

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. How was the power of state increased due to technology?

Ans. State can collect information about its citizens with enhanced technology and with this information, the state is able to work better.

Q.2. How have investors been benefitted by globalisation?

Ans. Now, as a result of globalisation, an investor can invest his money in any country.

Q.3. Why the planning for financial reforms started in 1991?

Ans. To overcome the financial crises and raise economical growth.

Q.4. Why did India adopt new economic policy after 1991?

Ans. India adopt new economic policy after 1991 due to various reasons, such as rapid rise in prices, increasing budgetary deficit, decreasing exchange rate, increasing trade deficit and Balance of payment, etc.

Q.5. Why is globalisation called 'Flow'?

Ans. Conceptually, globalisation is called 'flow' because as goods are transferred from one place to another place by medium of flow, in the same way, it is linked with the flow or exchange of ideology, capital and people. The life of people are affected when an economically prosperous country invests its capital into another country. When developed countries of the world launch their goods produced on the basis of efficient technique, in different parts of the world then the people get affected due to their quality and reflection. In the same way, people move from one country to another in search of employment.

Q.6. How has enhanced technique affected globalisation?

[CBSE Delhi 2012]

Ans. Enhanced technology has affected globalisation in the following ways:

1. Technology advances has revolutionised communication transport and Information Technique.
2. Means of communication; like Radio and Television integrated the whole world.
3. Means of communication removed physical distances.
4. Communication Technique like computer and internet eased globalisation.

Q.7. Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation?

[CBSE (AI) 2011]

Ans. Globalisation refers to create social relationship world wide in such a way that a small event in a different region affects the another event taking place in a far off region. Thus globalisation is a process in which the whole earth is termed as a 'global village' and socio-economic contacts are based on mutual cooperation. Globalisation is different from internationalisation:

(i) Globalisation focuses to link its economy with that of other countries by liberalisation and adoption of new economic policy. It strictly opposes indifferent and trade obstacles.

(ii) Globalisation focuses towards international brotherhood, international institution like—USSR, World Bank, human rights and problems related to environment along with cooperation at international level and to fight against terrorism by communication.

Q.8. Explain two economic consequences of globalisation.

[CBSE Delhi 2014]

Ans. Economic consequences are as follows:

1. The most economic consequences of economic globalisation is greater economic flows among different countries of the world. In economic globalisation, flow of capital, commodities and ideas take place at a very high speed. Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe. Restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced, which has eased the expansion of trade at global level. Investment on capital has also become easy. Investors now can take more profit by investing in developing and economically backward countries.

2. Economic globalisation 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 globalisation. They point out that it is likely to profit only a small section of the population while impoverishing those who are dependent on government for job and welfare (education, health, sanitation, etc.) They have emphasised the need to ensure institutional safeguards or creating 'social safety nets' to minimise the negative effects of the globalisation on those who are economically weak.

Q.9. Explain any four political consequences of globalisation.

[CBSE Delhi 2014]

Or

Explain any two political consequences of Globalisation.

[CBSE Delhi 2012]

Ans. Political consequences of globalisation are as follows:

(i) Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do.

(ii) Old Welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions.

(iii) 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 the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

(iv) The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to the reduction in the capacity of government to take decisions on their own.

(Any two for II part)

Q.10. 'Welfare State is getting replaced by market.' Analyse the reason for this change.

[CBSE Delhi 2015]

Ans. Welfare state is being replaced by increasing trend of globalisation. Reasons for this change are:

(i) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity.

(ii) Concept of state sovereignty is getting affected.

(iii) It withdraws many welfare functions from the government.

(Any two)

Q.11. What are the positive impacts of Globalisation on the capabilities of the states?

Ans. Globalisation results in an erosion of the state capacity is not complete true. Globalisation 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. 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 continues to be important. Positive effects of globalisation on capacity of state are as follows:

1. State capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation.

2. Increase in Information Technology has increased the capability of governance of state.

3. States have become more strong and powerful due to revolution in Information Technology.

Q.12. What are the situations that encourage the globalisation?

Ans. Situations that encourage the globalisation are as follows:

1. Development in Science and technological sector.
2. Collapse of communism and end of the Cold war with disintegration of USSR.
3. Revolution in Information technology and Media.
4. Advancement of Transport and Communication.
5. Increase of Multinational Corporation and efforts to transform the whole world into market by developed countries.
6. Developing Countries were forced to adopt disinvestment and globalisation by World bank and International Monetary Fund due to their increased indebtedness.
7. Free Flow of money and commodities.
8. Increase in interdependence of nations.

Q.13. Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the context of globalisation.

[NCERT]

Ans. Role of developing countries is varying in the context of globalisation. Globalisation is a serious attack on politics. It has affected traditional concept of sovereignty of state. Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, i.e., the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old welfare state is now giving way to be more minimalist state that perform certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However 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 leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own. Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. 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. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. State continues to be important. Actually, globalisation has provided energy to the state. Increase in Information Technology has increased the capability of governance of state. States have become more strong and powerful due to revolution in Information Technology.

Q.14. What are the economic implications of globalisation? How has globalisation impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?

[NCERT]

Ans. The most important feature of process of economic globalisation is greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and

some forced by international institutions and powerful countries. Flow or exchange can take various forms: Commodities, Capital, people and ideas, Globalisation 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. 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 return. Globalisation has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services is an example of that. Consequences of globalisation are not the same in every country. They may vary. Economic globalisation 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 globalisation. 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 job and welfare (education, health, sanitation, etc.) They have emphasised the need to ensure institutional safeguards or creating 'social safety nets' to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak. Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger section of the population when there is de-regulation. They also advocate that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation says that globalisation provide a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. Interdependence and integration between governments, business and ordinary people in different parts of the world has increased as a result of globalisation. In 1991, responding to a 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 deregulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment. It is not possible to say how good this has been for India, the ultimate test is not high growth rates as making sure that the benefits of growth are shared so that everyone is better off.

Q.15. Do you agree with the argument that globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity?

[NCERT]

Ans. Yes. Globalisation influence our culture upto an extent. Globalisation affect us in our home, in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the evolution of a global culture. This is imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. US hegemony can be seen on different cultures. The popularity of a burger or blue jeans, some argue, has a lot to do with the powerful effect of the American way of life. Thus, 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 is to be. McDonaldisation of the world is a clear example of increasing effect of American culture. Culture is a dynamic concept. All culture accept outside influences all the time. These changes simple enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. The Burger is added on to our food choices. In the same way Blue jeans can go well with the homespun khadi kurti. The outcome of outside influence is a new combination that is unique, a Khadi kurta worn over jeans, interestingly this 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. While cultural globalisation is a facet of globalisation, the same process also generate precisely the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation. 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.

Q.16. Explain any four consequences of globalisation.

[CBSE Delhi 2013]

Ans. (i) Political: Globalisation affect 'traditional conceptions of state sovereignty'. It result in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. It encourages more minimalist states in place of welfare state. Now they perform only two core functions of maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizen from foreign attack. However it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well being.

(ii) Economic: Economic concept of world is a part of chain of globalisation. Economic globalisation play a very important role in the world's politics. Economic globalisation involve many international institutions like World Bank and International monetary fund. Both of these institutions play a very important role in determining economic policies across the world. Yet, globalisation must not be viewed in such narrow turns. Economic globalisation involves many factors other than these international institutions.

(iii) Cultural: The consequences of globalisation are not confined only to the sphere of politics and economy. Globalisation affect 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 influence of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in world. It does so, because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called 'cultural homogenisation'. The rise of a uniform culture is not the evolution of a global culture. Thus, global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. The popularity of burger or blue jeans has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life.

(iv) Economic: Globalisation encourages different opinion all through the world. Those who are concerned about 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 a small section of the population while impoverishing those who were dependent on the government for job and welfare (education, health, sanitation, etc.) They have called for a halt to force economic globalisation, for the poor within these countries. This would mark re-colonisation of the world.

Q.17. “Sovereignty has come in the hands of global consumers rather than nation state because of globalisation.” Explain the statement.

[CBSE (AI) 2012]

Ans. Those on the left argue that ‘sovereignty has come in the hands of global consumers rather than nation state because of globalisation’. The statement can be explained by the following ways:

- i. Globalisation has influenced the role of state in developing countries. In clear words, globalisation limits the strength or capability of state or government. The ideology of welfare state has been faded and it has given way to more minimalist states.
- ii. The state now limits itself to core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, 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 prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- iii. 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 as their own.
- iv. Globalisation has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services is an example of that.
- v. Government is lacking behind in some of its responsibilities due to globalisation. Those who are concerned about social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by processes of economic globalisation.
- vi. 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 it wishes to be.

Q.18. Explain the positive impacts of globalisation on the present day world.

[CBSE Delhi 2015]

Ans. Positive impacts of Globalisation on the present day world.

- (i) It has increased the opportunities for employment to a large number of people in the world.
- (ii) It has provided an opportunities for the flow of ideas moving from one part of the world to another.
- (iii) Capital can soon be transferred to any part of the world to the people in need.

(iv) Commodities can reach from any part of the world to the other or to countries in need- eg: during famines, floods, tsunami etc.

(Any three to be explained)