



# IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION-A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE

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## **Abstract:**

The world is undergoing important social transformations driven by the impact of globalization, global environmental change and economic and financial crises, resulting in growing inequalities, extreme poverty, exclusion and the denial of basic human rights. These transformations demonstrate the urge for innovative solutions conducive to universal values of peace, human dignity, gender equality and non-violence and non-discrimination. Young women and men, who are the most affected by these changes, are hence the principal key-actors of social transformations. The social dimension of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the life and work of people, on their families, and their societies. Concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on employment, working conditions, income and social protection.

Social transformation is closely linked to globalization. It is therefore important to have a clear idea of the meaning of this concept. At the most general level, globalization refers to a process of change which affects all regions of the world in a variety of sectors including the economy, technology, politics, the media, culture and the environment. Globalization brings reorganization at the international, national, and sub-national levels. Specifically, it brings the reorganization of production, international trade, and the integration of financial markets. ... Globalization is now seen as marginalizing the less educated and low-skilled workers.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Social Transformation, Environmental Change, Human Rights, Innovation.

## INTRODUCTION

Globalization came to **India through the economic reforms** and is gradually transforming our culture and self image. ... Social reform has lagged behind economic reform. The paradigm shift in the Indian planning from growth with stability and social justice to neo-liberal development is traced. Globalization brings **new potentials for development and wealth creation**. But there are divergent views and perceptions among people as concerns its economic and social impact, and indeed widely varying impacts on the interests and opportunities of different sectors and economic and social actors.

Globalization is a term that is used in many ways, but the principal underlying idea is the progressive integration of economies and societies. It is driven by new technologies, new economic relationships and the national and international policies of a wide range of actors, including governments, international organizations, business, labor and civil society.

Broadly speaking, the process of globalization has two aspects. The first refers to those factors - such as trade, investment, technology, cross-border production systems, flows of information and communication which brings societies and citizens close together.

The second refers to policies and institutions, such as trade and capital market liberalization, international standards for labor, the environment, corporate behaviour and other issues, agreements on intellectual property rights, and other policies pursued at both the national and international level which support the integration of economies and countries. In terms of the latter aspect, the existing pattern of globalization is not an inevitable trend - it is at least in part the product of policy choices. While technological change is irreversible, policies can be changed. Technological advances have also widened the policy choices available.

The social dimension of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the life and work of people, on their families, and their societies. Concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on employment, working conditions, income and social protection. Beyond the world of work, the social dimension encompasses security, culture and identity, inclusion or exclusion and the cohesiveness of families and communities.

“Globalization as a concept refers both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole both concrete global interdependence and consciousness of global whole in the twentieth century”.

### **Operational definition:**

Globalization: Globalization is the word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information.

Social transformation: Societal transformation refers to “a deep and sustained, nonlinear systemic change”. In society. Transformational changes can occur within a particular system, such as a city, a transport or energy system. Societal transformations can also refer to changes of an entire culture or civilization.

## **Globalization and Social Change**

Globalization has benefits that cover many different areas. It reciprocally developed economies all over the world and increased cultural exchanges. It also allowed financial exchanges between companies, changing the paradigm of work. Many people are nowadays citizens of the world. Globalization is associated with rapid and significant human changes. The movements of people from rural to urban areas have accelerated, and the growth of cities in the developing world especially is linked to substandard living for many. Family disruption and social and domestic violence are increasing.

### **There are three types of globalization.**

- Economic globalization. Here, the focus is on the integration of international financial markets and the coordination of financial exchange. ...
- Political globalization. ...
- Cultural globalization.

Concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on **employment**, working conditions, income and social protection. ... Some argue that the present model of globalization has exacerbated problems of unemployment, inequality and poverty, while others contend that globalization helps to reduce them.

### **Factors of Change**

- Physical Environment: Major changes in the physical environment are very compelling when they happen. ...
- Population changes: ...
- Isolation and Contact: ...
- Social Structure: ...
- Attitudes and Values: ...
- Technological Factors:

### **Globalization and social work**

Globalization has had a profound effect on social work practice, changing service delivery; altering the labor process for professional social workers; creating new social problems for practitioners to address, such as people-trafficking and environmental issues; and producing demands for indigenization, or the development of locality specific forms of theory and practice. This article considers globalization in terms of these issues and the impact of

the current financial crisis on a more closely connected and interdependent world. It also explores the role of the state in these developments and considers the implications of these for social work practice in the 21st century

### **Social change and social work**

Social Change and Social Work discusses and examines how social work is challenged by social, political and economic tendencies going on in current societies. The authors ask how social work as a discipline and practice is encountering global and local transformations. Divided into three parts, topics covered include the changing social work mandate throughout history; social work paradigms and theoretical considerations; phenomenological social work; practice research; and gender and generational research. Taken together, the chapters in this anthology provide an authoritative and up-to-date overview of current discussions within the European social work research community.

### **Conclusion:**

Concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on **employment**, working conditions, income and social protection. ... Some argue that the present model of globalization has exacerbated problems of unemployment, inequality and poverty, while others contend that globalization helps to reduce them.

Social transformation is closely linked to globalization. It is therefore important to have a clear idea of the meaning of this concept. At the most general level, globalization refers to a process of change which affects all regions of the world in a variety of sectors including the economy, technology, politics, the media, culture and the environment. Globalization brings reorganization at the international, national, and sub-national levels. Specifically, it brings the reorganization of production, international trade, and the integration of financial markets. ... Globalization is now seen as marginalizing the less educated and low-skilled workers.

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