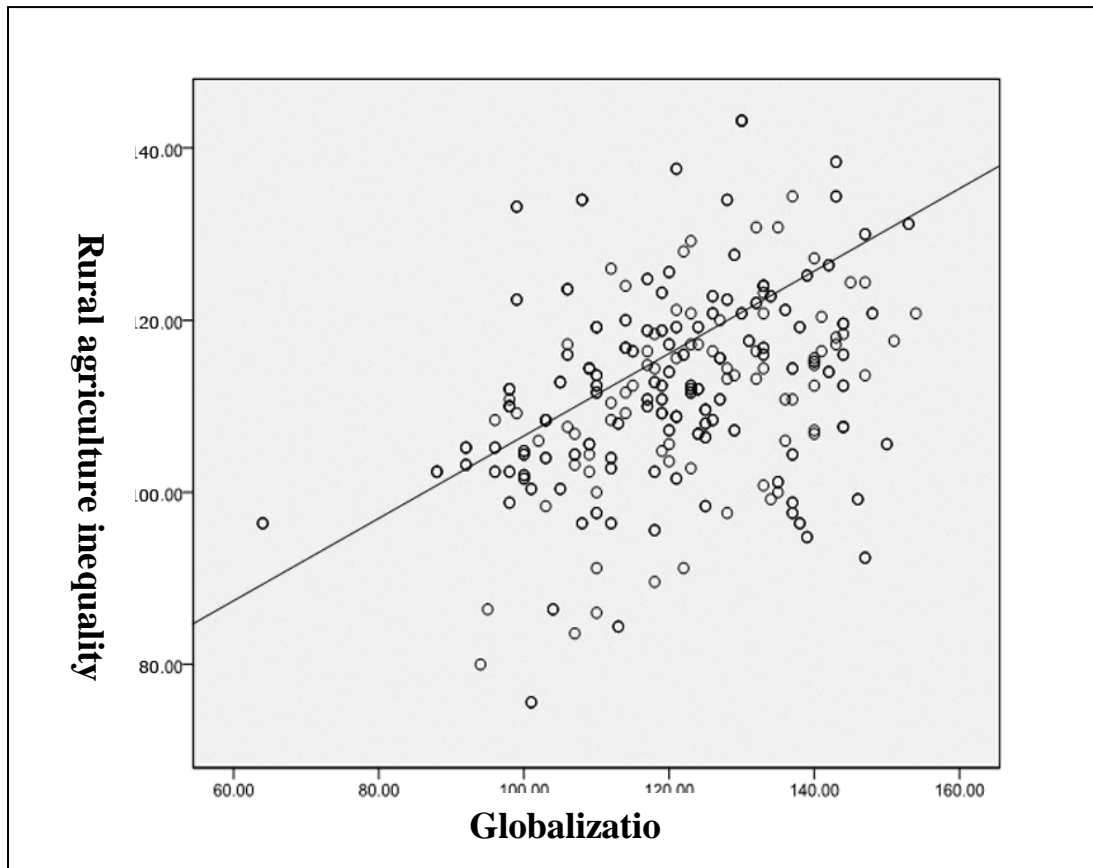


Figure 3: distribution between globalization and rural agriculture inequality

The graph 3 shows sharp growth. Thus, there is positive correlation between globalization and rural agriculture inequality.

VIII. RESULTS

According to finding, there are effects of globalizations on studied area. Also, these effects was analyzed in 3 three aspect. They are economic, industry and agriculture. After Islamic revolution, farmer use from mechanical machines more than other time. Therefore there is relation between rural agriculture and globalization due to should be purchased from foreign market. Although, these relation isn't bad, but was led to appearing unemployment in developing countries (studied area).unemployment was led to migration to cities and increasing poverty in villages.

In last decades, the rural resident produced their needs themselves. Unfortunately, with globalization effect rural industry was weak. Therefore, this phenomenon created unemployment and inequality in villages.

In general the debates on globalization often involve a clash of counterfactuals. On one side those who are against the pace of business-as-usual global trade and investment are making a plea for doing something about the jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for the poor and for small enterprises that are being wiped out, and against the monopolistic practices of giant multinational companies and the environmental damages caused by the economic expansion. So their counterfactual is the world of more social justice and less dominant trading and investment companies, which gives some more breathing space to the poor producers and workers.

8.1 Suggestions

There are some suggestions in order to improving villages condition against globalization .they are:

- paying attention to agriculture as the most important producer in international levels.
- identifying agricultural potential in countries
- using from native agriculture productions such as dung, spawn and etc.
- creating relation between academic centers and universities with native agriculture in order to decreasing globalization effects.
- paying attention to rural industries.
- Support of government from little rural industries.

IX. SOURCE

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