



A Study on Globalization and its Impact on Social Movement in India

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Abstract:

Globalization gave new direction to social movements in India; they connected international networks, used information technology. Growing inequality, the rural-urban divide, and corporate influence have created new conflicts, fueling movements based on issues such as the environment, tribal rights, and labor rights, which have become connected on a global scale. The liberalization, privatization, and globalization policies adopted by India in 1991 accelerated the process of globalization in the country, leading to major changes in the economy, society, and culture. This is due to the increasing exchange of goods, services, capital, and technology between countries, which has made the world more connected. Information technology and communication tools made it easier for movements to connect with other like-minded groups and organizations on a global scale.

Keywords: Globalization, Social Movement, Impact, Development, Changes, communication, conflicts

Introduction:

Globalization has increased urbanization but has also widened the rural-urban divide and created inequalities in income and opportunity, which have increased social tensions. The influence of Western culture increased, affecting local traditions, lifestyles, and social values. The growing influence of multinational companies threatened local industries and traditional businesses, which exacerbated the problems of workers and farmers. Not everyone has benefited from information technology, leaving some groups in society further behind. Globalization has increased employment opportunities for women, but it has also created exploitation and new social problems in the workplace. The Forest Rights Act and the land rights movement received global support, but the displacement of tribals increased in the name of development. Globalization has given social movements in

India new tools, a global platform, and international support, making them more widespread. However, the social and economic inequalities this created gave rise to new conflicts and movements, which have further complicated the socio-political landscape in India. Globalization has given new dimensions to social movements; on the one hand, it has provided the opportunity to create international networks and reach out globally using technology. Which focuses on issues such as global justice, local culture, and social equality. This has changed the nature of social movements, making them more international and diverse. International awareness of issues such as the environment, human rights, and women's rights increased, which led to support for local movements.

Problems of the Study:

Globalization poses many problems for social movements, such as the growing influence of capitalism and the resulting economic inequality, and the pressure of international organizations on government policies, which undermines social justice. The new capitalism increases poverty and destitution, which social problems. The strengthening of global economic institutions limits the freedom of governments to make economic decisions and has a negative impact on social justice. Globalization calls into question the sovereignty of states, making it difficult to determine social policies. Anti-globalization movements have to fight against both democratic and undemocratic states.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the effects of globalization and social movements. Some specific objectives have been given by the researcher related to globalization and social movements as follows.

1. To Study the impact of globalization on developing India.
2. To Study in detail the social movement in India.
3. To Study the factors affecting globalization and social movement.

Significance of the Study:

Social movements in globalization are important in challenging and finding solutions to the problems created by globalization. They create local and global solutions to global problems by bringing people together internationally, mobilizing resources, speaking out against injustice, and pressing for new social and political changes. These movements raise their voices internationally and seek solutions to the cross-border problems created by globalization. They bring people from all over the

world together for a common goal, pooling resources and driving effective political action. They criticize unjust conditions, such as the exploitation caused by neo-liberal globalization and free markets, and seek to establish social justice. It puts pressure on governments and international organizations to enact new laws and policies, thereby creating a more just and sustainable global order.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of a social movement is very large and diverse, in which a large group of people come together and take collective action to bring about or hinder social, political, economic, or cultural change. It includes both reformist and revolutionary movements, and they operate peacefully or sometimes violently, with the aim of solving problems in society and creating a new order. A social movement is a large, collective force that accelerates, or resists change in society, operating in a variety of ways and means. A movement can be reformist or radical. A reformist movement advocates changing some rules or laws while a radical movement is dedicated to changing the value system in some fundamental way.

Limitation of the Study:

A social movement is a collective effort by a large group of people who share a common ideology towards a specific social or political goal. Explore the different stages of a social movement such as emergence, consolidation, bureaucracy, and decline. Social movement, a loosely organized but persistent campaign in support of a social goal, typically the implementation or prevention of change in the structure or values of society. The scope of social movements in globalization is vast, including movements that oppose capitalism, neoliberalism, and local issues by using international networks

to create change on a global scale. While globalization has provided an opportunity for social movements to connect on a global scale, its limitations include the erosion of state power and the rise of economic inequality. These include obstacles posed by national borders and laws, challenges in media-based campaigns, and internal contradictions within the movement, which make it difficult for them to achieve the desired results.

Period of the Study:

Researchers have completed this research by reviewing data from 2025 to study the impact of globalization on social movements and the challenges facing social movements, as well as social inequality.

Research Methodology:

While studying social movements and globalization, the researcher has used many types of secondary research. This includes research papers, articles, newspapers, audio videos, reference books, serial books, annual reports, books etc.

Research Method:

Social movements and social inequality have a huge impact on human life and social inequality has increased due to global factors. Efforts are needed in the current modern era to reduce social inequality. To conduct this research, the researcher has completed the research using the descriptive analysis method.

Results and Discussion:

In the era of globalization, social movements have to work in more complex and challenging conditions. Bringing together activists from around the world, coordinating among them, and putting local issues on the global agenda is a major challenge. People in

different cultures and societies may have different needs and goals, making it difficult to create a unified global movement.

Challenges before Social Movement:

Social movements face many challenges, such as lack of leadership, internal conflicts, lack of resources, government opposition, societal apathy, misunderstanding, and movement transformation, which make it difficult to achieve goals. Lack of financial funds, human resources, and organizational resources is a major challenge. The movement can be disrupted by the lack of effective leadership and ideological differences among members. Pressure and oppression from governments and established institutions is a major challenge. Lack of awareness or interest in the movement among the people, which leads to lack of support. Misinformation or intentionally spread misunderstandings in the media can tarnish the image of the movement. As a movement grows, its nature can become more formal and bureaucratic, which reduces its original purpose and momentum. Once the initial enthusiasm wears off, it is difficult to maintain continuity and sustain the movement for a long time. Issues such as caste-based discrimination, conservative thinking, and cultural divisions hinder the spread of the movement. Weak law enforcement and criminal tendencies hinder the work of movements. Opposition to movements from external forces or their misuse. Active participation of grassroots people and strong community organization are essential. The goals of the movement need to be clear and achievable. Educating people and creating awareness among them.

Factors Affecting Social Movement:

Inequality, injustice, and oppression in society give rise to movements. Democratic or authoritarian regimes affect the growth of

movements. While democracy can bring about gradual change, dictatorships can experience revolutions. International events, such as the Arab Spring, inspire movements in other countries. Money and other financial resources provide strength to the movement. A large number of people and activists are the basis of the movement. It is important for people to come together. The ability to plan and coordinate is essential for the success of the movement. Charismatic leaders and activists bring people together and give directions to the movement. Having common goals and ideas is important for people to unite. The spread of education increases social awareness and encourages change. Discrimination against certain groups becomes a cause of movements. The norms and traditions of a society can either resist change or promote it. Movements spread rapidly thanks to hashtags, online petitions, and social media campaigns. Technology accelerates the dissemination of information, making it easier for people to organize.

Social Movement and Social Welfare in Maharashtra:

Social movements in Maharashtra strongly attacked caste discrimination, untouchability, and religious slavery for the good of society. Social movements in Maharashtra focused on eliminating inequalities in society and providing equal opportunities and justice to all, thereby achieving the broader interests of society. The spread of education and the fight for rights helped all sections of society to participate in the democratic process. The main objective of these movements was to establish social justice by ensuring the rights of the weaker sections. The movement in Maharashtra has a very important role to play in eliminating inequality in society. It is a significant achievement from the perspective of eliminating social inequality and injustice in

society, bringing about social change, nurturing democratic values, and providing justice to the disadvantaged. Discrimination arising from the caste system, women's rights, workers' rights, movements in Maharashtra and social movements are playing an important role in the identity of modern Maharashtra. Through marches, protests, and public awareness campaigns, social movements come together and try to solve problems from the perspective of social welfare.

Globalization and Social Inequality:

Globalization connects economies, which increases employment and technology, but at the same time creates great inequalities in income and opportunity, where the rich get richer and the poor fall behind, which increases social tensions. This has created a major challenge of social justice, equal opportunities, and inclusion of vulnerable groups in development, which necessitates policies for holistic development. Globalization leads to tremendous economic progress in some areas, but this progress does not reach everyone, which widens the gap between rich and poor. New employment opportunities are created, but often these jobs are without good facilities and there is inequality. Lifestyles, consumer behavior, and culture are affected, new lifestyles are adopted, but this puts a strain on traditional social structures. Weaker sections of society, such as the poor and women, are left behind in this process and do not get equal opportunities. Sociologists believe that increasing inequality can lead to increased conflict and tension in society.

Economic Inequality and Capital Power:

Globalization makes it easier for capital and companies to move globally, making local workers and the poor more vulnerable. It makes it harder for movements to confront large corporations. Social movements often struggle

with the constraints of national laws and international norms. A movement that is successful in one country may find it difficult to achieve the same success in another. Global media often prioritizes corporate interests. Social movements need significant resources to get their messages out to the public and combat the propaganda against them.

Social Inequality:

Social inequality is discrimination or inequality in the opportunities, resources such as money, education, health, rights, and facilities available to people in society, which arise due to factors such as race, gender, class, or ethnicity. A social problem is any situation or behavior in society that negatively affects a large number of people and is caused by factors beyond the control of the individual. Social security is protection from discrimination, insecurity, instability and injustice. Social securities are specific considerations and benefits based on the individual's belonging to the country. Social security is a feature of democratic government.

Conclusion:

Globalization is a double-edged sword, bringing economic progress but also increasing social inequality; thus, spreading the benefits of development to all is a major challenge. It is important that education and health facilities are available to all equally, so that the gap in inequality is reduced. Rather than focusing solely on economic growth, the benefits of development need to be spread to all segments of society.

Sound policies and social safety nets are needed to ensure social justice and support the vulnerable. Globalization has a profound social and cultural impact on developing countries and is transforming society in many ways. These changes affect cultural diversity, social customs and principles, education, lifestyles, and consumer behavior.

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