

## Solution

### B-1 GLOBALISATION WS 2

#### Class 12 - Political Science

##### Section A

1. Critics of globalisation from the political right express anxiety over the political, economic, and cultural effects.
  - Economically, they want a return to a self-reliance economy.
  - Protectionism in certain areas of the economy.
2. The positive impacts of globalisation are as:
  - 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 flows into the domestic economy and the domestic economy becomes strong and boisterous.
  - vii. It increases cooperation and solidarity among business partners at the international level.
3.
  1. **Revolutionised Communication:** The invention of the telegraph, telephone, and microchip has revolutionised communication, enabling instant connectivity between different parts of the world.
  2. **Impact of Printing:** The advent of printing laid the basis for the creation of nationalism, indicating how technology influences collective identities.
  3. **Enhanced Flow of Ideas:** Better communication technology, such as smartphones and the internet, has promoted the rapid exchange of ideas.
  4. **Ease of Movement:** Developed technology has facilitated the flow of capital, commodities, and people, allowing them to move more easily from one part of the world to another.

##### Any two relevant points

4. Different organisations in India have protested against the entry of MNCs because:
  - Multinational companies have got patented Indian herbs and medicinal trees like neem.
  - Local industries face a setback.
  - It also fosters cultural influence in the form westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges
  - 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.
5. Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters:
  - a. Left using protests to economic liberalisation was voiced through political parties as well as through forum like the Indian Social Forum.
  - b. Trade Unions and farmer's interests have also organised protests against MNCs.
  - c. The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and European firms has also generated protests.
  - d. 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, a celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of dress code.
6. Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations. The two examples to show that globalisation has affected our food habits are as:
  - i. Young people prefer burgers, hot dogs, fried chickens etc.
  - ii. They like to hang out in a decorative and air-conditioned environment with a variety of foods on their plates as the growing globalisation has raised the number of food restaurant chains to offer different recipes at comparatively cheaper rates.
7.
  - Eating habits of Indians have undergone a change. Now markets are flooded with new item of fast foods like noodles, pizza, burgers and momos.
  - Regular traditional food like pakoda, samosa, halwa, etc, have taken back seat and cakes, pastries, patties, and also the international drinks like Colas have replaced lassi and tea. Coffee has taken a respectable favour of the consumers.
8. Yes, resistance to Globalization 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. Resistance to Globalization has also come from the political right taking the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences - ranging from the

availability of foreign television channels provided by cable networks, celebration of Valentine's Day, and adaptation of western dresses.

9.
  - i. Political globalisation generally results in an erosion of state capacity, it means the ability of government to do what they do.
  - ii. The entry and the increased role of MNCs all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
10. 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 livelihood. Thus, globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept comprising political, economic and cultural manifestations and these should be properly distinguished.

Criticism of globalisation:

- i. It represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
  - ii. The programme of globalisation is creating a new form of imperialism where developing countries would be at the receiving end.
11. 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 known as cultural homogenisation. It can be also called as global culture, as it is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. In short, it is an intermingling of one culture with another one.

Its consequences are not always as negative as:

- o Blue jeans can even go well with a homespun khadi kurta. The outcome of outside influence is a new combination that is unique - a khadi kurta worn over jeans. Nowadays, young Americans also wear jeans and kurta.
12.
  - i. The components of international integration of the market which differs in the fields of Trading, Finance of the International and Multinational Production.
  - ii. The vast growth of the media of global, tariff reduction of barriers and mobility of labor which is rapidly increased.

13. Negative effects of globalisation:

- o Sovereignty of the States is threatened.
  - o Local industries get affected.
  - o Local traditions and values get endangered.
14.
  - o All cultures accept outside influences all the time. Culture is dynamic, always in process. It gets influenced or influences other cultures.
  - o Uniform culture all around the world leads to cultural Homogenisation. Eg McDonalised world.
  - o Culture enlarges our choices and leads to cultural heterogenisation.
  - o Culture modifies our traditions. For e.g., A cultural modification can be seen in the fashion sense like Blue jeans go well with Khadi Kurta.
  - o The latest trend of Burger/Pizza burger has become a part of our food culture which is no substitute for Masala Dosa.

15. Globalization is not new to India as flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, ideas and people go back several centuries in Indian history.

- o The Silk Road, an ancient network of trade routes used between Europe, North Africa, East Africa, Central Asia, South Asia, and the Far East, is an example of early globalization.
  - o 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.

16. Four examples of change in food items available in India due to globalisation:

- o Italian dishes like pizza and pasta have now become the most common celebration food.
- o Preference for Chinese cuisines like dim sum and noodles.
- o Rising demand for titbits like burgers and French fries as children's evening snacks.
- o Continental delicacies are now usually offered as alternatives at our parties.

Instead of substituting our Indian food items these food items simply add on to our food choices.

17. The process of globalisation is the result of:

- o Historical factors.
- o Role of international organisations like IMF and WTO.
- o Liberalisation and privatisation.
- o Growth of technological.
- o Development in telecommunication and transportation.
- o Rise of Multinational Corporation.

18. The negative impact of globalisation are as:

- i. Globalisation has not generated much more employment opportunities because it needs highly skilled people only.
  - ii. The foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.
  - iii. It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
  - iv. Gradually, globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in the country.
  - v. Even farmers are supposed to be well educated if they want to use modern methods of cultivation.
  - vi. Small producers have to compete or perish. For a large number of small producers and workers, globalisation has posed major challenges.
- 19.
- o 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.
  - o The cultures are not static things. All cultures accept outside influence all the time. 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. While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect.
  - o Globalisation has affected our domestic life, food, drink, dress and ideas. It has even affected people's preferences leading to the fear of threatening world culture. This fear is true upto some extent as globalisation has led to rising of a uniform culture known as cultural homogenisation.
  - o On the other hand, cultural homogenisation has contrary effects too. It makes to each culture more distinctive and unique. This process is called cultural heterogenisation.
20. The arguments of the advocates of globalisation in its favour are as follows:
- i. It generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation.
  - ii. Greater trade among countries would benefit the whole world.
  - iii. It has increased interdependence and integration between governments, businesses and ordinary people in different parts of the world.
  - iv. The movement and commodities will most likely be quicker and wider than the movement of people across different parts of the world.
21. Effects of globalization on the Culture of India:-
- i. Many festivals have entered and added to our culture like Valentines Day, Christmas and Halloween etc.
  - ii. New dressing sense and style like Jeans, Tops, T-shirts etc. have invaded our traditional dresses like Kurta, Pyjama and Dhoti etc.
  - iii. Cinema, Music and Dance forms have also been affected by Globalization.
  - iv. Food habits and items have changed. Pizza, Burger, Noodles are popular now.
22. The cultural effects of globalisation lead to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture.
- i. The burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and therefore, does not force any real challenge. It is simply added to our food choices.
  - ii. Blue jeans, on the other hand, can go well with a homespun Khadi Kurta. Here, the outcome of outside influence is a new combination that is unique a Khadi Kurta worn over jeans.
  - iii. While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect. It leads to acceptance of the culture preventing in the country most powerful in the world. It is cultural heterogenisation that gradually wipes the basic ethics and culture of the native country.
- 23.
1. **Erosion of State Capacity:** Globalisation leads to a reduction in the ability of governments to perform traditional welfare functions. The market becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. Increased role of multinational companies reduces the capacity of governments to make independent decisions.
  2. **Continued Primacy of the State:** The state remains the unchallenged basis of political community. Old rivalries and jealousies between countries continue to matter in world politics. The state still performs essential functions like maintaining law and order and ensuring national security.
  3. **Enhanced State Capacity:** Globalisation boosts state capacity with advanced technologies for collecting information about citizens. This enhanced information enables states to govern more effectively. States become more powerful with new technology, improving their ability to rule.

**Any two relevant points**

24. **Greater choice and lower prices:** Increased competition among producers has led to a wider variety of products and services at lower prices.
- **Job creation:** Foreign investments and the creation of new industries have led to job opportunities.
  - **Job insecurity:** Globalization can also lead to job insecurity and shutdowns of local units.
  - **Environmental damage:** Globalization can strain natural resources and cause environmental damage, which can hinder economic growth in the long run.
  - **Cultural exchange:** Increased movement of people has led to greater cultural exchange and boosted the tourism sector.
  - **Access to technology:** Globalization has led to the spread of technology and innovation.
  - **Increased inequality:** Globalization can lead to increased global inequality and corruption.

25. States have become more powerful as a result of globalisation because:

- States capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies, the States can collect information about its citizens.
- Technology has brought citizens and government closer to each other.

26. i. People come to depend on foreign industry to provide them with employment.  
ii. 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.

27. The political consequences of globalisation are positive and negative, which are as follows:

**Negative Aspects:**

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

**Positive Aspects:**

- The primary status remains unchallenged basis of political community.
- To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong.

28. 1. **Erosion of State Capacity:** Globalisation has led to governments transitioning from welfare states to minimalist states, reducing their decision-making power and allowing markets to dictate economic and social priorities.

2. **Empowerment through Technology:** Advanced technologies enable better governance but also empower global consumers with greater access to information and markets, shifting power away from nation-states.

29. Advantages of Globalisation to India:

- Foreign Direct Investment in India has increased.
- Digitalisation is getting importance.
- Consumer choices have increased.
- Many local industries have grown into multinational companies (MNCs).
- Job opportunities have increased.

30. When globalisation leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. It is called cultural heterogenisation. 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.

31. Two flows related to Globalisation:

- Flow of ideas
- Flow of capital
- Flow of commodities
- Flow of people

32. The causes of globalisation are as:

- i. Globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people.
- ii. Technological developments in the field of communication i.e. telegraph the telephone and the microchip.
- iii. Inter-connectedness among the people living in one part of the world with people living in the other part of the world.

33. "Welfare state is getting replaced by market", the reason behind this change was due to:

- Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do.
- 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.

- It withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well being. Hence, it is the market that becomes 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.

34. Protectionism is practiced by states to protect the economic and business interest of domestic industries, companies, traders etc. The problems created by protectionism are:

- i. In long-term, protectionism weakens the industry as without competition there will be no innovation, efficiency which may result in lower quality and expensive production. This way the domestic product cannot compete with foreign products.
- ii. Tariffs push up the prices for consumers and insulate inefficient sectors from genuine competition. They penalise foreign producers and encourage an inefficient allocation of resources both domestically and globally.

35. To some extent it is correct to say that powers of states have actually increased due to globalisation because:

- It has increased the activities of state to help in development of economy.
- In some respect state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of state to collect information about its citizens.

Thus state become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

36. Globalisation is a process of bringing different countries closer and increasing interconnectedness. It deals with flows of ideas, commodities, people and capital.

- i. The technology remains a critical element to globalisation. The invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. Hence, the invention of printing laid the basis for the creation of nationalism.
- ii. 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.

Thus, technological advancement and recognition of interconnectedness affected globalisation.

38. Following are the economic consequences of globalisation:

- i. It deals with increasing trade in commodities all around the world.
- ii. The restrictions imposed by various states on each other's imports have been removed.
- iii. Globalisation benefits some sections of society while other sections of society are left deprived. Developed countries gain more as compared to developing countries.
- iv. The restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced.
- v. It has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries.

39. i. Globalization reduces state capacity i.e. the ability of governments to do what they want to do.

ii. Market becomes the prime determinant to down economic and social priorities.

iii. Multinational companies effect on decision taken by governments because their own interest fulfillment depends on government policies.

iv. 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.

40. Globalization has affected the dress culture of India by:

- i. Westernisation of the dress tastes of girls in schools and colleges.
- ii. It has harmed the traditional culture of India.

41. Reasons responsible for the resistance to globalization in India:

- Globalisation is taken as pro-capitalism and against the ideology of socialism.
- It is also resulting in the weakening of the State.
- It is against the concept of the welfare state
- Globalisation influences the local culture. People are apprehensive that it will harm their traditional culture and age-old values.

(Any two)

42. Globalisation is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. It is a common term for the process of international integration arising from increasing human connectivity and interchange of different aspects of ideas of politics, economy and socio-cultural exchange.

The three negative aspects of globalisation are as:

- i. Critics of globalisation argue that contemporary globalisation represents a special phase of global capitalism and makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

- ii. The weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the power of the state to defend the interests of its poor.
  - iii. Globalisation reduces state capacity.
43. 1. **New festivals:** Corporate companies have introduced new festivals to the Indian market for marketing purposes. For example, celebrations of Valentine's Day and Friendship Day have become more widespread.
2. **Spread of traditional festivals:** The Indians celebrates many traditional festivals like Diwali, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dussehra, and Navratri outside of India, contributing to their globalization. For example: Deepawali- The earthen Diyas have been replaced by electric LED lights & bulbs procured from China and other global market.
44. The two cultural influences of globalisation were as:
- i. The joint family has been replaced by the nuclear family. The birthday, Women's day, May-day celebrations, increasing numbers of fast-food restaurants and many other international festivals symbolise globalisation. Changes in dress culture are one of the major manifestations of globalisation.
  - ii. Global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. For example, the popularity of burger and blue jeans in the USA, a Khadi Kurta worn over jeans. Clothing combination has been exported back to the country that gave us blue jeans so that it is possible to see young Americans wearing a kurta and jeans.
45. 1. **Introduction of International Brands:** Multicuisine eating joints and international brands like McDonald's and KFC have entered the markets, offering a variety of global food options to consumers.
2. **Enhanced Shopping Experience:** Big malls provide not only shopping opportunities but also entertainment options like cinemas and recreational activities, making marketplaces an enjoyable and holistic experience.
46. The benefits of globalisation are :
- i. Globalisation provides job opportunities for the youth.
  - ii. Globalisation provides the exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one place to another.
  - iii. Globalisation has led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries.
  - iv. Globalisation has increased the momentum towards inter-dependence and integration between government, business and ordinary people in different parts of the world.
47. Globalisation has affected the culture of India in the following ways:
- o New festivals have entered into our culture like Mother's Day, Valentine's Day, and Christmas or New Year.
  - o It has overpowered our eating habits and dressing sense. Dhoti-kurta has been replaced with jeans and pants.
  - o Music/movies have also changed our choice.
- (any TWO)

### Section B

48. i. In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transactions, capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people, and the dissemination of knowledge.
- ii. However, globalization increases the risk of spreading diseases, it also helps in finding effective and speedy cure for the diseases with the collaboration of the medical facilities and knowledge of many countries. The best example can be the invention of Covid-19 vaccine.
- iii. Africa is featured in the picture given above because it is affected with the poverty the most as compared to the other countries of the world and the diseases mentioned in the picture have their epicenter in Africa.
- iv. Because of globalization, I am able to use internet and gather the information from any corner of the world.
49. The positive economic consequences are:
- i. It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
  - ii. The restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.
  - iii. The restrictions on the movement of capital across countries have also been reduced.
- The negative economic consequences are:
- i. Economic globalisation has created an intense diverse opinion all over the world so as to benefit only a small section of society.
  - ii. The forced economic globalisation would lead to economic ruin for the weaker countries, especially for the poor within countries. Some economists have defined economic globalisation as re-colonisation of the world.
50. **Advocates of economic globalisation argue:**
- i. It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.
  - ii. Led to flow or exchange can take various forms: commodities, capital, people, and ideas.
  - iii. It has involved greater economic growth and well-being.

- iv. Greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- v. They also say that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to reset the march of history.
- vi. It has led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries.

51. If agree with the statement then:

- McDonaldisation of the world is dangerous for the whole of world community.
- Globalisation leads to the shrinking of rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

If disagree-

- Sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional.
- Cultural heterogenisation means each culture becomes more different and distinctive.
- This is not to deny that there remain differences in power when cultures interact but instead more fundamentally to suggest that cultural exchange is rarely one way.

52. The positive effects of globalisation are as:

1. Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
2. It attracts private foreign capital investment.
3. Promotes world peace and unity.
4. Give access to a larger market.

The negative effects of globalisation are as:

1. It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
2. Gradually, globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.
3. It creates job insecurity.
4. Causes fluctuation of prices.

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. Globalisation has been caused not by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. Technology has contributed to globalisation in the following ways:

- i. The technological invention such as the telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionized communication between various global factors and hence the invention of printing laid the basis for the emergence of nationalism. Thus, technology influences the way we think of our personal and collective lives. Development in information and communications technology has been the most beneficial since information can be now sent in seconds across the world.
- ii. 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.
- iii. There have been many improvements in the transport section which helps in export and import of goods. This increases trade relations between countries. 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.
- iv. Technological advances have reduced the physical distances and increased inter connectedness world widely.

54. 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 guarantees increased employment opportunities. It is a great blessing for those countries having very large popular. Eg. China and India.
- iv. It raises standard of living.
- v. It increases production, efficiency and healthy competition.
- vi. It attracts foreign direct investment also. Foreign investment flows into the domestic economy and domestic economy becomes strong and boisterous.
- vii. It increases cooperation and solidarity among business partners at the international level.

Negative impacts of globalisation are mentioned below :

- i. The foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.
- ii. It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
- iii. Globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.
- iv. Globalisation curtails social and economic right of common citizens. It adversely effects social policy and reduces the role of state activities for the benefits of welfare of the common people.

55. The economic consequences can be understood through following points :

- i. Globalisation has increased trade in commodities across the globe. The restrictions imposed by different countries on the imports of other countries have been reduced.
- ii. It focuses on the development of some elite groups of the society.
- iii. The restrictions on the movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. Thus, investors in rich countries can invest their money in other countries particularly developing countries, where they get better returns.
- iv. Economic globalisation enhances the disparities among the different classes of the society.
- v. Globalisation has led to spread of ideas such as internet and computer related services.
- vi. Globalisation also increases the role of WTO, World Bank and IMF.
- vii. Economic globalisation leads to consumerism which enhances the market's role in society.
- viii. Globalisation has led to increase in the movement of people. For example, about 300,000 Indians are working in Silicon Valley in USA.

56. Two Arguments by Advocates of Economic Globalization:

**1. Greater Economic Growth and Well-being:**

Advocates of economic globalization argue that de-regulation and increased trade among countries lead to greater economic growth and improved well-being for larger sections of the population. By allowing each economy to focus on its strengths, globalization is seen as a way to benefit the entire world, enhancing economic efficiency and prosperity.

**2. Inevitability of Globalization:**

Supporters also contend that economic globalization is an inevitable process, driven by the historical march of progress. They believe that resisting this trend is unwise and that it is more prudent to respond to globalization intelligently, recognizing its challenges without accepting it uncritically.

57. The worldwide interconnectedness means that the different countries are interconnected with each other as a result of flow among countries.

These flows could be of various kinds:

- i. Flows of ideas moving from one part of the world to another
- ii. Flow capital shunted between two or more places
- iii. Flow of commodities being traded across borders
- iv. People moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The worldwide interconnectedness is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flow.

58. Demerits of globalisation:

- i. **Political consequences:** It has affected the traditional conceptions of state sovereignty. The old Welfare State is now giving way to a minimalist state. The increased role of MNCs leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take their decisions on their own.
- ii. **Economic consequences:** It benefits only a small section of society. It has led to forced globalisation leading to economic ruin for the weaker countries. Many call it re-colonisation of the world.

59. 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 :

- i. Leftist parties argue that contemporary globalisation represents global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. There have been left-wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.
- ii. The weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- iii. Rightist parties expressed anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects.
- iv. The cultural globalisation would harm age old values of people while harming their traditional culture.
- v. Trade Unions of the industrial workforce, as well as those representing farmer interests, have organised protests against the entry of multi-nationals.
- 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, the celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.

60. Per capita income and population growth affect 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.

Ways to reduce economic disparity include:

- i. At the global level, the poor countries hit by this 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.

61. Globalisation enhanced the position of a state as:

- i. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of a political community. It has still the power to raise the issue of old jealousy with its neighbouring state or country with the international forum.
- ii. The state continues to discharge its essential functions like law and order and national security.
- iii. It consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.
- iv. The state can collect information about its citizens more quickly and in real-time than before.

62. **Economic effects of globalisation:**

- i. Great flow of funds from one country to another.
- ii. The flow of people increased internationally due to jobs and tourism.
- iii. Enhanced trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries have been reduced.
- iv. Choice of people enhanced.

- 63.
- Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform or global culture which in reality is the imposition of western culture on the world.
  - Popularity of burger or blue jeans is an example of the culture of politically and economically dominant society on a less powerful society.
  - McDonaldization of the world is actually seeking to buy into dominant American dream.
  - Globalisation leads to shrinking of rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
  - The external influences reduce our choices but burger is not a substitute for Masala Dosa and does not pose a challenge.
  - 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.

64. Analyse any three demerits of Globalization

i. **Political Consequences:** It has affected the traditional conceptions of state sovereignty. The old "Welfare State" is now giving way to minimalist state. The increased role of MNCs leads to reduction in the capacity of governments to take their decisions on their own.

ii. **Economic Consequences:**

- It benefits only a small section of the society.
- It has led to forced Globalization leading to economic ruin for the weaker countries.
- Many call it re-colonisation of the world.

iii. **Cultural Consequences:**

- It leads to the rise of a uniform culture called homogenisation.
- Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world.
- It leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

65. Major factors responsible for the emergence of globalisation are:

- **Fast Means of Communication:** The invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. People in different parts of the world now recognise interconnections with the rest of the world and are much more aware than before.
- **Rise of Digital Technology:** Technology affects the way we think not only of our personal but also our collective lives. 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.

66. Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology. Globalisation can be termed as a multidimensional concept. It comprises political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be properly distinguished.

Following are the three economic implications of globalisation:

- i. It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the globe.
- ii. In operational terms, globalisation means that investors in rich countries can invest their capital in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might receive better returns.

iii. Economic globalisation has made an extreme division of opinion all over the globe. However, many movements all over the globe feel that forced economic globalisation should be checked, for its results would lead to economic damage for the weaker and poor countries. The advocates of economic globalisation think that it creates greater economic growth and wellbeing, therefore, they argue that economic globalisation is inevitable.

67. One of the debates that have been generated as a consequence of contemporary processes of globalisation relates to its ongoing political impact.
- Those who are concerned with social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by processes of economic globalisation. They point out that it is likely to benefit only some section of the population while impoverishing those who are dependent on the government for jobs and welfare. They have emphasised the need to ensure social safety nets to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak.
  - At the most simple level, 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 a more minimalist state that performs the functions such as maintenance of law and order, and security of its citizens. Now it is the market which determines the economic and social priorities.
  - 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 lead 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 the 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.
  - 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. With this information, the state is better able to rule, not less able.

Thus, states become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

68. Globalisation leads to both:

- Cultural homogenisation is an aspect of cultural globalisation, the same process generates the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. It prompts each culture to dominate over other culture resulting in heterogenisation.
- Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture known as cultural homogenisation. In the name of global culture, it is just the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.
- The differences among powers remain the same despite the exchange of cultures. Hence, it may be said that cultural exchange is only one of many processes.

69. Globalisation is the integration of an economy with other economies along with the free flow of trade and capital. It is a multi-dimensional concept which has political, economic and cultural manifestations. The causes of globalisation are as:

- It has a strong historical basis.
- Role of International Organisations like IMF and WTO.
- Liberalisation and Privatisation.
- Technology remains a critical element.

70. **Economic Consequences:**

- It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- There restrictions imposed by other countries on allowing imports of other countries have been reduced.

**Cultural Consequences:**

- The cultural effects of globalisation lead to the fear that it poses a threat to cultures in the world. Hence, it leads to the rise of uniform culture called cultural homogenisation.
- The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a Global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.

**Political Consequences:**

- In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- The entry and increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

**Other Consequences:**

- a. The left-wing protests against economic liberalisation.
- b. Indian social forum also raised voices against globalisation.