Globalization and Socialization in Indian youths - A case study

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Abstract

A survey based on 300 college going youths of Narain P.G. College Shikohabad (U.P.) regarding their opinion about personal life in the age of globalization showed that majority of girls prefer the opinion of their relatives (70.45%) while boys prefer the consult with their friends or self decision (77.27 and 71.15% respectively) while going for marriages. 45.45% boys and 54.56% girls taking the help of Internet, 50% each with the help of matrimonial,41% boys and 59% girls prefer the help of magazines publishing matrimonial while 57% boys and 43% girls prefers all the modern devices while going to marriage. In response to inter-caste marriages 12% boys and 88% girls place it as very bad. The preference to choice of their life partner among boys, 51% preferred a service class life partner while among girls it was 48%. 89% boys prefer their life partner who care their parents means house wife. 79% girls prefer a capable partner. All the respondents showed their responsibilities for rearing of children's and towards their parents.

Introduction

The whole world today seems to have reconciled with the fact that globalization is a reigning current of history that gives us little room to maneuver and few choices to make. However, it is still difficult to capture it in exact words and perhaps that's why there exists a plethora of definitions for globalization. But one can only discern its characteristics. In the initial stages globalization was perceived largely and often solely as an economic phenomena but now it has come to be accepted that this phenomena has profound and, at times, unfathomable impact not just on markets and trade but also on communities, national governments and its citizens, constitutional aspirations, environment, labour and on almost anything and everything one can see the effect of globalization. Globalization can be conceptually defined as a transition from 'International' to 'Global' brought about by continuous rethinking of social boundaries and the gradual reshaping of political, economic, and cultural fault-lines often capitulated in the expression 'end of geography'. The term 'International' here denotes events and phenomena which occur outside the national borders but don't necessarily have worldwide impact. In this framework, states are extremely important as they are the constituent parts of the international system, and define and control national boundaries. On the other hand, the concept of 'Global' overcoming the barriers of national boundaries deals with all phenomena, the impact of which is not confined to a particular region and is felt by a large number of people throughout the globe. The impact of international events occurring outside the national borders are today affecting people all over the world and therefore, turning into global issues. In this respect, "globalization reflects a widespread perception that the world is rapidly being moulded into a shared social space by economic and technological forces and that developments in one region of the world can have profound consequences for the

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life chances of individuals or communities on the other side of the globe" (Held *et al.* 1999). It is in this context that Anthony Giddens has defined globalization as "the intensification of world-wide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by happenings many miles away and vice-versa" (Giddens 1990). The implication of this process is the declining hold of the state over events occurring within their own jurisdiction under the impact of multiple actors arriving on the scene. Consequently, the states can no longer be regarded as the only dominant structural elements of international politics. Keohane and Nye (1977) have pointed out that in the contemporary world of "Complex Interdependence" international politics consists not only of inter-state relations but also of transnational relations based on multiplicity of social channels, which implies that non-state actors such as MNCs and international organizations (IOs) are today much more important than states. Since MNCs and IOs are driven by economic logic dictated by market, economic issues and market fundamentals have taken precedence over issues of military security the centrality of which established the predominance of the institution of nation-state. Under such circumstances the role of the state is undergoing a transformation. The most tenable explanation of this transformation has been presented following the 'End of History' thesis of Francis Fukuyama. With the fall of the Soviet Union, global capitalism has emerged as a virtually unchallenged mode of production and democracy has won over its dangerous red enemy. As a result, inter-state system which generally believes in preserving political and economic differences based on the doctrine of nationalism has given way to a global system premised on a global civil society and a uniquely globalized market, influencing factors of production, consumption, communication and life-style across the territorial boundaries of the sovereign states. Thus, the new ideology of globalization seeks to legitimize the hegemony of the global market over state sovereignty. In this context, Rosencrance (1986), a noted liberal thinker has stated that in the contemporary world the trading state is fast displacing the military state. Similar impact of globalization on social and moral values in Indian youths is also detected and any one can easily observed the decline in these social events.

Materials and methods:

The present study is based on survey from 300 young college going students of U.G. & P.G. level of three colleges of district Firozabad (U.P.) during 2010-11.The main objectives of this study was to find out their opinion on preference or non- preference in their personal life and living standard. The data were generated on fixed scheduled Performa based on opinion of boys and girls of high learning institute generated through questionnaires provided them to fill up their response with confidence. The average performance was calculated as per usual procedures.

Results and discussion:

The analyzed data on each aspect is presented in Table 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively, which clearly showed that about 46% boys and 54% girls like to know the views of their parents while deciding to select their life partner means they are controlled by respective parents. The consultancy of their brother/sister was about 45.45 and 54.55% respectively indicating that girls were more independent to share their view among friends as compared with boys.

About 45.45% boys and 54.56% girls taking the help of Internet, 50% each with the help of matrimonial published in news papers, 41% boys and 59% girls prefer the help of magazines publishing matrimonial and57% boys and 43% girls prefers all the modern devices while going to marriage or selecting the groom (Table-2). The reports of Anand Prakash (2010) also have similar idea. In response to inter-caste marriages 12% boys and 88% girls place it as very bad (Table-3). The preference to choice of their life partner; among boys; 51% preferred a service class life partner indicating the financial security and support by both the sides. Among girls it was 48%. About 89% boys prefer their life partner who care the parents means house wife or their devotion to parents. About 79% girls prefer a capable partner who can do all the activities desired by her partners. The report of Nanda (2008) is also stated some ideas related to north- Eastern Indian societies.

Increasing population is also a big challenge among modern Indian youth for identifying themselves in changing scenario of globalization and their role and status in the society where they alive and become a good parents rearing their children in the era of inflations of education and other needs. Considering the same about 67 % among boys and 33 % girls need not even a single child while 61 % boys and 39 % girls like only one child. 47 % boys and 53 % girls like two and/or more than two children. It is interesting to note here that majority of girls believe that it is depends upon God blessing and they have no any idea about family planning means they were mainly depend on her husband. Chandra and Kumar (2002) and Mishra (2003) also supported similar findings.

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Table 1: Opinion of youth regarding selection of their life partner

Relation	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total
Parents	45.83	54.17	100.00
Brother- Sister	45.45	54.55	100.00
Relatives	29.55	70.45	100.00
Friends	77.27	22.73	100.00
Self	71.15	28.85	100.00
All of above	50.00	50.00	100.00

Table 2: Popularity of modern tools in selection of life partner in Indian youth

Tool	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total
Internet	45.45	54.55	100.00
Matrimonial	50.00	50.00	100.00
Community magazine	41.18	58.82	100.00
All above	57.41	42.59	100.00

Table 3: Opinion of youth in choice of life partner

Choice	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total
Service girl/boy	51.89	48.11	100.00
Eligible for Job	50.00	50.00	100.00
Highly qualified	58.33	41.67	100.00
House wife	54.55	45.45	100.00
Care giver to parents	88.89	11.11	100.00
All above	20.59	79.41	100.00

Table 4: Opinion of youth regarding inter- caste marriage

Opinion	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total
Very good	49.38	50.62	100.00
Good	50.33	41.67	100.00
Farley good	47.37	52.63	100.00
Bad	60.00	40.00	100.00
Very bad	11.54	88.46	100.00

Table 5: Opinion of youth regarding number of children

Opinion	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total
Not even a single	66.67	33.33	100.00
Only one	61.19	38.81	100.00
Only two	46.89	53.11	100.00
More than two	46.81	53.19	100.00
As bless by God	20.00	80.00	100.00