

# Globalisation

## Fastrack« Revision

### ► Introduction

- Globalisation is a concept which deals with the flow of various kinds:
  - **Ideas:** Moving from one part of the world to another
  - **Capital:** Flowing between two or more places
  - **Commodities:** Being traded across borders
  - **Movement of People:** People moving from one country to another.
- Its main element is 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.
- Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept, it has political, economic and cultural manifestations.
- Globalisation also helps in providing different opportunities like new jobs in industries and multi-national companies.

### ► Causes of Globalisation

- While globalisation is not caused by any single factor technology remains a critical factor.
- Globalisation helps in improving the transport, making travel easier around the world.
- It helps in improving technology which makes it easier to communicate and share information around the world.
- The invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication.
- Growth of the MNCs with the global presence.
- The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely by technological advances.
- Global trading has also reduced the national barriers and tariff barriers.
- The movement of capital and commodities are now more quicker and wider than the movement of people across different parts of the world.

### ► Consequences of Globalisation

#### ► Political Consequences

- Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is, the ability of government to do what they do.
- All over the world, the old 'Welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

- The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
- Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community.
- The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.
- Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

#### ► Economic Consequences

- The mention of economic globalisation draws our attention immediately to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world.
- Economic globalisation involves many actors other than these international institutions.
- Economic globalisation requires us to look at the distribution of economic gains *i.e.*, who gets the most from globalisation and who loses from it.
- Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries have been reduced.

### Knowledge BOOSTER



*Economic globalisation has created an intense division of opinion all over the world.*

- In operational terms, it means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might get better returns.
  - Advocates of economic globalisation agree that it generates greater economic growth and well being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation.
- #### ► Cultural Consequences
- Globalisation affects us in our home in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think.
  - The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world as it may affect their culture and ethos.
  - During the colonial period, as a consequence of Britain's imperial ambitions, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods.

- After independence, because of this experience with the British, India decided to make things on their own rather than relying on others and also decided not to allow others to export to the country so that they can produce and learn to make things.
- In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

### ► Resistance to Globalisation

- Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments.
  - Those on the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer (and fewer) and the poor poorer.
  - Political right express anxiety over the political, economic and cultural effects lead to the rise of uniform culture on what is called homogenisation.
  - The rise of uniform culture is not the emergence of global culture but rather imposition of western culture on rest of the world which may pose a threat not only for the poor countries but for the whole humanity.
  - But sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional ethos. Example: The burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and therefore, does not pose any real challenge. It simply adds on to our food choices.
  - While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect.
  - It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation.

### ► Manifestation of Globalisation in India

#### India and Globalisation

- Globalisation has occurred in earlier periods in history in different parts of the world.
- Flow pertaining to the movement of capital,
  - In political terms, they also fear the weakening of the state.

- Economically, they want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy.
- Culturally, they are worried that traditional cultural will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

*Anti-globalisation movements too participate in global networks, allying with those who feel like them in other countries.*

- In 1999, at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Meeting there were widespread protests at Seattle alleging unfair trading practices by the economically powerful states.
- It was argued that the interests of the developing world were not given sufficient importance in the evolving global economic system.
- The World Social Forum (WSF) is another global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activities, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation.
- The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The fourth WSF meeting was held in Mumbai in 2004. The latest WSF meeting was held in Brazil in March 2018.

### ► India and Resistance to Globalisation

- Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.
- Trade Unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organised protests against the entry of multinationals.
- Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. This has taken the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences ranging from the availability of foreign T.V. channels provided by cable networks, celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in school and colleges.



## Practice Exercise



### Multiple Choice Questions

**Q 1. Which of the following statements is true about globalisation?** (CBSE 2023)

- Globalisation is westernisation
- Globalisation is industrialisation
- Globalisation is economic growth
- Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomena

**Q 2. Globalisation leads to each culture becoming .....** (CBSE 2021)

- more transparent
- more distinctive
- more different
- more different and distinctive

**Q 3. Globalisation has ..... dimensions.**

- social and economic
- political and economic
- political, social and economic
- political and social

**Q 4. Which one of the following is a right cause of globalisation?** (CBSE 2020)

- The US people initiated globalisation
- Technology led to globalisation
- The cold war led to globalisation
- The policy of non-alignment to globalisation

- Q 5. The main agenda of the World Social Forum is:**  
(CBSE 2021)
- opposition to terrorism
  - opposition to neo-liberal globalisation
  - opposition to colonialism
  - opposition to communism

- Q 6. Choose the correct option that has significantly contributed to the process of 'globalisation'.**  
(CBSE 2020)
- Fear of War
  - Security Threats
  - Advancement of Technology
  - Achievements of the UN

- Q 7. India has felt the impact of globalisation through increased prosperity, partly triggered by increasing trade volumes, investment, and:**
- growth
  - terrorism
  - weapons
  - hatred

- Q 8. Which one of the following is the demerit of globalisation?**
- It creates global opportunities
  - It paves the way for global market
  - It fails to generate sufficient employment
  - None of the above

- Q 9. Match the following:**

Column I	Column II
A. Porto Alegre	(i) The World Social Forum
B. Global platform	(ii) The first WSF meeting
C. Brazil	(iii) The fourth WSF meeting
D. Mumbai	(iv) The latest WSF meeting

**Codes:**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A B C D                | A B C D                |
| a. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) | b. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) |
| c. (ii) (i) (iv) (iii) | d. (iii) (iv) (i) (ii) |

- Q 10. The Seventh WSF meeting was held in:**
- Delhi, January 2007
  - Nairobi, January 2007
  - Islamabad, January 2007
  - New York, January 2007
- Q 11. With the globalisation of markets, the tastes and preferences of consumers world-wide are:**
- becoming similar to the tastes and preferences of American consumers
  - being encouraged by multinational organisations to become increasingly similar
  - so different that they can be ignored by international organisations
  - converging upon a global norm

### **Fill in the Blank** Type Questions ↘

- Q 12. Globalisation is a ..... concept.**  
**Q 13. Erosion of state capacity is related to .....**  
**Q 14. In recent times globalisation is characterised by ..... from east to west.**

- Q 15. Internet is an example of global .....**  
(CBSE 2020)
- Q 16. Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the .....**

### **Assertion & Reason** Type Questions ↘

**Directions (Q. Nos. 17-19):** In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q 17. Assertion (A):** Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is the ability of government to do what they do.  
**Reason (R):** Globalisation also gives freedom to government to act in an arbitrary manner as far as the global issues are concerned.
- Q 18. Assertion (A):** Economic globalisation involves many actors other than the international institutions.  
**Reason (R):** What is often called economic globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.
- Q 19. Assertion (A):** There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.  
**Reason (R):** The left wing believed that globalisation would corrupt the politics of India.

### **True or False** Type Questions ↘

- Q 20. Political globalisation has created an intense division of opinion all over the world.**
- Q 21. Anti-globalisation movements too participate in global networks, allying with those who feel like them in other countries.**

### **Correct and Rewrite** Type Questions ↘

- Q 22. Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flow of various kinds like flow of food items, brain and technology.**
- Q 23. Due to political globalisation the welfare function of state has been multiplied.**
- Q 24. Globalisation emerges merely because of the availability of improved communications.**
- Q 25. The ministerial meeting of WTO was held in 1994 on fair trading practices by the developed countries.**

## Answers

1. (d)    2. (d)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (b)
6. (c)    7. (a)    8. (c)    9. (c)    10. (b)
11. (d)
12. Multidimensional.
13. Political globalisation.
14. Brain drain.
15. Public good.
16. Globe.
17. (c)    18. (b)    19. (c)    20. False    21. True
22. Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with the flow of various kinds like the flow of goods, people and capital.
23. Due to political globalisation the welfare function of state has been eroded.
24. Globalisation does not emerge merely because of the availability of improved communications.
25. The ministerial meeting of WTO was held in 1999 on unfair trading practices by the developed countries.



## Passage Based Questions

### Passage 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

While everything may not be known about the economic facets of globalisation, this particular dimension shapes a large part of the content and direction of contemporary debates surrounding globalisation.

A part of the problem has to do with defining economic globalisation itself. The mention of economic globalisation draws our attention immediately to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world. Yet, globalisation must not be viewed in such narrow terms. Economic globalisation involves many actors other than these international institutions. A much broader way of understanding of economic globalisation requires us to look at the distribution of economic gains, *i.e.* who gets the most from globalisation and who gets less, indeed who loses from it.

What is often called economic globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this

is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries. This flow or exchange can take various forms: commodities, capital, people and ideas. Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe: the restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced. Similarly, the restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. In operational terms, it means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might get better returns. Globalisation has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services is an example of that. But globalisation has not led to the same degree of increase in the movement of people across the globe. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.

- Q 1. **The economic globalisation draws our attention to:**
  - a. declining economy
  - b. poverty in the third world countries
  - c. to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO
  - d. All of the above
- Q 2. **How the globalisation should not be viewed?**
  - a. Broader terms
  - b. Narrow terms
  - c. Positively
  - d. None of these
- Q 3. **What should we focus on in terms of broader way while looking at globalisation?**
  - a. The distribution of economic gains
  - b. Increasing poverty in third world countries
  - c. Unemployment in economic sectors
  - d. Increasing population of the world
- Q 4. **What is the impact of globalisation on trade?**
  - a. Countries are divided in groups and trading with their groups only
  - b. Developing countries are not given importance in trade
  - c. Any country can receive the opportunity of trading with other countries
  - d. None of the above

## Answers

1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (a)    4. (c)

### Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the

world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

At the same time, *globalisation* does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. States continue to be important.

**Q 1. How does the old welfare state react to globalisation?**

**Ans.** The old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions i.e., maintenance of law and order and security of its own citizens.

**Q 2. How does globalisation affect or reduce the state capacity?**

**Ans.** Globalisation does not always reduce the state capacity rather the primacy of the state cannot be challenged as the political community. Also, state continues to discharge its essential functions like law and order and national security.

**Q 3. Mention the implications of globalisation on the state capacity.**

**Ans.** The implications of globalisation on the state capacity are:

(i) Globalisation reduces the state to a minimalist state. It results in a erosion of the state capacity i.e., the ability of government to do what they do. Now the state performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

(ii) The state withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions towards economic and social well-beings.

### Passage 3

*Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:*

Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries

have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. State continues to be important.

Indeed in some respect state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies available at disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

**Q 1. Mention the two most essential functions of the state:**

**Ans.** (i) Law and Order  
(ii) National Security.

**Q 2. How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?**

**Ans.** Enhanced technologies, enable the state to collect important information about its citizens which helps the state to keep surveillance on its people continuously.

**Q 3. Justify with the help of an example that globalisation gives a boost to the state capacity.**

**Ans.** Globalisation has given boost to the state capacity because it has made advance technology available to state to rule its people better. Thus, globalisation has made state more powerful than before.

### Passage 4

*Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:*

Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds—ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders, and people moving, in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. It is wrong to assume that globalisation has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon.

**Q 1. "Globalisation is a multidimensional concept." Justify.**

**Ans.** It has its political, economic and cultural aspects. It is neither purely economic nor a cultural.

**Q 2. In globalisation the crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness'. Substantiate the statement with suitable examples.**

**Ans.** People became depended on foreign industry to provide them with employment. Also, nations begin to rely on each other for things they cannot produce themselves.

**Example:** Oil is an example of those countries who generate it having created a global interdependence with those other countries that need it and depend heavily on it.

**Q 3. How the disintegration of the USSR helped in spreading globalisation across the world?**

(CBSE 2018, 19)

**Ans.** The disintegration of the USSR helped in spreading globalisation around the world:

(i) With the disintegration of the USSR and fall off communist regimes in East European countries the ideology of communism was replaced by the ideology of capitalism.

(ii) The spread of capitalism to the second world further speeds up the process of globalisation.

### **Very Short Answer** Type Questions ↘

**Q 1. What is 'globalisation'?**

**Ans.** Globalisation is the process of integration and rise of international influence on different economies and cultures.

**Q 2. What is the function of World Trade Organisation (WTO)?**

**Ans.** To settle the rules for the promotion of the international trade.

**Q 3. How far is it correct to say that globalisation actually increases the activities of the state?**

**Ans.** Globalisation has actually increased the activities of the state in political, economic and cultural fields.

**Q 4. What do you mean by Social Safety Nets?**

**Ans.** The Social Safety Nets are the institutional safeguards to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak.

**Q 5. To what extent does globalisation provide opportunities as well as challenges?**

**Ans.** Globalisation helps in creating new jobs in different industries and MNCs and also increase the volume of trade in goods and services. As a challenge it reduces the capacity of state to take decisions on their own.

**Q 6. What is WSF?**

**Ans.** World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform which bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.

**Q 7. How far is it correct to say that globalisation results in the erosion of state sovereignty?**

**Ans.** The globalisation affects the state sovereignty to some extent because the state government have to follow the international decisions on various global issues.

**Q 8. How have technological advancement and recognition of interconnectedness affected globalisation?**

**Ans.** The technological advancement and recognition of interconnectedness have resulted in flow of commodities, capital, trade, ideas and people across the border.

**Q 9. Highlight any two negative effects of globalisation.**

(CBSE 2022, Term-2)

**Ans.** The two main negative effects of globalisation are:

(i) Globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.

(ii) It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.

**Q 10. Describe any two flows related to globalisation.**

(CBSE 2022, Term-2)

**Ans.** The two flows related to globalisation are:

(i) Trade and Transaction.

(ii) Capital and investment movements.

### **Cartoon Based** Type Questions ↘

**Q 1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:**



(i) **What does the above cartoon depict?**

**Ans.** The picture depicts the changing scenario due to globalisation.

(ii) **What is referred under the title 'Yesterday'?**

**Ans.** It refers to earlier conditions of developing countries who were starving due to less growth in their economy.

(iii) **What message does the title 'Today' convey?**

**Ans.** Globalisation has opened doors for new entrants from developing nations and has resulted into brain drain.

**Q 2. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:**



(i) **What are the manifestation of globalisation?**

**Ans.** Globalisation consists of political, economic and cultural manifestations.

(ii) **So many Nepalese workers come to India to work. Is that globalisation?**

**Ans.** Yes, coming of Nepalese workers to India is a kind of globalisation. They come to India for better livelihood. However, religious bonds seen between nationals of India and Nepal would not exist in globalisation.

(iii) **Why do farmers commit suicide?**

**Ans.** There are various reasons for the suicide of farmers, but the foremost is the debt trap in which they are engulfed by purchasing various inputs from MNCs, such as seeds, fertilizers, etc.

## Short Answer Type Questions

**Q 1. Mention any two benefits of globalisation.**

(CBSE 2015)

**Ans.** Two benefits of globalisation are:

- (i) It provides the exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one place to another.
- (ii) It also provides the job opportunities for the youth.

**Q 2. Explain any two political consequences of globalisation.**

(CBSE 2022, Term-2)

**Ans.** Two political consequences of globalisation are:

- (i) The concept of welfare state has been reduced to a more minimalist state all over the world.
- (ii) It has eroded the capacity of the state by reducing the ability of government to do what they want to do.

**Q 3. How have technological advancement affected globalisation?**

**Ans.** Technology remains an important factor with regard to globalisation. The technological inventions such as telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors.

**Q 4. "Welfare state is getting replaced by market," analyse the reason for this change.**

**Ans.** Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity. All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs citizens core functions (law and order). The entry and the increased role of MNCs all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own.

**Q 5. Show with the help of one example that globalisation has affected the dress culture of India.**

(CBSE 2018)

**Ans.** (i) It has harmed the traditional culture of India.  
(ii) Westernisation of the dress tastes of girls in schools and colleges.

**Q 6. Has there been resistance to globalisation in India?**

(CBSE 2018)

**Ans.** Yes, resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters:

(i) There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.

(ii) Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political rights taking the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences.



## TIP

*Most of the students answer the question keeping in mind the denial to the resistance. They need to understand that each and every change is accepted along with the resistance.*

**Q 7. "Globalisation is a multidimensional Concept." Justify the statement.**

**Ans.** Globalisation refers to integration of an economy with the other countries based on interdependence. It is a multidimensional concept having political, economic, cultural manifestations. It is the process of exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people.

**Q 8. Describe any three effects of globalisation on the economy of a country.**

**Ans.** The effects of globalisation on the economy of a country are:

- (i) Economic globalisation gives more importance to institutions like the IMF and the WTO.
- (ii) It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.

**Q 9. "Cultures are not static things." Justify.**

(CBSE 2022, Term-2)

**Ans.** This means that different customs and habits shared among local communities have different procedures and even different beliefs. Good examples of cultural globalisation are, the trading of commodities such as coffee or avocados.

**Q 10. Explain any three positive and three negative effects of globalisation.**

**Ans. Positive Effect**

- (i) It attracts private foreign capital investment.
- (ii) It increases production, efficiency and healthy competition.
- (iii) Increases in the volume of trade in goods and services.

**Negative Effect**

- (i) Globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.
- (ii) It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
- (iii) The foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.

**Q 11. Explain any four factors responsible for the development of globalisation.**

**Ans.** The four factors responsible for the development of globalisation are:

- (i) The technology has made it easier to exchange ideas, capital commodities and people from one place to another. The transfer of capital and commodities is likely to be wider and quicker, than the transfer of people across different parts of the world.
- (ii) Now-a-days technology is the most important element. The invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors and hence, invention of printing laid the basis for the emergence of nationalism.
- (iii) It is not just the availability of improved communication which led to the emergence of globalisation, rather the role of people in different parts of the world is also significant who recognise these interconnections with the rest of the world.
- (iv) The events taking place in one part of world have an influence, on the other part of the world.

**Q 12. How has technology contributed to globalisation? Explain.**

**Ans.** In the following way technology has contributed to globalisation:

- (i) The technological inventions such as telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors and hence invention of printing laid the basis for the emergence of nationalism.
- (ii) The transfer of capital goods and services is likely to be wider and quicker than the transfer of people across the various parts of the world.
- (iii) The sharing of ideas, capital commodities and people throughout the globe has been made possible only by technological advancement.
- (iv) Technological advances has reduced the physical distances and increased inter-connectedness world widely.

**Q 13. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Justify the statement.**

**OR**

**"Globalisation has shifted power from nation states to global consumers." Support the statements with the two arguments. (CBSE 2023)**

**Ans.** Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers because of the following points:

- (i) Revolution in information technology and electronic media and development in the field of science and technology.
- (ii) Collapse of communication and the end of cold war with the disintegration of Soviet Union.
- (iii) Advances in the field of transport and communications and growth of MNCs. These MNCs are the efforts of the developed nations to make the whole world as one single market.

- (iv) Rising debts of developing states that have forced the IMF and World Bank to ask developing states to adopt the path of disinvestment and globalisation.

**Q 14. How is globalisation different from internationalisation?**

**Ans.** Globalisation is different from internationalisation due to following reason.

- (i) Internationalisation believes in the integrity of community whereas globalisation believes in one umbrella concepts and sharing of ideas between other states.
- (ii) Internationalisation also believes in the universal brotherhood and international peace whereas globalisation believes in the concept of flow of ideas, people and commodities throughout the globe, it also encourages the richer countries to support the poorer countries economy.
- (iii) Internationalisation believes in the use of resources of all the world equally for the benefit of mankind, but globalisation emphasise on the development of resources for the welfare and support of community.

**Q 15. How do per capita income and population growth affect the economic disparity in the world? Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level. (CBSE 2016)**

**Ans.** Per capita income and population growth effect the economic disparity all over the world. High per capita income and low population growth make the rich countries get richer on the other hand, per capita low income and high population growth make poor countries get poorer.

Two ways to reduce economic disparity are:

- (i) At the global level, the poor countries hit by thus economic disparity will have to decrease population growth and increase the income.
- (ii) Countries affected by the economic disparity will have to make maximum use of their resources judiciously. They will have to strengthen their economic, political, social and cultural structures so as to bridge the gap of economic disparity.

**Q 16. "Economic globalisation" is recolonisation of the world. Justify. (CBSE 2020)**

**OR**

**Explain the economic implications of globalisation and give your opinion if it was favorable for the developing nations. (CBSE SQP 2023-24)**

**Ans.** Economic globalisation has created an intense division of opinion all over the world. The ones who are concerned about social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by processes of economic globalisation.

- (i) It is likely to benefit only a small section of the population while hurting those who were dependent on the government for jobs and welfare.



- (ii) It is needed to ensure institutional safeguards or creation of 'social safety nets'.
- (iii) Some extent safety nets are insufficient and there has been a call for a halt to forced economic globalisation, for its result would lead to economic ruin for the weaker countries.

**Q 17. Explain reasons due to which globalisation is resisted.** (CBSE 2019)

OR

**"The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society." Analyse the statement.**

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

**Ans.** The main reasons due to which globalisation is resisted are:

- (i) There has been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forum like the Indian Social Forum.
- (ii) Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmers', interests have organised protests against the entry of multinationals.
- (iii) The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and European firms has also generated considerable opposition.
- (iv) Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political parties. This also has taken the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences like- availability of foreign TV channels, provided by cable networks, celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of the dress tastes.

## Long Answer Type Questions

**Q 1. Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation?**

(CBSE 2015, 17)

OR

**Evaluate the role of technology in globalisation.**

(CBSE 2022, Term-2)

OR

**"Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statements with two examples.** (CBSE 2023)

**Ans.** Globalisation is a process of world wide inter-connectedness. As a concept globalisation fundamentally deals with various kinds of flow like flow of goods, capital, ideas, technology and people moving from one part of the world to another.

- (i) Rapid improvement in information and communication technology has been one of the major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.

- (ii) There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between actors in different parts of the world.
- (iii) The ability of Ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely by technological advances.

**Q 2. Examine the responsible factors for the emergence of the process of globalisation.** (CBSE 2019)

**Ans.** The main causes or factors are as follows:

- (i) **Technological Factors:** There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between parts of the world.

The ability of Ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely by technological advances.

- (ii) **Human Factor:** Globalisation, however, does not emerge merely because of the availability of improved communication. What is important for people in different parts of the world to recognise these interconnections with the rest of the world. Events that place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world. Like tsunami or bird flu.

In this way globalisation is the result of:

- (a) Rapid improvements in technology.
- (b) Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policies.
- (c) Pressure from international organisations such as WTO.

**Q 3. Explain the reasons due to which globalisation is resisted.** (CBSE 2015)

**Ans.** Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments. They can be categorised in three distinguished area like:

- (i) Economic area                      (ii) Political area
- (iii) Cultural area

**(i) Economic Area:**

- (a) The critics of the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and poor poorer. Weakening of the state leads to reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- (b) There is also reduction in subsidies on mass consumption goods and foreign creditors have become powerful.

**(ii) Political Area:**

- (a) The critics of political right express anxiety over the political, economic and cultural effects.
- (b) In political terms they also fear the weakening of the state.
- (c) There has been a cut in welfare functions of the state.
- (d) Power of nations has been circumscribed and state sovereignty is affected.

**(iii) Cultural Area:**

- (a) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society and the world begins to look more like the dominant power wishes it to be.
- (b) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole humanity for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
- (c) Thus the anti-globalisation movements started to check the weakness of globalisation. In 1999, at the World Trade Organisation Ministerial Meeting there were widespread protests at Seattle alleging unfair trading practices by the economically powerful states. The World Social Forum (WSF) also opposed neo-liberal globalisation.

**Q 4. Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.**

**Ans. (i) Economics Benefits:**

The economic benefits of globalisation are:

- (a) It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
- (b) It has enhanced trade in commodities among countries.
- (c) The restrictions on the imports and the movement of capital have also been reduced.
- (d) This has spread internet and computer related services across national boundaries.

**(ii) Technological Benefits:** Technological equipments as telephone, internet, telegraph and microchip have contributed to globalisation by exchanging ideas, capitals and people to make convenient to move from one place to another at fast pace under the process of globalisation.

**(iii) Social Benefits:**

- (a) People have more choices of products which is good for the competition.
- (b) There are wide variety of foods, clothes and other commodities available in each nation due to the globalisation.

**Q 5. How has globalisation impacted India and how is India impacting globalisation?**

**Ans.** Globalisation affected India economically, socially and culturally. After adopting New Economic Policy in 1991, India has removed restrictions on imports of

goods. It also encouraged the investors to invest in India. FDI to produce goods and service has increased, it also enhanced foreign exchange reserves.

After adopting globalisation, USA and European culture spread in India. The food habit and dressing style is changing. Families are converting from joint to the nuclear. Eating burgers and pizzas and wearing jeans have brought dramatic change in our lives. In India, information technology and space technology have been enhanced after globalisation. India is also involved in trade and commerce with other nations. Even though at some places India plays a leadership role. However, in India resistance to globalisation has come from various quarters. These are as follows:

- (i) Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as social movements and farmer agitation against monopoly MNCs are some forms of resistance to globalisation.
- (ii) The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and European firms has also generated widespread opposition in India.

**Q 6. Give an account of the changing role of state in the light of globalisation. (CBSE SQP 2022, Term-2)**

**Ans.** The changing roles of state in the era of globalisation are:

- (i) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity *Le.*, the ability of government to do what they do.
- (ii) All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions, such as, the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- (iii) The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own.
- (iv) Globalisation has also reduced the power of state to decide national and foreign policy voluntarily. They have been forced to follow the policies and decisions of international organisations.
- (v) There has been a change in the role of the state in making and implementing strict rules of import-export because globalisation is based on the concept of rapid flow of people, things and ideas. Therefore, the barriers to permits, licenses etc., have been reduced, due to which the role of the state has also been reduced.
- (vi) In some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizen. With the information, the state is better able to rule, not less able.



## Chapter Test

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Removing barriers or restrictions set by government is .....
- a. globalisation                      b. liberalisation  
c. regeneration                      d. expansion
- Q 2. What are the key ideas behind understanding the process of globalisation and its impact?
- a. Integration of production  
b. Integration of gross profits  
c. Integration of markets  
d. Both a. and c.

### Fill in the Blank Type Questions

- Q 3. The fourth WSF meeting was held in .....
- Q 4. .... has helped most in the spread of production of services.

### Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 5-6) : In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q 5. Assertion (A): Due to globalisation, a country cannot achieve self-sufficiency in food production. Reason (R): Globalisation has created a revolution in IT sector.
- Q 6. Assertion (A): Economic globalisation involves many actors other than the institutions. Reason (R): Economic globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.

### Passage Based Question

- Q 7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:
- Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best.

This would benefit the whole world. They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation say that globalisation provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

- (i) What type of economic implications does the passage deal with?  
(ii) How does globalisation lead to generate economic growth and well being for larger section?  
(iii) In what ways economic globalisation benefit common people?

### Cartoon Based Question

- Q 8. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) What does the above cartoon depict?  
(ii) What is referred under the title 'Yesterday'?  
(iii) What message does the title 'Today' convey?

### Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. State any one political consequence of globalisation?  
Q 10. State the main function of the World Trade Organisation?

### Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 11. Does globalisation lead to cultural homogenisation or cultural heterogenisation or both? Justify.  
Q 12. What does globalisation include? What are two thrust areas of globalisation?

### Long Answer Type Question

- Q 13. Explain the causes of globalisation.