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## GLOBALIZATION: AN OVERVIEW

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Understanding globalisation is difficult because of various perceptions and meaning one being synonymous with modernisation. However for the west, particularly America, it means bringing a better life to poorer people of the world. Globalisation became a workhorse of a term in a very short period of time in the 1990's its definition are varied and imprecise. Globalisation has the ability to be synonymous with any number of things, capitalism, neo-liberalism neo-colonialism, Americanisation, mass culture and Communication technology.

Primarily globalisation means to explain global change, which included in modernisation. Hothouse of modernisation United State thinking during cold world war and George W. Bush started trusted to Globalisation. In coming age it become a 'soul mantra' for Clinton administration for the diversion of the economic policies of developing countries in his favour.<sup>1</sup>

Educational and technical assistance that would allow people in poorer countries to best understand and utilise the powerful communication and other technologies that are seen to be an engine of globalisation.

Ideology of Globalisation traced in the meeting of Bretton Woods in 1944, which accelerated growth through Global free trade and deregulation was institutionalised. At the opening session as secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau advocated "Rapid material progress on an earth infinitely blessed with natural riches." He asked the participants to embrace the 'elementary economic axiom' that prosperity has no fixed limits. It is not a finite substance to be diminished by division as we look back 56 years later we can see that economic growth has expanded five-fold, international trade has increased by roughly fifteen times and foreign direct investment has been growing at two to three times, the rate of trade expansion. Yet tragically while the goals of Bretton Woods have been met for the advanced nation, they have failed to bring prosperity to the majority of the world's people. The world has more poor people today than even before. A billion people in the developing countries over one-fifth of humanity, are unable to obtain the basic essentials of life, food, adequate housing, Clothing work and education. Three million children are dying every year. One-half million women, 99 percent of them living in the developing world die during child birth, 900 million are illiterate, 100 million are without shelter, radio television and other amenities taken for granted in the developed world.

Globalisation refer to the emergence of global dimension of every problem and it emerged as a reality today. It means homogenisation of prices, products, wages rate of interest and profits to become the same all over, which indicated the capitalistic way of free markets and the triumphs of liberal democracy all over the world under these situation of free markets transparency and flexibility, the so-called 'electronic herd' moves vast amounts of capital in and out of countries to the political and economic advantage of west countries wishing to attract foreign capital and gains the benefit of today's and tomorrow's technology have to accept 'Golden straight-Jacket' (means a package of policies that include balanced budgets, economic deregulation openness to investment and trade with a stable currency).<sup>2</sup>

Globalisation is reckoned as one of the most dynamic aspects of the corporate strategy for both survival and expansion of business opportunities. It means internationalisation of marketing operation. It involves the most fundamental centralised restructuring of socio-economic and political relation since the industrial revolution.

First era of globalisation started in the nineteenth century and was dominated by Great Britain. After the late 1990 second stage of globalisation framed the new world order. New world characterised by massive and instantaneous capital flows, the rapid movement of people and goods, as well as the proliferation of communication technologies with the internet leading the change, it shattered (Globalisation-II) the existing world order.

The United Nations 1992 Human Development Report depicts global inequalities as a champagne glass 'metaphor'. The bowl of champagne glass represents, the abundance enjoyed by the 20 percent of the world's population, who live in the richest countries, they receive 82.7 percent of the world's income. At the bottom of the stem, where the sediments settles poorest 20 percent are represented. They barely survive on 1.4 percent of the total income.<sup>3</sup>

The process of economic globalisation advanced by the Bretton Woods institutions promoted the interest of super-rich so successfully that its also damaged their concern for and obligation to less fortunate inhabitants in developing world.

In the end of cold war triumph of capitalism on the global scale is neither first victory for capitalism nor the first era of Globalisation. The economist stated that world was more closely integrated before 1914 than it is now, in some cases much more so, "Everyone now recognises that the first periods of Globalisation confirmed the economics of Adam Smith, the free market economy, left alone will produce the greatest wealth of nations and in the long run the state will wither or be pushed away, as though by an 'invisible hand'. In the particular way every system of power tends to develop its own ideology and ideology guides and rationalises the government policies that impose and sustain the system of power.

In the age of starting twenty century globalisation seems as imperialism that led to exploitation through colonisation. But at the present it is exploitation through neo-imperialism or through global capitalism. In the other words global capitalism has effectively supplanted imperialism and colonisation to continue the exploitation of the developing countries for the benefit of the few developed ones. So as we observe globalisation is nothing but another name for the continuing domination of the under developed by the developed, and redistribution of resources and wealth from the less developed to the more developed countries.<sup>4</sup>

Globalisation compresses world economy and that blurs national borders with far-reaching economic, political and strategic implication. A major concern today is the capacity of third world nations to shape their own future. Now the changing faces of globalisation including the utilisation of information technology and International institutions to accelerate growth and curb poverty.

In this age on the economic front the authors highlight wide ranging concerns, modernisation, dependency class and newly state, newly industrialising countries, debt. Bretton Woods institutions. The IMF, The World Bank and South-South trade, coverage of social and cultural issues including groups ethnic cleavages and family, politics and political participation unfold concrete realities which need to be grasped for a deeper understanding of the changing nature of state and politics. In this setting state building nationalism, religion and ethnicity, including Hindu nationalism, corruption, military intervention authoritarianism and coercive structures are sharply outlined.

The critical link between development and security complements the discussion on politics. There are nearly 200 countries in the world but only three have no military force. Which concluded the armed forces are major expenditure for government even in advanced industrial countries and during the 1980s armies assumed and or retained political power throughout the third world. Spending an ever increasing proportion of their countries wealth on arms with adverse consequences for development. Third world countries have been engaged in armed confrontation and in a number of specific cases in armed conflict. Taking into account civil wars and insurgencies over the past decade at least 35 wars have been in progress with the over whelming majority involving third world state. They have also been the major targets of arms sale from the advanced industrialised countries often backed by the latter's governments.<sup>5</sup>

Briefly on the international dimension globalisation of world politics tends to reinforce the power of the major advanced industrialised countries in the hot spots essentially confined to the third world, and in the United Nations which has become a northern-dominated instrument of intervention.

Howard Handelman described briefly in his book "The challenge of third world development" on the nature of rural class structures, on the role of agrarian reform and on peasant politics to establish social justice, political stability, economic growth and environmental preservation, his emphasis however, on the failure of agricultural / ruler policies in most developing countries emanating from a bias towards industrial growth and urban modernisation.<sup>6</sup> Rapid urbanisation has certainly created deep problems generating a growing struggle for employment and housing, a struggle that has a tendency of radicalising itself, in this respect, it may not be unrealistic to consider whether in the middle east, the urban poor and possibly the middle class may turn to Islamic fundamentalism as in Iran, Algeria and Egypt while elsewhere crime and drug usage become substitutes for radical politics. In many countries rapid modernisation has left people psychologically adrift, searching for their cultural identity with the breakdown of traditional village life and long accepted customs. This has often created a void not compensated for by the material rewards of modern life. It is carefully explained that the resurgence of religion in the third world in the age of Globalisation a part of reaction of the deficiencies of modernisation and to the flows in the political economic order. Religion will continue to be an important force in the politics of many developing nations but this needs to be seen in the context of other socio-economic forces including the role of class, caste, ethnicity and culture in shaping change.



Cultural pluralism and ethnic conflict lead to domestic ethnic conflict and threaten world peace. In the third world ethnic hostilities have been the greatest source of conflicts since independence taking many forms with conflicts at the nationality, tribe race, religion and caste level overlapping with each other, modernisation, globalisation, liberalization may offer no easy solution for resolving these issues, so it says undoubtedly, third world multi-cultural societies are going to face a major challenge in the coming century.<sup>7</sup>

Developing countries are being increasingly exposed to the pattern of globalisation. Information and communication technology clearly are having a profound effect on inter and intra state relations through a process of instantaneous transmission and exchange, thus making differences in space and time irrelevant. The blurring of national borders through technology has ushered in new horizons previously unimaginable.

The communication and computation have fostered economic growth and development and greater dissemination of information and knowledge around the globe. Technologies can break down traditional communication patterns which from the social and cultural fabric of many traditional Information technologies it is a useful guide on the measures the developing countries can adopt to implement modern information technology to minimise their economic, costs and social disruptions. The developing world carefully analyses the potential economic social and political costs of introducing IT and develops specific policies to adopt these technologies to their local contexts and needs. Due to globalisation the critical impact of IT on the relationship between developed and developing countries through an analysis of multinational corporations, globalisation and the sociology of modernity and economic development, centred on the costs and benefits of pursuing globalisation through IT. "The information super highway" created by international institutions for the developing countries should continue to question the "inevitable logic" of privatisation and seek to reduce the destructive effects of private enterprise and market forces. It can certainly play a critical role in boosting the efficiency of local institutions. Developing countries can promote domestic software production for export. The software industry is of vital importance to economic development and state support is critical to stimulate the supply of working and venture capital, to expand education and training to generate investment in basic software enterprises and in the domestic telecommunication infrastructure. Policy makers in developing countries and international institutions should create unique and specialised measures to introduce IT.

The annual World Bank Development Reports unfolded paradigms impinging on the economics of the state and market with attempts to mould development strategies. The reports specially focus on a clinical analysis of the transition of socialist countries with centrally planned economics to a "market orientation". It states that this transition was unavoidable. The world is changing rapidly, massive increases in global trade and private investment in jobs, incomes and living standards through "Free Market". State dominated economic systems of these countries, weighed down by bureaucratic control and inefficiencies largely prevented markets from functioning and were therefore incapable of sustaining improvements in human welfare.

Developing countries have overthrown the yoke of colonialism and have achieved political freedom, but they have not gained economic independence, resulted they have come to depend on the west for their exports Capital and consumer goods, refined fuels, processed foods and everything else that characterise a modern economy.

The west in contrast import mostly and extensive commodities from the developing world, which adds only a small amounts to their total production cost. This imbalance in economic relation create a serious problem in developing countries. Due to which developing nation do not have strong bargaining position when negotiation with the west on political and economic matter so their issue can be ignored and sanction without fear.

## **Conclusion**

So we, developing countries feels that globalisation being forced on us due to the dictates of the World Bank and developed countries, so we suggested the government to withdraw the policies before the nations economy is ruined. A blind acceptance of the ideology of globalisation is unacceptable, have naive and down right & dangerous for the developing countries.

There has been much talk during the recent protests in Seattlem Washington, Praque, Quebec, Goteborg about the effects of globalisation on people in the less developed parts of the world. Critics note that globalisation is dangerous development for these persons. Global corporation, untroubled by nation states weakened by the epoch making changes in the world system, can exploit labour and destroy the environment for their own ends, particularly in the poorer parts.

Globalisation also refers to transformation of national capitalism to global capitalism optimist look into the possibility of a global village, linked together by the internet and benefiting from ever increasing material wealth for their well-being but pessimists, on the other hand, see a frightful corporate tyranny, growing inequality, destruction of the environment and livelihood, unemployment sweeping away all that is most healthy, moral and meaningful in human existence.<sup>10</sup> A major promotor of globalisation is the Washington that based on the Nefarious Network. Today coca-cola, disney land, MC-Donalds and microsoft symbolise this process along with sony shell and many more like them, they represent products and services known and consumed all over the world. They are also global companies that drive globalisation forward creating new laws, new business practices, new way of thinking, new hopes and dreams. One can not ignore that there is a close inter-connection between capitalism, colonialism and imperialism. Imperialism contributed to the global expansion of capitalist states. colonialism implies formal & political control involving territorial innovation and loss of sovereignty. Imperilism implies control or influence that is exercised formally or informally, directly or indirectly, politically or economically. Imperilist state generally motivated to dominate others by the need to expand their economics, to acquire raw material and additional sources of labour, or to find outlets for surplus capital and markets for surplus goods. Imperialism signified asymmetrical relationship of interdependence between materially advanced and backward societies.<sup>11</sup>

The university of Chicago, with Friedrich Van Havek and Miltion Fried Man gave theoretical and ideological trust to neoliberalism. They have created a huge international network of foundation, institutes, research centre, publication, scholars, writer and public relation managers to develop package and push their ideals and doctrines relentlessly.

The developing countries faced adverse terms of trade due to their primary exports of Agriculture goods. It is due to subsidies for agriculture in developed countries which increased after the WTO agreement. The net result is that subsidies agricultural products from developing countries are set to devastate the agriculture of third world countries such as India food security and employment are vital issues for the third world. Agriculture as African countries have pointed out in

the WTO ministerial meeting in Doha from November 09.11.2001 and also so on different meeting holding continuously et. It is a matter of life and death so is it for India with more than 60 percent of its population in agriculture.

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