



## Mahatma Gandhi's Ultimate to the Globalization

\* Dr. Ashok Shankarrao Pawar

\* Professor and Research Guide, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

### ABSTRACT

*The small industry is an important sector for employment to the downtrodden and scheduled caste people. Because of the dependence on big industry it became a sector of exploitation and ultimately the workers felt its assistance like non agricultural work in village side. But another side the global competition has created pressure on price rate ad it will intensify the pressure on employment capacity and wages.*

*According to M.K. Gandhi. "I do to oppose capitalism and mechanization if any system makes mans affairs less I will welcome it but I will stand against the system until my last breath which does not allow man to work and does not provide work to hand and logic to mind"*

*The present paper focus on the thoughts of M.K. Gandhi about globalization in Economic reformation and unemployment. Its reason of declining , as well as the role of the organized sector in small industry and changius in GATT. At endues the way of self dependant life in new economic imperialism in India labour riddu country.*

### Keywords :

#### Hypothesis :

- 1) In society simple living standard of persons
- 2) The village has before self views of economical and sociological.
- 3) To think by Gov. and persons of sustainable development.

The following method has taken into consideration to solve the problem of globalization. Hence the study has done in light of that elements.

- 1) A search of unemployment after 1991.
- 2) A search of poverty. In urban and rural sector .
- 3) A search economic growth at per cabits
- 4) To search wether the secondary necessities are fulfilled.
- 5) A search of Inflation in the reformation period.
- 6) To find out resolution of the problems by the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.
- 7) To suggest ultimate to Globalization.

#### 3) Meaning of Globalization :

Globalization means to connect once nation's economy with the international economy. If we talk in about reference of India the following requirement should fulfill for globalization.

- 1) The economics does should be opened for foreign investment and obstacles should be put out in this way .
- 2) The obstacles should be put out in the ways of multinational companies. The prohibitory laws like FERA should be canceled.
- 3) To permit Indian companies to collaborate with foreign the companies.
- 4) To permit Indian companies to invest in foreign .
- 5) The obligations in the import should make more flexible.
- 6) To increase export there would be improvement in exchange instead of encouragement.

The words like globalization, libation and privatization were

discussed by media and Non Governmental organization after new economic policy of 1991. Though in reality India signed the Dankel proposal in 15 April 1994 but it was accepted and implemented by Indian Govt. from 1985-86.

By means of Dankel proposal a liberal policy had been accepted by braking artificial prohibitions. In other word if any nation wanted loan form the world Bank or International monetary fund it was made compulsory to accept a capitalism which was founded by American Jorge Bush.

The Uncontrolled economic system is accepted by pointing towards contemporary economic crisis. The present economic system has strangled the pre independence policy of Mahatma Gandhi and post independent mix economic policy of Pandit Neharu. It propogated by media and few economist that there is not way out for development without coming into the major flow of the world.

Because the biggest obstacle in the way of economic development is the artificial obligations in the trade, the cheap food distribution shops to exist the subsidy which is given to formers , to increase the share of private sector by decreasing the share in public sector.

#### 4) Economic Reformation and Unemployment :

In our country there is no any system who can make available the continuous data of the employment. Because employment is there in a agricultural and nonagricultural unorganized sector. It is not easy to regularly measure this irregular employment. We have only one source of information form national sample survey. In this sample employment is given in three kinds, usual, weekly and daily consideration the flexibility of national production growth rate sphere of two surveys. Because of this diverse nature of these two measurement of employment Govt. can easily misguide people.

#### 5) Declining Employment Capacity:

When new economic policy began in 1990 nobody hoped about the incensement of employment in urban and rural area. In eight economic planning Govt. had accepted that the employment flexibility of national production growth is coming

down so it is very hard to create employment in big figures. The employment growth rate of usual work is 2.82 percent in 1972-73 to 1977-78. It frequently collapsed and come down at 2.22 percent in 1977, 1978 . to 1983 .

Later on it collapsed dangerously and reached at 1.55 percent in 1983 to 1987-88. Though in the decade of 1980 national income growth rate was 5.6 percent but still there was no incensement in employment But probably the number of employees were increased by 2.5 percent per year. It is how unemployment is growing up per year.

In 8th planning the employment growth rate was 2.6 percent to 2.8 percent and by assuming 0.5percent employment flexibility of national production 0.8 to 09 percent employment would have been available. The agricultural income was increased in good figures with other major sectors (It was 5.3 percent in 1992-1993 and 3 percent in 1993-94). But in agriculture employment came down flexibly.

The agriculture sector should be expand to improve this flexibility . but it did not happence. The manufacturing income growth rate was expect 7.3 percent in 1992-93 to 1993-94 but it increased only up to 3.1 percent to 3.6 percent. It affected the first two years of 8th planning, the employment growth was very low than expected.

The Govt. has claimed of creating 187.8 million employment in 1994 to 95 with other things in reformation period. The two things are responsible to this ridiculous guess of the planning commission. First thing is the unsound definition of employment. The commission intentionally keeps inconsistency between the total employment opportunity and the real work get by employees.

Suppose if in harvest season 10 million people got employment for 60 days then commission shows 600 million employment opportunities were available. In this estimate the flexibility of increased employment in production G.D.P. is taken into consideration and the data is given every where by assuming this paper estimate true.

Historically the all assumption of the commission about employment flexibility proved false. For example in 1977-1983 the yearly cyclic rate of employment growth was 2.7 percent it was collapsed up to 1.3 percent to in 1983-1988 though in this period the GDP growth rate was increased. According to the survey of N.S.C. the employment flexibility of G.D.P. was 0.61 Percent. But it is frequently collapsed in 1978-1983 it was 0.5 percent and 0.38 percent in 1983-1988. Development in technology and the lack of expansion in agricultural sector are responsible factors to this situation.

According to international labour organization (ILO) there is nothing about poverty and unemployment in today packages of stability and structural management. In contrast it is considered in it that it will have negative effect on poverty and unemployment. According this institution because of the implementation of this programme near about 80 million people will become unemployment in India.

#### 6) The Organized Sector :

The public sector (Govt.) has a very big share in the employment growth of the organized sector. According to the claim of Govt. after starting reformation in this sector within four years from 1991 to 1994) 62 million employment was created. But before reformation period in 1986 to 1990 it was up to 110 million. The growth rate of these two periods was chronologically 3.3 percent and 6.2 percent.

In the same period in private sector chronologically 24.9 percent and 20.8 percent employment had been created and its growth was chronologically 3.3 and 2.8 percent. Whatever may be the policy employment come in existence little late in organized sector. We would the real impact of reformation after 1991-1992. It collapsed on 39.74 percent in 1 March 1993

then in 1 March 1994 it came on 38.42 million. It means within two years it declined by 7.17 percent.

We came across same picture in the data of employment exchange. The reformation has affected this field too. In 1989-90. 5.81 millions posts were scheduled vacant. But it came down on 4.04 percent in 1992-93. It means there was 30.41 percent accession. In next year 1993-94) it came more down on 3.84 million.

As alike we see similar accession in the number of requirement its numbers are in 1989-90, 1992-93 and 1993-94 chronological 2.94 million, 2.29 million and 2.22 million. We can see similar decline in the ratio of Scheduled vacant requirement. The numbers chronologically for same years 8.5 percent. 7.9 percent and 6.7 percent.

#### 7) Small Industry :

On 6 August Govt. had declared a different policy for small industry under the economic reformation. It included extension of investment for tiny industries , cancelation of all local obligations and trade and service related to trade were accepted as similar to small industry.

There was ban an exchange of some things in small industry, Under new economic policy this ban is no more. Now permit necessity is canceled for an industry which contain 50 workers with the use of power or 1000 workers without the use of power. Some recommendations were made for the payment of their commodities on proper time. And most important thing is that the other industries are permitted to share in small industry up to 24 percent.

Because of this policy the advantages of small industries are a made available for big industries. Because of direct investment they got control over small industries, its real impact is that it opened this sector for the capitalists and connected small industry, with the process of globalization.

According to national council of applied economic research, the regulation of big industries, the cancellation permit system and deduction in import duty will worthy affect small industry. The world bank stated with help of study in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Ikwador and Mexico that impact of trade liberalization and free exchange will not long last on small industries and it higher and thither in the competition of transmission in national and foreign industries.

The small industry is an important sector for employment to the downtrodden and scheduled caste people. Because of the dependence in big industry it became a sector of exploitation and ultimately the workers felt its assistance like non-agricultural work in village side. The economic reformation will fasten the control of big industry over small industry.

They will not bear the up and downs of economy which are invite able in centralization of global economy and they will be in secured forever. And it bound to reflect workers payment and life style. Many industrial will be shut down in international crisis and the ax of unemployment collapsed on labours. The global competition would create it pressure on price rate and price rate pressure will intensity the pressure on employment capacity and cages.

In 1993 Ahmadabad entrepreneurship development institute of India had undertaken the survey of the impact economic reform on small of industries. In this very short span of time they saw growing competition, they have given following reasons for such competiton.

1. The general recession in 1991-1992
2. Deduction public sector.
3. The demand of small industry is commodities collapsed because of the liberalization in import of capital goods,

and it negatively affected small industry. Devaluation of Rupee made suffer to the small industries which were depended on import. Increasing competition, increasing expenditure but pressure of price collectively affected their benefit and it made their likes hard to live.

To day a million private small industries are weather ill or shut down. Economic reform in finance sector asked banks to look after their benefit independently and permitted bank to take debts interest on the basis of debtor's qualification. Hence it becomes very hard to get loan from banks to small industry and if get it is not on suitable interest rate. This situation affects their benefit immensely. Mr. M. Bhattacharya also studied the impact of economic reforms in this sector. And he points out that there is deduction in employment growth after economic reforms.

#### 8) GATT AGREEMENT :

General Agreement on tariff's trade was limited to the trade and duty, of developed countries. But in 1986 its scope was extended and now it included agricultural production, trade growth acquisition right patent and investment service sector. This agreement is compulsory, for the member countries of GATT and if it is broken there is a provision of legal action. In other word it would not worry to say that it means treading of sovereignty and judicial system of participating country.

The director of GATT Arthur Danker had collected the draft of 436 pages and put an obligation either accept or reject it totally. Previously there was a right to accept or reject some provisions according to the situation of country. But the group of capitalists developed countries threaten third world countries for the recovery of debts and under this pressure they made them agree to sign it as it was, it is how they find out a way to overcome the danger of recession.

#### Inflation in Indian in Reform period :

The E.P.W. research foundation had undertaken Jeevey from 1991 to 17 Dec. 1994 on this basis general price index. It shows us. The prices of food, dal, vegetables, milk, fruits, eggs, meat etc. jumped up to 93 percent from 42 percent. Food by linked by 53.7 percent, Dail by 65.9 percent, vegetables by 55.2 percent, eggs meat by 79 percent, masale by 52.5 percent, fibers by 93.2 percent. It means inflation rate of last year was 10.3 percent.

Prof. C.T. Kurian has undertaken a study of inflation from 1950 to 1996. The survey concluded that only the economic reforms are responsible for inflation after 1950. According to him from 1950 and particularly from 1946-1965 to 1968-1979, 1972-1973, 1976-1977 and 1979-1980 to 1983-1984 and 1991-92 to 1996. In these four period inflation was particularly increased because of Drought, deduction in agricultural production. And in second third period it raised because of international oil price take. But in 1991 to 1996 it was related with new economic reforms for example fertilizers price increased by 100.6 percent. Power rate by 65.9 percent. Coal price by 58.1 percent.

Because of rupees devaluation on the value of Dollar increased up to 31.37 rupees which was only 21 rupees in 1991. If increase in same manner there is no doubt that it will reach up to 50 rupees.

The devaluation of rupee and more preference to export create pressure on the price of necessary goods. Though it is very hard to tell how a one time deduction in customs duty and excise duty affected various goods in the nation but its conclusion definitely indicate that there is price incensement in the nation.

Before reform period the price of Rice was Rs. 105.50 in 1980 per quintal but it increased in double numbers up to Rs. 205. It means it was increased by 7 percent per year. But in time of reform within four years it was jumped on Rs. 340 from Rs. 205 and annual growth rate was 13.5 percent.

But there were no incensement in employment. In contrast the number of unemployed fly up to 21 million from 18.7 million. The national income growth rate was 1.4 percent per capita.

The prices of wheat hiked from Rs. 1.30 to Rs. 360 per quintal. In per reform period annual growth rate was 3.3 percent in last ten years but it reached up to 18.9 percent. And same thing happened with our other necessary goods.

#### 9) The way of self dependent Life:

We can bring down our dependence on multinational companies by making compost fertilizers, cotton Khadi, Soup, smokeless oven, and white pest etc. at our home.

According to some economists and voluntary organizations globalization is a problem on other hand according few capitalists and economists globalization is not only a foundation of increasing life standard but also a technique and magic spell. Globalization means exchange and increasing share and benefit of the multinational companies in private sector. Extending 51 percent and more investment of capitalists in industrial sector means a system of privatization.

The concepts of globalization, liberalization and privatization would take developing countries away from planning to exploitation and huge benefit. Because there is only acceptance or rejection in the Dankel proposal. It means there is no provision of change according nation, time or necessary needs.

#### 10) A new Economic Communalism /Imperialism:

If we peep in our history it tells us that, British came as traders and became exploitative economic, political rulers. They ruled over India more than one hundred and fifty years.

In other word one East India company ruled over India for one and half decade. After economic exploitation they ruled by using the policy of break and rule, and adversity, turn oil, money, dispute, punishment, fear and animosity.

While formulating the theory of exploitation Dadabhai Nauroji says, British took away raw material from India to England, they provided employment to their people by processing that raw material into goods and then brought it in Indian and sold and it caused big exploitation of nation.

Thought India closed fifty years after independence but till the symptoms of slavery can be clearly seen in which India can catch up. Because on the name of new economic policy today more than one and half thousand multinational companies are committing sin by imposing outdated and old technology in sake of exporting technology and other things. Which are legally blamed in foreign countries.

How much suitable to accept such policy in sake of reform it is very necessary to think over it. If we do not learn any lesson from it we definitely put our sovereignty in danger previously we had only one enemy before us, on the name of standard multinational companies are selling the goods which are harmful for health. And the advertisements of such goods are pollution out national social, family and moral values. Because this new pact brings down Govt. responsibility and has brought uncontrolled market system in existence.

Whatever be the nation is great difference in social, economic, geographical, cultural, sects, caste, dressing, tradition. Because of this difference accepting any system which is in favour of other countries will bound to being destruction to that country. Then how much it is justifiable to apply such system to Indian.

If a nation has accepted only system which is not developing respect for labour, labour oriented technology, agricultural employment and improvement in living standard then the politician of that country have right to change it. Because politicians represented people in democracy. So it is necessary

that system should reflect their desires, ambitions and problems.

In take of all this thing if there is a need to change the system, let it be changed. But India has been adopted democracy after thousand year sacrifice and fight. Because of the inability of present politicians and very wide ignorance and illiteracy it become very hard to run democracy, barrowed system was not at all affordable.

India is an agriculture based nation. Near about 65 to present people livelihood is depend upon agricultural profession. And near about 70 to 72 percent field is dry field is dry field and farmers worked traditionally in such field. Because rain uncertainty, atmosphere and temperature agriculture became a gambling. That is why India always face either drought or wet drought.

Therefore it is said that, Indian farmer caught up in bond of money lender because uncertain nature of rain, he born in debt, grown up debt, died in debt and left remaining debt for his children. We have to see the new economic policy of globalization, liberalization and privatization is how much suitable to solve above problem. This concept should be check out in light of employment. But India is agriculture and work ridden country 15 percent world population lived in this country, in it literacy is very little above 50 percent.

And in it the problems like unemployment, poverty, superstitions, malnutrition, exploitation of women, internal naxlite groups have created intense commotion in India. It's very necessary to find out a way to overcome these all problems.

#### 11) India is not capitalist but labour ridden countries:

India is a country villages and 75 percent people live in villages, agriculture is a main source of their livelihood for economic development various programmes have been implemented in India such as creation of Kolhapur type canals, stop water absorb water movement, agricultural tanks, small and cottage industries, and ideal village planning etc.

These programmes were implemented not for economic development but to build up India as a big market in the world. Multinational companies are investing capital in India in mere take huge benefit and in no way to create employment. Therefore instead of economically self dependent Indian village would become economically dependent. Because according to Govt. record 40 percent people are living under below poverty line. In other word these people could not satisfy this basic needs: food, cloths and house. Because by their income they could not buy the food like weheats, Dali, fruits which can give the 22.00 to 32.00 calories.

He has to lead his livelihood in very low wages and it is also uncertain depend on multy period of agricultural season. Due to this he couldn't provide health, education and maturation to his children. In such a hard situation the ghost privatization widely spread every where to destroy each and every one. "Might is right" is totally applicable now because only a money bearer would survive rich would become more rich and poor would be more poor. History will be revive because there would be a group of have and Have not.

Expiation of labours entertains its supremely. To avoid these all things village should be developed. Due to the creasing urbanization developed countries have been facing the problem of treat tic trade, transport, water supply, accidents and terrorists activities. We can say the system of globalization stepping towards destruction instead of development.

Are known thinker Nikolavah N Nikolavah has written a book about multinational companied called word comparably. In this book he disclose what multinational companies have done to maintain their economic monopoly, they are even participated in the murders of presidents and Prime ministers.

So we should not satisfy by blaming such problem but we must find out what will be ultimate system for it. The globalization talks about capitalists consumptions and scarification of agricultural ridden rural system. It is a battle of scarification against consumptions.

At one place Gautam Bauddha talked about the minimization of needs but said system teaches multiplication of needs instead of minimization. In this context Gandhiji talks about Greed and Need, "The cosmos of the earth has capacity to satisfy every once need but it cannot satisfy single person's greed." It would be guide be guide line to save the world.

At international level many problems out of control, they become most violent. Particularly materialistic movement has created a great storme in western countries. To achieve self-ish motive to control oil market America played very mean politics with Iraa.

The weapon production is the most beneficial trade and capture such market America is playing key role to start war between two nations. Now it is disclosed that multinational companies are there behind the war between Iraa, Iran, India Pakistan, India China.

In American there is thousand of hector agriculture per capital. Only 3 percent farmer are involved is farming, remaining 37 percent are engaged in weapon production, chemical farming, and seeds production.

To sale weapons there should be war because without war there will be no demand for weapons trade and without weapons teate they ill not run .more profit. Therefore America has been playing a mean game of engaging world in terrorists activities. But one day it will take not only America but also to world towards total destruction.

America has more than 25 times agriculture that Indian and only 3 percent citizens are engaged in modern technical farming. They need more diesel and petrol for it. Due to this cause American planned a conspiracy against Kuwait to keep oil wells under their ownership. It's a major reason behind khadi war.

Because at international level America demanded more oil than any other country. To sale weapons in the war period and then to get a contract of repairing then after war it is America. America impose chemical fertilizers, medicine, and other such thing on India in the time of place.

These all thing bring down the productivity of Indian agriculture and India would a dependent country in future. India would a dependent country in future. India paid America 13 thousand billion dollars per years for subsoil. In America chemical fertilizers not only affected the health of nation but also turned thousand hector field in to sand.

The fertilizers and agricultural medicine which are banned in their country but is there in wizeness to impose them upon third word countries. According one survey. 30 billion are agriculture became unproductive in America, Europe and Asia because using chemical fertilizers. This survey was under taken by world resources institute. It is found only in America 27 billion are field became unproductive in America.

So by imposing such harmful things on India which is agriculture hidden country. A new economic imperialism is approaching in third world. It would capture Indian market and India only again would be salve colony.

Now it is requirement of time to do not purchase the good which are made.

#### Researcher's Conclusion :

- 1) Unemployment increased because of economic reforms.
- 2) The price hike in rate of necessary things.

- 3) A wide distance increased between the poor and the rich
- 4) Globalization is a problem for the third world countries.
- 5) Swadeshi, village self Govt. and alternative to globalization
- 6) Incensement in the value of dollars because devaluation of rupee.
- 7) It is the conspiracy of developed countries to overcome the recession and to create new economic imperialism.
- 8) The use of Swadeshi is the demand of time.
- 9) Hot money is responsible for the increasement of treasury in 1991 and not economic reforms.

**Some Recommendation to Solve the Problems of Globalization :**

- 1) To implement the concepts of Gandhiji Swadshi, trusteeship and village self Govt.

- 2) The prices of daily needs should be come down.
- 3) Irrigation sector should be increased twice.
- 4) Disinvestment should not take place in public sector. Disinvestment policy should be flexible.
- 5) To improve public distribution system.
- 6) The subsidy in agriculture field should be increased twice.
- 7) Govt. should keep dry land under its control and give back to farmer after cultivation fruits.
- 8) To increase cultivation sector.
- 9) To provide security to productive agricultures by implementing Stop Earth and Absorved Water (Mati Adwa,Pani Jeerawa) movement with the movement of Stop Water and Absorved Water (Pani Adwa, Pani jeerawa Movement).

**REFERENCES**

- 1) Govt. India, Planning commission. (2002-2007) "Tenth year five year plan" Volume I. 2) "Govt. of India Economic survey" (2006-2007)" 3) "Govt. of India Eleventh five year plan"(2007-2012) Volume I. 4) "Economic Survey of India"(2009-2010) 5) Tata statistical outline of India 2009 Dept. of economics and statistics Bombay House, Mumbai. 400001 6) Dr. Ashok Pawar and Dr. Sunita Rathod. "Globalization and its impacts on Rural Development" (2005). 7) Dr. Ashok Pawar (2010) "National conference on Human Resources Development at Sagamner."