

ACritical Study of Globalisation**Sunil. E. Birajdar**Dept of Pol.Sci.
S.C.S College, Umarga.
Dist: Usmanabad**Introduction :**

Most regions of the world are getting increasingly interconnected. While this interconnectedness across countries has many dimensions cultural, political, social and economic this chapter looks at globalisation in more limited sense. It defines globalisation as the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investment by multinational corporations (MNCs). As we will notice, the more complex issues of portfolio investment have been left out.

Title of the study:

A Critical Study Of Globalisation.

Objective of Study:

To Critical study of globalisation

Methodology:

To prepare and present this study secondary data is analysed from the various sector. Viz, secondary data is collected from some related books and journals /periodicals

A Critical Study of Globalisation:

Most regions of the world are getting increasingly interconnected. While this interconnectedness across countries has many dimensions cultural, political, social and economic this study looks at globalisation in more limited sense. It defines globalisation as the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investment by multinational corporations (MNCs). As we will notice, the more complex issues of portfolio investment have been left out.

If we look at the past thirty years or so, we find that MNCs have been a major force in the globalisation process connecting distant regions of the world. Why are MNCs spreading their production to other countries and what are the ways in which they are doing so? The first part of chapter discusses this. Rather than relying on quantitative estimates the rapid raise and influence of the MNCs has been shown through a variety of examples, mainly drawn

from the Indian context. Note that the examples are an aid to explain a more general point. While teaching, the emphasis should be on the ideas and examples are to be used as illustrations. You can also creatively use comprehension passages like the one given after section II to test and reinforce new concepts.

Integration of production and integration of markets is the key idea behind understanding the process of globalisation and its impact this chapter, highlighting the role of MNCs in the process. You have to ensure that the students grasp this idea with sufficient clarity, before moving on to the next topic.

Globalisation has been facilitated by several factors three of these have been highlighted: rapid improvements in technology, liberalisation of trade investment policies and pressures from international organisations such as the WTO. Improvement in technology is a fascinating area for students and you may, with a few directions, encourage them to do their own explorations. While discussing liberalisation, you have to keep in mind that the students are pre liberalisation era. Similarly, international negotiations under WTO and the uneven balance in power are interesting subjects that can be covered in discussion mode rather than as lectures.

Meaning of Globalisation:

In the past two to three decades, more and more MNCs have been looking for locations around the world which would be cheap for their production. Foreign investment by MNCs in these countries has been rising. At the same time, foreign trade between countries has been rising rapidly. A large part of the foreign trade is also controlled by MNCs. For instance the car manufacturing plant of ford motors in India not only produces cars for the Indian markets, it also exports car components for its many factories around the world. Likewise, activities of

most MNCs involve substantial trade in goods and also services.

Conclusion:

The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been greater integration of production and markets across countries. Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process. More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries. Most regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back.

Besides the movements of goods, services, investments and technology, there is one more way in which the countries can be connected. This is through the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education. In the past few decades, however, there has not been much increase in the movements of people between countries due to various restrictions.

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