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Editor-In-Chief
Prof. K.N. Shelke

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A detailed illustration of a quill pen resting on a scroll of parchment. The quill is positioned diagonally, with its tip pointing towards the bottom left. The scroll is tied with a red ribbon and has a red wax seal. In the background, a lit candle in a brass holder provides a warm glow. An inkwell is visible in the foreground, and a red wax seal is also present. The overall scene is set on a wooden surface.

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Globalization: Myth and Reality**Dr. Raja Ram Singh***Department of Sociology & Social work, Rani Durgawati University Jabalpur M.P. (India)***Abstract**

The concept of globalization plays the major role in sociological research; especially to understand the influence on nations or nation-state groups to another, interaction between one to another and changes of third world society. It is a process of acceleration to the interaction network between nations and nation-state groups and certain agencies like, World Trade Organization, United Nation Organization, World Health Organization, Human Right Commission, International court etc. and their functions are regulated to the globalization process and autonomy of the nations, nation-state has been re-defined by its process.

Key Words: autonomy- self dependency, network society- based on interconnection.

The concept of globalization is explicable in recent time and various researchers used this concept in further research that affiliated with deferent discipline. In recent time, new researcher has been used the concept of globalization as a master key for every kinds of changes, but realty is so deferent for it. Hence put propose of this article that trying the underline and significance of globalization in sociological research.

I

Formally the term of globalization showed the front of us with alliance of countries of the world in ninety decades of twentieth century and same type heated debate, just as postmodernism was the most fashionable and debated topic of the 1980s. A wide and diverse range of social theorists are arguing that today's world is organized by accelerating globalization, which is strengthening the dominance of a world capitalist economic system, supplanting the primacy of the nation-state with trans-national corporations and organizations, and eroding local cultures and traditions through

a global culture.' (Kellner, 2002) Actually this concept has been used in that time, only economic sector in the form of changing costs of economic interactions across distance and the effects of these changes on the geographical distribution of economic activity. Technical change has been driving the costs of interactions steadily downward for many centuries, although policy interventions have sometimes raised them and Changes in the economic geography of the world economy have been also more complex. After some time it's attracted to the researchers, thinkers towards itself which consequently their expansion in other sector, like cultural, political, institutional etc. (Nicholas Crafts and Anthony J. Venables, 2003).

II

The nature of globalization is much near 'modernization' and 'world system' on the level of data, theory and method that was used by the theorists for understand to third world society or impact of Cold War on the colonial empires like Asia, Africa, and Latin

America, during after 1945(Second World War).First time theorists has bethink on definitional inclusiveness. Two decades are identification of the modernization, first-multifaceted process involving changes in all areas of human thought and activity' (Huntington, 1968a: 52) and the question of units of analysis(Tipps, 1973). Wallenstein (1974, 1980) has recommended the concept 'World system' for understanding the relation between one nations, nation-state to another and for further studies used the worldwide division of labor as primary unites. He argued that thus far we have had two types of world-systems. One is the world empire; the other is the modern capitalist world-economy. A world empire is based on political (and military) domination, whereas a capitalist world-economy relies on economic domination. According to his view, the structure are divided in three level, center, periphery and semi- periphery and core- periphery is differentiated as homogenous to heterogeneous. Mostly scholars view that believed the 'world system' as process of change as well as homogeneity to heterogeneity through differentiation or make the center of state of heterogeneity and periphery is stable by homogeneity that connected with base of stratification like identity, clusters, hierarchy, class etc.

No doubt that idea of modernization and world system was/ is very useful effort by the theorists for the studies of changes in third world that also applicable on each nations and nation-state and moreover at present it's also researchers are be used in our studies for change in developing country

but my argues at here that it's just a part of totality not a represented of hole.

II

If we are attentive on the deferent view of globalizations studies than gated of us that most arguments of the thinkers, are indicated, postmodern break in history that attached with developments in transnational capitalism are producing a new global historical configuration of post-Fordism, or postmodernism as an emergent cultural logic of capitalism (Harvey 1989; Soja 1989; Jameson 1991; and Gottdiener 1995). A long strength of theorist is also being that underline the triumph of capitalism and its market economy by the form of globalization, in which some are perceive this process as positive (Fukuyama 1992, Friedman 1999)and some others portray it as negative (Mander and Goldsmith 1996; Eisenstein 1998; and Robins and Webster 1999).Some thinkers see the emergence of a new transnational ruling elite and the universalization of consumerism (Sklair 2001), while others constraint global fragmentation of "the clash of civilizations" (Huntington 1996). Fall (2000) perceive the globalization in economic integration; the transfer of policies across borders; the transmission of knowledge; cultural stability; the reproduction, relations, and discourses of power; it is a global process, a concept, a revolution, and "an establishment of the global market free from sociopolitical control. Hardt and Negri (2000) present the emergence of "Empire" as producing emergent forms of sovereignty, economy, culture, and political struggle that open the new millennium to an unforeseeable and unpredictable flow of novelties, surprises,

and upheavals. Maximum theorist specially sociologist, define the economy and culture (dimensions of globalization) as a "network society" grounded in new communications and information technology (Castells 1996, 1997, and 1998).

In defining all of these mostly core of studies, it is clear that we do not reach to the understanding of what globalization actually is and we not say, have built accuracy as a concept, theory and method. Due to the complexity of the concept, usually remain focused on a single aspect of globalization. Mostly scholars neither except as a singular concept of globalization and nor a under particular subject discipline (Nayef, 2006) rather this concept are put the deferent meaning of variant subject discipline. So, it emerged the question on here that this concept is useful for the sociological research, how and which?

No doubt that mostly scholars are agree on this issue that at first, concept of globalization is used in economic integration across the world and these also true that economy is a part of society, hence each change in economic sector would be influenced of the society. This point of view under the discipline of sociology, identified Marxian perspective, but this view is clearly economic not a sociological. Although Marxian perspective has been used for long time in sociological research and that connected to the link of economics discipline, its need of attention here, according to Durkheim (1982) view, sociology is a common science that used the conclusion of all subjects. Marxian perspective lead the sign of deterministic approach and it's explain a part of society

not of hole, however mostly scholars are regularly used of this view in explanation of change of society and some are used the effect on society.

Globalization can be analyzed culturally, economically, politically, and institutionally. For each type of analysis, a key difference is whether one sees increasing homogeneity or heterogeneity. At the extremes, the globalization of culture can be seen either as the transnational expansion of common codes and practices (homogeneity) or as a process in which many global and local cultural inputs interact to create a kind of pastiche, or a blend, leading to a variety of cultural hybrids (heterogeneity). The trend toward homogeneity is often associated with cultural imperialism, the influence of a particular culture on a wide range of other cultures. There are many varieties of cultural imperialism, including those that emphasize the role played by American culture, the West, or core countries (de Grazia, 2005).

Deferent, something opposite view of the theorist on globalization, clear connection to another concept like modernization and world system are nebulous to conclusiveness of globalization, here with its soften up significance of analysis. May be its causes that Ritzer (2007c) said the "globalization of nothing" and refute the recent trends of globalization like McDonaldization, he also said, implies increasing homogenization as more and more nations have an increasing number of the various forms of nothing. It is clear that the process is of enormous significance, there is an elective affinity (a term borrowed from Weber) between globalization and nothing: one does not

cause the other, but they do tend to vary together.

For analysis of this problems are a need to see the history, especially European history and draw there abstraction. Social system before French revolution was stable on deduction logic, wherein every argument was true of recognize authority and no one space for thinking of man but a man fallowed to the recent trends as well as traditions, value, mores, role expectations etc. rather play the role in certain situations that already changed time to time, (Parsons, 2005) on the other side a man nature is too innovative. Therefore for a time being arise the questions on deductions logic wherein plays the major role by contact theorist (Hobs, Lock & Russo) for that causes occurred great French revolution in 1789. French revolution is influenced the system of Europe and first time induction logic is dominated from deduction, through which emerged the industrial revolution in Italy and it's occurred in England on a large scale during nineteenth and early twentieth century's. It's my personal opinion that it was began the globalization process because in that time, emerged one idea (suspicion on validity of state or opposed logic) in France and circulated through interaction (primary and secondary level), (Johnson, 1961, Singh, 2015) whence occurred a great revolution and during hundred year it would bring to the industrial revolution which spread over all Europe and affected across the world as direct or indirect. Another side when we are thinks on economic view than back gated that economy is spread one place to larger

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boundary that connected from the group interactions as well as nations and nation-state. Moreover some problems are available in-front of the world, which no one responsible for, like global warming, Tsunami, world war, Terrorism etc. For the solution of such type of problems are helped to integration as a hole of those nations and nation-state. Therefore we are can say that globalization is a process of acceleration to the interaction network between nations and nation- state groups and certain agencies like, World Trade Organization, United Nation Organization, world health organization, Human Right Commission, International court etc. and their functions are regulated to the globalization process. Some scholars say about its situations that world is being transformed same as village. No doubt that world is being rapidly interconnected but its do not mean that this process would have been softened up to nations or nation-state, rather it is true that autonomy is being wear down.

From the above discussion it may be concluded that the concept of globalization is a useful key to understand of influence on nations or nation-state groups to another, interaction between one to another and changes of third world society. Globalization is a process of acceleration to the interaction network between nations and nation- state groups and certain agencies like, World Trade Organization, United Nation Organization, World Health Organization, Human Right Commission, International court etc. and their functions are regulated to the globalization process.

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