Chapter - 2

Globalization in the Third world

The concept of third world believed to have arisen in 1900 in France and this phenomenon is defined by various authors differently. In the new oxford illustrated dictionary third world has following definition, “Third world comprises of those undeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are neither connected with western countries nor stated as communist”.

According to Le Tievs Monde, “The third world is a group of 77(G-77) of non aligned countries”

Overseas development institute defines globalization as, “The group of developing countries all over the world together are named as third world”.

Mao Tse Tung says, “First world includes America and soviet union , second world includes those countries having tie ups with any of these first world country and third world includes countries providing raw material to rest world , colonized by other countries and remain very far from industrialization and modernization”.

Dr. Shishir Gupta opines, “third world mainly contains poverty, instability, weakness like characters.” It means such countries having lack of political awareness or remains exploited due to colonization and having uncertain unsafe future called as third world.
In the book of Eirwing Horowitz ‘Three worlds of development’, he defines first world as western Europe and America, second world as soviet union and aligned countries and rest other counties considered as third world.

UNO published the list of developing countries it is also called as list of third world, this list included.

All African countries except South Africa, all northern countries except USA, Canada. All the countries of Asia except Japan and Turkey and all the Island countries except Australia and New Zealand.

An another international body OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development all made a list of developing country and made some changes in the aforementioned list of UNO. In this list China, North Korea, Vietnam, Mangolia are not included as developing countries besides some new countries have been added like Greece, Spain, and Gibraltar, Turkey. This list is accepted widely in the world. It is clear that, there is not a permanent or confirmed list of third world countries but nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America which are developing and non-aligned can be considered as third world.

It is very much important to take a glimpse of following points to understand the third world.8,9

1. **First world**: first world is developed and capitalized world, it is modern and developed in terms of society, technology and facilities, this section of world mainly included America, Canada, nations of western Europe. Europe after industrial revolution the effect of capitalization has increases and it open the door to a new communist period, in which Europe searched new
countries for colonization and establishing their market, took economic control and exploited the countries by making them slave. The term ‘first world’ arose after Second World War during cold war in which groups of NATO and USA took part. First world is generally defined as a western style state and is usually capitalist and democratic having a high standard of living. The economy of first world countries is highly stable; having modern technology, high living standards, per person income is good with high GDP and high level of national income. These nations mainly focused on safety and comfort of a person. From the beginning communist countries follow capitalization and continuously practice in order to make their country developed.

2. **Second world**: group of such countries who got inspired by communism. At the time of World War II the word ‘communism’ came into existence initially it was followed by 19 countries, after destruction of Soviet Union China, North Korea, Cuba, Laos Vietnam remains. According to the authors second world ended with the disintegration of soviet union and instead of that developing, developed and underdeveloped words become more popular to describe the status of country.

Communist nations are usually called as second world and include all the countries influenced by the thoughts of Karl Marx. These countries oppose inequality their main motto was give according to the need and take according to the ability. Communist ideology opposes the capitalization in the present era capitalized nation believe in the spirit of equality and it gives a rise of new group which enhance the importance of the third world.¹
3. **Third world**: All those countries which neither comes under developed capitalized nations nor communist nations, instead it comes under group of non-aligned nations. This category developed after Second World War which being non-aligned try to get support of both of the worlds.

Currently, third world means developing countries. In the present scenario both communism and capitalization is working together in other words we can say both of these ideologies become complimentary to each other.

This is not wrong to say that India has become the representative of the Third World. India is the main force which built this concept, it was the efforts of Nehru, Nassir and Tito that Third World got its international identity. Third world has following salient features.  

1. **LOW PER CAPITA INCOME**: as it is calculated on the basis of net national product and the total population (NNP) i.e. \( PCI = \frac{NNP}{\text{total population}} \). India is considered as representative of third world, third world countries have low per capita income which was evaluated by world bank time to time, in 1991 India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka like countries per capita income was found to be very low whereas in 2011-2012 it was 38037 Rs. and such income considered as low as compare to the developed country. India is 2\(^{nd}\) most populous country and here per capita income in 2012 was found to be low and for developing countries like India it will take 53 years to reach the level of developed country like America, Brazil, Germany etc.

2. **UNEMPLOYMENT**: people from the third world suffering from the unemployment although they are ready to work and completely eligible but there is lack of opportunities. Few of them get seasonal employment which is not taken as permanent solution. Some reasons behind unemployment
could be continuous land partition, increase in the number of landless workers, industrialization of western model, destruction of small and cottage industries and increase in the usage of machines computers etc. Nowadays educational and seasonal unemployment is increasing day by day. There is increase in the number of educated unemployed persons due to the increase in the availability of education resources, and youth is ready to work in any condition so scenario is like higher qualified works where there is low qualification required as a result of that unemployment reaches at its horrible form.

3. SOCIAL EVIL: Third world countries also suffer from the wounds of social evil like poverty, addiction of alcohol and drugs, lack of hygiene, human trafficking, loot and gambling. Whether it is India or other third world counties the graph of social criminal activities increases regularly. Criminal activities are increasing as a result of unemployment. Youth is not engaged in any creative activities and hence allured to follow the modern and glamour’s life style blindly follow the unethical and illegal activities. Besides this conservatism and superstition are another social evil which act as hurdle for growth, and lack of education and conservative mentality catalyze these practices.

4. LACK OF CAPITAL: Third world countries face the problem of capital and human resources is the only capital. Such countries are unable to purchase technology and machinery due to insufficient capital. There is no capital production, minimum savings, and lack of proper investment. Production of capital still not takes place in third world and even if started in countries it is at its primary level. Any savings of third world is not used in production instead it is used for luxury. There are conflicts and disturbance lies between the third world countries due to lack of capital and a huge
amount of total income spent in defense. The total defense expenditure of India is 20% of its net income, undue advantage of this condition taken by developed countries like Russia, America, and France.

5. FREEDOM FROM COLONIZATION: Most of the third world countries being slaved for long time and their natural resources extracted by developed countries resulted into the slow growth. On the other hand, developed countries interfere in the development, policies and technological issues of third world nations by selling those dreams of growth and development and also buried them under the pressure of foreign debt.

6. LACK OF STABLE POLITICAL ARRANGEMENT: Most of the third world countries lack mature political arrangement. With some exceptions like India, third world countries still seems to be in deficit of democratic culture. In countries like Afghanistan and Lebanon political arrangement is nowhere besides these countries regularly face the problem of violent and armed rebellion, tribal culture exists in these countries. Some countries like Libya, Syria, Iraq are politically unstable and violent uprising makes condition terrible, it results slow growth rate, lesser life expectancy, dropping human development index (HDI) etc.

7. INSUFFICIENT USAGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES: The countries of the third world though are enriched with various natural resources but countries not using it completely. There are some countries who don’t even know about the availability and presence of their resources, and even if they do, they are still not able to use their resources because imperialistic powers owned it wisely and used it to make products; these products are then sold in
the market of third world. Many countries are selling their resources to other countries so that they purchase other necessities.

**Third world with the special reference to India**

India has always secured a special place among all the third world countries. India is known as the ocean of human civilization since years ago. Most ancient text Rig-Veda was compiled in India. Indus valley civilization and Arya Dravidic culture gives a picture of rich heritage of Indian culture. Various ancient cultures of the world diminished but the river of Indian culture still flows with full grace. The whole world knows it well that India is always a pioneer in the field of Science, Geography, Astronomy, Mathematics, Politics, Philosophy, Medicines and Yoga-shastra. Great scientific knowledge, like the deep studies of planets, invention of zero, decimal system, Ayurveda etc exited in India since thousands of years much before the west. Due to its successful democratic system India has become Vishwa Guru. India is believed to be largest democratic country. With its parliamentary system India helped other countries to establish democracy. To maintain clear picture India always follows non-alignment policy. Mao-Tse-Tung said “there are only two ways, one goes to Moscow and other to Washington, rest is nothing”. India’s former Prime Minister Nehru introduced the third way to the world which is known as way of nonaligned. Due to non-align policy of India third world gained respect from the rest world. At the time of independence, India was a largely agricultural country after decades of slavery India made itself economically independent. India has adopted the industrial economy. At present, with the help of service sector India has gained economic growth. Nowadays India is known as Asia’s third largest economy, and according to the PPP India secured 8th
place in the list of big economic powers. At present the growth rate of India has reached the level of developed country and become third powerful guide of the world.

**Modernity, post modernity and Neo-sociological theories**

The age of globalisation is not very old, it is around 20 to 21 years during this tenure sociologists tried to divide it into theories. The theory of globalisation investigates the global culture system. It says that, the global culture that we are seeing today is brought by many developments. These developments includes satellite-information technology, parameter of consuming and cosmopolitan standard of living. Global sports has also strengthened this system. Olympic Games, world football championship international tennis games and world tourism have also increased globalisation. On the other hand there are certain shocking facts. Liberalisation and privatisation has also occurred because of globalisation. They have weakened the role of national- states. Now, world military system has taken the place. The army of UNO always stays ready for the action. Globalisation has made, the health problems and the environment is a problem of the whole world. Chicken pox eradication, termination of malaria has become a general health issues now. There are some social organisations which have their versatile roles. These organisations include Marxist, political, human-rights and the traditional development of many different religions. The major point is that, mindset has developed which considers whole world as a unit. Whether it is the earth-quake of Bhuj, Gujarat or there is a turmoil in Afghanistan, whole world stretches hands for medical and other kinds of help. Overall, globalisation is such social process
which is loosening the geographical pressures and the arrangement of social and cultural relations has also loosened.

There is no consensus anywhere. In relation to this, the story of “Elephant and seven blind men” is very contextual. The blind were given a task to define elephant. The one who touched the trunk, said the elephant is like a trunk, one who touched the leg said, it is like a pillar- and this old tale wanders around the definition given by every blind men. Globalisation also has nearly same condition. Some philosophers believe that it is just an economical concept. For them globalisation is liberalisation, privatisation and investment. It happens in the condition of the market. Some philosophers define globalisation as a cultural exchange. And some believes that, it is a vital social process which merges the whole human existence in itself. Some Marxists believe that it is an emancipator process. The truth is that, some clarity appears in the case of post-modernism, but the Globalisation is still faded. There are many difficulties in the definition, but it is not so, that, it was not tried to be understood.4

There is eminent contribution of Anthony Giddens in the definition of globalisation. He described globalisation in detail in his book named ‘The consequences of Modernity, 1990.’ He says that globalisation is the big result of Modernity. It is because in globalisation, time and space in social life are defined in a new way. Giddens calls it, Time-space distanciation.
THE DEFINITION OF GLOBALISATION BY GIDDENS IS AS FOLLOWS:-

The increasing inter-dependency and mutuality between different areas and different people of the world is globalisation. This mutuality is in social and economic relations. Time and space merges in this.5

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION’S DEFINITION

The European commission has mandatorily adopted globalisation as a process. It says that, this process consists of social and scientific aspects but also- basically it’s economical in its kind. In the words of commission:-

It is a process because of which the markets and production of different countries remains inter-dependent on each other and the reason for this inter-dependency is the flow of commodities, capital and technical system.

THOMSON’S DEFINITION

Thomson has strongly criticised the European commission’s definition. He says that, since the flow of commodities and capital is by multinational corporations, in every condition the centre of flowing multinational is some or other national-state. Economic-globalisation can also be criticised, the important thing is that it can’t be understood by one variable. Some variables can be powerful in globalisation.

MALCOLM WATERS

The book of Malcolm waters (Globalisation 1998) is considered as a very famous and illustrious epic. This book has been printed in four editions between 1996-1998. The review of any writer is taken as an eminent
incident. Malcolm Waters humbly said that the definition of globalisation is hanged in limbo today. People take out its casual meaning today. Anything which is available everywhere people say it’s global. If a two-wheeler cycle is available everywhere then we may say it’s global. This concept faced hurdles in the academic field also, it stood up and fell down again. In this hue and cry, it is clear that, Robertson first established this comprehension in sociology. He can be called father of globalisation. The Restrictions of geography and national borders fades away in this process

**The definition of globalisation by Malcolm is:-**

Globalisation is a social process in which the pressures on social and cultural arrangement distances back and people also become aware of the fact that the geological boundaries are useless.

CONCEPT ONE: Meaning diverse

The concept of globalisation is 30 years old and its fame is more than post-modernity. It has many similar concepts which differ slightly in the meaning. These concepts come from globalisation but their meaning is specific. Here we will mention some concepts which have their roots in globalisation.⁶

GLOBAL VILLAGE

**Marshal McLuhan**, is the one who brought the concept of modern village. He believes is that, electronic communication has tied the whole world in one thread. In this way the people of the world watches the news and events happening in the world simultaneously. As the people of villages know neighbours, kith and kin personally, there is no distance from anyone, in the
same way people of the world know each other well. McLuhan says that media has formed the whole world into a small village.

To define the concept of global village, like this, is pure generalisation. Actually in 1964, McLuhan had put a concept that the culture develops from one place to another and everywhere. In this description communication and technical system has a greater role. This system has uprooted the restrictions of relations and time away. Now all the people of the world are connected to one another through dialogue. The aim of this dialogue is to bring economical and overall development. And this development is multi-dimensional – psychological, social, economic and political. Now, the old groups and organisations have become meaningless. McLuhan writes: There is nothing more than the emotion of technical system. Technical system is the place of all the needs and in this everything is in its own place.⁷

GLOBAL CITY

Tokyo, Frankfurt, New York, London, Mumbai and New Delhi etc, are the examples of global cities, are the conceptual forms, the cities which are the organisational centres of global economy. Mumbai stock exchange is the centre point of legacy of India. This centre decides the rise and fall of currency. Saskia Sassen 1998 says that, however the process of globalisation takes place between states but actually this process takes place between mega cities. In reality globalisation happens in big and megacities. Saskia Sassen raised the issue of globalisation in big cities for the very first time in his book, ‘The global city 1991.’ By the global cities he means the cities, which are the headquarters of financial institutions, multinational councils and advisors. International trade happens between these cities and such cities
are the centre of development for capitalism. Saskia sassen has given the characteristics of global cities like these.⁷

Global cities play a major role in the judgement of planning and norms of globalisation. Global economy takes shape in the hands of these cities. These cities are the centres of financial and special advice. The aim of these cities not happened to be production but to influence the economic development. These cities materially: are markets where there is selling, buying of financial and service products takes place or these products are thrown away.

Many other writers have developed the concept given by Sassen. They say that as the development of globalisation takes place, an index of global cities also grows in size. Around these global cities now REGIONAL CENTRES are also taking place. There are many global cities included in one regional centre.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT: 2000

It is said in the human development report published under UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP) that, modern era is materially the era of globalisation. This report says that globalisation is not new to the world. Its initiation is from 16th century. But today’s globalisation is different from the globalisation of past. This report defined the globalisation by four definitions:

1. NEW MARKETS: Foreign regulation and capital markets are connected at the global level and these markets work for 24 hours.
2. NEW TOOLS: In today’s world many new tools have been introduced to the people. It includes internet links, cellular phones and media system.

3. NEW ACTORS: Globalisation is a process in which there are many actors to effectuate the works. In these actors, world trade organisation (WTO), Non-governmental organisations, Red Cross etc. are included.

4. New rules: now all the works are done through contracts. Multi-national companies do direct trade-summits with the national–states of the world. In our country, an American company ANRON had an agreement with the government of Maharashtra. Agreements like this happen with other countries also. A few rules are there which provides help in the implementation of financial and cultural programs of globalisation.\(^8\)

A Third world country may be a country whose views aren't aligned with world organization and capitalist economy or the Soviet Union and communism. The employment of the term assemblage started throughout the conflict and was will not to to determine that of 3 classes the countries of the globe aligned with the primary World meant that you just aligned with world organization and capitalist economy, and therefore the Second World meant you supported Communism and therefore the Soviet Union. Developing nations are unremarkably remarked as assemblage. These developing countries may be found in Asia, Africa, Oceania and geographical region. These countries were at one purpose colonies that were formally led by imperialism. The tipoff imperialism forced these colonies to
survive on their own. With lack of support, these colonies began to develop characteristics like poverty, high birth rates and economic dependence on alternative countries. The term was then connected to the economic state of affairs of those former colonies and not their social alliances to either capitalist economy or communism. When we tend to mentioned regarding the underdeveloped countries we merely describe it in one word the assemblage countries’. The use of the terms initial, the Second, and therefore the assemblage may be a rough, and it's safe to mention, noncurrent model of the political science world from the time of the conflict. There is no official definition of the primary, second, and therefore they use the term the assemblage.

**Four Worlds**

After war II the globe split into 2 giant political science blocs and spheres of influence with contrary views on government and therefore the politically correct society:

1 - The alignment of democratic-industrial countries at intervals and the influence sphere, “The First World “.

2 - The alignment of the communist-socialist states, the "Second World".

3 - The remaining three-quarters of the world's population, states not aligned with either alignment were thought to be the "Third World."

4 - The term "Fourth World", coined within the early Nineteen Seventies by Shuswap Chief Martyr Manuel, refers to wide unknown nations (cultural entities) of autochthonous peoples, "First Nations" living at intervals or
across national state boundaries. Despite ever evolving definitions, the conception of the assemblage serves to spot countries that suffer from high mortality, low economic development, high levels of poorness, low utilization of natural resources, and significant dependence on industrial nations. These are the developing and technologically less advanced nations of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and geographical region. Assemblage nations tend to own economies obsessed with the developed countries and are typically characterised as poor with unstable governments and having high rates of increment, illiteracy, and illness. A key issue is that the lack of a category or socio-economic class with impoverished millions a awfully large lower economic class and a very tiny elite class dominant the country's wealth and resources. Most assemblage nations even have a really giant foreign debt. As the twentieth century came to a detailed, a lot of attention was paid to the growing gap between wealthy and poor nations of the globe. The term "Third World" was developed throughout the conflict, to explain countries that were economically and technologically less developed. The term can jointly steed that these countries were non-aligned to at least one of the two super powers. A large range of assemblage countries exist in Africa, Asia and geographical region. They share common issues of poorness, high birth-rates, and dependence on a lot of advance countries for survival. These conditions breed additional issues throughout natural disasters that increase the strain on the restricted resources of poorer nations. It has been calculable the simple fraction of the world's population currently lives in poorness. Moreover, 1/2 the world's population lives on 2 bucks daily and over a billion individuals are unable to scan or sign their name. Serious issues of this nature need a re-examination of
the manner resources distributed throughout the globe. However, despite decades of receiving aid and experience completely different development models (which have had little or no success, several assemblage countries economies are still obsessed on developed countries and are deep in debt. There is currently growing discussion regarding Why assemblage countries stay impoverished and underdeveloped in any case now. Many argue that current strategies of aid aren’t operating and are line of work for reducing economic aid (and so dependency) and utilizing completely different economic theories than the standard thought theories from the West. Traditionally, development and aid haven’t accomplished the goals they were meant to and presently the world gap between the wealthy and poor is larger than ever, then nobody agrees with this.

2.a. Issues of Assemblage Countries
Almost all assemblage countries face identical issues. Assemblages’ countries embody African, Asian and most of the resident countries. One of most important issue in all of the burning issues in assemblage countries is poverty. Poorness is that the condition of getting short resources to measure a healthy life. Range of states is diving into poorness. It’s very serious consequences on human lives. With the rising rates of poorness, several of the native voters faces drawback of famine and lack of lodging, one obvious example is Asian country. So along with these issues, there's conjointly lack of hygiene and this favours the proliferation of assorted harmful microorganism that leading to the event of diseases like Indian cholera, malaria, etc. individuals don’t have enough facilities or either these facilities are too high-priced to beat such diseases. Individuals are are disadvantaged from clean drink and sanitation facilities.
This unacceptably bad condition is becoming worse day by day. Owing to on top of same problems, diseases unfold everywhere and these results to high death rates each year. Poor governance Time and time we tend to once more hear of formidable plans being unrolled to stimulate development in assemblage countries sadly, once it involves implementing methods, parties concerned a lot of that the central government become either sluggish or encompasses modification of heart midway. In fact, the nice pledges are created throughout election campaigns. Once in power the guarantees become a factor of past. Lack of dedication of Presidency and awareness of society results in poor governance.

**Corruption**

Corruption may be a major drawback not solely in third World countries however conjointly within the developed countries. Corruption in public and personal sector results in instability of society development and sluggish rate of growth. Since developed countries have concrete plans for development and growth They will not pay a lot of it as assembling countries does.

**War**

While several developed countries have fully shunned civil wars, assemblng countries still use them to reinforce their social, political, economical power. truly a number of the regions of world have not expertise the time of peace and brotherhood for a quiet durable and that they believe war to proof themselves .Sadly Africa first-rate the list of states that are laid low with civil wars South Sudan, Congo, Angola etc are the examples.
Illiteracy

Education is critical for a developed society; it offers ideas, path, new dimensions for growth. Developed countries made education mandatory in Nursing and it is accepted by the society over there; however, in underdeveloped countries, it's still an unimportant issue especially if it's regarding women acquisition. Countries can get an incredible rate of growth if they perceive the worth of education and switch it into the manner accepted or needed by present time and its want. Some faiths take it as Associate in Nursing influence of assimilation or against their ethics; this can be conjointly a serious reason of illiteracy.

Tribalism or quality is quiet rife in assemblage. This might be everlasting on cultural upbringing likewise as political division. Tribes are continuously needed to dominate countries economy, so they'll plunder wealth and resources for the good thing about their kinsmen. This has result in unequal distribution of wealth and resources among the population as lion’s share grabbed by specific tribe. This unequal distribution affects overall growth of country and creates dissatisfaction.

Poor health

One of the key drawbacks of assemblage countries is poor health and none the less not solved as individuals aren't privy to sanitation, health and connected factors. This is why most of the communicable disease which generally start from any such country that typically delineate as underneath developed as an example in couples of past years, HIV, flu and therefore the most recent one hemorrhagic fever.

Hunger
Major issues in aggregation countries embody hunger, over around 870 million individuals of entire aggregation population have simply no food to eat or terribly precarious food offer that's over population people and European Union combined. Just about entire malnourished population of this world lives within the aggregation countries, just like the continent, the African nation and can jointly more, some even simply exceptional. Around 60% of those hungry are simply the ladies, 50% of the pregnant ladies within the developing countries lack the correct maternal care, leading to simply over the three hundred maternal deaths annually from the accouchement.

**Social exclusion**

Again, aggregation country not the social exclusion essentially states where ever the individuals lose the sureness and jointly bury themselves into just deeper and deeper wretched poorness together with the larger isolation. With simply no social and also the cultural framework, country will go simply haywire because of the entire loss of the morals and jointly the ethics from society. List of issues of aggregation countries is endless agriculture, white plague, diseases, facility, pollution and plenty of additional. Point is, that globalisation can extremely have an effect on these countries and alter the state of affairs. Expectations are high and variety of developed countries come to the fore in recent years facilitate to such countries and check out plenty and provide help as well as economic, social, army, food and education to create the lifetime of individuals simple and progressive.

2b. Development in aggregation countries and impact of globalisation
Growth could be a quantitative development and involving each, extension of existing structures further more as introduction of latest structures that are compatible with the life and condition of the country. Development states a method through that each growth and distribution coupled inextricably to a pattern of social and economic advancement for the state as whole.

While recognizing that economic process is crucial in developing country .it should be remembered that growth by itself might serve to intensify instead of eliminate the difference. Actuality purpose of growth is should be to make a society that have sufficiency of these merchandise and services that serve to satisfy those wants and functions that people and teams among the country have determined to be necessary. National development should involve social and economic areas equally.“The prime objective of development is to steer to self-realization and inventive partnership within the use of nation’s productive forces and its full human potential.”-Brandt.⁹

“Development can't be measured strictly by accumulation of fabric and dmonetary resources, however by the availability of social, cultural and economic improvement of individuals as a full and also the individual fulfilment of private satisfaction” – faculty member, Dowd.

There are three main obstacles to the method of development:

1. Because the standards of living are low, it's tough to avoid wasting, i.e., to divert resources from consumption within the type of basic requirements so as to use them for growth.
2. Ignorance and inability to use native resources,


With the wave of globalisation the boundary between developed, developing and below developed countries becomes short. Globalisation permits the implementation of variety of things to boost the living normal of aggregate nations and increase the expansion rate. The link between the technology and productivity is extremely real and important one and plenty of developing countries recently realize the importance of science and technology to extend their productive potential. Globalisation helps them to boost the information of science and technology with the help of developed nation’s. In this reference use of technology doesn’t mean to boost state, it’s to ease the processes and operations. Many underdeveloped countries faces the matter of inadequacy of domestic resources because of lack of technology and ease access to different sources, whereas technologically advanced nations enjoyed their development so developing countries try and utilize technology as inventive tool for the event of undeveloped native potential. However countries facilitate different in other method however globalisation works? Economically, technologically and socially sturdy nations facilitate below developed nations on the far side the boundaries. The mobilization of international resources can have to be compelled to become additional automatic and be accepted as a global obligation towards the poor nations. Promising mechanisms embody the introduction of a link between the creation of international liquidity and development help. At identical time development countries should notice the need to afford the developing countries the
prospect to provide and export those merchandise and commodities that they're unambiguously suited to try to. Developed countries should resist the temptation of adopting exponent measures in respect to bound declining industries or sections of their economies. Within the short term, this can be politically expedient however within the long run the prices of structural adjustment are larger. The opportunities of developing countries to earn interchange and scale back employment are reduced, the customers in developed countries are forced to pay higher costs, associate inefficient division of international labour is perpetuated and also the optimum use of the world’s resources rendered not possible. None of this could be allowed to obscure the need for enhancing economic co-operation among developing countries. The single common measure that pervades the link between below develop and developed countries is that the existence of the sort of structural economic dependency alluded to higher than whereby developing countries ne'er allowed to assume effective management t of their economic destiny, and their fate mostly depends upon the action and direction of the developed nations. In its simplest type designing as associate economic operate could also be delineated as associate “attempt to exercise for thought with respect to associate economic operation and to anticipate the scope, character associated results of such an operation.” it should involve the employment of policy instruments like business, tariff, financial and credit policies or as an alternative it should proceed by method of direct controls like import quotas worth regulation mechanisms and exchange permits. Infobahn impact of this method is to rationalize the allocation of scarce resources each material and human in such a fashion that their helpful impact upon the society as a full is expected and increased. In aggregation countries, despite ideology, the method of
designing assumes notably vital importance in this the most important performance variables within the economy rest mostly outside of their management; in brief they're exogenously determined. This implies that plans method needs that among a given time-frame, a rustic in allocating its resources should discriminate in favour of domestic savings over consumption so as to maximise investments. Since it's solely through enlargement of the investment co-efficient that capital formation is completed and developments achieved\(^1\)

Similarly, it's solely through this method of indigenization that developing countries are reaching to be able to break the metropolitan strange hold perpetuating their underdevelopment. Undoubtedly, among the most inhibiting factors to effective designing is that the incontrovertible fact that developing countries are neither generators of investment capital nor the producers of the capital merchandise or hardware necessary to trigger the saving -investment cycle. We have a tendency to should displace the role of national currencies as reserve currencies and establish a real international currency. The standards of decisive the creation of such currency ought to relate to the important the important will increase in world’s output and exports. this may minimize the inflationary pressure that presently get within the world economy as a result of the extraordinarily sturdy influence of the greenback, whose creation is set by domestic instead of international economic issue. Here Again the questionn of endemic technology becomes extremely relevant in seeking to rework the maximum amount of the domestic factors input into intermediate and used product as could also be causative to a discount within the levels of imports .In the end, our aim should be to extend the degree of reliance, on ourselves even at expense
of forsaking gift consumption needs. We should proceed on our own efforts at internal reforms by mobilizing resources and reworking our societies to attain social balance. We have a tendency to can't be addicted to international reforms before addressing the welfare of our individuals. We have an inclination to will solely succeed progress and equity by a complete restructuring of the complete international national economy. Nor are the developed countries even in their angle of stubborn refusal to structure the international financial system as a result of the inequities and disparities that beyond any doubt exist in such a lot of of our countries.

We are within the developing world are the inheritors of the delicate economies however we have a tendency to are the aborting societies that has got to form the longer term we have a tendency to no task for charity. We have a tendency to demand justice; we ask for to subjugate nobody. We have a tendency to assert the proper to work out our own destiny, let all the nations of globe responsive to apprehend that we have a tendency to belong to the one world one sky, interdependent and indivisible by divisive forces.¹¹

**Fig: List of major problems in third world countries**

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<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Major Problems In Third World Countries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hunger</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Social and Cultural Exclusion</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Pollution</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Health Care</td>
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<td>No Electricity Supply</td>
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<td>Drinking Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Poverty</td>
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References


