

ABSTRACT

Agricultural based rural economy of Sri Lanka was subjected to enormous changes since change of government in 1977. Prevailed closed economy paved way to introducing open economy which is based on free trade and the private sector participation. With this shift of policy of the government the importance and the weightage given to the agricultural sector started diminishing and the rural economy of Sri Lanka largely based on the agriculture was shattered. No government in the world is free from the influence of the process globalization. Especially small states are much subjected to the process as they have to depend more on the foreign aid from world organizations and other global non-governmental organizations.

The objectives of this study to analyze impacts of globalization on rural women and survey on a sample area was carried out to find obtain socio economic data, income and expenditure patterns and global indicators in order compare them with district, provincial and national data.

Globalization had offered unprecedented opportunities for women, but equally new and unique challenges. According to UNESCO, inequality in education is highly correlated to poverty, and its elimination would help alleviate poverty in general.

Women in the selected study area, the Akaragana Grama Niladri division have reaped the benefits of globalization to uplift their living standards by improving global indicators on education, health facilities, participation economy, and use of household amenities etc. but they were very much backward in participation decision making process, which is a major concern in worldwide, even in developed countries.