

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is “the growing economic interdependence of countries world-wide, through increasing volume and variety of cross border transaction in goods and services. In the last two decades everyone talks of globalization and says that whole world is a global village. In the basic sense it means ‘integrating’ the economy of the country with the world economy. The impact of globalization on Indian and rural areas has a tremendous influence which is both positive as well as negative. The Indian urban and rural life is viewed as the two faces of the same coin. They are mutually interdependent and both have a greater impact of globalization. India is getting global recognition and slowly moving forward to become a major economic and political strength. Thus, the paper clearly elucidates that globalization is a complex phenomenon and its impact on rural and urban areas clearly. It has a very profound impact on both Indian rural and urban areas. As a result globalization has shown remarkable growth in urbanization and rural development.

INTRODUCTION

The globalization has gained an enormous importance especially in the last 25 years. In the basic sense, the word globalization refers to the adoption of liberalization of foreign exchange restrictions, open and unfettered trading markets, etc. As a result the world I considered as a ‘global village’. Being a complex phenomenon, it has several dimensions like political, technological, human, environmental, cultural, etc. It meant for improving business activities across the globe through the process of socialization of the people. In a formal literary context, it is also defined as the spread of new forms of non-territorial social activity. At a macro level, globalization in India has increased employment opportunities, income-investment-output level and; has given great boom to each and every sector of Indian economy. Besides it globalization has a great impact on Indian culture & value system in rural areas, where more than 60 percent of Indian population resides. At the time of opening Indian economy in the globalized scenario, Govt. had thought that the benefits of globalization would trickle down to rural India. But the reality is

against this thought. Globalization has also widened the income disparities in India. It has widened the gap between Rural economy and Urban economy. It has widened the gap between the rich and poor.

OBJECTIVES

To study and understand the impact of globalization on socio-economic conditions of Indian Urban and rural areas.

To study the concept of ‘global village’ through the impact of globalization

To study Globalization as an empowering entity

GLOBALIZATION IN INDIA

Globalization is fact or life, which has come to stay with us. It seems to be a greater force for prosperity. Globalization in India is generally considered to mean ‘integrating’ the economy of the country with the world economy. The positive and negative affects of globalization and the groups that resist and support globalization are many. Some of the intense effects of

globalization can be seen on rural communities, corporate globalization has impacted the rural areas in several ways. These impacts can be categorized into economic, social, political, environmental, and cultural. of all the rural communities.

Economic Advantages

Markets are full of products having better qualities & latest technologies; and customer is free to purchase product of his choice. These innovated products have also increased the living standard of the Indian mass.

India has got a global market for its products and services

Globalization has increased the flow of money in India as MNCs set up their establishments in India giving employment to Indian mass. Besides it they pay huge taxes to the government.

Producers are now getting benefits of large scale production as they have to increase their production volume to cope up with the domestic as well as international requirements.

Political Advantages

Increasing interdependency have also minimized the possibilities of war between countries.

Democratic ideas are spreading throughout the world.

Sense for International justice against crimes, pollution and terrorism is increasing. Importance of international bodies is increasing.

Socio-cultural Advantages

Globalization has played a major role of changing the social outlook of Indian mass as Indians are getting the latest knowledge and ideas of the developed countries. Conservative attitude is now changing.

Globalization has also affected positively the geographically remote areas and thus the regional disparities are curtailed.

Increased immigration between countries have developed tourism removing cultural barriers across the world.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON RURAL AREAS

The present study is an attempt to what impact globalization is having on rural areas. Major aspects of globalization that relate to rural life or its development which includes the commercialization of agriculture and expansion of agro-industries, the liberalization of international trade and marketing for food and other agricultural products, the intensification and internal labour migration, the increasing privatization of resources and services and the wider use of information and communication and technologies. Thus, the wave of globalization hit India at the end of the last century which results in all the spheres life. Labour migration to cities from rural areas in search of employment was a common phenomenon. This was for various reasons especially for luxurious life, handsome salary and for numerous job opportunities. Earlier there was a 'minimum wage act' and now equal wage for all is provided. Today the percentage of village people attending the call of nature in open fields is reduced. The good roads restrict make them successful to sale agricultural products from villages to goods markets in cities & towns. As a result they can earn good price of their product. Life in rural India was miserable due to non-availability of electricity. Several villages have been electrified. It is big benefit in rural development.

Globalization is going to make much difference to rural areas through electricity. If this is supplied uninterruptedly 10-12 hours per days to these villages then ultimately, the process of development in rural areas will be rapid. Technology is trying to make use of it in villages and other communication infrastructure. People know about the internet. There exists number of small-scale industries in villages to provide employment to educated youth. Government is trying to push the technological changes in the agriculture to make it a profitable venture. Efforts have resulted as success stories in selected cases. Thus, Globalization has an impact on rural areas as standards of living are good and migration of people is taking place and poor people are moving to urban areas in search of employment.

The impact of globalization has been felt by the Indian rural market as much as the urban counterpart. Hence, we can see that today changes are taking place rapidly in all walks of life and rural areas are no exception to this. Improved infrastructure facilities,

economic liberalization, renewed emphasis on agribusiness and small industries, fast changing agricultural technology, scope for commercialization of agriculture, greater budgetary provision for rural people are few reasons to mention. Moreover, various socio-cultural, psychological and political aspects of rural areas are also changing. The farmers in the Indian village now have access to the advanced equipment's for agriculture, which leads them to better yields and in turn it helps the economy of the country. Globalization also provides better exposure to the agricultural produces and ensures the farmers that they get the correct value for the produces due to globalization.

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON URBAN AREAS

India is rapidly urbanizing along with the density of the population. The implications of globalization for a national economy are many. Globalization in India has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the Indian market. Changes have taken place in the last two decades especially in the nature and pattern of urban growth. Economic and spatial structures of cities have begun to reflect the changing composition of the global regional markets. New townships with high quality infrastructure have sprung on the periphery of large cities. The emergence of the software and services outsourcing in India as one of the most visible outcomes of globalization on land and housing markets. For making local economies competitive, the cities are in the process of improving city image and quality of life through infrastructure and other projects. The pattern of urban life in India is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in large cities. Nearly 30% of the total population lives in urban areas along with population pressure with the fulfilment of their needs.

Every step of movement towards economic, political and cultural modernization, taken by the state in India, is responded to by the people with an enhanced sense of self-consciousness and awareness of identity. The linkages both visible and invisible, defining the cultural interdependence among communities and regions in India which have existed historically, reinforce instead of threatening the national identity. These bonds seem to become stronger as India encounters the forces of modernization and globalization. Flowing with globalization, India is shining in nearly every prospect. India is getting a

global recognition and slowly moving towards to become a major economic and political strength.

CONCLUSION

The impact of globalization on Indian and rural life has a tremendous influence which is both positive as well as negative. The Indian urban and rural life is viewed as the two faces of the same coin. They are mutually interdependent and both have a greater impact of globalization.

The impact of globalization on Indian rural economy has given new face to modern India. There is a rapid and positive progress towards society. Rural economy is the pillar of through its agricultural activities. The impact of globalization has changed India as one the global superpowers. However rural India must tread cautiously on the path of globalization as its negative effects can prove to be catastrophic.

Thus, India is getting global recognition and slowly moving forward to become a major economic and political strength. Thus, the paper clearly elucidates that globalization is a complex phenomenon. It has a very profound impact on both Indian rural and urban life. India's globalization, urbanization and rural development have shown remarkable growth.

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