



Question From CDS- 2024

17. Which of the following statements are **not** correct?

1. In world politics, 'hard power' can be exercised by both States and other actors involving use of threat or coercion.
2. Globalisation is necessarily economic, not cultural.
3. The term 'Washington Consensus' refers to a policy that seeks intervention in the market.
4. 'Autarky' is generally understood as economic 'self-sufficiency'.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

World Social Forum: AN OPEN SPACE!

SHRADDHA RESISTANCE 2004

On the one hand, a persistent presence of an old style of leftist politics, a bit repetitive and hollow in its discourse. On the other, a rich diverse anarchic force impossible to condense in terms of common themes

Some sort of Comintern which would centralise and try to speak for the entire movement would be a disaster

Is totalitarianism the only means of eliminating capitalism?

Excuse me, may I know who's in charge here?

Neoliberalism (alternative word - Bush) is old wine in a new bottle. It is a dangerous form of capitalism that must be eliminated at all costs. Or could it be something good? We are as confused as you are.

A permanent process of seeking and building alternatives... plural, diversified, non-confessional, non-governmental and non-party context.

A genuine socialist order can be achieved through struggle, not endless and often not so meaningful debates.

"NGOs are agents of imperialism, confusing, corrupting and misleading the masses."

OVERVIEW

In this final chapter of the book we look at globalisation, something that has been referred to in many chapters of this book and textbooks of many other subjects. We begin by analysing the concept of globalisation and then examine its causes. We then discuss at length the political, economic and cultural consequences of globalisation. Our interest is also in studying the impact of globalisation on India as well as how India is affecting globalisation. We finally draw attention to resistance to globalisation and how social movements in India also form part of this resistance.

Chapter 9 Globalisation



Since much of the usage tends to be imprecise, it becomes important to clarify what we mean by globalisation. Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds — ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders, and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

Globalization

- Flow of Idea
- Free Flow of People, Goods, Ideas & Capital
- Interconnectedness



Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon. The impact of globalisation is vastly uneven — it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others — and it is important to avoid drawing general conclusions about the impact of globalisation without paying sufficient attention to specific contexts.

Globalization

- Multi Dimensional
- Can Not Be Generalized

While globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between actors in different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.

Causes of Globalization

- Technology is an Enabler of Globalization
- Technology **Being Accessible** is an Outcome of Globalization

Globalisation, however, does not emerge merely because of the availability of improved communications. What is important is for people in different parts of the world to recognise these interconnections with the rest of the world. Currently, we are aware of the fact that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world. The Bird flu or tsunami is not confined to any particular nation. It does not respect national boundaries. Similarly,



Causes of Globalization

- Globalization has Not Emerged “ONLY” Due to Technology

At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

Political Consequences

- Minimum Governance, Maximum Government.
- Market is an enabler & determinant of social & economic Policies.

Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. With this information, the state is better able to rule, not less able. Thus, states become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

Political Consequences

- Technology Savvy States
- Leads to better Governance

A part of the problem has to do with defining economic globalisation itself. The mention of economic globalisation draws our attention immediately to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world. Yet, globalisation must not be viewed in such narrow terms. Economic globalisation involves many actors other than these international institutions. A much broader way of understanding of economic globalisation requires us to look at the distribution of economic gains, i.e. who gets the most from globalisation and who gets less, indeed who loses from it.

Economic Consequences

- Widening Gap Between **Haves & Have Nots**

different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced. Similarly, the restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. In operational terms, it means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might get better returns. Globalisation has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services is an example of that. But globalisation has not led to the same degree of increase in the movement of people across the globe. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.

Economic Consequences

- Free Flow of Trade & Capital
- Stringent Visa Laws in developed Countries

In thinking about the consequences of globalisation, it is necessary to keep in mind that the same set of policies do not lead to the same results everywhere. While globalisation has led to similar economic policies adopted by governments in different parts of the world, this has generated vastly different outcomes in different parts of the world. It is again crucial to pay attention to specific context rather than make simple generalisations in this connection.

Economic Consequences

- Similar Economic Policies Followed Worldwide
- Different Outcomes in different parts of the world

justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by processes of economic globalisation. They point out that it is likely to benefit only a small section of the population while impoverishing those who were dependent on the government for jobs and welfare (education, health, sanitation, etc.). They have emphasised the need to ensure institutional safeguards or creating 'social safety nets' to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak. Many movements all over the world feel that safety nets are insufficient or unworkable. They have called for a halt to forced economic globalisation, for its results would lead to economic ruin for the weaker countries, especially for the poor within these countries. Some economists have described economic globalisation as re-colonisation of the world.

Economic Consequences

- Social Safety is in Form of Cash Transfer, PDS, MGNREGA, Free Schooling etc.
- This is to minimise negative effects of globalization

Undoubtedly

- What can not be denied is the increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

life. Thus, the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society, and the world begins to look more like the dominant power wishes it to be. Those who make this argument often draw attention to the 'McDonaldisation' of the world, with cultures seeking to buy into the dominant American dream. This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

Cultural Impact



- Controlling the minds of the people
- Disappearance of Self
- Identity Crisis

At the same time, it would be a mistake to assume that cultural consequences of globalisation are only negative. Cultures are not static things. All cultures accept outside influences all the time. Some external influences are negative because they reduce our choices. But sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. The burger is no substitute for a *masala dosa* and, therefore, does not pose any real challenge. It is simply added on to our food choices. Blue jeans, on the other hand, can go well with a homespun *khadi kurta*. Here the

Cultural Impact

- Cultures are not Static
- External Influences are not always Bad

While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation. This is not to deny that there remain differences in power when cultures interact but instead more fundamentally to suggest that cultural exchange is rarely one way.

Cultural Impact

- Cultural Homogenization
- Cultural Heterogenization

The World Social Forum (WSF) is another global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation. The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The fourth WSF meeting was held in Mumbai in 2004. The seventh WSF meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya in January 2007.

World Social Forum



World Social Forum

- The World Social Forum is held by members of the alter-globalization movement (also referred to as the global justice movement) who come together to coordinate global campaigns, share and refine organizing strategies, and inform each other about movements from around the world and their particular issues.

Question For You!

Ques) Which of the statements are FALSE about globalisation?

- A. Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic growth.
- B. Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic disparity.
- C. Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenization.
- D. Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenization.