

Ch 9 : Globalisation

Extra Questions with Answers

Class 12 Political Science

AC Eduhub



Chapter 9: Globalization

Q1. "Globalization need not always be positive; it can have negative consequences for the people." Substantiate With the help of the example.

A1. Some farmers committed suicide because their crops failed. They had bought very expensive seeds supplied by a multinational company(MNC).

An Indian company bought a major rival company based in Europe, despite protests by some of the current owners.

So many Nepalese workers come to India to work.

Many retail shopkeepers fear that they would lose their livelihoods if some major international companies open retail chains in the country.

A film producer in Mumbai was accused of lifting the story of his film from another film made in Hollywood.

A militant group issued statement threatening college girls who wear western clothes.

Q2. "Globalization as a concept fundamentally deals with flows." Comment. Or Define Globalization. Or what is worldwide interconnectedness? And what are its components?

A2.

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

2.Globalization is multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished.

Q3. How has technology contributed towards the growth of globalization?

A3. 1. Technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionized communication between actors in different parts of the world.

When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.

2. 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 flows may vary. For instance, the movement of capital and commodities will most likely be quicker and wider than the movement of peoples across different parts of the world.

3. Globalization, however, does not emerge merely because of the availability of improved communications. What is important is for people in different parts of the world to recognize these interconnections with the rest of the world. We are

aware of the fact that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world. The Bird flu or tsunami is not confined to any particular nation. It does not respect national boundaries. Similarly, when major economic events take place, their impact is felt outside their immediate local, national or regional environment at the global level.

Q4. What are the causes of globalization?

A4. A. Technology:

.1 Technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionized communication between actors in different parts of the world.

When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.

.2 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 flows may vary. For instance, the movement of capital and commodities will most likely be quicker and wider than the movement of peoples across different parts of the world.

3. Globalization, however, does not emerge merely because of the availability of improved communications. What is important is for people in different parts of the world to recognize these interconnections with the rest of the world. We are aware of the fact that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world. The Bird flu or tsunami is not confined to any particular nation. It does not respect national boundaries. Similarly, when major economic events take place, their impact is felt outside their immediate local, national or regional environment at the global level.

B. Western liberal Capitalist ideology: To bring the whole world under one market and economic order.

C. The lack of socialism and disintegration of USSR:

After the disintegration of the USSR most of the countries adopted liberal capitalism.

D. Role of IMF, The World Bank, WTO- In integrating the economy of various countries with the market oriented world economy.

Q5. What are the political consequences of globalization? Or critically evaluate the changing role of the state in developing countries in the light of globalization?

A5. 1 Globalization- a challenge to the traditional concept of state sovereignty:

A. Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

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

the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

2. Globalization does not always reduce state capacity:

- A. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics.
- B. 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.
- C. In some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.
- D. 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.

Q6. What do you understand by economic globalization? Or what are the economic factors of globalization?

A6. 1 international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world. Yet, globalization must not be viewed in such narrow terms. Economic globalization involves many actors other than these international institutions. A much broader way of understanding of economic globalization requires us to look at the distribution of economic gains, i.e. who gets the most from globalization and who gets less, indeed who loses from it.

2. Economic globalization usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries.

3. This flow or exchange can take various forms: commodities, capital, people and ideas.

4. Globalization has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.

5. The restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. In operational terms, it means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might get better returns.

6. Globalization has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services are an example of that.

Q7. What are the economic consequences of the globalization?

A7. Negative consequences of the globalization:

- 1. Inequalities in terms of outcomes:

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.

2. Divided public opinion:

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.

3. Benefits only few:

It benefits only a small section of the population while impoverishing those who were dependent on the government for jobs and welfare (education, health, sanitation, etc.). They have emphasized the need to ensure institutional safeguards or creating social safety nets' to minimize the negative effects of globalization on those who are economically weak.

4. Decolonization of world/Neo colonialism:

It results in economic ruin of the weaker countries, especially for the poor within these countries. Some economists have described economic globalization as re-colonization of the world.

5. Inequality in terms of movement of people:

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.

Positive consequences of Globalization:

1. Globalization has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe; the restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.

2. The restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. In operational terms, it means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own, including developing countries, where they might get better returns.

3. Globalization has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services are an example of that.

4. It generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation.

5. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world.

6. Economic globalization is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalization say that globalization provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically.

7. There is increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation. (Learn any 6).

Q8. What are 'Social Safety Nets'?

2. Globalization

- A8. 'Social Safety Nets' are institutional safeguards to minimize the negative effects of globalization. (Explanation in the assignmentbooklet)

Q9. What do you understand by cultural homogenization? Give examples.

A9. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenization. It is a phenomenon whereby the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society, and the world begins to look more like the dominant power wishes it to be. Examples: Burger or blue jeans.

Q10. Give arguments against cultural homogenization.

A10. 1. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenization. It is a phenomenon whereby the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society, and the world begins to look more like the dominant power wishes it to be. Examples: Burger or blue jeans.

2. It leads to the 'Mc-Donaldisation' of the world, with cultures seeking to buy into the dominant American dream.

3. This is dangerous not only poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

Q11. What is cultural heterogenisation? Give examples.

- A11. 1. External influence is negative because they reduce our choices. But sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional.
2. While cultural homogenization is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect.
3. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation.
4. 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.

Examples: a *khadi kurta* worn over jeans.

Q12. What are cultural consequences of globalization?

A12. Negative consequences:

Explain the points of cultural homogenization.

Positive consequences:

Explain the points of cultural heterogenisation.

Q13. "The idea of Globalisation is not new to India." Justify. Or how has India responded to globalization?

A13. Introduction: Flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, ideas and people go back several centuries in Indian history.

1. During the colonial period:

India became exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods.

2. After independence:

A. We decided to make things ourselves rather than relying on others.

B. We also decided not to allow others to export to us so that our own producers could learn to make things. This was called as 'protectionism'.

Problems with protectionism:

A. While some advances were made in certain arenas, critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserved.

B. India had fairly sluggish rate of economic growth.

3. Economic reforms of 1991:

In 1991, responding to financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

Q14. What do you understand by protectionism? And what were the adverse effects of protectionism on Indian economic growth?

A14. Point 2 of the previous question. And the problems with protectionism.

Q15. Give argument against Globalisation. Or why has the concept of Globalisation been resisted? Or Give arguments of the left and right against the concept of globalization? (For a 4 marker please write whole of the first Para and the resistance).

A15. Globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe. Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments. Those on the left argue that contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer (and fewer) and the poor poorer. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor. Critics of globalization 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. (For 4 marks).

(Now for a 6 Marker).

1 Argument by the lefts:

Negative Economic and Negative political consequences.

2 Arguments by the Rights:

Negative Economic, Political and Cultural consequences.

Q16. What was argued at the world trade organization ministerial meeting regarding unfair trading practices By the economically powerful states?

A16. In 1999, at the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Meeting there were widespread protests at Seattle alleging unfair trading practices by the economically powerful states. It was argued that the interests of the developing world were not given sufficient importance in the evolving global economic system.

Q17. What is World Social Forum (WSF)? When was its first meeting organized?

A17. The World Social Forum (WSF) is another global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, environmentalists, labor, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation. The first WSF meeting was organized in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The fourth WSF meeting was held in Mumbai in 2004. The seventh WSF meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya in January 2007.

Q18. What has been India's experience in resisting globalization?

A18. 1 Resistance to globalization in India has come from different quarters. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalization voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social forum.
2 Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organized protests against the entry of multinationals.
3 The patenting of certain plants like *Neem* by American and European firms has also generated considerable opposition.
4 Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. This has taken the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences — ranging from the availability of foreign T.V. channels provided by cable networks, celebration of Valentine's Day, and westernization of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.
