

Impact of Globalisation on Marginalised groups in India

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Abstract

After globalisation and urbanisation brought about many changes in Indian culture, Indian society is radically altering. Economic policies directly influence how the economy's structural foundation is shaped. Government-formulated and -implemented economic policies have also been crucial in determining the levels of income, savings, investments, and employment in society. Assuming that India can evaluate an effective mechanism for economic reforms would be a mistake, and it would be difficult for India to adopt global changes without addressing domestic issues like the fight against terrorism, employment for educated rural residents as well as the rural poor, emancipation of women and marginalised groups, and fair prices and market facilities for farmers, among others, would be difficult. As a result of the numerous new areas of conflict and cooperation brought about by globalisation, India's economy can now be more fully integrated into the global economy on the premise of safeguarding our own national interests. In order to comprehend rising inequality in India, this essay examines how globalisation affects concerns of social justice and well-being and demonstrates how it has an impact on the disadvantaged.

Keywords: Globalisation, Health, Indian Society, Marginalised groups

Introduction

Since the nineties of the previous century, globalisation has emerged as the dominant concept in the globe and has become a popular catchphrase. Everyone who is interested in discovering and addressing diverse economic, political, and social issues that bear on our perceptions of domestic and international order will necessarily face a preliminary hurdle when they study globalisation. Globalization is a process of adjustment that is increasingly emerging as a kind of process that cannot be reversed, and it poses a challenge to the significance of the authority and welfare functions of the state. The complex implications of this phenomenon are felt most strongly in developing countries (A.K.Ojha, 2002). Dr. C. Rangarajan says that the concept of globalisation has evolved into a phrase that is often used. Unfortunately, this word can have a variety of meanings depending on who you ask. Some people see it as a symbol of the brave new world's barriers. Others see it as a portent of doom and a source of diversion. In its broadest sense, the term "globalisation" refers to the integration of economies and societies that takes place as a result of the movement of information, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance, and people across international borders. The idea that all areas of human life should be connected is central to the concept of globalisation. Integration across borders can occur on a number of different levels, including the cultural, social, political, and economic. (C. Rangarajan, 2003)

A specific definition of globalisation has not yet been formulated, despite the fact that various people define it in a variety of different ways. It is a complicated phenomenon as well as a process by which the whole planet is becoming into a village. Any nation will see changes in a variety of facets, including economic, political, social, and religious ones as a result of globalisation. Having said that, there are a few definitions that are worth looking at. Globalization, according to Stephen Gill's definition, is "the reduction in the transaction costs of transborder movements of capital and goods, factors of production and goods." [Citation needed] According to Guy Brainbant, the process of globalisation includes the opening up of World Trade, the development of advanced means of communication, the internationalisation of financial markets, the growing importance of multinational corporations, migrations, and more generally increased mobility of persons, goods, capital, data, and ideas. Other aspects of globalisation include the spread of infectious diseases and pollution. David Held makes the following observation: "Transnational private sector in the ownership and operation of state owned undertaking, denationalisation of important state owned sectors of Indian economic reforms aim at higher rate of national per capital income, full employment, of inequalities and poverty." (Transnational private sector in the ownership and operation of state owned undertaking) The common people of India are not insulated from the effects of globalisation in any way. If foreign money results in the introduction of new technology, this could either increase employment or lead to a reduction in employment.

To highlight the interdisciplinary nature of globalisation studies, the impact of globalisation may be felt in every part of life, causing significant changes to persons, institutions, and cultures. Mohan also calls attention to the fact that "local mediation" on emerging social movements that inaugurate a new discourse on "globalisation constitutes an intrinsic component of Mohan's narration. This is yet another fact that Mohan brings to the reader's attention. The emphasis on the local expression in the word "globalisation" in Ramesh Babu's explanation of how the nation-state is durable despite the decline of the welfare state. threaten the hegemony of the west, while giving the appearance internally that it tends toward over-centralization.

Because of the increased potential for earnings, newly available cash is most likely to be invested in the production of those with a high purchasing power. This may give the appearance of increased growth and prosperity. On the other hand, the requirements frequently go unmet. There won't be any responsibility or sense of obligation to It's possible that the local workers and producers may be replaced. Weavers who work with handlooms are examples of this truth. (Sakhi Athyal, 2009). Kurian also highlights the fact that individuals who are able to play the game do have the opportunity to do so; nevertheless, the likelihood of this happening is extremely low for individuals who depend on traditional production activities for their means of subsistence. Therefore, he believes that we need to educate people about globalisation and its many impacts on all areas of society in order to build popular strategies that can influence state policies. He places a strong emphasis on illiteracy, the development of educational institutions, and exposing the abilities of young people to emerging trends.

Tom Mc Callie discusses the varied manifestations of the future in this video. These are the developments that are occurring in globalisation in Asia in general, particularly in India. Naisbitt, in *Mega Trends Asia*, lists a few of the changes that are taking place, including male domination giving way to emerging women, export-led giving way to consumer-driven, traditions giving way to options, farms giving way to high tech, and West giving way to East. These problems are having a significant impact on Asia, and particularly on the people of India. in the foreseeable future in fields such as education for the populace, urbanisation for some, and poverty for the majority. This will lead to an increase in the spread of diseases, migration of the population, environmental damage, and English usage.

In the book "New Horizons," Manohar Samuel discusses the significant shifts that have taken place in India's contrasts and its own share of contradictions. Samuel writes about these changes. centuries, it has now been reformed as a fully alive democratic and market reforms, as one of the dynamic areas - its indigenous - built communications best computer software in the world, its telecommunication most remote rural areas, and it has a powerful army the world, with a population expected to touch a high illiteracy rate. This has resulted in an excessive amount of damage being done to the environment.

Urban health and environment in India

Beginning in the latter years of the 20th century, India began making extraordinary economic and social growth. The country's income levels increased in tandem with technological advancements, and literacy rates rose, both of which are indicators of development. However, there have been some unintended consequences of development, the most notable of which are the deterioration of the environment and the rise in the prevalence of degenerative and respiratory diseases, particularly in urban areas, which continue to struggle with health issues despite the progress that has been made in the provision of health care. Traditional communicable diseases, such as gastrointestinal infections, are experiencing a little drop; however, they continue to be threats to the public's health due to the contamination of water and the lack of proper sanitation (Jayasree De, 2007).

The ongoing process of globalisation is related with significant changes in economic and social situations around the world, most notably improvements in communication, increases in income, and modifications in ways of life. However, in developing countries, there is a stark contrast between the economic and social circumstances of a minority that is enjoying growing affluence and those of the majority, who are poor and marginalised. The minority in these countries enjoys increasing affluence, while the majority suffers from poverty and marginalisation (Jayasree De, 2007). It is easier to see both the positive and bad effects of development in metropolitan regions than in rural ones. Not only are they noticeable in India's most populous cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai, but also in a great number of the country's smaller cities. "Progress" in urban areas has taken a heavy toll on their environments, which has resulted in negative outcomes such as congestion, housing shortages, growth of slums, lack of open space, inadequate and impure water supplies, poor sanitation, the accumulation of waste, and air pollution as a result of the growth in the number of industries and the number of vehicles (Jayasree De, 2007).

In spite of advancements made in health care, the rise in the prevalence of health issues in Indian cities is a direct result of the urban environments in those areas continuing to deteriorate. There has been an increase in the prevalence of vector-borne diseases as well as communicable diseases like malaria, dengue fever, filariasis, and Japanese encephalitis. Other vector-borne diseases include gastroenteritis, viral hepatitis, and cholera. The number of cases of cardiovascular diseases, a variety of malignancies, and mental health problems are also on the rise. This is partially a consequence of rising pollution and stress, but it is also partly due to the fact that these conditions are now being detected more efficiently (Jayasree De, 2007). Alterations in dietary practises have also been linked to an increase in the prevalence of health issues, most notably obesity and diabetes mellitus. There are at least 15 percent of urban residents in India's largest cities who do not have access to clean drinking water, and the percentage is likely much higher in the country's smaller metropolitan areas. The pollution of groundwater that is extracted from boreholes typically results from practises that are not hygienic and often contains excessive concentrations of salts. Even in regions with piped water, inadequate maintenance can lead to pollution. This is especially problematic because sanitation is not well established; the majority of cities have significant sections that lack access to sewers (Jayasree De, 2007).

About twenty percent of the population in urban regions of India lives in slums, which do not have bathroom facilities or have facilities that are woefully inadequate. As a result, people defecate in open areas, which are frequently close to where people live. In addition to these open sewers, extensive stretches of land that are soggy, tanks for collecting rainfall that are poorly maintained, and inadequate waste disposal, there is a significant potential for sewage and drinking water to become mixed together. Mosquitoes, flies, and other kinds of arthropods are responsible for spreading diseases like malaria, dengue fever, and others through the numerous water surfaces that serve as breeding grounds for these insects. The problems of air pollution caused by vehicle congestion and the pollution of water sources by uncontrolled industries that discharge noxious effluents should be added to the problems of water supply, sewerage, and waste disposal. These problems should be prioritised over the problems caused by climate change. The outcome of this is dirty living environments, as the poorest sectors of society either do not have the financial means to take care of their physical and other needs, or they are oblivious of the necessity of doing so (Jayasree De, 2007). Even among those in urban life who have more education and are better situated financially, the ways of disposing of solid trash are still somewhat archaic.

Globalisation effects on Marginalised Groups in India

A welfare state is a government that ensures its citizens have access to basic services such as elementary education, basic healthcare, economic security, and a civilised way of life. It seeks to remedy the existing economic and social imbalances in society and preserve a balance of power by assuring social advancement for the most marginalised parts of the population (Sarbeswar Sahoo, 2007). One definition of social justice is "the right of the weak, ageing, impoverished, poor, women, children, and other marginalised persons." However, social justice is a multifaceted term that has been interpreted in many different ways by academics (Maddela Abel, 2006). It is a social virtue that ensures the continuity of a nation and contributes to the maintenance of a peaceful society. This article is based on distributive justice and the notion of John Rawls's (John Rawls, 1971) theory of justice that is based on the "difference principle," which implies an alternative, more morally sound plan for the global economic order than the one that is currently prevalent. It does not preclude the existence of a free market under the condition that "least advantaged groups benefit from it." According to Rawls (John Rawls, 1971), "circumstances, institutions, and historical traditions" determine whether economic systems and social institutions assist the realisation of justice in the most effective manner. Specifically, In order to redistribute resources, he makes use of socially institutionalised systems.

The idea of marginality is typically applied to the analysis of cultural, political, and socioeconomic realms, which are places where people who are disadvantaged and/or poor fight to get access to resources and a full participation in social life (Ghana S Gurung and Michael Kollmair, 2005). One definition of marginality states that it is "the temporary state of

having been put aside, of living in relative isolation, at the edge of a system (cultural, economic, political, or social)... when one excludes certain domains or phenomena from one's thinking because they do not correspond to the mainstream philosophy." Groups of people who are excluded economically, legally, politically, or socially, as well as disregarded or neglected, are considered to be marginalised; as a result, they are susceptible to changes in their means of subsistence (Ghana S Gurung and Michael Kollmair, 2005). The idea of marginalisation consists of several different facets. There are periods when entire societies can be marginalised at the national or global level, while at the local level, classes and communities might be marginalised from the prevailing social order (Carolyn Kagan and Mark Burton 2015). As a result, marginalisation is a multifaceted and fluid phenomena that is directly related to social rank. "Those who live on the margins have less possibilities and fewer outcomes as a result of marginalisation, whereas those who live in the centre have more opportunities and more outcomes." The term "marginalisation" refers to a combination of prejudice and social isolation. It is an affront to human dignity and a denial of human rights, in particular the right to live one's life as effectively equal citizens (Sydney, 2007). In India, stereotypes based on caste and class prevent many communities from participating in economic and social progress, and this excludes and marginalises them. In the same way that globalisation has encouraged progress, it has done so at the expense of equity. It has made the divide between those who have and those who do not have more pronounced and has contributed to an increased sense of marginalisation. It is common knowledge that India is a multicultural and plural country. Within this society are many groups and sectors that are differentiated on the basis of caste, class, religion, and other factors. The nature of these different groups makes them susceptible to a wide range of challenges. Even now, more than sixty years after independence, many individuals belong to underrepresented communities that lack the resources necessary to address the obstacles that stand in the way of achieving equality.

The question of whether or not globalisation is harmful to the poor is not as important as determining whether or not it is beneficial to the poor. The formation of social policies in India is an attempt to redress the asset disparities and equity deficits that exist throughout the nation. It is explicitly the role of the government to intervene in areas such as education, employment, the environment, food security, healthcare, and technology in order to guarantee that economic reform initiatives have a good influence on equity in addition to the efficiency advantages they bring about (Kalpana C Satija, 2015). Even while "equity" is not a stated goal of economic reforms, it is a need, and it is necessary to provide a precise understanding of what "equity" should imply when applied to the Indian context. The process of globalisation has been accompanied by a discussion regarding whether or not it comes at the expense of growing inequality. Globalization has been criticised on the grounds that it exacerbates inequality not only within countries but also between them (Melinda Mills, 2009). Some research suggests that there are distinct winners and losers, while others contend that globalisation has closed national inequality gaps, facilitated economic integration, and pulled millions of people out of poverty (Melinda Mills, 2009). In the Indian liberalisation programme, issues concerning inequality and the wealth gap between the country's rich and poor are prioritised. "Inequality has become a crucial factor determining the long-term sustainability of the reform programme, for at least two major reasons," the authors of *India: Perspectives on Equitable Development* (S Mahendra Dev and N Chandrashekara Rao, 2009) write in their book. "Inequality has become a crucial factor determining the long-term sustainability of the reform programme." To begin, the degree of beginning inequality in a society is a primary factor that determines how much of an influence economic growth has on the reduction of poverty. In a society, the development and maintenance of democratic norms are hampered by high levels of inequality, which is the second point I want to make. Inequality undermines good public policy by eroding collective decision-making processes and social institutions that are essential to the healthy functioning of democracy. This phenomenon is commonly referred to as the "vanishing middle class syndrome."

However, if there is not a commitment to affirmative action, it is unlikely that rural residents with local educations, and especially those who are marginalised, will obtain jobs in the private sector. The poor have a greater chance of becoming further marginalised if market liberalisation occurs in the absence of an adequate social safety net, which in turn widens the gap between the rich and the poor (Gowher Rizvi, 2007). However, those who are marginalised in India continue to live in poverty not because there is a scarcity of answers or a lack of resources, but rather because they do not have the authority to assert their claims (Amartya Sen, 1981). Concerns have been raised regarding the benefits of quotas that are restricted to dominant groups within scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as well as the fact that these benefits have a tendency to be reproduced from one generation to the next. These concerns stem from the fact that the Constitution of India enumerates separate provisions of reservations for the economically and socially disadvantaged. Research conducted on the application of reservation regulations to student enrollment at Indian Institutes of Technology reveals that a significant number of the allocated seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes go unused—sometimes as much as fifty percent. Students from scheduled castes that enroll in medical schools typically originate from a small number of dominating sub castes, hail from middle- or upper-class urban families, and have typically received their education at private schools (Heyer and Jayal, 2015). As a result, very few dalits in India have benefited economically from affirmative action and globalisation. Because of the large number of young people entering the workforce, economic possibilities for the marginalised are scarce in the public sector, which employs a relatively small number of people overall. In addition, millions of people who are marginalised manage to earn degrees while having neither real skills nor a decent education. Therefore, the time has come for those in positions of authority in India's political process and the scholarly community to give serious consideration to the effects that globalisation would have on India's underprivileged population. The role of the government in establishing the entitlement of the marginalised has acquired an increased sense of urgency, particularly in light of the fact that many of its functions are currently being scaled back, and the activities that it previously carried out have been delegated to either civil society or the market. It is crucial to make investments in the development of human resources in order to assist the

underprivileged in realising their rights and developing the competencies necessary to make the most of the opportunities presented by globalisation.

Conclusion

Even though economic progress is essential for any nation, it is only of the utmost significance when it contributes to the qualitative betterment of the lives of the people and when the advantages of globalisation and development are truly transmitted to all segments of the population. The dominance of a small number of strong people in India has not proven to be advantageous for those who are on the margins of society as a result of globalisation. The policies and programmes of the government need to be supported by the mobilisation of underrepresented groups, as well as the development of human capability through education and training. Growth in the economy is not the goal in and of itself; rather, it is a means to an end. The goal should be, and absolutely should be, improving people's quality of life. The repercussions of globalisation and the gains of India's economic progress have been unequally distributed, and it is imperative that the concerns of the marginalised and the impoverished be addressed as soon as possible. The assumption that the government serves as the central institution of society and is the guardian of social justice is called into question by the disparate destinies of the rich and the poor. The success of India can be attributed to its democracy, democratic institutions, and the processes that have enabled the majority of its population to realise their potential and entitlements. This has been the driving force behind India's success (Atul Kohli, 1990). Amartya Sen has given a new definition to the term, which describes it as an increase in liberties overall, including political freedoms (Pulapre Balakrishnan, 2011). The process of globalisation could assist to the development effort by facilitating the extension of various freedoms. Sen's conceptualization of development calls for an extension of positive freedom; yet, India has not yet reached the point where Sen envisions it reaching. To refract the status of those who are marginalised, politics, political mobilisation, political institutions, and policy frameworks all intervene.

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