

## Very-Very Short Answer

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**Q.1. Complete the sentence: Globalisation is a \_\_\_\_\_ concept.**

**Ans. Multi-dimensional.**

**Q.2. State True or False. The consequences of globalisation are confined only to the sphere of politics and economy.**

**Ans. False.**

**Q.3. Correct and rewrite the statement: The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform, which brings many professors and intellectuals together.**

**Ans. The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human rights activities, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists together.**

**Q.4. Match the following:**

'A'	'B'
i. Free flow of ideas ii. Bird flu iii. Erosion of State Sovereignty iv. Jeans culture	a. Cultural Globalisation b. Political Globalisation c. Worldwide phenomenon d. Globalisation

**Ans. (i) – (d),**

**(ii) – (c),**

**(iii) – (b),**

**(iv) – (a).**

**Q.5. What kind of concept is globalisation?**

**Ans. Globalisation is a multidimensional concept.**

**Q.6. What is the basic element of Globalisation in conceptual form?**

**Ans. As a concept, basic element of Globalisation is Flow.**

**Q.7. List the effect of Globalisation.**

**Ans. Globalisation has political, economical, social and cultural effect.**

**Q.8. Which inventions were responsible for the revolution in communication?**

**Ans. Invention of the telegraph, the telephone and microchip has revolutionised many parts of world.**

**Q.9. Define Globalisation.**

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**Ans.** Globalisation means integration of a country's economy with the world economy.

**Q.10. Which technique provides base for Nationalism?**

**Ans.** Printing (sealing) technique provide base for Nationalism.

**Q.11. What has been possible due to technology?**

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

**Q.12. What is Economic Globalisation?**

**Ans.** Economic Globalisation is a process which involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.

**Q.13. What are the negative effects of Globalisation?**

**Ans.** Globalisation has promoted the trend of consumerism and capitalism.

**Q.14. What is the political effect of Globalisation?**

**Ans.** In some aspects, globalisation reduce state capacity to protect the interests of poor but in some other aspects, state capacity has received a boost also as a consequence of globalisation as enhanced technology helps states to collect the information of its citizens.

**Q.15. Write one negative effect of Globalisation.**

**Ans.** It has reduced the state capacity.

**Q.16. To what works do states limit itself?**

**Ans.** State limits itself to perform certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

**Q.17. How do developed countries guard their National boundaries?**

**Ans.** Developed countries have guarded their borders with Visa policies.

**Q.18. What is the positive effect of globalisation on state?**

**Ans.** The state capacity has received a boost with globalisation. As a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available, state can collect information about its citizens.

**Q.19. What has been termed as 'recolonised' by economists?**

**Ans.** Economists call economic globalisation as re-colonisation.

**Q.20. How do moderate support argue in relation to globalisation?**

**Ans.** We should face the challenges of globalisation intelligently with full care.

**Q.21. What is Cultural homogenisation?**

**Ans.** In the name of global culture, imposition of western culture on the rest of the world is called cultural homogenisation.

**Q.22. What is 'McDonaldisation'?**

**Ans.** Imprints of American culture over different cultures of world is called 'McDonaldisation'.

**Q.23. What is Cultural heterogenisation?**

**Ans.** Globalisation leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called Cultural heterogenisation.

**Q.24. Why are Political right wing critics worried?**

**Ans.** Political right wing critics were concerned regarding cultural, economic and political effects of globalisation.

**Q.25. Why do the political left wing people criticise on the globalisation?**

**Ans.** Those on the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

**Q.26. Name the global platform against globalisation.**

**Or**

**Write full form of WSF**

**Ans.** World Social Forum (WSF).

**Q.27. When and where was the First meeting of World Social Forum held?**

**Ans.** The First WSF meeting was held in Porto, Alegre, Brazil in 2001.

**Q.28. Who all gather under WSF to oppose globalisation?**

**Ans.** Human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists oppose globalisation.

**Q.29. Write full form of FDI.**

**Ans.** Foreign Direct Investment.

**Q.30. Who has opposed Multinational Corporation in India?**

**Ans.** Trade unions of industrial workforce, people representing farmer interests.