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### GLOBALISATION AND INDIA



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#### Short Profile

Ashokkumar V. Paled is working as an H.O.D. and Assistant Professor at Department of Political Science in A.R.M.First Grade College, Davangere. He has completed M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. He has professional experience of 8 years and resresearch experience of 6 years



#### ABSTRACT:

In the 1980s profound changes in international relations have led to the emergence of **new global structures, processes and patterns**. The changes that the world is experiencing are regarded as fundamental changes in international relations. Such changes may be said to have occurred for the first time since the emergence of the state system some 350 years ago. The nature and scope of the field of international relations has undergone substantial changes. Therefore, such **profound changes in world affairs can be regarded as constituting "post-international politics"**. 1

#### KEYWORDS

*Globalisation, post-international politics, physical, social and political distances.*

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**INTRODUCTION :**

One of the major issues closely related to these changes in international relations in technology. It has aggravated interdependence of the nation-states, reducing the physical, social and political distances. The communication revolution is the result of the impact of technology. The rapidity and clarity with which ideas and information now circulate through television, LCD, LEDs, Computer Networks, Internet, e-mail, Video conference, satellite hookups and fiber-optic telephone circuits etc. have rendered national boundaries more porous and world politics more vulnerable to growing demands of trade and commerce.<sup>2</sup>

**Globalization of the economy** is the manifestation of all these developments. Capital, production, labour and markets have been globalised and are deeply enmeshed with the traditional political jurisdictions of the state.<sup>3</sup> This has considerably reduced the role of the state as well as its sovereignty. An implication of globalization of the economy is that any country can produce and sell things anywhere in the world. The marketability of such things stands by quality and price of the products or services.

Globalization is regarded as an opportunity to organize a modern life style based on the products of advanced capitalist countries, the computer and the consumer goods, etc.

**Globalization of economy promotes cultural dominance** allowing scope for exploitation of market potentiality of the third world countries. Globalisation of economy **may increase disparities in international relations as well as within the nation-states**. This may pose a challenge to a government in providing social justice. To overcome these, the third world countries may have to work out a common strategy.

In the famous words of Toynbee, globalization means integration into the dominant centre and not a multi-lateral process.<sup>4</sup> In fact, globalization presupposes nation-state's sharing and participation in the affairs of international concern on the basis of equality. This tends to assume that, the position of the third world countries cannot be subordinated to that of the industrially advanced countries cannot be subordinated to that of the industrially advanced countries. The question involved in this context is who gains and who loses. Globalization is capitalistic and allows scope for manipulation and domination of world politics.

Introduction of liberalization in most countries indicates the impact of globalization. A country like China which pursued a closed policy for centuries, has been forced to accept trade and foreign investment primarily due to the impact of globalization. China introduced economic reforms earlier than India and worked out a strategy of attracting foreign investment. This has initiated the process of dismantling the state regulated economy in China. Perhaps, this demonstrates the prevailing philosophy of globalization. Practically, there seems to be choice for the nation-states to keep away from globalization of the economy. The impact of globalization of the economy has resulted in signing a multi-lateral trade agreement, GATT and subsequently the establishment of World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 1st January 1995, FDI 2012. If a country rejects this alternative of joining the GATT or WTO, FDI an alternative could be of signing bilateral agreements with more than a hundred countries. Perhaps, this is more difficult than facing the challenges posed by the World Trade Organisation. Challenges posed by the WTO can be dealt with collectively by a group of countries like third world countries.

The problem of domination can be tackled to some extent, if all the third world countries

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## GLOBALISATION AND INDIA

develop consensus and work out a strategy. In this respect, India has a greater responsibility of initiating such a strategy. As a result of the impact of globalization and the WTO, a number of multinational companies have come forward to invest their capital in various sectors in the third world countries including India.

The problem of mobilization of resources from outside became more complex after 1980s. Despite greater sophistication in debt management, the government of India found it increasingly difficult to raise money in the 1980s on what is considered favourable terms<sup>5</sup>. The state of the Indian economy worsened and it became more chaotic in the 1990s due to weak economic policies. Postponement of the 1991-92 budget presentation, balance of payment crisis etc. were indications of the chaotic economic situation in which our country had been placed. By January 1991, virtually all foreign securities had been sold and India came extremely close to a technical default on interest payment on its foreign debt. This state of affairs compelled the Congress Government to restructure the entire framework of the Indian Economy. As a result, a major shift became noticeable in the policy directions in the 1990s, describing these as economic reforms or liberalization of the Indian Economy.

It was during this year, 1991, in which the country took a u-turn from the Nehruvian socialism; at this time it chose to give up imports for international competitiveness, when it decided that, capital had to be nurtured more carefully than labour; that foreign investment was better than foreign borrowing; that small government was better than big government; that there was no such thing as a free lunch.<sup>6</sup> Consequently, efforts were made to improve the Indian economy through increasing exports, inviting foreign investment in the various sectors and mobilization of resources from international funding agencies like IMF, World Bank, etc. In this regard introduction of privatization in a number of sectors was inevitable for improving the Indian Economy; because the difficulties involved in making the public enterprises profitable were great, and the budget deficit was widening. All this was apparent from the fact that the 244 central public sector enterprises, other than railways and posts and telecommunications, either made net losses or made very low profit.<sup>7</sup> On the whole, the Indian economy has been moving from a mixed economy to a market-oriented economy. The barrier in the way of liberalization is the lack of whole-hearted support of some political and bureaucratic elites who think that it takes away their discretionary and other powers; the leftists and trade unions oppose liberalization primarily because of ideological reasons. Liberalization of the Indian economy is inevitable due to the impact of globalization of economy.

Liberalization has been considerably strengthening the Indian economy. Commenting on the present Indian Economy, the editorial of the Southern Economist states: "Now foreign investors are finding India a much better destination as there is confidence enough that the country is not going to drift away from the course of the present-on-going economic reforms. **India has the second largest reservoir of technical manpower** and this is being harnessed through providing consultancy services all over the world. Indian industry has diversified its products making them comparable with the best anywhere in the world. In the field of electronics, textiles, garments, machine tools, engineering products and so on, today India is second to none in terms of their quality and specifications".<sup>8</sup>

According to a recent analysis, it is found that, Indian products do not have brand name image and do not attract customers much in the international market. Mr. Abid Hussain, former Indian Ambassador to the US, told a reporter that India's high reputation on the international scene comes from its professionals and not from its business community.<sup>9</sup> The issue of Swadeshi arose when British people attempted to strengthen their economy and industries by exploiting our resources. So, this was

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at the cost of India. Mahatma Gandhi developed a programme for India to give a tough fight to British imperialists. This meant that, India was to produce its own goods and boycott the goods of the British people. At that time, it was a question of Swadeshi and Paradeshi. The Indian products were to be purchased and British products were to be rejected. This served as a symbol of unity during the freedom movement. At present Swadeshi is untenable because what the people expect is the best service with minimum price. For the revival of the Swadeshi spirit, the Indian business community has to improve in terms of discipline, integrity and efficiency. This also contributes to establishment of Indian reputation in the international market. It helps us to become a part of globalization and at the same time contributes to the revival of the Swadeshi spirit.

The government has to explore the possible ways of promoting competitive spirit. In this context, Gandhian concept of Swadeshi has to be reinterpreted in the right perspective. Under any circumstances, the government should not support those manufacturers who are inefficient and unable to produce quality commodity. It is a question of supporting excellence which may perhaps enable them to stand in the international market. If India has excellence in producing sugar, wheat or jowar; it should produce such a variety of these and stand in the international market on the basis of quality and price.

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