

CBSE Test Paper 02
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-9 Globalisation)

1. Globalisation follows the principle of _____.
 - a. Liberalism
 - b. Marxism
 - c. Communism
 - d. Socialism
2. Give any one problem of globalisation.
3. What is meant by flows in relation to globalisation?
4. Why has the globalisation not led to a significant degree of increase in the movement of the people across the globe?
5. Give one benefit of international migration.
6. State any two cultural influences of globalisation which have been resisted to in India.
7. What are the economic consequences of globalisation?
8. Explain the positive and negative effects of globalisation.
9. Does globalisation lead to 'cultural homogenisation' or 'cultural heterogenization' or both? Justify.
10. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation states to global consumers." Justify the statement.
11. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

Questions :

- i. What does this cartoon depict?
- ii. Which international institutions play an important role in determining economic policies across the world?
- iii. What message does the title 'Today' convey?



12. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

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 consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

- i. What are the two most essential functions of the state?
- ii. How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?
- iii. Justify with the help of an example that globalisation gives a boost to the state capacity.

13. Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should immediately take to popularise the Indian culture at the global level.

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Answer

1. a. Liberalism

Explanation: Liberalism gives the liberal policy to promote Investment.

2. One problem of globalisation is it results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do.
3. Flows in relation to globalisation refer to various kind - 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 which causes the process of globalisation to exist.
4. The globalisation not led to a significant degree of increase in the movement of the people across the globe is due to the fact that the developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.
5. One benefit of international migration is to find an opportunity to become a universal man or cosmopolitan.
6. The two cultural influences of globalisation were as:
- i. The joint family has been replaced by the nuclear family. The birthday, Women's day, May-day celebrations, increasing numbers of fast-food restaurants and many other international festivals symbolise globalisation. Changes in dress culture are one of the major manifestations of globalisation.
 - ii. Global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. For example, the popularity of burger and blue jeans in the USA, a Khadi Kurta worn over jeans. Clothing combination has been exported back to the country that gave us blue jeans so that it is possible to see young Americans wearing a kurta and jeans.
7. Following are the economic consequences of globalisation:

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- i. It deals with increasing trade in commodities all around the world.
 - ii. The restrictions imposed by various states on each other's imports have been removed.
 - iii. Globalisation benefits some sections of society while other sections of society are left deprived. Developed countries gain more as compared to developing countries.
 - iv. The restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced.
 - v. It has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries.

8. Positive impacts of globalisation are mentioned below :

Negative impacts of globalisation are mentioned below :

- i. Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
- ii. It attracts private foreign capital investment.
- iii. It guarantees increased employment opportunities. It is a great blessing for those countries having very large population. Eg. China and India.
- iv. It raises standard of living.
- v. It increases production, efficiency and healthy competition.
- vi. It attracts foreign direct investment also. Foreign investment flows into the domestic economy and domestic economy becomes strong and boisterous.
- vii. It increases cooperation and solidarity among business partners at the international level.
- viii. These foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.
- ix. It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
- x. Globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.
- xi. Globalisation curtails social and economic rights of common citizens. It adversely affects social policy and reduces the role of state activities for the benefits of welfare of the common people.

9. Globalisation leads to both:

- i. Cultural homogenisation is an aspect of cultural globalisation, the same process

generates the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. It prompts each culture to dominate over other culture resulting in heterogenisation.

- ii. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture known as cultural homogenisation. In the name of global culture, it is just the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.
- iii. The differences among powers remain the same despite the exchange of cultures. Hence, it may be said that cultural exchange is only one of many processes.

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

- i. It results in an erosion of state capacity i.e, the ability of government to do what they do.
- ii. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant down to economic and social priorities.
- iii. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
- iv. The old 'welfare state' is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.

- 11.
 - i. The cartoon depicts the economic consequences of globalisation. The flow of people to other countries may take away the jobs of citizens of those countries.
 - ii. International Monetary Fund, World Bank and World Trade Organisation.
 - iii. The title 'Today' refers to the process of Globalisation, which has opened doors for new entrants from developing nations and resulted in brain drain.
- 12.
 - i. The two most essential functions of the state is to defend and secure the boundaries of the state to maintain national security and to provide justice and maintain law and order.
 - ii. Enhanced technologies, enable the state to collect important information about its citizens which helps the state to keep surveillance on its people continuously. With

this information, the state is better able to rule. Thus, the states become more powerful than they were earlier.

- iii. Flow of capital from rich countries enables the developing countries to invest in most wanted fields to make their country self-dependent. Globalisation has given boost to the state capacity because it has made available advance technology to state to rule its people better. Thus, globalisation has made state more powerful than before.

13. After the globalisation, every area of life is affected by western culture, western food. However, the Indian Government can restore the Indian culture at a global level by the following measures:

- i. Preserving and properly promoting India's rich intangible cultural heritage by inventorising and documenting oral traditions, indigenous knowledge systems, Gugu-Shisya systems, folklore and tribal and oral traditions and also extending patronage to various dance forms like Bihu, Bhangra, Nautanki, Dandiya and other folk dances besides classical forms.
- ii. Promotion of people as cultural brand ambassadors, building influence through the local vernacular media. An improved media strategy that promotes cultural content and supports cultural projects with less or no commercial value can also help to promote culture.
- iii. Setting up at least one museum in each district with different chambers for visual and other forms of art, architecture, science, history, and geography with regional flavour.
- iv. Recognition 'cultural heritage tourism' as an upcoming industry by building cultural resources with an adaptation of scientific and technological knowledge to local circumstances as well as forming partnerships between local and global bodies.