



Post Nehrunivan Legacy and Its Impact on Globalization

Dr. Shazia Akhtar

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science K.K.(P.G.) College, Etawah (U.P.),
India

Article Info

Volume 4 Issue 3

Page Number : 59-61

Publication Issue :

May-June-2021

Article History

Accepted : 20 June 2021

Published : 30 June 2021

Abstract - This paper is an attempt to analyse the idea of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the context of his legacy and its impact on globalization. He was never against the policy of globalization but to Nehru meant something different from what is understood and practical today. Of course he wanted the integration of his country with the other countries of the world, He looked for co-operation of other countries in the socio-economic development of India. His opinion was that no nation can progress in isolation. We tried to discuss his legacy and its impact on globalization. His views on globalization could best be understood from his efforts to make and implement the foreign policy for his country.

Keywords - U.N.O., M.N.Cs, I.GOs, GATT, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNHCR, UN Agencies, Globalization, Monetary System, Global Communities, Pressure Group.

Globalization is generally defined as the expansion of economic and political activities across the boundaries of the nation. As Deepak Nayyar observes “It (Globalization) can be defined simply as the expansion of economic activities across political boundaries of nation’s state”.¹ It means different things to different people. More importantly, perhaps, it refers to a process of deepening, economic integration, increasing economic openness and growing economic interdependence between countries in the world economy.

Jawaharlal Nehru was never against the policy of Globalization. But Globalization to Nehru meant something different from what is understood and practised today. Nehru Of course wanted the integration of his countries with the other countries of the world. He always looked for the co-operation of other countries in the socio-economic development of India. He even joined hands with those countries from which he won the freedom for his country. He always tried to safeguard the social welfare and interest of the people of India. In other words, he did not want the progress of his country at the cost of exploitation of its people.

Nehru was of the opinion that no nation can progress in isolation. His views on globalization could best be understood from his efforts to make and implement the foreign policy of his country. Nehru had shown alarming concern about the intention of economic powers and their domination in re-defining the U.N. bodies. While speaking in the Indian parliament, he said “The forces of a capitalist if left unchecked, tend to make rich richer and poor poorer.”²

Nehru’s priority ‘Right of people to self determination’ became the debated issues. Nehru was critical of all forms of determination and exploitation of one country by another that proved anti-thesis and created

hostility and tension among the nation. Nehru said “a satisfactory peace or equilibrium in the world could not be achieved till this domination aspect is removed”.³ He felt that ignorance is always afraid of chance.

Nehru’s predicaments “that is the economic organization of U.N. become weak, political domination over rule and only poor nation became the real culprits. The political decisions and actions that are rapidly acquired powerful economic actors which resulted in the distortion of classical economic system. Then the multinational corporations (IGOs), social movements and inter-state pressure groups become more active. The creation of GATT in 1948 just after successful experiments of UNO was the reaction of conventionally controlled Global economy.”⁴

He was too much disturbed following the division of the world into ‘under-developed’ and ‘industrialised community’. He observed, “There is a vast difference in the living standard and all that goes with it between the highly industrialised countries. And what is even more significant that gap is widening.”⁵ For variety of reasons, Nehru had great attachment with U.N. agencies like UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNHCR and that should work as socio-economic security forums for poor and less developed countries.

Today organizations of globalization are creating politically supported monetary benefits by attacking the domestic economies. With the beginning of new-liberal agenda and gave economic crisis, the financial agencies continue to earn credible support by regularizing Global monetary system. The environment friendly profits motivated and capital incentives of MNCs have weekend the local bodies by attacking on Swadeshi and imposing strict rules and structural modifications over poor economies that terribly lack technical manpower resources and social security. In late sixties itself Nehru greatly felt that the need of creating a special funds for economic developments of underdeveloped countries.

Long ago before the advent of globalization, Nehru had opinion that economic and political intervention of number of global communities were interdependent, may be called as another form of global culture. In his ‘Discovery of India’, Nehru openly said : “There is bound to be friction among the nation”. Thus, he asserted “that it was in the interest of the prosperous countries that they should extend their economic assistance, preferably through the specialized U.N. agencies to the under-developed countries.”⁶

Nehru strongly urged for lessening the global tension by creating the foundation of international equilibrium of economic interest. Though he never used the word ‘Globalization’ the following statement of Nehru refers to Globalization, “What perhaps is not sufficiently realized in international character is industrialism. It has broken down national boundaries and it has made each nation, how powerful it may be, dependent on their countries. The world has become internationalised, production is international, markets are international and transport is international. No nation really independent, they are really interdependent.”⁷

Nehru was a great visionary. He had indeed, high ambition for his country and h always dreamed of its destiny. He made serious efforts to overcome the country from the existing social evils and economic problem of mass poverty and vast unemployment, illiteracy, food shortage etc. He carries India into a new era, from an era of stagnation to an era of dynamism. He initiated towards the establishment of welfare state based on democratic socialism plunged us into scientific evolution and gave us a scientific temper, laid down sound foundations of political and economic stability. In short, he put India on the world map.

The main purpose of globalization and Pt. Nehru’s socio economic policies has been to make India economically strong, stable, self-reliant and economic and political freedom more relevant and meaningful. His

ideas have all directed towards laying a strong foundation of shattered economy of India. His concept of economic freedom included an economic structure based on economic equality on the well being of the masses and co-operative spirit.

References

1. Deepak Nayyar, 'Globalization: What does it mean for Development', In Bibek Debroy(ed.) Challenges of Globalization. (Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1998)
2. Quotation extracted from employment news (New Delhi), 12-18 Nov. 2005 P-40.
3. Tiber, Monde: Nehru: Conservation of India and world Affairs, George Braziller Inc. New Delhi 1956, P44.
4. Palmer, N.D. and Perkins, H.C.: International Relations A.I.T.B. Publishers and distributors, New Delhi 1997 P.537.
5. Nehru's Speech in the Constituent Assembly, March 28, 1948.
6. Lal, Nand: Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution to the theory of International Relations, Grover, V, Ex.note4, pp-583-84.
7. Verma, V.P., Modern Indian Political Thought. Lakhmi Narayan Agarwal Publication Agra, 1993 P.572