



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 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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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6. What is worldwide interconnectedness?

What are its components?



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7. How has technology contributed to globalisation?



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



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



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



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



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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 order and the security of its citizens.



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2. What is often called economic globalisation usually involves greater.....flows among different countries of the world.



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3. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called.....



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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



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5. Select the correct option.

The impact of globalisation is

A. always positive

B. always negative

C. neither positive nor negative

D. both positive and negative

Answer: D



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6. Select the correct option.

MNC stands for

A. Multinational countries

B. Massive narrative company

C. Multinational company

D. Money negotiating companies

Answer: c



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7. Correct and rewrite the statements.

Globalisation is a three dimensional concept.

It has political, economic and cultural manifestations.



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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.



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9. Correct and rewrite the statement.

Political globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.



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



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11. Identify the state which is least involved in country's affairs.



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



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13. Define globalisation.



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14. To what extent does globalisation provide opportunities as well as challenges?



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15. Globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity. How?



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16. What is trade in real sense?





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17. What is trade liberalisation?



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18. What is WSF?



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19. A militant group issued a statement threatening college girls who wear western

clothes'. Analyse.



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20. How far is it correct to say that powers of states have actually increased due to globalisation?



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21. What are two thrust areas of globalisation?



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22. Which factors have contributed to the process of globalisation?



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23. Mention positive impact of globalisation.



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24. Mention negative impact of globalisation.



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25. Can we say that globalisation is only an economic dimension?



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26. Explain any three cultural consequences of globalisation.



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Additional Questions With Answers Short Answer

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



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

or both? Justify.



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3. What are the differences between globalisation of the past and of the present?



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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 and 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.



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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 and 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."

Explain any three economic consequences of globalisation.



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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 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 globalisation effect on state capacity?



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How have multinational companies effected the states?



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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

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How does the old welfare state react to globalisation?



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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 between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

What is economic globalisation?



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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?



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ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

How does the moderate supporters of globalisation view it?



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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?



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



What is referred under the title 'Yesterday'?



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



What message does the title 'Today' convey?



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



What is it?





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



Describe its role in brief.



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



Write some of the impacts made by it on Indian economy.



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Additional Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions li

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



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2. Mention some of the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation in brief.



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3. How does globalisation affect traditional conceptions of state sovereignty?



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



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers
Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Which of the following is not true?

A. Globalisation as a concept

fundamentally deals with flows

B. 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

C. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness'

D. That interconnectedness is created and sustained as a consequence of these slow flows

Answer: D



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2. "Welfare State is getting replaced by market." Analyse the reason for this change.



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3. 'Globalisation is a multidimensional concept'. Justify the statement.



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4. What is globalisation? Highlight any three causes of globalisation.



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



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



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers

Short Answer Type Questions

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.



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2. Explain any two positive and two negative effects of globalisation.



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3. Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.



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4. Mention any four political consequences of globalisation.



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5. Highlight any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India.



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6. Explain any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India.



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7. Explain the technological and other major causes of globalisation.



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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?



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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 technologies 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 the state to rule better?



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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 technologies 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.



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4.



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 pro-river movements
- (iv) A country exempted from the requirement

of the Kyoto Protocol.

(v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world.



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Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Long Answer Type Questions II

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



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2. Explain any four consequences of globalisation.



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



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4. Analyse any three demerits of globalisation.



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5. Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalisation.



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