

The Brief Study on Globalization and Growth

Sujayaraj S

Assistant Professor, Department of Forensic Science School of Sciences, B-II, Jain (Deemed to be University), JC Road, Bangalore-560027.

Email Id- samuel.sujayaraj@jainuniversity.ac.in

ABSTRACT: *Globalization means more competition, more investment flows, relocation of production outside Europe, loss of jobs, unemployment and rapid structural change. European labour markets, high social security and good industrial relations, are described as relatively rigid. Globalization has a significant effect on society and the education system. Some people interpreted it as a reward to conventional structures, including families and schools; another claim became beneficial as conventional and contemporary behaviours were overthrown. This paper would examine for developing countries the positive and negative effects of globalization on education. Efficient education programs provide a framework for a decent life for all children. It is a crucial task of the public sector in countries of all income levels to ensure that all children have sufficient access to education. The complex and dynamic phenomenon of globalization is. The conflicting justifications for the roots of globalisation, conflicting ways of describing the phenomenon and various points of view on globalisation's nature make this phenomenon much more complex. This paper attempts to describe globalisation, which supports the viewpoint of its historical growth.*

KEYWORDS: *Business Performance, Dynamic Phenomenon, Flexibilization of Labour Markets, Globalisation, Industrial Relations Systems.*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a dynamic and far-reaching phenomenon. So, the word "globalization" has not unexpectedly gained several emotional connotations. On the one hand, globalization is viewed as an irresistible and benevolent force to give people around the world economic prosperity. On the other hand, it is suspected of being a cause of all modern ills [1]. The interpretation of globalization can be different for different scholars. Scientists state that they are capable of referring to the transition, adaptation and growth in countries and cultures in different parts of the world of beliefs, skills, technologies and behavioural norms. Global networking growth (such as the internet, global e-communication or transport), global technological, economic, social, political, cultural and learning transfer and interfacing, international alliances and competitions, international cooperation and exchanges, global village, and cultural interflows are all typical phenomena associated in globalization.

The UNDP report on human development defines globalization, on the economic, technical, cultural, and political levels, as the increasing interdependence of the inhabitants of the planet. It is seen as a general trend towards free trade liberalisation, a broader movement of people, commodities and products and an almost elimination of the national boundaries. Distance has been reduced because of the speed of communication and the relatively low cost of processing data. Time and space divisions have been reversed absolutely. Consumption patterns, ideals and standardized cultural goods aim to bring behaviours and perceptions back together and eliminate regional disparities.

The rise of globalization was followed by a debate on the cost of rising inequality. Globalization is more and more related to inequality, with outcomes that are frequently contentious and polarised. Globalization opponents have argued that it increases inequality both within and within countries [2]. Although globalization can boost individuals' relative and absolute revenue worldwide, some studies indicate that there are clear losers and winners. Others argue that these arguments are false, claiming that globalization has broken national boundaries and facilitated economic integration, eliminated millions from poverty and shutdown the inequality gap. Yet what are the right conclusions? Were the consequences of globalization more unequal? Why are so many findings diverging?

This introductory article aims to provide an overview of current globalisation and inequality research. A critical overview of the key findings in this research area is provided in the first section, after which key conceptual and methodological problems in the study of inequality were isolated. In the second part, globalization is described and a theoretical model is developed to explain how it is connected with inequality in industrialized and developing economies [2]. Globalization is an all-encompassing trend, spanning economic, social, political, technical and cultural aspects. What the latest trend of globalization is? The response is how far the investigator is prepared to extend the causal chain, which contributed to the social and technical structures identified with globalization by many scholars.

Cantered on earlier innovations, such as steam, cotton ginning's, typewriters and phone and electrical devices the technological advancement today including supersonic jet aircraft and machine. Such innovations are further based upon some earlier developments such as the invention of wheels, the domestication of wild animals and plants and, at the beginning of human discovery, the migration of African ancestors. To understand the contemporary features of globalization, some scholars have deliberately reduced globalisation's scope to the last four decades. In the revolutionary movements of the 19th century, many are seeking to find the connections of globalization. In order to grasp globalisation, and some people look back to the beginning of industrialism and capitalism [1]. Finally, few scholars have dismissed the notion of confining globalisation, which has been evolving for generations, in a few decades. It is an ongoing process, as seen above in the history of Globalization. In periods of boom and recession, the pace of globalization shifts. Many scientists explore globalization's future. Some people are worried about the effect of terrorism on the cycle of globalization. Others are very interested in the recent financial crisis study.

HISTORY OF GLOBALIZATION

When anyone asks about the history of globalization, the question seems to be moot. Looking at current assumptions about the impact of globalization, globalization is a common practice in the media and also in academics as a new phenomenon arose in a few decades. The normal timetable of globalization outlined by the academics and scientists is the post-war minimum. The influential database on globalisation, from 1971 to the 80s, is the most important and accelerated of global movements and implications for the fields of social science, human health, politics, media and cultural studies, communication, film and international relations.

But there is a problem that makes sense that in just a few decades, a significant phenomenon such as globalization emerged. Globalization may be a dynamic communication before decades, but a cycle of globalization made up of social, political, economic and cultural flows is an opportunity in our time. Many features of globalization can be observed, according to the writer, in the past and introduced into the evolutionary period. Globalization in this sense is part of the great cycle of human evolution in the context of cosmic evolution. In the study of 'modern globalization,' there were never any signs of cross-cultural exchanges and encounters of the earliest human times on this planet that the earth had never been a location for unconnected and unconnected cultures [3]. It is possibly a theoretical problem to look at globalization as a current phenomenon. Many scholars in the past, without the word globalization, consider the basis for a large and comprehensive global network.

To order to describe the rise of globalization, scholars have taken various threshold stages. One of the thresholds for globalization is the advent of the international economy. The era of the trade revolution was also a criterion for the concept of globalization that took place in 1000 BC. A network of trading links has provided a connection between large parts of the world in which India, South China and the Mediterranean were involved, and with the aid of Europe, East & West Africa, Central Asia and Indonesia. A well-known financial system, the creation of new accounting systems, merchandising and transport, the establishment of trade roads, and the creation of social institutions were the main element of the newly developed trading system. If the criteria for globalization arises from trade ties between various remote regions, it may lead to the Bronze age again. Apart from Chinese cotton, agate, beads and lapis are part of early trade. The Xian-Mediterranean Silk Road is from 800 BC. Evidence of the Jade Road can be found in 3000 BCE. It is also associated with early business technologies such as loan interest billing, which can be found in Sumer in 3000 BC.

The creation of cities is taken as the threshold for globalization by Jennings, an archaeologist Uruk (4200-3100 BCE), the world of Mesopotamia experienced rapid social change and urbanization. Uruk-Warka had three times the size of Athens, a major urban centre. The researchers summarized and provided a brief chronology focused on 5 separate historical periods on the history of globalization. These cycles are distinguished by significant shifts in the fields of society, culture, politics, technology and the economy. Afterwards, Steger proposed various historical periods with some significant characteristics.

1. Pre-historic period (10000 BC – 3500 BC)

In the early days of this human civilization, the contact between thousands of hunters worldwide was confined to and by chance. Nevertheless, as food is grown, the level of social contact has changed drastically. Although the globalization process began, its scale was limited. Evidence has shown that

warfare, agriculture, bureaucracies, and religion are centrally controlled as main actors of social life, which inevitably contribute to rising communities in various parts of the world.

2. *Pre-modern period (3500 BC – 1500 C)*

Due to the invention of the wheel (3000 BC) in South Asia and written by Central China, Egypt and Mesopotamia, there was a drastic shift in globalization in this period. The invention of wheels fostered enormous innovations in infrastructure, such as permanent roads (for instance, silk roads) and carts which contributed to transporting goods and human resources to faraway places. Making use of natural gas, hydraulic engines, paper printing, advanced metalworking technologies and the silk fabric are the major technological developments of that time [4]. Canal irrigation network not only promoted production but offered the best transport method. Besides, coinage ideals facilitated the growth of the economy and trade.

3. *Early modern period (1500-1750)*

Modernity and illumination were synonymous with the idea of transforming thought from the eighteenth century. Over these two decades, the incredible change intensified globalization. European technologies have gained a great deal from Islamic and Chinese. The development of a capitalist economic economy and the advent of joint-stock corporations became the foundation for European entrepreneurs. Europeans' expansionary ambitions compelled them to follow lucrative routes that promoted developments such as revised marine technologies, the postal service and the navigation system.

4. *Modern period (1750-1970)*

The concept of globalization in this time has become a stage of rapid development. The significant degree of networking and convergence in financial, cultural and technical sectors was evident because of its political and economic impact. Owing to international banking, competitive pricing, the road, mechanized vessels and air transport the level of global commerce has increased dramatically [4]. Besides, social networking has been improved because of the telephone, web, internet and many other similar inventions.

5. *Contemporary system (1970 onward)*

Another quantum leap in its history is a dramatic development and acceleration of globalization. Today, smartphones, social media, the Internet and online media are linked to the world socially, and MNCs have played their part in cultural integration. Due to technological growth in this period, global integration increased dramatically.

GLOBALIZATION AS A GROWTH MANTRA

Recent years saw the wording of an almost prescriptive theoretical argument for globalization. It is seen as a way not only to maintain productivity and equity but also prosperity and development in the global economy. The neo-liberal model provides the theoretical foundation of this worldview. The neoclassical Orthodox economy indicates that business interference is inefficient. Neo-liberal economics claims that governments cannot effectively interfere. The meaning can then be suggested as follows of the neo-liberal model. Next, the government should be going back to the concept of a minimalist state wherever possible. Furthermore, the market is the preferred option not only as a replacement for the government. It does it better. Third, the allocation of resources and the use of resources must be based on costs in the market, which should be in line with international markets as closely as possible [5]. Fourthly, there should not be restrictive national political agendas, domestic economic interests, or even national boundaries.

In the world, domestic economic issues are mixed with or subsumed by the maximization of international economic security and national policy goals. Ideologists agree that globalization in the late 19th century resulted in rapid industrialisation and economic convergence. In their opinion, it was lost for more than half a century, first through three decades of strife and autarchy after the First World War and then, three more decades, through the socialist direction and neoliberal vision of the world, that the potential of the new global capitalist economy was wasted.

It is to be noted that this prescriptive approach to globalization is contested and controversial. But for those who hold that strong faith globalization is the path to growth in the first q It is to be emphasized that globalization guarantees economic stability for countries that enter the scheme, and the economic poverty of countries that do not. Interestingly enough, not only proponents but also opponents of this prescription use world economic development experience in the last quarter of the twentieth century as a piece of

supporting evidence. Such contrasting views are almost opposites in their caricature shape [6]. The advocates of globalization claim that it has contributed to higher growth, decreased poverty and decreased inequality. Critics of anti-globalization argue that this led to slower but more volatile growth, increased poverty and increased inequality in most parts of the world.

Naturally, such a broad-based picture of contrasting views resumes complexities and skills. And there is a little bit of confusion about certain essential aspects of fact in a discussion that borders a conversation with the devil. Conventionally, during the second half of the twentieth century, the world made tremendous economic progress. World GDP has risen almost 13 times in the last 50 years, though per capita income has more than doubled. Particularly in the developing world, growth has been remarkable in particular in contrast with colonial underdevelopment and stagnation in the first half of the 20th century. Nevertheless, these aggregates cover more than they show. Growth within and across countries has also been uneven. The trend of growth was such that the distance between the developed world and many developing countries has increased. It also contributed to a rise in the economic gap from one end of the newly developed countries to the other.

At the same time, there have been major rises in economic inequalities between regions and people across countries. Unprecedented technology does not have a human impact. Poverty, injustice and deprivation persist, and poverty is widespread. Eighths are influenced by or live in deprivation in developed societies. In the developing world, almost one-third of people live in poverty and suffer from complete deprivation as far as their basic human needs cannot be met. There are 831 million malnutrition-affected people, while 1.3 million people lack clean water and 2.8 Million have no proper sanitation. More than 251 million schoolchildren are not expected to be. It is not expected that about 300 million women will survive until age 40. And 850 million adults tend to be an alphabet. They are mainly in developing countries. However, the number of alphabets in industrial societies in a practical context is also huge at 100 million. This means that many parts of the world and a large proportion of their population are largely excluded from growth.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND GLOBALISATION

Globalization impacts the structures of labour relations and their players directly and indirectly. The European economy is a perfect example of how globalization influences labour relations. This is because, through growing competition, investment changes, the relocation of output outside Europe, unemployment and rapid structural change, Europe has faced significant challenges in recent years. The output of Europe varied from its counterparts in North America and Asia. The disparity between productivity and R&D has grown in this regard, and innovation in research and development (R&D) has declined [4]. On one side, the competitiveness of the European economy is highly anticipated. To effectively meet the worldwide demand, the labour markets would also need to be made more competitive as employers expect more deregulation of workplaces.

The precarity of labour, in addition to cost-cutting strategic tactics for employers, is also increasing due to economic liberalization, ownership and technology shifts. On the other hand, because of the rapid economic changes and migration of jobs outside Europe, the European social model underlines the value of workforce stability and social cohesion, for workers to pursue greater job stability. The key issue is how to balance a modernized European social model with labour market stability while staying competitive.

Under pressure from globalisation, regional, national and foreign employment and industrial relations are affected. Such factors intersect with the national characteristics of the economic and political system; the form of government; the legislative processes; the technological phases; exposure to globalization; the effects of labour and the state in each region. As noted earlier, globalization increases competition and inequality between countries. The main element of the economic convergence cycle is productivity growth [5]. It is important to note that productivity growth should be higher than growth in wages, otherwise it might damage employment growth.

The cycle of globalisation, as trade, services, communications, transportation and investment internationalisation has increased, has been accelerating over the past 20 years. Globalization makes it possible to invest globally, with goods and services shifting from one country to another, thus reducing permanent labour ties for economic efficiency. Driven by more technological development, production processes are increasingly decentralized, which enable the internationalization, specialization and export of economic activity [7]. Many MNCs tried to shift their companies to countries in which labour is cheaper and jobs are less protected in order to improve their competitiveness. In an attempt to attract capital, several

countries have bid against each other in order to be able to reduce wage rates and working conditions. As a result, the standard of living in these countries has stagnated or even declined.

Europe will also face the joint pressures of low population growth and ageing in addition to the effects of globalization and several other more economically developed countries. Countries would need to increase labour productivity, hire more people and ensure long term development and social stability, in view of these challenges. In that sense, developed countries seem unable to cope with their present demographic situation without enabling labour migration from developing countries; the migration of skilled workers is especially encouraged. At the same time, developed countries, China and India in particular, are struggling with more population growth and labour surpluses. These countries will at least have a relative advantage compared with the more developed countries over the next 20-30 years, provided that they can control labour cost, since most labour-intensive production in these countries and their neighbouring regions is concentrated.

GLOBALIZATION AND UNEQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Many think that education is among the main local factors used to mitigate some of the impacts of globalization from negative to positive and to turn risks into opportunities in the inevitable globalization cycle for growth by individuals and the local community. Because of the current education reform for national countries and the trend of "globalisation," the economic growth of recent decades has accompanied a decline in world inequalities and particularly the inequality of access to information, the main objective of this project is to optimize the positive impacts and reduce the negative impacts of globalization. The incorporation into today's global economy ensures that existing knowledge is not only perfected but also the capacity that a modern society requires to learn the latest abilities. Thus, it is clear that unfair contact and IT sharing just helps to strengthen current inequalities.

Educational deficits in developing countries are higher, but this is also an important issue in advanced countries. The problem of analphabetic and low skills is a significant cause of social exclusion in many developed countries. Unfair access to education also drives the growth of wage disparities and the distribution of wealth. In an ever more dynamic global economy, the uneducated and non-qualified in developed countries face significant disadvantage. However, primary as well as secondary education increased globally in the 1990s, but there are inadequate advancements and the gaps between countries and regions remain concealed. For example, in primary and secondary education, OECD countries spend 100 times more than low-income countries per pupil. There are also signs that greater change is made in high- and lower-income countries if the political will and resources exist. In its education and training programs, all the countries that profit from globalization invested significantly [8]. Today men and women need wide-ranging expertise that can be adjusted to rapidly evolving economic demands and the right basic skills to allow them to take advantage of IT, increase their ability to resolve distance barriers and budget constraints. Although Internet technology is not capital-intensive, it is very human-made. Sound education policy is also an effective tool to account for globalization's negative effects, such as rising income inequality, with impacts that may be greater than policies on the job market. One of the underlying causes of global inequality is the great disparity in educational opportunities between countries. International migration often allows wealthy countries to take advantage of the human capital investments made in developing countries—assuring them of the responsibility for improving education systems in which they invest.

CONCLUSION

In looking at growth opportunities in the first quarter of the 21st century, it's time to look at a fresh planning agenda. The concern for productivity must in this reflection be balanced with an equity interest, just as the interest in economic development must be balanced with an interest in social progress. It is also time to establish a new development paradigm, in which people are the priority rather than economies. Such a consensus needs to be based on a sense of proportion that does not reopen old political conflicts as far as either option is concerned and on a deep understanding that acknowledges the nature of diversity of creation. This analysis should not be confined to the economic domain. It has to protect the political realm. Substantive democracy must be an integral part of the reform plan and of the new consensus on growth, which ensures democratic transparency between the governments and the public. Globalization impacts the structures of labour relations and their players directly and indirectly. Various aspects of globalization—market internationalisation, increased competition, the free movement of capital and labour, increased

market importance and ICT—impact on working lives and are a major challenge for the systems of domestic industrial relations. The effect of globalisation, at regional, national and international levels, affects employment and industrial relations.

REFERENCES

- [1] N. S. Pocock and K. H. Phua, "Medical tourism and policy implications for health systems: A conceptual framework from a comparative study of Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia," *Globalization and Health*, 2011, doi: 10.1186/1744-8603-7-12.
- [2] P. Samimi and H. S. Jenatabadi, "Globalization and economic growth: Empirical evidence on the role of complementarities," *PLoS ONE*, 2014, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0087824.
- [3] E. Poelmans and J. F. M. Swinnen, "A Brief Economic History of Beer," in *The Economics of Beer*, 2012.
- [4] J. Younas, "Does globalization mitigate the adverse effects of terrorism on growth?," *Oxford Economic Papers*, 2015, doi: 10.1093/oenp/gpu040.
- [5] M. Shahbaz, H. Mallick, M. K. Mahalik, and P. Sadorsky, "The role of globalization on the recent evolution of energy demand in India: Implications for sustainable development," *Energy Economics*, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.eneco.2016.01.013.
- [6] N. Sarojini, V. Marwah, and A. Sheno, "Globalisation of birth markets: A case study of assisted reproductive technologies in India," *Globalization and Health*, 2011, doi: 10.1186/1744-8603-7-27.
- [7] J. Paul, S. Parthasarathy, and P. Gupta, "Exporting challenges of SMEs: A review and future research agenda," *Journal of World Business*, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.jwb.2017.01.003.
- [8] M. I. Bashar and H. Khan, "E-Learning in Singapore: A Brief Assessment," *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2012, doi: 10.2139/ssrn.1601611.

