

Globalisation

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. What do you mean by globalisation?

- (a) Flow of ideas
- (b) Capital
- (c) Commodities and people across the world
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) Globalisation refers to the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world.

2. The process of integration of different countries is called as

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b) The process of integration of different countries is called as globalisation. It leads to world wide interconnectedness through which different countries interact with each other.

3. Which of the statements are true about globalisation?

- (i) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
- (ii) Globalisation began in 1991.
- (iii) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
- (iv) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

Codes

- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) Both (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Only (iv)
- (d) Only (i)

Ans. (c) The statement true about globalisation is that it is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Globalisation refers to the growing influence exerted at local, national and regional level by financial, economic, environmental, political, social and cultural processes that are global in scope.

4. Which of the statements are true about the causes of globalisation?

- (a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation.
- (b) Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people.
- (c) Globalisation originated in the US.
- (d) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.

Ans. (a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation. The invention of telegraph, telephone, microchips has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.

5. Contemporary globalisation points out that it is the and of these flows that account for the uniqueness of globalisation in the contemporary era.

- (a) value and need
- (b) money and market
- (c) scale and speed
- (d) quantity and quality

Ans. (c) Contemporary globalisation points out that it is the scale and speed of these flows that accounts for the uniqueness of globalisation in the contemporary era.

6. Which of the following is/are true about cultural Homogenisation?

- (a) It refers to the rise of uniform culture of different cultural practices into one common culture.
- (b) It is an important aspect of globalisation.
- (c) It is viewed negatively as it leads to reduction in cultural diversity.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) Cultural homogenisation is an important aspect of globalisation. It refers to the rise of uniform culture or different cultural practices into one common culture. It is viewed negatively as it leads to shrinking of rich cultural heritage of entire globe.

7. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about economic manifestations?

- (i) It has created on intense division of opinion all over the world.
- (ii) The primary status remains unchallenged on the basis of political community.
- (iii) It is likely to benefit small section of population.

Codes

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) both (ii) and (iii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Only (iii)

Ans. (c) Statement (i) and (ii) are correct about economic manifestation of globalisation as it has created an on intense division of opinion all over the world and the primary status remains unchallenged on basis of political community.

8. Consider the following statement(s) that have contributed to the process of globalisation. Choose the correct statement(s).

- (a) Liberalisation and privatisation
- (b) Technological innovations
- (c) Role of international organisations such as IMF and WTO
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) Liberalisation and privatisation, technological innovations and role of international organisations such as IMF and WTO have contributed to the process of globalisation.

9. Choose the correct option that has significantly contributed to the process of Globalisation.

- (a) Fear of War
- (b) Security Threats
- (c) Advancement of Technology
- (d) Achievements of the United Nations

Ans. (c) Advancement of Technology has significantly contributed to the process of globalisation.

10. Which of the statements are true about the impact of globalisation?

- (i) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.
- (ii) Globalisation has had a uniform impact on all states and societies.
- (iii) The impact of globalisation has been confined to the political sphere.
- (iv) Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.

Codes

- (a) Both (i) and (iv)
- (b) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Both (iii) and (iv)

Ans. (a) The impact of globalisation are

- It has been uneven on states and societies creating class and castes.
- It has inevitably resulted in cultural homogeneity.

11. Critics of globalisation argue that globalisation will result in

- (a) Cultural homogenisation
- (b) Cultural heterogenisation
- (c) Greater economic growth
- (d) Greater economic disparity

Ans. (d) Critics of globalisation argue that globalisation will result in greater economic disparity.

12. Due to globalisation, culture of a country becomes more diverse and distinctive, this process is called

- (a) cultural complexity
- (b) cultural diversity
- (c) cultural homogenisation
- (d) cultural heterogenisation

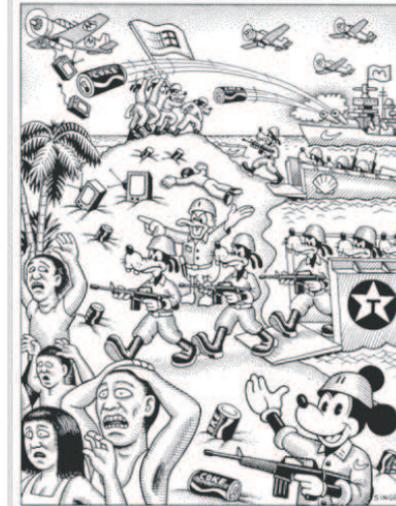
Ans. (d) Due to globalisation, culture of a country becomes more diverse and distinctive, this process is called as cultural heterogenisation.

13. Trade unions is related to

- (a) industrial workforce
- (b) agricultural labourers
- (c) politicians
- (d) government employees

Ans. (a) Trade unions is related to the industrial workforce. It an organised association of workers in a trade, profession formed to protect their interest and rights.

14. Study the following picture and answer the question.



Which of the following best describes the cartoon?

- (a) Strong Military Departments
- (b) Invading new markets
- (c) US Hegemony
- (d) Plight of poor people

Ans. (b) The cartoon best depicts the invading new markets. It was sketched by Andy Singer. Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think.

15. Study the following picture and answer the question



The cartoon depicts which of the following consequences of globalisation?

- (a) Political
- (b) Economic
- (c) Cultural
- (d) Moral

Ans. (b) The cartoon depicts the economic consequences of globalisation. Consumers have access to a wider variety of goods and products and can make choices among variety of products according to their needs and choices.

● Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20) In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

16. Assertion (A) Globalisation need not always be positive; it can have negative consequences for the people.

Reason (R) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A as globalisation can be both positive and negative depending upon person to person and country to country. Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept as movement of capital takes place from one destination to another; people move in search of better jobs, commodities are transferred and traded across countries etc.

17. Assertion (A) While globalisation is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element.

Reason (R) 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.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. The technological revolution has reached around the world with important consequences for business, government and labour market. Computer aided designs, telecommunication etc are allowing small players to compete with traditional giants.

18. Assertion (A) Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do.

Reason (R) Globalisation also gives freedom to governments to act in an arbitrary manner as far as the global issues are concerned.

Ans. (c) A is true as all over the world the old welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state that performs certain core functions.

R is false as globalisation has put several restraints on government by inducing pressure such as withdrawing economic aid, doing away with transfers and subsidies etc.

19. Assertion (A) The critics argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer (and fewer) and the poor poorer.

Reason (R) Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A as globalisation leads to an increase in income inequality which in turn encourages prosperous nations to outsource production to location which provide either cheap labour or cheap raw materials.

20. Assertion (A) There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.

Reason (R) The left wing believed that globalisation would corrupt the politics of India.

Ans. (c) A is true as resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters. The left wing of India criticised globalisation mainly on the issue of the entries of multinational companies and foreign investment that would corrupt the politics of India.

● Cased Based MCQs

1. Read the following and answer the 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) Erosion of state here means
- (a) Reduction in the role of state in society and economy.
 - (b) Welfare state is being promoted in the society.
 - (c) Market economy is being prevalent in the society.
 - (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Erosion of state here means reduction in the role of state in society and economy.

(ii) Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state?

- (a) As it performs according to the free market economy norms.
- (b) As it performs only crucial functions like maintenance of law.
- (c) As it is not providing welfare services to the poor people.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (b) The concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state is because it performs only crucial function like maintenance of law.

(iii) How has the market become the prime determinant of social priorities?

- (a) State is making decision on the basis of market forces.
- (b) Market is the prime determinant which influences the role of state.
- (c) Market has been forcing the state in the decision-making process for the society.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) The market has become the prime determinant of social priorities as the state makes decision on the basis of market forces, market being the prime determinant influences the role of state and has been forcing the state in decision-making process.

(iv) Which of the following are the functions of welfare state?

- (a) To provide subsidies to the poor.
- (b) To make welfare policies for the poor.
- (c) To make policies for the benefit of private sector.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) The functions of welfare state are

- To provide subsidies to poor.
- To make welfare policies for poor.

PART 2

Subjective Questions

• Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation? [All India 2011]

Ans. Globalisation refers to the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is different from internationalisation on the basis of following points

- Internationalisation believes in the integrity of community, whereas globalisation believes in one umbrella concept and sharing of ideas between other states.
- Internationalisation believes in the use of resources of all the world equally for the benefit of mankind, but globalisation emphasise on the development of resources for the welfare and support of community.

- Internationalisation also believes in the universal brotherhood and international peace, whereas globalisation believes in the concept of flow of ideas, people and commodities throughout the globe. It also encourages the richer countries to support the poorer countries' economy.

2. Explain any two major causes of globalisation.

[Delhi 2019]

Ans. Two major causes of globalisation are

- (i) Technology is the most important element. The invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors. The technology has made it easier to exchange ideas, capital and commodities from one place to another. The transfer of capital and commodities is a major cause of globalisation.
- (ii) The increased interconnectedness has led to migration of people in search of economic opportunities. This in turn helps in the flow of investments across the world. This has initiated globalisation on a large scale.

3. What are the political consequences of globalisation?

or Mention any two political consequences of globalisation.

[Delhi 2012]

Ans. Following are the consequences of political globalisation

- It has eroded the capacity of the state by reducing the ability of the government to do what they want.
- The concept of welfare state has been reduced to a more minimalist state all over the world.
- Market becomes a prime determinant to settle down social and economic priorities is place of welfare.
- The increased role of MNC all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

4. How has technology contributed to globalisation?

Explain. [NCERT, Delhi 2013; All India 2009]

Ans. Technology has contributed to globalisation in the following ways

- The technological inventions such as telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors and hence invention of printing laid the basis for the emergence of nationalism. Thus, technology influences the way we think of our personal and collective lives. The sharing of ideas, capital, commodities and people throughout the globe has been made possible only by technological advancement.
- The transfer of capital goods and services is likely to be wider and quicker than the transfer of people across the various parts of the world.
- Technological advances has reduced the physical distances and increased interconnectedness worldwide.

5. What are the economic manifestations of globalisation? [Delhi 2009]

Ans. Following are the economic manifestations of globalisation

- It deals with increasing the trade in commodities all around the world. The restrictions imposed by various states on each other's imports have been removed.
- Globalisation benefits some sections of society, while other sections of society are left deprived. Developed countries gain more as compared to developing countries.
- Greater economic flows among different countries of the world are usually promoted through economic globalisation. This flow or exchange can take various forms i.e. commodities, capital, people and ideas.
- The restrictions on the imports and movements of capital have also been reduced which facilitates free flow of trade. It means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own including developing countries.

6. Explain any two positive and any two negative effects of globalisation. [All India 2014]

Ans. Positive impacts of globalisation are (any two)

- (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 standard of living.
- (v) It increases production, efficiency and healthy competition.

(iv) It attracts foreign direct investment also.

Negative impacts of globalisation are (any two)

- (i) The foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.
- (ii) It has widened income disparities by making the rich more richer and the poor more poorer.
- (iii) Globalisation is also a reason for depletion of flora and fauna in country.

7. Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation.

Ans. The impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation is discussed below

- State only plays a minimal role which includes core functions like maintenance of law and order as well as security.
- Globalisation has further restricted the role of state as it minimise the role of state in the economy. It reduces the State capacity and it is being completely dominated by the market forces.
- The position of state has also been relieved due to globalisation as it increases technological developments which help the state to run efficiently.

- Globalisation has impacted the way the state functions and set international standards that have to be adhered in order to keep up with the wave of economic growth through assistance from organisations such as World Bank and IMF.
- However, the state has become more transparent and even though they are answerable to other governing bodies, the state still has influence.

8. Do you agree with the argument that globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity? [NCERT]

Ans. No, globalisation leads to both cultural homogenisation and cultural heterogenisation as

- Though cultural homogenisation is an arena of globalisation, the same process generates the opposite effect also prompts each culture resulting into cultural heterogenisation where each become more different and distinct.
- Globalisation leads to the rise of uniform culture known as cultural homogenisation i.e. the influence of Western culture.
- The difference among powers remain the same despite the exchange of culture. Hence, it may be said that cultural exchange is only one of many processes.

9. Describe effects of globalisation on the economy of a country. [All India 2015]

Ans. Following are the three effects of globalisation on the economy of a country (any three)

- (i) Economic globalisation gives more importance to institutions like the IMF and the WTO and their role in determining economic policies across world.
- (ii) It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world in which some of them are forced by international institutions and powerful countries.
- (iii) As the restrictions imposed by different countries have been reduced, so greater trade in commodities across the globe can be seen.
- (iv) Globalisation has led to similar economic policies adopted by governments in different parts of the world, this has generated vastly different outcomes in different parts of the world.
- (v) Economic globalisation has also brought economic ruin for the weaker countries, especially for the poor within these countries.

10. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Justify the statement. [All India 2012]

Ans. Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers because of the following points:

- Revolution in information technology and electronic media and development in the field of science and technology.
- Collapse of communism and the end of Cold War with the disintegration of Soviet Union.

- 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.
- 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.

11. Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples. [Delhi 2014]

Ans. The three benefits of globalisation are as follows

(i) **Economic Benefits**

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

(ii) **Technological Benefits**

- Technological equipments as telephone, internet, telegraph and microchip have contributed to globalisation.
- This is 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.

(iii) **Political Benefits**

- The primary status remains unchallenged on the basis of political community.
- States have received a boost under globalisation to become more powerful and strong.

• Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components? [NCERT]

Ans. Globalisation is defined as worldwide interconnectedness. Globalisation fundamentally means the flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world.

The crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness', that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows. It is a multi-dimensional concept as it has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished. The impact of globalisation is vastly uneven because it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.

The major components of worldwide interconnectedness i.e. globalisation are:

Technological Advancement Technology remains an important factor with regard to globalisation. The technological inventions such as telegraph, telephone and

the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors.

Thus, technological advancements has been most significant component of worldwide interconnectedness.

Free Flow of Capital and Investment It has also been the key component of rising worldwide interconnectedness. Flow of FDI across the world has transform the world into a interconnected global market.

Migration and Movement of People It has also been responsible for growing worldwide interconnectedness. Technological advancement has reduced the physical distances and increased the migration and movement of people from one country to another.

Sharing of Ideas and Knowledge It has also been responsible for increasing interconnectedness. With technological advancement, ideas and knowledge are rapidly moving from one part to another parts of world.

2. Write down the features of Globalisation in detail.

Ans. Some of the important features of Globalisation are discussed below

(i) **Rapid Expansion of International Trade**

Globalisation involves free flow of trade across the globe. World Trade Organisation is an example of or expansion of trade across countries. WTO's purpose is to enlarge production and trade of services to ensure optimum utilisation of world resources and to facilitate international trade.

(ii) **Growing Importance of MNC's** Multinational Corporations are necessary for understanding globalisation. MNC's produce market services in countries other than their enhancing profit in the Global Market.

(iii) **Increase in Technological Inventions** Globalisation has led to increase in technological inventions which has enhanced interconnectedness across the globe. The inventions of telegraph, telephone and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.

(iv) **Increase in Capital Transfer** Flow of capital across the globe increases economic cooperation among the nations. In operational terms, it means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in rich countries other than their own including developing countries where they might get better returns.

3. Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country. [All India 2015]

or Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalisation. [Delhi 2019]

Ans. The effects of globalisation on the culture of a country are

- Cultural globalisation affects our food, clothes and thinking. But some times, external influence simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms. For example, the burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and therefore, does not pose any real challenge.

In the same way, blue jeans can go well with a homespun *Khadi Kurta*. Here the outcome of outside influences is a new combination that is unique. This clothing combination has been exported back to the country that gave us blue jeans.

- (ii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leave its imprint on a less powerful society, and the world begins to look more like a dominant power it wishes to be.
- (iii) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, as it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

So, we can say that globalisation broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.

4. What are the economic implications of globalisation? How has globalisation impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?

[NCERT]

Ans. The economic implications of globalisation are as follows

- Economic globalisation gives more importance to institutions like the IMF and the WTO.
- It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.
- As the restrictions imposed by different countries have been reduced, so greater trade in commodities across the globe can be seen.
- It has led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries through internet and computer.
- Economic globalisation has also brought economic ruin for the weaker countries, especially for the poor within these countries.

Impact on India

Globalisation affected India economically, socially and culturally. After adopting New Economic Policy in 1991, India has removed restrictions on imports of goods. It also encouraged the investors to invest in India. Foreign Direct Investment to produce goods and services has increased, it also enhanced foreign exchange reserves.

India is also involved in trade and commerce with other nations. Even though at some places, India plays a leadership role. However, in India, resistance to globalisation has come from various quarters.

These are as follows

- Trade Unions of industrial workforce as well as social movements and farmer agitation against monopoly. MNCs are also some forms of resistance to globalisation.
- The acquiring of certain plants like *Neem* by American and European firms has also generated widespread opposition in India.

• Case Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions.

Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. 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. But there are some positive aspects of cultural globalisation as well.

- (i) How is cultural homogenisation different from cultural Heterogenisation?
- (ii) “Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional system”. Given three examples to justify the statement.
- (iii) In what forms globalisation affects us?

- Ans.**
- (i) When globalisation led to rise of a uniform culture then it is called Cultural homogenisation whereas when globalisation leads to culture becoming more different and distinctive then it is called Cultural heterogenisation.
 - (ii) Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify four culture without overwhelming the traditional system. Three examples to explain the statement are
 - (a) Burger is not a substitute of Masala Dosa so therefore it does not pose any real challenge.
 - (b) Blue jeans can go well with a Khadi kurta so this also doesn't pose any real challenge to the culture.
 - (c) Coca cola and coconut water are simultaneously enjoyed in summers.
 - (iii) Globalisation is the process of the worlds system that is increasingly interlinked. Nearly all jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors of employment are linked to the process of globalisation, it has also increased international migration which has resulted in multicultural societies.

2. Read the passage given below 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 essential functions of the state?
- (ii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?
- (iii) How has globalisation given boost to the state capacity?

- Ans.**
- (i) The essential functions of the state are
 - (a) To defend and secure the boundaries of the state to maintain national security.
 - (b) To provide justice and maintain law and order.
 - (ii) Enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better as
 - (a) The state can collect important information about its citizens.
 - (b) State can keep surveillance on its people.
 - (iii) Globalisation has given boost to the state capacity by providing advance technology to the state to rule its people better.

3. Consider the picture given below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) What are the manifestation of globalisation?
- (ii) So many Nepalese workers come to India to work. Is that globalisation?

(iii) Why do farmers commit suicide?

- Ans.**
- (i) Globalisation consists of political, economic and cultural manifestations.
 - (ii) Yes, coming of Nepalese workers to India is a kind of globalisation. They come to India for better livelihood. However, religious bonds seen between nationals of India and Nepal would not exist in globalisation.
 - (iii) There are various reasons for the suicide of farmers, but the foremost is the debt trap in which they are engulfed by purchasing various inputs from MNCs, such as seeds, fertilizers, etc.

4. Consider the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) On what does the cartoon comment?
- (ii) What is referred under the title 'Yesterday' and what is the message conveyed by the title 'Today'?
- (iii) What does the cartoon depicts?

- Ans.**
- (i) The cartoon comments on the changing scenario due to globalisation.
 - (ii) It refer under the title 'Yesterday' about the earlier conditions of developing countries who were starving due to less growth in their economy. The title 'convey' that globalisation opened the doors for new entrants from developing nations and resulted into brain drain.
 - (iii) 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.

Chapter Test

Objective Type Questions

- Which of the following is incorrect about globalisation?
(a) Globalisation will result in greater economic growth
(b) Globalisation will result in greater economic disparity
(c) Globalisation will result in cultural homogenisation according to some critics
(d) All of the above
- Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept having manifestations like
(a) Political (b) Economic
(c) Cultural (d) All of these
- Due to globalisation, culture of a country becomes more diverse and distinctive, this process is called
(a) cultural complexity (b) cultural diversity
(c) cultural homogenisation (d) cultural heterogenisation
- Consider the following statement which is/are incorrect about the positive effect of globalisation?
(a) It has widened income disparity.
(b) It is also the reason for depletion of flora and fauna.
(c) It has attracted private foreign capital investment.
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- The negative impact of globalisation to generate sufficient employment.
(a) increased (b) decreased
(c) failed (d) None of these

Short Answer Type Questions

- How does globalisation leads to cultural homogenisation?
- Globalisation leads to cultural heterogenisation. Explain.
- Explain the causes of globalisation.
- What are the economic manifestations of globalisation?
- How have technological advancement and recognition of interconnectedness affected globalisation?
- Give examples to show that globalisation has affected our food habits.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Discuss the economic implications of globalisation.
- How has technology contributed to globalisation?
- What are the positive and negative effects of globalisation?
- "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Justify the statements.
- Explain political consequences of globalisation.

Answers

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)