

**CBSE Test Paper 05**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-9 Globalisation)**

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1. Privatization and liberalisation are two elements of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Globalisation
  - b. Socialism
  - c. Communism
  - d. Marxism
2. Mention any two political consequences of globalisation.
3. What is globalisation?
4. Name the international agency relating to the environmental programme.
5. Define Globalisation.
6. Mention negative impact of globalisation.
7. How far is it correct to say that powers of states have actually increased due to globalisation?
8. Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation?
9. Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers. Justify the statement.
10. Explain any four consequences of globalisation.
11. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

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 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.

  - i. What do the words 'erosion of state capacity' imply? Explain with the help of an example.
  - ii. Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state?
  - iii. How has market become the prime determinant of social priorities?
12. What is meant by globalisation? Highlight any of its two good and two bad aspects.
13. Describe the criticism of globalisation that has been generated all over the globe.

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**Answer**

1. a. Globalisation

Explanation: Globalisation follows the principle of liberalisation as well as privatization

2. i. Political globalisation generally results in an erosion of state capacity, it means the ability of government to do what they do.  
ii. The entry and the increased role of MNCs all over the world lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
3. 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. In simple words, Globalisation means integrating our economy with the world economy.
4. The international agency relating to the environmental programme is the United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP).
5. Globalisation refers to the integration of an economy with the other country based on interdependence. It is about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people.
6. The negative impact of globalisation are as:
  - i. Globalisation has not generated much more employment opportunities because it needs highly skilled people only.
  - ii. The foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.
  - iii. It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
  - iv. Gradually, globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in the country.
  - v. Even farmers are supposed to be well educated if they want to use modern methods of cultivation.
  - vi. Small producers have to compete or perish. For a large number of small producers and workers, globalisation has posed major challenges.
7. To some extent it is correct to say that powers of states have actually increased due to globalisation because:

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- It has increased the activities of state to help in development of economy.
  - In some respect state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of state to collect information about its citizens.

Thus state become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

8. One of the debates that have been generated as a consequence of contemporary processes of globalisation relates to its ongoing political impact.
  - a. Those who are concerned with social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by processes of economic globalisation. They point out that it is likely to benefit only some section of the population while impoverishing those who are dependent on the government for jobs and welfare. They have emphasised the need to ensure social safety nets to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak.
  - b. At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do.
  - c. The old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs the functions such as maintenance of law and order, and security of its citizens. Now it is the market which determines the economic and social priorities.
  - d. 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 lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.
  - e. At the same time, globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of the political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics.
  - f. 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.
  - g. 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. With this information, the state is better able

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to rule, not less able.

Thus, states become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

9. Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers because of the following points :
- i. Revolution in information technology and electronic media and development in the field of science and technology.
  - ii. Collapse of communism and the end of cold war with the disintegration of Soviet Union.
  - iii. Advances in the field of transport and communication and growth of MNCs. These MNCs are the efforts of the developed nations to make the whole world as one single market.
  - iv. Rising debts of developing states that have forced the IMF and World Bank to ask developing states to adopt the path of disinvestment and globalisation.
  - v. Multinational companies effect on the decision taken by governments because their own interest fulfillment depends on government policies.
  - vi. 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.

**10. Economic Consequences:**

- a. It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- b. There restrictions imposed by other countries on allowing imports of other countries have been reduced.

**Cultural Consequences:**

- a. The cultural effects of globalisation lead to the fear that it poses a threat to cultures in the world. Hence, it leads to the rise of uniform culture called cultural homogenisation.
- b. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a Global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.

**Political Consequences:**

- a. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- b. The entry and increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads

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to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

**Other Consequences:**

- a. The left-wing protests against economic liberalisation.
  - b. Indian social forum also raised voices against globalisation.
11. i. 'Erosion of State Capacity' means a reduction in the capability or power of the government to fulfil or take up responsibilities. It is determined by free market forces. The State has started reducing subsidies on food, petrol fertilisers etc gradually.
- ii. Due to privatization, most of the economic activities are conducted by the private sector. States have a lesser role to facilitate economic development by maintaining law and order and providing security to the citizens. As such welfare activities are getting reduced. The welfare state is giving way to minimalist state which performs certain core functions such as, the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens because of changing role of state under the forces of globalisation which has been reducing the role of state.
- iii. The market has become the prime determinant of social priorities. Today, state is acting, making decision on the basis of market forces. It is the market which has been forcing the state and society what to do and what not to do. Our societal priorities are being influenced by market. It is a market which determines what and how we have to eat, drink watch, dress etc. Multi-National Companies have come into the field of economic growth. They are constantly in search of markets to sell their products. Markets have become the determinants of social priorities because with the onset of globalization, the entire country has turned into a single market.

12. **Meaning of Globalisation:**

Globalisation means linking the economy of the country with the economies of other countries by means of free trade and free mobility of capital and labour etc. **Good**

**and bad aspects of globalisation:**

**A. Good aspects of globalisation:**

- i. Economies of countries that engage well with the international economy have consistently grown much faster than those countries that try to protect themselves.
- ii. Improved environmental awareness and - accountability has contributed to

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positive environmental outcomes by encouraging the use of more efficient, less-polluting technologies and facilitating economies imports of renewable substitutes for use of place of scarce domestic natural resources.

**B. Bad aspects or forms of resistance to globalisation:**

- i. There are social and economic costs of globalisation. Trade liberalisation rewards competitive industries and penalises uncompetitive ones and it requires participating countries to undertake economic restructuring and reform.
- ii. The government has been harmed agricultural, forest, mining etc. industries exploit inadequate environmental codes and corrupt behaviour in developing countries. Agricultural seed companies are destroying the biodiversity of the planet and depriving subsistence farmers of their livelihood.

13. Globalisation is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticism all over the globe. Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments. The arguments that have been made against globalisation are as given below:

- a. Those on the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer (and fewer) and the poor poorer.
- b. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- c. It is against self-reliance and protectionism.
- d. Critics of globalisation from the political right express anxiety over the political, economic and cultural effects. In political terms, they also fear the weakening of the state. Economically, they want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy. Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.
- e. Some critics think that globalisation is another form of imperialism.
- f. In 1999 at WTO Ministerial Meeting there were protests at Seattle alleging unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states.
- g. The World Social Forum is also opposed to neo-liberal globalisation.