

Globalization And Its Consequences

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Abstract- Globalization means integrating the economy of a country with the rest of the countries of the world. It is a compels and dynamic phenomena. It is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of worldviews, product, ideas and other aspects of culture. After globalization, the present condition of Indian agriculture has not improved so much and the share agriculture to GDP is only 17%. The number of landless families has increased and farmers are still committed suicide. This paper analyse the impact, consequences and future outlook on globalization

Keywords- Impact, consequences, future outlook

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the Robertson (1992) "globalization is the concepts refer to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world of whole". Amvilah et al (2014) defines globalization as the increasing integration between the market of goods, services and capital. Reddings's (2000) also definition links globalization to the breakdown of physical boundaries. Globalization is the process that encompasses the causes, courses and consequences of transnational and Trans culture integration of human and non-human activities. India had the distinction of being the world largest economy in the beginning of the Christian era, as it accounted for about 32.9% share of world GDP and about 17% of world population. The goods produced in India had long been exported to far off destinations across the world; the concept of globalization is hardly new to India.

Types of globalization

Globalization can be in different type's namely economic, social, cultural, political globalization. Now let us discuss it in details

Political globalization.: Political globalization refers to the amount of political cooperation that exists between different countries

Social globalization: Social globalization refers to the sharing of ideas and information between and through different countries.

Economic globalization: Economic globalization refers to interconnectedness of economies through trade and exchange of resources.

Cultural globalization: it refers to trans-country flow of culture the effect of cultural globalization is greater international culture exchange, greater inter level and tourism, greater immigration including illegal immigration, spreading of local foods such as pizza and Indian food to other countries orations or development of a set of universal values and last but not least spread of local goods, dresses and language to other countries.

II. OBJECTIVES OF GLOBALIZATION

1. To reveal the concept of globalization
2. To study the phases of globalization
3. To examine the impact, advantage and consequences of globalization
4. To identify the future outlook of globalization

III. GENERAL STUDIES ABOUT THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

Singh(2012) in his paper "Globalization and its Impact on Indian Economy" examines the reform history in Indian economy starting from the pre-British era to present stage of Liberalization, Privatization and globalization. In his paper he found that India need to launch a 'second generation of economic reforms, with a more human face, the reforms must be based on the long-term vision of transforming India into global economic power in the next twenty to twenty-five years.

Sharma(2009) in his book 'China and India, once poor agrarian societies into economic powerhouse. In this book, he examined the challenges that both countries face and what each must do to strike the balance between reaping opportunity and mitigating risks.

Pillania (2008) in his study "An Exploratory study of Indian Foreign Trade" studies various aspects of Indian foreign trade since 1949. He found that Indian foreign trade has progressed a lot over the last sixty years since independence and India lost its market share to other countries in 1950s and 1960s. The situation improved in 1970s and exports have finally picked

up in post liberalization era in general and after 2002 in particular.

Goyal (2006) in his paper “impact of globalization on developing countries (with special reference to India)” explores the contours of the on-going process of globalization, liberalization and privatization. Throughout this paper, there is an underlining focus on the impact of globalization, liberalization and privatization on Indian economy.

Raimong Varurynen (2005) the author in his article entitled, ‘Globalization Inequality, poverty and justice :Empirical and policy issues’, argues that inequality has become a major issue in the debates concerning globalization and its effects on individuals, social groups, regions of nation states. The merits of globalization are assessed to a large degree on the basis of whether it enhances or diminishes poverty and inequality. The author references to the goals setup by the UN(Millennium Development Goals-2000) and benchmarking setup by the world commission on the social dimensions of globalization in its recent report, for the success of globalization.

Menon Rajiv.N(2005) in his article, ‘The Globalization Script,’ opines that the globalization has shaken the political system, markets, culture, environment, technology, living standards and national security of many countries in the world. The new international order fell upon the world so suddenly that these Nations and their economics could not cope up with this paradigm shift.

Singh Arun Kumar(2004) in his article, ‘Globalization, Sovereignty and Human Rights’. A perspective, points out that the current phase of globalization has three characteristic features such as shrinking space, shrinking time and disappearing borders. He further points out that globalization is a political, social and cultural process, but is foremost an economic process.

Mishra Swetha(2004) In his article, ‘Globalization and gender issues in India’, argued that globalization has mixed impact on women. On one side we find that gender inequalities are less severe today than it used to be half a century ago, as a result of globalization, women’s educational prospects have improved on one side, on the other side, globalization has also resulted in increased physical violence against women on a global scale and they have been marginalized not only economically but also politically and socially.

Ujagare D.V. and Murtadak .B in their paper, ‘Impact of Globalization,’ argues transformed that last ten years reforms

have transformed India much more dramatically than most realize. They give us the statistical data on important indicators of human development to prove their view point. Some of the observations made by them are like GDP have grown from Rs 44000 crore to Rs 209017 crore, food grain production has jumped from 176.4 million tons to 211.3 million tonnes, poverty level has gone down from 37 percent in 93-94 to 26 percent today(year 2004).The author attributes all these achievements to the policies of globalization initially by India 12 years ago

IV. EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION IN INDIAN ECONOMY

It would be rather difficult to discuss the extent of the positives that globalization has had on the world at large but still here are some of the positive effects of globalization they are as follows

Positive effects of Globalization on Indian economy:

Globalization in India had a favourable impact on the overall growth rate of economy. The following are as highlighted the positive effect of globalization on Indian economy

Boost to Indian companies

private sector has gained a big push. Now the private sector is free to import raw material and technology from other countries. Many restrictions on the import and export have been lifted. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinational companies themselves. Tata motor, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian paints which are spreading their operation worldwide.

Increase in employment

As the result of globalization foreign companies are establish their production and trade units in India. It has increased employment opportunities for Indian e.g many Indian’s are employed in foreign insurance companies, mobile companies etc.

Provide cheaper goods for consumers

Because of globalization a lot of companies are moving to areas where their cost of production is low they, in turn, offer cheaper products because they are not expensive to make hence lower prices for customers. More over many MNCs have invested their capital in India. So Indian

consumers are getting variety and quality of products at cheaper rate

Negative effects of globalization on Indian economy:

Loss of domestic industries as a result of globalization foreign companies or even some Indian companies use capital intensive technology. With the increasing use of capital intensive technology the employment opportunity are reduced and increase the problem of unemployment in India economy

Exploitation of labour globalization is exploiting unskilled workers by giving lower wages less job security, long working hours and worse working condition

Increase in inequalities: globalization has benefits MNCs and big industrial units but small and cottage industries are adversely hit by it. It has increase inequalities in India

Bad effects of culture and value system Many global companies sell such products as distort our culture and value system. The vulgar advertisements shown by some MNCs pollute the thinking of young generation in India

V. FUTURE OUTLOOK OF GLOBALIZATION

The future of globalization looks bright. With the increasing innovation, development and transferability of technology the global economy will witness more integration and interconnectedness. Enhancing this is the inherent high mobility of current and upcoming generation. While national governments will continue to be relevant, national policies and decisions will be greatly influenced by the external factors related to impact of globalization. Developing and emerging markets will be mostly affected due to their development needs and consequent demand for technology and development skill to address their development and growth challenges

VI. CONCLUSION

Globalization is a force that increasingly touches the lives of people living in all countries of the world. Country borders are metamorphosing from barriers to bridges as a result of trade liberalization, increasing levels of education among women and workers in developing countries, and advancements in technology. Goods, services and labour talent are now flowing more freely across the globe than ever before. In order to make the globalization process smooth, privatization and liberalization are moving as well

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