

INDIA IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD

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Abstract

India is one of the oldest civilizations with a rich history, diverse cultures, languages, architectures and trade system in the world. It has made a significant impact on world through its contribution in the fields of agriculture, science, technology, mathematics, astrology and production of knowledge. India is one of the largest emerging economies and a global economic power in the world. Recently, it has proliferated its information technological skills by making a significant contribution to global technology. That's why, India has a significant impact on world stage since it is member of important international organizations like United Nations, BRICS, G20, and the Commonwealth. India plays a crucial role in world trade, industry, education, diplomacy, refugees rights, subaltern rights, fundamental human rights, international relations and politics by influencing global socio-political-ethical affairs. Therefore, present research paper is an endeavor to explore India's multifaceted role in the globalized world, examining the interplay between its economic, educational, moral, cultural and political dynamics in the context of globalized world. As it is one of the greatest democracies and rapidly emerging economies, it encounters both challenges and opportunities created by globalization. This study lays out India's integration with the global market, tracing significant sectors such as technology, manufacturing and services. Furthermore, it explores Indian diaspora in the world and their contribution in the globalized, multicultural and cosmopolitan world, while addressing India's developing digital networks, media and entertainment industries. By employing an interdisciplinary methodology, this research aims to lay out a nuanced understanding of how India navigates the complexities of globalization, balancing sovereign interests with global interdependencies.

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Introduction

The term globalization has always been a widely debated concept in the realm of social science and humanities. It has been defined and redefined by various scholars in the context of different times and conditions. Its historical and cultural meanings have been challenged and questioned by intellectuals and scholars in contemporary researches across the globe. Theorizing globalization seems to be an unending project. Its meaning changes with the changes in time and contexts. Multifarious paradigms have emerged from the concept of globalization. It has been defined under the rubrics of postcolonial theory. Various new concepts have originated in the cosmology of globalization such as globality, globalism, global imaginary, glocalization, embodied globalization, digital globalization, disembodied globalization, objectified globalization etc. It has enlarged its scope of study with the emergence of cosmopolitanism, multiculturalism, digitalization, neoliberalism, and transnationalism. It has received much attention in contemporary socio-literary discourses. It has been theorized in anthropology, history, sociology, politics, cultural studies, literary theory and media studies

India in the Globalized World

India is one of the oldest civilizations with a rich history, diverse cultures, religious values, practice of ayurveda, languages, architectures and trade system in the world. It has made a significant impact on world through its contribution in the fields of agriculture, science, technology, mathematics, astrology, ancient system of medicine, gurukul system of education and production of knowledge. India is one of the largest emerging economies and a global economic power in the world. Recently, it has proliferated its information technological skills by making a significant contribution to global technology. That's why, India has a significant impact on world stage since it is member of important international organizations like United Nations, BRICS, G20, and the Commonwealth. India plays a crucial role in world trade,

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India has impacted the entire world through its rich heritage, culture, tradition, legacy and ancient religious scriptures—specifically four collections of philosophical texts in Vedic Sanskrit—the ***Rig Veda***, ***Yajur Veda***, ***Sam Veda*** and ***Atharva Veda***. The term “Veda” means knowledge or wisdom. These ***Vedas*** are considered the divine revelation consisting hymns, rituals, philosophical debate, and spells. Scholars from the entire world used to come to study ***Vedas*** to receive knowledge from India. These ***Vedas*** have contained all the important information related to medicine, surgery, human health, politics, music, economics, mathematics, creation of universe and God. It reveals the mysteries of human life and universe. Many foreign scholars had learnt Sanskrit to understand ***Vedas*** to receive wisdom and knowledge. That's why, ***Vedas*** have been translated into many languages of the world. The Ayurvedic medical practice is derived from ***Vedas*** that is being used across the world to heal the human pain. This practice of medicine has significantly contributed in Indian economy and world health programs. India has remained the teacher of the world because of its ancient knowledge system. These dimensions of knowledge have influenced the global world since the collections of ***Vedas*** are considered the great sources of information across the globe in the current cosmopolitan global world.

India's integration into the globalization has contributed a significant socio-economic-educational growth and technological advancement. It has impacted the international policies across the globe in the globalized world related to industry, agriculture and increased dimensions of digitalization. It has influenced the multifarious paradigms related to contemporary international policies such as liberalization, privatization and humanization which has provided great opportunities to the many countries to develop their economy by investing and trading in India. These globalized policies have given substantial economic growth, with its GDP and per capital income.

Globalization has made a great impact on human socio-cultural and economic activities worldwide, leading to the interconnectedness of politics, policies, ethical, industrial, cultural and educational values. In the recent time of digitalization, multiculturalism and diversity play a significant role in shaping the global landscape. In this multicultural frameworks of globalization, Indian cultural unity in diversity makes it different by making a significant contribution to the global cultural milieu. India has made a strapping impact on the process of globalization since it has rich cultural heritage, ancient traditions and various artistic expressions. There are multifarious aspects of Indian culture that have impacted the process of globalization. First of all, on the basis of its vast population and rich cultural dimensions, India has put forth a significant cultural force in the transforming world. Another reason is the long history of Indian culture that has been proliferated by the influence of other civilization of world. Another is the development of Indian diaspora that has also impacted Indian culture, languages and religious values in many aspects. Indian diaspora has impacted Indian economy, education, politics, diplomacy and international policies. Diasporas have played a significant role in the development of globalization since it involves the flow of goods, services, capital, people, information, idea, data, and multifarious dimensions of the production of innovative research and knowledge around the world. In this regard, the discourses on globalization in contemporary time have been described by Manfred B. Steger in his book *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction*:

The earliest appearance of the term globalization in the English language can be traced back to the 1930s. But it was not until the 1990s that the concept took to the world by storm. The new buzzword captured the increasingly interconnected nature of social life on our planet and foregrounded the global integration of markets turbocharged by the ICT revolution. Three decades on, globalization has remained a hot topic. Today, one can track millions of references to the term in both virtual and printed spaces that range from enthusiastic embrace to blanket condemnation. In recent years, critical voices have become louder in the light of the nationalist resurgence around the world and the devastating COVID-19 pandemic that has disrupted seemingly indestructible global networks (Steger, 2023:1).

In his book, Steger has laid out the multifarious dimensions of globalization such as history of globalization, political, cultural, ecological, technological, ideological dimensions of globalization along with its present and future trends across the globe. He opines that it is not a monolithic process but a dynamic process which is impacted by cultural shift in an agglomeration. Further in terms of historical development of globalization, he asserts:

We consider an important objection raised by Global Studies scholar's sensitive to historical matters: is globalization really a new phenomenon that is fundamentally different from the centuries-old process of modernization? Some critics have responded to this question in the negative, contending that even a cursory look at history suggests that there is not much that is new about contemporary globalization. Hence, before we explore in some detail the major dimensions of globalization, we should give this argument a fair hearing. After all, a critical investigation of globalization's alleged novelty and its relationship to modernity is closely related to yet another question hotly debated by globalization expert: what would a suitable historical chronology and periodization of globalization look like? (12).

It highlights the process globalization as an increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries through economic, political and cultural exchanges in contemporary multicultural and digital world. The most notable influence of globalization is on youth culture and psychology since they are the major group of embracing global trends by making the cultural shifts. The

youth has been vastly influenced by the advancement of technology and high access of internet as they are developing virtual relation relations on global level. Even the India youth has also been influenced by the digital devices and social media platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, google meet, google classroom, YouTube, and IMO which often become as a tool for the global cultural production and international relations in the present times. Therefore, it has brought a significant change in identity, traditions, cultural values and social relations. That's why, human beings face many complex challenges since they have to negotiate between traditional values and modernity. Globalization has profoundly impacted Indian youth, culture and India in terms of digital, economic, political, industrial relations. It has influenced cinema, literature, art and music in many ways. It has generated a new industry in terms of social media and entertainment industry. It has impacted cultural production of literature by highlighting emerging issues and complexities of modern-day life.

In India, globalization has impacted old system of agriculture, resulting in financial growth, but it has altered the India rural social order, natural resources extraction and use of manual Labor. Indian economy confronted many challenges in the highly competitive global market in 1991 as a result of heavily subsidized agriculture, necessitating the subsidiary and increased profit for marginal farmers. By the influence of globalization, it has enhanced the agricultural output, national income, gross domestic production, job opportunities, trade, industry, production and poverty reduction. On the other hand, it has also developed the competitive market on global level since India farmers use the traditional equipment in the process of aggregation whereas other developed countries have been using high-tech machines in the process of production of goods and services. Although India's export has increased in last few decades, it has been impacted by the large production of developed countries.

Conclusion

The paper has laid out the initiative that has led to significant changes in investment patterns, regulatory environments, and manufacturing outputs. It

has highlighted the transforming paradigms of education, women empowerment, gender equality, and India immigrants. It puts forward the industrial performance, reflecting a positive shift in the dynamics of globalization in contemporary India.

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