



IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is a significant factor in competitive world that integrate and mobilize cultural values of people at global level. In the age of rapid technical progression, many countries are unified and transformed due to the process of globalization. Globalization has a huge impact on cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal life of countries. Globalization powerfully influences the social partners' attitudes since traditional labour relations have to cope with completely new and very dynamic situations. In political field, globalization helps to eradicate poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, ill-health and fighting cross border terrorism and global terrorism. The social structure and construction has been changing due to these modern phenomena. Industrialization and Globalization are always focusing on industrial investment and economic growth process. Today is a global world. Globalization is process of nation prosperity and progress as per the current trend. Globalization is a series of social, economic, technological, cultural, and political changes occur in all the stages of society. It mainly focused on the consequences and effects of urbanization, modernization and globalization process with context to an Indian society.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, Indian Society, Impacts. Family, Development.

INTRODUCTION

The term globalization comes from English, as base of the word "globalization" which refers to the emerging of an international network, belonging to an economical and social system. One of the earliest uses of the term "globalization", as known, was in 1930 in a publication entitled "Towards New Education" to designate an overview of the human experience in education. Globalization is a significant factor in competitive world that integrate and mobilize cultural values of people at global level. In the age of rapid technical progression, many countries are unified and transformed due to the process of globalization. Globalization has a huge impact on cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal life of countries. Globalization powerfully influences the social partners' attitudes since traditional labour relations have to cope with completely new and very dynamic situations. In political field, globalization helps to eradicate poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, ill-health and fighting cross border terrorism and global terrorism.

What is Globalization

Globalization means different things to different people. Additionally, the word globalization is utilized in two ways, which is a wellspring of some disarray. It is utilized from an uplifting outlook to depict a course of coordination into the world economy. It is utilized from a regulating perspective to endorse a procedure of advancement in light of quick coordination with the world economy.

Indeed, even its portrayal; notwithstanding, is in no way, shape or form uniform. It very well may be depicted, just, as a development of financial exercises across public limits. There are three monetary indications of this peculiarity global exchange, worldwide speculation and worldwide money which additionally establish its bleeding edge. Yet, there is something else entirely to globalization. It is about the development of monetary exchanges and the association of financial exercises across the political limits of country states. All the more definitively, it very well may be characterized as an interaction related with expanding financial transparency, developing monetary relationship and extending monetary reconciliation on the planet economy.

Globalization implies the speedup of developments and trades all around the planet. One of the impacts of globalization is that it advances and increments connections between various districts and populaces all over the planet.



Definitions of Globalization

One of the earliest uses of the term “globalization”, as known, was in 1930 in a publication entitled ‘Towards New Education’ to designate an overview of the human experience in education.

W. H.O definition, Globalization can be characterized as “the expanded interconnectedness and relationship of people groups and nations. It is by and large comprehended to incorporate two between related components: the kickoff of global lines to progressively quick progressions of merchandise, administrations, money, individuals and thoughts; and the progressions in organizations and strategies at public and worldwide levels that work with or advance such streams.”

Roland Robertson, a professor of sociology at the University of Aberdeen, was the first person who defined globalization as “the understanding of the world and the increased perception of the world as a whole.”

Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King, sociologists, define globalization as "all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society”.

Anthony Giddens uses the following definition: “the globalization can be defined as the intensification of social relations throughout the world, linking distant localities in such a way that local happenings are formed as a result of events that occur many miles away and vice versa”.

Globalization in India

Globalization is a fact of life, which has come to stay. It is expected to be a major force for prosperity. The essentials of the New Economic Policy which gave impetus to the progress of Indian economy includes Privatization, Globalization, Modernization and Improving productivity and growth rate. Globalization in India is generally taken to mean ‘integrating’ the economy of the country with the world economy.

Globalization has its own characteristics and values, either positive or negative. Globalization is a vast and deep concept having effects and side effects on society. Modernization rise in society due to the acceptance and implementation of new trends in the society. Globalization describes the interplay across culture of macro-social forces. These forces include religion, politics, and economics. India had the distinction of being the world's largest economy in the beginning of Christian era, as it accounted for about 32.9% share of world GDP and about 17% of the world population. India's exports were stagnant for the first 15 years after independence, due to the predominance of tea, jute and cotton manufactures.

Impact of Globalization on Indian Social Aspects

Globalization came to India through the economic reforms and is gradually transforming our culture and self-image. Following aspects show the impacts of globalization on Indian society.

Socio- cultural life: Impact of globalization, joint family is converting into nuclear family. Global process affected the family structure and social construction. Small size, heterogeneous groups, money are a center of family, generation gap, secondary relationship etc effects are the gifts of globalization and concern process. With the process of globalization, existence of fashion and fad can see in society. In spite of culture, civilization raised in society. Globalization has given the birth to marginalization. Globalization and urbanization are responsible for addition the new modern issues in family. Secondary relations, effect and attachment of peer group, free and zigzag life style etc are the serious symptoms of this process. Earlier life partners were searched from local areas and from within their caste. Now inter-caste marriages i.e. marriages within families with totally different social systems are quite common, Majority of such marriages are getting fructified either in the study institutions or at their work place. Globalization has thus greatly affected our social fabric. The shared experience is giving new meaning to our life and is leading to changes in our culture, religious practices and spirituality. Global population is getting closer to sharing similar social values, aspirations, attitudes and life styles. Local culture, spiritual practices and core social values have been getting reframed and a new meaning is being given to human life. It is globalization and globalization alone, which is responsible for changing people’s outlook and life style.

Impact of Globalization on Families and Mental Health: The family is the basic part of a society to aspect with biological functions such as reproduction, social functions pertaining to nurturing and socialization of children, caring and support for older persons, the sick, and those with disabilities. It is the institution responsible for maintaining and building interaction among family members as well as with the community. I will discuss globalization and its impact on people at social, cultural, and psychological levels. As a social scientist, I am interested in how societies and people change because of this economic phenomena and how the process of change



can impact families, individuals and communities. For example, 2004 New Delhi police reports indicate that deaths in the city of about six women everyday are dowry-related suicides. Concepts of national identity and of family, job and tradition are changing rapidly and significantly. There is concern that competitiveness introduced by globalization is leading to more individualistic societies. On the other hand, rapid change can encourage fundamentalism, a desire for the past, and a loss of tolerance for differences in religion and culture. The nation state is losing influence relative to global economic pressures, and in some countries there is a failure or hesitation to develop social policies. It is believed by economists that the crash of the stock market in Asia in 1994 was an example of the rapid spread of adverse human consequences because of the interdependence of economies and people. Millions of people lost prosperity and livelihoods, and education and health services were among those cut across the region. The effects, including social unrest and poverty, are still evident. Domestic violence and suicide increased in this period in several of the countries in the region. It is believed that the illicit drug trade has grown in recent years to form a significant proportion of the total business volume in the world.

Women and children: Globalization and urbanization are involved in the different issues which are related to the women empowerment. Women reservation, rights, problems, status and authority etc are now days known to women. In family may be we can say that women are getting the favorable situation but along with we cannot ignore the different modern problems of women. It's true that in the midst of a great revolution in the history of women. The voice of women is increasingly heard in Parliament, courts and in the streets. India is a society where the male is greatly revered but impact of globalization women participating in all the fields. Globalization brings all women together to act. The modern development of technology offers the possibilities for women to communicate more directly through networking both within and across countries. Child labors, bonded labors, exploitation, avoidance of human rights etc are the today's hot topics related to children.

Education: There are immense effects observed in educational sector due to globalization such as literacy rate become high and Foreign Universities are collaborating with different Indian Universities. The Indian educational system faces challenges of globalization through Information technology and it offers opportunities to evolve new paradigms shifts in developmental education. The distinction between formal, non-formal and informal education will vanish when move from industrial society to information society takes place. Globalization promotes new tools and techniques such as E-learning, Flexible learning, Distance Education Programs and Overseas training. Education System In modern world, the effects of globalization directly shows on various contents of social parameters. Boom to the professional and commercial education with the specific development of science and technology, creation and awareness for global education, stress on the human job resources etc are the cognizance issues in globalization process.

Community and Society Structure: Every stage of life, there are the effects of globalization. Social, cultural, religious, economical and political life of man involve in IT contents. The rapid increase in computing and communications power has raised considerable concern about privacy both in the public and private sector. Even government frames the policies time to time as per the scope and direction of current trend.

Indian rural and urban social life: Rural development primarily concerned with uplifting people out of poverty. Major aspects of globalization that relate to rural life or its development which includes the commercialization of agriculture and expansion of agro-industries, the liberalization of international trade and marketing for food and other agricultural products, the intensification and internal labour migration, the increasing privatization of resources and services and the wider use of information and communication and technologies. Globalization also provides better exposure to the agricultural produces and ensures the farmers that they get the correct value. The linkages both visible and invisible, defining the cultural interdependence among communities and regions in India which have existed historically, reinforce instead of threatening the national identity. Rural Economy of India GDP and GNP are affected by the various agriculture implementation programmes and policies in Indian society. These bonds seem to become stronger as India encounters the forces of modernization and globalization.

Socio-Cultural Impact of Globalization: The impact on Families in India is related to culturally diverse country. Sixteen per cent of the world's population lives in the country. There are over 826 languages and thousands of dialects spoken. The difference in regions, topography and climate allow for different types of We styles and culture. Although about 70 per cent of the populations live in rural areas, India is rapidly urbanizing with more than 225 cities with over 100,000 population, and at least ten cities alone with over a million people. In terms of people, India faces some resource and infrastructure constraints. Increased longevity has led to the emergence of many health and social issues. Fragmentation of the traditional family network is leading to an erosion of the available support within the immediate and extended family. Migration of younger generations from rural to urban areas and from one urban center to another as well as transnational migration has resulted results in the elderly



being left to feed for themselves at a time when family support becomes more crucial. With more women joining the workforce system, the care of aged within families has declined. For those who live within extended families the elderly have to live in harmony with the younger generation that has to face a highly competitive world of globalization. While the nuclear family system is increasingly becoming the norm, modern life-styles, changing professional and personal expectations are impacting relationships of marriage and commitment. As for women, the impact of globalization has been interesting. On one hand, it has allowed women to become a larger part of the workforce, with opportunities for higher pay raising their self confidence and independence. Globalization has provided a power to uproot the traditional views about women that have kept women economically poor and socially exploited. The growth of the computer and technology sector has provided. Middle class educated women with better wages, flex- timings, and the capacity to negotiate their role and status within the household and society.

CONCLUSION

Globalization has had both desirable and undesirable consequences for India. These consequences have been felt from the general economy to more specific conditions of life for the individual. As mentioned, globalization has resulted in the growth of Indian economy which in turn has improved the lives of many people. It has also created many employment opportunities. India is getting global recognition and slowly moving forward to become a major economic and political strength. It has a very profound impact on both Indian rural and urban life. India's globalization, urbanization and rural development have shown remarkable growth. India is changing, however, the pace of change varied from time to time, group to group and region to region. The basic social institutions of India's countryside such as village, the joint family system and the caste and tribe relation are under great transformation due to impact of globalization.

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