

Influence of globalization phenomenon on rural agriculture (Case study: Kashmar County)

Mahdi Jahani, Hamid Jafari, Seyed Mahdi Golmohammadi tavalae

Assistant Professor of Geography and rural Planning department, Islamic Azad University, Mashhad, Iran

Assistant Professor of Geography and rural Planning department, Islamic Azad University, Mashhad, Iran

PhD Scholar Department of Geography & rural Planning, Islamic Azad University, Mashhad, Iran

(corresponding author)

Abstract: - Globalization have effected on rural economic. Countries that production of agriculture effect to national economic, therefore have understand influence of globalization. In recent years, globalization has been led to decreasing geographical boundaries between countries. Policies of globalization with products of less developed countries have withdrawn from the competition. Effects of this issue have disabled less developed countries in production, competitiveness and employment, and then have been led to Poverty, inequality and unemployment. There are different products in Iran due to having various climates. Kashmar Farmers active for producing such as grape, saffron, almonds and pomegranate. The effects of international marks influence studied farmers. This paper has been concluded from analyzing of seven villages in Kashmar County at 2014. Findings show, there is oriented relation between globalization and rural agriculture inequality.

Keywords: - Globalization, Iran agriculture, Kashmar villages, Khorasan Razavi

I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization process have effected on economic, social and cultural relations between countries. Also effect in developing countries. Since the rural population in developing countries are responsible for an important role in the economy, should be addressed to investigate the extent and relationship to existing problems were identified and examined. Probably the lack of rural development in developing countries and global issues linked to globalization, therefore, special attention must be paid to this problem. In this respect, should be identified the obscure and unknown aspects of the problem, then solutions to resolve problems which may be identified and presents.

The plan is to study agriculture such as seed 'Globalization' is a big problem in every sense of the term. It is, first and foremost, a problem in a material sense, insofar as it's 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 contests. '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. 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).

II. 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:
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

selected

Source: researcher studied

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

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

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

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

III. GLOBALIZATION AND AGRICULTURE

To globalize means to make worldwide in scope or application. We live in a global ecosystem; in this, we have no choice. Increasingly, all nations of the world share a global culture, a consequence of past choices. And, the economy has become increasingly global as well. However, within the global ecosystem are boundaries, which give form and structure to natural systems. Within the global culture are boundaries, which

define different human values and perspectives of reality. And within the global economy are boundaries, which allow nations to reflect the differences in their natural ecosystems and social cultures in the structure and functioning of their economies.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) appears committed to removing all “barriers” to international trade, to achieve “free trade,” and thus, to removing all “economic boundaries” among nations. Once the economic boundaries are removed, cultural boundaries will become further blurred, and ecological boundaries will be left open to economic exploitation. Cultural and ecological diversity are considered obstacles to economic progress. A truly global economy will allow greater geographic specialization, greater standardization of processes and products, and thus, will allow global corporations to achieve even greater economies of scale. In a global agricultural economy, small farms will be replaced by large farms, which in turn will be controlled by giant multinational corporations. Small farmers quite simply will not be able to compete in a “free market” global economy. Many small farmers of the world rely on horticultural crops for their viability. Thus, the implications of globalization may be even more dramatic for horticulture than for most other agricultural sectors. But even more important, ecological and cultural boundaries are essential to the long run sustainability of agriculture. Thus, if all economic boundaries are removed, human life on earth, at least as we know it, will not be sustainable.

Over the past decade, globalization has become a major public issue. Most of the recent controversy has centered on the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO was established in 1994, with authority to oversee international trade, administer free trade agreements, and settle trade disputes among member nations, replacing the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). However under the WTO, authority was greatly expanded to cover trade in services as well as merchandise – including protection of intellectual property rights. And, intellectual property rights have been interpreted to include the genetic code of living organisms. Also, the WTO has far greater authority over trade in agricultural commodities than had existed under the GATT. The implicit, if not explicit, objective in forming the WTO was to reduce and eventually remove all restraints to trade, in order to achieve a single “global free market.”

In earlier times, cultural and political boundaries tended to coincide with natural boundaries – oceans, mountains, rivers, and ridges. However during the industrial era, economic and political considerations have taken priority over natural boundaries in defining our social relationships. Wars have resulted in redrawing of national boundaries along lines that have little relationship to either topography or culture. Towns and cities have expanded their boundaries with little regard for the best long run use of the land they have covered with highways, buildings, and parking lots. And with the trend toward a single “global community,” the remaining social and cultural boundaries that still define different groups of people, with diverse social, ethical, and moral values, are being largely ignored.

“Globalization,” as a concept, is far broader in meaning than is the concept of a “global free market.” To “globalize,” according to Webster’s dictionary, means “to make worldwide in scope or application.” The objective of the WTO is to create a single geographic market that is worldwide in scope, with a single set of trading rules that are worldwide in application. However, we cannot change the global economy without simultaneously affecting global ecology and global society. This is the crux of the current WTO controversy. What are the implications of a “global free market,” not just for the world economy, but also for the world community and for the world itself?

A key determinant of agricultural comparative advantage differences across countries is relative factor endowments, which can change substantially as economies grow at varying rates. Differing technologies also can have an influence on the supply side of the market, and those differences can persist for long periods if governments under-invest in agricultural R&D. As for differences in tastes on the demand side, international diffusion tends to ensure they are far less important than factor endowment differences over the very long term. Nonetheless, changes in the preferred mix of foods away from starchy staples and towards livestock and horticultural products as consumers move from low-income to high-income status can influence comparative advantages within the farm sector.

Global agricultural trade has grown much slower than trade in other products. Prior to the 1960s, farm products accounted for more than 30 per cent of all merchandise trade globally, but since the beginning of this century their share has averaged less than 9 per cent. Since agriculture's share of global GDP has also fallen, a more appropriate indicator of the changing extent to which agriculture is globalized is the share of agricultural and food production or consumption that is traded internationally. Table 2 provides estimates of that for various regions, based on a sample of 75 countries that account for all but 1/10 of the world's population and agricultural GDP. Those numbers suggest that agriculture's tradability has increased considerably since the 1960s, rising from about one-ninth to about one-sixth of global production or consumption. However, a glance at the regional data reveals that most of that change is due to increased intra-European trade behind the EU's common external trade barrier, apart from some growth (from low bases) since the 1970s in agricultural imports by Asia and Latin America.

IV. GLOBALIZATION EFFECTS ON RURAL AGRICULTURE

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’. (Dollfus, 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 tried to trace the origin of globalization is Wallenstein. According to Wallenstein, “globalization does not constitute a new phenomenon”, Wallenstein (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 systems is the division of labor in economics of exchange. Wallenstein makes readers 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 groups 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’, Wallenstein 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 Robert Chamber's idea poor is the important issue in rural areas. According to 2001 report that has been prepared by (PRUS) about (IFDA), estimated that more than 75% rural population had \$1 each day. Globalization effect on poor of villages. The basic purpose of economic boundaries is to promote “free trade” within the boundaries of communities and to carry out “selective trade” among those communities that are separated by economic boundaries. Economic diversity, as defined by economic boundaries, is necessary for division of labor and specialization. If all national economies were to lose their distinctiveness, becoming as one, all potential gains from trade among nations would disappear. Historically, economic diversity among nations also has been considered a necessity to ensure choice and opportunity – to ensure health, growth, resilience, and long run security of the global economy. Humanity has not been willing to put all of its “economic eggs in one basket (Taherkhani, 2005:99) . Some of researcher believe globalization have benefit for

rural people. Although, these relations will be better while creating relation by international level (Davan, 2010:195).

Such claims are based on economic theories of trade that historically have made “free trade” something of a “sacred tenet” of economics. This is true particularly among the more conservative of economists, whose views are now in vogue. Contemporary “free trade theory” has its foundation in the early 1800s, primarily in the writing of British economist, David Ricardo. Ricardo showed that when two individuals choose to trade, each is better off after the trade than before. People have different tastes and preferences, and thus, each person values the same things somewhat differently. So, if I value something you now own more highly than I value something I own, and you value the thing that I own more highly than you value the thing you own, we will both gain by trading. I will get something that I value more than the thing I now own and so will you (Yasuri, 2008:55).

Was and Zegar believe globalization have oriented affect on native agricultures. Also it changes traditional rural to global rural. The important problems of Poland rural are, finding appropriate market in world (Was and Zegar, 2002:88).

In a global agricultural economy, large farms will continue to displace smaller farm in the global marketplace. Increasingly, the larger farms will be controlled by giant multinational corporations. Many small farms depend on sales of internationally traded commodities to provide cash farm income, in developed as well as less-developed countries. The most important aspect of their farming operation may be its non-cash contributions to their quality of life. In less-developed countries, the major non-cash contribution of farms may be food, clothing, and shelter, while in other countries it may be a healthy environment, privacy and security, and an independent life-style. In both cases, however, the economic viability of the farm may depend on cash income from sales of internationally trade commodities. Under globalization and corporate colonialism, small independent family farms quite simply will not have access to markets for internationally traded commodities. Essentially all such commodities will be produced under comprehensive contracts offered by corporations linked to one of the “global food clusters.” Only the larger farming operations will be able to secure such contracts, and in many countries, such operations may be corporately owned and operated.

In general, regardless of the region of the world or the segment of agriculture considered, the vast majority of all farms are still small farms, with many still serving local markets. However, the vast majority of total agricultural output is accounted for by a small proportion of larger, specialized commercial operations, oriented toward serving global markets. And increasingly, these large, export-oriented agricultural operations are controlled, if not owned outright, by giant multinational corporations.

V. AGRICULTURE & IRAN

In Iran agriculture have important role between three sectors. More than 5 million professions are in agricultural sector. Indeed, they prepared a lot of parts of society food (Rahmani, 1998:51). The agricultural sector as structural have important role in economic, cultural and political condition (Qoreishi zade, 1999:13). Iran is developing country, so has two special factors:

- 1- Sharp growth of population
- 2- Gradual increase in per capita income

They are led to increasing demand of agriculture produce (Shultz, 1989:120). The agriculture contribution in gross domestic product(GDP)from 21.3% to 24.5% in terms of 1991-2002 is indicated to important role of this sector in the national economics. Essential indices of Agriculture sector is separated to three main issues.1-Macro indices including :value added, investment, employment, international trade and productivity.2-Agricultural production indices including :crop production, horticulture production, animal production and aquatic production.3-indices of fundamental resources production including :water, soil, forest, pasture and genetic resources.

Iran ranks 1st in fruit production in the Middle East and North Africa. 2.7 million hectares of orchards are being harvested in Iran with an annual production this year of 16.5 million tons. Per capita production of fruit in the globe is 80 kilograms while in Iran it is 200 kg according to official FAO statistics. Last Iranian calendar year Iran produced 4.5 million tons of citrus fruits and 3 million tons of apples. Iran has been ranked between 8th and 10th in global fruit production in different years. 50 kinds of fruits are grown in Iran. Last year Iran exported 2\$ billion worth of fruit to countries in the region and the European Union which is 46 percent more than the year before. Iran is one of the major leading producer and exporters of dried fruit such as all kinds of pistachios, Sultana raisins, Golden raisins, Sun-Dried raisins, Malayer Raisins, Kashmar Raisins, all kinds of Iranian Dates and with its modern facilities is ready to provide its customers with all these products. Also Iran due to weather, Four Seasons, able to export all kinds of flowers especially fresh cut flowers in all seasons is cultivated.

Agriculture in Iran. The rural economy, for millennia the economic and social basis for all Persian governments, is characterized by a series of ecological and economic restraints that have hampered its

development. While the natural limitations of the country have effects on the extent of agriculturally usable land and the kinds of crops grown, the socioeconomic structure of Iran and its historical foundations are important for the organization of agricultural production and for economic development. Of special importance for the understanding of the historical development of Iranian agriculture is the theory of rent-capitalism (*Rentenkapitalismus*) developed by the Austrian geographer.

Growth rate of this sector in mentioned years was fluctuate, so it was between 10.1% in 2001 and -8.6% in 1999. targetable subsidies in direction to increasing of production, establishment of constant income fund Regarding to existence potential of this sector, accessing to markets of Middle Asia and Middle East countries, also new situation of global economic growth of export of agricultural products and entrance to global and regional markets can be reached to express and development of this sector and national economic. For this way. Animal production situation is changed in past decade positively, so its production is increased from 5390000 tons in 1991 to 8107000 tons in 2001 that is indicated to 3.8% annual growth in the mentioned term. Production capacities of animal products sub-sector is 820 million commercial poultry, 2440000 honeybee colonies, 598 dairy factories, 134 livestock slaughter-houses, 112 meat processing manufactories, 551 Pelt, Pickle and Leather processing firms, 214 feedstuffs manufactories. Also, its export contribution from Agriculture sector is 11.7%.

The ranking of agriculture production in Iran is 1 to 10. The percentage of garden production is 15 and farmer production is 7. In 2007 active population were 20476000. 3678000 of them were in agriculture sector. The ranking of Iran after American and china is third (Motiee, 2012:29).

VI. AGRICULTURE IN KASHMAR

The Kashmar topographic basin is oriented in an approximately east-west direction and is about 100 km long and as much as 25 km wide. The city of Kashmar is located at the eastern end of the valley, with a population between 70 000 and 180 000. In recent decades, Kashmar Valley has been known for its commercialized growth of grapes, cultivation of pistachio and production of raisins. The development of Kashmar city can also be seen by an increase in the overall footprint of the city. The figures of increased agriculture and urban development suggest an increasing water demand. After 2000 no suitable Land sat data are available for further assessment of the recent changes in agriculture. However, analysis of ENVISAT's MERIS (Medium Resolution Spectrometer) multispectral measurements still show a slight increase in the vegetation cover of the spring season, as defined by the change in the value of normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) (Karzan, 1987:276). The increasing demand in water is also reflected in the ground water level data. Groundwater level measurements of several piezometric wells in Kashmar Valley show a groundwater level decline by about 12 m from 1988 to 2004 (Hashemi, 2006:117). Using a linear regression, we estimate an annual groundwater level decline of about 70 cm yr⁻¹ in the Kashmar area. A comparison of the groundwater level decline to precipitation data suggests that climate change has only a minor influence. The precipitation archive at the Kashmar synoptic station suggests a large variance but may imply a slight decrease of about 57 mm yr⁻¹ in the annual precipitation rate from 1998 to 2006 and a mean temperature increase of about 1.3 °C within this period. Therefore, a combination of the growing use of intensive agriculture in the valley since 1972, the prospering city, the increased temperature and the slight net decrease in annual precipitation rate may explain the increased demand for groundwater. As we will show below, the effects of increased water extraction may include substantial land displacement controlled by basement structures, which can be indirectly inferred by remotely sensed satellite data.

Kashmar is known by agriculture produce. Agriculture produce in Kashmar are effected some factors such as soil, canopy and climate. The important factor is soil. According soil, production divide two section. Irrigated and dry.

The total agricultural land to grow crops and gardens allocated 2405 acres that this year crop of 257 acres of wasteland has been called. Peoples of the region dehydration reason to know, of course expert Agriculture Furthermore, the weakening of the soil provided in addition to have. Lands 3860 hectares of villages as examples that this amounts to 2,765 acres, only 1,095 acres are barren and unused Let go remains to be established. These lands usually wheat, barley, watermelon dedicated.

One of the important rural economic sectors is fruit trees. The important of factor in order to garden producing is geographical condition. Rain, Temperature and other factors is important. Long and very steep downhill terrain that is not suitable for the construction of gardens and fruit orchard operations.

According to Table agricultural land, 7099 hectares of agricultural land in rural sample declared that the 1,600 hectares of barren and 5499 hectares are active. Based on letters of Agriculture Khorasan Razavi province, in 1391 the total cultivated land city of Kashmar, 24,530 hectares were announced, the 1771 acres equal to 2/7 percent of the sample villages. Kashmar land garden area of 9553 hectares in the same year reported that 745 hectares of 7/7 percent of the sample villages.

Total area	Dative land	Active Land	dry	Irrigated	garden	farming	Sample	April
887	300	587	400	187	65	122	Tunder	1
385	-	385	18	367	85	282	Rezq abad	2
800	100	700	-	700	200	500	Sarhozak	3
692	350	342	65	277	105	172	Qaracheh	4
1025	300	725	400	325	110	215	Koche nama	5
1530	350	1180	900	280	75	205	Mushak	6
1780	200	1580	1200	380	105	275	Nay	7
7099	1600	5499	2983	2516	745	177	7	Total

Appropriate agriculture is led to effective economic in rural area. We know very well that the production and sale of agricultural products are exclusive and only available in some countries is the production or trade. Kuznets and many other agricultural economists believe the following can help the process of economic development.

- Excess supply of food and industrial raw materials
- Contribute to the balance of payments by exporting surplus
- Creating jobs for the materials and labor supply
- Financing (Shafii, 1365: 141).

Saffron is the most important production in area. It is using for export to other countries. Although, Saffron is called "zafaran" in Spanish and is a spice that has a special place in history, always being considered very valuable. In fact, at one point it was even used as currency. In ancient Greece women used it as a cosmetic; the Roman Emperor Nero had the streets covered with it for his parades; Phoenicians made veils of it for their brides and Buddhists used it to dye their robes. In normal humidity of saffron is 2% but, Spanish has increased to 13% of the water content due to some benefits. The next production that is affected economic is grape. This production has the main role in export of Kashmar.

Therefore, for analyzing data at first were divided 3 periods. Before the Islamic Revolution, after the war, and in recent years. After that, was analyzed descriptive data. At finally, by using, distribution diagram and Pierson & Spearman Correlation test was measured influence of rural agriculture from globalization phenomenon.

VII. CORRELATION TEST

If "P" is Coefficient correlation between globalization and rural inequality agriculture, 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 2 shows the results. Indeed, globalization has been led to rural agriculture inequality in this area.

Table2: factors of correlation test between globalization and rural agriculture inequality

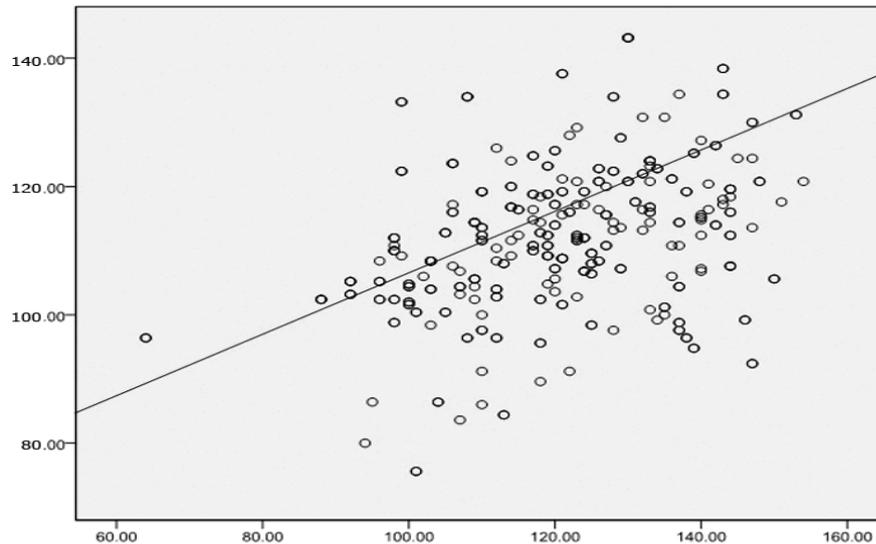
Test Variable	Pierson		Spearman	
	r	P	Rs	-P
Globalization score	0.810	0.000	0.612	0.000
rural agriculture inequality score				

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.



Globalization

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. Suggestion

- Rural agriculture in global phenomena will be need to special attention from governance. There isn't relation between planners and farmers. Thus should be created relation between governance and farmers. In this case study also should be paid attention.
- In this area agriculture change to irrigate method. Thus, if we want their agriculture have special place in world, would be paid attention to dry method. In studied area there are 1600 hectares arid lands and 2983 dry lands, therefore. Should be paid attention to this matter.
- There isn't support of governance from agriculture. So, we suggest that are created organization for cooperating of people. Therefore would be created appropriate relation between people and governance.
- There isn't modern technique in studied area .it is one of the other problem. Farmers are using traditional method .thus it is necessary create relation between farmers and academic centers.
- One of the main problems is the lake of water in studied area. Researcher believed, using from appropriate irrigation method, appropriate selecting variety of plant are suitable ways for improving agriculture place. There is modern technique in 5 farms samples (Koche Nama, Rezq abad, Sarhozak).
- there are various climates in this region. So, there is disasters climate in studied area. Thus farmers need support governance while facing damages. So, are suggested that governance support farmers in appropriate time.
- Seeds of production import other countries (for example Mexican). So, they need special climate that there isn't in Kashmar area. There isn't adaption with Iran climate. Thus, are suggested that using native seeds for adapting Iran climate.
- Researcher believes that agriculture production is as triangle. It means, one side is water and soil, one side is climate and other side is human power. Third part is very important due to there isn't efficient manpower familiarity with technology and new technology. Therefore, are proposed the has been educated people in this field to promoting agriculture in studied area.

- Another agricultural problems in the process of globalization in recent years has lowered the quality of rural farmers to increase their production efficiency, but the quality is a bit ignorant. It is suggested that the correct and scientific solutions to increase production while maintaining the quality of education given to farmers.
- In addition to accurate and timely management of water resources and irrigation management, efficient use and proper soil production appears necessary. In order to, is recommended before they become serious problems of soil. Farmers will be trained in the proper use and management of soil.
- Recommended management systems cover a rural agricultural production and raising farmers feel their products can be seen and are assessed.
- Marketing and selling agricultural village in the international arena requires a management plan is calculated. Rural agriculture will own the actual rights. Fee they will be encouraged farmers at the right time. Farming villages, missiles, view of the fact that 6 months after their fees have not received complaints that may contain wheat.

RESOURCE

- [1] Bby, Earl (2003) Research Methods in the Social Sciences, translated by Reza Fazel, the publishing, printing
- [2] Berman, Marshall (2006) Experience of Modernity, translated Mradfrhadpvr, Tehran Releases New Project, Fourth Edition.
- [3] Behforuz, F. (1996), philosophy, scientific research methodology of Geography, Tehran University Press.
- [4] Todaro, Michael (1384) Economic development in the Third World, translated by GH erudite Tehran thirteenth printing, publishing mountainside.
- [5] Jamshidi. Masoumeh (2012) .globalization effects on rural communities. first conferences rural development
- [6] Khajeh nori (1996). Research method. Tehran publisher. Iran
- [7] Dulfus (2013). Global space, globalization phenomenon. Papily publisher. Iran
- [8] Rahimi. Behnam (2012). Global effects on social equal. Iran
- [9] Garib. Hussein (2002) globalization and challenge in Islamic republic of Iran.
- [10] Mehregan. Mohammad (2002) search in applied. vol(1)
- [11] Harovi (2008). Short history of neoliberals. First publish.
- [12] Rahmani (1999) Analysis of the capacity constraints and agricultural development in Iran, Jihad magazine.
- [13] Jasbryng, S., millions, S. (1996), "Agricultural Geography", translated by S. Dehghanian, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad Press.
- [14] Razzaghi, E. (1998) Introduction to the Iranian economy, spreading straw, Tehran
- [15] Saidi, A. (2006), scope, and objectives of the foundation;s rural geography, Journal of Geography, No. 240.
- [16] Taherkhani, M. (2009) The effects of globalization on rural communities (evidence and experience) Rural Development Conference Proceedings, Tehran Institute of Financial Management and Planning.
- [17] Yasury, M. (2007) An Introduction → rural economy with emphasis on agriculture, publisher Astan Quds Razavi.
- [18] Hashemi, SH et al (2009), "Geography city of Kashmar," Sun Publications Sepulchre.
- [19] Mostofi Hamdullah (1890) Nz • hh Alqlvb Gay effort Lestrage, Tehran, world of books.
- [20] Bardhan.p.(2005)Globalization and rural poverty. University of California at Bereley.
- [21] Chen,S. Datt,and Ravallion,M.(2004) A program for calculating paverly Measures from grouped Data.
- [22] Taylor.P. (1997) Izations of the word :Americanization , modernization and llobalization. Conference Paper Globalization Critical Perspectives Conference, university of Birmingham. March.
- [23] UNESCO(1997)Adult Education in a polavizing word . Paris, unesco.
- [24] Was J.Zegar 2002 trade liberalization and growth,p.83
www.atkearney.ir