



# Implications of Globalisation on National Security in India

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## Abstract

Globalisation can be traced to 1990s onwards when it gained global prominence; it has generally been debated in terms of its effects on states. The most accepted understanding of the term globalisation is that it is manifestation of an interconnected and interdependent world in terms of economic, business, culture and political interaction transcending national boundaries. More significantly, it has gained relevance in terms of economic globalisation for the movement of goods and services and financial transactions for well-being and prosperity of relevant countries and the regions. However, the critics of globalisation argue that it has been benefiting only a few individual and cooperation's and has created a class difference and monopoly, add message scale while the negative effects of globalisation have been felt across the developing countries, that as the income distribution have remained in-equitable benefits of development and prosperity is far from realisation on account of national security has. Globalisation has transcended the national boundaries. It has been argued that the national security and states of unity has been compromised.

Key Words: prominence, manifestation, globalisation, compromised.

## Introduction:

Globalisation is a complex and dynamic phenomenon. What makes the phenomenon more complex are the quantitative justification on the origin of globalisation. Conflicting ways of defining the phenomenon and different viewpoints of globalisation dimensions. The report tries to provide definitions of globalisation be supported on historical development perspective. History has provided some details about ground breaking events in the different eras of globalisation. Various dimensions of globalisation are also available in this study. Brief description of each dimension is given for understanding globalisation from different aspects. Last and most important part of this paper is comprised of the current events, statistics reports and trend analysis, which helps us in predicting globalisation future. Future is forecasted, based on available affects and figures. Conclusively, the result of old discussions on future of globalisation is that, it will survive and gradually grow with respect to all aspects. Stages set for enhanced globalization. Although. It has pros and cons, it is on our part to support, facilitate and encourage positive impacts of globalisation. While searching ways to minimise and discourage its drawbacks. National security: - as stated, the goal of the national security strategy is to ensure the protection of our nations fundamental and enduring needs: protect the lives and safety of Indians; maintain the sovereignty of the India, with its values, institutions and territory intact; and provide for the prosperity of the nation. it must be viewed as safety from chronic threats and protection from sudden disruptions in the pattern of daily life. National security in the 21st century will encompass threats ranging from fraud, corruption, illegal migration, cyber threats, transactional crime and environment degradation. this report tries to provide definitions of national security which support its quality development perspective.

**Globalisation:**

Globalization is a process that encompasses the causes, courses, and consequences of transnational and trans-cultural integration of human and non-human activities. India had the distinction of being the world's largest economy till the end of the Mughal era, as it accounted for about 32.9% share of world GDP and about 17% of the world population. The goods produced in India had long been exported to far off destinations across the world; the concept of globalization is hardly new to India. Until the liberalisation of 1991, India was largely and intentionally isolated from the world markets, to protect its fledgling economy and to achieve self-reliance. India's exports were stagnant for the first 15 years after independence, due to the predominance of tea, jute and cotton manufactures, demand for which was generally inelastic. Imports in the same period consisted predominantly of machinery, equipment and raw materials, due to nascent industrialisation. India is a founding-member of general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) since 1947 and its successor, the world trade organization. While participating actively in its general council meetings, India has been crucial in voicing the concerns of the developing world. For instance, India has continued its opposition to the inclusion of such matters as labour and environment issues and other nontariff barriers into the WTO policies. Despite reducing import restrictions several times in the 2000s, India was evaluated by the world trade organization in 2008 as more restrictive than similar developing economies, such as Brazil, china, and Russia. The WTO also identified electricity shortages and inadequate transportation infrastructure as significant constraints on trade. Its restrictiveness has been cited as a factor which isolated it from the global financial crisis of 2008–2009 more than other countries, even though it experienced reduced ongoing economic growth. After several years of subjugation by Britishers, India was trying hard to bring its economy on the track of development with the help of the plan model of economy in pre globalisation period immediately after independence the emphasis of India have been on agriculture sector further it sharply shifted from unproductive agriculture sector to industrial sector tele economically forms of 1991 India's journey towards the development was very slow and the growth rate of the economy of the country was unable to get a to the vast and emerging leaders ever increasing population of India the phenomena leading in this increasing poverty and unemployment year by year rather to discovery rather true decreases 1991 as per 1991 the pace of rate of growth of the Indian economy increased which helps somehow to bring down the rate of unemployment and poverty although after 1991 India is still dealing with decade is long fundamental problems of unemployment poverty social security and soon this article throws light on the preparing problems and prospectus before Indian economy after globalisation problem of poverty the road cause of economic and security in India is poverty and it's because of the lack of adequate employment opportunities why despair poverty in India is because of no number of factors that is population explosion lack of industrialisation failure of land reforms failure of fiscal policies problem of unemployment .

**National security:**

National security is a function of a country's external environment and the internal situation, as well as their interplay with each other. At least 231 of the country's 608 districts are currently afflicted, at differing intensities, by various insurgent and terrorist movements. In a shocking disclosure, former national security advisor M.K. Narayanan stated that there are as many as 800 terrorist cells operating in the country with "external support". As per the national security index (NSI) by India's National Security Council (NSCS), India ranks 8th, with us on top and china at 2nd position whereas Pakistan ranks 49th in the list of 50 countries. The concept of national security developed mostly in the United States of America, after World War II. According to the earlier view, national security was defined as the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military and political power and the exercise of diplomacy. In order to possess national security, a nation needs to possess economic security, energy security, environmental security, etc. "National security is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural resources and finally the military might." - N.D.A. But with the era of globalization there has been a conceptual shift in the definition and functional understanding of the term 'security', delineating the areas falling within the

purview of national and internal security. Under the new techno-economic concept, 'security' enlarged its ambit to include food security, energy including nuclear security, clean environment, and equality before law and good governance. The concept of 'globalization' of economies, further transformed the dimensions of security to involve ethnic identity considerations and mitigation of cultural conflicts in social terms. Whereas internal security, on the other hand, can be defined as 'security against threats faced by a country within its national borders, either caused by inner political turmoil, or provoked, prompted or proxied by an enemy country, perpetrated even by such groups that use a failed, failing or weak state, causing insurgency, terrorism or any other subversive acts that target innocent citizens, cause animosity between and amongst groups of citizens and communities intended to cause or causing violence, destroy or attempt to destroy public and private establishment.'

### **National security and India:**

Under the constitutional scheme, 'national security' is not a subject specifically listed in any of the three lists i.e. the union, the state or the concurrent list. The subject of security under the article 352 and under the emergency provisions in part xviii of the constitution has been assigned to the union government. Though it is an overriding executive power of the union, in constitutional practice, however, 'security' is a subject in which the states and the union have a common interest and are expected to act in a coordinated manner. Under the cooperative relationship, the duties and obligations of the union and the states are covered primarily in article 256, 355, 356 and 365 and also under relevant provisions. Entries pertaining to defence of India and control and deployment of the armed forces of the union are covered in list-I of the seventh schedule. Public order and police feature as entries 1 and 2 in the list ii. Criminal law, criminal procedure and administration of justice are covered in list iii as entries 1, 2 and 11a. In 1998 the former prime minister of India established an institution with a view to maintain the security and peace within the state named as National Security Council. The national Security Council (NSC) of India is the apex agency looking into the political, economic, energy and strategic security concerns of India. It was established by the A.B. Vajpayee government on 19 November 1998, with Brijesh Mishra as the first national security advisor. The implementation machinery to progress towards the grand objective of building the most populous, democratic, pluralistic and secular state of the world, is no doubt the joint efforts of the cabinet, the armed forces and security services, bureaucracy, the scientific establishments and the entire private sector, the industrial, agricultural and the services. Mobilizing all their efforts and directing them towards the great goal is the challenge of governance before this country. Since 1998 India has developed a new self-awareness and confidence about itself. They had their origin in the economic reforms, initiated in 1991, the nuclear and missile programmes of the earlier prime ministers, then it prowess of India and the achievements of the Indian Diaspora in the U.S. Even as India's progress began on economic and technological fronts it also came under jihadist left-extremist and ethnic secessionist threats. It also faces the challenge of increasingly assertive china. Our border infrastructure and our intelligence collection and assessment capabilities are inadequate to meet the threats and challenges. Our armed forces, Para-military forces and our police forces require urgent modernisation. Our governance needs to be made effective and the delivery system of goods and services for the common man should be efficient and corruption free. Our education and health care have to be made universal. The higher education, especially technological one and our R&D capabilities call for expansion to world class standards. Our entrepreneurial skills cry out to be unleashed. Therefore, a national security plan frame-work for these tasks and political support for them have to be revolutionized.

### **Risks and concerns**

- An immediate concern of India's armament strategy is to solve the problem of pending block obsolescence of major weapons systems. During the next 10-15 years, India will need to replace all of its major systems. Unless the united states open up its domestic market to India to a greater degree, these will probably be acquired from Russian (70 percent) and European suppliers.

- Although India's clearly recognize the financial and operational advantages of continuing with their legacy soviet/Russian armaments, recently some have argued that perhaps it would be a better to diversify India's sources of supply to take advantage of what is now available on the world market. One concern has also been expressed about the possibility of Russian and Indian interests diverging as Russian attempts to achieve greater integration with western European defence industries.
- Traditional pacifist tendencies continue to block arms exports and act as a barrier to the shoring up and expanding the Indian defence industrial base, even to meet the nation's steadily expanding requirements.
- India's goal is not self-sufficiency in the traditional autarkical sense, which is viewed to be unattainable, but self-reliance. To Indian leaders, the most important aspects of self-reliance are the ability of India to field weapons manufactured locally, and to provide for security of supply of spare parts and components.
- India is debating the direction of their future defence products. Some argue that she should develop the eventual capability to fully design, develop, and produce completed major armament systems. Others argue that India's considerable scientific and technical talent should be focused more efficiently on component design in conjunction with foreign partners to produce armament systems focused on competitive niche areas.
- Under the national self-reliance program, India 2020, strategic objectives have been set to reach high levels, if not complete self-reliance in national production, including defence production over the next 20 years.
- Historically, India has tried to achieve self-reliance by a combination of diversification of sources of supply, licensed manufacture of armaments, and indigenous design, development, and production. However, the decade of wars starting with the Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 caused India to forgo extensive indigenous developments in favour of rapidly acquiring soviet equipment on long-term credits at low interest rates. At that point, licensed manufacture of soviet systems became the primary vehicle for self-reliance.
- The Indian armaments industry has no tradition of reverse engineering to establish local production of many of the foreign weapons systems in its inventory
- The conflict in Kargil has also given new urgency to armaments modernization, especially for uses, weapon-locating radar systems, and modern communications systems. At the same time, the urgency of Kargil, in spite of India's self-reliance initiative, has also forced India to rapidly acquire needed urgently needed capabilities from external sources. This is because India's defence industrial base lags in the development and production of smart weapons and modern air defence systems, submarines, and self-propelled artillery. At the moment, the government has no option but to turn to external suppliers.
- India has made a strategic decision to rapidly upgrade its armaments by purchases, licensed production, and leasing from Russia. Part of the logic was the India's prior experience with soviet-made equipment. Another consideration was the fact that the sanctions imposed by the west on India after her recent nuclear tests made other.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

Globalisation and national security have become the major part for people, all over the world so the objective of the study is to identify the main concept of national security and globalisation.

- The objective of the studies to identify the relation between national security and globalisation. The study determines the performance of economy, benefits of globalisation, importance of national security evaluation and suggestions are available in this project.
- To study positive and negative impact of globalisation on Indian economy and national security and to find out challenges created by globalisation and national security.



- To study whether the Indian economy are in position to face challenge of globalisation and national security and make evaluation and suggestions are available in the project. This project helps to make people aware about importance of national security and globalisation.
- The another main objective is swot analysis of economic security and globalisation and to analyse the strengths and weaknesses of economic globalisation and national security as well as the study will identify the various opportunities and threats of economic globalization and national security and will also find out and provide some suggestions and conclusions to get maximum benefit of globalisation without the sacrificing of national security in various sectors and will provide and analyse suggestions for improvement of national security in various sectors of economy.

### **Scope of the study:**

The study determines the performance of economy, benefits of globalisation, importance of national security. Evaluation and suggestion are available in the project. This project helps to make people aware about importance of national security and globalisation.

- To provide information regarding advantage and disadvantage of globalisation.
- To give suggestion regarding importance of national security and how to improve it.
- To know the risk and various threats upon national security.
- The study will help to know the Indian economy in a better way.
- The study will analyse the relation between globalisation and national security.
- The study even analyses the international relation of India with other countries.
- This study will also analyse the various sectors of Indian economy.
- The study will analyse the various strength of Indian economy.
- The study will analyse the weakness of Indian economy and future threats also.
- It will analyse the future possible opportunities to improve Indian economy.
- It will analyse the various problems and threats of globalisation and national security.
- It will analyse the imports and exports of India.
- It will compare the other international nations with India.
- To provide information regarding which type of national security of India has.
- The study will also provide the suggestion and conclusion for globalisation and national security.
- The study will be based on swot analysis.
- it will analyse primary as well as secondary data.
- Study will analyse the advantage of globalisation of national security and Indian economy.
- study will analyse the disadvantages of globalisation of national security and Indian economy.
- It will be based upon international economies.
- It will also analyse the business and non-business sectors of Indian economy also.
- The study will be based upon different economical approaches and hypothesis.

**Research Basis:**

- To study positive and negative impact of globalisation on Indian economy and national security.
- To find out the challenges created by globalisation and national security.
- To study whether Indian economy are in position to face challenge of physical security, infrastructure security, Computer security, Political security and economic security.

**Framing of Research Hypotheses:**

There is positive as well as negative impact of globalisation.

- Indian economy has potential to face challenges of globalisation successfully.
- The future is uncertain so there is possibility of different situation of economic conditions and international relations of the country.
- Globalisation can affect national security in a positive way as well as in a negative way.
- There is inverse correlation between globalisation and national security.

**Research Design:**

A research design is the advance planning of the research method to be adopted for collecting the relevant data within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprints for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. For this study, I have selected descriptive research design. The weightage to various points such as the type of population and sector of globalisation and national security, and its nature, objective of the study, resource list, or the sampling frame, desired standard of accuracy and the like when taking a decision in respect of the design for this report has been taken into consideration.

- The design is closely associated with observational studies, but they are not limited with observation data collection method. Case studies, hypothesis testing and surveys can also be specified as popular data collection method used with descriptive studies.
- The study design is also based upon swot analysis, where it will analyse the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of globalisation and national security.

**Data Analysis & Interpretation:****Structure of Economy & Relativity:**

India's economy has grown drastically since it integrated into the global economy in 1991. It has a drastic impact on India's economic condition. Its average annual rate has grown from 3.5% (1980–1990) to 7.7% (2002–2012). That rate peaked at 9.5% from 2005 to 2008. Economic growth has also led to increases in the per capita gross domestic product (GDP), from \$1,255 in 1978 to \$3,452 in 2005, and finally to \$8,358 in 2022. Jobs in the technology and business sectors have many benefits. However, only the people in those sectors are benefiting. The overall employment rate for the country has decreased, while the number of job seekers is increasing at a yearly rate of 2.5%. Despite these statistics, the GDP is increasing every year. Growth is limited to some states, including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. Other states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, and West Bengal remain poverty-stricken. Foreign direct investment (FDI) in India has reached 2% of GDP, compared with 0.1% in 1990, and Indian investment in other countries rose sharply in 2006. As the third-largest economy in the world in PPP terms, India is a preferred destination for FDI; India has strengths in information technology and other significant areas such as auto components, chemicals, apparels, pharmaceuticals, and jewellery. Despite a surge in foreign investments, rigid FDI policies resulted in a significant hindrance. However, due to some positive economic reforms aimed at deregulating the economy and stimulating foreign investment, India has positioned itself as one of the front-runners of the rapidly growing Asia Pacific region. India has a large pool of skilled managerial and technical

expertise. The size of the middle-class population stands at 50 million and represents a growing consumer market. India's liberalised FDI policy as of 2005 allowed up to a 100% FDI stake in ventures. Industrial policy reforms have substantially reduced industrial licensing requirements, removed restrictions on expansion and facilitated easy access to foreign technology and FDI. The upward moving growth curve of the real-estate sector owes some credit to a booming economy and liberalised FDI regime. In March 2005, the government amended the rules to allow 100 per cent FDI in the construction business. This automatic route has been permitted in townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects including housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, and city- and regional-level infrastructure.

### **International Relativity:**

Need to evolve facets for better security: we can articulate that unfortunately most of our elite and national security establishments have not developed an adequate understanding of the complexity or magnitude of the problem. Some of the important issues for the national security are terrorism, social issues, economy, nuclear issues etc. They are discussed below:

**Terrorism:** the basic threat to Indian national security is by the terrorist activities instigated by the neighbouring countries.

**Communal harmony:** the pluralistic Indian society has had a long history of communal divide but at the same time had generally developed an understanding for co-existence. Following its centuries old traditions and ethos, India opted to be a secular nation due to this reason that the framers of the constitution did not put communal violence as a separate subject under any of the three lists in schedule 7 that specified powers to the union and the states and wanted the problems or troubles on this account to be treated as part of maintenance of public order only.

**Economy:** India opened its economy in 1991 and brought in privatization, deregulation and liberalization. It has come a long way since then and is fast emerging as an economic power of future.

**Nuclear issues:** India is committed to building a capability that will serve her interests and despite several attempts to 'isolate' in the field of nuclear technology, especially post-1998, India has walked the path alone and created a capability that is recognized today, albeit grudgingly. We have a draft nuclear doctrine in place, which is restrained, in keeping with our traditional national culture. Our efforts at achieving credible deterrence are not just about weapons and platforms but also include well-thought out strategies, policies, targeting plans, command and control structures as well as an occasional demonstration of capability. Due to the globalization the ambit of national security has widened enough to include other sectors which also require government's innovative ideas to protect the country from any kind of emergency. With the deregulation of oil prices and food grains there is inflation in the Indian economy.

**Food security:** it has been a major developmental objective in India since the beginning of planning. India achieved self-sufficiency in food grains in the 1970's and has sustained it since then. But the achievement of food grain security at the national level did not percolate down to households and the level of chronic food insecurity is still high. The double-digit inflation has been worrying the nation for some time now. The government's assurances, given periodically, that a few weeks more and the price spiral would be contained, have had no practical effect; prices keep scaling higher and higher still. The issues that need urgent attention include

- (a) Strengthening the input delivery system;
- (b) Rapid expansion of irrigation for major food crops;
- (c) Improvements in agronomy including through farmers' education and infusion of technology;
- (d) Building rural infrastructure; and

(e) Utilizing the country's strengths in information technology (it) to deliver market and price information to growers.

To insulate the poor from high levels of food inflation and allow them access to a range of essential food products at affordable rates, the public distribution system should be strengthened by expanding coverage and plugging leakages. In addition to rice, wheat and sugar, the centre must ensure supply of edible oil and pulses under PDS. Public investment in agriculture must be stepped up. Budgetary outlays have to be applied judiciously. There should be transparency and accountability on part of those responsible for implementation of programs and schemes. Finally, the government must demonstrate intention to transform Indian agriculture to become globally competitive.

**GDP & Globalised Sector Contribution and Role:** Several changes were approved on the FDI policy to remove the caps in most sectors. Fields which require relaxation in FDI restrictions include civil aviation, construction development, industrial parks, petroleum and natural gas, commodity exchanges, credit-information services and mining. But this still leaves an unfinished agenda of permitting greater foreign investment in politically sensitive areas such as insurance and retailing. FDI inflows into India reached a record us\$19.5bn in fiscal year 2006/07 (April–March), according to the government's secretariat for industrial assistance. This was more than double the total of us\$7.8bn in the previous fiscal year. The FDI inflow for 2007-08 has been reported as \$24bn and for 2008–09, it is expected to be above \$35 billion. A critical factor in determining India's continued economic growth and realising the potential to be an economic superpower is going to depend on how the government can create incentives for FDI flow across a large number of sectors in India. In September 2012 the government approved 51% FDI in multibrand retails despite a lot of pressure from coalition parties. In 2019, the government allowed 100% FDI in coal mining.

**Relativity with Security Factors:** A country's national security policy is determined by many factors, including external threats, geography, political culture, military capabilities, economic needs, elite opinion, popular opinion (in democracies), and its leaders' perceptions of the country's interests. The conceptual framework manifests itself as foreign policy or national security, "doctrine"; which in turn guides leaders in conducting the foreign policy of country. National security doctrine helps the statesmen identify and prioritize that country's geopolitical interest. India does not have any such 'doctrine' (except the army which has one drafted in 2004) note: -

- 1) doctrine is a statement of government policy.
- 2) national security is the subject in the union list (7th schedule) of the Indian constitution.

why do we need a national security doctrine?

1. India has seen crisis after crisis resulting from militancy, insurgency, terrorist attacks and unsettled border disputes, etc. For example, terrorist attack on Pathankot air base 2016, 26/11 Mumbai blast, church street bomb blast in Bangalore (2015), border disputes with china, Pakistan insurgency in the north east, etc. The list goes on and on. The Pathankot debate has triggered a serious debate on the need of foreign national security doctrine.

2. There is opacity in the functioning of intelligence agencies. For example, no credible external audit happens, no cohesive demand and control structure.

3. To fill the gaps in Indian security policy planning. Previous attempts towards strengthening national security

**National security of India:** The state of the republic of India's national security is determined by its internal stability and geopolitical interests. While Islamic upsurge in Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir demanding situation and far left-wing terrorism in India's red corridor remain some key shoes in India's internal security, terrorism from Pakistan based militant groups has been emerging as a major concern for new Delhi. The national security advisor of India heads at the national security council of India, receives all kind of intelligent reports, and is chief advisor to the prime minister of India over national and international security policy. The



national security council has India's defence, foreign, home, finance ministers and deputy chairman of Niti Aayog as its members and is responsible for shaping strategies for India's security in all aspects.

### **Dimensions of nation security:**

- Physical security .
- Infrastructure security .
- Computer security .
- Political security .
- Economics security .
- Ecological security of energy and national natural resources

### **Relativity with Other Sectors:**

**Industry:** The integration of technology in India has transformed jobs which required specialized skills and lacked decision-making skills to extensively-defined jobs with higher accountability that require new skills, such as numerical, analytical, communication and interactive skills. As a result of this, more job opportunities are created for people. Technology has also influenced many firms to give their workers more freedom in the workplace. For instance, workers who perform non-routine tasks benefit more than workers who do not.

**Agriculture:** Although India has had immense economic growth, not all sectors of the country have benefited. The funds that should have been directed to the agriculture sector were directed to private-sector enterprises. For instance, growth in the agricultural sector dropped from 3.8% in 2007 to 2.6% in 2008. This decline in growth has greatly affected farmers because production costs are very high, while commodity costs are low. This has resulted in over 150,000 peasant suicides since 1997. Another way globalization has affected the agricultural sector is through biofuel and medicinal cultivation. There is a food security crisis in India because a significant portion of the land has been designated to grow crops for biofuel. Crops like rice and wheat are often harvested in large quantities. However, the amount of crops that are used for biofuel is largely unregulated, with an inadequate amount going to the poor and needy.

**Women:** Technology has also increased access to education in India, especially to women. This has decreased the gap between men and women which was created by stratified gender roles. It has also empowered women in two ways. Technology has influenced more women to pursue advanced degrees in computer science and engineering instead of their traditional degrees in social sciences and the humanities. This has resulted in an increase in the number of women in competitive professions. Globalization expanded the need for higher education for both men and women. This, in turn, has had a tremendous impact on the life of the single woman in India.

**Education:** India has also promoted higher education through the propagation of universities. While 6.1 million children were out of school as of 2014, this was still a significant improvement from 13.46 million in 2006. The Indian government has invested a lot in promoting higher education in the country, but more progress could be made with the help of private interests. The private sector has more than enough financial power to increase the literacy rate and access to higher education. It can be done through private universities and learning centres. Also, global universities might be established in India to a global perspective can be fixed into the curriculum. Four aspects of global education that universities in India might focus on are a global curriculum, global faculty, global degrees, and global interaction. These aspects would not only help promote higher education but would help prepare India for the growing global competition that globalization is creating.

**Health:** Another sector the government has neglected is public health. India has one of the lowest ratios of the public to private health expenditure. The infant mortality rate for the richest 20% of the population is only 38 per 1000 live births, while the rate for the poorest 20% is 97 per 1000. Also, the rate of epidemics among the poor is increasing; it is common for outbreaks of contagious diseases like human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and malaria to occur.

**Social mobility:** Social mobility is the degree to which people can change their socioeconomic status and move between different social strata. Globalization and economic liberalization have driven social mobility in India in various ways. One factor that influences social mobility in India is occupation mobility, which refers to how a parent's career determines that of their children, or how people can change their careers within a single generation. Globalization has enabled occupation mobility in India through the "high-tech revolution" and the employment it has driven. Occupation mobility has risen due to increased employment opportunities stemming from the entry of new global industries and FDI, which has contributed to the gradual dismantling of existing social structures, including caste. A reduction of poverty and consequent upward movement of members of lower classes has been attributed to a trickle-down effect resulting from faster economic growth that globalization has enabled. This has helped people from lower socioeconomic classes enter higher social strata by enhancing their skills and income through education and training. However, this social mobility is selective and has also resulted in an intensification of inequality. The WE Franks India as 76th in its global social mobility index, explaining that in economies like India's, there may be a gross upwards shift in income across the whole population, strata may remain unchanged. Rigidity of social strata has been noted as being especially high in developing countries like India. Social mobility affects the values, aspirations, and lifestyle of people who experience it, as they have to adapt to their new class's changing social norms and expectations. This has been observed both with second-generation industrialists acquiring higher levels of education in order to better fit into their new social class, as well as in a "keeping up with the joneses. The need for higher degrees of education and increased consumption are underpinned by an operationalization of the ideals of respectability and social image. Globalization has enhanced this consumption culture through the increased exposure to, and the influx of, foreign brands and products, as well as the consequent consumer acculturation.

5.6 Analysis of Primary Data through Graphs & Comparisons The primary data regarding the analysis of globalisation was done through an e-sur

### Hypothesis Analysis of Data:

Since the study is a qualitative one as well as the data is highly interconnected, hence the analysis should be done through Non-Parametric Hypothesis, specifically Chi-Square test ( $\chi^2$ ) as it is considered as one of the most reliable non-parametric test. Here we will consider the Relativity of 3 factors with Globalisation and national Security as follows: -

- Age of Respondents
- Gender of Respondents
- Educational Qualification of Respondents

### Age of Respondents and Globalisation & National Security

Age	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Below 16	0	1	2	0	3
16-24 Years	16	80	36	17	149
24-32 Years	9	14	18	10	51
Above 32 Years	1	4	3	3	11
Total	26	99	59	30	214

Let us suppose our Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) = Age doesn't play an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation.

Therefore, our Alternate Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) = Age plays an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation.

$$\text{Degree of Freedom} = (r-1)*(c-1) = (4-1)*(4-1) = 9$$

Now, we have to find the expected Values in order to compare them with actual observed data. We can out it by following formula: -

$$x = \text{Row total} * \text{Column total} / \text{Total Number of Observations}$$

$E_{11} = 26*3/214 = 0$	$E_{21} = 99*3/214 = 1$	$E_{31} = 59*3/214 = 1$	$E_{41} = 30*3/214 = 0$
$E_{12} = 26*149/214 = 18$	$E_{22} = 99*149/214 = 69$	$E_{32} = 59*149/214 = 41$	$E_{42} = 30*149/214 = 21$
$E_{13} = 26*51/214 = 6$	$E_{23} = 99*51/214 = 24$	$E_{33} = 59*51/214 = 14$	$E_{43} = 30*51/214 = 7$
$E_{14} = 26*11/214 = 2$	$E_{24} = 99*11/214 = 5$	$E_{34} = 59*11/214 = 3$	$E_{44} = 30*11/214 = 2$

Now, we will compare the observed with expected values; and then the sum of deviations is taken from expected values through observed values; and then we divide the deviations derived thus by the expected values in order to derive the variant of Chi square test at 5% level of significance.

Observed Value(o)	Expected Value (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> / E
0	0	0	0	0
16	18	2	4	0.22
9	6	3	9	1.5
1	2	1	1	0.5
1	1	0	0	0
80	69	11	121	1.75
14	24	10	100	4.17
4	5	1	1	0.2
2	1	1	1	1
36	41	5	25	0.61
18	14	4	16	1.14
3	3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
17	21	4	16	0.76
10	7	3	9	1.29
3	2	1	1	0.5
Total				13.64

Since the Degree of Freedom is 9 the tabulated value of the expected variable at 5% level of significance is 16.919, which in turn is more than the actual variable value of 13.64. Hence, Our Null Hypothesis is accepted; and hence age doesn't play an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation.

**Gender of Respondents and Globalisation & National Security:**

Gender	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Females	6	88	13	8	115
Males	20	11	46	22	99
Total	26	99	59	30	214

Let us suppose our Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) = Gender doesn't play an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation.

Therefore, our Alternate Hypothesis (H<sub>a</sub>) = Gender plays an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation

. Degree of Freedom = (r-1)\*(c-1) = (2-1)\*(4-1)= 3

Now, we have to find the expected Values in order to compare them with actual observed data. We can out it by following formula: -

$x = \text{Row total} * \text{Column total} / \text{Total Number of Observations}$

E11= 26*115/214 = 14	E21=99*115/214 = 53	E31= 59*115/214= 32	E41=30*115/214= 16
E12=26*99/214 = 12	E22= 99*99/214 = 46	E32=59*99/214= 27	E42=30*99/214= 14

Now, we will compare the observed with expected values; and then the sum of deviations is taken from expected values through observed values; and then we divide the deviations derived thus by the expected values in order to derive the variant of Chi square test at 5% level of significance.

Observed Value(o)	Expected Value (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> / E
6	14	8	64	4.57
20	12	8	64	5.33
88	53	35	1225	23.11
11	46	35	1225	26.63
13	32	19	361	11.28
46	27	19	361	13.37
8	16	8	64	4
22	14	8	64	4.57
Total				92.86

Since the Degree of Freedom is 3 the tabulated value of the expected variable at 5% level of significance is 7.815, which in turn is less than the actual variable value of 92.86.

Hence, Our Null Hypothesis is rejected; and hence our alternate hypothesis that Gender does play an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation is accepted.

**Educational Qualification of Respondents and Globalisation & National Security:**

Educational Qualification	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Matric	0	3	3	0	6
Secondary Education	18	18	2	5	43
Graduate	3	45	33	20	101
Post Graduate	5	32	18	5	60
Higher than Above	0	1	3	0	4
Total	26	99	59	30	214



Let us suppose our Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) = Educational qualification doesn't play an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation.

Therefore, our Alternate Hypothesis (H<sub>a</sub>) = Educational qualification plays an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation.

$$\text{Degree of Freedom} = (r-1) * (c-1) = (4-1) * (5-1) = 12$$

Now, we have to find the expected Values in order to compare them with actual observed data. We can out it by following formula: -

$$x = \text{Row total} * \text{Column total} / \text{Total no. of Observations}$$

E11= 26*6/214 = 1	E21=99*6/214 = 3	E31= 59*6/214= 2	E41=30*6/214=1
E12=26*43/214 = 5	E22= 99*43/214 =20	E32=59*43/214=12	E42=30*43/214=6
E13=26*101/214 =12	E23=99*101/214 =47	E33=59*101/214= 28	E43=30*101/214=14
E14=26*60/214 = 7	E24=99*60/214 = 27	E34=59*60/214=16	E44=30*60/214= 8
E15=26*4/214= 1	E25= 99*4/214=2	E35=59*4/214=1	E45=30*4/214=1

Now, we will compare the observed with expected values; and then the sum of deviations is taken from expected values through observed values; and then we divide the deviations derived thus by the expected values in order to derive the variant of Chi square test at 5% level of significance.

Observed Value(o)	Expected Value (E)	(O-E)	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> / E
0	1	1	1	1
18	5	13	169	33.8
3	12	9	81	6.75
5	7	2	4	0.51
0	1	1	1	1
3	3	0	0	0
18	20	2	4	0.2
45	47	2	4	0.08
32	27	5	25	0.93
1	2	1	1	0.5
3	2	1	1	0.5
2	12	10	100	8.33
33	28	5	25	0.89
18	16	2	4	0.25
3	1	2	4	4
0	1	1	1	1
5	6	1	1	0.16
20	14	6	36	2.57
5	8	3	9	1.125
0	1	1	1	1
Total				64.595

Since the Degree of Freedom is 12 the tabulated value of the expected variable at 5% level of significance is 21.026, which in turn is less than the actual variable value of 64.595.

Hence, Our Null Hypothesis is rejected; and hence our alternate hypothesis that Educational qualification does play an important role behind the impression of National Security on Globalisation is accepted.

## Conclusion and Findings:

Given its a normal potential for economic growth organs it would be a waste to category repudiate the phenomena of globalisation instead there is a need for better understanding of globalisation affect and the interplay of its economy is with other issue areas. Present paper concludes that the spread of globalisation far outpaces the abilities of societies and their political systems to adjust to the changing global security situation concerns. Until they do, national security will be fragile and vulnerable to the backlash from all the “ISM’s” of the war world, especially neo colonisation and neo interventionism. The stakes are particularly high for countries of the north because the globalization has increasingly become a specific economic strategy pursued by the countries of the west to re-exert their positions and influence over the countries of the north. After the whole Research we came to following findings: -

- Only 50% people are aware about the risk associated with the cookies, terms and conditions and not a large no of people tend to read them.
- Only 44% people consider that govt. should review personal data in case of national security and also 23% people consider that the govt. should directly ask about this data.
- A high amount of people consider that globalisation affect Right to privacy.
- As well as globalisation also affect the Trade and industry sector of the country at a very large scale. • More than 70% people consider that the Globalisation affect the National Security of the nation.
- More than 80% people consider that Globalisation will have a larger role on national security in the upcoming future.
- About 30% people consider that Govt. shouldn't incentivise foreign factors and improvise local and small-scale industries more.
- More than 80% people consider that foreign investors are a threat for the economy and almost 45% people think that they are of highly dangerous nature for national security.
- Also 20% people think that the Globalisation had made a negative impact on Indian economy.
- Also Gender and Educational Qualification of respondents affect the mindset of the people about this issue while the age factor has vice versa effect on this case.
- As well as India need to change its foreign policy security drastically for national security purposes. • A new organisation should be made eligible to survey these foreign investors.
- The govt. should focus more on Local and small-scale industries as they will appear as a major leader of export in the future.

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