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1. Globalisation has proven to be at both a boon and a bane for developing nations, offering opportunities for growth while exposing them to new challenges.

"Globalisation is a process in which people, goods, ideas flow freely across borders". — Mo Ibrahim

Our constitution was adopted on 26th Nov 1949 and its provisions were not restricted to only one country despite it consists of the best provisions of various countries meeting India's aspiration and needs. In the same way globalisation gives opportunity to ~~was~~ underdeveloped or developing nations to exchange best practices for optimum outlook.

- Is Globalisation always proved to be boon for developing nations?
- ~~Is~~ How globalisation provides opportunities to grow for developing nation?

and

- What are the challenges faced by globalisation in India?
has to face with its evolution? labels 1999
 - And finally, how it proved to be curse
bane for any nation? Answer: Resources
Addressing the first question, Resources
are limited in geographical terms and if
it is impossible for equal distribution
of resources to various countries, here
Globalisation plays key role in the
equitable distribution of resources among
nation. Initially, globalisation evolved
as an economic concept which whose
prior motive is to expand the market
and exchange of goods, services and ideas
which will lead to exchange of currencies
and fulfilling of their demands. Fragmented market or closed
economy disrupts the flow of goods and
services and it leads to imbalance in
the principle of economic market of demand
and supply.

Globalisation is seen as a boon because it can lead to lower prices for consumers, access to new markets, skill, culture, international investment fund, exchange of technology for better humanity practices, increased international productivity, enhanced global cooperation and tolerance. In India globalisation is also seen as a way to implement 'DPSR' which talks about state's responsibility to promote international peace and security and cooperate with other countries on economic development, social progress and human knowledge.

Examples :-

1. Global Health Initiatives :- Globalisation helped to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Sis.
2. Covid 19 :- India provide surplus vaccines to African nation to combat against

2. Airbnb: It enabled the growth of sharing economy platform such as Airbnb, which have created new opportunities for people to travel and connect with others from around the world.

3. LUPEX mission, NISAR mission there all are inter-counties missions for scientific advancement and global development. It has multiple benefits and with its multiple question of addressing the second sector issues providing opportunities to various sectors through global employment opportunities. Through global cooperation in defeating covid 19 pandemic through exchange of research and development. It provides opportunities to create jobs in manufacturing, services, and other industries. It helps to diversify the risk of companies by opening its different branches in different countries.

and minimising the risk of failure and bankruptcy of company. It helps to reduce **INTERSECTIONALITY** by giving opportunities to realise their identity, worth etc. For ex:- Homosexual people can't marry in India due to its rooted cultural aspect but in western countries like USA, Thailand allowed same sex marriage with globalisation progressive thoughts also penetrates and it will help in gradual acceptance of this principle of equality will be more and liberty, equality will be achieved strength. It provides opportunity for sustainable development with collective efforts we could mitigate the impact of climate change. Ex:- with collective efforts use of CFCs has been eradicated from market and our ozone depletion under has been reduced.

Internet plays a key role in rendering the vision of globalisation and provides opportunities for growth all over the world. E-commerce has taken the market with the help of internet and interconnecting every village of a country with another. Social media provides immense opportunities for best exchange practices of individual needs. Ex:- matrimonial apps for marriage, LinkedIn for job opportunities etc. coming to the third question related to globalisation challenges related to market penetration were meant for economic transaction allied with its profit. During this evolution from closed economy to open economy there is challenge of consumerism where need was kept aside and blindfold following of western culture due to the imposing of their superiority was started.



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for example - Clothes are ~~meant~~ ^{being} repeated
according to the name of
fashion culture because companies need
to create demand to dump their product
and make profit out of it.

Another issue is of commodification, now selling things became priority and moral ethical values kept aside.

for ex:- Fake news and Irrrelevant news are shown on national TV channels lowering standardisation just to sell their views. These are unintended factors camouflaged with the globalisation. Addressing the fourth question of Globalisation: Globalisation penalised poor countries more than rich countries because they have less resources and less power. It defines as when a country imperialism control over another country or group of countries gain financial resources to control over other countries.

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For ex :- Base erosion & profit shifting (BEPS)
to understand with help of various countries
and strategies adopted by transfer pricing
to avoid taxation by parent company off their subsidiary
to parent company off their subsidiary
Anti dumping policy-
to capture any other countries market
exporting countries reduce their price
of product and try to dump their
product in importing country. The prior
motive behind is to capture the
market of importing nation. Now the
problem is that it will hurt the
domestic player and lead to higher
current account deficit which will
indirectly lead to balance of payment
crisis and ultimately failure of economic
machinery of that nation.

Another issue is of risking security and
sovereignty of nation due to excessive
globalisation. It made govt. from regu-
lator to facilitator in India
For ex :- post 1991.

For ex :- Space policy of 2023 allowed

private sector to work in space sector and will give access to the launches of satellite and another data. Satellites like NAVIC which used for navigation and communication purpose. Now its restricted services are allowed to private companies then they could share crucial information with which could hinder any nation's sovereignty. In this way globalisation which were meant to fructify act as bane for us.

Thus, it was according to Klaus Schwab — "Globalisation has made us more vulnerable, and we need to be more resilient". Globalisation strengthens the principle of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" that the world is one family but it also lead to sweatshoping and financial imperialism and diluting cultural identity. Thus, we need to follow middle path of Gautam Buddha to make out best outcome for it.

'Let globalisation lead to creation of more job opportunities.'

'Let globalisation lead to optimum utilisation of resources.'

'Let globalisation lead to empowerment of women.'

'Let globalisation lead to toll stop environmental degradation.'

'Let globalisation lead to strengthen individual liberty.'

'The opposite robbery is also right.'

'If there is single currency, it requires greater interdependence, which is good for all countries.'

'Globalisation has led to increased competition between countries.'

'Globalisation has led to increased competition between companies.'

'Globalisation has led to increased competition between individuals.'

'Globalisation has led to increased competition between men and women.'

'Globalisation has led to increased participation of women.'

2. The spread of globalisation has triggered a rise in populism of and protectionism, challenging the very foundation of global integration.

"Globalisation is a monolithic force but an evolving set of consequences - some good, some bad and some unintended". — John B. Larson.

In India's freedom struggle, European countries came in search of spices and trading but gradually they made India as a supplier of raw material and market for finished goods. Later through their policies like doctrine of lapse, subsidiary alliance, etc. East India Company (EIC) colonised India. Spices costed 200 years to India to get liberate. So globalisation no integrates various economies but unintendedly brought changes like

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commodification), cultural homogenization, individualistic approach etc and it forces us to think about protectionism domestic market and walk towards de-globalisation.

Now, the question is how globalisation has triggered a rise in populism and protectionism? and bases of these

left protectionism challenge to this rise in protectionism challenge

How this rise in global integration is the foundations of

Addressing the first question, Globalisation is the product of capitalism which arises around 1970s due to saturation level then Margat forced the Thatcher and Ronald Regan to open their market.

Capitalism works on the principle of private property, self-interest, ability competition and the accumulation of capital. It runs behind only growth

and neglects the welfare of people and society. Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan initially though if economies will be integrated then these companies of their countries will get expanded market. But due to over-regulation in developed nation, companies migrated to another country and to reduce their cost of production and maximising their profit. It lead to the result of sweatshop where labourers were hired at low wages and getting their works done at unhygienic working condition. So, as they were not self-aware of their worth and govt. intervention became the need and the protection of their domestic economy. Capitalism always benefits of few and Capitalism is one of the outcome of it globalisation is the welfare of the society thus to serve for welfare of society they need and greater goods of modern society to be protected.

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Another issue is our dependence of economy at each other's and disruption in one economy disrupts the supply chain of another countries thus creating adverse domino effect.

For ex:- Russia and middle eastern countries supply crude oil to India and south east asian countries. Due to war between Israel and Hamas, war in Ukraine, Russia - Ukraine war, disrupted and the flow of crude oil got disrupted and it lead to hyperinflation in these countries. This overdependency could break the backbone of globalisation of some countries.

economy of some countries due to the establishment of globalisation bodies like World Bank, IMF which promotes free trade i.e., no intervention of govt. Due to Washington consensus, developed economies have their well-being based on exports and imports.

developed infrastructure and thus either cost of production for any goods will be less. On the other hand developing countries face this issue and they need protection in the form of subsidy or peace clause. but it violates the principle of free trade and they were not allowed to do so. further on the violation of rules.

The other issue is increasing westernisation culture which undermines the local culture and their identity. If any individual felt threat on their identity then the positives of globalisation is of no use. with increasing globalisation consumerism principle and commodification of product is also at its peak which adversely impact environment too. Example :- Coca-Cola's water scarcity in India has led to water usage in India.

water scarcity and pollution adversely affecting the health and well-being of local communities.

Governments are increasingly using environmental policies as protectionist tools under the name of sustainability.

Ex :- EU carbon border adjustment mechanism

Ex :- EU carbon border adjustment mechanism

In 2023, it imposes tariffs on imports with higher carbon footprints.

Digital protectionism also arises because of the rapid growth of e-commerce and internet.

Platform capitalism where apps will act as a platform to provide service between service provider and receiver.

Ex :- Zomato, Amazon, Airbnb etc. But it has raised the threat to data privacy.

It has seen the need of data protection and by using this data consumers are being manipulated too. In this, data localization rules 2022 made by EU and data localization rules 2022 made in India has been launched.

While addressing the second question, show that globalisation has unintended challenges but along with this if govt. interferes too much in controlling the market it will lead to de-globalisation and it will create export - competitiveness because protectionism limits India's access to global market. There will be disruption in new wires and increased participation and increase supply chains participation and critical imports like semiconductor, fuel etc. like steel, iron, oil etc. and it leads to regulation of govt. and there was balance inefficiency of market and there was crisis in 1991. Post 1991 India had to opt for LPG reforms i.e. liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation for sustaining economy. Harshad said that India is not fit for industry.

During covid 19 pandemic if economies are not integrated then it would difficult to fight alone against this pandemic.

Excessive protectionism hinders the exchange of technology, scientific development, combating against climate change, humanitarian aid etc.

Excessive protectionism also violates slow STA down the economic growth and isolates the countries from each other thus violating the very foundation of global integration.

Thus, India needs to adopt measures which balance protectionism with clokalization through strengthen strategic Trade partnership like India-Australia economic cooperation and Trade agreement (ECTA, 2022) and promoting selective liberalization so that data imperialism, fiscal in financial imperialism could be avoided and have holistic development simultaneously.

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'Globalisation will ensure scientific development'

'Globalisation will ensure human resource development'

'Globalisation will ensure technical development'

'Globalisation will ensure socio-economic development'

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3. The future of globalisation is being reshaped in multipolar world, driven by the growing influence of emerging powers like China and India.

" Hide your strength and bide your time"

Deng Xeng Piaong

There is a village across river

where Ramee resides but his village focuses only on agricultural production, there is still

another village name Sikandarpur at some distance where Rohan resides and his wife

village is self sufficient in food items processing units like paneer from milk cow's

cow's milk, there is one more village which is semi-urban named Rohinigarh

where Anshu resides and it has high tech things like air fryer,

refrigerator etc. Initially Ramee has

to eat only staple rice dal and he was doing so for years. Once,

he was

(1) due to some work he went to Sikandarpur and met Rohan, then he realised there is something called paneer, sweets etc. He was overwhelmed and told Rohan for a better system. Rohan also wanted nutritious food like lentils, grains, fruits etc. This exchange brought revolution in the life of Rame and Rohan's village. After some year, they discovered Rohinigarh and learnt about modern technologies and Anshu was deprived of raw materials, despite of technology it was useless to them. Their exchange resulted in the opening of restaurants which provides employment, varieties of dish, happiness and their language with time they learnt each other's language and also got married. In the same way during world war II there were two factions which emerged.

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i.e. USSR and U.S.A. and bipolar world has been created in which one faction is supporter of socialism and another is backed capitalism. Capitalism focuses on profit by expanding their market but during 1970s capitalism started facing crises due to its saturation level and Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan asked other countries to open their market. Meanwhile during 1970s - 1980s crude oil emerged valuable and crude oil is considered as hub of west asia. USA interfered in result of crude oil and USA interfered in those regions to establish its supremacy. During that time USSR backed by Afghanistan and was in power and was funded to control it so it fueled USA's interest. During this time arms and money were divided into two categories. world is factioned into two categories but meanwhile China was building

its strength was manufacturing hub and through currency manipulation led through devaluating its own currency increases foreign direct investment in China. India got independence and chose to be closed economy and opted import substitution policy but due to increasing import there is foreign currency left only for 14 days and lead to balance of payment crisis. post 1991 - India needs opted for LPA reforms to get deal with this issue i.e. liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.

During 1991, USSR too collapsed mass movement of people has seen and globalisation got strengthened due to this culture also exchanged and its dilution has been seen due to cultural homogeneity. Socialist promotes equality and capitalism requires free market competition

and post 1991 there were many driving force
and it turned world towards multipolarity.

China also started acting aggressively
and opted debt trap policy for its
dominance.

Slowly Globalisation was shaped by some
countries like USA and USSR initially, later it was
shaped by multipolar countries and during
1997 when Asian crisis happened due

to currency crisis of hot money flight

and it setbacks the principle of cost efficiency
of globalisation but since it didn't impact

India because India was having whatever

partial capital account convertability.

and by 2010 China became second largest

economy in the world.

Now, the energy shifted to

China thereby introducing trade war

neutralise various organisations

like QUAD, AUKUS etc. It shows how

China which initially considered to be

appropriation later with the help of two globalization, captured world market and made its significant presence.

In this process, Internet also played significant role and social media played crucial role in increasing the impact of globalisation all over the world. Internet helps increasing export competitiveness by giving platform capitalism but it has a negative impact which is data imperialism and it violates Article 21 i.e. right to privacy of Indian constitution.

On the cultural level it impacted diluted the cultural significance of a region and threatened their cultural identity. China funded money supply to Pakistan to create destabilise situation in Jammu and Kashmir and still

- due to this many Kashmiri pandit had to mobilise and with time Kashmiri culture lost its significance.

With growing globalisation India also got strengthen as a political nation-state and recently India took decided not to vote against ukraine in UN security council. This shows globalisation somehow strengthen India to take its own stand and not to get influenced by developed countries. India in world trade organisation refused to stop giving subsidy to its own manufacturers domestic manufacturers. So the organisation which was influenced by washington consensus now emerging countries are shaping terms and condition according to their need.

India, China also played key role in space sector by launching its own Bhartiya Antarkshit station by 2035 and Tiangong respectively.



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At about this, a new phase of globalisation is being shaped by multipolar nation world and due to strict laws in developed countries many companies are shifting to developing countries and opting sweatshop technique to increase their profit and it hinders job opportunities, lowering the pace of development in developed nation thus shifting towards deglobalisation.

The main principle of welfare state is to benefit the poor and weaker sections of society. Benefit of various welfare programmes were unemployment, old age pension, free health care, free education, free food etc.

These facilities and services were provided by the government through various departments like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education etc.

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