



Passage Based Questions[5 Marks]

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

At the most simple level, globalisation 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. 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. At the same time, 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. States continue to be important. Indeed, 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.

Questions

1. How does globalisation effect on state capacity?
2. How have multinational companies effected the states?
3. How does the old welfare state react to globalisation?

Answer:

1. It reduces state's capacity and ability of government to do what they do.
2. The entry and increased role of MNCs all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own.
3. The old welfare state is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions i.e. maintenance of law and order and security of its own citizens.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world. They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation say that globalisation provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards inter-dependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

Questions

1. What is economic globalisation?
2. How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world?
3. How does the moderate supporters of globalisation view it?

Answer:

1. Economic globalisation generates great or economic growth and well being for larger section of population when there is deregulation.
2. Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy.
3. Moderate supporters of globalisation view it as a challenge to be responded intelligently without accepting it uncritically.

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

1. Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation?

Answer: 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 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.

While globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip in more recent years has revolutionised communication between 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.

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.

2. Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.

Answer:

1. Economic Benefits

1. It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
2. It has enhanced trade in commodities among countries.
3. The restrictions on the imports and movement of capital have also been reduced.
4. This has spread internet and computer related services across national boundaries.

2. Technological Benefits

Technical equipments as telephone, internet, telephone and microchip have contributed to globalisation by exchanging ideas, capitals and people to make convenient to move from one place to another at a fast pace to stimulate the process of globalisation.

3. Political Benefits

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

3. Assess any three basics on which globalisation is being resisted in India.

Answer: Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters:

1. Left using protests to economic liberalisation was voiced through political parties as well as through forum like the Indian Social Forum.
2. Trade Unions and farmer's interests have also organised protests against MNCs.
3. The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and

European firms has also generated protests.

4. 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, celebration of Valentine's Day and Westernisation of dress code.

4. How do the critics view the process of globalisation?

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

1. Economic

2. Political

3. Cultural

1. Economic:

(a) Reduction in subsidies on mass consumption goods to make foreign creditors powerful.

(b) It has grown 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.

2. Political:

(a) Welfare functions of the state has been reduced.

Picture Based Questions

(b) Sovereignty of states has been affected.

(c) States have become weak to take their own decisions.

3. 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 rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

Picture Based Questions[5 Marks]

1.Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

1. What does the cartoon comment?

2. What is referred under the title 'Yesterday'?

3. What message does the title 'Today' convey?

Answer:

1. Cartoon comments on the changing scenario due to globalisation.

2. It refers to earlier conditions of developing countries who were starving due to less growth in their economy.

3. Globalisation opened doors for new entrants from developing nations and resulted into brain drain.

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