

## CLASS:--12<sup>TH</sup>, POLITICAL SCIENCE, REVISION NOTES

### **1. 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.

### **2. 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.

### **3. 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 rise of uniform culture called as cultural homogenisation.
- (b) Global culture is the imposition of western culture on rest of the world.

### 3. Political Consequences

- (a) In place of welfare state it is the market to become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- (b) The entry and increased role of MNCs all over the world leads to reduction in capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

### 4. Others

- (a) The left wing protests against economic liberalisation.
- (b) Indian social forum also raised voices against globalisation.

**4. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation states to global consumers." Justify the statement.**

Or

**What is the impact of globalisation on state's sovereignty?**

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

1. Globalisation reduces state capacity i. e. the ability of governments to do what they do.
2. Market becomes the prime determinant to down economic and social priorities.
3. Multinational companies effect on decision taken by governments because their own interest fulfillment 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.
7. What is meant by globalisation? Explain any three cultural consequences of globalisation.

Answer: Globalisation is integration of an economy with the other economies alongwith the free flow of trade and capital. Its cultural consequences can be summed up as follows:

1. The rise of uniform culture as cultural homogenisation.
2. Global culture is imposition of western culture of rest of the world.
3. Sometimes, external influences enlarge the choices or modify over culture without overwhelming the traditions.

