CHAPTER- 9

GLOBALIZATION

This lesson is divided into 2 parts

Explanation as per the latest syllabus

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What Is Globalisation?

- In simple words , we can define globalisation as a flow and this flow may be of anything.

The Concept Of Globalisation

Globalisation is a concept fundamentally deals with flow. flow in the form of capital , Idea , commodities being traded across the borders etc.

Thus, globalisation led to worldwide connectedness.

Causes Of Globalisation

- Globalisation usually have positive or negative effect.
- Technology remains a critical element so globalisation is that even though it is not caused by any single factor.
- Due to technological advances the ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people made possible to move from one part to another.
- Interconnection plays crucial role in globalisation. This make one part of the world of to another aware of it.

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Consequences Of Globalization

- Political
- Economic
- Cultural

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Political Consequences

- This results in an erosion of state capacity by reducing the ability of common to do what they want to do.
- All over the world , globalisation gives way to more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizen.
- In place of welfare state , it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- The increasing number of MNCs increased the role of multinational companies all over the world.
- Thus, led to the reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own.

Positive Impact

- Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity.
- The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of political community.
- States receive boost as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies available , state collect data about its people and is able to rule better.
- Thus,states become more powerful than earlier.

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Economic Consequences

- Economic globalisation involves many actors like world Bank,WTO , IMF , etc.
- As these institutions determine economic policies across the world.
- Economic globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some are voluntary and some are faced by international institutions.
- Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe. now it has reduced the restrictions on import of one country to another.
- In other terms , we can say investors in the rich countries can invest their money in other countries (developing countries), where they might get better returns.
- Experts say economic globalisation is likely to benefit only a small section of the population.

Cultural Consequences

- Globalisation impact could be seen on our culture.
- The rise of uniform culture leads to cultural homogenization . For example - wearing jeans over traditional clothes , eating habits etc.

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India And Globalisation

- Globalisation isn't new concept and India has been a part of it since ages.
- During British rule India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and consumer of finished products.
- After independence, India decided not to import and become self - sufficient country.
- In 1991 , despite financial crisis , India brought up economic reforms and deregulated various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

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Resistance To Globalisation

- Globalisation invited strong criticism all over the world. And critics make a variety of arguments.
- Among these critics , left agrue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and poor poorer.
- These people are worried for their age old values and ways will be harmed and its lose.

- Note here that anti- globalisation movements too participate in Global networks allying with these who feel like them in other countries.

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❖ The world social forum, is another global platform (beside WTO) which brings together a wide cooilation composed of human activities , environmentalists , youth and women activitists opposed to neo - liberal globalisation.

- WSF **first** meeting - proto Alegre, Brazil, 2001.
- WSF **fourth** meeting - mumbai,2004
- WSF **seventh** meeting - Nairobi, Kenya,2007.
- WSF **sixteenth** meeting - Salvador,Brazil,2018.

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India And Resistance To Globalisation

- Social movements plays a role in helping people make sense of the world around them.
- Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters.
- There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through forums like the Indian social forum.
- The potenting of certain plants like Neem , turmeric by American and European firms has also generated considerable opposition.
- Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. This has taken the forum of objecting particularly to various cultural influences.

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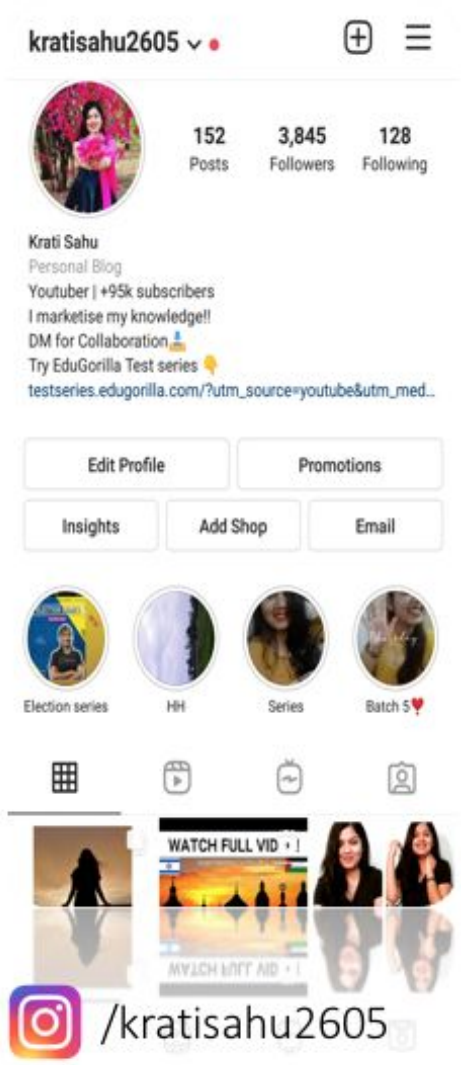
CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

CHAPTER-9
GLOBALIZATION

LET'S CONNECT

TO LEARN WITH ME



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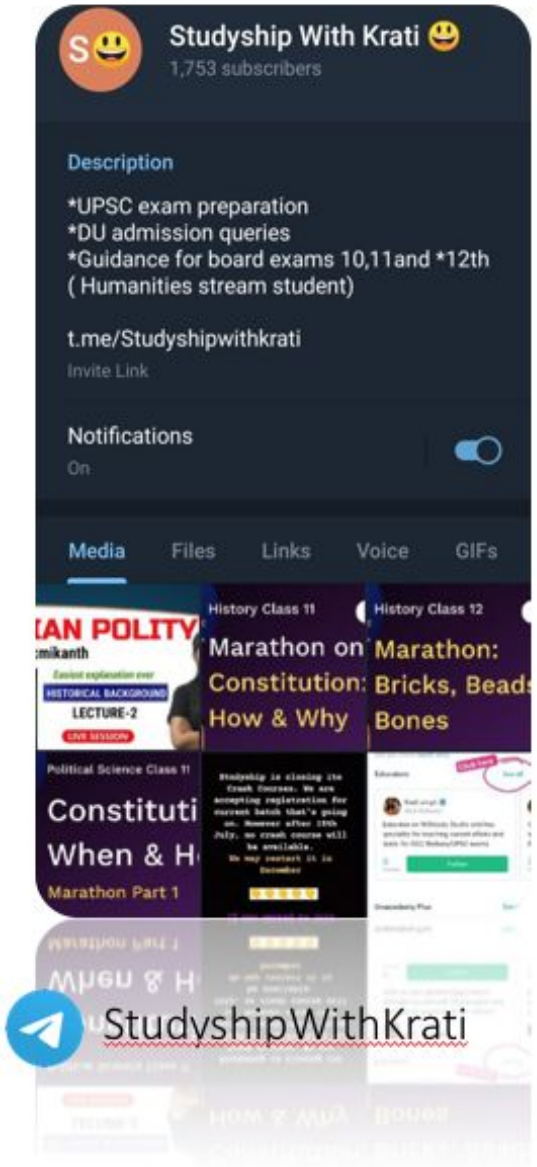

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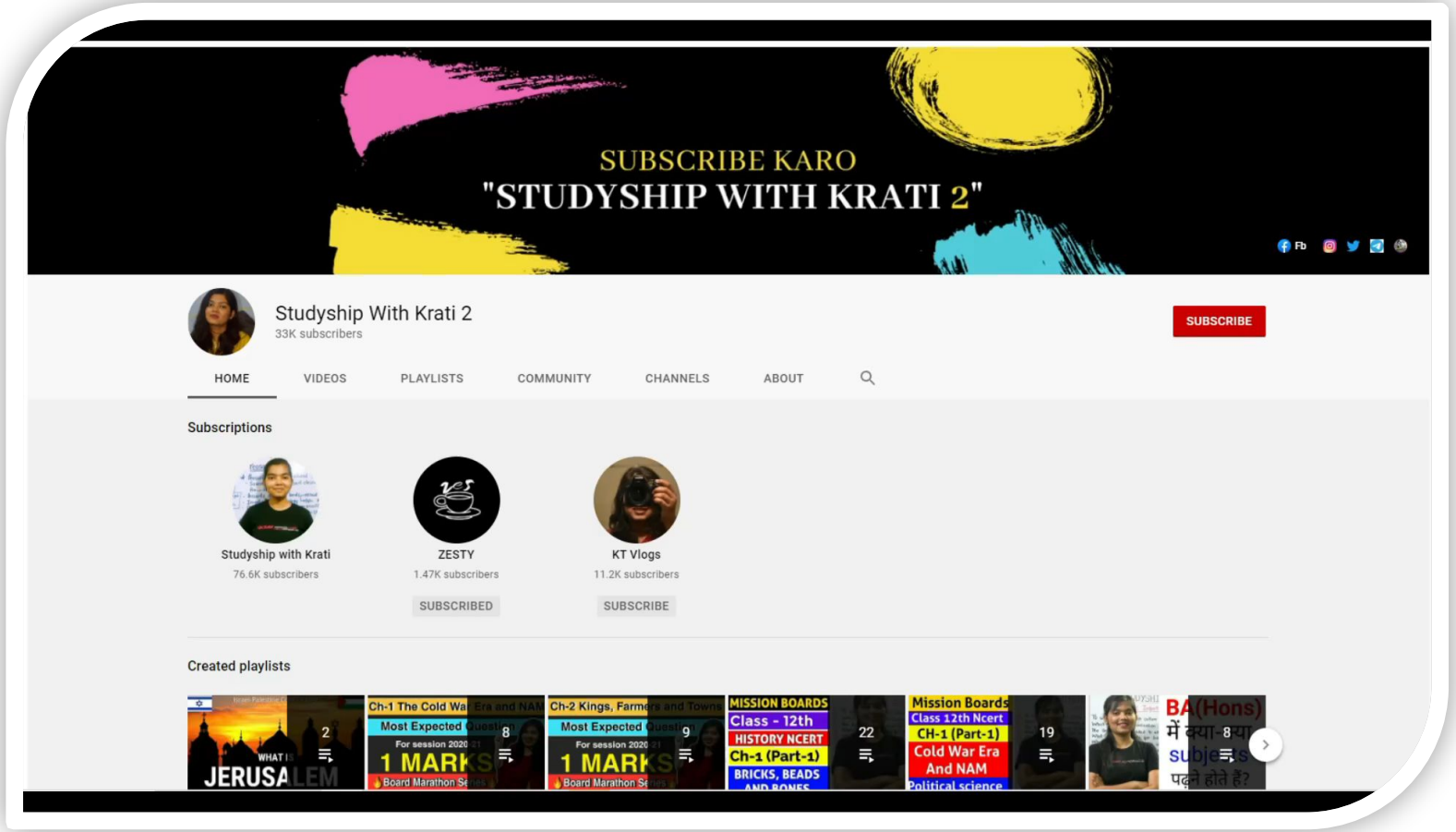
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