

Chapter 18

Globalisation

The Concept of Globalisation

- Globalisation is the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one part of the world to another part.
- Technological advancement in transport and communication is one of the major factories behind the globalisation.
- Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has Political, economic and cultural dimensions.

Causes of Globalisation

- There are several reasons for the rise of globalisation like:
 1. Developments in technology.
 2. Neo Colonialism.
 3. New Liberal Capitalism.
 4. Quick and Wide movement of capital and commodities.
 5. The growth of electronic media.
 6. Liberalisation
 7. Privatization
 8. Commercialization
 9. Free Markets

Consequences of Globalization

- It has brought about radical changes in all walks of life.
- It produced both positive and negative consequences.

1. Political consequences

- Increased role of multinational companies reduced the capacity of govts.
- Role of the govts is limited to the maintenance of Law and Order and the security of the people.

- Role of the state is important.
- Essential functions are done by the state.
- Rivalry between the states still exist.
- Modern technology is helpful for the states to collect more information about their citizens.

2. Economic consequences

- The economic flows between different Countries of the world, in the various forms such as commodities, capital, People and ideas.
- Globalisation involves greater trade across the world.
- Restrictions or imports or trade barriers among the countries have been reduced.
- Spread of internet also fastened globalisation process.
- The rich countries have gained and the poor countries have lost from globalization.
- Globalization has ruined the agricultural sector.
- It advocated anti-labour agendas like destruction of the organised power of the workers, ending of permanent appointments, the denial of the right to strike.
- It led to the ruin of the native industries and retail outlets.
- It destroyed the economy of the third World countries.

3. Cultural Consequences

- Globalisation leads to Uniform Culture or cultural Homogenisation.
- Uniform culture is not a global culture but it is the imposition of Western culture.
- It poses a threat to the cultures of the world.
- It shapes our thoughts and desires.
- It decides what we eat, drink, wear and think.

Resistance/ Criticisms against Globalisation

- It makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- Western domination.
- Weakening of the state.

- Crisis in small scale industries.
- Poor farmers are the true victims of Globalisation.
- Traditional culture is harmed.
- The World Social Forum (WSF) is giving leadership to the anti-globalisation, The European Forum stands against globalisation.
- The anti-globalisation forces in Asia formed Asian Social Forum.

India and Globalisation

- During colonial period, India was compelled to be an exporter of primary goods and a consumer of finished goods. It shattered Indian economy.
- After Independence, India decided to adopt Protectionism.
- Import of goods was restricted to protect Indian economy.
- Protectionism caused sluggish economic growth in India.
- India adopted new economic Policy to respond the financial crisis.
- New economic Policy includes Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.

India and Resistance to Globalization

- The strong protest against the economic globalisation in India came from the Leftist Parties.
- Industrial Workers' and farmers' unions organized protests against the entry of multinational companies into India.
- The Rightists thinkers raised their voice against the cultural Globalisation. They were against various cultural influences like the availability of foreign T.V channels, Celebration of Valentine's day, Westernization of dress etc.

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