

# PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBALISATION

1. K. Maragathavel, Asst. Prof of English, Adhi College of Engineering and Technology, Sankarapuram, Kancheepuram, Tamilnadu, India

**Abstract:** Globalization is the process of international integration. This process arises from the transaction of world views, products, ideas and different aspect of culture. In addition to this, globalisation is the process that encourages international exchanges of national and cultural resources. It shows advanced development of transportation, telecommunication and the rise of internet as the major factors. It further generates global economic and cultural activities.

There are, in fact, three possibilities for defining globalization (Mittelman, 2006, p. 64). First, it can be defined as intensification of global flow of goods and production factors, facilitated by modern transportation and communication means. Globalization can also be defined as a compression of time and space in a way that events in one part of the world have instantaneous effects on distant locations. The third approach is to comprehend globalization as a historical structure of material power. Globalization represents historical transformation in the economy, politics, and culture (Mittelman, 2006, p. 64).



For many people globalization means many different things because they have different understandings about what globalization is. In fact, it is a complex topic. In my point of view, globalisation is a process that gets the world's citizens increasingly connected and interdependent. It may have an impact on economic aspect of our life and social and political aspects of our society.

## GLOBALISATION IDENTITY AND CULTURE

Globalisation affects our life and our identity. Now a day, we witness that most of the teenagers spend their time on video games, internet chatting, mobile phones, television, and other entertainments. Globalization has spread the Western vision of what childhood and youth should be like, through increased access to televisions, computers, and other media. This vision suggests a particular identity for children— young people, ages one through 18, who play and go to school. It supports the idea that children should have time to enjoy their childhood: they should have risk-free opportunities to experience life situations.

(Pamela Perry chap -13 p341)

## Children and Youth in Employment

Experiences of childhood and youth can vary for a number of reasons. Perhaps our culture encourages young people to take on family responsibilities at an early age. On the other hand, globalization has led to more difficult economic circumstances for our family. As we see from the examples of Latin American children, in many aspects, these circumstances play a large part in forming a child's identity. There are children all over the world who would not recognize the life shown in North American sitcoms. One of the reasons for their hardship may be negative results that stem from a globalized economy. For example, in Latin America, some governments increased investment in industries that participated in the globalized economy, but reduced spending on social programs that supported education, welfare, housing, and medical care. These cuts had a detrimental impact on the well-being of many children and families in Latin

America and led to growing numbers of street children in countries such as Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, and Argentina. "Family" plays a significant role in both the identity and culture of many Latin Americans. Individuals consider their family to include those related to the seventh degree, so families are widely extended beyond the people in their immediate households. When reduced government spending on social programs began to affect vulnerable families, even the most desperate children felt responsible to help their entire extended family survive.

The economies of many regions depend on youth being included in the labour force. In dozens of countries, children are expected to work to provide for themselves and others. In many communities, couples have children to increase the number of wage earners in the family. There are child labourers who are well cared for, treated fairly, and given the opportunity to go to school. However, there are also child labourers who are abused by their employers, just as employers abused child labourers during the Industrial Revolution. They may work excessively long hours and suffer from malnutrition, underdevelopment, and lack of care. Many working children do not go to school or do not do very well at school. They often drop out at a young age to pursue jobs and agricultural activities that are poorly paid. They never develop literacy or skills that would help them get better jobs. As a result, they have much less opportunity to benefit from the economic opportunities that may result from globalization.

Globalization of the garbage industry has affected children in India, Pakistan, and China. Several

countries—for instance, the United States and Japan—hope to avoid the economic and environmental costs of disposing of electronic equipment in their own countries by shipping this equipment overseas. Young children are often hired to pick through the waste and separate any material that can be recycled and resold. Instead of going to school, these children do dirty and dangerous work. They are often exposed to toxic fumes and materials such as lead. Their families, though, depend on them to bring in money with this work. The garbage industry in their countries depends on their cheap labour to maintain maximum profit.

The use of children and youth in warfare is another form of child labour. In 2002, the UN placed limits on the use of children and youth in military forces. The International Criminal Court condemned the recruitment of children under the age of 15 and participation of children in armed conflict as a war crime in 2003. Yet, they use young boys and girls under the age group of eight as spies, messengers, scout for land mines, and guerrilla fighters. The globalization of trade in cheap military technology has led to the increased availability of weapons that are lightweight and easy for children to carry and use. This has led to a large number of children to take arms. In many cases, they force these children to work and commit violent actions. In other cases, particularly in Africa and Asia, children and youth become orphans because of the AIDS epidemic. They also become soldiers because of the food, protection, and other purposes they find in this violent life. Globalization of media and communication technology has led to an increased awareness of the existence of child soldiers.

International organizations such as Human Rights Watch are campaigning to stop the use of child soldiers around the world. (PamelPamela Perry chap -13 p343-344)

### **Women in Informal Employment**

If we look our local newspaper today, we most likely will find at least one article about women's concerns. It could be about a local case of domestic violence, an international case of improving working conditions for women, or an article in the business section about a successful female businessperson. Despite this widespread of media awareness of women's concerns and the globalization of organizations that work for women's rights, a good number of these articles illustrate that women continue to face obstacles in many areas of their lives. The area where experts disagree is whether globalization has contributed to increasing or decreasing these obstacles. In the beginning of the 21st century, the United Nations **Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)** identified several areas of concern for women globally, including violence, poverty, education and training, health, armed conflict, and women in power and decision-making.

There is a variety of opinions about how the global economy has affected women's labour. One opinion is that globalization allows many women to find work in the inland firms and offices of foreign owned firms in their home countries. This work offers higher salaries and better opportunities for advancement than are available in local businesses and industries. Another opinion is that most of the employment available for women is in low-skilled jobs such as

clothing manufacturing. This work is often poorly paid, with long hours and difficult working conditions. A third opinion is that the effect of globalized economies on women's labour issues has been mixed. By exploring women's labour concerns, we can make our own decision about the effects of economic globalization on women. Labour concerns reflect a culture's values and its attitude toward women. **Employment equity**—equal pay for equal work—is a Western concept the same which we practice in our country. In North America and Western Europe, it is considered unfair when women with the same education, experience, and qualifications are paid less for the same type of work that men do. In some societies, women are not permitted to take part in general workforce thinking that they would mix with male workers. In other communities, women are permitted to have only unpaid occupations that are considered "women's work"—housekeeping, childcare, and meal preparation. For instance, in Vietnam, many women manage their household's finances, look after children, and do all the housework. Globalization is at times at odds with the values of some cultures. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank encourage less developed countries to expand their economies through exports. These globalized economies require a labour force that often cannot be expanded unless women are included. (PamelPamela Perry chap -13 p349)

Support for women workers has also come from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Since the 1990s, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing organization (WIEGO) has at-

tempted to protect and bring the benefits of globalization to workers not connected to a large company by connecting them with global trade unions that help promote and protect workers' interests. Another NGO that promotes female workers' rights is Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS). Among other activities, this group organizes cross-country exchanges between low-income community and self-help groups that are working to benefit from globalization. (Pamela Perry chap - 13 p351)

Economic globalization has certainly resulted in increased trade. Many countries continue to seek better trade arrangements by joining large trading blocs, such as MERCOSUR in South America. Countries in the European Union have moved beyond free trade to political union. These arrangements offer countries new opportunities for growth along with the challenge of change. (Pamela Perry chap -12 p251)

Walmart, is an American multinational retail corporation that runs chains of large discount department stores and warehouse stores. The company is the world's third largest public corporation.. Walmart has 8,500 stores in 15 countries, under 55 different names. The company operates under the Walmart name in the United States. In 2007, Walmart has wholesale cash-and-carry and back-end supply chain management operations in India. A typical wholesale cash-and carry facility stands between 50,000 and 100,000 square feet and sells a wide range of fruits and vegetables, groceries and staples, stationery, footwear, clothing, consumer durables and other general

merchandise items. Its first Best Price Modern Wholesale opened in 2009. Even though it has its merits and demerits on Indian Economy, it surely stands for the landmark of success. India's world market flourished because of Globalisation that we can strongly approve of it.

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