

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

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4.

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6.

Are we entering an era of deglobalization?

Today, all of us live in a small village - global village.

An incident about gas leak in a small town of Andhra Pradesh, takes no time in becoming headlines of New York Times news paper. Similarly, we will be astonished to find how many countries - the phone in our hand - has travelled before reaching us. All of this is the result of globalization.

Globalization can be defined as growing interconnectedness among economies, societies & governments

According to the World Economic Forum has identified three waves of globalization so far.

First wave, was during ancient times, brought about by Chinese silk route, that connected Chinese kingdom with Central Asian, Indian and further west till Persian empire.

The second wave was during medieval times, brought about by the unification of numerous small kingdoms under Roman empire.

The third wave of globalization occurred with the end

of cold war. This wave, however, is qualitatively much different from the earlier ones.

The current form of globalization was characterised by unprecedented level of interaction between nations, so much so that, it did not merely increase in interconnectedness, but it transcended nations to create a global identity.

Today, there emerged a global civil society, that is concerned not just about their respective countries, but about world as whole. This kind of transformation was aided by technological revolution, especially transport & information & communication.

Globalization, aided by technological revolution, emerged as a dominant force in the late 20th century & early 21st century. However, fault lines have started emerging in globalisation.

The first major blow to globalization came with Global Financial Crisis, 2008. It highlighted the inherent limitations in current model of globalization. The global financial crisis precipitated into Eurozone crisis that has shaken majority of Europe.

The European Union, that is seen as an ideal example of globalization is also starting to feel the heat of globalization. With Britain exiting EU (Brexit), the academic debate about de-globalization has further increased.

US - China trade war, increase in usage of non-tariff barriers by countries, protectionist policies and so on have all put a question mark on economic globalization, which is at the heart of current globalization.

If all the above events acted as major blows to globalization, corona pandemic acted as a death blow. If globalization implies removal of barriers, corona pandemic made the nations do exactly the opposite - erupton of barriers.

European Union, that takes pride in its Schenzen area - free movement regime, was among the first ones to see countries

erupting borders. When Italy was reeling under pandemic, none of the countries came forward to offer help, instead placed travel restrictions.

All the countries across the world quickly followed the suit by imposing travel bans and closing the borders. Businesses were also concerned about spread of their supply chains across countries.

Many countries understood the vulnerabilities of their economies for excessively relying on globalization. Countries like India, meet 70% of their raw materials for pharmaceutical manufacturing through

imports from China.

In such cases, disruption of supply chains imply handicapped economy. WTO also predicted that in worst case, global trade may go down by 33%. Hence, many countries, including India have talked about self-reliance.

Though the idea of self-reliance may vary from country to country, for example, India talked about Atmanirbhar Bharat - which implied strengthening domestic industry & participating in global trade from position of strength, yet, one cannot deny the sentiment emerged around de-globalization.

There is a decline in multilateralism too, even since times before pandemic. WTO has become dysfunctional without dispute settlement body. America under Trump left Paris deal & threatened to leave from UN & WHO too.

Global trade negotiations under WTO were also stalled. So far, more than 11 rounds of negotiation under Doha amendment took place, without any substantial outcome. The key contention is between developed & developing countries over subsidies.

All these developments point towards de-globalization. But, to understand the future of globalization, one must understand the drawbacks

with current form of globalization.

All is not perfect with current model of globalization. The present wave of globalization is based on ideological underpinning of neo-liberalism. Hence, it may be called global expansion of Capitalism.

Prof. Ramesh Thakur & George Heine, in their book 'dark side of globalization' have discussed about the negative consequences brought about by globalization.

The benefits of globalization did not accrue equally to all countries. The MNCs in developed countries disproportionately benefitted

by exploiting cheap labour and raw material from developing ones.

Walter Rodney has studied the effects of globalization on African countries and found that European capitalism has resulted in development of underdevelopment in Africa.

Many developing countries, in order to attract investments keep their labour & environmental laws weak. As a result, social security of workers is compromised.

Further, intense exploitation of natural resources and generation of waste, as a result of increased global production is also showing its effects on environment.

IMF emissions gap report 2020 finds that, with current rate of emissions, temperature rise by the end of the century is going to be 3°C (double the 1.5°C target under Paris agreement).

Hence, all the above negative dimensions of globalization make it obvious that globalization in current form is bound to come to an end sooner or later. Covid pandemic has only acted as an accelerator.

Authoritarian leaders may exploit xenophobic sentiments of people and blame globalization as the cause for corona virus to hide their failure in handling the pandemic. Such attempts will further accelerate the process of de-globalization.

Countries may now look towards regionalization - signing regional

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Free trade agreements - as an alternative 'safer' version of globalization; because countries cannot remain isolated for long.

However, one must realize that Corona crisis is a global crisis and not globalization crisis. It is the crisis of leadership and ineffective health systems. It also exposed the vulnerabilities of current model of globalization.

To handle such crises in the future, what we require is not less globalization, but more globalization - but, REFORMED one.

Major problems of the world like climate change, poverty, inequalities etc. cannot be solved by countries in isolation. Now is more than

even the need for globalization
and global partnership.

Hence, the globalization that
doesn't harm our nature, that doesn't
cause injustice to the poor, and that
which doesn't put economic wealth
creation before human well being,
but which contributes to the
sustainable and inclusive development
of the world is the need of
the hour.

Such globalization will
convert the global village into
a happy place to live in.

"The world requires human-centric
globalization"

- PM Narendra Modi
(online G20 summit).

Tourism in India: a potential game changer.

Lustrous white Marbled Taj Mahal in the North symbolising love, black stone panels of Mamallapuram in the South depicting sculptural mastery, gigantic rock-cut Ajanta caves in the west narrating stories of Buddha, and lush evergreen forests of North-East with Red Pandas in their pristine natural habitat — symbiotic tourism potential of India reflect

India is an exemplification of multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, and multi-religious society. Its geography is so diverse that it is called a sub-continent. It houses four global bio-diversity hotspots and more than ten UNESCO World Heritage sites. In spite of all the above, tourism

in India contributes to less than 5% of GDP.

Since ancient times, India's unique culture and geography had attracted tourists from across the world. Nalanda & Vikramashila were great global learning centres.

Huen Tsang who visited during Harshavardhana's time & Fa Hei who came during Gupta's time have left important accounts of India. Al-Beruni, arabic traveller 'Kitab-i-Hind' gives a vivid account of India's cultural & geographical diversity.

India's air-like woven Muslin cloth, spices and intricately cut precious stones were all key pullers

of traders and tourists.

In the modern times, along with heritage and geography, India's strength in other areas like health is also contributing to tourist footprint.

India is leader in medical tourism in the world. Large number of Bangladeshis visit India every year for medical treatments. India's role as world's pharmacy has contributed to its image as a cheap & quality medical care destination.

Tourism, especially international, apart from contributing to forex reserves, ^{also} contributes to the development of soft power and enhances people-people contacts, both of which

are crucial in foreign policy making in this complex-interdependent world.

In spite of all the strengths of India & significance of tourism, tourism sector in India remains in a nascent stage. India's share in international tourists is $< 1\%$ (Economic Survey - 2019-20)

Improving state of tourism in India will have multiple advantages. Firstly, informal sector, which has 90% of workforce in India, dominates tourism industry. Hence, boosting tourism will give impetus to informal sector.

Next, tourism with its forward & backward linkages will have multiplier effect in the economy. Transportation, hotels, MSMEs, street

vendors will all receive huge push.
Tourism also contributes to infrastructural development.

Lastly, arts & handicrafts that are currently in decline, along with people dependent on them, will see a new lease of life with growth of tourism.

Realizing the multifaceted benefits associated with tourism, government of India has off-late been taking multiple steps to revive it.

Ministry of External Affairs has created International Centre for Cultural Relations division within the ministry to promote cultural diplomacy.

Indian culture centres abroad are disseminating information about

Cultural attractions abroad. The ministry has also launched 'Incredible India' campaign to showcase India's diversity & beauty.

Government of India is working on 'Buddhist - temple circuit' to connect all major Buddhist sites in the country in order to make it easier to travel.

Buddhist circuit may also connect with popular Buddhist sites in Nepal, such as Lumbini, to further increase the attraction. Along with connecting popular sites, government is also carrying out schemes like HRIDAY for repair and maintenance of heritage sites.

Under HRIDAY, selected municipalities receive funds from central government to carry on restoration works of identified monuments falling within their jurisdiction. Thousand pillars temple from Telangana is one such historical site that immensely benefitted from the scheme.

To promote tourism and cultural exchanges within the country, government has launched 'Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat' initiative linking states with each other and facilitating cultural interaction.

To promote ecological tourism, government is taking various steps such as creating national parks & biosphere reserves. India has more than 100 national parks & above 15 UNESCO recognised Biosphere reserves.

Along with government of India, States have also actively taken steps to improve tourist footfall in their states. Karnataka has launched 'wild Karnataka' campaign and Telangana - 'Bangaru Telangana'.

Apart from above mentioned initiatives, government should also focus on fundamental issues affecting tourism in India. They are

- Infrastructure : Lack of adequate infrastructure such as well-developed roads, efficient drainage system, world class hotels, and basic amenities near tourist sites significantly reduce attraction towards them.
- Capacity building : Building capacity of local guides to converse in foreign languages and of artisans

& craftsmen is required.

- Safety : Negative perception caused about India due to poor safety conditions, especially for women is bringing down the tourist footfall.
- Advertising : Advertisements about India's tourism potential are mostly focussed on developing countries, leaving large part of developed ones, especially Nordic countries.

By addressing the above issues, India can transform its tourism sector which will act as a vehicle for balanced regional development and a potential game changer.