

Localization and Globalization in Nepal

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Abstract

There is a debate going on localization and globalization in developing countries for their national development. Both have their own good qualities that have been practice in developing countries for their national development. However localization is important for addressing local resources, their values for developing issues. So, this article deals and talks about act locally and think globally for national development. It focuses on localization is important for national development and globalization is another important component to develop and first localization rather than globalization for national development in developing countries like Nepal.

Keywords: Localization, Globalization, national development, child marriage, girl trafficking

1. Introduction

In Nepal, about 25.16% people live below the poverty line and It is the decline in 5.7 percent in absolute poverty in between 2003-04 and 2009-10 in Nepal (CBS, 2012). However, it could be increased due to earthquake in Nepal. Nepal is a landlocked country with much of diversity as diversity in language, religions, ethnics, culture, geographic, caste systems with social stratification and so on.

Social stratification is manifested in the existence of upper and lower layers. Its basis and very essence consist in an unequal distribution of rights and privileges, duties and responsibilities, social values and privations, social power and influences among the members of a society (Kroeber, 1930). However, poverty, underdevelopment, gender discrimination, mass illiteracy, ignorance, rural backwardness and conservatism cause a majority of people in Nepali to be deprived of their basic rights to education, rights to survival, rights to development. According to UN report (UN, 2002), Poverty reduction strategies are to promote women's equal access to and full participation, on the basis of equality with men, in decision-making at all levels, and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services. However, Nepal has various other social problems such as child marriage, girl trafficking, bonded labour system, discrimination against girl child, etc. leads towards the undermining of people's rights. Unless and until people of Nepal cannot use their local resources in right way, it is not possible to develop Nepal. To be closed with localization means to be independence for sustainable. Country like Nepal should not go with just copy of globalization. It is better to see and understand good points of globalization and how people of Nepal can use qualities of globalization according to the situation and condition of Nepal. Due to increase of globalization, diversity is being at risk leads people of Nepal are not giving important for localization.

At the present, people around the world are communicating with one another all the time. This means the current communication among people is totally different than before. In the past, people just communicated with other people in local areas that they lived. On the other hand, at this time they interact with other people internationally. It can be said that this is the impact of globalization on people's lives. It has made the explosive growth of the World Wide Web, closer trade relationships among countries, increased the sharp number of multinational corporations and the like. Many people believe that globalization has many harmful influences; on the other hand, millions of people reject that it makes people can communicate and do their businesses effectively or enhance the standard of living.

Globalization can be defined as "any technological, psychological, social, economic, or political developments that foster the expansion of interests and practices beyond established boundaries. On the other hand, the concept of localization limits or reduces these interests. The Complexities and Contradictions of Globalization," simply describes the process under which norms, businesses, ideas, products, and other aspects particular to a certain country that are integrated into the everyday life of other countries around the world (Rosenau, 2003). However, globalization should neither be confused with universalism, which refers to "those values that embrace all of humanity (such as the values that science or religion draws on), at any time or place." Instead, "globalization" is the current term used to describe the "it" or "something" that "accounts for peoples, activities, norms, ideas, goods, services, and currencies that are decreasingly confined to a particular geographic space and its local and established practices (Rosenau, 2003).

Globalization is the process that increases the connectivity and interdependence of products, services, labor, technology and capital throughout this world (www.investorwords.com, 2003). This process has significantly speeded up for the last two decades because new technology make people's live style easier such as travel, communicate, and do business internationally. Multinational corporations, communications, and transportation have created a global community whose future workforce will be simultaneously competing and

collaborating in the same arena (Swiniarski & Breitborde & Murphy, 1999). However, it is a nature of globalization that draws an attention to the economic and technological aspects of life and deep-seated change at the level of culture and identity of the nation.

2. Reality of globalization and localization in Nepal

The globalization effect of television since the late 1950's has positioned the Middle East on stage, and the antagonistic parties comply with the requested performance. We used to accept oil off the tankers, and put it into our cars, motorcycle and others. Few people thought of where it came from and didn't care what went on at that corner of the world. Now, Nepal is totally depending on oil. Once it would not come, people of Nepal feel sick. Ability to see and engage has totally bypassed the responsibility to consider if we should engage. Globalization has tempted us like candy in the store. This can be reversed with a choice. Nepal is highly affected by globalization. The state of Nepal, political parties, NGOs and INGOs, net and internet, information communication technology, schools, hospitals, developments, mobiles and people's life are running with globalization. Now, we can think how much we are depending and going at risk situation. Still, we have a time to think and act to wake up, open your eyes and generalize the globalization from where, what are the good points and qualities that can be used in local.

Globalization dominates the localization which is based on economic profits. It does not care about why social, culture, political and environment are going at risk situation. This dominant and popular conceptualization is due to globalization (Falk, 1999). However, the results of globalization from above have been the state's retreat from promoting holistic human rights, in particular, democratic participation and economic and social rights. The forces of globalization from above, there has been a corresponding phenomenon of 'globalization from below' which represents the actions of social factors, such as grassroots nongovernmental organization, that join forces to address human rights abuse, inequality, and underdevelopment (Maoshipouri & Englehart & Nathan & Philip, 2004). That's why, developing countries like Nepal is having inequality in each sectors of developing issues.

Because of globalization, we have become aware of disparities, and in the pursuit of equality, we need to stamp out all differences. Stamping out differences is socialism, my friend. Instead, we should encourage differences. Let each city be different. Let each state be different. Give people a choice. Can you conceive of a situation where I don't want to do it your way? Let me have a place to go live with my preferences among people who agree. Promote local communities, not a global community. Globalization is claimed to be a good thing by many people. However, look analytically at the reasons. They call come down to "more money for more people". Problem is, as everybody adopts this paradigm, the richer nations are positioned to make this true for themselves rather than the newcomers. Perhaps newcomers run their own local version of the free market until they build some experience and savvy to operate on a world stage. This will give them all the benefits of touted free-market, without the risks of global competition. Remember, "Opening your economy to global benefits" also means "opening your economy to global exploitation." (Clarl, 1999). So, we need to think and empower people of Nepal for localization to be globalized. "To be empowered is not only to speak with one's own voice and to tell one's own story, but to apply the understanding arrived at to action in accord with one's own interests (Mishler, 1986). The socially critical education approaches of critical reflective thinking and action research promote critical praxis - a pedagogy that integrates reflection and action. Critical praxis provides opportunities for people; to engage in critically reflecting upon the basis of their socio-cultural values and assumptions; to identify how they are conditioned and confined by the socio-cultural structures they are operating in and, more significantly, to build their capacity as agents of change.

Also, people of Nepal and government of Nepal should think about education for sustainable development with using local resources, giving more priority for localization so that Nepal could level with globalization. Critical reflection models should help to meet the sustainable development in Nepal. To achieve sustainable development we need critical reflective models which will help learners 'not only think critically but also culturally' (Saul, 2000, p. 8). Values clarification is a process that can help learners uncover the layers of assumptions and deconstruct socialized views. It can help them engage in a critical review of their own environmental and political values as well as help them comprehend that other complex cultural perceptions exist (Tilbury, 2002).

So, we can act locally and think globally where need to think about qualities and best things of globalization and how we can use in localization to be globalized. Globalization has become a fashionable concept in the social science (Thomson & Hirst, 1999). However, in Nepal, it is very much true that people of Nepal, first need mobile, do not care and give important for food and their family and they are highly influenced by just copy of globalization.

However, the problems facing Nepal are similar to those facing many other developing countries around the world. Issues such as poverty, unemployment, a history of authoritarianism, violence, crime, drug peddling, girl trafficking and environmental pollution are common in many developing countries. Social

problems are common in many countries; the causes of such problems are common as well. Often a lack of economic opportunities leads citizens towards violence, drug peddling and girl trafficking. Other causes relate to the tendency for people to satisfy their immediate needs rather than consider the long-term consequences of their actions. A lack of resources, government efficiency and education among the populace also contribute to social problems, a high rate of uneducated people, highly dependence with donors, political instability, forgetting to believe to promote localization and high copy of globalization, lack of critical thinking with culturally, weak part of implementation in laws and policy.

Solving these problems is not easy to do. Once solutions come out is still challenge to implement due to political, social, environmental and cultural factors. So, we need to wake up and find out to give more priority for using localization, what are the good points and qualities that can be used in local to be globalized, not just copy of globalization and needs improvement of government, highly implementation of policy, education for all based on localization, diversity, nationality and political stability in Nepal.

3. Conclusion

Nepal is highly affected by globalization. The state of Nepal, political parties, NGOs and INGOs, net and internet, information communication technology, schools, hospitals, developments, mobiles and people's life are running with globalization. People of Nepal and government of Nepal should act and plan locally and think globally, needs to give more priority for localization not to be copy of globalization. Say localization to be globalized to make a new Nepal. Critically thinking on localization is needed with culturally and education for sustainable development needs to promote localization in Nepal and need to feel nationality and need to save diversity of languages, culture, religions, ethnics and so on and also need to examine strategies and practices that local knowledge-workers utilize in order to localize educational content for the disparate needs, interests, and ability-levels of learners with including government, UN, international and national NGOs, local knowledge-workers, and learners from different villages. Need to focus on a technology centers to better understand how localization is defined, designed, and executed to the people and knowledge-workers face while localizing content and strategies to overcome such barriers with critical thinking as well as thinking culturally.

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