

Impact of Globalisation on India



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ABSTRACT

Globalisation has greatly impacted all aspects of our life. Globalisation has far reaching impacts. Impact of globalisation is beyond border of countries. An incident in one part of globe may affect people of other parts of globe. For some people it creates an new opportunities ,for others it is threat to loss of job. It has both positive and negative impact on Indian societies. Globalisation has adversely impacted the Indian culture, on other hand it has strengthened and revived Indian culture like yoga, Bollywood movies, Indian cuisine. Urban women have got greater benefit from globalisation in compare to rural women. It has created job opportunities and has given a sense of financial security to women, at same time exploitation of women have increased, and double burden of workload for working women. Family structure has been influenced by globalisation, it has increased nuclear families and bond values among family members have weakened by globalisation. Rigidity of caste system has reduced up to a certain extent. Along with creating new job opportunities ,it has also led to casualization of labour force. Indian agriculture has witnessed use of new technologies, high yielding varieties of seeds etc, at same time it has also made Indian agriculture more unsustainable because of production of cash crops. We should judiciously take benefit from globalisation and try to not affected by its negative impacts.

Keywords : Societies, Agriculture, Employment, Economy, Industries.

INTRODUCTION

Globalisation, refers to a process of increasing global interaction connectivity and integration between nation-states, household, individual corporations and other organisation. .Globalisation is an umbrella term referring to increased interdependence among nations in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political and ecological spheres. It is primarily an economic integration but it has many other dimensions like social, political, cultural etc.. In terms of social aspect globalisation refers to interconnectedness and movement of people from one parts to other parts of world. In economic globalisation ,emergence of worldwide financial markets, fast integration of global economy. Cultural globalisation refers to growth of cross-cultural contacts. Theodore Levit, is credited for using globalisation word first time in economic context. Globalisation has both positive and negative impact on India. Impact of globalisation increased on India after 1990s,when Indian economy were liberalised and privatised. It linked, Indian economy with world economy

and resulted in integration of Indian economy with world economy, movement of people across border increased rapidly.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN CULTURE

There are many way through which globalisation affects culture. Indian culture has always been open to the world. There is a debate among scholars some perceives globalisation is uprooting Indian culture and some see globalisation has enriched culture by bringing different culture of other societies of world. One section believes that due to impact of globalisation all culture will be homogenous, others are opined of impact of globalisation in glocalisation of culture. Glocalisation refers to mixing of global with local. Glocalisation is not a sudden phenomena it takes some time. Glocalisation is used for market profitability by the big companies which are generally global .In India many big branded cloth companies sell local fashionable dress like Lehanga ,Silk kurti are sold by many global cloth companies. McDonald sells vegetarian burger whereas in USA, UK it sells beef burger. During navaratra McDonald serves only vegetarian burger. Discovery channel telecast many documentary which are related to India and their language are Hindi. IN music we see a large number of Indian pop music Bhangra pop music Indian rapped music which is the influence of glocalisation. The popularity of foreign movie among youth has increasing. Hollywood movies, Korean, Japanese, Chinese movies etc are dubbed in local language, are indication of glocalisation of culture. Many festivals which are celebrated in foreign countries like Mother's day, Father's day, Friendship day are also celebrated in India. It has also affected marriage , marriage is considered bonding of two souls and bond of whole life, but now days it is becoming more professional and contractual in nature. It has severely impacted institution of marriage. On the other hand globalisation has strengthened the Indian culture. Popularity of Yoga among foreigners, celebrations of yoga day on 5th June ,popularity of Art of living, International society for Krishna consciousness (ISKON) among foreigners are indication of revival of Indian culture. A large number of foreigner tourists attend Mahakumbh Mela in India, cultural tour have been increased. Globalisation has led to changes in Indian culture. In one line we can say that it has negatively affected Indian culture at same time it has also strengthened and revived the popularity of Indian culture.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON WOMEN IN INDIA

Globalisation has affected different group of women of different region differently. Globalisation has also positive and negative impacts on women. It has created many new opportunities for women. On the other hand it has taken away high salaried job from women and has indirectly forced women to do low salaried jobs . UNDF has observed that in last twenty years globalisation has increased inequality within and among countries .Many big foreign and multi national companies have entered Indian market ,it has created new job opportunities for women. Job gave women a sense of economic security and independence in taking many decision by self in this patriarchal societies. It has opened door for women to come out from their home for jobs. Women have come to know many new innovative ideas which are helping them in making self reliant .They have formed many self help groups to earn money. Globalisation has increased literacy rate of women because women are earning so they are affording to send their children to school particularly to girl

child, earlier a large section of families of lower middle class did not pay attention for girls' education. It has also increased the women's movement and many new emerging issues related to women. Women got opportunities for their skill development through many vocational training and programme run by NGOs and private organisations. Now marriage of women in the same caste has less importance, in many cases women themselves are choosing their life partners. Due to financially independent it has changed the mindset of people in this patriarchal societies that women are liability of the family and societies. Globalisation also has negative impact on women, it has increased the job opportunities for women but it is low salaried job in nature and mostly in informal sector. Women have double burden of load because a working women along with job, they also have to manage domestic responsibilities. Women are being exploited at workplace, cases of sexual harassment of women at workplace have been increased. Commodification of women have increased prostitution, abusing, dowry related death of women are on rise. Private Companies have adopted hire and fire culture for recruiting the job. At the time of economic crisis working women are the worst sufferer of this hire and fire policies of companies.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON FAMILY

Traditionally Indian family was joint family. Globalisation has changed the family structure of Indian societies. Now, number of nuclear family is increasing, importance of individualism is growing. Due to mobility of younger generation for education and in search of job opportunities have weakened the family relations. It has weakened the joint family. Due to working of women, there is decrease in time of caring of aged within families. In joint families mostly all senior member of families altogether used to take decisions on important issues, but in nuclear family individual, generally husband-wife take all decisions. Joint family easily faced adverse situation in family with the help of many family members, in nuclear families they are not able to easily handle adverse situation, some times it lead to disintegration of nuclear families like issue of talaq are increasing. It may adversely affect the children of that families. Choosing of bride or bridegroom were done by family members, and generally marriage was taken through arranged marriage. Now, in many cases younger generation are choosing their life partner by themselves through many matrimonial websites. Now there is distribution of power in family, earlier all important decisions of family were taken by male member of family like father or grandfather but this power relations are changing in patriarchal families, now many important decisions are taken by the bread winner of family. There is less interaction between children and parents particularly when son or daughter are working in Night shift in BPO and call centres, when parents return to home after job their children are about to go for job, this has greatly hampered the socialisation of children and it also leads to some behavioural impact on children. Globalisation has weakened the family bond values and norms of a traditional Indian family. Technology has played some positive role in family by giving connectivity to extended family relations, they can be in regular touch among them.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON CASTE SYSTEM

Globalisation has weakened the very basic idea of caste that is concept of purity and pollution, hierarchy of caste and division of labour. Globalisation has widen the economic opportunities, and increased the literacy

rate ,and opened t many new and liberal ideas. Inter caste marriages are taking place, interaction among people have been increased this has lead to decrease in caste prejudice among different caste group against each other. Globalisation has led to increase the rate of urbanisation, in urban area there is value of skills not caste of people. By all these means globalisation has impacted the caste, still caste is an important integral feature of Indian societies.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Globalisation has impacted employment in liberalised and privatised economy through import and export intensive, large investment of FDI in market .All these has lead to higher growth of Indian economy .Globalisation has limited the role of labour’s union and increased informal contractual work and adoption of hire and fire policies by companies. Globalisation has led to increase the employment rate, but only in few sector like service sector of Inda. Real wage rates has been increased . There is increased mobility in work force, now labour goes to across international boundaries. There is increased demand of unskilled and semi-skilled labour force in Middle–east. There has been increased in growth of service sector companies, exports of software and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). All these, have increased the job opportunities in India. Globalisation has also negatively impacted employment and its nature in India. It has increased income inequalities among people of India. Globalisation has increased uneven economic development of regions in India. Workforce has been shifted from full-time permanent job to casual and contractual positins. Feminization of workforce has increased particularly in agriculture sector. In rural economy participation of child labours have increased.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Globalisation has given greater access to technologies in agriculture, high yield varieties seed, genetically modified crops and micro irrigation techniques. There is increase in foreign Direct Investment in contract farming, food processing industries and cold storage etc. Globalisation has improved the quantity of food productivity along with quality. It has made our farmers to understand the mechanism and nature of agriculture production and strategy for market mechanism to reach out and compete in global market. Globalisation has also helped to change agricultural pattern and attitude towards new technologies. It has also negative impact on Indian agriculture. Entry of multi-national companies in agricultural market have created their monopoly up to a certain extent over high yielding varieties seeds ,fertilizers and pesticides. It has increased the production of cash crop like cotton ,it can make unsustainable cropping practices for small land holding farmers. Dependence of farmers on Multinational Companies for high yielding seeds resulted in farmers’ losing touch with indigenous seeds and methods of traditional farming. It has changed in food habit of people. There is increased in consumption nutritious food among people.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON ENVIRONMENT

Globalisation has increased purchasing power capacity of people. This has increased consumerism, increased consumerism lead to increase in production of products, which creates burden on environment. Increased number of transportation for raw materials consumes more fuel, this lead increased in pollution and pressure over non-renewable sources of energy. Increased consumerism nature led to a large number of establishment of industries and its industrial waste has polluted waters which has killed underwater organisms and it disturbs the ecology of river and marine bodies. Due to environment degradation there is loss of bio-diversity, number of exotic species are increasing, rate of exhaustion of natural resources is increasing etc.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON MEDIA

Circulation of print media has grown in era of globalisation. A large number of magazine has also increased. Number of local language newspaper are increasing. One reason for this is increasing literacy rate ,other reason is need of literate migrated people in small town and semi urban areas. Number of television channel have increased .Number of public debate on news channel are increasing every year. Community radio channels have also grown, almost every cities of India has FM Radio channel.

CONCLUSION

Globalisation has showed its both positive and negative aspect on all aspects of Indian societies, the debate is continue among advocate of globalisation and those who oppose it. All aspects of Indian societies have been impacted by globalisation like caste, family, marriage, culture and religion, youth, employment, industries informal economies, media, agriculture, media, environment etc. In era of globalisation we have to be careful against its negative impact. We have to understand that globalisation is a double edged sword. Excessive impact of globalisation may be harmful, so we have judiciously use the positive aspect of globalisation.

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