

# NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Political Science Chapter 9 Globalisation

## TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS SOLVED

1. Which of the statements are 'True' about globalisation?

- (a) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
- (b) Globalisation began in 1991.
- (c) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
- (d) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

**Answer:** (d) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

2. Which of the statements are 'True' about the impact of globalisation?

- (a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.
- (b) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.

(c) The impact of globalisation has been confined to the political sphere.

(d) Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.

**Answer:** (a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.

(b) Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.

3. Which of the statements are 'True' about causes of globalisation?

(a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation.

(b) Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people.

(c) Globalisation originated in the US.

(d) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.

**Answer:** (a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation.

(b) It originated in the US.

4. Which statements are 'true' about globalisation?

(a) Globalisation is only about movement of commodities.

(b) Globalisation does not involve a conflict of values.

(c) Services are an insignificant part of globalisation.

(d) Globalisation is about worldwide interconnectedness.

**Answer:** (b) Globalisation does not involve a conflict of values.

(d) Globalisation is about worldwide interconnectedness.

5. Which of the statements are False about globalisation?

(a) Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic growth.

(b) Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic disparity.

(c) Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenisation.

(d) Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenisation.

**Answer:** The statements (b) and (d) are false about globalisation.

## 6. What is worldwide interconnectedness?

### What are its components?

**Answer:** The worldwide interconnectedness implies to interlink the world through free flow of goods and services, technology, ideas and people across the globe to extend globalisation. This contains three components:

1. Capital Flow: It is the flow of resources through loans or business investments among the countries.
2. Trade Flows of Goods: It refers to exchange of goods among countries.
3. Labour Flow: It refers to 'Brain drain' by creating favourable conditions for employment.

## 7. How has technology contributed to globalisation?

**Answer:** Technical equipments as cell phone, 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.

**8. Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation?**

**Answer:** The impact of changing role of state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation can be summed up as follows:

1. Globalisation reduces the state capacity i.e. the ability of governments to do what they do.
2. Market becomes the prime concern to set down economic and social priorities.
3. Multinational companies effect on the decisions taken by government because their own interest fulfillment also depends on government policies.
4. 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.
5. State also withdraws from many of its welfare functions taken place at the level of economic and social well-being.
6. To some extent developing countries have received a boost as a result of globalisation and became more strong and powerful due to emergence of new technology.

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

**Answer:** (A) Economic Implications of Globalisation (Positive)

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.

(B) Negative Economic Implications

1. Economic globalisation has created diverse opinion all over the world as to benefit only a small section of society.
2. It does not have equality at par the movement of people across the globe i.e. developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure job security to their own citizens.
3. It has created disparities among states also by making the rich more richer and the poor more poorer.