

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-12TH,

NCERT BASED NOTES

CHAPTER:- 09

Globalisation

Concept of Globalisation :-

- *Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.*
- *Globalisation need not always be positive. It can have negative consequences for the people.*
- *As a concept, globalisation fundamentally deals with flows. These flows can be ideas moving from one part of the world to another, commodities being traded across borders and so on.*
- *The crucial element is the worldwide inter connectedness which is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.*

Causes of Globalisation :-

- *One important aspect of globalisation is that even though it is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element.*
- *The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible by technological advances.*
- *Interconnections is also an important aspect of globalisation. Any event taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world.*

Consequences of Globalisation

Political Consequences :-

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Economic Consequences :-

- *In order to understand economic consequences of globalisation it is important to know that in economic globalisation involves many actors other than IMF, WTO.*
- *It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries.*

- *Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe as it has reduced the imposing of restrictions on the imports of one country on another.*
- *Economic globalisation has created an intense division of opinion all over the world.*
- *According to some, economic globalisation is likely to benefit only a small section of the population.*
- *On the other hand advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population.*

Cultural Consequences :-

- *The consequences of globalisation can also be seen on our culture too and thus it is not confined only to the sphere of politics and economy.*
- *The process of cultural globalisation poses a threat because it leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation.*

- *Cultural globalisation has both positive as well as negative effect on the world.*
- *While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect.*

India and Globalisation :-

- *Flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, ideas and people go back several centuries in Indian History.*
- *During the British rule, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer (importer) of finished goods.*
- *After independence, India decided to be a self-sufficient country rather than being dependent on others.*
- *In 1991, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.*

Resistance to Globalisation :-

- *Globalisation has invited strong criticism all over the globe. For some globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.*

- ***Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.***
- ***It is important to note here that anti-globalisation movements too participate in global networks, allying with those who feel like them in other countries.***
- ***The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform bringing together human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation.***

India and Resistance to Globalisation

- ***Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters.***
- ***There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through some forums.***
- ***Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. This has taken the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences.***