

Globalization And Internationalization

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Abstract: This article introduces that globalization is an inexorable free market process that fundamentally changes the nature of economic competition. In finding that the market is characterized by range of economic, social and political factors that have distinctly national. "Globalization is a process that encompasses the causes, course and consequences of transnational and trans cultural integration of human and non-human activities"

Keywords: Haemolymph, Ascorbic acid, multivoltine, cocoon weight, shell weight shell ration percentage, rearing performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

"Globalization is not a monolithic force but an evolving set of consequences – some good, some bad and some unintended. It is the new reality".

John B. Larson

A new 'competitive era' has emerged in the last twenty years, especially in connection with the globalization of economic processes. Competition no longer describes a mode of functioning of a particular market configuration such as a competitive market as distinct from oligopolistic and monopolistic markets. To be competitive has ceased to be a means. Competition has acquired the status of a universal credo n ideology.

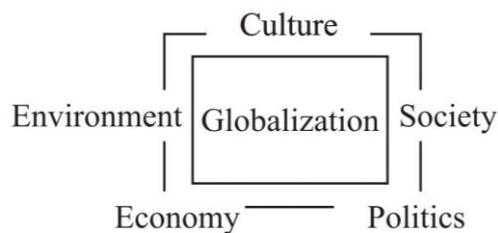


Figure 1

The internationalization of economy and society refers to the ensemble of floor of exchanges of raw materials, semi finished and finished and finished products and services, money, ideas and people between two or more nation states.

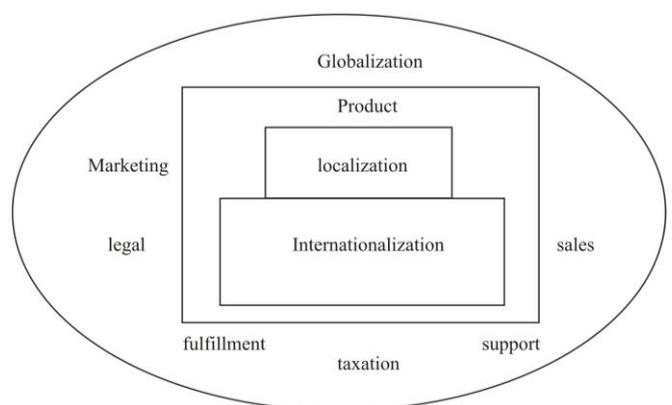


Figure 2

By comparison, the globalization of societies is a much more recent phenmenon and therefore the forms and processes occurring are more difficult to capture in a single sentence. Some of the most obvious aspects may disappear in ten or fifteen years or lose their relevance all together. None the less,

the principal characteristics of globalization consist of the following –

- ✓ the globalization of financial markets ;
- ✓ the internationalization of corporate strategic in particular their commitment to competition as a source of wealth creation;
- ✓ the diffusion of technology and related R&D and knowledge worldwide;
- ✓ the transformation of consumption patterns into cultural products with worldwide consumer markets;
- ✓ the internationalization of the regulatory capabilities of national societies into a global political economic system;
- ✓ the diminished role of national governments in designing the rules for global governance.

GLOBALIZATION : THE NOVELTY OF OUR TIMES

"Globalization can be a great opportunity"

Emmanuel Macron

The potential is there. The phenomenon of globalization makes possible the design, development production, distribution and consumption of processes, products and services on a world scale, using instruments such as patents, databases, new information, communication and transport technologies and infrastructures. Many of the new products are geared to satisfy increasingly diversified and customized global markets regulated by 'quasi-universal' norms and standards. As well, the modern corporation has changed its organizational structure dramatically. More than ever, successful firms are looking to form networks with other private-sector capable of operating on a world basis. Finally, capital too is increasingly owned by a multiplicity of it is difficult shareholders from different countries, business culture is said to obey a world strategy even to identify the specific territorial and legal basis of these organizations.

"Globalization is the process by which markets integrate world wide".

Michael Spence

Here are a few examples of the kinds of intensive forms of interrelationships and integration that lead to the production, distribution and consumption of global kinds of goods and services.

Credit cards are a typical illustration of a global service 'devised' for a specialized, high-value-added world market, based on the integration of whole clusters of new technologies, and managed by globalized organizations with a growing world expertise.

The car is also a typical example of a global product. The car is no longer 'Made in the USA', 'Made in the France', 'Made in Japan', but is more and more 'Made in the world'. This applies not only to the production side, but, more importantly, to the whole system which facilitates the production of about 30 million cars per year. The globalization of the car industry is at its initial stage. Many European markets are still closed to Japanese exports. None the less, the Japanese car complex is heavily dependent upon the world market for its exports but hardly at all for its imports. Simply on the basis of this data, it is easy to understand the Japanese

Government's trade policy strategy : promote a liberal international trade regime, yet ensure that such a regime will not lead to a dramatic rise of imports. Now with standing these phenomena, the globalization of the car sector and players at the organizational, behavioural and strategic levels is growing in importance.



Figure 3

The main reasons motivating firms to cooperate with each other are–

- ✓ to reduce the cost for R&D;
- ✓ to ensure access to complementary technology;
- ✓ to capture a partner's tacit knowledge and technology;
- ✓ to shorten the product life cycle;
- ✓ to share costs in product development;
- ✓ to gain greater access to foreign markets;
- ✓ to obtain access to highly qualified people;
- ✓ to broaden access to financial resources.

Despite the general rhetoric calling for 'less state and more market' enterprises expect more from their governments if they are to secure markets for their products. Infact the private sector requires four principle kinds of support and services from governments.

- ✓ Covering the cost of basic infrastructures;
- ✓ providing the tax incentives needed for investment in industrial R&D and technological innovations;
- ✓ guaranteeing that 'national' enterprises from the given country have a sufficiently stable home base by privileged access to the internal market via public contracts. Industrial policy, particularly for those in the high technology strategic sector, also guarantee a certain degree of basic scientific and technical competence as well as protecting designated sectors of the internal market on which 'local' enterprises may depend;
- ✓ providing the necessary support and assistance to local enterprises in their activities and in their fight to better survive in international markets.

DE-LINKING

If the target is to win, only a few be winners. The losers will be excluded and abandoned to their situation. The winners will continue to remain together and increasingly linkages between the excluded and the integrated declines in importance. Thus, a new divide in the world appears, coinciding with the emergence of globalization.

De-linking is the process through which some countries and regions are gradually losing their connections with the most economically developed and growing countries and regions of the world. Rather than participating in the processes of increasing interconnections and integration that are constructing the new 'global world', they are moving in the opposite direction.

"Globalization presumes sustained economic growth. Otherwise the process loses its economic benefits and political support".

Paul Samuelson

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