

5

Effect of Globalization on Indian Society

Introduction

R.G. Harris defines globalization as an economic process. It is guided by the rationale of capitalists who call for free market, free competition and survival of the fittest. According to Thomas Friedman globalization is 'that loose combination of free trade agreements, the Internet and the integration of financial markets that is erasing borders and uniting the world into a single, lucrative, but brutally competitive marketplace'. The interconnectedness between the world is primarily an exchange of social, economic, political, cultural and technological attributes. These attributes happen to interchange when societies of the world come in contact with one another. Though this exchange process is going on from time immemorial, this process was termed as 'globalization' for the first time around the second half of 20th century.

Some scholars are of the opinion that the world has experienced five waves of globalization. According to them, the process of globalization or the first wave, started ever since the beginning of mankind and affected everyone and influenced all cultures but in varying degrees. Thousands of years of trade, migration and conquests in the ancient period denotes the extent of interconnectedness of the world. Example of the earliest forms of globalization include the trade links between the Sumerian civilization and the Indus Valley Civilization, between Parthian Empire, the Roman Empire, and the Han Dynasty and between various countries like India, Egypt, Greece, and so on. The popularity of trade relations led to the development of various trade routes like the Silk Route.

The second wave was marked by European age of exploration (1400s to 1800s), when Europeans conquered large parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This was the beginning of economic interdependency, global politics and

global trade. The age of Imperialism (1870-1914) is often regarded as the third wave of globalization. Development of steam power, railways and telegraph aided in the imperialist ambitions of the European nations and also led to spread of capitalism. The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century was one of the major periods in the history of globalization. Due to the industrial revolution, there was a significant increase in the quantity and quality of the products. This led to higher exports and better trade and business relations.

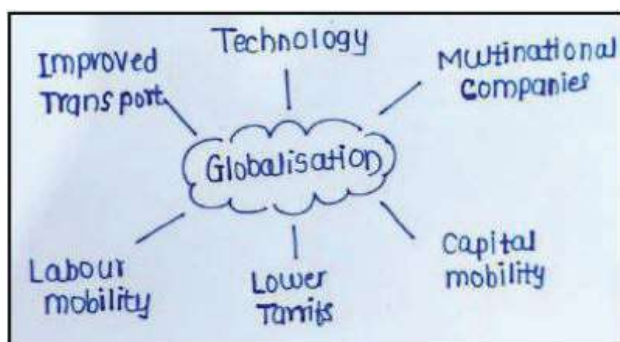
Post World Wars era is denoted as the fourth wave of globalization, which was an era of both global cooperation and conflict, led by United States and USSR. It led to rise in multilateral institutions like United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades). Modern day globalization began from late 1980 onwards, which is marked by extreme interdependence among nations. Today, globalization has been driven forward above all, by the development of information and communication technologies (ICT) that have intensified the speed and scope of interaction between people all over the world. In India, modern day globalization started with the opening of the Indian economy in 1991.

History Of Globalization

According to the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Globalisation has been a historical process with ebbs and flows. During the Pre World War I period of 1870 to 1914, there was rapid integration of the economies in terms of trade flows, movement of capital and migration of people. The inter-war period witnessed the erection of various barriers to restrict free movement of goods and services.

Although after 1945 there was a drive to increased integration, studies point out that trade and capital markets are no more globalised today than they were at the end of the 19th Century.

FACTORS THAT ARE AIDING GLOBALIZATION



- ➔ **Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization Reforms in 1991:** The 1991 reforms in India have led to greater economic liberalisation which has in turn increased India's interaction with the rest of the world.
- ➔ **Integration of technology :** The integration of technology in (Giusaten) India has transformed jobs which required specialized skills and lacked decision-making skills to extensively-defined jobs with higher accountability that require new skills, such as numerical, Mobility le analytical, communication and interactive skills.
- ➔ **Fast movement of people:** Improved transport, making global travel easier. For example, there has been arapid growth in air-travel, enabling greater movement of people and goods across the globe.
- ➔ **Growth of World Trade Organization :** The formation of WTO in 1994 led to reduction in tariffs and non- tariff barriers across the world. It also led to the increase in the free trade agreements among various countries
- ➔ **Improved mobility of capital :** In the past few decades there has been a general reduction in capital barriers, making it easier for capital to flow between different economies. This has increased the ability for firms to receive finance. It has also increased the global interconnectedness of global financial markets.
- ➔ **Increase of Multinational Companies:** Multinational corporations operating in different geographies have led to a diffusion of best practices. MNCs source resources from around the globe and sell their products

in global markets leading to greater local interaction.

- ➔ **Growth of global trading blocs :** They have reduced national barriers. (example : European Union, NAFTA, ASEAN, etc.)
- ➔ **Reduced tariff barriers :** Which encourage global trade and often this has occurred through the support of the WTO.
- ➔ **Growth of global media :** The mass media are seen today as playing a key role in enhancing globalization, facilitating culture exchange and multiple flows of information and image between countries through international news broadcasts, television programming, new technologies, film and music.
- ➔ **Global trade cycle :** Economic growth is global in nature. This means countries are increasingly interconnected. Example : When US banks suffered losses due to the subprime mortgage crisis, it affected all major banks in other countries who had bought financial derivatives from US banks and mortgage companies.
- ➔ **Increased mobility of labour :** People are more willing to move between different countries in search of work. Global trade remittances now play a large role in transfers from developed countries to developing countries.
- ➔ **Internet:** This enables Anns to communicate on a global level, this may overcome managerial diseconomies of scale. The firm may be able to get cheaper supplies by dealing with a wider choice of firms. Consumers are also able to order more goods online. Example : Dell Computers takes orders online and can meet customer specifications.

Factors Contributing To Globalization

- ➔ **Historical factors contributed to globalization:** The trade routes were made over the years so that goods from one kingdom or country moved to another. The well-known silk-route from east to west is an example of historical factor.
- ➔ **Economic factors :** The cost of goods and values to the end user determine the movement of goods and value addition. The overall

economics of a particular industry or trade is an important factor in globalisation.

- ➔ **Resources and market factors :** The natural resources like minerals, coal, oil, gas, human resources, water, etc. make an important contribution in globalisation. Near distance to the end user or consumer also is an important factor in globalisation.
- ➔ **Production issues factors :** Utilisation of built up capacities of production, sluggishness in domestic market and over production makes a manufacturing company look outward and go global. For example : The development of overseas markets and manufacturing plants in autos, four wheelers and two wheelers.
- ➔ **Political factors:** The political issues of a country make globalisation channelised as per political bosses. The regional trade understandings or agreements determine the scope of globalization. Example : Trading in the European Union and special agreement in the erstwhile Soviet block and SAARC.
- ➔ **Industrial organisation factors:** The technological development in the areas of production, product mix and firms are helping organisations to expand their operations. The hiring of services and procurement of sub-assemblies and components have a strong influence in the globalisation process. For example: Apple Inc. which now has a global presence of manufacturing.
- ➔ **Technological factors:** The stage of technology in a particular field gives rise to import or export of products or services from or to the country. Today India is exporting computer/software related services to advanced countries like the UK, USA, etc.

Factors contributing to globalization

Globalization, in the modern sense of the term, came into existence after the Second World War. One of the main factors for this was the plan by the world leaders to break down the borders for fostering trade relations between nations. This led to rise of multilateral institutions like the World Trade Organization, in 1994, to aid in increasing economic relations between the countries of the world by reduction in tariffs and non-tariff

barriers. It also led to the increase in free trade agreements among various countries. In India, the 1991 Liberalisation, Privatization, Globalization (LPG) reforms led to greater economic relaxations and deregulations, which in turn increased India's interaction with the rest of the world.

Moreover, ICT has reduced the speed of communication. The transition from telephonic communication to satellite digital communication has resulted in increasing the quantity and quality of information transfers. Financial transactions can now take place instantaneously by the click of a mouse, helping in shifting of huge funds by banks, corporates, individuals, etc. in a shorter span of time. The phenomenon of social media too has made distance insignificant– people in faraway places can feel closer together as they can communicate immediately. The global economy is also adding a new category of goods the 'weightless' goods. These goods or products are information based or electronic, such as computer software, applications, films and music or information services rather than actual tangible, physical goods such as food, clothing or automobiles. Improved and faster transport systems have also made global travel easier.

Reduction in capital barriers by countries has increased the ability of the firms to receive adequate finance and investments. It has also increased the interconnectedness of global financial markets. Globalization has also been aided by MNCs or Multinational corporations which utilize resources from around the globe and sell their products and services in global markets leading to greater interaction. These factors have helped in economic liberalization and globalization and have facilitated the world in becoming a "global village".

Challenges Due To Globalization

1. **Increase in political crisis and global conflicts :** Globalization 4.0 (which is driven by technology and the movement of ideas, people, and goods) could, like preceding waves of globalization, have mixed results e.g. even though many countries are globally connected but the political crisis and global level conflict have also increased.

2. **Increasing inequality :** The general complaint about globalization is that it has made the rich richer while making the poor poorer. For instance : The UN Development Program reports that the richest 20% of the world's population consume 86% of the world's resources while the remaining 80% consume just 14 percent.
3. **Interdependence :** Interdependence between nations has caused local or global instability. The basic reason is the local economic fluctuations end up impacting a large number of countries relying on them.
4. **On national Sovereignty :** Some see the rise of nation-states, global firms, and other international organizations as a threat to sovereignty. Ultimately, this could cause some leaders to become nationalistic.
5. **Equity Distribution :** The pros of globalization can be unfairly skewed toward rich nations or individuals, creating greater economic inequalities.
6. **Malpractices of MNCs :** MNCs are accused of social injustice, unfair working conditions as well as lack of concern for the environment, mismanagement of natural resources, and ecological damage.
7. **Increase in terrorism :** Globalization has also let loose the forces of "uncivil society" and accelerated the transnational flows of terrorism, human and drug trafficking, organized crime, piracy, and pandemic diseases (For instance, Covid-19).
8. **Increase in the human trafficking :** It is among the darkest sides of globalization, turning human beings into commodities bought and sold in the international marketplace. Women and children are among the most exposed to it. For example : In India, development induced displacement ruined the status of tribal women in most cases leading to tribal trafficking and exploitation.
9. **Real threats to small scale entrepreneurs :** Globalization has alerted the village and small-scale industries and sounded death-knell to it as they cannot withstand the competition arising from well-organized MNCs
10. **Growth of self-selected culture :** means people choose to form groups with like-minded persons who wish to have an identity that is untainted by the global culture and its values.
11. **Adulthood emergence :** The timing of transitions to adult roles such as work, marriage and parenthood are occurring at later stages in most parts of the world as the need for preparing for jobs in an economy that is highly technological and information based is slowly extending from the late teens to the mid-twenties.
12. **Local farmer crisis :** As with the WTO trading provisions, the agricultural commodities market of poor and developing countries will be flooded with farm goods from countries at a rate much lower than that of indigenous farm products leading to a death-blow to many farmers.
13. **Erroneous notion on employment :** Although globalization promotes the idea that technological change and increase in productivity would lead to more jobs and higher wages, during the last few years, such technological changes occurring in some developing countries have resulted in more loss of jobs than they have created leading to a fall in employment growth rates.
14. **Domination of mighty superpowers :** Globalization paves the way for a redistribution of economic power at the world level leading to domination by economically powerful nations over the poor nations.
15. **Fail to contribute towards desired gains :** The argument that globalization has helped people in developing most of the countries out of poverty is somehow controversial. Because the opinions differ as to the quantity and the quality of the jobs being offered by globalization.
16. **Contribute towards cultural homogeneity :** Globalisation promotes people's tastes to converge which may lead to more cultural homogeneity. Due to this, there is a danger of losing precious cultural practices and languages. Also, there are threats of cultural invasion of one country over another.
17. **Development of bicultural identity :** A good example of bicultural identity is among

the educated youth in India who despite being integrated into the global fast paced technological world, may continue to have deep rooted traditional Indian values with respect to their personal lives and choices such as preference for an arranged marriage, caring for parents in their old age.

- 18. Consumerism :** Consumerism has permeated and changed the fabric of contemporary Indian society.

Conclusion

Globalisation is an age-old phenomenon which has been taking place for centuries now. We can experience it so profoundly these days because of its increased pace. As with other things there have been both positive and negative impacts. Given its enormous potential for economic gains, it would be a waste to categorically repudiate the phenomena of Globalisation. Instead, there is a need for better understanding of Globalization's effects and the interplay of its economics with other issue areas.

Effects Of Globalization On Economy

Economy

Positive Effects Of Globalization On Economy

- **Increase in the number of jobs and higher employment:** Increase in the number of jobs and higher employment: The advent of foreign companies and growth in the economy has led to job creation and greater number of jobs in the private sector now. Although these jobs are concentrated more in the services sector. This has led to a rapid growth of the services sector.
- **Higher disposable incomes to people :** People in cities working in high paying jobs have greater income to spend on lifestyle goods. There has been an increase in the demand for organic food products, costly cars, etc. as a result.
- **Increase in the Indian growth rate:** The growth rate of the GDP of India has been on the increase from 5.6 percent during 1980-90 to 4 percent shown by the union budget 2016-17.

- **Increase in foreign direct investments (FDIs):** Increase the inflow of investments from developed countries to developing countries, which can be used for economic reconstruction.
- **New Indian startups dominating global market :** Many new companies were formed by Indian entrepreneurs across different industrial segments in view of liberalized economic policies announced by the Government. Example : Reliance, Infosys, Think and Learn Private Limited (Byjus), etc.
- **More choice to consumers :** Globalisation has led to a boom in the consumer products market. We have a range of choice in selecting a new car unlike the times where there were just a couple of manufacturers. Electronic goods are being offered by companies from all over the world.
- **Removed cultural barriers :** The greater and faster flow of information between countries and greater cultural interaction has helped to overcome cultural barriers.
- **Infrastructural growth:** Globalization has helped in faster developments in telecommunication, roads, ports, airports, Insurance, and other major sectors.

Negative Effects Of Globalization On Economy

- **Shrinking Agricultural Sector :** Agriculture now contributes only about 15% to GDP. The international norms imposed by WTO and other multilateral organizations has reduced government support to agriculture. Coupled with the greater integration of global commodities markets leading to constant fluctuation in prices.
- **Problem of few jobs and higher unemployment:** Globalization has generated problems like jobs and social insecurity which has increased the problem of mental as well as heart disease.
- **Process of Capital intensive from labor-intensive :** The adopted global technologies and automatic machinery has resulted in the high rate of unemployment in India which is becoming the biggest challenge for the Indian Economy and the Government today.

- ➔ **Increasing Health-Care costs:** The greater connectedness of the world has also led to the increasing susceptibility to diseases. Whether it is the bird-flu virus or Ebola, greater investment in the health-care system is required to increase its capacity to withstand such epidemics. It has also led to increasing cost of healthcare for individuals.
- ➔ **Few Indian startups having global presence:** The basic reason is the cut throat competition posed by the MNCs which have deep pockets.
- ➔ **Child Labour :** Despite prohibition of child labor by the Indian constitution, over 60 to a 115 million children in India work. While most rural child workers are agricultural laborers, urban children work in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.

Conclusion

One of the major potential benefits of globalization is to provide opportunities for reducing macroeconomic volatility on output and consumption via diversification of risk. The overall evidence of the globalization effect on macroeconomic volatility of output indicates that although direct effects are ambiguous in theoretical models, financial integration helps in a nation's production base diversification, and leads to an increase in specialization of production.

Effects Of Globalization On Agriculture

- ➔ **Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO :** The Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO was the first multilateral agreement, meant to curb unfair practices in agricultural trade and set off the process of reforms in the agricultural sector.
- ➔ **Farmer's suicide (NCRB data) :** The suicide rate in the deeply stressed farming sector accounted for 7.4 per cent of the total suicides in the country, resulting in deaths of 5,957 farmers and 4,324 agricultural labourers, majority of them commit suicides because of debt and farming related issues.

Positive Effects Of Globalization On Agriculture

- ➔ **Increase National Income:** Receiving the international market for the agricultural goods in India, there is an increase in farmer's agricultural product, new technology, new seeds etc. helped to grow the agricultural product.
- ➔ **Increase in employment:** While exporting agricultural products it is necessary to classify the products, its standardization and processing, packing etc. The industries depending on agriculture are stored and it makes an increase in employment.
- ➔ **Increase in the share in trade:** Because of the conditions of WTO all of the countries get the same opportunities so there is an increase in the export of agricultural products.
- ➔ **Increase in the export of agricultural goods:** The prices of agricultural goods are higher in the international market than Indian markets. If the developed countries reduce grants, they have to increase the prices. So there will be an increase in the export in the Indian market and if the prices grow, there will be profit.
- ➔ **More cooperation between India and foreign nations :** Research collaboration with foreign countries and institutions has increased. Example : Drip irrigation technology from Israel.
- ➔ **Helped farmers:** Globalization has encouraged the concrete of corporate and contract farming which have helped farmers.
- ➔ **Improved the food processed industry :** The proliferation of food processing industries has improved farmers.

Negative Effects Of Globalization On Agriculture

- ➔ **Grants distributed on a large scale by the developed countries :** Before the reduction in grants by the WTO, developed countries had already distributed grants on a large scale and hence the situation became conducive for them.
- ➔ **Small production field :** In India 60% of the population depend on agriculture. The pressure on agriculture is increasing because of the increasing population. Possession of land is small and so the production cost is higher which leads to the disguised employment issue.
- ➔ **Intellectual property right:** Intellectual property right causes unfavorable impacts on Indian agriculture. Multinational companies

can easily enter in the field of agriculture which has caused multiple problems for the marginal farmers.

- **Increasing production expenditure and low cost of goods :** Farmers are going bankrupt because of growing production expenditure like costly seeds, etc., and reducing prices of their produce on the other side.
- **Cash crop demand and supply:** Cash crop demand increases farmer focus on these crops, but, the demand and price of these crops may fluctuate. This has caused major implications when farmers deviate from food crops and causes serious concerns on national food security.
- **International market prices:** Prices in global markets are able to impact local prices. For example: sugar industry
- **Globalization has resulted in the casualization of labour:** Global competition tends to encourage formal firms to shift formal wage workers to informal employment arrangements without minimum wages, assured work, or benefits.

Way forward

- **To make growth in basic services :** It is necessary to develop the standard and scope of basic services like domestic roads, harbours, modern means of communication, storages, standard controlling etc. These facilities would be an inspiration for export.
- **Finance and Electricity Supply :** The electric supply for Indian agriculture is irregular and insufficient. Also there is a lack of finance for agriculture. It affects the standard of production and the expenditure of production. So it is necessary to apply proper policies to avoid these problems.
- **Increasing Production and export:** An implementation of import duty is not useful for a long time while facing international competition. Because if India increases import duty, other countries increase their exports. So we have to increase our production and export.
- **Planning of Production :** It is not good to increase crops only because we get good prices. But it is necessary to plan the growing

of crops so that the prices of goods produced will not reduce.

Effects of globalization on family and marriage

Positive Aspects Of Globalization On Family And Marriages

- **New occasions to celebrate:** Family involvement in finding a groom/bride is reduced to nominal. Apart from regular festivals, new occasions like 'Valentine's Day', 'Mother's Day', 'Father's Day' is Weekend parties, kitty parties, visiting pubs and discos almost became a very natural thing.
- **New job opportunities influencing families :** The ever increasing higher education and job opportunities opened up due to globalisation have largely influenced Indian families particularly in urban metros.
- **Change in dining pattern:** The pattern of change in family dining is also worth observing. Having dinner while watching Television or chatting on the computer became a very common thing in most households.
- **The proportion of dual-earning couples (DEC) is also substantially growing :** It has enormously altered the traditional and functional role of women, family planning while distressing family dynamics and affecting children and the elderly at home.
- **Increase in love marriages:** Due to Globalisation, the concept of love marriages is increasing and elders have started to accept and appreciate it in the same way. Inter caste and inter-religious marriages have become more common
- **Bride/Groom finding is now not limited to local :** Parents are turning to the web to search for brides and grooms, they prefer NRI for their westernized outlook, lifestyles, and higher disposable income.
- **Families send their son or daughter to foreign countries for advanced studies as a mode of investment:** The institution of family is undergoing dramatic change in India. In Southern States like Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, it is a

common feature that families send their son or daughter to foreign countries for advanced studies as a mode of investment.

- **Rising trade and rising prosperity in families:** Global optimists argue that economic globalisation has resulted in increasing trade which in turn has resulted in huge economic growth and rising prosperity, correlated with declining birth rates and family size.

Negative Aspects Of Globalization On Family And Marriages

- **Dominance of nuclear family :** The diversity in family forms has given way to the dominance of nuclear families in globalized India. In the era of economic restructuring the institution of the family is becoming progressively weak due to globalization and individualism is growing up.
- **Globalization leading to breaking of families:** Part of globalisation is people displacement following conflict, which sometimes results in the breaking up of families. U.K. policy has focused (to an extent) on taking in orphaned refugee children, meaning more 'global step/foster families'.
- **Large scale migration and urbanization:** Globalization has led to large scale migration and urbanization since it becomes difficult to maintain a joint family system because of the high cost of living.
- **Change in the marriage importance:** The importance of marriage is decreasing, there has been an increase in divorce, an increase in live-in relationships, and single parenting is increasing.
- **Professionalism in emotions :** Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls, but today marriage is becoming professional and contractual. Globalisation = more diversity, choice, uncertainty, resulting in decline of people committing to long term relationships and more 'pure relationships'. (Giddens)
- **Increasing toxicity in childhood:** More exposure to global media events (mass shootings in the USA, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war and conflicts) children are more risk conscious - anxious kids, more mental health issues. (More 'toxic childhood')

- **Change in the tradition :** Other issues like serial monogamy, live-in relationships are viewed against the culture of India.

Conclusion

Benefeld once pointed out that the most depressing aspect of globalisation theory is that human beings are on the whole ignored. Globalisation transformed man as materialistic and self-centred. Despite an increase in material wealth and living standards, life is becoming a daily struggle due to high competition. The advantage of family and its values as prevailing in India cannot be ignored and globalization needs to incorporate the basic conditions of human physical and psychological needs as this is the only way forward.

Effects Of Globalization On Culture And Tradition

India is a bouquet of flowers of varying religion, dialect, tradition, custom, music, art and architecture etc, Bundled into a single unit of patriotism and unity. When we analyse this rich culture with the globalization point of view, we can find many punch holes of westernization and mixing of other traits and cultures into our beautifully woven blanket

Globalization And Its Impact On Indian Culture And Tradition



- **Family Structure:** The key attraction of Indian culture is joint family culture. The joint families have become a strange surprise to the Indians especially to those residing in the metropolitan cities in the small flat culture with the nuclear families blooming up-
- **Marriage Values:** Marriages have also lost their values. It is very much evident from the increasing number of divorce cases and the

extra-marital affairs reported every now and then. The ego factor into the Indian youth is again a product of globalization.

- **Social Values :** The interaction in the present generation is highly diplomatic considering the financial status and wealth. People have lost social values and cheerful blessings of togetherness.
- **Adultery:** The friendly approach and the socializing feature is worth appreciating. But the total breakouts of restrictions have adulterated the Indian mindset playing up with the physical relationship and also the increased cases of rape and sexual abuse cases are a result of the perverted mind which again the imported values very much alien to our mother culture.
- **Impact on food:** The various cuisines from all over the world have different flavours to add, still the food ingredients that have inflicted with much popularity are the junk food items which has increased the health disorders in the country.
- **Impact on language:** Even the Indians are not very much in favour of promoting their mother tongue. The way the foreign languages are getting prevalent in India like the French, German and Spanish, right from the school level, is an example of how much importance we provide to Indian languages in comparison to the foreign ones.
- **Agriculture downfall:** India was predominantly an agricultural based country. With the advanced globalization and cropping up of MNCs, farming has lost its prime value in India. Agricultural science has the least focus amongst the youngsters who consider farming as a shameful profession and look down upon the same.
- **Increase in unemployment and emerging health crisis :** Employments through MNCs have lucrative deals attracting the bulk of manpower who are working for the other countries as their customer care representatives. Indians are losing their health and their status and slowly getting to the age of economic slavery due to these MNCs.
- **Unified world culture:** Unprecedented interaction and mobility have dented local cultures. Large scale immigration and a transnational workforce - the product of globalization - is dispersing cultures across the world, leading to a unified world culture. India is no exception.
- **Change in greeting style :** There was a time when Indians used to greet each other with "Namaste" or something similar in regional dialects. But now its "Hi" and "Hello" among a large section of the population. Most people now like an independent life, a by-product of globalization.
- **Vulnerable old community :** There are old-age homes and senior communities everywhere, in the major cities at least.
- **Change in the marriage alliances:** Traditionally, life partners were searched from local communities, usually within the same caste. Inter-caste marriages are now common.
- **Indian Festivals :** We are celebrating many more international events now such as Friendship Day, Valentine's Day, Christmas, and even Father's Day and Mother's Day. These events hardly had any relevance in Indian society even a couple of decades back. India is changing and integrating with the world.
- **Family Life :** Globalization is affecting the marital space too. Work is forcing a married couple to lead separate lives, away from each other over a long time. For example: for those in Information Technology who are working overseas, in the UK, US, France, Australia and elsewhere. Hence, a major bottleneck for a good family life.

Revival Of Culture

- **Revival of Yoga :** In the country as well as at the international level. This can be seen in the popularity of the 'Art of Living' course by Ravi Shankar, or the celebration of International Yoga day across the world
- **Revival of ayurvedic medicines :** There has been a revival of ayurvedic medicines in the country as well as outside it.

- ➔ **Religious revivalism:** Due to increasing uncertainty by inter-linkage with the outside world, there has been religious revivalism. This can be manifested in the use of religion to attract voters, or mobilizing people on the basis of religion.
- ➔ **Increase demand for local:** Increasing demand for local handicraft products in the global market, such as Chikenkari or bandhani.
- ➔ **Increasing global tourism :** Due to increasing global tourism, locals are making efforts to preserve their diversity and revive their traditions.

Homogenization Of Culture

The process of rising global interconnectedness and interdependence has led to standardization and uniformization of culture across the world.

- ➔ Change in family structure and Rise in retirement homes and community culture.
- ➔ Homogenization in food and clothing.
- ➔ Homogenization in teaching methods like smart classrooms, virtual learning apps.
- ➔ Homogenization of English Language. For Example : 196 Indian languages are in danger of extinction, according to UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger of Disappearing (UNESCO 2009).
- ➔ Homogenization of Yoga across the world is a contribution from Indian land.
- ➔ Homogenization in values and rights like democracy, scientific temper, rationality, human rights, child rights, banking culture.

Glocalization Of Culture = Globalization + Localization

- ➔ Glocalization campaigns involve culturally friendly media and ad campaigns to encourage the acceptance of foreign products among a local audience, e.g.: Indian version of Amazon, Yahoo etc
- ➔ The translation of bestselling books into local languages.
- ➔ The dubbing of movies in local languages For e.g. The Lion King has been dubbed in regional languages like hindi, tamil, etc
- ➔ Indian version of global cuisine for e.g., adding spices and masalas to noodles, pastas, etc.
- ➔ Glocalized saree draping is a rising fashion

theme, i.e., multiple ways of wearing sarees.

- ➔ Phonetics of English language is often based on the speech sounds of local languages.

Conclusion

Indian culture has never been obsolete; instead it has evolved with time. Our culture has the strength to combine the good traits of foreign entities that have been in contact with us from the past and be able to ignore all the negative aspects. In India, there is amazing cultural diversity throughout the country and all corners of India have their own distinct cultures and almost every state has carved out its own cultural niche. We need to be more cautious with the globalization process for preserving our nation's pride and maintaining our cultural prestige.

Effects Of Globalization On Women

The current wave of globalization has greatly improved the lives of women worldwide, particularly the lives of those women in the developing world. Nevertheless, women remain disadvantaged in many areas of their life. Various impact of globalization on women are as follows.

Positive Impact Of Globalization On Women

- ➔ **Increase in Average Wages given to women:** Globalization has increased the exports different countries and wages in export sectors are much higher than other sectors and in many cases women get higher wages than men in formal industrial sectors.
- ➔ **Increase in employment opportunities:** With globalization, women's employment opportunities have increased, and how they are also contributing to family expenses which support the creation of new resources and raise the level of income of families. Multinational companies offer jobs without discriminating between men and women.
- ➔ **Increase in the choices and self-confidence-** Along with an increase in family income, with the help of globalization, social choices of women have increased like social choices and life choices, in addition to giving them self-confidence and increasing their morale.
- ➔ **Structural changes in agricultural production:** The increase of profitability of cash crops

in the international markets increases the independence of women and hence globalization has brought structural changes in agricultural production.

- **Women equal partners in the contribution of the service sector :** At present the service sector is the most important sector. Some service sectors like communication & information technology are achieving the same progress achieved by the industrial sector and women force has benefited equally.
- **LPG reforms and women :** As India was a restricted economy before 1991. After the launching of "liberalization", "globalization", "privatization" policy, many opportunities in the form of new jobs are available for women.
- **On women's education:** Increased access to education and rise in women literacy rate. Decline in child marriage. Minimal improvement in tertiary education compared to primary and secondary.
- **Post globalization health of women :** Rise in access to healthcare driven by vaccination, institutional deliveries. Education combined with policy initiatives led to decline in total fertility rate, maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate.
- **Women and technology:** Rise in consumerism of household appliances and direct effect on women empowerment.(Less time in household chores means more opportunities for women). Rise of technology related entrepreneurship (e.g. Networking, e-commerce). Lifestyle changes expose women to non- communicable diseases like diabetes, cancer etc.
- **Women in socio-political system since globalization:** Gradual increase in the participation of women in leadership and decision making roles. Diverse positions were opened up for women. For example, Panchayat Raj Institution has about 49% of women representation. However, women are underrepresented in many crucial roles. For example : Women Members of Parliament in 17th Lok Sabha - 14%.
- **Feminization of labour force :** Rise in labour force participation rate of women in the initial

years. Women benefited from the financial independence and more women entered the public space. Increased household income confined women to private space post reforms, resulting in defeminisation of the labour force.

- **Rural Women and globalization :** Diversification of employment in rural areas from agricultural to non- agricultural sectors. However, domination of women as agricultural labourers and outmigration of men led to feminization of agriculture. This in turn contributed to ruralisation of poverty and feminization of poverty.
- **Urban Women and globalization:** Better quality education and a boom in the IT sector, led to their formal employment.
- **Dalit women and globalization :** Considerable increase in the literacy rate of Dalit women is witnessed. Contrarily, UNICEF reported 51% of Dalit children dropout of elementary schools. Decline in caste based occupations in rural india and rise in class based occupations in urban india.
- **Tribal women and globalization :** Increased access to healthcare and institutional delivery mechanisms, education. Increased import of goods led to the decline of their specialized indigenous artefacts and produce.

Negative Impact Of Globalization On Women

- **Women double responsibilities:** Long working hours at work along with attending household chores like cooking, baby care hinders their performance and comes in the way of success.
- **Delay in marriages :** Although some women enjoy the freedom of delaying marriage, they soon realize that this form of independence might actually be a burden because finding a husband later in life is not as easy as in their youth.
- **Exploitation on workplaces:** Women are harassed sexually at work places and hence many women resist to work.
- **Globalization and inequalities:** Gender differences in endowments, time use patterns, access to productive inputs and agency have muted positive impacts for some and added to inequalities between men and women.

- ➔ **Gender differences in education :** There is limited women's access to new employment opportunities. For example : In agriculture, besides having a positive impact on productivity, education improves farmer's capacity to adopt new methods of improving results. But because of lower education levels, female producers experience more constraints in accessing international markets than males.
- ➔ **Commodification of women :** Globalization has occurred with the persistence of patriarchal mindset of Indians, this has led to problems for women like commodification of women, use of social media to harass women, increase in violence against women.
- ➔ **Consumer culture:** As consumers, women are increasingly facing a consumer culture which reduces them to commodities and as producers, women are exposed to work exploitation and occupational hazards.
- ➔ **Other impacts :** Additionally, prostitution, abuse and dowry related suicides are on the increase because of globalization.

Conclusion

Globalization offers women great opportunities but equally new and unique challenges. The culture of India is like that most people thought that if a woman chooses to be a working woman, it will adversely affect their family and children. But it is not true. Bottlenecks on the empowerment of women in Indian society is inherent patriarchal mindset and rising crimes against women and hence reducing those with equal opportunities to women is the way forward.

Effects Of Globalization On Youth

The majority of India's population is young (India is witnessing demographic dividend). The population growth among youth is one of the most critical factors in the way India responds to globalization. Indian youth are fueling both positive and negative perceptions given to globalization.

Positive Impact Of Globalization On Youth

- ➔ **Hybridization of western and Indian values:** The younger generation is embracing western popular culture and incorporating it into their Indian identity. There is a subtle and powerful hybridization of western and Indian values occurring particularly evident among Indian youth.
- ➔ **Demand for a cosmopolitan society:** Present day youth, with its more materialistic ambitions and more globally informed opinions, are gradually abandoning the austere ways and restricting traditional Indian markets. Youth demand a more cosmopolitan society that is a full-fledged member of the global economy.
- ➔ **Globalization has highlighted the importance of skills :** The skills of imparting education, training, and requisite skills to young people for providing them a platform to become successful participants in the labor force.
- ➔ **Promoted the idea of global village in youths:** It has promoted a cross-fertilization of ideas, cultural values, and aspirations; thus, it has helped to connect youth not only to the rest of the world but also among each other.
- ➔ **More informed youth :** With more awareness, youth are being more vocal towards their rights. Consequently, the government is ensuring more participation of people in policymaking.
- ➔ **Education and enterprise:** The primary ambition of young Indians from the smallest villages to the largest cities is to "become rich." Young people hope to achieve this goal through enterprise and education.
- ➔ **Change in the attitude towards religion:** Most religious activities are becoming irrelevant to the youth and they want to see changes in religion. They are not internalizing traditional ideas and asking for a better and modernised form of religion.

Negative Impact Of Globalization On Youth

- ➔ **Change in the clothing style and moving towards western clothing:** The traditional Indian dress is declining, especially among urban youth, in favor of new fashions from the west.
- ➔ **Disconnect with elders:** Youth are not as close to their grandparents as were earlier generations and spend less time with the

older generation resulting in loss of wisdom handed down from generation to generation.

- **Health disorders :** Lack of physical activity has made youth follow a sedentary lifestyle leading to health disorders.
- **Marginalized section of youths :** They are incapable of accessing the opportunities that globalization offers due to inadequate education, limited skills, poverty or they cannot reach out to basic information and communication, and the goods and services that have become available with globalization.
- **Increased urban migration and unemployment:** Economic globalization has led to increased urban poverty as people move from the rural areas to the cities in search of opportunity. Youth make up the large majority of urban migrants.
- **Consumerist attitude:** Consumerism has permeated and changed the traditional beliefs and practices of the Indian people.
- **Status of youth in family:** Globalization also is changing family institutions, and the nuclear family is increasingly the norm.
- **Increased cases of depression and suicide:** Globalization has led to an increase in uncertainty among youth. This Uncertainty is because of the breakdown of traditional norms, weakening of social relations like that of family and marriage, uncertainty in career due to market economy.

Conclusion

According to Marine Le Pen, 'We are in a world where globalization, which is an ideology, has forgotten and put aside the people, the people's interests, aspirations, and dreams/ The evaluation of the effects of globalization is a mixed bag, both good and bad. Economic globalization has improved study and job opportunities and provided greater employment opportunities. But it has also made the poor even poorer. But importantly, there is no going back from globalisation.

Effects Of Globalization On Tribals

Tribal people constitute 8.6% of the nation's total population, over 104 million people according to the 2011 census. The forest occupies a central

position in tribal culture and economy. The tribal way of life is very much dictated by the forest right from birth to death. In Spite of the protection given to the tribal population by the constitution of India, tribals still remain the most backward ethnic group in India.

Positive Impact Of Globalization On Tribals

- **Impact on health:** More medicines and drugs for life-threatening drugs.
- **Better education and development:** Which in turn has provided better lifestyle and this education leading to better utilization of local resources for the betterment of all
- **National integration:** Globalisation has helped to remove isolation of tribals from the rest of the country. They have been introduced to outside practices that have brought some sort of behavioural changes. This has helped in national integration and unity.
- **Legal and constitutional protection:** The degrading life of tribals have captured the attention of authorities due to better communication. This has translated into protection for tribals, their language, and culture. Giving them exposure to media and other sources of mass communication so that they can raise their voice against injustice.

Negative Impact Of Globalization On Tribals

- **Resource exploitation:** The recent rapid technological advancement and unrivalled economic and political strength of world capitalism have created favourable conditions for the evasion and extraction of natural resources from the ecologically fragile territories of tribal people.
- **Vested interests:** In the name of upgradation of lifestyle of poor indigenous tribal people, the market forces have created wealth for their interests at the cost of livelihood and security of these tribes in the areas.
- **Unemployment:** There is a heavy concentration of industrial and mining activities in the central belt. Despite intense industrial activity in the central Indian tribal belt, the tribal employment in modern enterprises is negligible. About 40 per cent of the tribals of central India supplement their income by participating in this distorted and over exploitative capitalist sector.

- ➔ **Affecting social life :** Many more are slowly crushed into oblivion in their homeland or in urban slums. The globalization has added new dimensions to the vulnerability of India's downtrodden by exacerbating their social exclusion, and making large segments of tribal groups also vulnerable and excluded.
- ➔ **Leading to subnational movements:** Inadequate social and economic infrastructure in areas that have insufficient resources for participation in mainstream development also has been at the root of various "sub- national movements" such as the Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Bodoland.
- ➔ **Tribal women :** Tribal forest economy is primarily a women's economy, and it is women who are most directly affected by the corporate exploitation of their traditional lands.
- ➔ **Displacement:** Approximately 16 million people were displaced because of construction of over 1500 irrigation projects out of which nearly 40% belong to tribal population.
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- ➔ **Ban on Shifting Cultivation :** With time the shifting cultivation has been banned and they were restricted to limited area for living
- ➔ **Eroding of Socio-Cultural Heritage :** Due to development activities, commercial interest and lack of effective legal protection to tribals they have been displaced from their original homeland to other areas thus leading to loss of their normal life and their original traditions like related to exotic plants used for medicinal purposes
- ➔ **Forced Evictions :** For making way for capital-intensive projects as happened in the central belt of India which is rich in mineral resources and are the point of major emphasis for companies like BALCO, NALCO etc.
- ➔ **Rise in Pollution :** With more development projects in the indigenous tribal areas the release of GHGs and pollution due to mining etc. leading to more health problems and subsequently more health-related expenses.

Conclusion

Thus, tribals have benefited less and negatively affected more due to globalisation and modernization. The impetus is on the government to maintain balance between ancient culture and modern practices and do the necessary.

Effects Of Globalization On Elderly

Positive Impacts Of Globalization On Elderly Population

- ➔ **Healthcare:** Globalisation has led to induction of advanced medical technologies in India. It decreased costs and increased accessibility to health care for the elderly. Average life expectancy and health has increased because of improvement in technology, medical facilities, and living standards.
- ➔ **Communication:** The rapid growth in communication technologies has made the world a small place. Aged people who could not be lucky to live with their children due to job pressures of the young, can now easily interact with them.
- ➔ **Technology:** It is now possible for young people residing in foreign lands to send money back home to their old parents in a fraction of seconds all thanks to technological advancement.
- ➔ **Economy:** On the positive note, the people now have become more economically prosperous because of better employment opportunities across the world; and due to this they are able to save more for their old age.
- ➔ **Better care :** Better Institutional Care System
- ➔ **Promotion of ageless society :** Globalization has promoted a society where the aged population is also looked at from the view of assets because of their experiences and how their experience could contribute towards increasing the profit. Hence, the aged population, rather than retiring compulsorily, can contribute too.

Negative Impacts Of Globalization On Elderly Population

- ➔ **Disintegration of joint families:** The cumulative implications of it is more and more nuclear families, young people leaving their

aged parents in faraway places in search of employment opportunities and better living standards has resulted in isolation, rejection and loneliness of aged persons leading to psychological distress; and the crimes against older people.

- **No specific roles:** With improved education, rapid technological changes and modernization have rendered their knowledge obsolete. With this, once they are at the verge of retirement, they are unable to find a clear role and this realization leads to loss of status, loneliness and worthlessness.
- **Cultural shock:** What they experience because of globalisation has led them into a trap of anxiety and in a state of cultural shock.
- **Impact on savings :** Globalisation has not only led to faster growth but faster inflation also. Elderly populations find their savings are often eaten away by inflation and hence they are left with minimum or no money.
- **Psychological problems:** Like a sense of dependence, insecurity, fear and alienation has increased the risk of mental.

Conclusion

Thus, Globalisation has had a mixed impact on the aged population. When India's demographic dividend recedes, India would be left with a high amount of dependent population who needs to be cared for. Government policies and programmes should be crafted with this in consideration along with rejection of the conventional welfare approach and an integrated approach based on a coherent social development perspective within the valuation framework of social quality.

Effects Of Globalization On LGBTG+ Communities

Emerging economies like India are experiencing mobilization of third gender and sexual identity politics raising fundamental questions of citizenship, human rights, cultural identity and tradition. With economic globalization in the developing world, a Western, hegemonic notion of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) and others (+) identity has been exported to traditional societies thereby destroying indigenous sexual cultures and diversities.

Positive Impacts Of Globalization On Lgbtq+ Community

- **Social acceptance:** The globalization has provided various opportunities to queer people to make society understand their point of view which has ultimately resulted in people acceptance and major reforms. For example : USA allowed same sex marriage, Supreme Court in India decriminalised consensual same sex relations by reading down the provisions of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.
- **Enhancing Safety:** Globalization has provided technological advancement in the form of certain applications aimed at helping LGBTQ+ people stay safe.
- **Promoting Inclusivity:** Globalization has made the world closer which has embraced all people irrespective of race, gender, disability, medical or other need. It is about giving equal access and opportunities and getting rid of discrimination and intolerance (removal of barriers).
- **Creating Community:** For many LGBTQ+ individuals—especially those who may be living in small or more rural areas globalization has made it much easier to find other LGBTQ+ people in their community and to work and promote their voice together as a community.
- **Global dating apps :** In this globalized world, there are so many opportunities for LGBTQ+ people to find people like them. For reference Tinder application, which has millions of users in more than 190 countries.
- **Creating Compelling Content on various platforms:** From television and music streaming services to podcasts and more, the number of individuals, artists and producers creating content that focuses on LGBTQ+ issues has increased exponentially, content that may have been rejected before globalization.
- **Globalisation enhances cultural identity:** People are not born as cultural objects, instead they reject or choose to integrate certain cultural aspects into their lives. In today's society, relationships between people within communities are closer than ever.

- ➔ **Increased job opportunities:** Globalization has given space to this community to enhance themselves through better job opportunities and improving social status.
- ➔ **Resource utilization and their economic benefit:** At a macro level, the cost to a country's economy can be counted in the billions. According to a pilot study conducted for the World Bank, discrimination against LGBT people in globalized India could be costing that country's economy up to \$32 billion a year in lost economic output

Negative Impact Of Globalization On Lgbtq+ Community

- ➔ **Increased amount of harassment:** According to studies carried out in the United States, the United Kingdom and Thailand, between half and two thirds of LGBT students are regularly bullied at school and up to a third skip school to escape harassment.
- ➔ **Jump in the data of homeless in the queer community:** Many LGBT youth, bullied at school and rejected at home, end up homeless and are easily identified in the age of social media which is the result of globalization.
- ➔ **The Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 :** In India, this Act is only confined to protection from discrimination based on untouchability (caste-system) and disability.

Way forward

- ➔ **Article 14 :** The Indian Constitution requires equal protection of all citizens before the law.
- ➔ **Article 15:** Prevents the state from discriminating on the ground of sex, religion, race, caste, or place of birth. In the case of Navtej Johar, the Supreme Court of India expanded the boundaries of word sex and included the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation.
- ➔ **Article 19(1)(a):** Provided for freedom of speech and expression, the Supreme Court has given wider interpretation to the word 'expression' and has included sexual orientation in the same.
- ➔ **Article 21:** Which talks about protection of life and personal liberty, over the years has been interpreted in a way that now it includes the Right to Privacy, Right to live with Dignity

and Right to Autonomy and hence this article protects the LGBTIQ+ community in various aspects.

Conclusion

In recent years, businesses large and small have taken steps to make the work environment safer and more inclusive for their LGBT employees. Many have changed the way they do business with a view to better serving LGBT customers and, in some cases, extracting anti-discrimination commitments from suppliers up and down their supply chains. Altruism and self-interest both point in the same direction. Tackling discrimination is the right thing to do, and essential if the human rights of LGBT people are to be properly protected.

Effects Of Globalization On Differently-Abled Community

- ➔ **Disability:** According to International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), 2014, disability is an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions.

Effects Of Globalization On Disabled

- ➔ **Social Programs :** Access to these programs remains riddled with bureaucratic challenges, corruption and delays with the cumulative effect of denying benefits to those who need them most.
- ➔ **Disability insurance schemes :** It covers only workers in the formal sectors. Public social protection system for people with disabilities outside of the formal sector is sketchy in most states and offers low coverage and limited financial protection.
- ➔ **Education:** The Persons with Disabilities Act (PWD Act) of 1995 emphasized free education for disabled children up to eighteen years of age, the development of teacher training programs specializing in disabilities to provide trained manpower for special schools and integrated schools for children with disabilities.
- ➔ **Employment :** Privatization has led to mixed outcomes for people with disabilities in the employment sphere. Privatization has opened newer avenues for employment of

people with disabilities in highly-skilled and service jobs, making them more mobile and competitive in the job market.

- **Accessibility:** Although the PWD Act promotes accessibility in public buildings, evidence shows accessibility continues to be largely an unrealized goal in India (World Bank).
- **Health And Health Care :** Privatization and deregulation have resulted in rising drug prices. The increased cost of medical care is the second most common cause of rural indebtedness in India (People's Health Movement - India, 2007). Given that almost 40% of India's population lives in poverty, the health of the poor and disabled population is threatened.
- **Human Rights, Privatization and Disability:** With disability still treated as a 'special interest' issue in India that is, not of interest to the general population the risks of globalization for disabled community are high. People with disabilities in India still remain a weak political constituency without full citizenship and human rights.

As there are no separate insurance products for disability from the private insurance sector, the Government of India has brought out the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). This scheme provides an accidental death and permanent disability cover of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 cover for permanent partial disability.

United Nation's Commitments For Disabled People In The World

- **Covenants :** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966); International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966); and the Convention on Human Rights, also known as the San Salvador Protocol (1988).
- **Conventions :** International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966); and Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989);
- **Declarations :** Declaration of 1981 as the International Year of Disabled Persons; Declaration of 1983 - 1992 UN Decade of Disabled Persons; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) ; Declaration on the Right to Development (1986).

Conclusion

The importance of including people with disabilities in the development agenda has been increasingly recognized. The former president of World Bank, James Wolfensohn stated "... if we are to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of halving poverty by 2015, dealing with education for all, halving the rates of birth and child mortality, it is simply impossible to conceive of doing that without the inclusion of the disabled community".

Features of Globalization

Features Of Globalization

- **Turbulence for the service sector:** While Globalization 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 were mainly a concern of people who made/manufactured products for a living (since globalization focused on things that we made). Globalization 4.0 is going to hit people in the service sector.
- **Close integration with industries:** Ever-faster data connection speeds and new artificial intelligence tools like machine translation, big data are opening up services jobs in rich countries like architecture, accounting, and web design to competition from practitioners in emerging economies.
- **New modes of migration process :** Due to faster data connection as well as nature of work which may involve no physical presence there may be a global tele-migration in which the skilled migrants never have to leave home.
- **Fourth industrial revolution :** Building on the foundation given by the Third Industrial Revolution, Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) is moving from an electronic based industry to a process which is the combination of human beings and electronics. It includes cyber-physical systems, the Internet of things, big data analytics, cloud computing, cognitive computing, artificial intelligence, 3-D printing, and autonomous vehicles etc.

Challenges Of Globalization

- **Political crisis and Global level conflict :** Globalization 4.0 could, like preceding waves of globalization, have mixed results e.g. even

though countries are globally connected political crisis and global level conflict have also increased.

- ➔ **Economic exclusion:** Economic opportunities will be uncertain, many may not have the skills needed for the jobs of the future. If countries and communities are not fully prepared for Globalization 4.0, problems may exacerbate.
- ➔ **Income Inequality:** Negative effects of globalization have a disproportionate impact on already marginalized populations. Globalization 4.0 may increase income inequality even if it can create more wealth.
- ➔ **Human Resource:** Countries like India, if they do not step up to meet the skill requirements of globalisation 4.0, may already be staring at demographic disaster, given its huge population and low employment generation.
- ➔ **Unintended consequences:** Globalization 4.0 in conjunction with Industry 4.0 will produce many unintended consequences which may not be foreseeable for now and for which world is vastly unprepared the ethical, legal, environmental concerns are yet to be seen for which no framework has been laid out.
- ➔ **Infrastructural challenges:** Apart from skilling, India also needs to set up required infrastructure and technology to harness the advantages of globalization 4.0.
- ➔ **Challenges for Developing countries :** The European continent, North America and some Asian countries have been able to take advantage of the industrial revolution and globalization, while many African, Latin American and some Asian countries failed to benefit as much. Globalization 4.0 will create additional challenges for many African and Asian nations which were already excluded from the benefits of earlier waves of globalization.

Government Initiatives For Globalization

1. **Make in India :** The main objective of the Make in India initiative is to encourage and facilitate foreign investment into the country. Make in India has been so far the front runner of all the initiatives giving the world an opportunity to use Indian resources to their

best abilities.

2. **Digital India :** Though the objective of Digital India initiative is to digitize government activities, it also helps in improving digital literacy.
3. **Skill India:** Skill India initiative aims to train over 500 million people in different skills and generate a talent pool that could be unmatched in any part of the world. Skill India concentrates on areas where formal certification is lacking especially in the unorganized sector.
4. **Startup India:** Aims to promote entrepreneurship in India. The aim of this initiative is to provide a new dimension to entrepreneurship by helping to set up a network of startups in the country.
5. **Execute India:** Though not a directly associated initiative, the plan on setting up multiple IITs and IIMs in India has raised opportunities in developing specialized skills in technical and management.
6. **Incredible India :** Though an initiative of the previous government, the "Atithi Devo Bhava" initiative is promoted as part of Incredible India. The objective of this initiative is to train and provide orientation to all stakeholders who interact with visitors.
7. **Reputed You, Reputed Nation (RYRN) initiative:** Its primary objective is to help build Reputed India by means of creating awareness and providing necessary education and tools to build a better presence, brand and reputation for an individual or a business.

Way Forward

- ➔ **Boosting local and regional economies :** We should proactively build resilient local and regional systems that can participate in the next wave of globalization, making sure regions have the right mix of education, employment and infrastructure to create and sustain jobs locally.
- ➔ **Enhancing sustainability and inclusiveness :** The need of the hour is to design a blueprint from the ground up that can capitalize on new opportunities while prioritizing sustainability and inclusiveness more than ever before.

- **Most vulnerable populations:** Global and local institutions need to advance both universal and targeted strategies to improve outcomes for everyone ensuring vulnerable populations are not left out
- **Eliminating effects of climate change:** The challenges of Globalization 4.0 will be compounded if resources that could be put towards strengthening local economies and education are diverted to mitigate climate change. Thus climate change needs to be dealt with at a global level.
- **Promoting innovation in educational institution and education curriculum :** By 2022, at least 54% of employees globally will require re- and up-skilling. New Zealand is implementing a national technology curriculum to teach students to be digital creators, as well as consumers.
- **Engagement with the international community:** The task of dealing with challenges of Globalization 4.0 requires two things of the international community, wider engagement, participation and heightened imagination.

Previous Waves Of Globalization	
Globalization 1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It was pre-World War I globalization, which was launched by a historic drop in trade costs. ➤ This globalization came with almost no government support. ➤ There was no global governance.
Globalization 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is the post-World War II phase where trade in goods was combined with complimentary domestic policies. ➤ The market was in charge of efficiency while the government was in charge of justice. ➤ It saw the establishment of institute-based, rule-based international governance, specifically the UN, IMF, World Bank, GATT/WTO, International Labor Organization etc.
Globalization 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It created a new world of manufacturing in which high-tech was combined with low wages. ➤ This was achieved through establishment of global supply chains as factories crossed international borders. ➤ It was variously called New Globalization, Hyper globalization, Global value chain evolution

Conclusion

Pessimists will argue that political conditions are standing in the way of a productive global dialogue about Globalization 4.0 and the new economy. But realists will use the current moment to explore the gaps in the present system, and to identify the requirements for a future approach and optimists will hold out hope that future-oriented stakeholders will create a community of shared interest and, ultimately, shared purpose. The engagement of all stakeholders in sustained dialogue will be crucial, as will the imagination to think systemically, and beyond one's own short-term institutional and national considerations.

Corporate Culture

Work culture is regarded as a set of practices, values and shared beliefs within an organisation and its employees that arise from what is generally regarded as appropriate ways to think and act. It is the work culture that decides the way employees interact with each other and how an organisation functions. The work culture is a product of its history, traditions, values and vision.

Features Of A Good Work Culture

- **Shared values and priorities :** Desirable work culture includes shared institutional values, priorities, rewards and other practices which foster inclusion, high performance, and commitment, while still allowing diversity in thought and action. A perfect example of a good workplace culture is ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation). It was founded in the 1960s and has since then contributed immensely in the development of the nation.
- **Maintaining a good work culture :** A healthy work culture is maintained through attraction-selection-attrition, new employee onboarding, leadership, and organizational reward systems.

Importance Of Work Culture

- **Transparency, innovation and discipline :** Healthy work culture promotes transparency, innovation and discipline in an organisation.
- **Reduced Conflicts:** Good work culture promotes effective communication and helps in reducing conflicts among individuals/team during work.

- ➔ **Increases Productivity and Quality:** Transparency, responsibility, and unbiased are underpinnings of good work culture. These will enable individuals and teams to become self-organized which in turn improves quality and productivity.
- ➔ **Sustainable Work:** Good work culture includes peer respect, recognition of hard work, and freedom to bring new ideas (innovation). These will help in long term prospects of the organization.
- ➔ **Effective Communication:** Healthy work culture provides a platform for effective communication among the verticals and horizontal of the organisation which helps in getting work done effectively.
- ➔ **Trade indicators:** With global demand weak, and many nations erecting import barriers, trade is slumping. Measured as a share of global gross domestic product, trade doubled from 30 percent in 1973 to a high of 60 percent in 2008. But it faltered during the crisis and has since dropped to 55 percent.
- ➔ **Flow of capital :** Mainly the bank loans are retreating faster. Frozen by the financial crisis and squeezed afterward by new regulations, capital flows have since slumped to just under 2 percent of G.D.P. from a peak of 16 percent in 2007.
- ➔ **Flow of people is slowing too :** Despite the flood of refugees into Europe, net migration from poor to rich countries decreased to 12 million between 2011 and 2015, down by four million from the previous five years.

Creating Good Work Culture

- ➔ Good leadership team.
- ➔ Keeping the organization's objective above oneself.
- ➔ The foundation of an organization should be based on basic values like empathy, honesty and integrity.
- ➔ Spirit of cooperation as well as competition should be encouraged.

Conclusion

Good work culture can shape the outcomes and the perception in the eyes of the public and it attracts the best available talent which in turn serves the organization better.

De-Globalization

De-globalization is the process of reducing interdependence and integration between nations around the world. It is characterized by decline in economic trade and investment between countries, protectionism and unilateral withdrawal from international organizations and agreements. This decline reflects that economies become less integrated with the rest of the world economies.

Indicators Of Deglobalization

Apart from the rise of right wing parties across the globe, which is a political manifestation of de-globalization, economic indicators show that post 2008 economic slowdown de-globalization is becoming the norm.

Reasons For This New Trend

- ➔ **Unequal distribution:** Of benefits of globalization, rising inequalities, job loss especially in developed countries.
- ➔ **Stricter visa regime and relocation of industries:** MNCs across the countries and workers from developing countries benefited the most leading to perception that workers from developing countries have stolen jobs from developed countries. This led to demands of a stricter visa regime and relocation of industries.
- ➔ **Global slowdown :** Exacerbated the above mentioned situation and led to increase in demand for protectionist measures across the globe.
- ➔ **Rise in terrorism :** Rise of ISIS, increased instances of terrorist attacks and emerging security threats across the globe. Immigration crisis further accentuated the security situation and as it is happening at the time of economic slowdown thus leading to an anti-immigrant stand.
- ➔ **Rise of populist leaders :** It has globally re-enforces the trend for a de-globalization process.

Principles Of De-Globalization By Walden Bello

Walden Bello, founder of Focus on the Global South, who coined the term "deglobalization" in 2001, has described globalization as "the

accelerated integration of capital, production and markets globally, a process driven by the logic of corporate profitability.

Few Of Walden Views

- **Production for exports :** Production for the domestic market rather than production for export markets must again become the center of gravity of the economy.
- **The principle of subsidiarity :** It should be enshrined in economic life by encouraging production of goods at the level of the community and at the national level if this can be done at reasonable cost in order to preserve community.
- **Trade policies :** That is, quotas and tariffs - should be used to protect the local economy from destruction by corporate-subsidized commodities with artificially low prices.
- **Industrial policy:** It includes subsidies, tariffs, and trade - should be used to revitalize and strengthen the manufacturing sector.
- **Balance:** A healthy balance must be maintained between the country's carrying capacity and the size of its population.
- **Gender equality:** A gender lens must be applied in all areas of economic decision making so as to ensure gender equality.
- **Strategic economic decisions :** It must not be left to the market or to technocrats. Instead, the scope of democratic decision-making in the economy should be expanded so that all vital economic issues become subject to democratic discussion and choice.
- **Regional institutions :** Centralized global institutions like the IMF and the World Bank should be replaced with regional institutions built not on free trade and capital mobility but on principles of cooperation.

Impact Of De-Globalisation On India

- **Impact on farmers :** A less coordinating world means impact in agricultural exports and Indian farmers. Indian farmers would face a double whammy of environment change and de-globalisation.
- **Impact on technology:** These tendencies limit technological advancement of the world as whole and of developing countries in particular. Limited knowledge sharing, lack

of flow of technology of developing countries limit advancement in science.

- **Political impact:** It would affect polity leading to instability in the political framework of nations due to rise in prices and cost of living may lead to civil Uprisings.
- **Economic impact:** Deglobalisation will lead to reduction in the rate of economic growth of India. It will lead to protectionism with reduced cooperation among countries that will hurt Indian trade and exports. Deglobalisation will lead to reduction in competition and rise in general prices of the goods and services.
- **Social impact:** It will lead to decrease in standards of living as it will impact exports and economic growth impacting welfare of the poor and their standard of lives. It will lead to rise in conflicts economically and politically.
- **Impact on Environmental conversation :** Due to non-cooperation among nations it will impact environment conservation efforts in India. It will reduce required funding and would jeopardise efforts to conserve the environment and tackle environmental change.
- **Impact on women employment :** Deglobalisation would impact women empowerment efforts as it will impact women movements across the globe. Lack of coordination will reduce opportunities for women across the world.
- **Impact on security :** Due to lack of coordination among various nations, security around the world along with India would impact. It will not only increase economic risks, but would provide an opportunity for terrorists to carry out violence due to lack of coordination among various law enforcement agencies.

Conclusion

Deglobalisation would hurt India not only economically but socially and politically also. It will impact economic development in India and would hurt the welfare of Indian people. A coordinated effort is needed to increase more cohesive global structure.