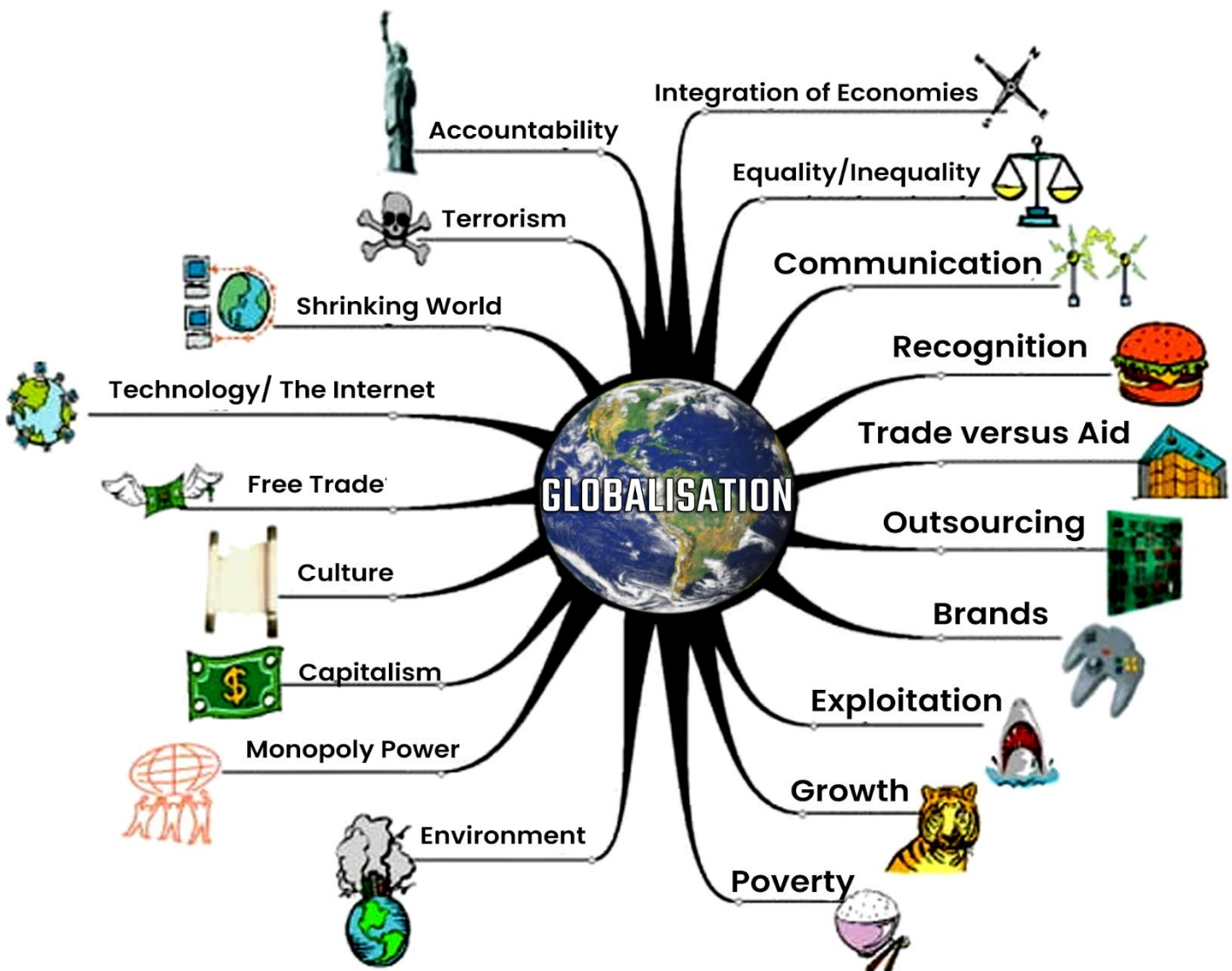
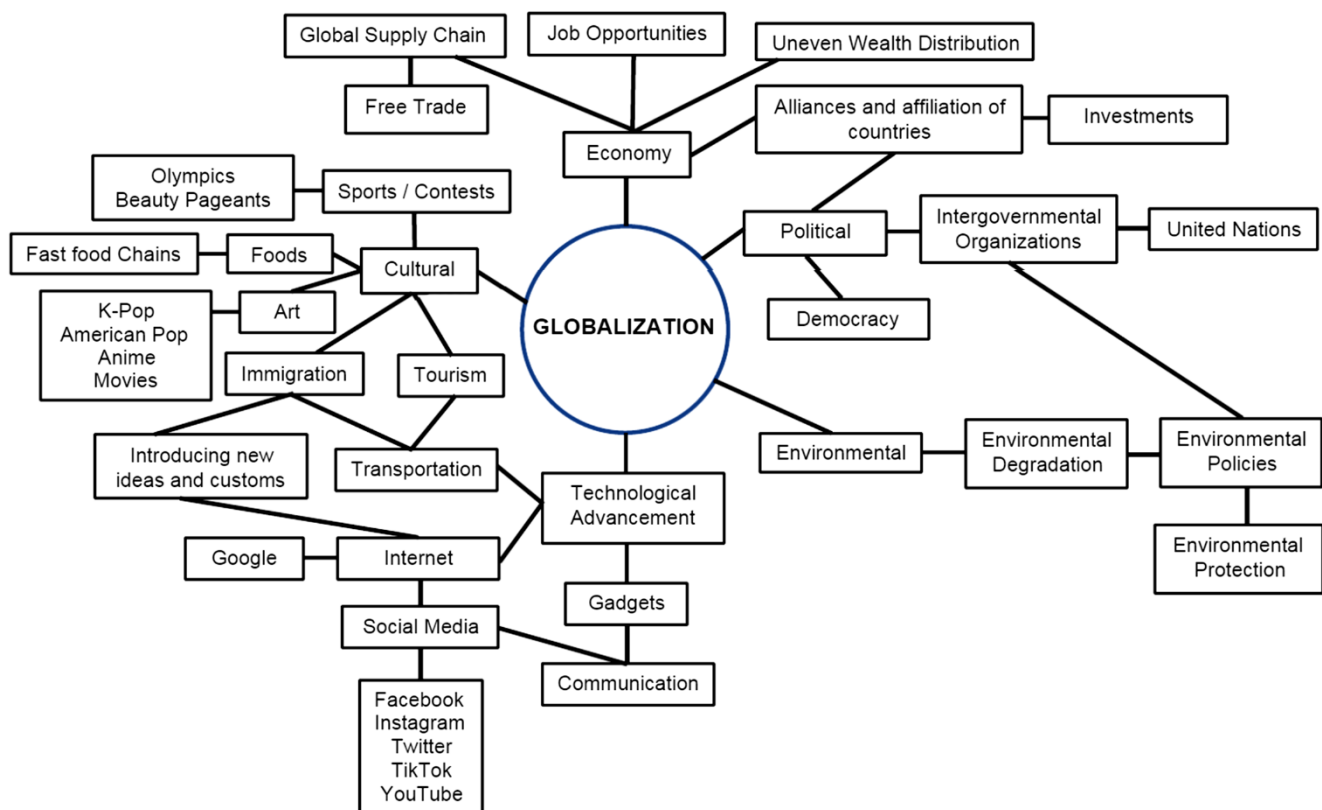


Introduction:

The consequences of globalization can be political, economic and cultural, the ability to stunt politically is propagated with advanced technologies to gather information about its citizens. Financial flows in various forums such as commodities, capital, individuals and ideas motivate rich countries to invest in countries other than their own. It also draws attention to the role of the IMF and the WTO in shaping global economic policies. Cultural globalization has emerged and increasing our choice and modifying our culture without affecting traditional norms means that burgers are not a substitute for masala dosa. Therefore, it broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogeneity.

1. The concept of globalization

Concept Map of Globalization



Globalization means the influx of ideas, capital, goods, and people from different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic, and cultural expressions and should be adequately recognized. Globalization does not always have to be positive. It hurts people. As a concept, globalization is primarily concerned with flux. These currents may be ideas going from one part of the world to another, trading across borders, and so on. The global interaction that is created and sustained as a result of these continuous currents is an important factor.

'Resource geopolitics' means who gets what, when, where and how. The methods of neo-colonialism became widespread and during the Cold War, industrialized nations adopted methods such as deploying troops near areas of exploitation and sea routes of communication, storing strategic resources, and ensuring a steady flow of resources. Attempts to drive friendly governments. The world economy is dependent on oil as a portable and vital fuel. History of Petroleum History of War and Conflict. Water is another important resource for world politics. There can also be conflicts to play politics in a world of regional differences and a growing fear over freshwater.

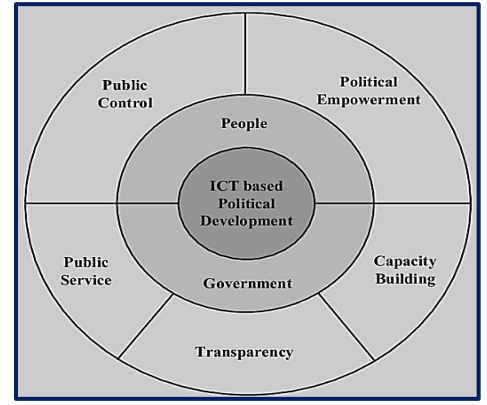
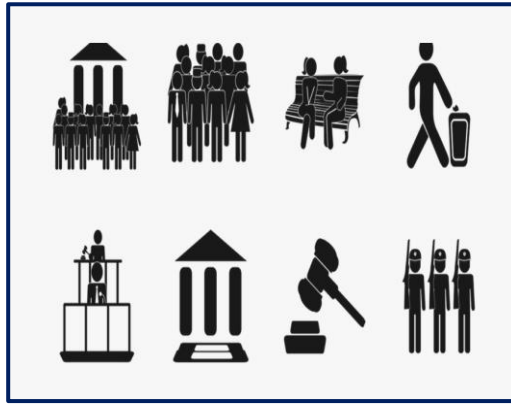
Due to globalization

- The important point of globalization is that although it is not due to a single factor, technology remains an important factor.
- The ability to move ideas, capital, goods, and people easily from one part of the world to another is made possible by technological advances.
- Interconnection is also an important factor in globalization. Any event that happens in one part of the world affects another part of the world.
- Consequences of globalization

Globalization has been criticized on political, economic and cultural grounds, i.e., it weakens the state by politically reducing its sovereignty. It made the rich richer financially and the poor poorer. Cultural traditions have been damaged and centuries old values and practices have been lost. The World Social Forum (WSF) also opposes neoliberal globalization. In India, as India realized the need to connect the Indian economy to the world by responding to the 1991 financial crisis, globalization led to the establishment of foreign companies. The globalization process includes simplification or privatization. Simplification declares freedom of trade and investment, regulates the allocation of resources in the domestic economy, rapid technological progress and privatization allows the private sector and other foreign companies to produce goods and services.

2. Political developments

As a result of globalization, the state loses capacity which means the government reduces the capacity to do what it wants to do. This will pave the way for a more minimal state that will perform some key functions such as maintaining peace and security and protecting civilians. Instead of the state, the market becomes the main determinant of economic and social priorities. Globalization does not always reduce the capacity of the state. The priority of the state is the irreversible basis for political society. As a result of globalization, the capacity of the state has been boosted, with the latest technologies available at the time of the dissolution of the state, gathering information about its citizens.



3. Financial results

To understand the economic consequences of globalization, it is important to know that many people, apart from the IMF and the WTO, are involved in globalization. It has a high economic flow between different countries of the world. Some of them are voluntary and some are forced by international organizations and powerful countries. Globalization has added more trade in goods around the world as a country has eased restrictions on imports. Economic globalization has created a sharp division of ideas around the world. According to some, globalization will benefit only a small part of the population. On the other hand, advocates of economic globalization argue that it creates high economic growth and welfare for a large segment of the population.



4. Cultural developments

The consequences of globalization can also be seen in our culture and this is not only confirmed in the political and economic spheres. The process of cultural globalization poses a threat leading to the emergence of a common culture or so-called cultural homogeneity. Cultural globalization has both positive and negative effects on the world. While cultural homogenization is a factor of globalization, the same process produces a definite opposite effect.



5. India and globalization

The flows of capital, objects, ideas, and movements of people in Indian history span many centuries. Under British rule, India became an exporter of basic goods and raw materials and a consumer (importer) of finished goods. After independence, India decided to become a self-sufficient country without relying on others. In 1991, India launched a program of economic reforms that sought to regulate various sectors, including trade and foreign investment.



6. Resistance to globalization

Globalization has invited serious criticism from around the world. For some, globalization represents a special stage of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Culturally, they are concerned that traditional culture will be damaged and that people will lose their ancient values and ways. It is important to note here



that anti-globalization movements also participate in global networks, collaborating with those who feel the same way in other countries. The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform that brings together human rights activists, environmentalists, workers, youth, and women activists who oppose neo-liberal globalization.

7. India and resistance to globalization

There has been opposition from various quarters on globalization in India. Leftist protests for economic liberalization were expressed through some forums along with political parties. Opposition to globalization has also emerged as a political right. It specifically took the stage to object to various cultural influences.



DO YOU KNOW?

Globalization:	It refers to the integration of the economy with the economies of other countries in the process of free flow of trade and capital.
World Social Forum:	A global platform to bring together a broad coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.
Privatization:	It allows private sector companies to produce goods and services in a country.
Simplification:	It refers to the relaxation of government rules and regulations relating to activities in the sand and industrial sector.
Cultural diversity:	This refers to the distinctive nature of cultures that arise from cultural differences and globalization.

SUMMARY

Globalization is the integration of a country's economy into a process of free flow of trade and capital. It may also have a 'brain drain' along the borders. Globalization will increase trade volumes in goods and services, increase private foreign capital inflows, increase foreign direct investment, create new jobs, strengthen domestic economies, improve productivity and healthy competition. Globalization can also have negative consequences such as failure to provide adequate employment, ignorance of modern farming methods to the less educated, creation of income inequalities and exploitation of natural resources and labor force. Globalization is the historical factors, technological innovations, simplification of foreign trade and investment policies and the opening up of multinational companies.

Opposition to globalization in India came from various quarters, including leftist opposition to economic liberalization, protests by industrial labor unions against multinational corporations, patents, resistance from political power, i.e. protests and celebrations on various cultural influences of foreign TV channels. Valentine's Day and the Westernization of girls' costumes in schools and colleges. Environmental Movements Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, India I have had to deal greatly with the goal of promoting the movements, new ideas and long-term vision of environmentally conscious groups to challenge environmental degradation nationally or internationally. Stress. Environmental movements are classified as movement against forest, mining and mineral industries, movement against water pollution and dams. Indigenous people bring together issues related to the environment, resources and politics. Indigenous peoples live in specific areas with their own social, economic, and cultural traditions that speak to their struggle, agenda, and rights for equal status, for example in the seas, the island states of Central and South America, Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. Issues related to the rights of indigenous communities have long been neglected in domestic and international politics. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in 1975 to become the first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive advisory status at the United Nations.

Questions For Practice

1. Silk route was between?
(a) China and Rome
(b) China and India
(c) Japan and Sri Lanka
(d) Africa and China
2. Slave trade was abolished in the USA in?
(a) 1708 (b) 1758
(c) 1778 (d) 1808
3. GATT was formed in?
(a) 1904 (b) 1924
(c) 1954 (d) 1994
4. When exports are more than imports, trade is?
(a) Favorable (b) Unfavorable
(c) Opposite (d) Unbalanced
5. In which trading block is Iceland?
(a) EU (b) E.F.T.A.
(c) NAFTA (d) OPEC
6. Which is not included in SAARC?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Iran
7. Which is a river port?
(a) Mumbai (b) Kochi
(c) Kolkata (d) Karachi
8. Which is a Port of Call in India?
(a) Aden (b) Mongla
(c) Goa (d) Chennai
9. Which one of the following continents has the maximum flow of global trade?
(a) Asia
(b) North America
(c) Europe
(d) Africa
10. In which of the following trade blocks, is India an associate member?
(a) SAFTA (b) QECD
(c) ASEAN (d) OPEC
11. With the globalization of markets, the interests and preferences of consumers around the world?
(a) To compare the tastes and preferences of American consumers.
(b) To become equal by being promoted by multinational corporations.
(c) Convergence on a global standard.
(d) International organizations are so diverse that they can be ignored.
12. Kyoto Protocol adopted in which year?
(a) 2005 (b) 1998
(c) 1997 (d) 1995
13. During the year India implemented a new economic policy?
(a) 1980 (b) 1981
(c) 1990 (d) 1991
14. Which of the following is available in India due to globalization?
(a) Foreign TV channels
(b) Coca Cola and Pepsi
(c) Sansui Brand Electronics
(d) All of the above
15. This type of globalization refers to global markets and the flow of capital, technology, and goods?
(a) Political globalization
(b) Cultural globalization
(c) Economic globalization
(d) Opposing globalization
16. What does Globalization mean?
(a) Integration between economies
(b) Integration of economy with other country in the world
(c) Planned Investment Withdrawal Procedure
(d) Competitive market
17. Which statements about globalization are true?
(a) Globalization is only about the movement of goods.
(b) Globalization does not involve conflict of values.
(c) Services are a very important part of globalization.
(d) Globalization is a global interconnection.
18. During the colonial period, India a?
(a) Importers of basic goods and raw materials
(b) Exporters of finished goods and raw materials.
(c) Exporter of basic goods and importer of raw materials.
(d) Exporter of basic goods and raw materials.
19. According to the right-wing policy in India, the trend of globalization?
(a) Benefit to the weaker section of the society.
(b) Divides the state into rich and poor
(c) weakens the state
(d) Political party reduces competition
20. According to the right-wing policy in India, the trend of globalization?
(a) Benefit to the weaker section of the society.
(b) Divides the state into rich and poor.
(c) weakens the state.
(d) Political party reduces competitiveness.
21. In 1986-87, India's total fiscal deficit reached an all-time high?
(a) 5% of GDP (b) 7% of GDP
(c) 9% of GDP (d) 10% of GDP
22. During the year India implemented a new economic policy?
(a) 1980. (b) 1981.
(c) 1990. (d) 1991.
23. Which of the following is available in India due to globalization?
(a) Foreign TV channels
(b) Coca Cola and Pepsi
(c) Sansui Brand Electronics
(d) All of the above
24. This type of globalization refers to global markets and the flow of capital, technology and goods?
(a) Political globalization.
(b) Cultural globalization.
(c) Economic globalization.
(d) Opposing globalization.
25. Simplification means?
(a) Integration between economies
(b) Relaxation of government controls and restrictions
(c) Planned Investment Withdrawal Procedure
(d) Competitive market
26. Which statements about globalization are true?
(a) Globalization is only about the movement of goods.

- (b) Globalization does not involve conflict of values.
(c) Services are a very important part of globalization.
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(a) To compare the tastes and preferences of American consumers.
(b) To become equal by being promoted by multinational corporations.
(c) International organizations are so different that they can be ignored.
(d) Convergence on a global standard.
29. Who proposed the 'Four Modernizations' in China?
(a) Mao Zedong
(b) Zhou Enlai
(c) Deng Xiaoping
(d) None of the above
30. What is ASEAN?
(a) Alliance of Southeast Asian Nations
(b) Alliance of South Asian Nations
(c) Southwest Asian Nations Association
(d) Association of Southeast Asian Nations
31. According to the right-wing policy in India, the trend of globalization?
(a) Benefit to the weaker section of the society.
(b) Divides the state into rich and poor.
(c) weakens the state.
(d) Political party reduces competition.
32. The seventh WSF meeting was held?
(a) Delhi, January 2007
(b) Nairobi, January 2007
(c) Islamabad, January 2007
(d) New York, January 2007
33. Which of the following is available in India due to globalization?
(a) Foreign TV channels
(b) Coca Cola and Pepsi
(c) Sansui Brand Electronics
(d) All of the above
34. India has implemented a new economic policy during the year?
(a) 1980. (b) 1981.
(c) 1990. (d) 1991.
35. This type of globalization refers to global markets and the flow of capital, technology and goods?
(a) Political globalization.
(b) Cultural globalization.
(c) Economic globalization.
(d) Opposing globalization.
36. In which year Kyoto Protocol came into force?
(a) 1997. (b) 2007.
(c) 2005 (d) 2014.
37. During the colonial period, India a
(a) Importers of basic goods and raw materials
(b) Exporters of finished goods and raw materials also.
(c) Importers of basic goods and importers of raw materials.
(d) Exporters of basic goods and raw materials.
38. Simplification means?
(a) Integration between economies.
(b) Relaxation of government controls and restrictions.
(c) Planned investment withdrawal policy.
(d) Competitive market.
39. Which statements about the impact of globalization are true?
(a) Globalization is disproportionate in its impact on states and societies.
(b) Globalization has had the same effect on all states and societies.
(c) The impact of globalization is limited to the political sphere.
(d) Globalization will inevitably lead to cultural homogeneity.
40. Which statements about globalization are true?
(a) Globalization is only about the movement of goods.
(b) Globalization does not involve conflict of values.
(c) Services are an important part of globalization.
(d) Globalization is a global interconnection.

Solutions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (b) | 9. (b) | 13. (d) | 17. (d) | 21. (c) | 25. (b) | 29. (b) | 33. (d) | 37. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 6. (d) | 10. (a) | 14. (d) | 18. (d) | 22. (d) | 26. (d) | 30. (d) | 34. (d) | 38. (b) |
| 3. (d) | 7. (b) | 11. (c) | 15. (c) | 19. (c) | 23. (d) | 27. (d) | 31. (c) | 35. (c) | 39. (a) |
| 4. (a) | 8. (b) | 12. (c) | 16. (b) | 20. (c) | 24. (c) | 28. (d) | 32. (b) | 36. (c) | 40. (d) |

