

### Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

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

Answer: Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. 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. The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as consequence of these constant flows.

While globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip in more recent years has revolution communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came

into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.

The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely by technological advances. The pace of these flow may vary .

#### 2. 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.

**3. 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.**

**4. 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 the poor more poorer.
- (c) Even states have also created the same disparities between developed and developing nations.

2. **Political:**

- (a) Welfare functions of the state has been reduced.

3. **Cultural:**

- (a) People lose their age old values and traditions.
- (b) The world begins to look more like the dominant power over less powerful society.
- (c) It leads to shrinking of rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.