

Globalisation and Its Socio-Cultural Challenges in India

Abstract

Globalization explained in many ways and so as the consequences, though it affect the whole world but major effect have seen on third world country like india. Indian society is known for its culture and social values all over the world but the effect of westernization has been there soon after the independence. India always remain a target market for other countries and also a point of attraction and study. Globalization made led some changes both in positive and negative manner and the studies of such changes is actually a vast area of study.

Keywords: Globalization, Indian Culture, Surrogacy, Folk Music, Languages.

Introduction

Globalisation

To combine local, regional and national events at the international level is known as globalisation. To view the whole world as one village in a same way and the free global exchange of commodities, services, man, capital and economic resources is named as globalisation. Globalisation is seen as global westernisation, communalistic, multinationalisation, westernisation and internationalisation. In globalisation, the economy of the country is connected to the economy of the world in which apart from national boundaries, social, political, cultural and economic processes are enforced.

Aim of the Study

Aim of the research presenting here to put light on some social and cultural impacts of globalization on Indian society. How the india and Indians has changed after adopting the globalization.

According to International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Globalisation is the integration of economic powers mainly liquidity apart from the boundaries of commodity, service, and currency.

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

According to the former president PASCAL LAMMY-Globalisation, in a historic way can be defined as a form of that economy where the capital of the market has spread rapidly.

Today technical revolution has basically transformed society that in reality globalisation is an uneven process. Due to which many natives of the world influenced in different ways by the mass changes in social-infrastructures, and cultural fields, that is why various intellectuals have mutually-opposition have presented the social processes because of globalisation. They described them in different ways.

There are contradictions in the factors, sequencing, effect and expansion in various fields and the results of the policy.

1. Some intellectuals said that, developed nations have imposed this on developing nations for the economic development.
2. The communist leader of Cuba, Fidel Castro has told that globalisation is communist.
3. Famous economist Michel Chosudovolski has written in his book named 'the globalisation of poverty' that, globalisation is not an easy process but it is only a conspiracy by United States of America, Britain and many rich and developed countries and the international organisations like IMF, WB which are nourished by them.
4. Famous economist Kanvaljeet Singh in his book 'Questioning Globalisation' has denied the results of globalisation and presented two challenges before it.
 - i. Integration of global infrastructures.
 - ii. Many effects at the global level.

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To understand globalisation it has to be bifurcated and defined into historical and modern forms.

First Era of Globalisation

Globalisation, as we know it actually started in 16th century with the expansion of Portuguese expansion which laid effects on America, Europe, Sub-Sahara region and south Asia. Some intellectuals say that 19th century is the first era of globalisation.

Beginning of Modern Era of Globalisation

That which we call the second step of globalisation. From the very starting of the First World War that it is the result of planning trade, politics and economy. The organisation set up after the Second World War like IMF, WB have helped and developed with their establishment.

As the resulted establishment of GATT and Wto has uplifted restriction on free trade and a new, control-free economy was advocated.

The migration happened because of globalisation can be mainly categorised into 5 ways:-

1. People migration
2. Technical migration
3. Financial migration
4. Ideological migration- westernisation
5. Media

The challenges brought to our society by globalisation, we are unable to understand whether these are challenges or transformations or the needs of an hour. Our Indian society is divided into three sections.

High section which has adapted the globalisation and it has become need for them.

Medium Section

It is present in the culture system between lower and high section.

For the lower section globalisation has come as a challenge and bringing change to their intrinsic needs and their conditions.

Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation 1991

"Today we have a consensus in the world that economic development is not everything. And the only parameter of the development is not GDP".

K.R. Narayanan

In the year 1991 India had to face crisis by paying the foreign interest. Government was not in the condition to pay these interests. For the import of petrol and basic needs Foreign Exchange Reserve was kept, was actually not able for the payment of even 15 days. The price-rise of the basic things had made this crisis more difficult. Because of all these reasons Indian Government adopted some new measures which changed the condition and direction of the government.

The reason for this crisis was unskilled management of government in 1980. Unemployment, poverty, population explosion and the failure of government policies government had to spend more in excise, which was the main reason for this problem.

To get rid of this problem India urged for the help from IMF and WB. They assured India to offer conditional help. Under which India was helped with 7 billion dollars and some conditions which changed Indian economy completely.

1. Government will do liberalisation.
2. Will uplift the ban on private regions.

3. Governmental interference will be less.

4. Trade will be eased between India and other countries.

Family Fragmentation

Due to globalisation society has become global society. The initial unit of this Indian society was family which fragmented in the race of globalisation. In a family a child used to receive the legacy of morals and ethics from his/her family, which has been lost somewhere in the pages of history .

Today, social rites and rituals, morals, values, get-togethers are replaced by social networking sites like Facebook, twitter, Instagram, Jorpiya and gave birth to virtual relations. As we used to forward the legacy of celebrating festivals in joint families like HOLI, MAKAR SANKRANTI, GUDI-PADVA, NAV-SAMVATSAR, BAISAKHI etc.

Micro Nuclear Families

1. Insensitive Human
2. Stress
3. Maturity Level.

Marriages

Marriage is an institution in which two families together and mutually perform the rite of marriage of newly married couple. Today it is limited to two people only. Its disastrous form is "same-sex marriages and live-in relationship". To marriage is becoming individual responsibility. And its personal form is 'live-in relationship'.

In this a man and a woman by living together, partially follow the responsibilities of husband and wife and this global relation started giving importance to individualism. Today you have to make a decision

1. Whether the verdict of the Supreme Court which approves the live-in relationship, is appropriate?
2. In a society, where a boy and a girl are accepted to live together only after marriage, there is it appropriate to adopt such system?
3. Whether it is the transformation of live-in, need or derailment of Indian youth.
4. What moral education will be provided to the next generation after accepting this very transformation?

Surrogate or A Womb on Rent

To be a mother is a blessing of god. Today globalisation has shattered all this, a section of society has accepted surrogacy. Surrogate has taken from the Latin word 'sabrogere' which means to be a substitute.

To choose other women for delivery is mentioned in OLD TESTAMENT in this married couples with their consent can keep their bio-logical child in the womb of surrogate mother.

Because of globalisation, Indian surrogate market is easily available. Due to illiteracy, poverty and lack of awareness Indian surrogate mothers are easily available.

In Indian markets their price is limited to 1 lakh rupees, in this these are exploited by mediators and Hospital management. Somebody is left here who is victim of mental and physical exploitation, she is 'a mother'.

There is a silence all-around regarding the rights, safety and future of this mother.

Education

Today globalisation has brought us various dimensions of education. In the countries like India also the curriculum of education has become world class. Today there is a change has introduced in the basic thinking technique of education. Education basically, by not being observation, has become observation of meaning. Today education curriculum is changing as per the wish of developed nations. In which, we having forgotten our moral values bringing changes to our educational values. India is imitating commercial education, English education and western education. But the reality of the ground is that, the problems which can be solved easily by the means of education, are being overlooked.

After the experiment of globalisation in India, the education system prevailed in country is limited to its outer structures. But for any structure, it depends on the power lies in its living values which are diligently followed and nourished by the society. The roots of these life values are decided in its basic structure of the country, its principles and the aim of the social life. In India this philosophy is righteousness, religion, money, intensive desire and salvation which is the completion of human life, where in western civilisation the meaning of life is money and intensive desire only. So there is a difference between the completion and the belief of happiness. Because of this reason Indian values and Indian society has been superior to rest of the world. But an imagination of meaningless development and appreciation of employment oriented education system in globalisation has been done.

Folk Songs

All the folk songs are believed to be related to some or other festivals but due to blind urbanisation and migration has terminated folk songs with time. There used to be a special folk song for every occasion from 'rain' to 'marriage' which used to be around the life of farmers and villagers. In this blind race of modernity and globalisation folk songs extinct along with the farmers and villagers.

Folk Dances

Globalisation has laid its worst effect on our Indian culture. India is a country which is based on culture and has faith in various institutions. Developed nations are well aware of this fact that if you want to break India then first you have to aim its cultural aspect. To break India culturally, there is very good trick 'globalisation'.

Regional Languages

According to TIMES OF INDIA during last 60 years out of 780 local languages 220 has been extinct. In coming 50 years 150 more are going to extinct. Most of them are the languages of coastal areas, like mahali (MH), sidi (SJ), MANJHI (SK),

dimasa (Assam), Pali etc. Ancient languages like Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit are vanishing away rapidly. Today, Bundeli, Braj and Bhojpuri are in the under the clouds of danger. Bhojpuri is considered ill-mannered.

Effects on Women

Globalisation undoubtedly has good effects on women but as it is said that, every coin has two faces so the darker face is having some ill effects on woman also.

Around three lakh women work as labourers in our country. Out of these, around 96% work on the places where they are mistreated just because they are women.

Most of the women are victimised with gender discrimination. They don't get equal salaries, allowances and other facilities as compared to the male employees and with this at many places, they don't get job securities also.

In India the social conditions are not so freed so in some areas problems like exploitation of women has also emerged as a big problem.

The women of modern India has been affected by globalisation and she took the responsibility of work and home due which the mental and physical pressure has increased on her.

Modern Indian woman is not so satisfied with her job. Today a graduate woman falls in the category of unemployed, if she is not working or she quits the job.

Conclusion

Since Modern Indian woman is trying so hard to prove herself better and to stand with the society with all her energy that she is becoming victim of diseases (social, mental, physical).

Habits like smoking and drinking are becoming very common for modern Indian woman. 'Women empowerment' is undoubtedly the gift of globalisation but at some places 'empowerment' has accepted in a wrong way by the woman.

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