

An Exploration into Political, Economic and Social Globalization of India

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is defined in different ways depending on the context. Globalization is the process of interaction and interchange between the world views, products, ideas and other aspects. Changes in transportation and advances in telecommunication are major factors of globalization. Globalization is also the tendency of investing in businesses to move beyond domestic and national markets to other international markets around the globe, thereby increasing the interrelationship of the world. Globalization has marked its effect in international trade and cultural activities. According to the international KOF globalization index (2016) report, India was ranked at 107 out of 184 countries. This shows that India is not totally globalised as we think. This paper tries to analyse the status of India's globalization and also studies the weak social and economic globalization with regard to India.

Keywords: Political Globalization, Economic Globalization, Social Globalization.

INTRODUCTION:

Globalization is the process of worldwide integration of economic, financial, cultural, environmental, and communication system. It refers to a scenario where countries and nations around the world become interconnected and interdependent for meeting their needs, both internal and external. In the present time of globalization, the economies of the nations are inter-dependent. In the event that the economy of one country is in risk, different nations likewise feel the effects. Organizations are take part in worldwide exchanges. Send out import among nations includes monstrous measure of cash. For instance, China has turned into a huge assembling center. The electronic merchandise produced in China are sold crosswise over practically every nation of the world.

Multinational-organizations have financial enthusiasm over a few countries. Organizations, for example, Coca-cola, Pepsi, Ford, Unilever, TATA, and so forth work over various nations. They have enormous market and make immense interest in remote nations. A decrease sought after in one nation influences the general execution of these organizations.

India had the distinction of being the world's largest economy during and after Indus Valley civilization. The goods produced in India had long been exported to far off destinations across the world. Thus, the globalisation concept is not new to India. But, in modern era, globalization id differently conceptualized. Globalization is measured in three dimensions i.e. economic globalization, political globalization and social globalization. Political globalization is determined by the number of treaties signed between two or more states, Economic globalization has two dimensions: restrictions to trade and capital and actual economic flows. Social globalization has three dimensions: cultural proximity, information flows, and personal contacts. India's political globalization is good, but social and economic globalization status is a concern at present.

How does Globalization work?

India picked up exceedingly from the LPG show as its GDP expanded to 9.7% in 2007-2008. In regard of market capitalization, India positions fourth on the planet. In any case, even after globalization, agricultural sector has not progressed. The share of agribusiness in the GDP is just 17%. The quantity of landless families has expanded and agriculturists are as yet submitting suicide. In any case, seeing the constructive outcomes of globalization, one might say that soon India will defeat these obstacles as well and walk firmly on its way of advancement. The lesson of late experience is that a nation should precisely pick a blend of approaches that best empowers it to accept the open door - while maintaining a strategic distance from the pitfalls. For over a century the United States has been the biggest economy on the planet yet real improvements have occurred on the planet Economy from that point forward, prompting to the move of center from the US and the rich nations of Europe to the two Asian mammoths India and China. Financial aspects specialists and different reviews led over the globe visualize India and China to lead the world in the 21st century. India, which is presently the fourth biggest economy as far as buying force equality, may surpass Japan and turn out to be third major monetary power inside 10 years. To close we can state that the modernization that we see around us in our day by day life is a commitment of Globalization. Globalization has both positive and in addition negative effects on different segments of Indian Economy. So Globalization has taken us far from 1991 which has resultant in the headway our nation.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Mathew V Kurian. (2004) in his article, 'Globalization and its Socio-Economic Impact,' the author opines that multiple views prevail on nature of globalization as well as its socio- economic impact. He has discussed the various theoretical aspects of globalization and its socio economic impact. The basic perception of the author is that the present day globalization is imperialist's globalization. He marks out that the phenomenon of globalization is viewed from three perspectives:

1. Globalization as an ideology
2. Globalization as a process, and
3. Globalization as a program or project

Arvind (2002) in his book on 'Globalization: An Attack on India's Sovereignty', contends that the 180 years of colonial rule has devastated India and sent it back to the medieval period and last 15 years of globalization has reversed what little was achieved after the independence. Calling globalization as the crisis management programme to save the stagnated capitalist countries of the world its implications are not only limited to the economy but it is determining political decision making and penetrating into every aspects of the social-cultural life of the people.

Ahluwalia, Montek (2004), stated that developing nations, including India, should pro-actively promote globalisation as they will benefit from an open world economy. There is a need to focus on activities in the Asian region which is emerging as the most prosperous part of the world. Within a few years, developing countries are going to be the dominant part of the world economy.

John A. Mathews (2006), argues that Dragon Multinationals adopt a different perspective to the resources accessed through internationalization, and that this requires a rethink of the criteria normally utilized in resource-based accounts of strategy. The challenger firm internationalizing in order to access resources also poses a challenge to the dominant OLI (ownership, locational, internalization) account of multinational advantage.

Gupta K.L. and Harvinder Kaur, (2006) perceive that globalization in India is 'crisis driven', and without any preparatory work. Hence, it will be futile to hope that it will really work for all the sections of the society, unless certain changes are made keeping in mind the history, culture and geography of a particular country in general and India in particular.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To analyse the political globalization of India
- To analyze the economic globalization of India
- To analyze the social globalization of India

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The source of secondary data is KOF index of Globalization from year 2010-2016.

DATA ANALYSIS:

Overall Globalization of India:

India is more dependent on the world than the world is on India. This reality needs to change to favour Indian needs. The table below shows the Overall Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016.

Table 1: Overall Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016

| Year | Rank | Index |
|------|------|-------|
| 2010 | 111 | 51.26 |
| 2011 | 116 | 51.00 |
| 2012 | 110 | 51.88 |
| 2013 | 107 | 51.57 |
| 2014 | 112 | 50.41 |
| 2015 | 109 | 50.77 |
| 2016 | 107 | 51.26 |

Source: KOF Globalization Index

The above table shows that the overall globalization ranking index of India is fluctuating only between 50-52. The overall globalization ranking of India was at 111 in 2010 and in the year 2011 it went down to 116 and again in 2016 it went up to 107 which is a good indication.

Political Globalization:

There has been a rise in the influence and power of international and regional institutions such as the European Union (EU), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), MERCOSUR in South America, and the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). These international and supranational institutions increasingly shape domestic politics. The table below shows the Political Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016.

Table 2: Political Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016

| Year | Rank | Index |
|------|------|-------|
| 2010 | 20 | 92.69 |
| 2011 | 22 | 92.46 |
| 2012 | 23 | 91.98 |
| 2013 | 18 | 92.21 |
| 2014 | 17 | 95.52 |
| 2015 | 20 | 91.7 |
| 2016 | 22 | 91.78 |

Source: KOF Globalization Index

The above table shows that the political globalization ranking index of India was good from the beginning. In 2010 the rank was 20 with index of 92.69. In 2014 India ranked 17th with 95.52 index. But in 2016 the rank went down to 22 with 91.78 index. The political globalization ranking of India has been good because of the following variables which are very strong in India:

- Embassies in Country
- Membership in International Organizations
- Participation in U.N. Security Council Missions
- International Treaties

Economic Globalization:

Due to Economic Globalization the world becomes a single global market of individual consumers. These consumers are characterized by their material and economic self-interest – rather than cultural, civic or other forms of identity. The expansion and dominance of global companies and brands has led to deep global interconnectedness not only by uniformly shaping consumption patterns across societies, but by binding economies together through complex supply chains, trade networks, flows of capital and manpower. The table below shows the Economic Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016.

Table 3: Economic Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016

| Year | Rank | Index |
|------|------|-------|
| 2010 | 122 | 44.68 |
| 2011 | 122 | 42.74 |
| 2012 | 129 | 43.73 |
| 2013 | 128 | 42.71 |
| 2014 | 133 | 41.67 |
| 2015 | 135 | 42.84 |
| 2016 | 144 | 41.91 |

Source: KOF Globalization Index

The above table shows that Economic globalization ranking of India in 2010 as 122 with index of 44.68. In 2016 the rank fell down to 144 with 41.91 index which is comparatively low. The fall in the rank has been due to the following variables of economic globalization which have been weak in India:-

- i) Actual Flows
 - Trade (percent of GDP)
 - Foreign Direct Investment, stocks
 - Portfolio Investment
 - Income Payments to Foreign Nationals
- ii) Restrictions
 - Hidden Import Barriers
 - Mean Tariff Rate
 - Taxes on International Trade (percent of current revenue)
 - Capital Account Restrictions

Social Globalization:

Social Globalization has involved due to continuous dispersion of ideals and religious beliefs. Most importantly, though, it is marked by the increase in association among people from separate parts of the world. The table below shows the Social Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016.

Table 4: Social Globalization Rankings of India from 2010-2016

| Year | Rank | Index |
|------|------|-------|
| 2010 | 147 | 31.28 |
| 2011 | 150 | 32.78 |
| 2012 | 142 | 31.67 |
| 2013 | 144 | 31.63 |
| 2014 | 155 | 29.85 |
| 2015 | 153 | 29.98 |
| 2016 | 151 | 30.45 |

Source: KOF Globalization Index

The above table shows that the Social Globalization ranking of India in 2010 was 147 with 31.28 index. In 2012 the rank went up to 142 with index of 31.63. But in the year 2016 the rank came down to 151 with index of 30.45 which is not a good sign. The Social Globalization has been weak in India because of following weak variables:

- i) Data on Personal Contact: Telephone Traffic, Transfers, International Tourism, Foreign Population, International letters
- ii) Data on Information Flows:-Internet Users, Television, Trade in Newspapers
- iii) Data on Cultural Proximity

CONCLUSIONS:

Attempts to improve the economic conditions through globalization have been made in India and liberalisation has also paved the way to achieve maximum output, quality and value products but regionalism, communalism and political discretion are the main obstacles in the way to good governance. The principles of liberalisation

need to be observed by Indian administration to face the challenges of globalization and to maintain its status and significance in our society. Globalisation has improved the overall economic status of people as well as the Indian nation, as a whole.

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