



SRUJANI: Indian Journal of Innovative Research and Development (SIJIRD)

Volume-1 Issue 4, September-October 2022, Pp. 84- 93
Bi-Monthly, Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Indexed Journal

ISSN: 2583-3510

SIRDF
JOURNALS

editor@srujani.in
www.srujani.in

IMPACT OF LIBERALIZATION PRIVATIZATION GLOBALIZATION ON RURAL SOCIETY

Dr. P. SANNA VEERESHA*

*Researcher, Kamalapura, Vijayanagara District

Abstract:

Liberalization privatization, Globalization (LPG) is not sudden phenomena. These Ofactors have been going on in India for many years. There is a big reason why we focus specifically on these three points. India used to be a safe trading zone. In addition, the economy here is completely owned by the government and there was no appeal for the above triads. Further, the role of the government is limited to the extent that it is complementary to the private industry, due to the lure of investment and the ambition of the government to benefit from it. Scholars have found it difficult to explain how society has changed in the last several years. A country can be developed by science and technology. This alone we can see, and it is necessary at present to identify to whom it is beneficial and to whom it is harmful. Moreover, it is ironic that if we see progress on the one hand by mining the natural resources like in India, proper water, housing, air, all these factors are fatal to development by poisoning them, but no action is taken. In addition, agriculture, one of the basic professions, has also gone bankrupt, and farmers like these have migrated to towns and cities to work. Looking at all these factors, all the dimensions of the cultural life that we have built up have been dealt a fatal blow. Governments that rule us have a duty to protect the welfare of all people. But there is no vision to develop the workers along with the economic development of India.

Keywords: *Globalization, Political autonomy, Rural Society, Working class.*

Introduction

It is necessary to try to understand the different bases and theories on which globalization, liberalization and privatization have been found so far. When we look at this closely, we need to understand the change in culture through analyzing the legacy of modernity along with the concept of nationalism by conducting such processes and theories in the economic framework. These triads have various interpretations, meanings, scopes whose influence cannot be understood philosophically or invisibly. Instead, it is by applying the theoretical positions of trinity to our context that we can learn about these aspects today. Do you want these triplets or not? It does not come down to simple choices of good or bad. Moreover, it

Please cite this article as: Sanna Veerasha P. (2022). Impact Of Liberalization Privatization Globalization On Rural Society. *SRUJANI: Indian Journal of Innovative Research and Development*. 1(4), 84–93.

is seen that these triads are used to represent such events at the global international level, where justice, equality and political autonomy take place at our local level.

Globalization means nothing else. The pace of development of the method of unification of the whole world can be carried out hand in hand with other countries. Selling more and more of our country's goods and importing goods from other countries. The easiest way to expand is to open up our markets and sell. If this objective is to be fulfilled, first the right of foreign trade and exchange should be removed freely. Besides, by reducing the tax duties, the export of goods should be facilitated.

At the time of independence, India was suffering from extreme poverty. It can be recognized that after achieving orderly development in the fields like agriculture, irrigation and industry through the five year plans, there was a slight decrease. Due to globalization large companies started to grow. But there are ideas that have faced many problems affecting the villages severely. Although India is an agriculturally dominant country, it has not been able to focus on agricultural reforms so far. Because of this, the fruits of globalization have never reached the rural areas. Globalization has become attractive only to the rich who can afford to spend more.

Globalization has more negative effects than good on people's lives as a whole. Moreover, the common people also feel that due to successful control of inflation, there is no proper incentive to increase income. The money does not stop with the common lower class people. Controlling inflation is a constraint on the money supply. Saving money and not using their infrastructure. The reason for this is the rising prices of essential commodities. Moreover the media of propaganda is a modern factor. The use of various modern media like newspapers, television, mobile phones has blocked the way of people's values. On the one hand, the desire for profit, on the other hand, the construction of life values has been going on for years. This has directly affected the agriculture and traditional practices of the villages. For any society or a country to be happy it depends on the employment situation of the people there. But if we look at India, poverty and unemployment, exploitation, tyranny, repressions, have been happening continuously on the people of lower castes for many years. Moreover, many private companies are going to portray information technology as a sign of development that will create it in various ways. It is ironic that agriculture, on which more than 65% of the people depend, has been ignored and the farmers have been made unemployed.

Globalization and Village Society

Some of the statements are significant in identifying globalization and its effects on rural society as well as its effects on the overall society of the respective country.

- According to French Prime Minister Majas Jaspin, globalization is the greatest enemy of human civilization.
- According to John Gray of the London School of Economics, global capitalism, in its grip on technology that can be transferred from one place to another in an instant, destroys social harmony and throws nations and masses into constant turmoil”.
- According to some economists, this is globalization and not globalization.

Land reform

Convinced that most of the agricultural lands in the village community were owned by the upper castes, the Congress Party passed a land reform resolution in its 1935 session that the tiller was the owner of the land. “After the country gained independence and the Congress government came to power, abolition of *Zamindari* system and land reform became the official policy. By the time of the first five-year plan after independence, the government realized that land reform was a very urgent task. Because as a result of the government's five-year plan and other rural development projects, the rich got land and the poor remained poor, and the government started getting the real picture. So during the 5th and 6th Five Year Plan, the government accepted the draft of ‘*Uluavane Bhu Odeya*’ and successfully implemented it in several states. Although this was not entirely successful, the *Zamindari* system was abolished and many agricultural laborers started to become independent. But on the contrary today globalization has taken up the village *Zamindari* system. For land fragmentation and big companies are using agricultural land in accordance with the patent act and the village agricultural laborers are working in the companies as serfs. It is everyone's first duty to recognize that because of this, the self-sufficiency of the village has disappeared; land destruction, soil destruction and environmental pollution have caused a rift in rural life. Even though the production volume has increased, a situation has arisen where the right price cannot be given. If we look for the reason for this, it can be clearly explained as the monopoly of globalization.

- Carnage of domestic business by globalization
- Exploitation of human resources
- Creation of unemployment and underemployment
- Increased likelihood of violation of labor and environmental regulations.
- Reduction in demand for domestic products
- Widening gap between rich and poor.
- Transfer of natural resources.
- Making way for commercial and political colonialism
- It is threatening the sovereignty of the nation.

If we look at the advantages and disadvantages of globalization, the disadvantages are more than the advantages and the personal opinion, attitude, and thinking of individuals influence the theories they believe and follow. The blow of globalization is very dangerous for agricultural and slow developing countries. Due to globalization people are shifting from agriculture to industrial sectors. Due to this, the situation has been created where people have to take down the agricultural land and work as laborers for low income.

Even today, rural areas can be identified without education, health, drinking water, housing, roads, which are invisible to the poor and middle class. At present, development means increasing the infrastructure of cities. Before considering the impact of globalization on rural areas, it is necessary to give a brief overview of rural areas. Even today, more than 70% of people in India live in villages and 40% are deprived of literacy, not only because of ignorance and superstition, but also because of inherited immorality. Apart from this, lack of self-esteem to live independently, lack of diligence, courage and adventure which is necessary for a good life, is the issue seen in most of our rural areas today. It is up to the government and wise people to modernize the rural people who live by believing in destiny and God's curses and blessings for all the hardships and pleasures of life.

Rural world

Even today, most of the people of the world live in rural areas. When we look at human history, we are impressed by the awareness of the village community. The life cells of the world are villages. Moreover, in such a big country, if you want to find air, soil and water Purity, it is possible only in villages. In addition, the shadow of culture remains in India, a large country that has maintained village culture in villages, including self-perfection, sense of cooperation, excessive desire for land, religious love, high priority for personal and human relationships, illiteracy, ignorance, innocence, and has always depended on agriculture as a characteristic of the community. This is why the sociologist Dharkar Jimmaran in 1929 called the village community a group of people who live in the lap of nature and whose main occupation is agriculture. Louis worth, another sociologist, also defined village communities as communities of small size, low population density and homogenous character.

Although the villages acted as the nurturing centers for the transmission of Indian culture, the British ushered in a change by implementing several reforms to eliminate them while suffering from poverty, ignorance, tradition and inertia. But on the other hand the cottage industries that the people of the rural areas had come to rely on began to be completely destroyed. Rural development schemes, public education, revival of panchayats, which were undertaken only after independence, gave a new vitality to the villages.

Effects of globalization on village society

Many scholars' arguments regarding the issue are mirages, as it can be analyzed that the process of globalization, which has been hyped by the sophisticated media, has more disadvantages than advantages.

- Globalization has widened the gap between rich and poor countries due to globalization, the rich countries have become richer and the poor countries have become poorer. Rich countries have started attracting many talents as a result of having many basic facilities. Through this, they have achieved their interest by increasing the production and promoting it through large scale advertisements. Due to this, countries like India are left out of competition and fall prey to poverty and unemployment.
- Decolonization of the illiterate: Globalization has left the illiterate as much as it has enriched the opportunities for the highly educated. Globalization is a nightmare for those without both education and skills, but the jobs offered by globalization are not available to the illiterate. A state of not being financially strong despite being capable has been created. Globalization cannot provide justice to millions of Indians.
- Cultural Invasion: Many traditional practices in India are disappearing due to globalization. The reason for this is that many devices like broadcast media such as T.V., mobiles, computers are leading the world today. It is going to alienate the younger generation from their native culture. The unbridled pace of globalization now seems overwhelming. There is a shifting balance between development and stability. Globalization can also be seen in the ways in which trade is rapidly booming.

Globalization is an inevitable process that spreads everywhere at the same time without any specific center. Historical materialism, which currently pervades the entire world, has always been associated with the development of capitalism. But it does not find economic globalization as a spontaneous or natural process. Instead it found itself as a process fueled by capital expansion. This may be a direct result of political repression and control, as in the past, or the rules that make structural transitions easier for capital to favor everywhere.

Impact of globalization on villages

In the 21st century, it is the story of the pain of villages suffering in the trap of globalization. Due to some decisions of the government acting without any preparation, the suicides of weavers, working class community and farmers have changed the face of the villages. Changing social life and values further widened the gap between the rich and the poor. The level of economic development may be higher

due to globalization. But it cannot be wrong that there is no ladder for the poor, the hungry lives, the homeless families.

“In the 14th and 15th centuries, Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Cook, who set out to explore colonial territories for trade and empire expansion, were the original pioneers of globalization. Apart from that, in the important work of Adam Smith, the father of economics, in the Wealth of Nations, Vasco da Gama, and Good Hope rounded the summit and made contact with the eastern nations, and Columbus recorded the discovery of America as the greatest event in human history. Famous thinkers Karl Marx and Engels in their work 'Communist Manifesto', Europeans explored the Eastern world using the Good Hope Strait and provided a new base for the bourgeois world that had raised its head in the old world, as well as India and China markets, trade exchange, shipping, industries with other colonies including America, England, Portugal. It is recorded that he provided sustenance for the development and expansion of the empire.

Privatization

The current global trend towards privatization has a historical aspect to it, “It took shape when England's Margaret Thatcher and America's Ronald Reagan took the helm of governance in the 1980s. This shift towards privatization of the global economy has been described as 'Thatcherism' and 'ergonomics'. In addition, a person named Reagan of the United States of America should create a free market around the world and create a good economic system. In the background of this, industrial production goods should compete on the basis of self-sufficiency. In the presence of the British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher at that time, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, and France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Developed countries such as Italy, Portugal and Spain also advocated the importance of privatization on a large scale”

Steve H Hanke According to him, privatization refers to the transfer of all aspects of public operations to the private sector. As he said, it was to consolidate the public functions and achieve hegemony by keeping the sovereignty under their control. Collins Dictionary of Sociology: As mentioned in this book, it is the sale of all types of nationalized and public enterprises to private ownership and control

Privatization in India

“The wind of privatization in India in the 1980s was quite strong since Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister. The current privatization issue “The relative inefficiency of public enterprises, the problem of financial resources, persistent labor problems can only be understood when the impact of privatization is carefully understood. Even after India became independent and implemented its own Five Year Plans in 1956 with special instructions to the government to increase economic growth by implementing industrial policies and identifying the pace of economic

growth, privatization began to expand its profile due to the unchanging circumstances”

Many researchers, scholars, researchers say that privatization has reduced the income inequality of the country. But when we take a closer look at the state of the country, we can easily identify the discrimination between poverty rate, employment, infrastructure, food security. These criteria are the evidence to know who has benefited the most. Privatization proposes that by giving a portion of the money they have to the government, the total cost will be reduced. But whose use is it? A situation has arisen where everyone has to pay only tax money to the government.

Liberalization policy

At present we are in a free economic system where the whole world lives in one market. This change, which started around 1991, is still stuck in the chain of the Indian economy and various economic sectors have been continuously expanding their activities in line with the liberalization policy. Among these, rural agriculture is an important factor in agriculture, industry, and service sectors. Already in the Indian agricultural arena, the prices of agricultural products have fallen and the common farmers have no direction and many of the products they have grown are thrown on the roads without getting the right price. Indian farmers are disappointed as many of the representatives elected by the people are not informed about the World Trade Organization. Political leaders have largely failed to gain the confidence of farmers. Due to this, Indian agriculture has reached a critical state. Since the beginning, the Indian farmer has worshiped the land as a god, and this is why the agricultural sector has played an important role in Indian life today. Agriculture is more than 60% labor intensive and agriculture plays an important role in industrialization as well as earning foreign exchange. Unfortunately neither the Indian agricultural system nor the farmer has changed. The farmer is focusing on the production of traditional products like paddy, wheat, maize, sorghum and other food grains. But these products are not getting proper support price. Even when they are exported, there is not much profit. This is why today Indian farmers are showing more inclination to work that can get maximum profit without paying much attention to agriculture.

Liberalization is an ongoing process in the global financial sector. It is directly related to globalization and is an important factor implemented with the aim of free economic transactions with minimal regulation. To understand the concept of liberalization is to avoid government control over industry and trade and give it to big businessmen, but to know the speed of economic development, it indicates the invisible element of destruction that is fatal to the destruction of small and small industries. It is to consider the profit factor out of the hands of the government.

Factors to consider

Privatization growth: By giving the business and industries to private hands, the government has increased the participation of businessmen, agriculture and culture are neglected and only the pretense of development is working here. This resulted in several changes in capital production system. With the development of centers of production and proper marketing, the concentration of production has grown to a higher level, and the capitalists have doubled the number of monopolists in the country and have begun to control the entire production system. Because of this, capitalists are ruling us today as a thorn in the side of democracy along with economic cooperation. In developing countries, capitalists have always worked willingly to grow their crops by investing and preventing the formation of a classless society. India is a multi-lingual, ethnic, caste-vote-sect country with different economic statuses. Against this backdrop of illiteracy, poverty and so much diversity and upheaval in India, capitalists are working hard to disrupt the unity of the country.

- Due to liberalization the basic sub-skills and cottage industries of our country started to decline.
- In the past there was mass production system in the villages and it has started to be broken by the capitalists.
- Industrialization within the framework of constitutional sovereignty in accordance with the law of the land as opposed to a mixed economy due to large scale industries has continuously exploited the agrarian sector as well as the working classes.
- Impacts on employment security due to globalization, liberalization, privatization
- Due to these triads, since the advent of modern machinery, there have been factors such as working in a very short period of time and at a fast pace, which has left the rural people without employment. It is because of these triads that even though there is a job guarantee scheme in the rural areas, migration to the cities is created due to the idea that there is no work for working hands on the one hand, but on the other hand, more income. Apart from this, the rural people who have migrated live in slums and deprive their children of education.
- Error in identification of local needs: providing only employment. But there is no clarity in providing basic facilities to the local people. Even if the government provides basic facilities, the situation has been created in which these triads intervene and provide them with convenient projects and facilities.
- Machines should not be used for any reason in connection with the Employment Guarantee Scheme. But today, the income goes to brokers by using machines like tractors, JCBs, etc. by middlemen. But the reason why

rural people do not have the ability to ask and question this is because of lack of education.

- Sale of agricultural land: There are instances where agricultural land is the share of these triads due to the availability of basic facilities in rural areas. Large industries are seen to have been started there.
- Non-Uniform Wages: As mentioned earlier globalization is a uniform national system. But if we take a closer look at the wage differential in the Udyog Khatri scheme, it varies from one state to another in several ways. The main reason for this is these triplets.
- Although the government has created various schemes to create awareness about employment security, the reason for the failure of the scheme is that the scheme is printed and pasted on the walls using computers. But when we see how it should be according to the employment guarantee scheme, why should the rural people be informed through foot, bicycle and bus trips. But this is not possible because of this privatization.
- Details of work progress should be displayed on notice board at every place where work is going on. Moreover, it should be comprehensible to the reader who works in an employment guarantee scheme. But today, instead of doing that, an attitude has been created to work in isolated places in rural areas.
- There is a rule that the wages should be paid at a designated public place after the work is done. But today it is about putting money in banks. But there is a lack of banks in the rural areas and the rural people spend their hard earned money in the cities and come to the banks to get salary. But till now it is seen that neither government nor privatisation, globalization has not provided any facility.
- Regarding the execution of the project, there are many errors in the annual report which cannot be questioned and the policy rules of the government are not subject to strict legal punishment, which has led to the creation of the rule of corruption.
- As far as possible 5 km from the residence of the candidate. Work should be given within scope. But the contractors are not only transferring the working rural people from town to town in tractors but also reducing their wages in wages without giving any transport allowance.

The anti-socialist, egalitarian, classless society of Karl Marx is under way. According to Marx, in the four periods of primordial, feudal, feudal, and capitalist, only in the primitive period did the land belong to everyone, and later on, the capitalists started using the land as their own property. The victims of this are the working poor rural people. Looking at this further, Karl Marx analyzed the rule that people who worked longer hours should be paid more. But this work did not take

place under the guarantee of employment. Fixing wages without regard to working hours is fatal to the development of rural people.

Reference

- Bamburi. (1992). Political Process in Indian From, Nikasa Publication Limited. P.72
- Bhairappa,K. (2010). *Rural India in Transition*. Sapna book house. p.225.
- Mahesan, M. (2002). *Globalization a Metaphor of Our Age*. Nava Karnataka Prakashan,
- Nagesh.H V (2002). *Gramantara*. Kannada Book Authority. p.7.
- Shankar Rao, C. N. (2013). *India's Village Society and Rural Development*. Jaibharata Publications, p.529.