

## Solution

### B-1 GLOBALISATION WS 1

#### Class 12 - Political Science

##### Section A

1.  
**(b)** All of these  
**Explanation:** All of these
2. **(a)** Blue jeans can go well with a khadi kurta.  
**Explanation:** Blue jeans can go well with a khadi kurta.
3.  
**(b)** negative consequence  
**Explanation:** Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. Hence it is a negative consequence.
4.  
**(d)** 1991  
**Explanation:** 1991
5.  
**(b)** Multi-dimensional concept  
**Explanation:** Globalisation refers to the 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.
6.  
**(b)** Brazil  
**Explanation:** 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.
7. **(a)** Mumbai  
**Explanation:** The World Social Forum (WSF) is another global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, 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.
8. **(a)** More Different and Distinctive  
**Explanation:** More Different and Distinctive.
9.  
**(c)** Dr. Manmohan Singh  
**Explanation:** Dr. Manmohan Singh
10.  
**(d)** Call centres  
**Explanation:** Call centres
11.  
**(b)** Greater economic growth  
**Explanation:** Economic globalisation generates great or economic growth and well being for a larger section of the population when there is deregulation. Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy.
12. **(a)** Liberalism  
**Explanation:** Liberalism gives the liberal policy to promote Investment.
13.  
**(b)** Economic globalisation

**Explanation:** Economic globalisation

14. (b) Indian citizens have overwhelmingly welcomed the phenomena of globalization  
**Explanation:** Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters i.e. left wing protests to economic liberalisation, trade unions of industrial workforce organised protest against multinationals, the patents, resistance from political right i.e. objecting to various cultural influences of foreign T.V. channels, the celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of dress of girls students in schools and colleges.
15. (d) WTO  
**Explanation:** World Trade organisation came into being in 1995 replacing GATT. Total 124 nations signed on the proposal.
16. (c) General agreement on trade and tariff  
**Explanation:** GATT was brought to regulate the trade guided by USA.
17. (c) Climate Change  
**Explanation:** Globalisation refers to the integration of an economy with the other country based on interdependence. It fundamentally deals with the free flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people across the international border.
18. (a) 9% of GDP  
**Explanation:** 9% of GDP
19. (d) Technology led to globalisation.  
**Explanation:** Technology led to globalisation.
20. (b) Advancement of technology  
**Explanation:** Advancement of technology
21. (d) Human Rights activists and Environmentalists  
**Explanation:** WSF is the World Social Forum, a global platform to bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.
22. (a) liberalisation  
**Explanation:** liberalisation
23. (a) Porto Alegre  
**Explanation:** The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, 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.
24. (a) 1991  
**Explanation:** 1991
25. (b) Technology led to globalization.  
**Explanation:** Technology led to globalization.
26. (c) The IMF and the WTO  
**Explanation:** 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.
27. (b) The development of new technology  
**Explanation:** The development of new technology

28. **(d) terrorism**  
**Explanation:** terrorism
29. **(c) Weakens the State**  
**Explanation:** Weakens the State
30. **(b) The availability of foreign TV channels**  
**Explanation:** Resistance has come from political parties also in the form of objecting to various cultural influences like availability of foreign T.V. channels provided by cable networks, the celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of dress code.
31. **(c) Erosion of state capacity**  
**Explanation:** 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 certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
32. **(b) Choices**  
**Explanation:** It would be a mistake to always assume that the cultural consequences of globalization are only negative. Cultural globalisation emerges and enlarges our choices and modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms i.e. burger can not be a substitute for masala dosa. Hence, it broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.
33. **(d) Paris in 2001**  
**Explanation:** Paris in 2001
34. **(a) Globalisation**  
**Explanation:** Globalisation follows the principle of liberalisation as well as privatization.
35. **(b) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.**  
**Explanation:** Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.
36. **(b) Erosion of a state sovereignty**  
**Explanation:** Globalization reduces the state's capacity and ability of government to do what they do. The erosion of state capacity or sovereignty is a concern for political globalization rather than economic globalization.
37. **(d) National boundaries**  
**Explanation:** National boundaries
38. **(b) 1991**  
**Explanation:** 1991
39. **(c) Nairobi, January 2007**  
**Explanation:** Nairobi, January 2007
40. **(b) The developed countries**  
**Explanation:** Globalisation does not have equality at par the movement of people across the globe i.e. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure job security to their own citizens.
41. **(b) Global Poverty**

**Explanation:** Global poverty refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing or least developed countries. Global Poverty is a new source of threats to security and it can not be a cause of globalization.

42. **(d)** Opposition to Neo-Liberal Globalization  
**Explanation:** Opposition to Neo-Liberal Globalization
43. **(d)** multi-dimensional phenomenon  
**Explanation:** multi-dimensional phenomenon
44. **(b)** India opened its economy in 1991 in response to a financial crisis  
**Explanation:** In India, Globalisation has led to setting up of foreign companies as India realised the need for relating the Indian economy with the world by responding to 1991 financial crisis. In 1991, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that have sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

### Section B

45. The cultural effects of globalisation lead to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. 'A militant group issued a statement threatening college girls who wear western clothes' this statement refers to the cultural implications of globalisation in the form of fear of a defence group about the imposition of western culture to lead a shrinkage of rich cultural heritage. Such kind of globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or cultural homogenisation. Thus, the culture of the politically and economically, dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
46. Globalisation is the integration of an economy with the other economies along with the free flow of trade and capital. Globalisation is all about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people. The cultural consequences of globalisation can be summed up as follows:
- Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture as cultural homogenisation.
  - In the name of a global culture, it is an imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.
  - Sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional.
47. Political consequences are positive and negative both as:
- Negative Aspects:**
- Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is the ability of government to do what they do.
  - The old welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
  - Sometimes state 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 prime determinant of social and economic 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.
- Positive Aspects:**
- The primary function of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community.
  - To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong.
  - The state continues to discharge its essential function (law and order, national security). Hence, states continue to be important.
48. Globalization is a multidimensional concept. It has brought the entire world on one stage in terms of economy, culture, ideas, science and technology. Globalization has provided India with an image of being a huge market for the countries of the world. Many countries have taken the advantage of India as one of the huge consumers of the world. Many MNCs have set up and flourished in India, Nestle, McDonald's, MI, Samsung are the examples of it. India contributes a huge portion of their annual turnover. Indian consumers are also happy of getting variety of products available in the market. The spirit of competition has benefited Indian consumers always.
- On the other hand, many of the local vendors have faced negative consequences because of an open market. It is easy for these MNCs to sell their products at cheaper rates in the market as compared to the local vendors who run their businesses on small scale. These MNCs have set a stiff competition for them to which they are of no match. Hence, we can say that indeed Globalization has brought good days to Indian consumers, but the picture is not same for all.

49. Globalization has had significant effects on the culture of India, as outlined in the chapter on globalization. Here are two key effects:

1. **Cultural Homogenization:** One effect of globalization on Indian culture is the phenomenon of cultural homogenization. The increasing interconnectedness and integration of global markets have led to the spread of Western cultural influences, including through mass media, entertainment, and consumer products. As a result, there has been a growing presence of Western lifestyles, values, and cultural norms in India. This has led to a blending of traditional Indian cultural practices with Western influences, shaping a hybridized or "globalized" Indian culture.
2. **Revival of Traditional Arts and Crafts:** While globalization has brought about the spread of Western cultural influences, it has also facilitated the revival and promotion of traditional Indian arts and crafts. With increased global connectivity and access to international markets, there has been a growing demand for authentic Indian handicrafts, textiles, and traditional art forms.

In summary, globalization has led to both the homogenization and hybridization of Indian culture, with the influence of Western cultural norms coexisting alongside the revival and promotion of traditional Indian arts and crafts.

50. For meaning of Globalization, Globalization means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished. The four reasons due to which Globalization is resisted are:

- i. Leftist parties argue that contemporary Globalization represents a global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- ii. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- iii. Rightist parties express anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects.
- iv. The cultural Globalization would harm age old values of people while harming their traditional culture.

51. Impact of Globalisation on India:

- i. More new jobs have been created in MNCs like cell phones, fast food etc.
- ii. India has opened up its market, from being the protective economy, it has now opened up to foreign investment.
- iii. Foreign Direct investments have also been increased.
- iv. It has invited the inflow of private foreign capital and export-oriented activities.

India's impact on globalisation:

- i. Through responding to the 1991 financial crisis, the Indian economy was liberalised to attract foreign direct investment.
- ii. with its large English speaking population, there has been a lot of outsourcing to India in the form of a call centre.
- iii. Banking operations by private Sectors were permitted to expand in the country.
- iv. To promote globalisation, India has adopted an open economy.

52. Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows i.e., flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept.

Yes, Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept as:

- o It has political, economic and cultural manifestations.
- o Politically it results in an erosion of state capacity because in place of the welfare state, it is market that determines the economic and social priorities.
- o Economically globalisation has resulted in four kinds of flows i.e., of ideas, commodities, capital, and people.
- o Culturally too, globalisation leads to cultural homogenisation or heterogenisation.

53. Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished. It is different from internationalisation on the basis of following points :

- i. Globalization is the worldwide effort and interaction of the public and private sector toward economic, financial, communication, cultural etc. integration through allowing and easing the cross-border movement and transfer of people, capital, data, goods and services. On the other hand, Internationalisation can be interpreted as the efforts of companies to do business in one or more foreign countries. This can include activities such as the sourcing, producing and selling materials, components, goods and services.
- ii. Internationalisation believes in the integrity of community whereas globalisation believes in one umbrella concepts and sharing of ideas between other states.
- 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.

- iv. Internationalisation also believes in the universal brotherhood and international peace whereas globalisation believes in the concept of flows of ideas, people and commodities throughout the globe, it also encourages the richer countries to support the poorer countries' economy.
54. **Economic Inequality:**  
Critics on the left argue that globalization represents a phase of global capitalism that increases wealth inequality, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. The weakening of the state reduces its ability to protect the interests of the poor.
- Weakening of State Sovereignty:**  
Both left and right critics fear that globalization weakens the state's capacity to govern effectively and protect its citizens' interests, leading to reduced state sovereignty.
- Economic Protectionism:**  
Critics on the right advocate for a return to self-reliance and protectionism, especially in certain economic sectors, to safeguard national interests.
- Cultural Erosion:**  
Cultural critics worry that globalization harms traditional cultures, leading to a loss of age-old values and ways of life as global influences overshadow local customs.
55. Political consequences of globalisation are both positive and negative.
- Negative aspects**
- Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity that is the ability of the government to do what they do.
  - The markets become a prime determinant in settling down social and economic priorities in place of welfare.
- Positive aspects**
- The primary status remains the unchallenged basis of the political community.
  - To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong.
- (one point from each)
56. Economic Consequences of Globalisation:
- Greater economic flows among different countries.
  - Restrictions imposed by different countries on imports from other countries were reduced or removed.
  - Investors of the developed countries could invest in developing or underdeveloped countries.
  - Somewhere new avenues were created for the jobs.
57. 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 communism and the end of cold war with the disintegration of Soviet Union.
  - iii. Advances in the field of transport and communication 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.
  - v. Multinational companies effect on the decision taken by governments because their own interest fulfillment depends on government policies.
  - vi. The old Welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as maintenance of law and order and the security.
58. Negative consequences of Globalization on
- i. Expensive seeds purchased to m MNCs compelled farmers committing suicides due to crop failure.
  - ii. Slowly and gradually MNCs started buying India companies, resulted in instability in market.
  - iii. While some advances were made in certain arenas, critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserved.
  - iv. India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth. In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to desire for higher rates of economic growth which yet to be achieved.
  - v. De-regulated various sectors including trade and foreign investment.
59. 1. **Erosion of State Capacity:** Globalization leads to a reduction in the government's ability to perform its traditional functions effectively.
2. **Shift from Welfare State to Minimalist State:** The traditional welfare state is being replaced by a minimalist state focused on core functions like law and order and citizen security, while withdrawing from roles in economic and social well-being.
3. **Market as the Primary Force:** The market, rather than the state, becomes the main determinant of economic and social priorities under globalization.

**4. Reduced Government Decision-Making Power:** The increasing role of multinational companies worldwide reduces the capacity of governments to make independent decisions.

60. The impact of changing role of state in developing countries in the light of globalisation can be summed up as follows:

1. It results in an erosion of state capacity i.e, the ability of government to do what they do.
2. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant down to economic and social priorities.
3. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
4. The old 'welfare state' is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

### **Section C**

61. The effects of globalisation on the culture of a country can be summed up below:

- i. Cultural globalisation affects our food, clothes and thinking. But some times external influence simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms, e.g. the burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and therefore does not pose any real challenge.
- ii. In the same way blue jeans can go well with a homespun khadi kurta. Here the outcome of outside influences is a new combination that is unique. This clothing combination has been exported back to the country that gave us blue jeans.
- iii. 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 a dominant power wishes it to be.
- iv. This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
- v. It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firms while dealing with local traditions in order to enhance their marketability. In India, we find that all the foreign television channels like Star, MTV, Channel V and Cartoon Network use Indian languages. Even McDonald sells only vegetarian and chicken products in India and not its beef products, which are popular abroad. McDonald's goes vegetarian during the Navratri festival.
- vi. In the field of music, one can see the growth of popularity of 'Bhangra pop', Indi pop, fusion music and even remixes.

So we can say that globalisation broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.

**62. Following are the two political consequences of globalisation:**

- i. Political globalisation results in an erosion of state authority to some extent. At present, the old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that does some core functions such as, the keeping of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- ii. However, globalisation does not always minimise state authority. The primacy of the state remains to be the unchallenged basis of the political community. Notwithstanding, in some respects, state authority has got a boost as a consequence of globalisation, along with advanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. In this way, the states become more powerful than they were earlier as a result of the new technology.

**Following are the two cultural consequences of globalisation:**

- i. As we know that globalisation is a comprehensive and multifaceted process and it is not confined to the sphere of politics and economy. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process presents a threat to cultures in the world. The process of globalisation creates a uniform culture or what is known as cultural homogenisation. Albeit, the global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. This development is dangerous and threatening not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, as it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the whole global.
- ii. However, it would be the wrong notion to assume that the cultural consequences of globalisation are only negative and harmful. As we know that cultures are not static things. On this globe, all cultures get outside influences all the time. Some external influences might be negative since they minimise our options. However, sometimes external influences ordinarily enhance our options and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. Cultural homogenisation and cultural heterogenisation are the two major consequences of cultural globalisation; therefore, cultural exchange is rarely one way.

**63. The positive economic implications of globalization are mentioned below:**

- a. Generally, economic globalization is related to the role of international institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world.
- b. It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.

- c. Globalization has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe. The economic globalization leads to flows or exchange of commodities, capital, people and ideas across national boundaries.
- d. It has increased trade in commodities across the globe because restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.
- e. The restrictions on the movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. In operational terms, it means that investors in rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might get better returns.
- f. Globalization has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. This has spread internet and computer related services across national boundaries.

**The negative economic implications of globalization are mentioned below:**

- a. Globalization 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.
- b. The same set of policies do not lead to the same results everywhere. While globalization has led to similar economic policies adopted by governments in different parts of the world, this has generated vastly different outcomes in different parts of the world.
- c. Economic globalization has created an intense division of opinion all over the world. Those who are concerned about social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by processes of economic globalization.
- d. It does not have equality at par the movement of people across the globe i.e. developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure job security to their own citizens.
- e. They point out that it is likely to benefit only a small section of the population while impoverishing those who were dependent on the government for jobs and welfare (education, health, sanitation etc.).
- f. It has created disparities among states also by making the rich more richer and the poor more poorer.

**Impact of globalization on India are as follows:**

- a. More new jobs have been created in the MNCs like cell phones, fast food etc.
  - b. India is playing a crucial role among developing countries in trade and commerce by making some companies multinational themselves i.e. Tata Motors, Ranbaxy etc.
  - c. Foreign Direct Investment has also been increased.
  - d. It has invited inflow of private foreign capital and export-oriented activities.
64. Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished. The reasons due to which globalisation is resisted are mentioned below :
- i. Leftist parties argue that contemporary globalisation represents a global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
  - ii. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
  - iii. Trade Unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organised protests against the entry of multi-nationals.
  - iv. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum. Rightist parties also express anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects.
  - v. The cultural globalisation would harm age old values of people while harming their traditional culture.
  - vi. Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. This has taken the form of Objecting to various cultural influences – ranging from the availability of foreign TV channels provided by cable networks, celebration of Valentine’s Day and Westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.

65. Globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element.

The invention of telegraph, the telephone, internet and the microchip in the more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.

**Effects of Technology**

- i. **Cultural:** Cultural Homogenisation and Hetrogenisation and flow of ideas. The advancement of mobile technology, the internet, and television has made the world a much better place. These channels made it simple to exchange information.
- ii. **Economic:** Flow of goods, trade New Technology and rapid transportation. Transferring goods and services from one location to another is made simple by the development of effective transportation systems, such as strong ships or airplanes.
- iii. **Political:** More information and data regarding their citizens for good governance.

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 advancements. The development of computers and information technology has opened up numerous possibilities for the global integration of multinational corporations.

However, globalisation does have some negative impacts also. The MNCs have affected the local industries by introducing modern technology.

On evaluation, it is established that technology (Communication, Transportation and in other sectors) has brought the countries closer and provided new inventions and implements for development.

66. a. The argument that globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity is only partially correct. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of global culture. No doubt it leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive but it leads to the emergence of a world culture which actually is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. For example, the blue jeans or the American way of life have become popular because the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. It may lead to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
- b. Cultural consequences do not assume to lead to cultural heterogeneity only. All cultures accept outside influences all the time. Some external influences may be negative even to reduce our choices. Sometimes external influences enlarge the choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditions
- c. The cultures are not static things. All cultures accept outside influence which may be negative or positive. For example, the burger is no substitute for masala dosa and therefore it does not pose any real challenge. It has simply been added to our food choices. Thus, we can conclude that cultures interact and cultural exchange is not one way.
- d. Hence, it can be said that globalisation does not lead cultural heterogeneity every time but it is supportive to promote cultural outlook and cultural homogenisation.
67. The effects of globalisation on the role of the state in developing countries are as follows:
- Globalisation affects state sovereignty to some extent because the state government has to follow international decisions on various global issues. It has eroded the capacity of the state by reducing the ability of the government to do what it wants to do. The concept of the welfare state has reduced to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
  - At the same time, It does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics.
  - In some respects, state capacity has received a boost due to enhancement of technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

**68. Cultural consequences of globalization:**

The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so because it leads to a rise of a uniform culture( cultural homogenisation). The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. In the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprints on a less powerful society, and the world begins to look more like the dominant power wishes it to be. Cultural homogenization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the world.

Globalization also leads to cultural hetrogenisation. Sometimes outcomes off outside influence is a new combination eg: Khadi Kurta is worn with blue jeans or any other examples. Consequently, each culture is becoming more different and distinctive.

**69. The impacts of Globalisation on India:**

- 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.
- EDI to produce goods and services has increased, it also enhanced foreign exchange reserves.
- Globalisation has led to cultural homegesition, making culture more different and distinctive.
- 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.

**India's impact to globalisation:**

- In India, information technology and space technology have been enhanced after globalisation.
- India is also involved in trade and commerce with other nations.
- India is one of the fastest growing economy along with China and therefore, an attractive market for investment also.
- India along with other developing countries have put forward a collective voice in international forums like WTO.

## 70. **Meaning of Globalisation:**

Globalisation means linking the economy of the country with the economies of other countries by means of free trade and free mobility of capital and labour etc.

### **Good and bad aspects of globalisation:**

#### **A. Good aspects of globalisation:**

- i. Economies of countries that engage well with the international economy have consistently grown much faster than those countries that try to protect themselves.
- ii. Improved environmental awareness and - accountability has contributed to positive environmental outcomes by encouraging the use of more efficient, less-polluting technologies and facilitating economies imports of renewable substitutes for use of place of scarce domestic natural resources.

#### **B. Bad aspects or forms of resistance to globalisation:**

- i. There are social and economic costs of globalisation. Trade liberalisation rewards competitive industries and penalises uncompetitive ones and it requires participating countries to undertake economic restructuring and reform.
- ii. The government has been harmed agricultural, forest, mining etc. industries exploit inadequate environmental codes and corrupt behaviour in developing countries. Agricultural seed companies are destroying the biodiversity of the planet and depriving subsistence farmers of their livelihood.

71. Globalisation as a concept 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. It is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic, and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. The impact of globalisation is vastly uneven. Globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. The contribution made by technology in promoting globalisation are as:

- a. The invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent years has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.
- b. Printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So, today we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.
- c. 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. The pace of these flow may vary. For e.g. the movement of capital and commodities will most likely be quicker and wider than the movement of peoples across different parts of the world.

72. Globalisation has invited some strong criticisms also despite its positive impacts. Its critical arguments can be categorized as:

#### **i. Economic:**

- a. Reduction in subsidies on mass consumption goods to make foreign creditors powerful.
- b. It has been growing disparity between the rich and the poor nations by making the rich more richer and the poor more poorer.
- c. Even states have also created the same disparities between developed and developing nations.

#### **ii. Political:**

- a. Welfare functions of the states have been reduced.
- b. The Sovereignty of states has been affected.
- c. States have become weak to take their own decisions.

#### **iii. Cultural:**

- a. People lose their age-old values and traditions.
- b. The world begins to look more like the dominant power over less powerful society.
- c. It leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

73. **Positive Impacts of globalisation are mentioned below:**

- i. Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
- ii. It attracts private foreign capital investment.
- iii. It creates new job opportunities.
- iv. It raises the standard of living.
- v. It increases production, efficiency and healthy competition.
- vi. It attracts foreign direct investment also.

- vii. It increases co-operations and solidarity among business partners at the international level. It also enhances co-operation at the government level.
- viii. It is helping a lot in rising a new world order based on consensus and partnership. Values of reciprocity and solidarity among nations are supposed to usher in an era of world peace and amity.

**Negative impacts of globalisation are mentioned below:**

- i. These foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.
  - ii. Globalisation has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
  - iii. Open competitive markets are pushing the world towards unsustainable levels of inequality.
  - iv. Globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in the country.
  - v. Globalisation has made MNCs the big player of the market because they have capital in abundance. Such a concentration of economic power leads to the convenience of political and social power.
  - vi. Globalisation curtails social and economic right of common citizens. It adversely affects social policy and reduces the role of state activities for the benefits of the welfare of the common people.
  - vii. Globalisation has increased the pace of labour mobilization towards the western countries and their old parents are feeling insecure in India. Similarly, rural people are moving to big cities resulting in collapses in civil sanitation and order there and that of the extended families. Money has skipped off sentiments.
  - viii. Globalisation has posed major problems for a large number of small producers and workers. These small producers were unable to face the competition from giant foreign manufacturers which had led to the closure.
74. After the globalisation, every area of life is affected by western culture, western food. However, the Indian Government can restore the Indian culture at a global level by the following measures:
- i. Preserving and properly promoting India's rich intangible cultural heritage by inventorising and documenting oral traditions, indigenous knowledge systems, Gugu-Shisya systems, folklore and tribal and oral traditions and also extending patronage to various dance forms like Bihu, Bhangra, Nautanki, Dandiya and other folk dances besides classical forms.
  - ii. Promotion of people as cultural brand ambassadors, building influence through the local vernacular media. An improved media strategy that promotes cultural content and supports cultural projects with less or no commercial value can also help to promote culture.
  - iii. Setting up at least one museum in each district with different chambers for visual and other forms of art, architecture, science, history, and geography with regional flavour.
  - iv. Recognition 'cultural heritage tourism' as an upcoming industry by building cultural resources with an adaptation of scientific and technological knowledge to local circumstances as well as forming partnerships between local and global bodies.
75. Globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe. Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments. The arguments that have been made against globalisation are as given below:
- a. 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.
  - b. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
  - c. It is against self-reliance and protectionism.
  - d. Critics of globalisation from the political right express anxiety over the political, economic and cultural effects. 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 culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.
  - e. Some critics think that globalisation is another form of imperialism.
  - f. In 1999 at WTO Ministerial Meeting there were protests at Seattle alleging unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states.
  - g. The World Social Forum is also opposed to neo-liberal globalisation.