



GLOBALIZATION: CHALLENGES, STRATEGY, CONSEQUENCES IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT :

The process by which businesses or the organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. It is a process of interaction and integration between people companies and governments worldwide. Globalization was grown due to advances in technology and transportation with increased global interactions comes growth of ideas international trade and culture. It describes the way countries and people of the world interact and integrate. Many things have become globalised as people come into contact economic globalization is how countries are coming together as one big global economy, making international trade easier.

KEYWORDS : *people companies and governments worldwide , economic globalization.*

INTRODUCTION

There are 3 type of globalization

- Political globalization
- Social globalization
- Economic globalization

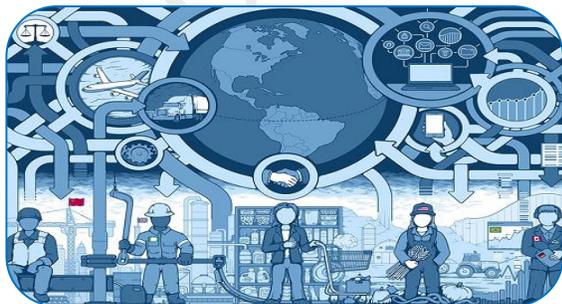
POLITICAL GLOBALIZATION:-

It refers to the amount of political co-operation that exist between different countries. This ties in with the belief that umbrella global organizations are better placed than individual states to prevent conflict. The League of Nations established after world war – I was certainly one of the pioneers in this regards.

Since then, global organizations such as world trade organization UNO and more regional organizations such as EI have helped to increase the degree of political globalization.

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION:-

It refers to the interconnectedness of economics through trade and exchange of resources. Effectively, therefore, no national economy really operates in isolation, which means national economics influence each other.



SOCIAL GLOBALIZATION:-

It refers to sharing of ideas and information between and through different countries.

In today's world, the internet and social media is at the heart of this. Good examples of social globalization could include internationally popular, films, books and TV series.

CAUSES OF GLOBALIZATION:-

- Improved transport making global travel easier.
- Containerization from 1970, there was a rapid adoption of steel transport container.
- Improved technology, which makes it easier to communicate and share information.
- Growth of MNC's with global presence in many different economics.
- Growth of global trading locks which have reduced national barriers.
- Globalization increases awareness in for away parts of the world.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- Globalization uses up timid resources more quickly.
- It increases world CO₂ emissions.
- It makes virtually impossible for regulators in one country to foresees the worldwide implications of their actions.
- It acts to increase world oil rises.
- It transfers consumption of limited oil supply from developed countries to developing countries.
- It transfers investment spending from the developer countries to developing countries.
- It tends to move taxation away from cooperation's and into the individual citizens.
- Exploitation of poor by the rich on global scale.

SUGGESTIONS

- Although globalization has its positive and negative impacts, it should be encouraged under certain conditions.
- The whole globalization should be transparent so that everyone can understand what is happening actually.
- Some basic laws and acts should be made by the government to provide basic facilities and help the labours.
- Labour organizations and their importance in the companies should be increased.
- Taking risks for what we want can increase globalization.
- Communications between the governments of different countries should increase.
- Inspiring new product developments should be done.

PRIVATIZATION:-

The transfer of business, industry service from public to private ownership and control. It is considered to bring more efficiency and objectivity to the company, something that the government company is not concerned about. It is the process of transferring and enterprise or industry from public sector to private sector. It is ongoing trend in parts of developed and developing world. It can reduce the size of government. The disadvantage is it decreases regulation and government revenue.

INDUSTRIALIZATION:-

- Industrialization is a period of social and economic change that transforms human group from an agrarian society into an industrial society, involving the extensive reorganization of an economy for the purpose of manufacturing.
- The effect of Industrialization shown by raising the income levels in the 19th century.
- As industrial workers income rise, markets for consumer goods and services of all kinds tend to expand and provide a further stimulus to industrial investment and economic growth.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES:

Urbanization
Exploitation

Changes in family structure

URBANIZATION:-

- As the industrial revolution was the shift from the agrarian society, hence people migrated from villages in such of jobs to places where factories are set up.
- This shifting of rural people led to urbanization and rises in the population of towns.

EXPLOITATION:-

- Workers have to either leave their families or bring them along in order to work in the towns and cities where these industries are found.

Changes in family structures:-

- The sociologist noted that in pre-industrial societies there is an extended family structure spanning many generations who probably remain in the same locations for generations.
- Families and children reaching adulthood are more mobile and tend to relocate to where job exists. Extended families bonds become more tenuous.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION:-

- The industrial revolution impacted the environment. The world saw the major increase in population, which, along with an increase in living standards, led to the depletion of natural resources.

Importance of Industrialization:-

- In the interest of economy, rapid industrialization is important for generating employment, opportunities, utilization of all types of resources, promotion of education, more training and research, improving the productivity of labour and balanced regional development.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION:-

- The creation of power machines and factories provided many job opportunities; the new machinery increased production speed of good and gave people the ability to transport the raw materials. Industrialization also led to urbanization.

negative consequence of industrialization

1) Long Retrogression :-

- The fall in growth over the long period of over a decade so following the mid 1960s is a matter of concern.
- However the growth rate rose to as high as 9% in five year period. But thereafter there has been an almost continuous fall due to which it has affected the life of poor person.

2) Large inefficiencies :-

- Many large industries suffer from large inefficiency like lack of management, poor facilities provide to workers.
- The extent of industrialization may be as high as 70 to 90%
- The inefficiency causes services wastage of inbuilt capacity, finance and management stability.

3) Growth in unemployment :-

- The industrial development has failed to generate employment to any significant extent.
- The growth rate of employment is not satisfactory which has led to greater problem like poverty, overpopulation etc.
- If the industry is not able to proper employment it will led to very serious issue.

4) Widespread Sickness :-

Many large industries have fallen seek resulting in sporadic closers.

Reforms to be made in Industrialization of India.**1) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) :-**

- The role of foreign direct Investment as a means to direct domestic support would help industrialization to have a great growth.
- FDI benefits domestic industry as well as Indian consumer by providing opportunities for technology up – gyration, access to global managed etc.

2) Making of New laws :-

New laws should be made so that the industry can do trade with rest of the world with great ease.

3) Help from Government :-

The government should industry to grow and provide funds to them.

GLOBALIZATION:-

It means opening up economy for world market by attaining international competitiveness – Thus the globalization of the economy semi indicates interaction of country relating to production trading and financial transaction with developed industries across the world.

- Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people companies and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.
- Globalization has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology.
- With increased global interactions comes the growth of international pride and cultural.
- Economic globalization is how countries are coming together as one big global economy making international trade.

Political Globalization refers to the amount of political cooperation that exists between different countries. These ties in with the belief that Umbrella Global organization is better placed than individual states to prevent conflicts. Social globalization refers to the inter connectedness of economist through trade and the exchange of resources. It refers to the sharing of ideas and information between and through different countries. It refers to the inter connectedness of economics through trade and exchange of resources.

- Boosting the long run average growth of economy of counting
- Improving the allocating efficiency of resources.
- Increase in labor productivity.
- Paring way for removing the inefficiency from the production system.
- Attracting entry of foreign capital with foreign updated technology.
- Restricting production and trade pattern favoring labor intension goods and techniques.
- With globalization people now are able increase their business across the world.

Parameters

- 1) Permuting free flow of good by removing the barrier or the no restriction.
- 2) Creating environment for flow of capital between countries.
- 3) Allowing the free flow of technology and transfer.

Characteristic of globalization:-**i) Free trade :-**

One of the important characteristics of globalization is free trade which allow the consumer of all it over the world to do the trade freely.

ii) Liberalization :-

It provides freedom to businessman industry to do trade without any barrier.

iii) Connectivity :-

Under globalization localities being connected with world by breaking national boundaries.

iv) Exposure :-

Due to the globalization the people have great exposure of foreign goods.

STRATEGY OF GLOBALIZATION

Many companies offer their services globally to expand their market or their use services from overseas to decrease their cause costs.

- Increase free trade and communication between nations, along with increase excess to technology, media, education, health care, consumer goods and other resources are often considered as advantages of Globalization.
- Globalization can ruin the environment. Moving things from one area to another wastes oil etc.
- Globalization can be driven by people with "know how" and power and they can systematically fleece the world.

ENVIRONMENT AND GLOBALIZATION

- Environment is everything that is around us.
- It can be living or non-living things
- It includes physical, chemical and other natural forces
- They constantly interact with it and adapt themselves to conditions in their environment.
- In the environment there are different interactions between animals, plants, water and other living and non-living things.
- An ecosystem is a natural unit consisting of plants, animals and microorganisms in an are functioning together with all of the non-living physical factors of the environment.

IMPORTANCE'S OF ENVIRONMENT IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

- Environment plays an important role in the healthy living of human beings.
- It matters because it is the only home that humans have and it provides air, food and other needs.
- Humanities entire life support system depends on the well being of all environmental factors.

HOW CAN WE PROTECT ENVIRONMENT?

- Useable products and Reusable products or borrow of rent or share items used in frequently.
- Select products made from recycle material.
- Take public transportation instead of driving.
- Turn of appliances when you live the room
- Promotion of world Environment Day among the people.
- Plant more and more trees.
- Host the recycle drive.
- Stop or reduce your use of disposable plastics.
- Conserve energy.

EFFECTS THE 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 causes rise in pollution level. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution level in the environment.
- Globalization has also led to several other environmental consensus such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion.
- Transportation has also put a strain on the non-renewable sources of energy, such as gasoline.
- It also causes depletion of ozone layer.
- Industrialization developments give rise to round house gases which include carbon dioxide and methane.
- The content of carbon dioxide in the air and temperature are raising.
- Earth is not appropriate for human being to live any mole.
- The impact of industrialization on the environments has led the way with certain positive and large negative outcomes among environment.
- There are quite a number of resourceful natural elements like water, air, soil and fisheries.

CONCLUSION:-

Hence, the impact of major issues like globalization and industrialization should be positive in order to protect our environment. Globalization and Industrialization should go hand by hand. Industrialization is the process of manufacturing consumer goods and services for building infrastructure in order to provide goods and services to both individual and business. As such it plays a major role in economic development of underdeveloped countries like India east manpower and carried resources. Due to Industrialization the GDP of India has drastically over last few years and role of Industrialization for this growth of GDP is huge. The Industrial policy resolution of 1948 marked the beginning of Indian industrial policy. The resolution not only defend the broad features of the policy it delineated the role of industrial development. However successive policy resolution in favor of public sector. The industrial resolution pollution of 1956 gaies public sector a strategic role in economy. It categorized industries which would be exclusive responsibility of state in 1991, the Industrial Policy initiative undertaken by government since July 1991 have been designed to acierate the process of making Indian Industry International competitive.

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