

CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-9 Globalisation)

1. Name the organisation which came into being in replacing GATT.
 - a. None of these
 - b. IMF
 - c. World bank
 - d. WTO
2. Which are four different flows under globalisation?
3. Mention any one problem created by protectionism.
4. Can we say that Globalisation is only an economic dimension?
5. What is the uniqueness of globalisation in the contemporary era?
6. Define cultural heterogenisation.
7. Mention positive impact of globalisation.
8. Explain economic consequences of globalisation.
9. Explain positive and negative effects of globalisation.
10. What is Globalisation? Explain reasons due to which globalisation is resisted.
11. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world. They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation say that globalisation provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards inter-dependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a

result of globalisation.

Questions:

- i. What is economic globalisation?
 - ii. How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world?
 - iii. How does the moderate supporters of globalisation view it?
12. Pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment is a major challenge before the states. Suggest any three measures to overcome this problem.
13. Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.

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Answer

1. d. WTO

Explanation: World Trade organisation came into being in 1995 replacing GATT.
Total 124 nations signed on the proposal.

2. Four different flows under globalisation are:

- i. Flows of ideas,
- ii. Capital,
- iii. Commodities,
- iv. People.

3. It has made indigenous business and industrial houses lull and lethargic. Excessive bureaucratic control in the name of subsidies, tax-holidays and sickness removal schemes over these houses is deemed resisting global competition.
4. Globalisation is the process of exchange of ideas, capital, commodities, and people. It is a multi dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations, and these must be adequately distinguished. Hence, it is wrong to assume that globalisation has purely economic dimensions.
5. The uniqueness of globalisation in the contemporary era is the scale and speed of flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people.
6. When globalisation leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. It is called cultural heterogenisation. It leads to the emergence of a world culture which actually is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. For example, the blue jeans or the American way of life have become popular because the culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society. It may lead to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.
7. The positive impacts of globalisation are as:
- i. Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
 - ii. It attracts private foreign capital 'Investment'.
 - iii. It creates new job opportunities.
 - iv. It raises the standard of living.
 - v. It increases production efficiency and healthy competition.

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- vi. It attracts Foreign Direct Investment flows into the domestic economy and the domestic economy becomes strong and boisterous.
 - vii. It increases cooperation and solidarity among business partners at the international level.
8. The positive economic consequences are: The negative economic consequences are:
- i. It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
 - ii. The restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.
 - iii. The restrictions on the movement of capital across countries have also been reduced.
 - iv. Economic globalisation has created an intense diverse opinion all over the world so as to benefit only a small section of society.
 - v. The forced economic globalisation would lead to economic ruin for the weaker countries, especially for the poor within countries. Some economists have defined economic globalisation as re-colonisation of the world.
9. The positive effects of globalisation are as:
- i. Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
 - ii. It attracts private foreign capital investment.
 - iii. Promotes world peace and unity.
 - iv. Give access to a larger market.

The negative effects of globalisation are as:

- i. It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.
 - ii. Gradually, globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.
 - iii. It creates job insecurity.
 - iv. Causes fluctuation of prices.
10. 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. The reasons due to which globalisation is resisted are :

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- i. Leftist parties argue that contemporary globalisation represents global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. There have been left-wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.
 - ii. The weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
 - iii. Rightist parties expressed anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects.
 - iv. The cultural globalisation would harm age old values of people while harming their traditional culture.
 - v. Trade Unions of the industrial workforce, as well as those representing farmer interests, have organised protests against the entry of multi-nationals.
 - vi. Resistance to globalisation has also come from the political right. This has taken the form of Objecting to various cultural influences – ranging from the availability of foreign TV channels provided by cable networks, the celebration of Valentine’s Day and Westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.
 11.
 - i. Economic globalization generates great or economic growth and well being for a larger section of population when there is deregulation.
 - ii. Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy. It has increased trade in commodities across the globe. The restrictions imposed by different countries on the imports of other countries have been reduced.
 - iii. Moderate supporters of globalisation view it as a challenge to be responded intelligently without accepting it uncritically.
 12. Measures of reconciliation between the global environment and economic development:
 - i. Macrocosm is a unit of an organism comprising plant and animal kingdoms including mankind. Imagine a human body in which five sensory organs, five executive organs, the skeleton, marrow, tendon, cartilage, nine internal systems consisting of numerous nerves (sympathetic, para-sympathetic, somatic etc.), three parts of the brain, several crore cells etc. are united much like the world in its miniature form. Cell is the basic unit but not neglected. In the same way, each individual is the basic unit of a global society. Hence, individual irrespective of

class, status etc., his ascriptive identity or identity based on acquired traits, should be given special care in the process of globalisation.

- ii. Issues gradually overlapping sovereignty of any nation should be restricted. WTO's pressure on developing countries through her Ministerial Conference (viz, the highest decision-making body) is unwarranted and uncalled-for. Member countries should be given a questionnaire containing questions on culture, framework of society, specific attributes of people living there, their aspirations, past records (History, Literature, Theological aspects, Ethics etc.) and answers given by them should be routed through the basic unit of political entity (like Gram Sabha/Panchayat in India) in order to get their response. It is now all possible in this IT era.
- iii. Over commodification and marketisation should be prohibited. For example, selling bottled water, accede to the patent of margosa and mint like herbs are beyond the common etiquette and hospitality to humanity and social ethics. Such practices gradually lead to wiping of virtues like kindness, compassion and empathy without which no society can sustain any longer. U.N. should, therefore, deal these sensitive issues with precautions.

13. Economic Benefits:

- i. It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
- ii. It has enhanced trade in commodities among countries.
- iii. The restrictions on the imports and movement of capital have also been reduced.
- iv. This has spread internet and computer related services across national boundaries.

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.

Political Benefits:

- i. The primary status remains unchallenged on the basis of the political community.
- ii. To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong.