



# **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

# BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

# **GLOBALISATOIN**

Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

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

A. Globalisation	is	pure	ely	an	econo	mic
phenomenon.						
B. Globalisation l	bega	an in	199	1		
C. Globalisation	is	the	sa	me	thing	as
westernisatior	ו					
D. Globalisation	is	а	mu	lti-di	mensic	nal
phenomenon						
Anguar D						
Answer: D						

**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::B::D



**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

View Text Solution

**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: A::B::D

**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

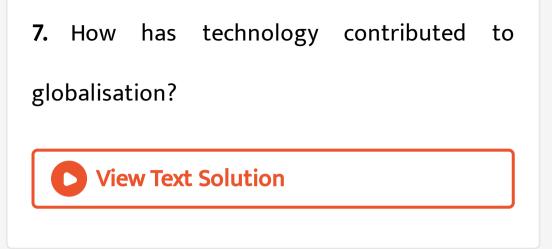
result in cultural homogenisation

## Answer: A::B::D



# 6. What is worldwide interconnectedness?

What are its components?



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



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

View Text Solution

10. Do you agree with the argument that

globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity?

**11.** How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?

View Text Solution

# Additional Questions With Answers Very Short Answer

**1.** All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to more.....state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and other and the security

of its citizens.



2. What is often called economic globalisation

usually involves greater.....flows among

different countries of the world.



3. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform

culture or what is called.....

View Text Solution

4. Select the correct option.

Globalisation is a

A. single dimension concept

B. Two dimension concept

C. Three dimension concept

D. Multi dimension concept

## Answer: A

View Text Solution

5. Select the correct option.

The impact of globalisation is

A. always positive

B. always negative

C. neither positive nro negative

D. both positive and negative

## Answer: D

View Text Solution

6. Select the correct option.

MNC stands for

A. Multinational countries

B. Massive narrative company

C. Multinational company

D. Money negotiating companies

## Answer: c

View Text Solution

7. Correct and rewrite the statements.

Globalisation is a three dimensional concept.

It has political, economic and cultural

manifestations.



8. Correct and rewrite the statements.

Globalisation always reduce state capacity. The

primacy of the state continues to be the

challenged basis of political community.



**9.** Correct and rewrite the statement.

Political globalisation usually involves greater

economic flows among different countries of

the world.



**10.** Identify the platform to bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.

**View Text Solution** 

11. Identify the state which is least involved in

country's affairs.

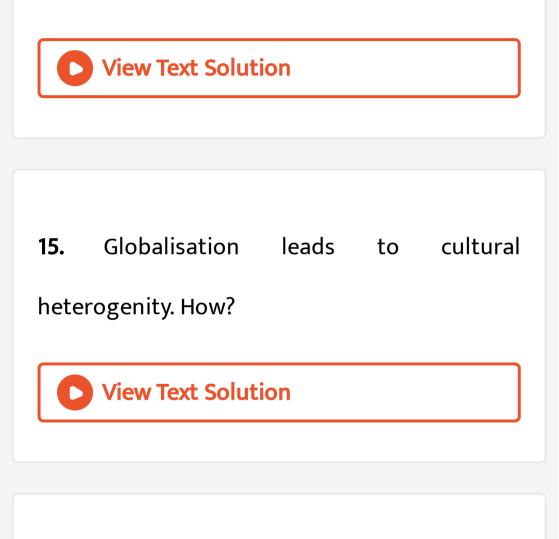
**12.** Identify the dimension of globalisationglobalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is deregulation

View Text Solution

13. Define globalisation.

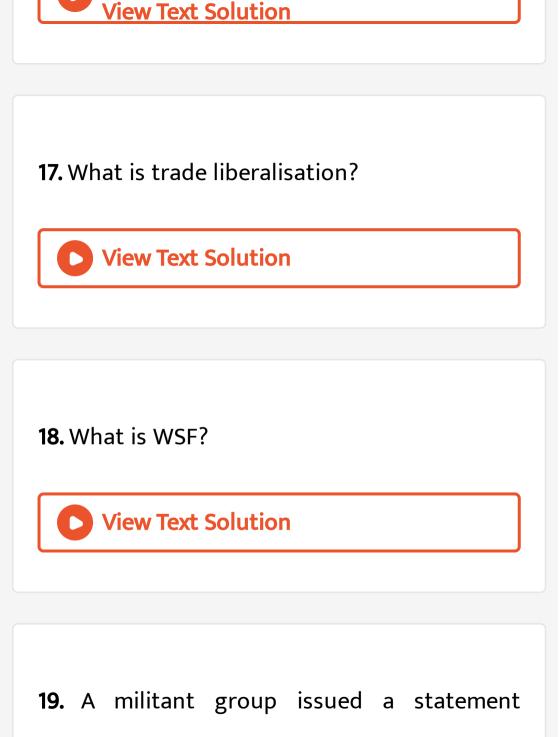
14. To what extent does globalisation provide

opportunities as well as challenges?

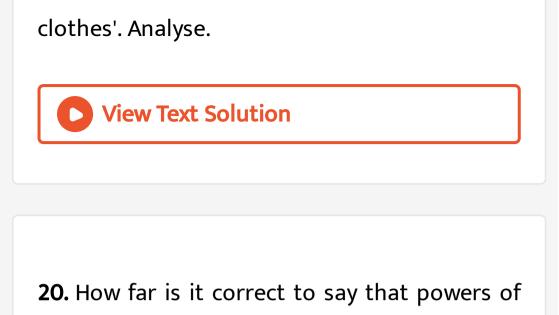


16. What is trade in real sense?





threatening college girls who wear western



states have actually increased due to globalisation?

View Text Solution

**21.** What are two thrust areas of globalisation?

22. Which factors have contributed to the

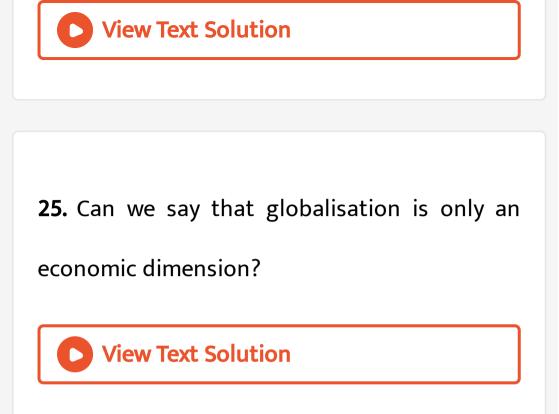
process of globalisation?

View Text Solution

# **23.** Mention positive impact of globalisation.



24. Mention negative impact of globalisation.



26. Explain any three cultural consequences of

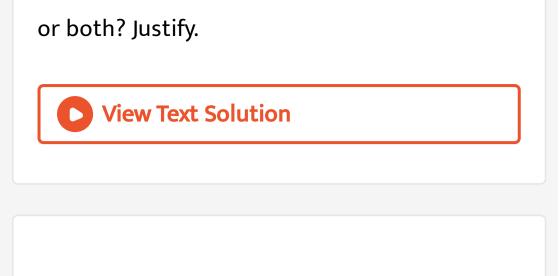
globalisation.



**1.** Being the head of the country what steps would you take to protect the local small producers of your country from the globalisation?

View Text Solution

**2.** Does globalisation lead to 'cultural homogenisation' or 'cultural heterogenisation'



- 3. What are the differences be been
- globalisation of the past and of the present?
  - View Text Solution

# Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer

**1.** If globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, those who argue that there is something distinct about contemporary globalisation point out that it is the scale adn speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation in the contemporary era. Globalisation has a strong historical basis, and it is important to

view contemporary flows against this backdrop." Mention any two political dimensions of globalisation.

2. 'If globalisation is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, it is perhaps logical to ask if there is anything novel about this phenomenon. Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, those who argue that there is something distinct about contemporary globalisation point out that it is the scale adn speed of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation in the contemporary era. Globalisation has a strong historical basis, and it is important to contemporary flows against this view backdrop."

Explain any three economic consequences of globalisation.



**3.** 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 consequences of globalisation, with а 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. How does globalisation effect on state capacity?

**4.** 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 consequences 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. How have multinational companies effected the states?

5. 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 consequences 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.

How does the old welfare state react to

globalisation?

## View Text Solution

**6.** 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 accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards interdependence and integration governments, businesses, and between ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

What is economic globalisation?



**7.** 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 accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot

be denied is the increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation. How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world?

**View Text Solution** 

8. 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 accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, businesses, and

ordinary people in different parts of the world

as a result of globalisation.

How does the moderate supporters of

globalisation view it?

View Text Solution

## Additional Questions With Answers Cartoon Picture Based Questions

**1.** Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follows:



What does the cartoon comment?



2. Study the cartoon given below and answer

the questions that follows:



What is referred under the title 'Yesterday'?

3. Study the cartoon given below and answer

the questions that follows:



What message does the title 'Today' convey?

View Text Solution

**4.** Identify the picture and answer the questions that follow:



What is it?





**5.** Identify the picture and answer the questions that follow:



Describe its role in brief.

View Text Solution

**6.** Identify the picture and answer the questions that follow:



Write some of the impacts made by it on

Indian economy.



Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions Ii

**1.** How do the critics view the process of

globalisation?

2. Mention some of the advantages and

disadvantages of globalisation in brief.

View Text Solution

**3.** How does globalisation affect traditional

conceptions of state sovereignty?

4. What are the effects of globalisation especially with that on India?
View Text Solution

Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Very Short Answer Type Questoins

1. Which of the following is not true?

A. Globalisation as a concept

fundamentally deals with flows

B. These flows could be of various kindsideas 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 C. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness'

D. That interconnectedness is created and

sustained as a consequence of these

slow flows

Answer: D

View Text Solution

## 2. 'Welfare State is getting replaced by

market." Analyse the reason for this change.

Globalisation is a multidimensional concept". Justify the statement.
View Text Solution

4. What is globalisation? Highlight any three

causes of globalisation.



5. Give a suitable example to show the globalisation need not always be positive.
View Text Solution

**6.** Show with the help of one example that globalisation has affected the dress culture of India.

**1.** How do per capita income and population growth affect the economic disparity in the world? Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level.



2. Explain any two positive and two negative

effects of globalisation.

View Text Solution

**3.** Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.



4. Mention any four political consequences of

globalisation.

View Text Solution

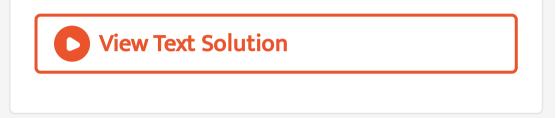
5. Highlight any four negative consequences of

globalisation for the people of India.



6. Explain any four negative consequences of

globalisation for the people of India.



7. Explain the technological and other major

causes of globalisation.



Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questoins I Paggage Map **1.** 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 continue to be important. Indeed, in

some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequences of globalisation, with enhanced techanologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

Read the passage given above carefully and answers the following questions:

What are the two most essential functions of

the state?

2. 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 continue to be important. Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequences of globalisation, with enhanced techanologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. Read the passage given above carefully and answers the following questions: How do enhanced technologies enable teh state to rule better?

**View Text Solution** 

**3.** 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 continue to be important. Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequences of globalisation, with enhanced techanologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

Read the passage given above carefully and answers the following questions: Justify with the help of an example that globalisation gives a boost to the state capacity.

View Text Solution



In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D, E. Identify these countries on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per following format

(i) The country where 'Earth Summit was held in June 1992

(ii) A leading contributor to green house gas emissions

(iii) A country known for its and anti-dam proriver movements

(iv) A country exempted from the requirement

of the Kyoto Protocol.

(v) The second largest producer of crude oil in

the world.

View Text Solution

Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questoins li

1. Explain globalisation. How has technology

contributed in promoting globalisation?

**2.** Explain any four consequences of globalisation.

View Text Solution

## 3. Assess any three basics on which

globalisation is being resisted in India.

4. Analyse any three demerits of globalisation.

