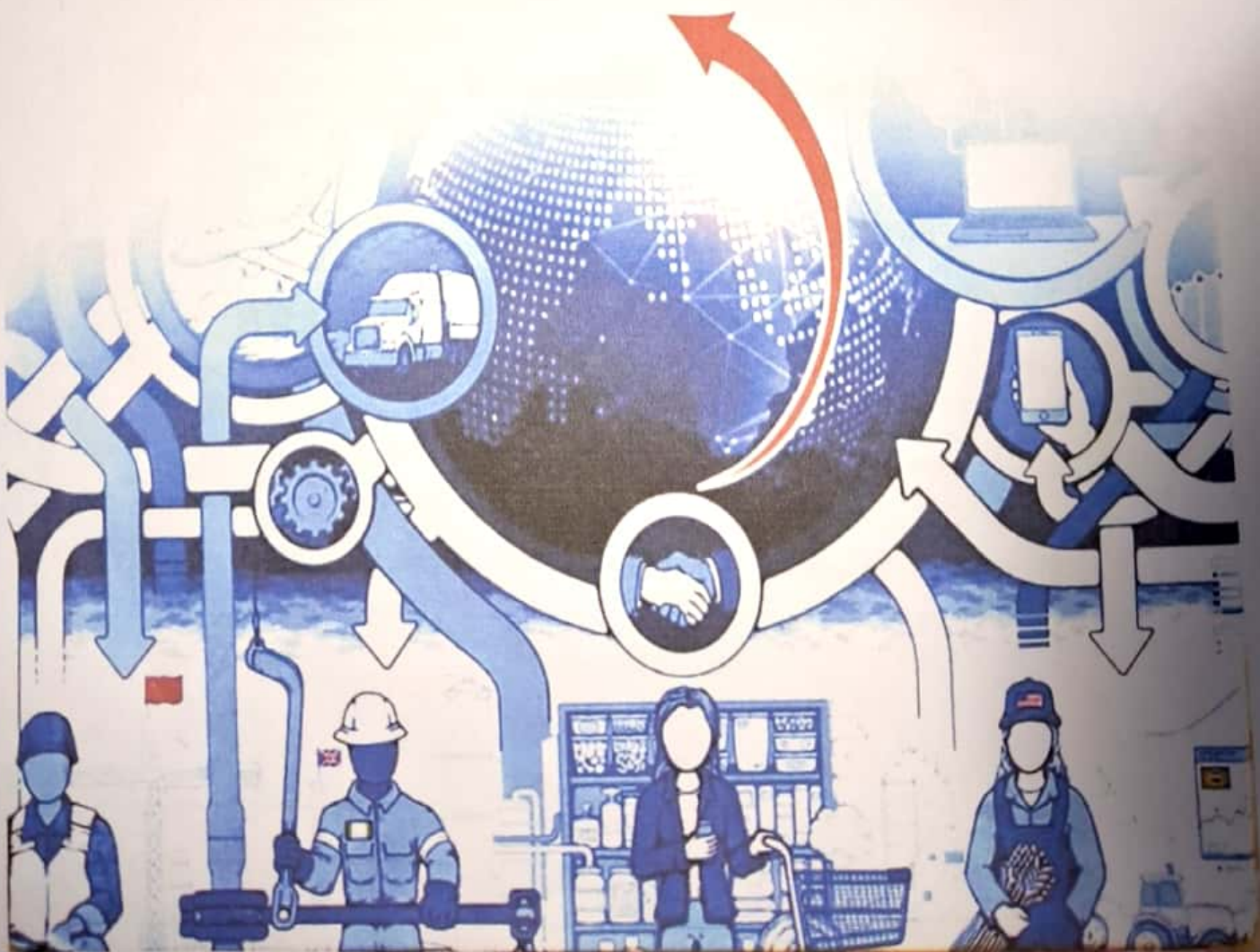


Globalization and Development in India

Edited by
Krittibas Datta
Dr. Savita Mishra



CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	v
<i>List of Contributors</i>	vii
1. The Changing Role of Indian Women in an Era of Globalization: An Assessment of the Positive Impact of Globalization on Indian Women	1
<i>Dr. Debjani Ghosal</i>	
2. India's Basic Economy in terms of Globalization: Some Recent Observation	14
<i>Kinker Mondal</i>	
3. Overlooking Technological and Cultural Dimensions of Indian Globalization	25
<i>Prof Dr. Sridhar S.</i>	
4. Women Entrepreneurs' Prospects in India in the Era of Globalization	32
<i>Dr. Mukta Goyal</i>	
5. Indian Public Administration in the Era of Globalization	41
<i>Krittibas Datta</i>	
6. The Impact of Globalization on Women in Developing Countries	51
<i>Pranoy Dey</i>	
7. Globalization in Indian Education System and Women	60
<i>Mr. Uday Modak</i>	
8. Changing Scenario of Globalization on Education in India	70
<i>Sanjit Biswas</i>	

9.	The Impact of Globalization on Women in India <i>Dr. Susanta Sarkar</i>	79
10.	Issues of India's Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resttlement in Global Era <i>Sk Kamruzzaman</i>	93
11.	Corporite Governance in India: A 2021 Literature Review <i>Vijaya Kittu Manda</i>	105
12.	Impact of globalization on Indian poverty <i>Khokan Biswas</i>	115
13.	Indian Education System and Globalization <i>Bhuban Mondal</i>	122
14.	Dominance of Globalization on Administration in Context of India <i>Dipan Mondal</i>	128
15.	Impact of Globalization in Indian and Response of Civil Society <i>Sk Abdul Khalid</i>	132
16.	An Overview of Globalization on Women's Education in India <i>Bratati Saren</i>	143
17.	A Critical Analysis of the Impact of Globalization on Indian Education System <i>Dr. Archana s. s.</i>	151
18.	Globalization and its Impact on National Politics in India: An overview of South Asian Countries <i>Indulekha B.S</i>	161
19.	Impact of Globalization on Indian Society <i>Manoj Das</i>	172
20.	Changing Scenario of Indian Globalization <i>Biswasjit Das</i>	188
21.	Higher Education and Globalization <i>Dr. Savita Mishra</i>	206

22. Effect of Globalization on India's Socio-Economic Development	222
<i>Lipika Guha</i>	
23. Impact of Globalization in India: A study	229
<i>Sabina Khatun</i>	
24. Globalization in India: Issues and Challenges	237
<i>Rakesh Kumar Roy</i>	
Index	251

EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Lipika Guha

I

Globalization is the mutual dependence of countries, and their people, cultures, economies, industry, technology and information's. The motto of globalization is to integrate and develop people across the borders along with their socio-economic standards with a free flow of interdependence and mutual benefit. Globalization has many meanings depending on the context and the person who is talking about.

"Globalization is not the same as globalism, which points to aspirations for an end state of affairs wherein values are shared by or pertinent to the entire world's five billion people, their environment, their roles as citizens, consumers or producers with an interest in collective action designed to solve common problems. Nor is it universalism – values which embrace all humanity, hypothetically or actually."(1)

Globalization contains free inter-country movement of labor. In context to India, this implies opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activity in India. There has been an ongoing debate about the effect of globalization on Indian poverty level. But before stepping in, into this dialogue, we must note that globalization in India came along with liberalization and privatization. A structural shift in policy from public sector to private sector with

alive and scope was inducted. In a way state control gave way to markets more and more. Internally it implied and exposed faith on capabilities of freer market forces, private profit motivation and competition, in order to promote growth.

II

Globalization brings reorganization at the international, national, and sub-national levels. Specifically, it brings the reorganization of production, international trade, and the integration of financial markets. "Economic globalization improves the efficiency of enterprises and plays a great role in increasing the size of the economy of every country. Economic development improves living standard and level of education of people. It also lays the material basis for the development of education. Globalization is associated with rapid and significant human changes. The movements of people from rural to urban areas have accelerated, and the growth of cities in the developing world especially is linked to substandard living for many. Family disruption and social and domestic violence are increasing. Globalization helps developing countries to deal with rest of the world increase their economic growth, solving the poverty problems in their country. In particular, with a one standard deviation increase in globalization index, the predicted number of COVID-19 cases increases by about 1.9 times when screening (or more strict policies) was first adopted, while cases per capita are 7.7 times higher. 20-May-2021 past, developing countries were not able to tap on the world economy due to trade barriers. 11-Jun-2015 ." (2)

Globalization has both positive and negative effects. On an individual level, globalization affects both the standard of life and the quality of life. On a business level, globalization affects an organization's product life cycle and an organization's balance sheet. Globalization also affects how governments throughout the world create policies affecting areas such as monetary regulation and trade.

Whether globalization truly tells negatively upon the poverty of India's economy and people's standards of living- is, at present an issue of burning debate, because, many thinkers opine that its chief character is privatization and liberalization of public sectors like banks and industries which will loosen the strong hold and regulations of the Government. In order to make more growth, it will replace public sectors and fetch more scope of private entrepreneurship. Such change will definitely bring a tough competition of production, but may affect the interest of common mass.