Chapter VI
Major Findings and Conclusions

Introduction

Globalization is the most widely debated and discussed phenomenon in all over the world. The world opinion is divided on what constitute globalization and whether the globalization is good or bad? Handful of scholars’ perceived globalization as the only way to make the world huger free and prosperous on the contrary evidences shows that poverty, both absolute and relative has increased in the countries where these policies are implemented. The various World Bank Reports supports those evidences.

Globalization whether good or bad almost every nation state is bound to become a part of a global economy. Some thinkers called it a ‘new world order’. In this so called new world order which does not exists today in its fullest form, what will be the status of welfare and where would the poor go?. The privatization and liberalization of the Indian economy has shaken the very social fabric of the Indian society. The caste system in India which is based on the principle inequality whether those inequalities (Social and Economical) are going to diminished or perpetuated further in the period of globalization?

The Neo-Buddhist in India are the most vulnerable groups severely affected by the policies of globalization. The earlier state policies of protective and positive discrimination led a microscopic section of that population to come up from the vicious cycle of poverty and discrimination. Few of them were on the verge of coming out of age old social and economic slavery. The sudden change in the role of the state as a facilitator of economy has long-term implications for the poor and disadvantages sections like Neobuddhist in India.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his legacy to uplift the poor and the State has the responsibility and obligation to do that, has suffered a set back. The shrinking of state in all spheres of life including economy is not only unjustifiable but immoral.
Akola district which comes under the Vidarbha region in Maharashtra has a stronghold of Neobuddhist population. Even if, educationally, economically and industrially the district is relatively backward as compared to the other districts, on political front it has always been referred as a Model of ‘Bahujanwad’ and has ruled many of the Nagar Palikas, Z. Ps. and Panchayats. This experiment is well known as ‘Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh- Akola Pattern’ led by former M. P. Adv. Prakash Ambedkar.

The district came into limelight recently in connections with series of farmer’s suicides. There were some organized protests against the LPG by the Dalits based political parties and some social organizations supported by the NGOs, which were reported in the news papers. Globalization being the multidimensional project, it was thought that the Akola district reflects the unique characteristics wherein impact of globalization with its multifaceted nature can be thoroughly investigated and its implications for the socio-economic status of NeoBuddhist /Ambedkarites community can also be probe into. Akola being a native district of the researcher, had added advantage in understanding the various dimensions of the issues pertaining to the problem under study. Keeping this in mind the study was undertaken with the following objectives.

**Objectives of the study**

1. To study and understand the present Socio-economic conditions of Neobuddhists community in the light of phenomenon of globalization.
2. To study the impact of Globalization on Socio-economic status of Neobuddhist community during the post-reform period.
3. To examine and study the changes in the situation of Neobuddhist particularly with regards to their lifestyle with reference to the globalization.
4. To recommends for the specific social work intervention to face the challenges posed by the globalization.
Hypothesis:
1 The process of globalization is presumed to affect the social status of neo Buddhists.
2 The phenomenon of Globalization is likely to be associated with level of education and income of the respondents.
3. The impact of globalization is likely to vary with the occupations of the respondents.
4 Impact of globalization is likely to affect the life style of NeoBuddhist community.

Operational Definitions:

Globalization: For the purpose of this study, “globalization means the some combination of economic, political, ideological, cultural and sociological phenomenon, which carries with it unanticipated, often contradictory and polarizing consequences with respect to the marginalized and disadvantaged sections of the society”

Neo Buddhist Community: The ex-untouchable belonging to ‘Mahar’ caste in traditionally Hindu caste hierarchical structure, residing in the state of Maharashtra who renounced Hinduism and embraced Buddhism in a mass conversion ceremony held at Nagpur on 14th Oct, 1956 under the able leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The present day followers of Dr. Ambedkar who were formerly called as “Mahars” in Maharashtra, all of them are called as Neo-Buddhists and the same is true for the purpose of this study.

Universe: The universe of the study is the neo Buddhists residing in Akola District. The total population of Akola district according to census 2001 is 16,30,239 out of which NeoBuddhists constitutes approximately 1,68,474 of population. The Akola District has total seven blocks out of which three blocks namely Akot, Akola and Murtizapur were selected at random for the purpose of this study.
**Study Design**

The number of variables related to the impact of globalization were identified and processed to establish its association with one another and also with socio-economic status of the respondents (Neo Buddhists). It means that the diagnostic and co relational research design was used by the researcher for the purpose of this study.

**Unit of the study** The Neo-Buddhist people living in the villages and towns /city areas of the district Akola were considered as the unit of the study.

**Variables Studied:**

In the present study the following variables were highlighted and studied: social status, economic status, sources of income, occupational pattern, employment status and nature, wages, political participation, availability of basic amenities, social Status, Life styles, feeling about insecurity, availability of safety nets and its utilization patterns and the impact of globalization on various areas of life of neo-Buddhists community.

**Measurement Scales used**

1. To measure the socio-economic status of the respondents the SES scale developed by Pareek Uday and T. Venkateswaran Rao was adapted and used by the researcher.

2. To measure the impact of globalization a self anchored scale was developed and used by the researcher.

3. To measure the changes in life styles of the respondents- a self anchored scale was developed and used.

**Sampling Procedure**

Multistage stratified random sampling method was used. **In the first stage** sample of three blocks were selected at random. **In the second Stage** it was decided to select equal number of respondents from each block, keeping in mind the time and approachability to the respondents, it was decided to take 88 respondents from each block which is approximately 0.22 per cant of that total Neobuddhist
population of the block. **In the third stage,** it was also decided to take equal number of respondents from rural and urban areas of the each selected block. As such 44 respondents each were selected from rural and urban areas. Since the study pertains to Neo-Buddhist community, the researcher had used **Purposive Sampling Technique** to select the respondents. Thus total samples of 264 respondents were interviewed by the researcher.

**Method of Data collection**

Primary data was collected by interviewing the respondents with the help of predetermined sets of questions (Interview Scheduled). Similarly the data was also collected by way of informal discussions, focused group discussion and by way of participatory observations.

**Secondary data** was collected from various research Journals, various reports and books.

**Data processing and Analysis**

The raw data collected by the researcher was scrutinized and entered on the computer with SPSS. Some of the variables were regrouped so as to suit the data for the SPSS system. Descriptive statistics such as mean, mode, median, standard deviation, and quartiles were used. To test the association between variables Pearson’s Chi Square test was used. Univeriate, Bivariate and Trivariate analysis was conducted by using SPSS. The data was presented in a tabular form and figures were analyzed.

**Major Findings of the Study**

Out of total of 264 respondents 210 were male and 54 were female. The average age of the respondents was found to be 39 years and majority of the respondents (75.4 percent) were living in nuclear families. A large number of respondents (52.3 per cent) were from middle income groups and the average income of the respondents was found to be Rs. 3,000/- per month.

The marital status of the respondents revealed that an overwhelming majority of them (83 percent) were married. With reference to the educational
status of the respondents it was found that overwhelming majority of the respondents (86.6 per cent) were literate and more than 14 per cent of them were found to be illiterates. The number of respondents educated up to higher education was found to be negligible. Nearly 46 per cent of the respondents were observed to be working as agricultural laborers and about 15 percent of them were working as daily wage workers. The number of respondents working in government and private services was negligible. On examining the type of houses, it was revealed that majority of them (59.5 percent) were living in Kachha houses and most of them (92.8 percent) had their own houses. The migration status revealed that a majority of the respondents (71.6 per cent) were non-migrants and about a quarter of them were migrants from nearby villages for seeking employment in cities and towns. While studying the level and magnitude of the prevalence of poverty among the respondents it was found that a large number of them (64 per cent) were reported to be above the poverty line and a large majority of them (67 per cent) did not own any land. With reference to the nature of employment it was revealed that a overwhelming majority of them (76.1 per cent) were temporarily employed and the similar number of them had no occupational mobility during the last 10 to 15 years. It was also found that majority of them (73.1) were not satisfied with their present work / job. On investing the status of savings it was observed that more than 80 per cent of them had no savings at all and about one fourth of them (24.2 percent) were found to be indebted.

On examining the religious, cultural and social aspects of the respondents it was most of the respondents (97.34 per cent) visits the Buddha Vihar occasionally and more than 80 per cent of them were aware about the Buddhist rituals (Buddha Vandana) and overwhelming majority (75.4 per cent) of them celebrates Buddhist Festivals including ‘Ambedkar Jayanti.’

On social spheres and social relations it was found that a majority of respondents (59.1 percent) did not participate in a social functions organized by
the caste Hindus at the same time it was also revealed that majority of them (76.5 per cent) did not experience the practice of untouchability in recent past. It was also found that quite a majority them (61 percent) had good relationships with the upper castes people. Thirty seven per cent of them felt that their social status had improved during the last few years. It was revealed in this study that large number children (63.3 percent) in the school going age were enrolled in public schools. But it was also found that one fourth (25 percent) of the respondents perceived that their educational status had deteriorating during the last few years.

On examining the Health Status of the respondents it was revealed that more than half of the respondents (51.1 per cent) did not have a primary health centre nearby and overwhelming majority of them (81.8 per cent) were satisfied with the services of private hospital as compared to 28 per cent in case of a government hospitals.

**Impact of Globalization:**

The data on Socio-economic status of the respondents and their perception about the impact of globalization was cross tabulated. The objective was to find the associations between the various variables associated with the socio-economic status and impact of globalization. 27 such variables were identified and they were cross tabulated with the impact of globalization as dependent variable. On cross tabulation it was revealed that out of the 27 variables, 15 of them had shown stastically significant associations.

**The Summery**

The impact of globalization was found to be uniforms age wise as well as gender wise. Their association with the impact of globalization was found to be stastically non-significant.

It was found that a larger number of low educated respondents (46.8 per cent) perceived high impact of globalization as compared to about 22 per cent of
respondents who had high educational status had perceived high impact of globalization. The association between the education and impact of globalization was stastically tested by applying Chi Square test, it was found that the association was stastically significant.

It was revealed that comparatively a larger number of respondents (47 per cent) who were in high income group perceived high impact of globalization as compared to 20 percent of respondents from low income group. The association between the two variables was observed to be stastically significant. It was hypothesized in this study that the impact of globalization was likely to be associated with the level of education and the income of the respondents. On applying Chi Square test, the association between the two variables was found to be stastically significant. Hence, the proposed hypothesis was true and accepted.

It was observed that a little more than 40 per cent of respondents with a smaller family size had perceived higher impact of globalization compared to the 33 percent of the respondents with larger family size who felt low impact of globalization.

It was also found that about 46 per cent of respondents living in ‘Pakka’ houses had perceived high impact of globalization as compared to the respondents living in ‘Kachha’ houses.

It was revealed in this study that a large number of respondents (45.3 per cent) who were migrants had perceived high impact of globalization as compared to the natives.

With reference to the land ownership it was found that 40 percent of respondent who did not possess land felt higher impact of globalization and almost equal number of respondents who possessed land and also felt high impact of globalization. However, the association between the land owned by the respondents and the impact of globalization was found to be stastically not significant.
While studying the occupational patterns of the respondents it was revealed in this study that the respondents employed in a sector other than services and agricultural labors had perceived higher impact of globalization. On applying the Chi-Square test it was found that the association between the two variables was statistically significant. It was hypothesized in this study that the impact of globalization was likely to vary with the occupational pattern of the respondents. The proposed hypothesis was tested by applying the statistical test (Chi Square) and found to be true and accepted.

It was observed that a large number of the respondents (50 per cent) who were permanently employed perceived high impact of globalization than the 37 per cent of respondents who were temporarily employed. However, the association between the nature of employment and impact of globalization was found to be statistically non-significant.

It was found that a large number of respondents (45.5 percent) with lower job security had felt high impact of globalization than the 36 per cent of the respondents who had a better job security. However, the association between the job security and the impact of globalization was found to be statistically non-significant.

It was observed in this study that majority of the respondents (58 per cent) who had some saving perceived high impact of globalization than near about 36 per cent of respondents who had no saving and perceived low impact of globalization. The association between the two variables was tested on applying chi-square test, it was found to be statistically significant.

Large number of the respondents (about 47 percent) of them who were indebted had perceived a high impact of globalization as compared to about 36 per cent of respondents who were not indebted. However, it was observed that association between these two variables was not significant statistically.
It was found that majority of respondents (51.7 per cent) who were going to private hospital for treatment felt a high impact of globalization as compared to 29 per cent of the respondents who did not go to private hospitals for treatment. It was revealed in this study that a larger number of respondents (37 percent) from high social status had perceived relatively higher impact of globalization than the respondents from low status. The association between the two variables was tested by applying the Chi. Square test and found to be stastically significant.

**Factors affecting the perceptions about impact of Globalization**

In order to rule out the possibility of the third variable intervening in the bivariatly associated variables the originally bivariately associated variables were reexamined and the finding of those reexamination are summarized below:

The original bivariate association between education and impact of globalization was found to be conditional; it persists only in case of respondents with middle income category and disappears in the remaining two categories that is low and high income group category.

It was observed that the original bivariated association between the education and the Impact of globalization was spurious and was totally accounted for by the third variable ‘Social Status’.

It was revealed that original bivariate association between ‘education’ and ‘impact of globalization’, was conditional, it persists only incase of the respondents whose occupations were other than service and agricultural labors.

It was found that impact of the globalization varies irrespective of education of the respondents when the family type of the respondent was of “nuclear type”.

The bivariated association between ‘Total income and impact of Globalization’ was found to be conditional; it persists only when the respondents have high ‘Social Status’. Similarly, it was observed that bivariate association between them was conditional when the effect of third variable ‘Occupation’ was controlled. The association persisted only in case of respondents whose
occupation was service. Association between Total income and impact of globalization was found to be spurious when the third variable family type was introduced.

It was revealed in this study that the bivariate association between the two variables namely ‘Total income’ and ‘Impact of globalization’ was conditional, it persisted only in case of the respondents who were moderately educated and disappeared in the remaining two that is ‘low’ and ‘high’ educated categories of respondents.

When the effect of occupation was controlled as a third variable, it was observed that the original bivariated associations between the ‘social status’ and ‘impact of globalization’ was conditional because it persisted only in case of the respondents whose occupation was ‘Service’.

It was found that the original bivariated association between the ‘social status’ and ‘Impact of globalization’ was spurious when effect of third variable ‘education’ was controlled. That means there is no direct association between the two variables.

The bivariated association between ‘social status’ and Impact of globalization was also found to be spurious and totally accounted for by the third variable, ‘Total income’.

The bivariated association between occupation and Impact of globalization was found to be conditional when the effect of ‘Family type’ as a third variable was controlled. The association persisted only in case of the respondents living with joint family.

It was observed that the bivariate association between ‘Occupation’ and ‘Impact of globalization’ was found to be conditional when the effect of ‘education’ was controlled as a third variable. It was found that the association remained unaffected only in case of the respondents who were moderately educated.
The bivariate association between the ‘occupation’ and ‘impact of globalization’ was found to be conditional. When effect of ‘social status’ was controlled it was observed that the original association persisted only in case of respondents from high social status. That means, there is no direct association between occupation and impact of globalization. They are associated with each other through social status.

Bivariate association between ‘education’ and ‘impact of globalization’ was found to be conditional when effect of a third variable ‘Family Size’ was controlled. The association remained unaffected only in case of the respondents with high family size and disappeared in the remaining two categories. Similarly, the association between ‘social status’ and ‘impact of globalization’ was also found to be conditional when the effect of a third variable family size was controlled. The original association remained unaffected in case of the low family size and disappeared in the remaining two subcategories of the control variable.

**Conclusions**

The study on impact of globalization on socio-economic status of NeoBuddhist explores the various dimensions of globalizations and the associated factors with the impact of globalization. The variables related with the impact of globalization were identified and cross tabulated with the independents variables such as age, gender, income, education, migration etc. The result of cross tabulation followed by the trivariate analysis has brought out many facts and realities about the impact of globalization on the marginalized community like Neo-Buddhists.

The average age of a large majority of the respondents was 39 years. It shows the majorities of respondents are married and are shouldering the household responsibility. It was found that association between the age and impact of globalization and was not stastically significant which means that the impact of globalization was uniform age wise.
A overwhelming majority of households are male headed. It indicates the general trends that the Indian family system is strongly patriarchal and highly male dominated. The association between the gender and impact of globalization was tested and found to be stastically not significant. The majority of the respondents are living in a nuclear type of household. The trends are now becoming very common in rural areas too, which was once known for a traditionally joint family system. This changing nature of family system shows that the people are adapting to the new values based on consumerism and individualism.

The education is an important factor as far as the development of any society is concerned. It has always been thought as a tool of empowerment and lack of education has been a root cause of many problems that we face today. With reference to the literacy level of the respondents it was found that the overwhelming majority of the respondents were observed to be literates. However quite a few of them were educated up to higher education. It was found that the large number of highly educated respondents perceived low impact of globalization as compared to the respondents who were less educated. The association between the education and impact of globalization was tested and observed to be stastically significant. However the on reexamining the bivariate association between ‘education’ and ‘impact of Globalization’, by introducing income, occupation and social status as third variables, it was reveled that the association between them was conditional in case of income and occupation where as the association was spurious when the effect of a third variable ‘social status’ was controlled.

The income of a person plays an important role in determining the socio-eco status. The quality of life also depends upon the economic status of a person. When the economic status was examined, it was found that the average income of the respondents was Rs. 3000/ p. m. which is hardly sufficient to meet the monthly household expenses. The variable income was associated with the impact of globalization. It was found that a large majority of respondents from high
income group had perceived higher impact of globalization as compared to the respondents from low income groups. The association between them was statistically significant. The hypothesis stated in the study that ‘education and income is likely to be associated with the impact of globalization’ was tasted and proved to be true and accepted. However, on reexamining the bivariated association between total income and impact of globalization by controlling the effect of third variables education, occupation and social status, it was found that the original bivariate association between the ‘income’ and ‘impact of globalization’, was conditional and existed only when the respondents were moderately educated with high social status and employed in occupations other than services and agricultural laborers.

While studying the occupational patterns of the respondents it was revealed in this study that the large numbers of respondents were working as agricultural laborers and very few of them were employed in services. In a bivariate analysis it was found that the respondents working in sectors other than services and agricultural laborers had perceived higher impact of globalization. On applying the Chi Square test it was found that the association between the two variables was statistically significant. It was hypothesized in this study that the impact of globalization was likely to vary with the occupational pattern of the respondents. The proposed hypothesis was tested by applying the statistical test (Chi Square) and found to be true and accepted.

A large number of the respondents were still living in below poverty line with majority of them had no saving at all and quite a few of them were indebted. It shows that the efforts made so far by the governments and other non-governmental agencies on poverty eradication were having serious lacunias and needs immediate rectifications. However, the bivariate analysis between the ‘BPL’ respondents and ‘impact of globalization,’ showed that the association between the two variables was not statistically significant.
The phenomenon of Globalization has social dimensions. The relationships patterns amongst the different individuals are likely to be affected because of the forces of globalization. Keeping this in mind the researcher made a through inquiry into the social status of respondents. Contrary to the prevalent belief it was found that majority of the respondents did not experience untouchability and almost equal number of them said that their relationship with the caste Hindus was good and quite a large number of them had said that their social status was improved during the past few years. The result of the cross tabulation showed that the large number of respondents with high social status had perceived high impact of globalization. It was hypothesized in this study that ‘social status’ of the respondents was likely to be associated with the impact of globalization. The association between the two variables was tested and found to be stastically significant. The proposed Hypothesis was therefore proved to be true and accepted.

The forces of globalization are likely to change the life style and cultural practice of the people, since the world is going to be a global village. The value system of the people is becoming more and more individualistic and materialistic. The association between the life styles and the impact of globalization was examined and found to be stastically significant. It was observed that the respondents with low change in their life styles had perceived high impact of globalization as compared to the respondent with high change in their life styles. It can therefore be concluded that the majority of respondents who are still perusing their traditional way of livings (Buddhist Traditions) were more prone to the impact of globalization.

Health indicates the total well being of an individual. The public health service system is worst hit by the policies of globalization making more and more people to go to private hospital for the treatment. This was bringing extra economic pressure on to the respondents. It was found that the association between the place of treatment and impact of globalization was stastically
significant, and the respondents who were going to private hospital had perceived the high impact globalization in compared to the respondents who did not go for private hospital for treatment and preferred to go Government hospital.

It was thought that globalization will enhance democratic processes and it will lead to socio-economic and political empowerment of the people. When the opinion of the respondents was investigated with regards to the improvement in their political status and when cross tabulated with impact of globalization as dependent variable, it was observed that the association was statistically significant and the large number of respondents who opines that their political status was improved to some extent during the past few years perceived high impact of globalization.

**Policy Implications and Recommendations**

The Neo Economic policy which was launched by the Government in the year 1991 as a part of the IMF and WB project to integrate the Indian economy with the world economy. Series of economic reform were implemented under the name of structural adjustment program (SAP). The economic reforms in India contrary to other countries was crisis driven (Omvedt, 2000) and abruptly implemented without any preparatory measures (Rath Nilkanth, 2000). This has wide ranging implications for the development of the society at large and the development of weaker sections in particular. The serious doubts have been raised about the very intentions and the content of globalization. The debates all over the world between protagonists and opponents of globalization have made the matter more confusing. In this global talk the real issues pertaining to people’s lives have been sidelined and the agenda of social justice and equality also shadowed over by the idea and counter ideas about the phenomenon called globalization.

There are pros and cons of these policies. At one end there are booming stock markets, high increased in our foreign exchange reserved and increased in exports over the last few years. The number millionaires and billionaires have
increased during the past few years. But the dark side of those polices is also required to be understood so as to make the globalization work for everyone, otherwise any policy cannot sustained for a larger periods if it is not inclusive and acceptable to all sections of the society.

More than one and half decades of implementation of these policies pertaining to globalizations have severely hit the welfare and development of Dalits, Adivasis and other marginalized sections of the society. The philosophy and ideology of globalization is governed by the market forces which are not concerned with the social problems and social issues facing the nations. Profit making is the rule of market. The weaker sections and disadvantages sections have been victimized and segregated from their inherent human rights and are made to struggle for their very livelihood. They are made to pay the social cost of these new policy initiatives and they are told that the benefits of globalization will percolate to them in due course of time. But this is going to be a dream unless some drastic changes are made in the existing policy of globalization.

- Over 50 per cent of Dalits in India are landless laborers. The successive governments have failed to implement the land reforms for the last sixty years. The land instead of giving it to the landless labors is being given away to the big industries on the name of ‘SEZ’. This will create further imbalance and the people’s discontents will leads to conflict and violence as it is seen in Nandigram and some other places. It is therefore recommends that the government should take up a fresh initiative on India’s long awaited land Reform programme and implement it with true spirit.

- Economic disparities and Regional imbalance in Development – the gap between the poor and rich is widening after the globalization. This kind of economic disparities can be stumbling block in reconstructing the society on the basis of freedom and brotherhood. The immediate needs therefore is to initiates the programs for economic empowerments- income generation
activities and micro-financing and the scheme like national rural employment scheme needs to be made more transparent and accountable to public.

The urbanization and industrialization brought by the forces of globalization with its technological advancements has created a new regional imbalance in terms of development. The backward regions are further excluded from the process of development, the price of which will have to pay to the poor and marginalized sections of society. The decentralization of the development projects is therefore strongly recommended.

- In a stratified and heterogeneous and caste based hierarchical society like India the role of the state becomes very crucial and everything cannot be left at the mercy of ‘market’. The interventionist state is a need of today to develops all the sections of the society. The state’s withdrawals from important social sectors like health, educations, economy and walfarism would lead to creating new inequalities and will invites for chaos and lawlessness. In order to avoid these, states must stand to its credentials and play a major role in economic and social planning instead of being just a regulator of economy.

- The public sectors enterprises were the main employers of socially and economically weaker sections for many years after independence because of the reservation policy. The marginalized sections like Neo-Buddhists had little space to participate in economic activities. The privatization of government enterprises has blocked the employment potential for Dalits and other weaker sections. It is therefore suggested that the same policy be made applicable to the private sectors and if required the legislation to that effect be enacted by the parliaments.

- The public expenditure on social sectors like Health and education has been curtailed so as to bring the deficits at the controllable level and at the same time the private players are encouraged to enter and established their
monopoly into these socially important areas. This has threatening effects on the availability and accessibility of those services to the socially and economically weaker sections. It is therefore strongly recommended that the government should provide some kind of safety walls so that common man should not be derived of Health care services and education.

- In order to bring down the rate of unemployment at the optimum level, the Government with the help of NGOs should undertake the skill imparting and upgradation programmes. This has been a necessity because the forces of globalization demand new skills to run their businesses. Many of the traditional occupations are therefore becoming outdated and artisans are finding it difficult to survive.

- In order to counter the social, cultural and political fallout of globalizations, it is high time that our social, political and cultural institutions need to be reformed so as to make them withstand and face the new challenges posed by the globalization.

- The globalization has highjacked the agenda of social justice. In a country like India where social and economic discrimination and inequalities still exist at various levels, the Government should fulfill its constitutional obligations by upholding the principle of social justice by implementing such programs and schemes which will help to diminish the socio-economic inequalities.

**Implications and Relevance for Social Work Practice**

Globalization has provided opportunities to some people. The section of population have been benefited from the open market economy. But it has also excluded vast majority of population from its ambit. This newly created social and economic exclusions have render thousands of people jobless. Their per capita consumption of food has gone down from 510 grms in 1991 to 458 grms in 2001 (Praveen Chavan, 2006). If their exclusions and deprivations prolongs over...
a period of time these have not people can be a threat to the society and a national integration. The increasing materialism and consumerism has changed the lifestyles of the people. This new lifestyle has given rise to many health problems (mental and physical) anxiety, tensions, frustrations, disappointments, feelings of insecurity, attempted cases of suicides, family disorganization, separation, desertions, divorce, domestic violence and atrocities against Dalits and women have been increasing day by day.

At the societal level, because of the privatization of the basic amenities like health, education, water and electricity is bound to create new economic and social disparities since the poor and deprived sections of the society will find it difficult to cope with these deprivations. Ideologically speaking, the increasing consumerism, selfishness and self-centered ness on the part of the people those who are well off and also the government’s apathy and negligence towards the welfarism in the post globalization era has raised the serious doubts about the very rational and philosophy of globalization.

The shrinking and withdrawal of the states from the important social sectors paves the way for voluntarism and many of the government’s functions can be overtaken by the Non-governmental organizations as it is already seen in many parts of the country. The civil society organization’s network needs to be strengthened by the social workers to bring the check and balances on the activities of national and international corporate world.

The social worker will have to play an important role in providing remedies to those problems. The social worker will have to developed new strategies and models of community organizations to mobilize the people so as to counter the ill effects of globalizations. The social workers can play an effective role in providing the basic services to the people by applying their theoretical approaches and methods of social work practice.

The social work practitioners therefore will have to work for improving the skills and capacities of the people who are victims of globalization at the same
time they should conduct advocacy campaigns to makes globalization people friendly, all inclusive with a human face.

**Feature Research Areas**

The present study has tried to explore the some of the basic and primary aspects about the process of globalization. However, the present inquiry had its own limitations due to the nature and the coplexicity of the problem under study. There is an ample of scope for the other researcher’s interested in the study of globalizations. There are areas which were not covered in this study but needs an immediate attention. This includes areas like the question of identity and impact of globalization, the value erosions and impact of globalization, the impact of globalization on family system in India, impact of globalization on state functioning and dismantilings of State’s institutations, an impact of globalizations on people’s solidarity and their social and cultural movements, etc.

The other set of areas could be what are the strategies adopted by the people and the state to counter the social and economic exclusions of the marginalised communities, what should be the mechanisms to counter the impact of technology on people’s livelihoods, Markets and social responsibility, What are there new disparities created by the globalization(eg. regional, caste, economic etc.)
Chart 2

World Economic Crisis

LPG / Globalisation
- Neoliberalism
  - Materialism
- Consumerism
- Financial Capitalism
  - Concentration of wealth
- Militarisation
  - Arm Race

Ambedkarism
- State Socialism
  - People’s Democracy
  - Positive Discrimination
- Budhism
  - Social, Political, Cultural Organisations
  - Education

Poverty, Unemployment
Inflation, Terrorism
Religious Fundamentalism
Corruption / Scams / Bribes
Violence

Equality
Liberty
Fraternity