
Psychological Impact of Globalization on Human Civilization in Sense of Social, Psychology, Economy, Law, Politics and the Contemporary Economy

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Abstract

However, it cannot be said that democracy including its conduct has always been carefully deployed for the attention and balance of human civilization, nor have they solved this problem fairly. Now is the time for mankind to treat democratic culture with caution, improve its theoretical foundations corresponding to the needs of the times, and solve world complications. It is therefore critical to establish the most common correlation between globalization along with “democracy moreover ensure an active balance”. In this article, the authors define the complex action of globalization along with its impact on national sovereignty. In particular, it was cornered out a ‘certain globalization accept both positive and adverse sides’. However, globalization primarily brings about great political and social changes at the global level. Therefore, this study points out that globalization is a very complex process and cannot be challenged in a particular dimension. Therefore, the authors specifically postulate globalization and coordination between “globalism and national sovereignty”. The significance of this paper, therefore, presents a wide range of global considerations by today's leading theorists about the aspects and effects of globalization, with arguably positive assessments and explanations, as well as categorizing the action of globalization as highly questionable. It mentions both in the explanation it explains. process. The authors conclude that the “process of globalization has brought about changes in classic ideology” in many areas and, in a closely social sense, fundamental changes in our perceptions of ‘economics, law, politics and the contemporary economy’ has clearly reached. The overall research method is considered the appropriate democratic capacity for globalization.

Keywords: Globalization, Sovereignty, Democracy, Political, National, Economic, Law.

1. Introduction

Increasing Globalization and its effects on national sovereignty for influencing the economic connection and democracy. Globalization is the existence of a certain public life in a time where ‘sovereignty walls’ offer no conservation against the ‘movement of capital, activity, advice, and ideas, nor can they effectively protect’ counter to abuse and harm. is shown. As the state’s role has changed and expanded ‘over time, the ethnic, legal along with political boundaries’ of its ‘capability have come increasingly’ rigid and precise. All political circles have ‘regulation that determine the activities of state powers’. Without law, sovereignty becomes mere de facto power. Basic acts or drafted constitutions obtain enacted that explicitly determined the activities of state powers. Evaluate stage ‘usability, search functionality, and social’ highlights to ‘drive coordinated efforts’. The study includes a literature section with the views of several authors. This significant study provides a methodological

part. Discussion on the “primary data collection”, ‘and questionnaires are provided’ in the results and discussion sections. [Referred to appendix 2]

2. Literature Review

According to the author Chryssogelos, 2020, globalization accepts development as a popular buzzword. Journalists, economists, politicians, environmentalists, lawyers, and balanced farmers. However, despite publications on the subject, what the community means by the term 'globalization' is generally confused and confusing. Analyzes of globalization tend to continue conceptually inaccurate, empirically sparse, historically and culturally ignorant, normatively superficial, and politically naive. Globalization is commonly understood to be critical, but what exactly it means is generally largely unknown. Nations are unable to regulate or stop the inevitable rise of globalization (Chryssogelos, 2020). Borders become less significant as global interconnectedness rises because the consequences of globalization are seen everywhere (Kodirov, N., 2020). A worldwide structure integrates national customs, systems of law, economy, and government. Due to the reduction in national divisions and sovereignty, ‘a uniform global society, a framework for global law’, and the economy will eventually be produced. There are ‘emerging international norms that control’ how countries, organizations, and people operate. The introduction of nuclear weapons, according to globalists, has made governments unable to wage wars as well as protect their citizens since only solitary nations may participate in combat until they collaborate on the ground as a military alliance (Chryssogelos, 2020). States have misplaced the capacity to authority their economies and constitutional systems, unable to meet the budgetary demands of their society or to assure their developmental identities and differences.

According to the author Landman and Silverman, 2019, sovereignty is a ‘basic feature of the case as a design of constitutional grouping’. Sovereignty and the state are so firmly linked that non-sovereign states tend to be seen only as sub-states. It accomplishes not hardly ‘indicates a particular amount or amount of power’, as if the amount of a nation's sovereignty could be consistent commonly by considerate “corresponding military and budgetary power”. Sovereignty means both the appropriate to act along with the power to act (Landman and Silverman, 2019). A state's powers of action can be so limited and defined that the right to sovereign action becomes almost meaningless. Similarly, the actual power about a capacity may be so strong that the sovereign appropriate to exercise that power is ‘implicitly recognized without being formally’ recognized by another state. Economic globalization act a certain process. It is the ‘development of human modernization along with high-tech’ advances. This means greater economic ‘assimilation worldwide’, especially over trade and commercial flows (Landman and Silverman, 2019). When “sovereignty is centralized in global institutions”, economic sovereignty ‘ultimately follows the method’ of association for the nation.

According to the author Flew, 2020, sovereignty can be corrected also carefully as the appropriate capability to compose final or final decisions around the ‘political conditions of the presence of an entire territory’. It shows the central basis of law and capability and can be described as self-determination, rights, and powers of continuation. No extraneous ‘authority accepts the appropriate order’ or form directed toward acting in a particular way on ‘the aspect of constitutional importance’ to a sovereign state. In the modern world, sovereignty frequently refers to the notion that nations are separate from and independent of one another (Flew, 2020). Significant participants of the right to select their own system of administration inside its borders. A further argument is the reality that no nation possesses the authority to meddle in another nation’s constitutional matters. Controlling cross-border mobility was a concept related to sovereignty. Lastly, sovereignty often refers to the ability of political authorities to conclude treaties internationally. Nations were allowed to support any framework that appeals to them (Flew, 2020). Any international agreement that is not put into effect is still legal. This represents a fresh sovereign authority.

According to the author Ergashev and Farxodjonova, 2020, globalization fosters economic development, and ‘budgetary advancement advances democracy’. It is argued a certain economic development promotes democracy. The ‘modernization approach contends’ that a country a certain reaches average compensation levels are ‘poised to authorize a middle class’,

essentially a moderate political force (Ergashev and Farxodjonova, 2020). The poor will inevitably be compelled to fight for actual gains, while the average class fears ‘economic balance and assets for gradual advance’. And based on the econometric evidence we find, the middle class is also more accepting of backing the political plan than opposing it, also is also more likely to accept “down-to-earth” ‘lawmakers than radical repugnant’ politicians. Despite the stability of the asymmetry that characterizes the global budgetary arrangement along with the distributive pressure it creates, the modern stage of globalization acts as a ‘complex phenomenon’, one of accepted ‘honest assumptions and global societal goals’ (Ergashev and Farxodjonova, 2020). It also includes expansiveness. These principles are ‘enshrined in global human rights’ declarations also conventions as well as ‘declarations and programs’.

3. Materials with Methodology

In this methodology section, the study “**quantitative analysis** and **primary data collection** methods”. Describe the purpose of the study and the authoritative results. There are different types of strategies, such as quantitative, subjective, and mixed methods. Quantitative techniques are commonly used to measure the relationship between two factors (Isroilovich, 2020). Subjective strategies are used to understand an individual's opinion on a case that has gone to trial before or recently. A combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches is called a mixed methodology (Kistaubayev, 2021). ‘A quantitative method’ was chosen for this study. The basic “information-gathering method for the 5 questions” should be their look relevant to the topic. Use necessary questions require in the survey for investigating and evaluating the information globalization process consists of various methods such as Overviews, reviews, observations, and archival studies.

Researchers can create surveys or conduct online surveys to obtain information from globalization and democracy knowledge-related experts, other significant ages of the person, and politically interested people. Allows electronic control of summaries, allowing for huge sample sizes and perceptible data surveys (Rogers *et al.* 2020). Quantitative analysis act as the development of accepting and analyzing perceptible and confirmable data such as globalization activities, democratic perceptions, and sovereignty in the form to accept the behavior and achievement of processes. Once upon a time, they were exposed to the effects of globalization and relied heavily on background and intuition to make decisions (Gumbrell-McCormick and Hyman, 2019). However, thanks to data technology, quantitative analysis is seen as exceptional access to accomplishing knowledgeable decisions.

In this study, chose a primary method as long as this appropriate problem. The main data collection approach is related to the creation of research questionnaires. A merger of these access ensures all-inclusive investigation and evaluation (Kellner and Kellner, 2021). Finding advice from multiple sources will help validate findings and give a better understanding of the ‘board’s information in the globalization process’. Details of ‘data collection, analysis, and methods’ are described in the research paper. One is information gathering and the other is information research (Amjad *et al.* 2022). There are two types of information surveys: Inductive and Deductive Methods. Inductive methods are used to examine subjective information. Deductive reasoning was also required for quantitative data (Torp and Reiersen, 2020). The significant research study is deductive as this study follows a quantitative approach.

4. Result & Discussion

Statistics		
What is your Age?		
N	Valid	41
	Missing	0
Mean		1.61
Std. Error of Mean		.115
Median		1.00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		.737
Variance		.544
Skewness		.780
Std. Error of Skewness		.369
Kurtosis		-.710
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.724
Range		2
Minimum		1
Maximum		3
Sum		66
Percentiles	10	1.00
	20	1.00
	25	1.00
	30	1.00
	40	1.00
	50	1.00
	60	2.00
	70	2.00
	75	2.00
	80	2.00
	90	3.00

Figure 1: Descriptive of Age
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The above figure is descriptive of age. The “mean” of the figure is 1.61 and “variance” is 0.544. The total or Sum is 66.

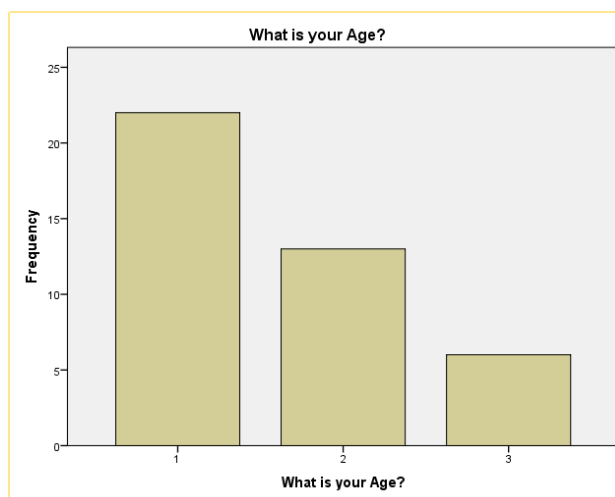


Figure 2: Graph of Descriptive of Age
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

Figure 2 highlighted the age of the people who took part in the survey. Mostly the people whose age group is 18-24 are almost 23. Participants who are having the age group 25-31 are 13 and only 6 people participated in the survey whose age group is 32-38. So the highest number of participants are people whose age group is 18-24.

Statistics

What is your Gender?		
N	Valid	41
	Missing	0
Mean		1.27
Std. Error of Mean		.070
Median		1.00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		.449
Variance		.201
Skewness		1.086
Std. Error of Skewness		.369
Kurtosis		-.865
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.724
Range		1
Minimum		1
Maximum		2
Sum		52
Percentiles	10	1.00
	20	1.00
	25	1.00
	30	1.00
	40	1.00
	50	1.00
	60	1.00
	70	1.00
	75	2.00
	80	2.00
	90	2.00

Figure 3: Descriptive of Gender
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The above figure is showing the descriptive of Gender. The s”sum” of gender is 52. The “mean” and “median” is 1.27 and 1.00. [Referred to appendix 1]

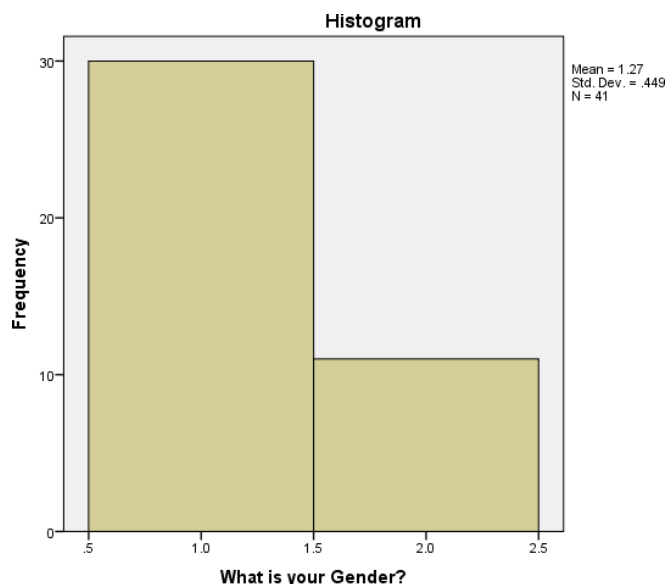


Figure 4: Graph of Descriptive of Gender
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The histogram is showing descriptive of Gender. The male participants were 30 and the female was 11. So the highest participant gender is male.

Statistics

Do you have idea about globalization on national sovereignty?

N	Valid	41
	Missing	0
Mean		1.95
Std. Error of Mean		.135
Median		2.00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		.865
Variance		.748
Skewness		.097
Std. Error of Skewness		.369
Kurtosis		-1.678
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.724
Range		2
Minimum		1
Maximum		3
Sum		80
Percentiles	10	1.00
	20	1.00
	25	1.00
	30	1.00
	40	1.80
	50	2.00
	60	2.00
	70	3.00
	75	3.00
	80	3.00
	90	3.00

Figure 5: Descriptive of having an idea about globalization on national sovereignty
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The figure 5 is “descriptive of having an idea about globalization on national sovereignty”.The “mean” and “median” is 1.95 and 2.00.

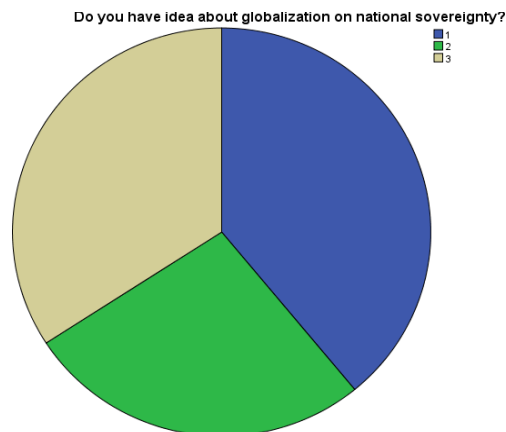


Figure 6: Graph of Descriptive of having an idea about globalization on national sovereignty
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

Almost 16 people said “yes” on the question about the idea of globalization on national sovereignty. 11 people said “no” on this above question and almost 14 people does not give answer of this question.

Statistics		
Do you think democracy has very much affected by globalization?		
N	Valid	41
	Missing	0
Mean		1.71
Std. Error of Mean		.112
Median		2.00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		.716
Variance		.512
Skewness		.503
Std. Error of Skewness		.369
Kurtosis		-.871
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.724
Range		2
Minimum		1
Maximum		3
Sum		70
Percentiles	10	1.00
	20	1.00
	25	1.00
	30	1.00
	40	1.00
	50	2.00
	60	2.00
	70	2.00
	75	2.00
	80	2.00
	90	3.00

Figure 7: Descriptive of democracy affected by globalization
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The above figure is on “descriptive of democracy affected by globalization”. The “ range” ofthe figure is 2.

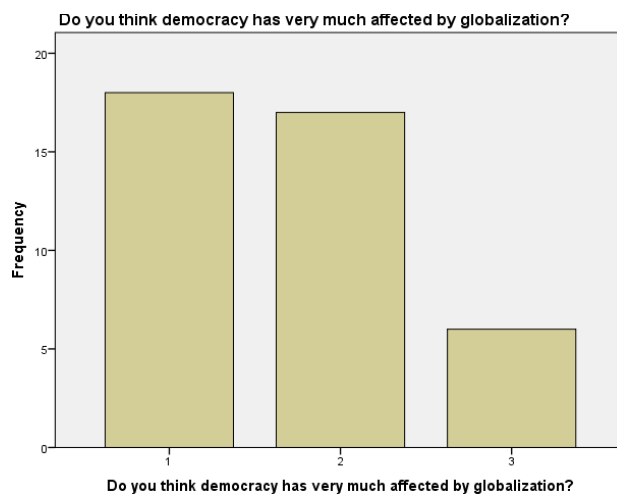


Figure 8: Graph of Descriptive of democracy affected by globalization
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The above graph is showing that 18 people agree on the question on democracy and 6participants are neutral.

Statistics		
Do you think political impact very much effective on globalization?		
N	Valid	41
	Missing	0
Mean		1.61
Std. Error of Mean		.125
Median		1.00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		.802
Variance		.644
Skewness		.844
Std. Error of Skewness		.369
Kurtosis		-.898
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.724
Range		2
Minimum		1
Maximum		3
Sum		66
Percentiles	10	1.00
	20	1.00
	25	1.00
	30	1.00
	40	1.00
	50	1.00
	60	2.00
	70	2.00
	75	2.00
	80	2.60
	90	3.00

Figure 9: Descriptive of the political impact of globalization
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The above figure shows that “mean” is 1.61 and “variance” is 0.644.

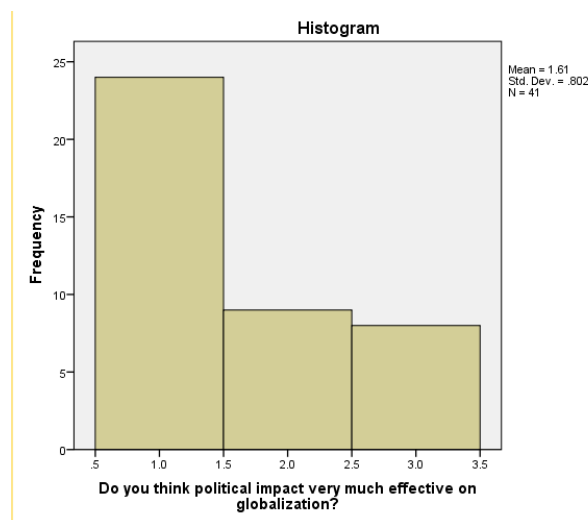


Figure 10: Graph of Descriptive of the political impact of globalization
 (Source: Self-created in SPSS)

The above graph is on the question related to political impact on globalization. Almost 24 people agree that political impact is having very much effective on globalization.

5. Conclusion & Future Scope

Globalization is generally described as an abstract force affecting the activity of normal and vulnerable communities and associations. It is no coincidence that in the concluding two decades, interest in globalization has been advised by a proliferation of so-called theories, in spite of significant differences between the two. Argues that the labor movement's traditionally class-political feedback to global capitalism has been unsuccessful, along with that an advanced analysis established on character politics “(gender, sexuality, race, age, community,

acceptance systems)” has appropriated over. Today, every field of social science has also or lesser its own perspective of “globalization”. For example, the development of law and politics. Important substantive issues are extensively debated by globalization departments within and further the four access proliferation. above include global environmental change, gender, and globalization.

Future studies have helped new researchers gain knowledge about their research. As the amount of data generated in the globalization environment increases, the demand for effective data analysis and intelligence tools increases. This research sheds light on advanced analytical approaches that empower grouping to excerpt advantageous judgment against their ability bases and improve decision making. This could be a topic for future research and proper investigation of the globalization effects on the sovereignty and democracy for national aspect.

Recommendation

The study offers some recommendations afterward analyzing the key data collection methods. Research recommendations desire to help eventual departments who may receive support from here study. Research yields the following recommendations:

- The research highlights the importance of developing a globalizing culture certain to boost participants to contribute knowledge. Participants allow feeling consumed to contribute their ability and competence in a collective envelope designed to facilitate this.
- The research study refers to the knowledge administration efforts that should be supported by leaders and populations, who allow also administer the resources along with the support necessary for success.
- This review suggests that associations should invest resources in preparing programs that improve the skills and competencies of their representatives.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Questionnaires

Q1. What is your Age?

Number of Participant: 41

18-24	22
25-31	13
32-38	6

Q2. What is your Gender?

Male	30
Female	11

Q3. Do you have idea about globalization on national sovereignty?

Yes	16
No	11
Not answered	14

Q4. Do you think democracy has very much affected by globalization?

Agree	18
Disagree	17
Neutral	6

Q5. Do you think political impact very much effective on globalization?

Agree	24
Disagree	9
Neutral	8

(Source: Self- created in MS Word)

Appendix 2: Globalization factors



(Source: <https://th.bing.com>)