

Notion of Globalisation in respect to Philosophy and Indian Culture

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ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 20 January 2019

Keywords

globalization, Indian Culture, family Structure, marriage values, adultery, social values and ethical structures, food, clothing, dialect, employment, economy

ABSTRACT

Globalization has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left back its footprints in every sphere of life. Not only in India, but the interchange of world views and ideas has resulted in a major transformation of the lifestyle and living standard of people globally. Indian culture is no bar to this transformation process. Our deep-rooted traditions and customs have loosened up their hold with the emergence of globalization. India has a rich cultural background and pride in its culture is famous throughout the world. Globalization has not only inculcated the westernization in India, but conversely, the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and traditions of any geographic region hold a special significance concerning its uniqueness and that is the differentiating factor for a population within a geographic boundary from the other. This uniqueness has been disturbed to varying degrees in place of globalization. Such an impact is very much pronounced when they hit a developing country like India.

1. Introduction

Covering a wide range of distinct political, economic, and cultural trends, the term "globalization" has quickly become one of the most fashionable buzzwords of contemporary political and academic debate. I believe this word has a different meaning for each individual, depending on his/her point of view and from which angle it is viewed. For me, this word means that the globe has become smaller due to the vast change in technology we have experienced in the past. Never in human history we have experienced such quick advance in technology in a short period of time. For example, the internet has given the chance to many people to communicate in a matter of seconds, and they can see each other without leaving their homes. Mobile phones have given people (especially in third world countries) the opportunity to communicate with others, without waiting for the telephone companies to connect their areas to the main system. The quality of life has improved dramatically, and the average life expectancy has improved all over the world. Fortunately, recent social theory has formulated a more precise concept of globalization than those typically offered by pundits. Although sharp differences continue to separate participants in the ongoing debate, most contemporary social theorists endorse the view that globalization refers to fundamental changes in the spatial and temporal contours of social existence, according to which the significance of space or territory undergoes shifts in the face of a no less dramatic acceleration in the temporal structure of crucial forms of human activity.

Globalization, without doubt, is the most controversial concept. Within the context of globalization, the principal task of philosophy is to conceptualise and differentiate between the diverse dimensions of the intricate and complex processes and problems of globalization. To conduct a proper conceptual analysis, to distinguish among the various approaches to globalization and its dimensions, and to make appropriate judgments about its normative aspects. The globalization of

liberal economy must be followed by a distinct conceptual analysis and a normative request for the globalization of responsibility in an attempt to protect both the global future of the humankind and the global public goods (from clean drinking water to a clean environment and the ozone layer, from a rich biodiversity to a rich cultural diversity). Moreover, the social traps that accompany the ideology of the current neo-liberal globalism promoted by corporations and the dictate of the free market must be exposed.

In this sense, philosophy and its fundamental branches and disciplines, such as social and political philosophy and particularly ethics, as well as bioethics, are presented an opportunity to develop - together with social sciences, with natural and technological sciences, i.e. from an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary perspective - their own individual and social consciousness and conscience concerning the ethical implications of globalization. Therefore, we the philosophers, ethicists, bioethicists, theologians, as well as experts in the fields of the other humanities, social, natural and technological sciences, i.e. experts in sociology, political science, economics, cultural studies, physics, biology, climatology, technological studies, etc. should come forward to embark on a creative discussion of this perhaps most pressing issue and phenomenon shaping the environment of both our individual and social lives.

Philosophy is characterized as much by its methods as by its subject matter. Although philosophers deal with speculative issues that generally are not subject to investigation through experimental test, and philosophy therefore is more fully conceptual than science, philosophy properly done is not mere speculation. Philosophers, just like scientists, formulate hypotheses which ultimately must answer to reason and evidence. This is one of the things that differentiate philosophy from poetry and mysticism, despite its not being a science. Philosophy critically examines anything and everything,

including itself and its methods. It's typically deals with questions not obviously addressed by other areas of enquiry, or those that remain after their activity seems complete. Paraphrasing A.C. Grayling on philosophy, as the critical examination of beliefs, pokes its nose in finding problems where it may not always be welcome. For Simone de Beauvoir in philosophy goes "straight to the essentials" and "right to the heart of truth." whilst this, in a nutshell, is the nature of philosophy, it is also its value, for, according to Socrates, the unexamined life is not worth living. Such critical examination helps to mitigate the risk of being duped, misled or deceived by untenable beliefs and spurious claims characteristic of and promoted by authoritarian sources, uncritical acceptance of which claims can result in dire consequences.

2. Conclusion

In conclusion it can be mentioned that globalisation is a process that it can't be avoidable in spite of various negative aspects. We have to more concrete upon its positive prospect. Again, Indian culture is more systematic, dynamic, religious and spiritualistic which tries to vision the concept of globalisation as "VasudhaivaKutumbakam." Within the context of globalization, the principal task of philosophy is to conceptualise and differentiate between the diverse dimensions of the intricate and complex processes and problems of globalization, to conduct a proper conceptual analysis, to distinguish between various approaches to globalization and its dimensions, and to make appropriate judgments about its normative aspects.

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