

Dynamics of Gandhi Model of Development in the Era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

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Abstract: The study examines relevance of Gandhian principle of economic restructure in context of post LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) reform in India. Study has also look into issue of use of heavy industrialization in which Gandhi was very much against. Data were analyzed using qualitative, analytical analysis i.e. various government report and documents. Study concluded that the LPG reform in India led to one directional concentration of wealth in hand of few big business houses.

Keywords: Integer programming, assignment, Lingo program

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalization impacted world both way positively as well as negatively. Maximum negative impact remained on poor population and indigenous community. The growth and development in Modern World is just in cost of human life which have been affected by Globalization reform across world. Most government across world are simply favouring capitalist growth in name of liberalization. Globalization is defined by intellectual and scholar as progression of assimilating and opening market across national borders. This process led to development of new economic zone and economic activity is highly liberalized. It is progression of cumulative interdependence in World. This free flow is related to ideas; good, service, money, value and culture across national frontier. It is shaping new era of interaction among nation, economies and people. While Globalization have positive innovative aspect it also has negatives and marginalised aspect. The whole development of globalization is highly contentious raising great concern about national sovereignty equity for world underprivileged people. It is multifaceted occurrences and its complexity is likely to increase with unfolding of process. (Pandey, 1996)

2. ALGORITHM

The Globalized world is seeking efficient institutions and respect for individuals peace through greater social justice. But humanity is going through difficulty period. Violence and terrorism have become catch word of international politics. K Joseph in 2010 argued that existing military solution were inadequate to provide security to people concerned. What happened to war in Iraq and Afghanistan led by USA military troop. A million of civilians have lost their lives and it is still going on. While Globalization have increased contact between

people across national boundaries in economy and technology. It is also fragmenting productions process labour market. Now time have come to rethink about non military solution for conflict resolution and peace building in this unstable world. Once Gandhi himself said that “we do not know how to handle arm. It is our perhaps misfortune that we cannot . Richard Diet activists of non violence support argument by saying that while “non violence is as old as hill “as Gandhi said it is only in recent decades that philosophy of non violence have grasped human imagination. (Kumrappa,2008).

Satyagraha and Self rule are two core concept in Gandhi political thought. These are core value of his theory of freedom and power. Non violence developed by Gandhi is not only political development but moralistic philosophy also. Gandhi defines Satyagraha as force of truth and non violence. In Gandhi word Non violence is law of human race.

According to Gandhi, Self rule is political power to invest in control of violence and human aggression towards nature as well as their fellow individuals. It means that sovereign kingdom freedom from external control. State should not impose any coercive powers to destroy autonomy of self rule. They must be having all kinds of freedom and liberty to decide their fate of Social, Economic, Cultural and Political development. Psychologically sense change its meaning that being liberated inner and divine being free from ignorance and illusion and free to gain greater knowledge to control all kind of greed in life. If nation would follow these principles of Gandhi then there is possibility to avoid global warming as well as no one will sleep hungry? Or one will be without shelter and issue of uneven economic growth will also settle down in world (Pandey,1996) Mahatma Gandhi considered Non violence, total abstention of physical or mental torture of any living as supreme truth of God. Mahatma Gandhi suggested Non violence as mean to achieve truth. For success of any revolution, Gandhi emphasised over non violence means only. Gandhi adopted and suggested various method to apply non violence according to circumstances and

conditions in which there is a need to apply these. Truth is very important to sustain human civilisation. If all people will be selfish and organisations will hide truth then process of contemporary modernization will collapse. So even to sustain modern day development in society, it is needed to have more number of people seeking truth through different means. Mahatma Gandhi also suggested certain characteristics for practitioner of non violence such as fearless ,self suffering,truthfulness and self control etc.

Through his model of development Gandhi want to change pathetic human condition in globalized world which was full of exploitation. Even more Gandhi was not in favour of strong state who will be having brute force in form of police and army to maintain order in state. Gandhi advised path of non violence not only for individuals but also nation in general. Satyagraha not only liberate country from foreign dominance politically but also led to establishment of ideal state based on every kind of freedom like Economic Religion and Political which include Right to self rule, Freedom of Press and equal right for all. Satyagraha as techniques of political injustice was first experimented by Gandhi in South Africa and later in freedom struggle in India which was quite unique in human history. The other example of revolution inspired by Gandhian philosophy in West is American civil rights movement led by Martin Luther king and Hungarian revolution 1956. Global leader get inspired from Gandhi to liberate their country from repressive rule. Exploitive nature of state can be control by method of Non violence. (Kumar,2000)

Mahatma Gandhi was against this idea of this modern development in which heavy machineries have taken place of human labour. Privatisation is eating up all national resources thus causing lot of environmental problems in world. Poor people are victim of this uneven development model in which people like farmer are forced to die from environment burden. With this structural setting in third World Country, globalization has further worsened situations of vulnerable section of society. Especially poor people are more dependent on natural resources for their survival and becoming victim of economic loot across globe. As decision are made by narrow state, poor people are marginalised, State are running big project on cost of native habitat. Large project which are taken by Government in name of development have displaced large number of people leading to unemployment depriving their source of livelihoods. Force of globalization have ravaged agricultural community leading to poverty, deprivation and lost of livelihoods. Such destitution have resulted in suicide by farmer in many parts of India.

India is a country of poor village with still 70 percent of people living in the remote village with primary source being farming. Gandhi was very much worried with degradation of village economy that Gandhi himself focused to organise village through village self development. Gandhi himself said that if village perish, India will perish too. Revival of village will be possible only when it is no longer exploited by people. Soul of people reside in village which is highly depends on natural production. Industrialisation on mass scale will led to excessive exploitation of village as problem of competing and marketing will come in. Present open market model of Development are so ruthless that in normal condition it can kill farmer and small trader. That is why after independence most of village cottages industry have died due to lack of support. If however in spite

uneven support, rich do not become guardians of poor, and poor people keep on die of hunger Gandhi have suggested non violence and non cooperation as right mean. Rich cannot accumulate wealth without cooperation of poor. Poor will become stronger and learn how to free themselves by means of non violence from crushing inequality which have brought them to verge of starvation.

Since begging of of freedom struggle when get entered into every time advocated to save village economy to bring more development in village. Soon ideal of self sufficiency were accepted throughout India. Death kneel of British economy in India was sounded and British authorities soon realised that by attacking their self interest, Gandhi have successfully isolated their rationale behind their rule of India. Economic exploitation of the poor people is brutal repression in context of modern development. We have to concentrate on village self contain mainly for use. Provided this character of village is maintained there will be no objection to villager using modern machine tool they can make and afford to use. In this way they can improve their economic conditions in liberalized world but most of competition is coming from market .Naturally development of country depends on development of village. All good and services necessary for village member should be gone within village.

If every village allocate its surplus product then problem of poverty and starvation will be solved. Agricultural sector alone cannot solve problems of rural poverty. But agricultural sector in India is having heavy wait for providing job to rural poor.(Srivastava ,1991) Village development –Big market economy should be stopped to impose only they should not used as mean of exploitation in name of explosives development. India does not need industrialisation in modern sense of term. India has more than 7 lakh 5 thousand village. Vast majority are looted to soil and vast majority are dependent on the agricultural products for their survival. Agriculture does not need revolutionary change .Whatever may be said on contrary having travelled through whole length of land with eyes open and millions are living in idleness for 4 months in a year. India pleasant required supplementary industry. Most natural is introduction of spinning wheel not handloom. Later cannot be introduced in every home whereas farmer can and used it. It was driven out not by economic pressure but by force deliberately.

3. GANDHI AT ASHRAM

Gandhi resigned from Indian National Congress over difference with other leader. Gandhi established All India village industry association at wardha and devoted most of his time toward reorganisation of Indian village. Gandhi started experiment in rural lifestyle such as revival of village craft, agro based industry so that villagers could be able to live in ideal surroundings. Gandhi observes u cannot build non violence on factory civilisation but it can be built on self contained village. We need to have faith in spinning wheel. Gandhi focus on removal of untouchable also. Before moving to ashram in 1936. Gandhi have started experiment in wardha. Gandhi efforts were to train people in local workfare to fulfilled their need from national resources. Gandhi train many worker in rural

construction work such as making Neera from palm tree ,jaggery etc. He shifted headquarters of All India spinning associations to Wardha This development have inspired more people to go for village development projects. In ashram neera was served every morning .Gandhi believes that hand spinning hand weaving and khadi will preserve India culture. Gandhi anticipates that when nation will become free with its own efforts various experiments would be needed to prepare for economic conditions of masses Wardha remain Gandhi headquarters till his death. Gandhi who fought mightiest empire in world had also simultaneously developed and demonstrate new way of life for village mass Gandhi had organised three non cooperation movement in his whole life. First was civil disobedience movement in 1921,second was salt march in 1930 and quit India movement in 1942 India attain independence in 1947 and Gandhi ideas of economic development were given proper importance to complete other global economy. It was very much difficult to survive economy based on village economy and more modernization was needed to deal with issues of global development.(Sinha,1990).

Privatisation involved selling state owned asset to private sector. It is argued that private sector tend to rural businesses more effeciently because of profit motive. However critic argue private firms can exploit their monopoly and ignore social cost. Privatisation is often achieved through listing new private company. This article will discuss advantage and disadvantages of privatization arguments for and against privatization. Privatisation is owned by private sector whereas nationalisation is owned by governments. In privatization profit motive act as incentives for owners and managers whereas in nationalisation worker may felt motivated if they felt company belong to them. Benefit of privatization: 1.There is a lack of political interference in privatization. 2. Improved efficiency-Since privatization companies such as British airways has shown degree of improved efficiency 3. Shareholders: It is argued that private firms have pressure from shareholders to perform efficiently .If firm is insufficient then firm could be subject to take over. There is no pressure in state owned one.

Disadvantages of privatization

- Natural monopolies - It occurred when most effecient of form in industry is one. For example top water have significant fixed cost. Therefore there is no scope for having competition among several forms. In this way privatization can create monopolies.
- Government lose out on potential dividend.
- Problem of regulating private monopoly.

4. GLOBALIZATION

Effect of globalization in world and how to address problem of globalization in world and how to overcome challenge of globalization by India. Globalization is process of integrating various economy of world to allow free flow of good, service and technology. India has adopted policy of globalization since 1991.Importance of liberalization and privatization and globalization have resulted in gradual withdrawal of unnecessary trade and integration of India economy. Adoption of the economic reform has resulted in the increase of economic development in country. In this report

states that there have been winner and loser in India as result of globalization. Lives of rich have been enriched by globalization. Yet benefit are yet to reach majority and risk are being cropped up for loser. India war ranked 134 according to human development index. We observed that globalization bring polarisation in Indian society and fail to eliminate problem of Socio-economic sector. But India is already hooked on globalization. Globalization have other possible negative effect like destruction of domestic industry etc.(Sahey,1998)

5. PROBLEM OF GLOBALIZATION IN WORLD

Some principle of Mahatma Gandhi are

- Sustainable economic development. - Gandhi economic start from fundamental composition that economic policies of colonial religion must be eliminated and new economic policies must be developed which will abolish effects of factory. Gandhi is well aware that since most of people live in villages in India if Villages economy is improved then Economy of India will improve.(Srivastava ,1991).
- Eradication of poverty in India - Gandhi believe that poverty can be eradicated if proper opportunity is given to all people.
- Basic education - Gandhi was believer of basic education Gandhi believes that process of education is continuous throughout human life.
- Economic efficiency - It refer to revival of village industry. Gandhi was very much firm believer on encouraging village firm industry cottage industry. Gandhi considers non violence and total abstention of physical or mental torture of any living as supreme truth of God.

He suggested non violence as mean toachieved truth. For success of any revolution he emphasised over method of Non violence only Gandhi suggested various method to apply nonviolence according to circumstances and conditions” in which there is a need to apply these. Truth is very important to sustain human civilisation. If all people will be selfish and organisations will hide truth then process of contemporary modernization will collapse. Gandhi also suggested certain characteristics for practitioner of non violence such as fearless, self sufficient, truth, love etc.(Singh,1995).

6. RESEARCH METHODS

The study will be qualitative and analytical in nature. Study will explore and analysed various principle of Gandhi of economic organisations of society. Shift of market economy to market economy of India has created problem and destruction to small cottage industry and farmers. Therefore study will use theoretical perspective of socio economic restructure of society in context of India to understand various tenet of social development. It will also use theoretical perspective of socio economic development of Gandhi and view to protect right of farmers and poor people in age of capitalism. Data will be collected from Primary and Secondary source. Primary source include various government report and documents, interview and press statement. Data receive from statistical bureau of

government and national census will be analysed to understand quantitative change in economy in India. Data will be collected from Prominent Scholars, government programme, Research article and newspapers report based on economic development in India. Interview with the leader of leading activism and Political leaders could form source of data. Interaction with Scholars and Residents will also be part of Sources of information for this method. Studies will also secondary resources including Book, Journalists and Newspapers. Study will most use data resources available in English. It will also use other data sources and their translation in English. Field visit to search various government report and documents is essential to this study.

6. CONCLUSION

Global inequality reports 2018 show that impact of globalization and privatization is very much unequal in last 40 years. This report states that 1 percent of people in country holding more than 22 percent wealth of nation. On other hand Indian GDP is growing and showing indications of growth but on other hand inequality is increasing rapidly. On other reports by Oxfam also paint real picture of economic development in India. India was ranked 147 out of 157 countries. This report exposed development nature of India which is unequal in Nature and causing more patterns of inequality in India. Gandhi principles of development have been neglected in socio, development in India mostly after LPG reform in India. Gandhi model of development which emphasised more on cottage industry and village industry is left behind and much focus is given on big industry for development. Project of Globalization is almost going against idea of Gandhian philosophy of economic organisations. While whole world is in grip of high growth of capitalist mode of production and capitalist, so today world is more unequally equal and unstable. The growing economy concentration of wealth in hand of few is leading world poor and economic disadvantages for poorer section of society across world. Gandhi was staunch supporter of empowering rural employment through village cottages industry and agricultural based production. Gandhi was having holistic approach to reconstruct whole economy in which all will be participants of development. Gandhi develops many idea to led country to path of development. In 21 century his idea were most needed where all society are turning into selfish human and exploiting national development and claiming 21 century as era of development. But this development is very uneven and not having any kind of sympathy towards poor population. Fraud and force are diseases, truth and non violence are health. Economic exploitation of the poor people is brutal repression in context of modern development. Therefore we have to concentrate on village self contain manufacturing mainly for use. Providing this character of village is maintained there would be no objection to villager using modern machine tool they can make and afford to use. This is way they can improve their economic conditions in liberalized world but more challenge are coming from market completion in which production of cottage industry are not competent in nature.

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