

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE NATURE OF INDIAN STATE

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Abstract

The study suggests that the process of globalization has started with the process of migration and trading activities in the human history across the globe. With the increase of trading activities across the border of the nation states, the process of globalization got accelerated. The process of globalization also has a deep connection in the political, cultural and social spheres. The well known political scientist and the father of political science Aristotle said "the state came in to existence for the sake of life and continued for the sake of good life" (Mukherjee and Ramaswamy 2011). So, in search of good life, cross-cultural, cross-political and economic activities started among the individuals and among the various nation states. From the above analysis, it could be understood that the globalisation is a process which leads to free flow of resources, money, culture, ideas, media, knowledge and political institutions etc. across the border of the nation states. The border of the nation states becomes blood in the process of globalization.

INTRODUCTION

Three Views on Globalisation:

Various scholars engaged with the debate on the issue of when globalization has started and what are the various factors responsible for the emergence of globalization as a process which has a large impact on human life. Largely there are three scholastic views on the globalization. First view is the Hyperglobalists. According to the Hyperglobalists, the history of globalisation is as old as the history of human existence. Hyperglobalists believe that the process of globalization has started with the evolution of human society. This view predominantly believes that the process of globalisation has impact on the economic sphere of our life. Globalization has brought various changes in the process of trade and commerce activities and brought many institutions and institutional set up to accomplish economic activities at the personal, local, regional, national and international levels.

Second view has given by the Sceptics. According to the Sceptics, globalization is comparatively a new process. They are rejecting this idea which was defended by the Hyperglobalists that it is an old process. Sceptics, consider globalization as a new process and argue that largely globalisation has a impact on the economic life of the people. With the emergence of capitalism, the process of globalization has got accelerated. They consider globalization as a temporary phase and it will disappear soon.

The third view on globalization was given by the Transformationalists. According to the Transformationalists, globalisation is neither an old process nor a new process. It is completely depend on the time and context when the process initiated in a particular part of the world in comparison to the other part of the world. For example, globalization as a process initiated in the Europe and America much before as compared to the Third World Countries. They also argued that the globalization has a impact on the social, political and cultural life of human being apart from the economic life. Transformationalists believe that instead of considering this process as globalisation, we should call it internationalism. Internationalism word will be more appropriate to name this process of inter-connectedness (Solakoglu 2016: 1-6).

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN STATE

Impact of Globalisation in the Economic Sphere

Globalisation has a major impact on the Indian State in terms of policy formulation and complete transformation in the Indian economy which brought many changes in the socio-economic, political and cultural spheres in India. The process of globalisation has got accelerated in the 1990s with the adoption of LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) in India as a part of New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991. Before that China and other Southeast Asian Countries had already adopted and experienced the process of

globalisation (Singh 2007, Agrawal 2014: 798-799). Both the internal as well as external factors are responsible for the adoption of New Economic Policy in India. The external factor which was responsible for the adoption of NEP in India was the oil crisis at the global level in the 1990s had direct impact on the price rise and scarcity of natural oil and energy in India including various third world countries. The situation got aggravated and led to deep economic crisis in Indian society. The internal factor was the failure of the public as well as private sectors to meet the challenges at the economic sector and meet the emerging demands (Bhagwati and Srinivasan 1975, Agrawal 2014).

Impact of Globalisation in the Political Sphere

Globalisation has largely transformed the role of the state in the contemporary period. The border of the nation states has become blood these days. Inter-relationship among the states has increased. The 21st century has witnessed the growing importance of globalisation process both national and global level. The collective effort of the states has accelerated to bring development and to collaborate in socio-economic, cultural and political spheres among various countries. The diplomatic relations among the various countries got strengthened. The study suggests that the political globalisation although accelerated in India during the modern period but it has been originated from the writings of *Kautilya* in *Arthashastra*. The *Arthashastra* is the book which describes in details the political, economic and the diplomatic relations among the states (Bhattacharya, Sachdev and Seth 2021: 134).

Impact of Globalisation in the Socio-Cultural Sphere

Globalisation has increased the interaction of the people of various countries which facilitates for the cultural exchanges and social interactions among various groups and communities. Various cultural exchanges are taking place. As a result, *Khadi cloths* and *Terracotta* work of India are getting popularised globally. Indian handloom and handicraft industry is getting benefited largely because of globalisation. Indian dance forms both classical and folk dances are widely appreciated. Our artists are travelling widely to show case their talent to various countries and bringing glory to the country (Bhattacharya, Sachdev and Seth 2021: 134).

CONCLUSION

Since the adoption and implementation of the New Economic Policy in India from 1991 till date many changes has been taken place at the level of policy formulation as well as implementation. The Green Revolution is one of the successful achievements of the New Economic Policy. Use of technology and various modern tools like tube wells, tractors and fertilisers at the agricultural sphere, increased the productivity but at the same time excessive use of fertiliser reduced the productivity of agricultural land gradually and many other challenges at the ground level. Large scale industries are being set up. Many public corporations got privatised during this phase. The policy of disinvestment of the government no doubt helped to stabilise the economy of India largely but could not accelerate the growth of economy at the faster rate in comparison to China. Globalisation brought many changes these days in terms of cash free and digitalising which is the core policy of the present NDA Government. The producer market is converted into the consumer market. India got benefited from free trade agreements signed among the South Asian and Southeast Asian Countries.

At the socio-cultural and political sphere also globalisation impacted widely. Bargaining capacity of India has increased over a period of time since the adoption of globalisation process. The international agencies like IMF and World Bank are playing important and major role in the various policies made by India related to international trade and exchange. Cross border security has become a major concern these days. Cultural influences of the west is still persists in spite of the promotion of swadeshi (indigenous) products.

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