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Udit Rana

MA, Department of Geography,
MDU, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Globalization and impacts of urban change on Indian culture

Udit Rana

Abstract

India's Globalization has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left back its footprints in every sphere of life. In India, however the exchange of world perspectives and thoughts has brought about a significant change of the way of life and expectation for everyday comforts of individuals worldwide. Indian culture is no bar to this change cycle. Our profound established conventions and customs have released up their hold with the development of globalization. India has a rich social foundation and pride in its culture is celebrated all through the world. Globalization has taught the westernization in India, however then again, the Indian culture has additionally spread its effect around the world. Culture and customs of any geographic district hold an exceptional importance concerning its uniqueness and that is the separating factor for a populace inside a geographic limit 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.

Keywords: globalization, Indian culture, impact, art

Introduction

The term globalization comes from English, as the base of the word "globalization" which refers to the emerging of an international network, belonging to an economic and social system. Probably the soonest utilization of the expression "globalization", as known, was in 1930 - in a distribution entitled Towards New Education - to assign an outline of the human involvement with schooling. A close term "monster partnerships" was utilized in 18973 by Charles Russell Tazel to portray the enormous public trusts and other huge endeavors of the time. Since 1960 the two terms started to be utilized conversely by financial analysts and specialists in sociologies and were utilized until about mid-1980. Since the development of the idea, globalization has enlivened various translations definitions and has had a set of experiences returning so as to the extraordinary business and settler developments all through Asia and the Indian Ocean since the fifteenth century. Vladislav Inosemsev characterizes globalization as quite possibly the most well known social investigations of today, however is simultaneously an unfilled term. It was first referenced in writing during the 1940s, yet up until the mid-1980s it was referenced just infrequently ^[1].

After the Cold War, the term started to be utilized to depict the world getting more reliant in its prudent and enlightening measurement. Due to the unpredictability of the idea, research activities, articles, and discussions have remained generally centered around one part of globalization. Roland Robertson, an educator of social science at the University of Aberdeen, was the primary individual who characterized globalization as "the comprehension of the world and the expanded impression of the world in general". Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King, sociologists, characterize globalization as "each one of those cycles by which the people groups of the world are fused into a solitary world society. In his paper "The Consequences of Modernity", Anthony Giddens utilizes the accompanying definition: "the globalization can be characterized as the increase of social relations all through the world, connecting inaccessible areas so that nearby happenings are shaped because of occasions that happen somewhere far off and the other way around. In his paper "Worldwide Transformations" David Held investigations the meaning of globalization and says, "albeit from a short sighted perspective globalization alludes to a quick worldwide interconnection, profound and for a huge scope, such definition however requires now a more mind boggling research".

Correspondence

Udit Rana

MA, Department of Geography,
MDU, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Globalization can be connected to the neighbourhood, the public and the provincial. From one viewpoint, an association is made among social and financial connections and organizations, coordinated on a nearby and additionally public, then again, it interfaces social and monetary connections and organizations solidified on a more extensive scale the local and worldwide collaborations [2].

Globalization can allude to those spatial-transient cycles of progress, which establishes the fundament of the change of human worries in an association, connecting together and growing human movement across districts and mainlands. Without alluding to the extension in space of the associations, there can be no reasonable and rational detailing of the term globalization. An agreeable meaning of globalization should address every one of these things: augmentation, power, celerity, and impact. The Swedish writer Thomas Larsson, in his book "The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization", says that globalization "is the cycle of the contracting of the world, the shortening of distances, and the closeness of things. It permits the expanded communication of any individual on one piece of the world to somebody found on the opposite side of the world, to profit". In 2000 the International Monetary Fund has recognized four fundamental parts of globalization: exchange and exchanges, capital developments and venture, relocation and development of individuals, and the spreading of information. Culture comprises of the convictions, practices, objects, and different qualities regular to the individuals from a specific gathering or society. Through culture, individuals and gatherings characterize themselves, adjust to society's shared qualities, and add to society. Subsequently, culture incorporates numerous cultural perspectives: language, customs, values, standards, mores, rules, apparatuses, advances, items, associations, and foundations. Innovation the term has been given different definitions by past written works. As per Kumar et.al (1999) innovation comprises of two essential parts: 1) an actual segment which contains things, for example, items, tooling, equipment's, plans, procedures, and cycles; and 2) the enlightening segment which comprises of expertise in administration, advertising, creation, quality control, dependability, talented work, and practical territories [3].

Characteristics of Indian culture

Many things can be included while describing the distinguishing characteristics of Indian culture. Yet, India is a combination of different musings and philosophies. It is an exceptionally huge and fluctuated culture wealthy in information, commitment deeds, feelings, and emotions. It is the expansive mindedness of Indian culture that it absorbed each one of those trademark highlights decisively to which it was uncovered from different cultures and formed them in their manner. India didn't have faith in attack or battle to spread its culture, religion, belief system, or some other thing. It treated all living animals with a similar balance and sympathy.

Ancient Culture

The rich legacy of Indian culture can be followed back to old occasions. The practices, convictions, and customs that we follow today were set up millennia back. In old India, culture was the deciding component of the Indian culture. In spite of the fact that various convictions were continued in various areas, the establishment base of antiquated Indian culture continued as before. From consistently dressing to expound

ceremonies, consistently and significant detail was chosen hundreds of years back. The base of Indian culture has existed since old occasions and that is the thing that makes it so solid. After the underlying set up of the establishment by the Indus Valley Civilization, the happening to the Aryans further combined it. The Aryans had a specific social design as indicated by which organization was continued. There was a division of work and every progression had its responsibility to take care of. The dealers and the holy class were viewed as extremely tip top and were quite regarded and dreaded. There were sure images of love like cows, bulls, the conciliatory fire, and so forth the reciting of sacrosanct songs came into vogue with the Vedic age. Despite the fact that agriculture was the primary occupation, there was the advancement of limited scope enterprises and handiworks. In antiquated India, expressive arts shaped an essential piece of the culture. Music and dance advanced profoundly in old India and new types of moves and music appeared. Music was generally joined by instruments to give bass and mood. Moves required expound outfits, gems, and make-up and were normally acted in sanctuaries or regal courts. Theater likewise started in antiquated India and was an indispensable piece of the everyday culture. Individuals sanctioned scenes out of day by day life like wild creatures chasing for food. A few people turned out to be little creatures like cows, goats, and so forth who were "preyed" upon by individuals assuming the part of carnivores like lions, tigers, and so on the culture of antiquated India has been refined and modernized over the ages [4].

Religion

India has been an extremely strict country since days of yore. The birth and development of civilization prepared for various religions to jump up. In pre-memorable occasions, there were no religions accordingly except for individuals loved different powers of nature like the Sun, Moon, Thunder, and so forth as the general public developed, complex strict practices appeared. With the rise of the consecrated class, there was a large number of changes in the religions in India each district had its strict practice and conviction. The Holy Scriptures like Vedas, Upanishads, and stories talk about the antiquated strict acts of India. They talk about expound "Yagnas", penances, the significance of fire in a custom, and so forth that were an essential piece of the strict practices. Hinduism was perhaps the most punctual religion to be established in India and it is additionally viewed as one of the world's most established religions. Indeed, even today, Hinduism has the most extreme number of devotees in India and the convictions and conventions have not changed since old occasions. With time, Buddhism and Jainism appeared and new standards of profound information appeared. Individuals began to put stock in re-birth, re-manifestation, and the way of thinking of Karma. New convictions and practices appeared and the importance of religion took a completely new turn. A few traditions went somewhat far to actualize themselves and were restricted by individuals. Society got harsh to certain strict practices and numerous more modest religions and convictions appeared. The antiquated religions of India established a solid framework of strict practices that are followed to date [5].

Food

Early Indians ate food that was effectively accessible from nature. Natural products, wild berries, meat, fish, and so forth were the principle food things of the roaming tenants. With

the approach of progress, individuals settled and began to do cultivating. This prompted the disclosure of food crops, beats, and so forth Food in old India was developed in the ripe waterway valleys. Rice was their staple food that was eaten with cooked lentils, vegetables, and meat. Wheat was utilized to make flatbreads known as "Chapatti". The food propensities for close by nations likewise influenced the food in old India. The cooking of chicken came to India from Thailand and lamb came from West Asia. The food design didn't change with the appearance of the Aryans. With complex strict customs taking the middle stage, creature penances topped and an ever increasing number of individuals turned vegans. Milk and milk items came much into utilization during old occasions. Rice was eaten with curd and yogurt. Cows were regarded and adored consequently individuals quit eating hamburger. A great many people in India became veggie lovers and meat was devoured infrequently. Numerous flavors were developed in India and were utilized in cooking for smell and flavor. India thrived in the development of flavors and a large number of them were subsequently traded to unfamiliar terrains ^[6,7].

Medieval culture

The Medieval period is considered as an age of great cultural synthesis in India. During this period another period of social improvement was started. The Turks and Mughals presented new thoughts and encouraged in offering ascend to new highlights in the regions of religion, theory and thoughts, Language and Literature, Styles of engineering and utilization of building material, Painting and Fine expressions, Music, and performing expressions. India previously had an exceptionally rich social convention in all circles. The blend between various cultures brought forth new philosophical and strict customs, thoughts, structures, and styles in practically all spheres, of culture. New strict developments like Sufism and Bhakti, the ascent of Sikhism as another religion, development of Urdu and Persian language and writing, development of writing in different Indian dialects, the design of the Sultanate and Mughals with territorial varieties, new types of music, the Mughal painting and other new styles that arose in India ^[8].

Sufism

The Sufi development as it arose in India had the accompanying highlights: The Sufis were coordinated in a few distinct orders. The majority of these orders were driven by some noticeable Sufi holy person or Pir. It was named after them and was trailed by his pupils. The Sufis accepted that for association with God one requirements a profound master ^[9].

Sikhism

The lessons and theory of Guru Nanak structure a significant piece of Indian philosophical idea. His way of thinking comprises of three essential components: a main magnetic character (the Guru), belief system (Shabad), and Organization (Sangat). Nanak assessed and censured the predominant strict convictions and endeavored to set up a genuine religion, which could prompt salvation. He disavowed icon love and didn't support journey nor acknowledge the hypothesis of manifestation. He denounced formalism and ceremony. He stressed having a genuine Guru for disclosure. He instructed individuals to follow the standards concerning behavior and love: Sach (truth), Jalal (legal acquiring), Khair (wishing admirably of others), Niyat (right goal), and administration to the ruler. He criticized the

station framework and the imbalance it caused. He contended that the rank and honor ought to be decided by the demonstrations or the deeds of people. He laid weight on ideas of equity, exemplary nature, and freedom. His refrains essentially comprise of two fundamental ideas, Sach (truth) and Nam (name) ^[10].

Modern culture

Five important features which will perhaps give us some aid in understanding modern India ^[11]

1. Its diversity
2. The depth of culture
3. A land of minorities
4. Its future depends on the interaction between two worlds
5. In the cities and rural India, poverty, spirituality and modernity mix and coexist

Many people in the Western world think of India as an inert and distant grouping of people and poverty, a combination of the exotic and tragic. This misperception, promoted through long stretches of media generalizing, covers reality. India is a lively society with an inexorably fiery interior dynamic and an expanding impact, straightforwardly and in a roundabout way, on the planet. Its importance lies not just in its size - nearly 930 million Indians are 15 percent of the planetary populace - yet additionally in the inquiries raised by the way India has picked in home grown and international strategy. This country is the biggest working popular government, with standard and unreservedly challenged races. In this way, it is the trial of whether majority rule government is an appropriate arrangement of government for enormous quantities of generally needy individuals in our current reality where vote based system, as we get it, is a much-jeopardized political animal types, particularly in Third World nations. Current India is likewise a trial of two center ground ways of thinking. As an early advocate of non-arrangement in worldwide legislative issues, India has endeavored to set up a [middle] position among Western and [communist] situated states. Throughout the long term, its administration in cutting out a Third World stance exhibited that there is a suitable course for countries who would not like to favor one side in Cold War legislative issues, a methodology which numerous different countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East have followed and desire to maintain ^[12].

India's financial arrangements have likewise kicked off something new. They were the primary huge scope trial of the advanced blended economy: focal government arranging with a mix of both private and public responsibility for undertakings. It is maybe still too soon to assess the outcomes. From one viewpoint, neediness stays inescapable and joblessness is high. On the other, Indian agriculture has performed far superior to one or the other Soviet or Chinese agriculture. (India presently takes care of her populace and has imported scarcely any grain in the previous four years.) Also, India currently positions as the 10th biggest modern economy on the planet. A further meaning of India today comes from the international affairs of South Asia. Lining the Indian Ocean into which the Persian Gulf streams, it is a vital area in a time of oil coordinations. Add the closeness of Russia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and China, and India's circumstance gets basic to the pressures and connections of current worldwide legislative issues. From this point of view alone, aside from the numerous human, social and different reasons, it benefits insightful individuals around the planet to put forth attempts to comprehend this huge and indispensable

country. It is conceivable to say nearly anything about India and have it apply to some piece of that subcontinent. India is a place where there is neediness. It is a country incredible and feeble, antiquated and present day, climatically sensational in its differentiations ^[13]. The very term "India" infers a solidarity that exists more as a speculative political structure than as a human and socio-social reality. From the interweaving of its mind boggling history with contemporary society, one can distil five significant highlights that will maybe give us a few guides in understanding current India. For the country to understand its extensive potential, the linkage between those two India's must be extended and fortified.

Globalization and its impact on Indian culture

Globalization has a wide role in change in Indian culture. The culture of any country does not only portray the region and language of the region, but it starts with the mindset and mentality of the residing citizens. Indian culture is quite rich concerning its heritage and resources, and more importantly due to the welcoming approach of its citizens. India is a bouquet varying religion, dialect, edibles, tradition, custom, music, art and architecture, etc., bundled into a single unit of patriotism and unity. The common factor within all these diversities is the Indian mindset of welcoming, greeting, celebrating in a united way with immense affection and togetherness. This is the rich essence of the Indian culture that has attracted many foreigners to stay back in India and mingle into its eternal fragrance. When one analyses this rich culture with the globalization point of view, it can find many punch holes of westernization and mixing of other traits and cultures into our beautifully woven blanket ^[14].

Socio-Cultural Effects of Globalization

Unprecedented interaction and mobility have dented local cultures. Huge scope movement and a transnational labor force - the result of globalization - is scattering cultures across the world, prompting a brought together world culture. India is no exemption. Some time ago Indians used to welcome each other with "Namaste" or something comparative in provincial vernaculars. Yet, presently it's "Howdy" and "Hi" among an enormous part of the populace. Nonetheless, Dr. Kumar Ashutosh, who has a Ph.D. ever, says, "It is anything but an issue of being positive or negative. It's an issue of evolving inclinations". The joint family arrangement of India, which has been valued around the world, is separating, making ready for family units all over the place. The vast majority presently like an autonomous life, a result of globalization. There are mature age homes and senior networks all over the place, in the significant urban communities at any rate. What's more, what's a genuine concern is that large numbers of these family units are getting additionally isolated as a result of stressed relations between accomplices. Generally, life accomplices were looked from neighbourhood networks, ordinarily inside a similar position. Between standing relationships are presently normal. Guardians are going to the web to look for forthcoming ladies and grooms, and frequently, they lean toward NRIs (Non-Resident Indians) for their westernized standpoint, ways of life, and higher extra cash ^[15].

Conclusion

To conclude, there are different aspects of the Indian arts & culture. Each aspect is practiced by people but not everyone believes in the different aspects. As one can see it is an

extremely traditional culture, everybody has their assessment towards it, positive and negative. Thusly the Indian Culture is extremely exceptional and has different practices. Albeit the adolescent don't have confidence in the conventional viewpoints, the culture will fluctuate with time and won't be customary any longer in light of the cutting edge world. All things considered the angles are habitually drilled however the upcoming age will transform it. Indian culture is staggeringly unpredictable and takes after a tumult of astounding extents. In any case, underneath this appearing mayhem is a logical establishment that is millennia old. The station framework in India, as it shows up today, looks superfluous, out of line, and inappropriate. For what reason would it be advisable for us to separate between individuals dependent on calling or birth? Yet, this was not generally the situation. It has been a long-standing grievance that Indian youth are profoundly affected by American and European cultures. With India quick turning into a really worldwide climate as far as economy, food, and culture, what does it take to ensure our childhood remember the extravagance of being Indian?

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