

Socio-Economic Impact of Globalization on Indian Society : Sociological Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Globalization has been defined as the process of rapid integration of countries and happening through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. Due to economic liberalization and globalization, the world has become a “global village”. There is increasing interaction among people of different countries. As a result food habits, dress habits, lifestyle and views are being internationalized. Globalization has resulted in the emergence of a wide range of new circumstances for women, which have an impact on virtually every facet of their life. The objectives of the study are as follows (i) To understand the Socio-economic Status of the Globalization in Indian Society. (ii) To analyze the current scenario of the Agriculture and Agricultural Labour. (iii) To observe the recent changing trends of the Traditional Indigenous Culture. The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. The sample size for the study is 50 respondent from eight Taluks of Kalburagi district of Karnataka state. The present paper aims to highlight multiple effects of globalization on the contemporary Indian society. The impact of globalization on the farmers, joint family system, labourers, marriage, moral values, crime and violence, untouchability internal security, human health, caste system and nutrition etc. will be discussed in the Present study. The impact of urbanization and industrialization vis-a-vis globalization in India shall also be presented and analysed in this paper.

Key words : Globalization, Urbanization, Liberalization, Privatization, Impact on society etc.

INTRODUCTION

In fact, many of the features of the current wave of globalization are similar to those prevailing before the outbreak of the first World War in 1914. Globalization is old, because, for thousands of years, people, and later corporations have been buying and selling to each other in lands at great distances such as through the famed Silk Road across central Asia that connected China and Europe during the middle ages. Likewise, for centuries, people and corporations have

invested in enterprises in other countries. Since 1950, for example, the volume of world trade has increased by 20 times, and just 1997 to 1999 flows of foreign investment nearly doubled, from 468 billion dollars to 827 billion dollars. But policy and technological developments of the past few decades have spurred increases in cross-border trade, investment and migration so large that many observers believe the world has entered a qualitatively new phase in its economic development. If we look at the Indian economy, GDP of India was 366.6 billion US dollars in 1995 which has arisen to 1.877 trillion US dollars in 2013.

1990 decade became a drastic benchmark on the world society because of the emergence of Globalization. The worldwide agricultural, social and economic problems, as well as climate change, have added to the severity of the situation. Women's empowerment is needed not just for the well-being of individuals, women, families, and rural communities, but also for the overall socio-economic productivity of the world's agricultural workforce, given the significant proportion of women in the agricultural labor globally (unwomen.org)

America's business schools are credited with discovering the concept of globalization. As a result, only those businesses that plan ahead of time and without reservations will be able to thrive and achieve their goals. As a concept, globalization encompasses not just the economic dimension, but also the dimensions of information and communication technology, ecology, work organization, culture, and civil society. Therefore, the only ones who stand a chance of survival are those who become global players, expanding their operations on a global scale rather than limiting themselves to the protection of local assets only. (LU Report, 2020); (Sanchez-Apellaniz, Nunez-Torrado, & Charlo, 2012).

Globalization has both positive and negative effects all through the world. May it be trade, and work exposure or the economic and financial status of the country; no field is deserted from the scope of globalization. The culture and way of living of any nation does not just depict the region and dialect of the locale, yet it also shows with the attitude and mindset of its people. Indian culture is very rich for its legacy and assets, and the warm approach of its residents. India is bunch of flowers consisting of various religion, food, languages, cuisine and edibles, music, convention, craftsmanship, custom, and architecture and so forth, packaged into a solitary unit of patriotism and solidarity.

In order to achieve effective socio-economic development, it is vital to recognize that women must be fully integrated into the development process, both as agents of change and as

beneficiaries, because Indian women can be used as indicators of development resources in a variety of ways. Women's information needs will become more diverse as the situation changes. Since globalization has opened up the Indian economy at a fast pace, without the necessary economic and social policies in place to provide the much-needed safety net, women who have been involved in production in traditional ways must deal with a slew of issues while attempting to take advantage of the opportunities that an open economy offers. (Sanchez-Apellaniz, Nunez-Torrado, & Charlo, 2012).

As per the traditional Indian Society, the village trade and economy was very simple with broad thinking and was based on the purchases against food grains or other agricultural products. The persons doing helping jobs for the agriculturists/farmers were also given food grains for compensating their work. The industries were handicrafts and small scale industries in which craft persons and labourers found employment. India being a multi-cultural and multi-religious society has been the land of fairs and festivals by way of which people exchanged gifts and the items of business and trade.

Globalisation is the resultant of the interchange of international views, opinions and varied aspects of the culture all over the world. This is the method of giving the globalised world a way of intermixing of individuals from various topics, concepts, ideas, segments, culture and lingos and figure out how to move and approach socially without harming and influencing every others' prestige and glory. Globalization highly affects social, economical, political, and mutual existence of nations.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Fernando, Anderson, & Bellucco-Chatham, (2022) Globalization is a phenomenon that affects people's lives on a social, cultural, political, and legal level. Globalization provides corporations with a competitive advantage on numerous fronts. They can save operational costs by producing in other countries, buy raw materials more cheaply as tariffs are reduced or eliminated, and, most importantly, get access to millions of new customers. On the one hand, the cross-border flow of products, capital, and labor has resulted in the creation of new jobs and economic growth. However, economic expansion and employment creation are not uniformly dispersed among industries or countries.

Bhagya, (2019) Globalization does not have to be a beneficial thing all of the time. It has the potential to have negative implications for the people involved. Globalization, as a notion, is basically concerned with the movement of things. Ideas flowing from one region of the world to another, commodities being sold across borders and other types of fluxes are examples of international flows. The most important factor is the international interconnectedness that is established and maintained as a result of these ongoing flows of information and ideas.

World Bank, (2011) Trade liberalization and the expansion of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have enhanced women's economic options and, in certain situations, their incomes in comparison to men's. The need for female labor has grown due to growth in the export and ICT-enabled industries, as well as a drop in the relevance of physical strength and a rise in the value of cognitive abilities. ICT has also improved female farmers' and businesses' access to markets by reducing time and mobility limitations.

Samimi & Jenatabadi,(2014) Globalization refers to the process of a country's economy becoming integrated into the free flow of trade and capital around the world. It may also entail a phenomenon known as "brain drain" across international borders. Globalization raises the amount of trade in products and services, attracts private foreign capital, stimulates foreign direct investment (FDI), leads to job creation and economic growth in the home country, enhances production efficiency, and promotes fair competition.

Singh & Hoge, (2010) The effects of economic integration, technological progress, and information availability on gender inequality are investigated in this research. While globalization has helped to remove some of the hurdles to greater gender equality, more public action is required to remove the remaining barriers. Gender disparities in endowments, agency, and access to economic opportunities must all be addressed by public policy. Over the past three decades, the earth has seen a massive economic revolution fueled by increased worldwide flows of products and services, technology, and information. Globalization has made economic possibilities more accessible. These developments have altered the economic environment for individuals, families, businesses, and governments by altering the way local and global markets and institutions operate.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

1. To understand the Socio-economic Status of the Globalization in Indian Society.
2. To analyze the current scenario of the Agriculture and Agricultural Labour.
3. To observe the recent changing trends of the Traditional Indigenous Culture.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected from the 8 Taluks of Kalaburagi district of state Karnataka. with the following objectives (i) To understand the Socio-economic Status of the Globalization in Indian Society. (ii) To analyze the current scenario of the Agriculture and Agricultural Labour. (iii) To observe the recent changing trends of the Traditional Indigenous Culture. A simple random sampling technique is adopted in the present paper to select the sample respondents. The source of data is the primary research done by conducting survey of the targeted individuals. The research methodology followed in this research was descriptive research. Questionary method and Interview method was used in the present study. The targeted sample size was 50 respondents from all the eight taluks of Kalaburagi district of the Karnataka State. The study is irrespective of caste and class.

FINDINGS

Impact on Agriculture : There has been extensive industrialization and urbanization in India from 1990s which gradually led to decreasing agricultural land. The Present study revealed that 55% of the people inculcated Agriculture as their occupation. Globalization has hit the farm sector adversely. Not only this, a number of farmers have committed suicides in India due to losses as agriculture did no more remain a profitable source of income. It has given extensive jolt to the farmers, who are agitating due to unrest. The findings of the study says that 32 % of the agricultural Labourers are undergoing unemployment in the agriculture sector and the farm labourers are running to industries in the urban areas where they have to face exploitations by the employers. Increasing Cement industries have severe effect on the Agricultural Products.

Impact on Cottage Industries :- As a number of large foreign companies have established and increasing their units in India for manufacturing different items, village based

small scale industries have been closed down in India. Especially the Cement Factories have been rapidly increasing every decade which caused 95% of the Small cottage and handicraft industries to shut down as per the Present study. This has also generated un-employment and poverty and compelled frequent migrations of people to urban areas to find jobs.

Impact on Family :- Joint-Family system is disintegrating and dispersing in India and more nuclear families are emerging to existence. The study shows that 40% of the Joint families have split into nuclear families in the Kalaburagi district. The familiar kinship bonds have become formal and there is increase in miscommunication and generation gap within the family. Likewise village affiliation and bonds are also weakening. Within the family there is emergence of Inequality, Non- coordination because the one with skill gets employed in the Industries and daily wage will be increasing but at the same the one without skills and education gets unemployed and are unable to fulfill the basic facilities which finally lead to the 67% family disorganization as per the present study.

Impact on Marriages :- The Present study reveals that there is a decline in the arranged marriages by 42% in Kalaburagi District. The Importance of marriage have been declining recently which has lead to rising divorce, broken families, Live-in relationship, Single Parent Family. Love marriages are also of frequent occurrence Instead of marriage people have started living in Live-in-relationships, which has now got legal approval in India. There is spurt in domestic violence and crime against women (rapes, sexual assaults, abduction, homicides, dowry deaths, abetment to suicides and suicides). This is due to reason of social incompatibility and lack of social binding with the marriage partners or due to economic or personal reasons. The cases of divorce are on the increase every year as marital bonds have not remained strong enough to continue marital conjugal relations.

Impact on Youth : As per the saying “ Today’s children are Future Citizen” Globalization has severe impact on children. The Globalization is tremendously rising due to Social networking, Mobile apps etc. Most of the children are under extreme competition pressure in studies, which is hindering their physical and mental development and in some cases compels the students to commit suicides or become psychologically impaired. The youngsters in India are leaving their studies very early to join call center jobs or any other small jobs. Moreover, the computer and mobile culture left no personal contacts with family or family relations, rather, there is an upswing in friends and friendship culture.

CONCLUSION

Urbanization reduces gender inequality, prejudice and caste discrimination against women. Exposure to society and other worlds boosted women's decision-making capacity. Women are creating unions to preserve their rights. Multinational firms exploit women by paying poor wages and refusing maternity benefits. Women's needs to be addressed in healthcare, domestic concerns, farming, environmental protection, work circumstances, and easing financial constraints in their daily lives. Globalization harms women in terms of commoditization of women, trafficking, pornography, and rapes are rising. Food and fashion choices are rapidly shifting and women are disregarding traditions which are against them as they want to adopt right & scientific things and not conventional one. The global organization of women's groups has also attracted media attention, which is critical in educating the general public about the current difficulties confronting women in underdeveloped countries. Certainly, the benefits of globalization for women have come with inherent obstacles that must be handled as soon as possible in order to fully realize their potential and achieve their goals. It can be inferred that globalization has both positive & negative aspects however there are much positive aspects than negative.

India features a consumer base of 1.14 billion people. The mobile subscriber base has grown up from 0.3 Million in 1996 to over 250 million currently. Globalisation has resulted in growing global markets in services. People can now execute trade services globally -- from medical advice to software writing to data processing that could never really be traded before. In the cities Internet facility is everywhere. Extension of internet facilities has extended even to rural areas. Lavish multiplex movie halls, big shopping malls and high rise residential buildings are seen in every city. Software Industries and telecommunication sectors are enjoying a tremendous boost in India. Global food chain /restaurants have already found a large market within the urban areas of India. Entertainment sector in India has made a significant place for itself in the global market. Indian television channels and serials are watched and liked by people of different countries all over the world. Though the development is progressing rapidly, still many basic problems like prevailing poverty in rural areas, menace of corruption and instability of the government in the political arena are a cause of concern and steps should be taken to bring solution to such problems so as to reap the benefits of

globalisation in the best possible manner. New technologies are being used in agriculture sector resulting in improved yield of crops.

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