Updated Value Addition Material 2020

SOCIETY

Impact of Globalization on Indian Society
IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY

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1. Introduction

Globalization is a process of increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world.

The effect of globalization is far reaching. It affects us all but affects us differently. Thus, while for some it may mean new opportunities, for others the loss of livelihood.

e.g.- Women silk spinners and twisters of Bihar lost their jobs once the Chinese and Korean silk yarn entered the market. Weavers and consumers prefer this yarn as it is somewhat cheaper and has a shine.

Loss of opportunities for Indian fishing vessels, loss of livelihoods of women fish sorters, dryers, vendors etc because of entry of large fishing vessels into Indian waters.

In Gujarat, women gum collectors, who were picking from the ‘julifera’ (Baval trees), lost their employment due to the import of cheaper gum from Sudan. In almost all cities of India, the rag pickers lost some of their employment due to import of waste paper from developed countries.

It is obvious that globalization is of great social significance. However, there are sharply divided views about the impact of globalization regarding its effect. Some argue that while many in the more privileged section may benefit, the condition of a large section of the already excluded population worsens. There are yet others who argue that globalization is not a new development at all.
2. Impact of Globalization on Indian Culture

There are many ways that globalization affects culture. Over the ages India has had an open approach to cultural influences and has been enriched because of this. The last few decades have seen major cultural changes leading to fears that our local cultures would be overtaken. Thus there are heated debates in our society not just about political and economic issues but also about changes in clothes, styles, music, films, languages, body language. The debate is not new and 19th century reformers and early nationalists also debated on culture and tradition. The issues today are in some ways the same, in some ways different. What is perhaps different is the scale and intensity of change.

2.1. Homogenization versus Glocalization of culture

A central contention is that all cultures will become similar, that is homogeneous. Others argue that there is an increasing tendency towards glocalisation of culture. Glocalisation refers to the mixing of the global with the local. It is not entirely spontaneous. Nor is it entirely delinked from the commercial interests of globalization. It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firms while dealing with local traditions in order to enhance their marketability. In India, we find that all the foreign television channels like Star, MTV, Channel V and Cartoon Network use Indian languages. Even McDonald sells only vegetarian and chicken products in India and not its beef products, which are popular abroad. McDonald’s goes vegetarian during the Navaratri festival.

In the field of music, one can see the growth of popularity of ‘Bhangra pop’, ‘Indi pop’, fusion music and even remixes.

There is another phenomenon associated known as Grobalisation which has been coined by Ritzer(2004). It refers to what he calls “growth imperatives pushing organisations and nations to expand globally and to impose themselves on the local geographies there”. For Ritzer, Globalization is the sum total of ‘glocalization’ and ‘grobalization’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homogenization of Culture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family structure</strong>: Joint family has been adversely affected due to globalization (discussed in detail later). There has been an increase in nuclear families. This can be clearly manifested in the increasing number of old age homes that are present now.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong>: Opening up of food joints like McDonalds, KFC across the country, there has been a homogenization of food available across the country, but there has also been heterogenization in food. Old restaurants are now replaced by Mc. Donald’s. Fast food and Chinese dishes have replaced juice corners and Parathas.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Consumerism</strong>: Borrowing of money has become more acceptable now as compared to the past. Taking loans is very common due to increasing access to financial institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Entertainment</strong>: In place of old cinema halls, multiplex theatres are coming up.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong>: Use of English has increased manifold in urban areas, this has led to a homogenization in language across the country. The rural areas have, however, been less affected by it. The 2011 Census showed English is the primary language—mother tongue—of 256,000 people, the second language of 83 million people, and the third language of another 46 million people, making it the second-most widely spoken language after Hindi</td>
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<tr>
<th>Glocalization of Culture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong>: India has its unique cuisine, but the cuisines of foreign countries have become more easily available, they are modified to suit the taste buds of Indians (like Paneer Tikka Burger in McDonalds). This has led to a wide variety of food being available, leading to heterogenization</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>French, German and Spanish are taught to students right from school level along with indigenous languages, this is an exemplification of hybridization of culture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Movies</strong>: Popularity of foreign movies has increased, Hollywood, Chinese, French and Korean movies are quite popular among the urban youth. Along with this, dubbing of these foreign movies</td>
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</table>
in local languages is testimony of increased glocalization. Furthermore, there has been a rising acceptance and popularity of OTT platforms which showcase content from across the world.

- **Festivals**: celebrations of Valentines’ day, Friendship day are examples of change in cultural values related to festival. However, along with these new days, traditional festivals are celebrated with equal enthusiasm.
- **Marriage**: importance of marriage, as an institution, is decreasing. There has been an increase in divorce, increase in live-in relationships, and single parenting is increasing. Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls; but today marriage is becoming professional and contractual. However, despite change in forms of marriage, it has not declined as an institution.

### 2.2. Revival of Culture

- **Revival of Yoga** in the country as well as in 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.
- There has been a revitalization of ayurvedic medicines in the country as well as outside it.
- 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.
- Increasing demand for local handicraft products in global market: such as chikankari or bandhani.
- Due to increasing global tourism, locals are making efforts to preserve their diversity and revive their traditions.

All these changes have led to drastic changes to Indian culture, though most of these changes are confined to the urban areas, but the rural areas are fast catching up. We can see that the western culture is influencing the Indian culture, but it is not replacing it, rather there is a mixture of both cultures.

It is to be noted that culture cannot be seen as an unchanging fixed entity that can either collapse or remain the same when faced with social change. What is more likely even today is that globalization will lead to the creation of not just new local traditions but global ones too.

### 3. Impact of Globalization on Women in India

Globalization affects different groups of women in different places in different ways. On the one hand it may create new opportunities for women to be forerunners in economic and social progress on the other it may take away job opportunities by providing cheaper avenues in the form of assembly line production or outsourcing.

With the advent of global communication networks and cross-cultural exchange there seems to be a change in the status of women albeit not to a very large extent. Globalization has indeed promoted ideas and norms of equality for women that have brought about awareness and acted as a catalyst in their struggle for equitable rights and opportunities.

However, Globalization may exacerbate gender inequality in a patriarchal society, especially in the developing world. In the economic realm it may lead to further marginalization of women in the informal labor sector or impoverishment through loss of traditional sources of income. According to a United Nations Development Fund for Women’s report, over the past two decades the process of globalization has contributed to widening inequality within and among countries.

#### 3.1. Positive impact of Globalization on women

- Increased opportunities for women - Opened up broader communication lines and brought more companies as well as different worldwide organizations into India- this provides more opportunities for women who are becoming a larger part of the workforce.
• Independence and self confidence - With new jobs for women, there are opportunities for higher pay, which raises self-confidence and brings about independence. Also, due to increased urbanization, Women in urban areas have become more independent and self-sufficient. This has been manifested through inter-caste marriages, single mothers, live-in relationships.

• Development of entrepreneurial attitude - The lower middle class is experiencing a shift in the way family relations worked. Traditionally women stayed at home taking care of domestic needs and children. Now most of the women are setting out of their private spaces to earn a living. For example: Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India is a union of women laborers willing to work hard and seize any work opportunities they might get.

• Spread of Feminist movement - Feminist movement has spread to India due to globalization, making women more vocal about their ideas. Recently, the fourth wave of feminism that seeks equality and prevention of discrimination at workplace manifested in the “Me Too” campaign across the world & in India.

• Improvement in education and health care facility - Globalization has led increase in education of women, it has led to an improvement in health care facilities, leading to reduction of MMR and IMR.

• Skills and vocational training - Different non-profit organizations have been brought to India from around the globe. These organizations have given women the skills they need to advance, such as literacy and vocational skills.

• Impact on rural women - The women in rural settings have been influenced by globalization through media and through numerous intervention programs like non-profit organizations, increasing self-confidence of women and motivating them to fight for their rights.

• Cultural change - Changes in attitude of women- more acceptance of western clothes, dating has become common in urban areas, increased use of contraception in rural as well as urban areas.

3.2. Negative impact of Globalization on women

• Issues related to employment and workplace - Though employment opportunities for women are increasing, they are mostly crowded in low paying jobs, have less social security. Exploitation of women in workplace has emerged as a new issue.

• Dual responsibility - Women are suffering two fold. As women in developing countries move into the work force, their domestic responsibilities are not alleviated. Women work two full time jobs.

• 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.

• 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.

• Additionally, prostitution, abuse and dowry related suicides are on the increase despite globalization.

4. Impact of Globalization on Youth in India

Globalization offers clear economic opportunities and benefits, but comes with substantial social costs that often appear to affect young people disproportionately, given their tenuous transitional status within an uncertain and rapidly evolving global context.

The majority of India’s population is young. The population growth among youth is one of the most critical factors in the way India responds to globalization. Indian youth are fuelling both positive and negative perceptions given to globalization. They are embracing globalization in a way that the previous generation never imagined.
4.1. Positive impact of Globalization on youth

- **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. The most highly regarded careers like civil service, engineering, and medicine are giving way to high-paying jobs in high tech and the media.

- **Becoming a Global teenager**: In addition to the dynamic, global, economic forces effecting India, globalization has brought change to India’s rich culture. Youth see themselves as global teenagers. They belong to a much bigger community than the community they were born into. 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.

- **Cultural change**: Present day youth, with its more materialistic ambitions and more globally informed opinions, are gradually abandoning the austere ways and restricted traditional Indian markets. Youth demand a more cosmopolitan society that is a full-fledged member of the global economy.

- **Attitude towards religion**: Most religious activities are becoming irrelevant to the youth. They want to see changes in religion. They are not internalizing traditional ideas; rather, they are merely tolerating them. Though they do find some indirect value with religion.

4.2. Negative impact of Globalisation on youth

- **Increased urban poverty**: 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. But youth face a high level of unemployment in urban centres. Young migrants are pushed and pulled into the cities only to find a stressed local economy. In the absence of critical infrastructure many youth suffer from the mismanagement of scarce resources, corruption, and sometimes natural calamities that devastate overpopulated areas. Religious, civic and ethnic conflicts also undermine economic prosperity available in cities, which often directly involve young people.

- **Consumerist attitude**: Consumerism has permeated and changed the traditional beliefs and practices of the Indian people. The traditional Indian dress is declining, especially among urban youth, in favour of new fashions from the west. Buying the latest cars, televisions, electronic gadgets, and trendy clothes has become quite popular. The younger poor population is particularly susceptible to the allure of expensive products seen in advertisements and when they cannot respond to these ads, they get frustrated.

- **Status of youth in family**: Globalization also is changing family institutions, and the nuclear family is increasingly the norm. 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.

**Increased cases of depression and suicide**: Globalization has led to an increase in uncertainty among youth; this underlying instability may serve to magnify the tensions and lack of control they experience on a daily basis. 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. This has led to an increase in cases of depression and suicide among the youth. The evaluation of the effects of globalization is as 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. The youth enjoy having the opportunity to be modern, progressive, and be a part.
5. Impact of Globalization on Family

Traditionally, in India, the basic unit of society was not individual but the joint family. Ever since independence, Indian Society has undergone and continues to undergo great change in every walk of life. Family is becoming progressively weak due to globalization and individualism is growing rapidly.

Structure of the family

- Disintegration of joint family - Increasing mobility of younger generation in search of new employment and educational opportunities has weakened the family relations. It has led to disintegration of the joint family. Gradual change in family structure from joint/extended families to nuclear family pattern.
- New forms of family are emerging: for example Single parent households, live-in relationship, female headed households, dual-career family (both husband and wife are working), same sex couples etc.

Functions of the family

- The family bonding and ties have started loosening due to physical distance as it rendered impracticable for family members to come together as often as earlier. This affected the earlier idealized notion of ‘family’ as the caring and nurturing unit for children, the sick and elderly.
- With more women joining the workforce system, the care of aged within families has declined.
- Finding partners: younger generations have started depending on internet marriage sites like 'Shadi.com, Bharat Matrimony' etc. Family involvement in finding a groom / bride is reducing. However, the tradition of arranged marriages is still relevant in Indian society.
- Traditionally family served the role of providing education to the younger generation. However this role has been taken over by the specialized institutions due to growing division of labour and specialization of the work.
- However, despite changes in the functions of the family, even today there are certain functions still specific to family i) Primary socialization of children, ii) Agency of social control

Inter-personal relations

- Traditional authority structure has changed. The head of the family- father/grandfather have started losing their authority to the bread winner of the family.
- In nuclear families, there has been a change in marital rules and distributions of powers.
- Total subordination of women to men and strict disciplinarian role of father towards children are changing.
- Individualism in younger generation is increasing, many of them don’t believe in total surrender of their individual interests to family interests.
- However, due to penetration of technology connectivity with extended kins has improved.

6. Impact on Caste System

The traditional caste system is based on the principles of Purity and pollution. It had following characteristics:

1. Hierarchy
2. Separation of contact
3. Occupational division of labour
Due to globalization, there have been changes in the traditional caste system in following ways:

- **Weakening of caste system** - Due to globalization, there has been expansion of economic opportunities, education and liberal thoughts, which has resulted in weakening of the caste system.
- **Acceptance of Inter caste marriage** - Inter caste marriages are becoming more common and are being accepted gradually.
- **Caste free division of labour** - Traditional division of labour was breaking down due to industrialization; this was given a boost by globalization.
- **Decreased feeling of casteism** - Increasing use of modern communication facilities, increased interaction between members of different castes has led to decrease in feeling of Casteism.
- **Secular pattern of living** - Globalization has resulted into growing urbanization, which has facilitated secular pattern of living and hence impacted “separation of contact” aspect of caste system.

However, despite changes, *caste system has shown immense resilience and still continues* to exist as one of the significant feature of Indian society.

### 7. Economic Impact of Globalization

Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the world market. This is reflected in interdependence in regard to trading in goods and services and in movement of capital & labour. As a result domestic economic developments are not determined entirely by domestic policies and market conditions. Rather, they are influenced by both domestic and international policies and economic conditions. *Direction and depth of all economic activities in India is now governed largely by global Economy.*

**Positive Impact includes**

- **Policies of Privatization and liberalization of economy**, along with the process of globalization, had a dramatic effect on Indian Economy which responded swiftly and positively to these measures. The following table shows the impact of globalization on growth:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average growth</td>
<td>5.29%</td>
<td>6.06%</td>
<td>~8.5%</td>
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- Increase in Innovation - Globalization has led to an increase in innovations in the economy and has pushed the culture of start-ups in the country.
- Access to global capital reserves - via the stock market and international debt depending on the economic potential of nations and their markets.
- More space to the private sector - Sharp reduction in industries reserved exclusively for public sector Decision to go for disinvestment in public sector enterprises thus promoting efficiency and merit.
- Development of tourism sector - Increase in tourism and development of tourist destinations in India leading to increase in foreign reserves
- Revolution in IT and Telecom sector - Vast expansion of sectors like IT, telecommunication and aviation. A notable revolution has occurred in the telecom sector. In the pre reforms era, this was entirely in the hands of the central government and due to lack of competition, the call charges were quite high. Further, due to lack of funds with the government, the government could never meet the demand for telephones. In fact, a person seeking a telephone connection had to wait for years before he could get a telephone connection.
• Customised and quality products - The biggest contribution of globalisation is in the field of quality and development of products with various features to suit the Indians. Now wide choices are available to select goods, which has led to better quality of products due to greater competition.

• Improved access of health technology - Globalisation has improved access to health technology (medicines, vaccines and medical equipments and knowhow). This has led to improvement of health care system. Improved education sector - Globalization has also affected the education sector in India. Globalization has increased the demand for education due to the economic payoffs of higher education to global, science based, knowledge. University training has become more of a necessity to get good job in a globalized world. Moreover, socio-political, demographic and democratic ideals increase pressure on universities to provide access to groups that traditionally have not attended universities. Opening Indian higher education to foreign competition will benefit education sector further.

• Reduction in poverty - In theory, globalisation, by promoting economic growth in developing countries, tends to reduce poverty. Some scholars have argued that ‘trade is good for growth, growth is good for the poor and so trade is good for the poor’ (Dollar and Kray, 2001). The empirical experience of developing countries generally supports this proposition as the incidence of poverty declined significantly in many fast growing countries like China, India and Vietnam. However, some critics have argued that the reduction of poverty in China was only because of its exceptional growth—in fact, absolute poverty increased in Sub-Saharan Africa and relative poverty has increased in a majority of countries.

• Globalization has through greater exposure liberalized our attitudes, reduced our biases and predispositions about people, situations and communities worldwide.

Negatives

• Vulnerability to global economic shocks - Indian Economy has become more vulnerable to global shocks like East Asian crisis 1997, European crisis, Global Financial crisis (2007-08) etc.

• Stiff competition to Indian corporate - Globalization has adversely affected many established companies (like organisations manufacturing Ambassador Cars or Fiat cars etc) which failed to face competition from established global players.

• Steep and fast reductions in custom duties have snatched large part of Indian market from Indian Industry and passed it on to imports from established global players.

• Increase in unemployment - For its survival in the face of global competition, Indian industry has transformed itself from labour intensive processes to Capital intensive processes by adopting global technologies and automatic machinery. This has resulted in high rate of unemployment in India. Unemployment is the biggest challenge for Indian Government today.

• Formation of slums - Boost to urbanization and industrialization, which has also led to unplanned growth of urban centres leading to formation of more slums.

• Spread of diseases - But globalization has also led to a greater threat of spread of communicable diseases like Ebola, Covid 19.

• Consumerism - There has been a tremendous increase in consumerism for goods and services.

We may call globalization, at best, a double edged weapon. It has helped Indian consumers to enjoy all high Quality global brands. It did help Government of India to tide over its serious foreign exchange problem, though temporarily, by enabling it to get loan from World Bank. But critics cite serious erosion of control of Indian Government over its economy and the loss to local Industry as setbacks.
7.1. Impact of Globalization on Employment in India

Globalization affects the employment situation through trade liberalisation, through encouraging exports and imports and through increasing incentives for investment and innovation. It also encourages FDI which supplements domestic investment and leads to higher growth of the economy. Globalization, which is often combined with domestic liberalisation, also results in reducing the power of trade unions and encourages informal contractualization and lock outs.

No wonder, the advocates of globalization have always been of the firm view that globalization would result in significant increases in labour intensive exports there by promoting employment and income generation in developing countries. Simultaneously, larger flows of FDI would result in increased investment in Greenfield areas and would lead to accelerated direct and indirect employment and income growth in the developing countries.

In the Indian context of post economic reforms, the rate of growth of the economy and the rate of growth of employment have accelerated, but the economy as also employment remains undiversified. Both interpersonal and inter-regional income inequalities remain high and seem to have increased. The quality of employment remains very poor for a major portion of workers. The following points may be noted in Indian context:

- **Globalization has resulted in casualization of labour.** Global competition tends to encourage formal firms to shift formal wageworkers to informal employment arrangements without minimum wages, assured work or benefits. It encourages informal units to shift workers to piece-rate or casual work arrangements without assured minimum wages, or benefits.
- **Real wages of casual labour increased faster** than in the past- both among agricultural and industrial workers.
- **There has been a shift in the composition of labour force in favour of the skilled labors,** in general, and more significantly in the unorganised sector. As a natural consequence, labour productivity indicated faster improvement both in organized and unorganised sectors.
- **International mobility of labors:** The migration of labours across international boundaries is one of the most striking features of globalization worldwide.
  - Since Independence, migration from India has been characterized by movement of persons with technical skills and professional expertise to the industrialized countries, and flow of unskilled and semi-skilled workers to the oil exporting countries of the Middle East.
  - During the 1990s, however, there has been a clear shift in the pattern of labour demand in the Middle East away from unskilled and semi-skilled categories towards service, operations and maintenance workers requiring high skills.
  - Besides, there has been a runaway growth in exports of IT and software services from India.
  - All these have enhanced the employment opportunities for the Indian labour, particularly when the country boasts to have very large pool of English speaking people.
  - In the process, sustained remittances from the Indian Diaspora, which is in fact the largest in the world, have imparted an element of stability in the country’s balance of payments.
- **Woman labour:** Feminization of the workforce increased after liberalization.
- **Child labour:** Though undesirable, child labor persists primarily in rural and agricultural activities on account of socio-economic compulsions. But there has been a decline in participation of children aged 5-14 years in the workforce. There has been a substitution effect, which favors the employability of adult females.
• **Industrial relations**: Increasingly, consultation, co-operation and consensus are taking the place of coercion and confrontation. This is reflected in the reduced number of man days lost.

### 7.2. Impact of Globalization on Informal sector

Informal sector includes the large amalgam of men and women, who eke out a living unprotected by a regular salary and job security. This includes the large and amorphous category called the self-employed, daily wage laborers, as also those who are salaried employees but do not have job security, wage revisions and other benefits.

- Globalization often leads to shifts from secure self-employment to more precarious self-employment, as *producers and traders lose their market niche*.
- Globalization **tends to benefit large companies** which can move quickly and easily across borders but posses disadvantage to labour, especially lower-skilled workers that cannot migrate easily or at all. This puts a pressure on low skilled workers and petty producers by weakening their bargaining power and subjecting them to enhanced competition.
- **Lack of opportunities in the formal sector** due to lack of skill/education and slow pace of job creation in the country push people to informal sector.
- As more and more men enter the informal economy, women tend to be pushed to the lowest income end of the informal economy.
- Thus, globalization of the economy tends to **reinforce the links between poverty, informality, and gender**.
- But globalization can also lead to new opportunities for those who work in the informal economy in the form of new jobs for wageworkers or new markets for the self-employed.
- There has been a radical restructuring of production and distribution in many key industries characterized by outsourcing or subcontracting through global commodity chains. The net result is that more and more workers are being paid very low wages and many of them have to absorb the non-wage costs of production.

However, a collaborative effort on the part of grassroots organizations of those who work in the informal economy with sympathetic representatives of non-governmental, research, government, private sector, and international development organizations is needed to enable the most vulnerable segments of society to seize these opportunities.

### 7.3. Impact of Globalization on Agriculture

With a view to move towards liberalizing the agricultural sector and promoting free and fair trade, India, a member nation of the World Trade organization (WTO) signed the Uruguay Round Agreements on 1st January 1995. 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.

Indian agriculture has shown a slow average annual growth rate. It was 3.1 % during the decade 1980-1990 prior to liberalization of the economy. But since then the annual growth rates have declined consistently relative to annual growth rate of the population. Several factors were responsible for this fall in growth rate; lack of credit, inadequate irrigation cover, and indebtedness, continuing use of obsolete technology, improper use of inputs and decline in the public investments.

Since the non-agricultural sectors of the economy have been growing at a much faster rate than the agricultural sector, this has resulted in a declining share of agriculture in the total GDP. Although the share of agriculture in GDP declined rapidly, its share in employment declined at a much slower rate.
The notable effects of Globalization on Indian agriculture may be listed as under:

- **Shift from traditional crop to cash crop** - With globalization farmers were encouraged to shift from traditional crops to export-oriented ‘cash crops’ such as cotton and tobacco but such crops needed far more inputs in terms of fertilizers, pesticides and water.

- **Uneven spread of farm mechanization** - Appropriate use of agricultural equipment’s, suited to the crops and the region of cultivation, lead to efficient utilization of farm inputs, making farming financially viable and profitable. Though there has been considerable progress in farm mechanization, its spread across the country still remains uneven.

- **Introduction of water saving techniques** - Introduced new water saving practices in India such as drip irrigation.

- **Capitalist farming and contract farming** - There has been a gradual shift from Subsistence farming to capitalist farming and contract farming.

- **Increased access to developed country markets** - However Indian farmer still find it difficult to export their products to rich countries because of their inferior technology and stringent quality parameters imposed by foreign consumers. (Due to sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, example temporary ban of Mangoes by EU in 2014)

- **Increase in input cost** - Seed prices have increased due to entry by seed producing MNCs like Monsanto and Cargill. There are also concerns related to patent rights on seeds. The large scale suicide by Indian farmers in Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana under the burden of heavy loans is attributed to rising cost of inputs and thin margins on profit.

- **Trading of agricultural commodities** has increased which at times lead to fluctuation of prices of these commodities.

- **Feminisation of agriculture**: Globalisation has led to the shift of population from rural area to the urban areas and eventually It has led to feminization of agriculture. As per the 10th Agriculture Census (2015-16), agriculture sector employs 80% of all economically active women; they comprise 33% of the agricultural labour force and 48% of self-employed farmers. According to the Economic Survey 2017-18, a rise in migration of men from rural to urban areas has resulted in feminization of agriculture.

8. **Globalization and Environment**

The architects of globalization have ignored the social, biological and physical constraints on their created system. Critics of globalization have noted that global free trade promotes the social and economic conditions most likely to undermine its own existence. The same can be said of the biological and physical limiting factors—especially, in the short term, the dwindling supplies of cheap energy.

The effects of Globalization on environment include, but are not limited to, reduced genetic diversity in agriculture (loss of crop varieties and livestock breeds), loss of wild species, spread of exotic species, pollution of air, water and soil, accelerated climatic change, exhaustion of resources, and social and spiritual disruption.

8.1. **Ways in Which Globalization Affects Environment**

- Globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment.

- Globalization has also led to an increase in the transportation of raw materials and food from one place to another. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution levels in the environment. It has also led to several other environmental concerns such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion. Transportation has also put a strain on the non-renewable sources of energy.

- Ozone layer depletion and enhanced greenhouse effect pose additional challenges.
• The industrial waste that is generated as a result of production has been dumped in oceans. This has killed many underwater organisms and has deposited many harmful chemicals in the ocean. **Oil spills from oil tankers** threat pose threat to marine environment.
• Due to globalization and industrialization, **various chemicals have been thrown into the soil**. This toxic waste has caused a lot of damage to plants by interfering in their genetic makeup. It has put pressure on the available land resources.
• In various parts of the world, mountains are being cut to make way for a passing tunnel or a highway. Vast barren lands have been encroached upon to pave way for new buildings.
• Globalization increases the vulnerability of ecosystems and societies, and **the least resilient ecosystems**. The livelihoods of the poorest communities are most at risk.

It is important to highlight that not only does globalization impact the environment, but the environment impacts the **pace, direction and quality of globalization**. For example: environmental resources provide the fuel for economic globalization. Similarly social and policy responses to global environmental challenges constrain and influence the context in which globalization happens.

8.2. Ways in Which Environment Affects Globalization

• Natural resource scarcity or/and abundance are drivers of globalization, as they incite supply and demand forces in global markets.
• The need for **environmental amelioration** can extract costs from economy and siphon resources away from development goals.
• Environmental stress can trigger **alternative technological paths**, e.g., dematerialization, alternative energy, etc., which may not have otherwise emerged.
• Environmental standards influence patterns of trade and investment nationally and internationally.

The current debate on globalization has become de-linked from its environmental roots and contexts. These links between environment and globalization need to be re-examined and recognized. To ignore these links is to misunderstand the full extent and nature of globalization and to miss out on critical opportunities to address some of the most pressing environmental challenges faced by humanity.

9. Impact of globalisation on the State and its institutions

Globalisation has impacted the role of the state in multiple perspectives. On the one hand it has increased its role and on the other, it has restricted its role to minimum governance.

• **Change of role from welfare state to minimalist state** - The lifting of trade barriers, liberalization of world capital markets, and swift technological progress, especially in the fields of information technology has resulted in an erosion of state capacity. All over the world, the old ‘welfare state’ is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
• **After LPG reforms**, **market becomes prime determinants of economic and social priorities**. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own. e.g. – Disinvestment of public sector enterprises, outsourcing of public service (eg. Distribution of electricity, transport services etc)
• **Improved capacity to govern** – Globalisation has given more access of information through technology to the state. With this information, the state is better able to govern and rule. Thus, states become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology. e.g. - Access of space technology, more advanced and sophisticated defence technology, use of IT system in governance (e-Governance); all these technologies has given more capacity to the state to govern.
• Involvement of international institutions in decision making - Globalisation has compelled
the states to set up/comply international norm setting and formal negotiations on a global
or regional scale. Many of the problems afflicting the world today - such as poverty,
environmental pollution, economic crises, organized crime and terrorism – are increasingly
transnational in nature, and cannot be dealt with only at the national level, or by state to
state negotiations. e.g. – Involvement of WTO for trade related decisions, UNFCCC for
climate change negotiations etc
• Role of Bureaucracy – Globalisation has also changed the role of bureaucrats. Now the
bureaucracy has not only to deal with the public service delivery but also, they are playing a
huge role in setting up of international norms related to trade, environment, security etc.
Therefore, to be successful in a globalised system of economics, civil servants have to strike
a fine balance between participation and accountability; competition and conflict; user and
citizens; public interests and market interests and old and new. Laws have to be enforced
impartially and the weaker sections are to be protected by them as the operations of the
Corporates may not take care of them.

International trade in goods and ideas will and should continue, but the only form of
globalization that is acceptable is one that unites nations in meeting global threats and in
preserving the environments, life forms and civilizations of this planet.

10. Previous Year UPSC GS Mains Questions
2. ‘Globalisation is generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to this
cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian society.’ Elucidate. (2018)
3. To what extent globalisation has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India?
   Explain. (2016)
4. Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India? (2015)
5. Critically examine the effect of globalization on the aged population in India. (2013)

11. Vision IAS GS Mains Test Series Questions
1. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests
   that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

Approach:
• Briefly explain globalisation and westernisation.
• Explain the factors that make globalisation akin to westernisation.
• Discuss how globalisation is a two way process.

Answer:
Globalization is the process of international integration of economies and societies
across the world arising from interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other
aspects of culture. Westernization on the other hand is a process
whereby societies come under or adopt Western culture in areas such as industry,
technology, law, politics, economics, lifestyle, language, philosophy, and values.

Globalisation synonymous to westernisation
• Globalisation by many is seen as a recent phenomenon which is occasioned by rise
  of western influence in all aspects of life.
• Major themes of globalisation today like internet, MNCs, fashion, music, financial
  institutions, democratic principles, administrative techniques and international
  bodies(like UN,WTO) emanate from West.
• Many non-Western societies admire and adhere to Western living standards and
  lifestyles
• Similarly, many Modern values in social and personal domains like religion, marriage, dating, work, polity etc. are inspired from west. For instance western work culture is being aped in many companies today.
• East has adopted many western ideas and values but it seems that its own values have not significantly affected the west.

Globalisation as two way process

• Globalisation is not a recent phenomenon but ancient one. Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of civilizations of China, Indian subcontinent, Persia, Europe, and Arabia, opening long-distance political and economic interactions between civilizations.
• Renaissance, the Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution occurred mainly in Europe and, later, in America. Many of these developments drew on the experience of rest of the world, rather than being confined within the boundaries of a discrete Western civilization.
• Arabs carried their own as well as ideas of other civilisations (Eg. Number system from India) to Europe through trade and later during Crusades.
• Spread of religions like Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism to Europe, South-East Asia and Africa are examples of globalisation.
• Pre-industrialisation, Indian cotton was the most popular fabric in England. Indian food, philosophy and spiritualism reached West during British rule.
• In modern era, globalisation has facilitated movement of professionals, artists, entrepreneurs from East to West, who are shaping the economies, cultures and governments in West.
• Japanese technology and culture, Chinese food and Indian cultural practices like Yoga have largely been integrated into Western lifestyles.
• Free market has given rise to powerful economies like China and India in the East, who are in turn influencing trade, international bodies and global decisions.
• Though post WW-II institutions continue to be dominated by the west, there have been vocal demands for their reform. It has also led to the emergence of new institutions dominated by east (for example New Development Bank and AIIB).

Hence, westernisation can be considered as only one aspect of Globalisation, which is otherwise multidimensional and much older than westernisation. Equating the two is a misdiagnosis and incites parochial tendencies and undermines the possibility of objectivity in science and knowledge. Regarding globalisation as two way traffic will help the civilizations to share their best and imbibe the best from others leading to progress of whole humankind.

2. Even though globalisation has led to increased employment opportunities for women, it has also created a new set of challenges for women workers. Discuss with examples.

Approach:

• Briefly state the definition of globalisation and its impact on Indian society as a whole.
• In the main body, discuss the status and growth of employment opportunities for women in the wake of globalisation.
• Highlight the multiple forms of challenges faced by women workers in the changed economic scenario along with relevant examples.
• Briefly suggest some measures to overcome these challenges, so as to enable women to reap the benefits offered by globalisation in the coming future.
Globalisation is a process in which people and countries are getting integrated economically and culturally, through trade, labor, information technology, travel, cultural exchanges, and mass media. Besides other sections of Indian society, the wave of globalisation has also touched economic and social lives of women profoundly. It has opened up various avenues for women workers-
  o Formal sector- Various MNCs have opened up multiple economic pathways for women, thus making them more mobile and economically independent.
  o Informal sector- Due to strengthened trade and export flows, absorption of women in main economic fold has grown significantly. Kutchcraft, an association of 110 craftswomen’s groups has generated over 6,000 job opportunities since India embarked on the path of globalisation.
  o New jobs and higher pays, raise self-confidence, economic independence, and enhanced decision making power in financial and family settings. It has promoted equality between sexes, and challenged gender stereotypes.

Globalization has a darker side as well as seen from following challenges-
  o Gender inequalities in form of wage differentials and lesser career mobility in formal sector of economy. Unemployment, underemployment and temporary work are more common among women than among men.
  o Health Hazards- Since availability or work is irregular particularly in unorganized sector, women are forced to work for 12 hours which gives rise to respiratory problems, pelvic inflammatory disease etc.
  o Patriarchal attitude and cultural norms- Challenged by globalization often manifested in the form of violence, sexual offences, glass ceiling, domestic and workplace harassment etc.
  o Gender insensitivity- Maternity benefits and minimum wages provisions are rarely enforced.
  o Working in nights-Inadequate transport facilities and security for women working with call centers and EPZs makes them more vulnerable to crimes.
  o Mechanisation- Several traditional industries where women work in large numbers like handloom and food processing have undergone changes in the forms of production with introduction of machines, power looms etc.
  o Informalization: 95% of female workers are in unorganized sector. Globalisation has led to many MNCs outsourcing there production to cheap labor countries like India. For ex: sports, apparel etc. These women don’t have protection from labor laws or unions to articulate their problems.

In India, GDP could rise by 8% if the female/male ratio of workers went up by 10%. In the long run, it is necessary to mitigate the negative consequence of globalisation by enhancing women's skills, innovations, developing policies and insurance products to minimize risks, so as to create an enduring environment for their economic and social empowerment.

3. The political backlash against globalisation in advanced countries could have major implications for India's economic prospects. Identify the potential implications of growing protectionism and emerging threat of trade war on India.

Approach:
  • Briefly discuss the recent political backlash against globalisation in advanced countries and its reasons.
  • Analyze the implication of growing protectionism and emerging threat of trade war on India.
• Discuss the importance of Globalization and free trade for India
• Suggest strategies to prevent and minimize the impact.

**Answer:**

It was only a few years ago that globalisation was held by many to be an inevitable, unstoppable force but the future of economic globalisation has been shaken by a series of events:

- USA pulled out of Trans-Pacific Partnership
- Threat of trade wars between USA and China
- Brexit
- Anti-WTO mobilization
- Work and study visa restrictions by advanced countries
- Increase on import tariffs on steel and aluminium by USA

Since 2012, the IMF reported in its World Economic Outlook for 2016, trade was growing at 3% a year – less than half the average of the previous three decades.

**Impact of Protectionism:**

- Restrictions on labour mobility
- Curbed visa programmes will adversely affect Indian IT sector
- Restrictions on outsourcing business.
- Less educational and job opportunities in developed countries
- High cost of Transfer of Technology
- Reduce Indian export.
- In light of pressure by West, India will have to make cuts on its subsidy regime, further reducing exports and profits Trigger capital outflows and hurt demand.

**Impact of US-China trade war on Indian market:**

It could have positive results for countries such as India from a trade perspective as it will help India to venture into markets not feasible for China. But in the long term, a full-fledged trade war is bad news. It invariably leads to a higher inflationary and low growth scenario.

As Economic Survey 2016-17 points out, given that India’s growth ambitions of 8-10 percent require export growth of about 15-20 per cent, any serious retreat from openness on the part of India’s trading partners would jeopardise those ambitions.

**Strategies to prevent and minimize the impact:**

- **Domestic vulnerabilities:** To ensure resilience against an uncertain global policy mix, policymakers should continue to address corporate and bank
- **Fiscal Consolidation:** Strengthening its fiscal responsibility framework, including through anchoring fiscal adjustment by means of a debt-to-GDP ratio of 60%, to be achieved by 2022-23 will enhance India's fiscal position.
- **Cooperation with likeminded countries:** India should align with China and other developing countries against protectionism and use WTO platform to promote equitable and fair trade regime.

India will have to keep a close watch on political backlash against globalisation and also developments in trade war threats as both have implications on the domestic economy.
4. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalization especially in shaping the growth of cities in India.

Approach:
- Give a brief explanation of the globalization process.
- Explain how the culture of consumption has played a pivotal role in the globalization process, especially in shaping the growth of Indian cities.

Answer:
Globalization is a complex web of processes that intensify and expand worldwide economic, cultural, political and technological exchanges and connections. In India, globalization proliferated after the adoption of economic reforms in 1991. Worldwide, as in India, globalization has set conditions for consumerism and in turn got affected by it through factors like global access to resources, markets and credit. India is no exception to this form of consumer acculturation.

In this culture of consumption, social status, values, and activities are centered on the consumption of goods and services. Culture of Consumption has become a major force of social change and has shaped the growth of Indian cities to a large extent. This is evident from the spurt of shopping malls, multiplex cinema halls, amusement parks etc. Rising consumption creates demand for products and services, particularly in urban areas which feeds the cycle of globalization.

Advertisements, digital and social media further promote spending and conspicuous consumption by modifying consumer behaviour. This is further fuelled by rising disposable income of urban masses. Nuclearization of urban households has promoted immediate gratification over asset creation which generates demand for global goods and services.

For instance, in urban India fast food culture is rapidly growing, wherein soft drinks, pizza, burgers, etc. dominate food choices. Global firms like McDonalds, Pizza Hut, etc. exacerbate this by adopting glocalization of culture creating a hybrid mixture of global and local versions. For e.g. McDonalds introduced McSpicy Paneer burger so as to cater to Indian consumers. Also, consumption of processed and ready-to-eat food items has also surged.

Culture of consumption fuelling the globalization process can also be witnessed by the growth of industries such as fashion, cosmetics etc. Global brands like L’Oreal, Zara etc. have opened their stores in urban areas and are branching out to semi-urban areas. Increased internet penetration has created greater awareness about products and services and has paved the way for e-commerce and e-shopping.

Similarly, bourgeoning MNCs, especially IT companies, has created a class of upwardly mobile professionals in Indian cities like Bengaluru and Hyderabad. These professionals get high salaries and are the targeted clientele of many industries like credit card disbursal agencies. Their spatial mobility and lack of time leads to increased demand of FMCGs and second hand items.

Though rising consumption seems to assist in growth of urban centres, excessive consumption has negative repercussions for the society as well. For instance, it exacerbates inequalities and unsustainable consumption patterns, thus leading to lifestyle diseases like obesity and deteriorates environment. Un-thoughtful consumption need to be checked through policies and education so that its ill-effects do not become a cause for unsustainable cities.
Heartiest Congratulations to all successful candidates

7 in Top 10 Selections in CSE 2019
From Various Programs of Vision IAS

2 AIR
Jatin Kishore

3 AIR
Pratibha Verma

6 AIR
Vishakha Yadav

7 AIR
Ganesh Kumar Baskar

9 in Top 10 Selection in CSE 2018

1 AIR
Kanishak Kataria

2 AIR
Akshat Jain

3 AIR
Juhaid Ahmad

4 AIR
Shreyans Kumat

5 AIR
Srushti Jayant Deshmukh

7 AIR
Karnati Varunreddy

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