

Globalisation and It's Impact on Indian Society

Abstract

Globalisation is a process concerned with the awareness of global human conditions and of defining humour circumstances. This process led the world towards unification and homogeneous society. The introduction of globalisation in India has had a revolutionary impact on Indian society. The concept of “वसुधैवकुटुंबकम्” is proving relevant and true in modern times. Information is the basic vehicle to interact on global scales.

Keywords: Globalisation, Technology, Education. Culture, Economy.

Introduction:

The word globalisation can be defined as the world's greatest and most important force, which has an impact on the economy. (Mostert, 2003). In India globalisation is a social, economic and cultural process. It is a process of interconnections which involves the countries of the world in various kinds of economic, political, education and cultural exchange. Culture consist of belief, behaviours, objects and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society. In modern times when the world is healing towards the 21st century, the role played by globalisation is fairly complex as on the one hand, there are interests and conflicts all over the world. On the other hand, we have access to any sort of information which is leading towards the globalisation of different cultures. The modern mass of transport, communication, mass media, expanding trade, tourism, agriculture, migration, urbanisation, industrialisation, problems related to environment epidemics, natural calamities, shrinking natural resources and the international organisations are bringing the different countries of the world nearer to each other. The thinking of different countries is being controlled by modern mass media through television, radio, newspaper and books which is leading to mass thinking.

Globalisation in Indian Context

Globalisation was the buzzword in Indian politics in 1991. The Congress government with Mr. PV Narasimha Rao as a prime minister and Dr. Manmohan Singh as finance minister dramatically brought this score into currency; the introduction of globalisation in India had a revolutionary impact on Indian society. Indian society is the society of a developing country. It has to become a developed society from a developing society. This is a transaction phase for Indian society so that it has a smaller place. Goods which are once confined to western countries are available across the world. They can out make a pace for the globalised society, but at this transaction phase the Indian citizens of Indian society are confused. The confusion is in whether they are advanced or backward. Hence Globalization has resulted in growing urbanisation which has facilitated secular patterns of living and hence impacted separation of contact aspects of the caste system.

Review of Literature

Naidu, Y. G. 2006, In this article talks about the process of globalisation and its impact on society, what is globalisation, how it increased the economic growth, reduction in poverty, making people self-reliant, it also explains the economy after globalisation about various policies introduced to boost economic growth. This article also explains to us the impact of globalisation on agrarian society. This paper also explains the impact of globalisation on Indian women.

Kumar Anchalesh, 2012, This article focuses on the impact of globalisation on family structure, this article is focused on families of Bengal situated in Uttarakhand. It shows how due to the process of globalisation there has been a definite change in the family structure, .it explains that globalisation has adverse effect on maintaining ties.

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Sodhi, J. S. 2008, this article makes detailed analysis of India before and after globalisation, how it impacted the major sectors of economy like trade, agriculture health, technology etc. It also explains how globalisation impacted women, it also tells that how globalisation leads to creation of employment and raises the standard of living of an individual which reduces unemployment

Research Questions

1. What is the impact of globalisation on society?
2. How does globalisation create economic inequality?
3. What is the impact on education due to globalisation?
4. What is the impact of globalisation on the health sector?
5. Development of India before and after globalisation?

Research Objective

The objective of the study includes-

1. To make people aware of the impact of globalisation in Indian society.
2. To give consumers information about various free choices they have after globalisation

Methodology

The research methodology adopted is a doctrinal form of methodology, hence predominantly focusing on secondary sources such as articles and case studies. The sources gave a lot of information regarding the impact of globalisation on society. India before globalisation and after globalisation.

Impact of Globalisation on Indian Society

Impact on Economy

Since 1980 many developed and developing countries have experienced income inequality. The major reason behind this problem is the rapid growth of globalisation. Increase in flow of goods and services, labour capital across international borders which create economic equality within the countries. The unleashing of the Indian economy has astounded everyone. The Indian market have caught the fancy investors across the world in all sectors, manufacturing, trading retail, capital realty, finance, education services, telecommunication, health, tourist extra are all fusion of capital, technology, ideas and practices. Globalisation has given rise to new markets, foreign exchange and capital markets which linked globally with new tools. Avenue of entertainment internet links cellular phones media network new rules. People around the globe are connected to each other today, then ever before in the history of mankind goods and services produced in one part of the world are increasingly available in all parts of the world. For example one country can now import steel from other country because it is cheaper so it will lead to contraction in the supply, income and employment within the domestic country. International travel, international communication through mobile phones and the internet have brought people close. The world is becoming sourced into any part of the world that has internet connection. Traffic infrastructure like the metro in Hi-Tech cities. One is able to reach one's destination in a relatively short span of time.

Globalisation is believed by many as being the revolution of the future.

Impact on Society

Globalisation is associated with rapid and significant human changes. The movement of people from rural to urban areas has agrelated and the growth of cities in the developing world, especially is linked to sub standard. Living for many family disruptions and social and domestic violence are increasing. There is concern that competitiveness introduced by globalisation is leading to a more individualistic society. Nuclear families now predominate over other family structures. Rapid change encourages fundamental desires for the past and the loss of tolerance.

The impact of globalisation on culture has been very significant. The impact is most visible in the youth of the country. The idea of love marriage is becoming more prevalent. Inter Caste and inter religious unions have increased in frequency. Divorce is on the rise, live in relationships are on.

The advent of satellite television and the invention of western culture into the living rooms has changed the morals, attitude, fashion and ethics of the younger generation. This has been a mixed bag with both positive and negative. On one hand, there is a positive chain in the attitude of the youth toward work ethics, increased maturity awareness and mobility. On the other hand there has been a negative deterioration in family values, social morals and emotional stability. Though there is an increase in material comforts and luxuries.

Impact on Education

Globalisation has had a positive influence on the quality and spread of knowledge through an increase in fusion of teaching aids, skills and ideas. The use of electronic media has brought education to the common man. With the adoption of new methods of information technology like media, internet, education is no longer confined to school colleges and situation rooms. Book knowledge has been replaced. Distance education, E-learning, technical education, and overseas training are some of the new tools and methods that globalisation encourages. Scholarships and various research organisations are the gift of globalisation. There are now several for-profit universities offering specialised instruction. Several business colleges both foreign and Indian are encroaching on governmental institutions because of globalisation. The development of computers and other technology gave women greater pay, flexible schedules and the ability to bargain for the position and role. Both at home and workplace globalisation has made education reach the reach of low income people. The cost of admission and study has increased in 10d with these organisations raising the educational bar.

Impact on Health Sector

Globalisation has a major impact on the health sector as new machines most suitable for a patient are developed and circulated worldwide, creating efficiency in providing health services. Globalisation in health care has integrated the nation into a collaborative system where any developing

country which does not have suitable resources, can easily get it from any developed country. The globalisation of the health care sector has been pushed in a favourable direction by medical tourism and Doctors without Borders initiatives. Travelling from one's home nation to another for medical treatment is known as medical tourism. Today the term frequently refers to someone who goes from a more developed country to a less developed one, even if it can also mean that a person travels to a more developed country for medical care they cannot get in their home countries. A person who needs private medical care in the United States might leave for a place that provides it more affordable or with less bureaucracy. Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF), sometimes known as Doctors Without Borders, is an international group of physicians working to bring medical assistance to remote areas and developing countries. The group responds to illness and natural disaster and tries to fill in the gap as indeed.

India before Globalisation (1950 - 91)

At the time of independence there was a fundamental mistrust of market forces and international trade due to strong emotions among the nationalists that the British had drained India's wealth, says Dr. Radha Krishna. The overall growth rate was 3.5% which was called as Hindu growth rate. There was a slow growth rate. Poverty rate was also extremely high at that time. Close to 50% in 1970 is numerous. Programs were launched to reduce poverty with the motto of **Garibi Hatao**. Public utility services in rural areas including power distribution, healthcare and education were in poor condition. The fact behind is that the majority is divided into caste, religion, gender where special interest is in protecting their interest.

In the 1980s, there was a shift in perspective as well as a selective loosening of import restrictions, a change in how imports were handled and the return of some foreign businesses, mostly joint ventures in Indian partners. The growth rate increased reaching 5.5% in the years between 1980 and 1990.

India after Globalization

After the LPG policy introduced by PV Narasimha Rao government in 1991, globalisation emerged as a trend to boost economic growth and to bring stability in terms of flow of goods and services to ensure sufficient availability of goods and services. The instability for the next change was the main driving force behind India's entry into liberalisation and globalisation. It becomes necessary to use the international organisations borrowing facility right away. The World bank and IMF agree to give loans with stipulations relating to trade liberalisation stimulating public sector spending and financing and privatising public sector enterprise

Positive Effects of Globalisation

Information is the basic vehicle to interact on global scales. The entire world is growing in communication activities through this technology with the help of YouTube, Facebook and Myspace. The modern mass of transport, mass media, expanding trade and international travel and tourism. Urbanisation and Industrialisation, World Trade

agreements, International Organisations (NGO) at sector which are working for the upliftment of the society as a whole'

Cultural diffusion that moves from one part of the world to another. For example, Karishma is in a Call Centre as she enters an office, she acquires a new accent and speaks different languages. Capital shunted between two or more places that is after cross border, movement of money and goods have become much faster and easier. Many cheap and well made products have invaded the market of emergent countries as a result many local products have almost disappeared because they simply cannot revive the cheap prices and high qualities of foreign products. Example, a cycle manufacturing in China but is marketed in India or a Barbie Doll originally manufactured in the US but is sold in India. People moving in search of better livelihood to different parts of the world work such as software development, customer support, marketing, accounting and insurance is outsourced to developing countries like India. So the company that outsources the work enjoys the benefit of lower cost because the wages in developing countries are lower than that of developed countries. The workers in the developing countries get employment, developing countries get access to latest technology'

Increased media coverage draws the tension of the world to the human rights revolution. This leads to improvement too in human rights. Distance education, technical education, scholarship and various research organisations are the gift of globalisation with adaptation of new methods of information and technology like media, internet education is no longer confined to school colleges and institutional rules. This open access makes it easier for students to study and work anywhere.

Negative aspects of Globalisation

Some farmers committed suicide because they crops field. They bought very expensive seeds supplied by a multinational company (MNC). Many retail shopkeepers fear that they would lose their livelihood if some major international companies open retail stores in the country. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process is a threat to culture in the world. The popular brand of a burger or blue jeans has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life. Fast food chains like MC Donald and KFC are spreading in the developing world. People are consuming more junk food from these joints which has an adverse impact on their health. Bad impacts of foreign culture are affecting the local culture through TV and internet. Deadly diseases like HIV/ AIDS are being spread by travellers to the remotest corner of the globe.

More overflow of money has aggravated the deep rooted problem of corruption as new scandals are heard daily, Indian society was considered a conservative society during pre liberalisation. But changes are clearly visible in the post liberalisation Era. Earlier youth stay with their parents before marriage, but now unmarried boys and girls are sharing the same apartment and staying away from parents.

It is having a negative effect on the Indian education system. Many institutions have started their courses in India due to which the population of Indian courses has been affected. Some students even go to the foreign countries to pursue Master, Doctorate and Professional Degrees. After pursuing these degrees, they see jobs in foreign countries and with more attractive opportunities. Salaries and working conditions produce significant income for the host countries and do not come back to India. Education has become a commercial product. The cost of education is on the increase due to which some enjoy it while some have to not suffer a lot. English language now dominates the language of science and research and the countries that use it as the languages greatly benefited.

So globalisation includes a wide range of social and economic variation. It can composite topics like cultural change, economic, financial trends, and global market expansion.

Suggestions

All over the world anxiety is being felt concerning the decline of the family system. The United nation has felt the importance of the family unit also while celebrating the international year of the family in the year 1994. If we want to meet the challenges of globalisation in the 21st century then intuitions of society should be strengthen to the development of restoration of the lost values of our family system'

If you want to save our new generation from the mass related threat, some necessary steps will be helpful. That is extra curricular activities will need to be increased at the school level which will increase children's creativity. This will be helpful for their personality development as it will increase their self confidence and it will also enable them to understand the problem of poor people who are the true people of our society. It will also enable them to understand the uniqueness of their society and its existing problems. Value based education will be helpful to look at the new threat of globalisation. It is a matter of action and the government should also be aware about this issue and should take some necessary steps. Social questions should be raised by writing, reading, learning and participating in public debate with the positive help of mass media.

Conclusion

So it can be concluded that globalisation includes a wide range of social and economic

variation. It composes topics like cultural change, economic, financial trends, and global market expansion. There are various positive and negative effects of globalisation.

As it helps in creating new markets and wealth and at same time its responsible for extensive suffering disorder and unrest. The greatest financial crisis, farmers suicide rates are the example of how negative globalisation can turn. It clearly reveals the danger of an unstable, deregulated global economy, at the same time this gives rise to important global initiatives striving towards betterment. Globalisation is the factor both responsible for repression and the social broom.

Due to globalisation, developed countries have been trying to pursue developing countries to liberalise trade and allow more flexibility in business policies to provide equal opportunities to multinational firms in the domestic market. It has brought cheer to people's lives by opening new vistas of employment.

Globalisation has done much in the area of technology that is, materialism but true to be, very harmful for our culture and value system. That is spiritual is our Indian culture and visualisation is based on the basic principles of truth, beauty and goodness. Considering all these aspects of globalisation at present, India should hold on the traditional values while accepting then approach creating technology advances that is, "**Think Globally and Act Locally**"

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