

Chapter-4

modernization

- Process of gradual change.it is a process that changed the society from primarily agricultural to primarily industrial economy.
- It indicated a change in people's food habbit,dress habbits ,speaking style,tastes ,choices ,preferences,ideas,values and so on.it is also described as “social change involving the elements of science and technology”.
- It transform from traditional,rural,agrarian society to a secular,urban ,industrial society.
- Modern society is a industrial society.to modernize a society,first of all ,to industrialize it.

Definition of modernization

- Rustow qward : "modernization is the application of modern science to human affairs."
- Alatas : "modernization is a process by which modern scientific knowledge is introduced in the society with the ultimate purpose achieving better and a more satisfactory life.in the sense of the term accepted by the society concerned."

Causes of modernization

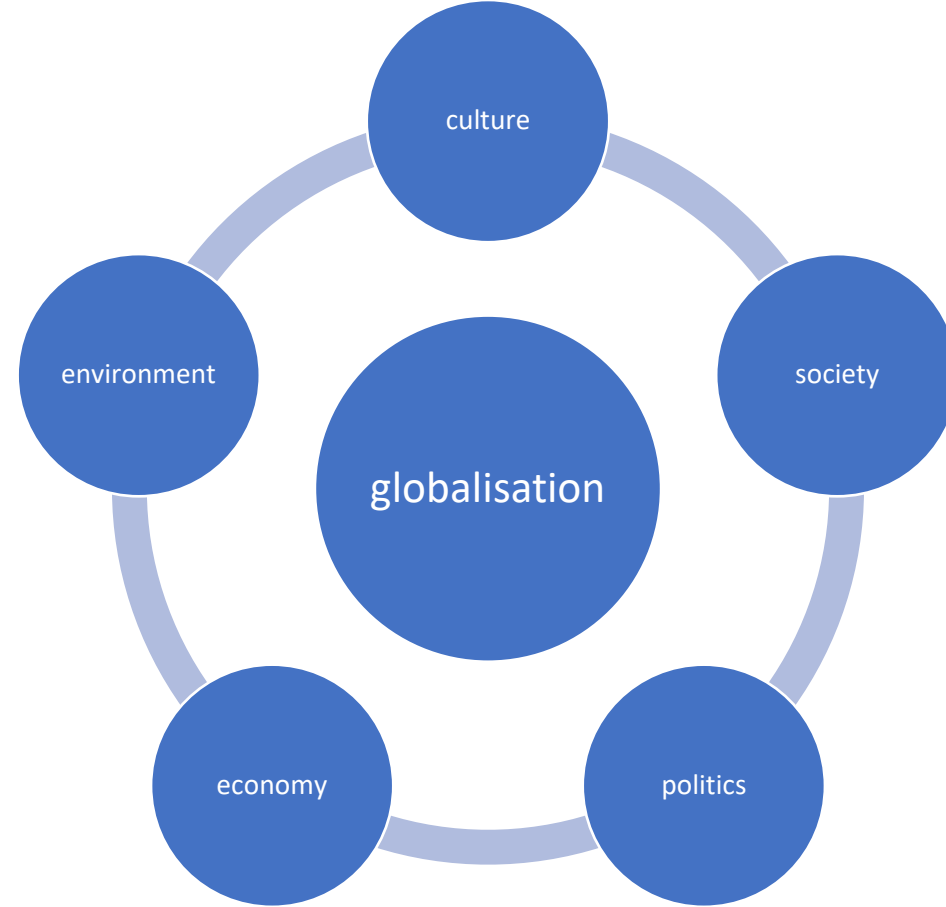
According to Myron,

- Education:education ,that two higher education pertaining to the fields of science and technology provides the basics of modernization.
- Mass Communication:the development of mass communication(tv,newspaper,magazines,phone,internet etc) is an important means of spreading modernization at a very faster rate
- Ideology based on nationalism:nationalism and democracy are very much linked with the modernization.nationalism is connected with national awareness and political consenses.
- charismatic leadership:a charismatic leader is in a better position to persuade people to adopt modern beliefs,practices and behaviour patterns because of the respect and loyalty he commands.

Globalization

It became a popular idea towards the end of the 20th century, due to advances in travel, communication and technology-the world became more connected .it became more clear that many problems are global in scale and must be tackled by everyone on the planet ,together

- It is a term that describes the interconnection of the world in terms of time and space.it has been made possible ,among other things,by the spread of free market capitalism.
- The economy ,culture,ideas,people ,capital of one country interlinked with the other countries of the world.
- It refers to the worldwide phenomena of technological,economic,political and cultural exchange,brought by modern communication,transportation and legal infrastructure.it is a term used to describe how human beings are becoming more interconnected with each other around the world economically politically and culturally.



E-commerce

- E-commerce stands for electronic commerce.
- Electronic commerce (ecommerce) refers to companies and individuals that buy and sell goods and services over the Internet.
- E-commerce is also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce.
- E-commerce operates in different types of market segments and can be conducted over computers, tablets, smartphones, and other smart devices.
- These business transactions can be done in four ways: Business to Business (B2B), Business to Customer (B2C), Customer to Customer (C2C), Customer to Business (C2B).
- The standard definition of E-commerce is a **commercial transaction** which is happened over the internet.

- Online stores like Amazon, Flipkart, Shopify, Myntra, Ebay, Quikr, Olx are examples of E-commerce websites. By 2020, global retail e-commerce can reach up to \$27 Trillion.

Types of e-commerce:

1. Business to Business

This is Business to Business transactions. Here the companies are doing business with each other. The final consumer is not involved. So the online transactions only involve the manufactures ,wholesalers,retailers etc.

2. Business to Consumer

Business to Consumer. Here the company will sell their goods and/or services directly to the consumer. The consumer can browse their websites and look at products, pictures, read reviews. Then they place their order and the company ships the goods directly to them. Popular examples are Amazon, Flipkart, Jabong etc.

3. Consumer to Consumer

Consumer to consumer, where the consumers are in direct contact with each other. No company is involved. It helps people sell their personal goods and assets directly to an interested party. Usually, goods traded are cars, bikes, electronics etc. OLX, Quikr etc follow this model.

4. Consumer to Business

This is the reverse of B2C, it is a consumer to business. So the consumer provides a good or some service to the company. Say for example an IT freelancer who demos and sells his software to a company. This would be a C2B transaction.

Advantages Of E-Commerce

- Using e-commerce, organizations can expand their market to national and international markets with minimum capital investment. An organization can easily locate more customers, best suppliers, and suitable business partners across the globe.
- E-commerce helps organizations to reduce the cost to create process, distribute, retrieve and manage the paper based information by digitizing the information.
- E-commerce improves the brand image of the company.
- E-commerce helps organization to provide better customer services.
- E-commerce helps to simplify the business processes and makes them faster and efficient.
- E-commerce reduces the paper work.
- E-commerce increases the productivity of organizations. It supports "pull" type supply management. In "pull" type supply management, a business process starts when a request comes from a customer and it uses just-in-time manufacturing way.

Disadvantages of e-Commerce

- **Price And Product Comparison** :With online shopping, consumers can compare many products and find the lowest price. This forces many merchants to compete on price and reduce their profit margin.
- **Need For Internet Access** :This is pretty obvious, but don't forget that your customers do need Internet access before they can purchase from you! Since many eCommerce platforms have features and functionalities that require high-speed Internet access for an optimal customer experience, there's a chance you're excluding visitors who have slow connections

- **IT Security Issues** :More and more businesses and organizations have fallen prey to malicious hackers who have stolen customer information from their databases. Not only could this have legal and financial implications but also lessen the trust customers have in the company.
- **Credit Card Fraud** :Credit card fraud is a real and growing problem for online businesses. It can lead to **chargebacks** that result in the loss of revenue, penalties, and a bad reputation.

E-governance

- *The term e-Governance implies technology driven governance.*
- *E-governance is about the use of information technology to raise the quality of the services governments deliver to citizens and businesses. It is hoped that it will also reinforce the connection between public officials and communities thereby leading to a stronger, more accountable and inclusive democracy.*
- E-Governance is the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between Government-to-Citizens (G2C), Government-to-Business (G2B), Government-to-Government (G2G) as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government frame work.

E-government

Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of information technology for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems between government to citizen (G2C), **government-to-business** (G2B), government-to-government (G2G), government-to-employees (G2E) as well as back-office processes and interactions within the entire governance framework.[1] Through e-governance, government services are made available to citizens through IT. The three main target groups that can be distinguished in governance concepts are government, citizens, and businesses/interest groups. In e-governance, there are no distinct boundaries

- **Advantages:**

- **Speed:** Technology makes communication swifter. Internet, smartphones have enables instant transmission of high volumes of data all over the world.
- **Saving Costs:** A lot of Government expenditure goes towards the cost of buying stationery for official purposes. Letters and written records consume a lot of stationery. However, replacing them with smartphones and the internet can saves crores of money in expenses every year.
- **Transparency:** The use of e-governance helps make all functions of the business transparent. All Governmental information can be uploaded onto the internet. The citizens access specifically access whichever information they want, whenever they want it, at their convinience.
- However, for this to work the Government has to ensure that all data as to be made public and uploaded to the Government information forums on the internet.
- **Accountability:** Transparency directly links to accountability. Once the functions of the government are available, we can hold them accountable for their actions.

- **Disadvantages:**

- **Loss of Interpersonal Communication:** The main disadvantage of e-governance is the loss of interpersonal communication. Interpersonal communication is an aspect of communication that many people consider vital.
- **High Setup Cost and Technical Difficulties:** Technology has its disadvantages as well. Specifically, the setup cost is very high and the machines have to be regularly maintained. Often, computers and internet can also break down and put a dent in governmental work and services.
- **Illiteracy:** A large number of people in India are tech-illiterate and do not know how to operate computers and smartphones. E-governance is very difficult for them to access and understand.
- **Cybercrime/Leakage of Personal Information:** There is always the risk of private data of citizens stored in government servers being stolen. Cybercrime is a serious issue, a breach of data can make the public lose confidence in the Government's ability to govern the people.

Strategic Objectives of e-Governance

The strategic objective of e-governance is to support and simplify governance for all parties -government, citizens, businesses and its employees. The use of ICTs can connect all three parties and support processes and activities. There may be two major objectives of e-governance:


1. Service to the Public: This objective of e-government is to satisfactorily fulfill the public's needs and expectations on the front-office side, by simplifying their interaction with various online services. The use of ICTs in government operations facilitates speedy, transparent, accountable, efficient and effective interaction with the public, citizens, business and other agencies.

2. Efficient Government: In the back-office, the objective of e-government in government operations is to facilitate a speedy, transparent, accountable, efficient and effective process for performing government administration activities. Significant cost savings in government operations can be the result.

E-Governance and Nepal


There has been much talk about good governance but little attention has been given to e-governance. In the 21st century, good governance naturally implies e-governance. By governance, we mean methods of decision-making and implementation through active involvement of the stakeholders.

E-governance entails the use of electronic means, particularly the Internet, in governance. E-governance connects civil society, private and public sectors through faster, cheaper and transparent interactions. For the people, it brings online services. For the internal administration of the government, it entails efficiency, economy and effectiveness.



E-government ranges from providing relevant information on the web to the public to one-point service in an integrated information system of the government. While people are provided with information at home in the beginning phase, people and businesses can carry out all interactions and complete transactions without going to a government office in the final stages.

In the last few years, e-governance has been the goal of the Nepal Government. With the adoption of IT Policy in 2057 B.S., the government aimed at developing a knowledge-based society through rapid development of information technology. It set some ambitious targets like computer education for all by 2010, access to the Internet in every village, e-medicine and computerization of government offices.



Concept of migration

- Migration is the third factor for changes in the population, the other being birth rate and death rate. As compared to birth rate and death rate, migration affects the size of population differently. Migration is not a biological event like birth rate and death rate, but is influenced by the social, cultural, economic and political factors.
- Migration is carried by the decision of a person or group of persons. The changes occurring in the birth rate and death rate do not affect the size and structure of the population on a large scale, while migration, at any time, may cause large scale changes in the size and structure of the population.

- Migration shows the trends of social changes. From the historical viewpoint during the process of industrialisation and economic development, people migrate from farms to industries, from villages to cities, from one city to another and from one country to another. In modern times, technological changes are taking place in Asia, Africa and Latin America due to which these regions are witnessing large-scale migration from rural to urban areas.
- Migration is the movement of people between regions or countries. It is the process of changing one's place of residence and permanently living in a region or country. According to the Demographic Dictionary of United Nations, "Migration is such an event in which people move from one geographical area to another geographical area. When people leaving their place of residence go to live permanently in another area then this is called migration."

Types of Migration:

(i) Immigration and Emigration:

- When people from one country move permanently to another country, for example, if people from India move to America then for America, it is termed as Immigration, whereas for India it is termed as Emigration.

(ii) In-migration and Out-migration:

- In-migration means migration occurring within an area only, while out-migration means migration out of the area. Both types of migration are called internal migration occurring within the country. Migration from Bihar to Bengal is in-migration for Bengal, while it is out-migration for Bihar.

(iii) Gross and Net Migration:

- During any time period, the total number of persons coming in the country and the total number of people going out of the country for residing is called gross migration. The difference between the total number of persons coming to reside in a country and going out of the country for residing during any time period is termed as net migration.

(iv) Internal Migration and External Migration:

- Internal migration means the movement of people in different states and regions within a country from one place to another. On the other hand, external or international migration refers to the movement of people from one country to another for permanent settlement.

Effects of Migration:

Internal migration affects the place where from people migrate and the place to which they migrate. When the migrants move from rural to urban areas, they have both positive and negative effects on the society and economy.

(i) Effects on Rural Areas:

Migration affects rural areas (the place of origin) in the following ways:

1. Economic Effects: When population migrates from rural areas, it reduces the pressure of population on land, the per worker output and productivity on land increases and so does per capita income. Thus family income rises which encourages farmers to adopt better means of production thereby increasing farm produce.

Those who migrate to urban areas are mostly in the age group of 18-40 years. They live alone, work and earn and remit their savings to their homes at villages. Such remittances further increase rural incomes which are utilised to make improvements on farms which further raise their incomes. This particularly happens in the case of emigrants to foreign countries who remit large sums at home.

2. Demographic Effects:

Migration reduces population growth in rural areas. Separation from wives for long periods and the use of contraceptives help control population growth. When very young males migrate to urban areas, they are so influenced by the urban life that they do not like to marry at an early age.

Their aim is to earn more, settle in any vocation or job and then marry. Living in urban areas makes the migrants health conscious. Consequently, they emphasize on the importance of health care, and cleanliness which reduces fertility and mortality rates.

3. Social Effects:

Migration also affects the social set-up of rural communities. It weakens the joint family system if the migrants settle permanently in urban areas. With intermingling of the migrants with people of different castes and regions in cities, they bring new values and attitudes which gradually change old values and customs of ruralites. Women play a greater role in the social setup of the rural life with men having migrated to towns.

(ii) Effects on Urban Areas:

Migration affects urban areas (or the place of destination) in the following ways:

1. Demographic Effects:

Migration increases the population of the working class in urban areas. But the majority of migrants are young men between the ages of 15 to 24 years who are unwed. Others above this age group come alone leaving their families at home.

This tendency keeps fertility at a lower level than in rural areas. Even those who settle permanently with their spouses favour small number of children due to high costs of rearing them. The other factor responsible for low fertility rate is the availability of better medical and family planning facilities in urban areas.

2. Economic Effects:

The effects of migration on income and employment in urban areas are varied depending upon the type of migrants. Usually the migrants are unskilled and find jobs of street hawkers, shoeshine boys, carpenters, masons, tailors, rickshaw pullers, cooks and other tradesmen, etc.

These are “informal sector” activities which are low paying. But, according to the ILO, the evidence suggests that the bulk of employment in the informal sector is economically efficient and profit-making. Thus such migrants earn enough to spend and remit to their homes.