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Impact of Globalization on Indian Politics

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Impact of Globalization on the Indian state has relevance for social science & polity in India. Globalization is the system of interaction among the countries of the world in order to develop the global economy. Globalization refers to the integration of economies and societies all over the world. Globalization involves technological, economical, political & cultural exchanges made possible largely by advances in communication, transformation & infrastructure. In this paper, researchers try to focus on the Indian political & its changes from the beginning of Independence to the period of new economical process.

Mixed Economy :-

In the colonialism period the condition of India was pitiful. The economy & society for 150 years and deprived it of the opportunity of participating in the process of modern industrial transformation occurring in other parts of the world. Apart from poverty, illiteracy, a ruined agriculture & industry, the structural distortions created by colonialism in the Indian economy & society so after independence India had developed an independent economic base. Specially after independence India's first prime minister Pandit Nehru's thought socialism had become inseparable from democracy. Therefore any step in that direction, such as planning & the public sector, had to be introduced in democratic manner capable of carrying society along in the effect.

The First planning commission (1951-56) essentially tried to complete projects at hand, second (1956-61) & third planning commission (1961-66) that the celebrated Nehru-Mahalanobis strategy of development was put into practice. Basic element of this strategy was the rapid development of heavy & capital goods industries in India in public sector.

Crises Period :-

The significant achievements during the first three plans notwithstanding, the Indian economy was in the grip of a massive crisis in many respects by the mid 1960s which rapidly changed India's image from a model developing country. Two successive monsoon failures of 1965 & 66, added to the burden on an agriculture which was beginning to show signs of stagnation. It was at this most vulnerable time for Indian economy with high inflation, a very low foreign exchange balance, food stocks the US also suspended its aid in response to Indo-Pak war & India's stand on Vietnam so US refused to renew the PL-480. The US, the World Bank & the I.M.F. wanted India to

- a) Liberalize its trade & industrial controls.
- b) Devalue the rupee
- c) Adopt a new agricultural strategy

But response from Indian government so far there were considerable reforms & the devaluation of rupee (36.5%) happened. In 1970 Indira campaigning the general elections on the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' & promising radical socialist policies.

Absences :-

It is necessary to examine certain other parameters of the economy in recent years to ascertain whether the high growth rates achieved were sustainable

Agricultural Sector :-

The service sector which had been maintain a high rate of growth but what about agriculture & Industrial sector

e.g. In the period 2002-07 service sector accounting 55.1% Industry 26.4% Agri 18.5 %

Poverty :-

According to figures shows In 2004-05 In India 37.8% peoples still remained under Below Poverty Line.

Human Index :-

Global Human Development Index had actually gone down from a lowly e.g. In Year 2000 it was 124 & In 2004 it decrease up to 126.

Conclusion :-

A strategy of Nehru had its historical significance. It gave the Indian economy a depth & spread, independence, bargaining power but certain negative treasures developed. 1991 economic reforms were almost revolutionary in nature it gives so many advantages but sustainable growth is also necessary. It is useful to remember what Nehru himself said " If we do not ultimately solve the basic problems of our country it will not matter if we call ourselves capitalists, socialists, communists or anything else".

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