

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



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Class : 12th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 9

Chapter Name : Globalisation

Q1 Which of the statements are 'True' about globalisation?

- (a) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
- (b) Globalisation began in 1991.
- (c) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
- (d) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

Answer. (d) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

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Q2 Which of the statements are 'True' about the impact of globalisation?

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

Answer.

- (a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies.
- (d) Globalisation inevitably results in cultural homogeneity.

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Q3 Which of the statements are 'True' about 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.

Answer.

- (a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation.
- (b) It originated in the US.

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Q4 Which statements are 'true' about globalisation?

- (a) Globalisation is only about movement of commodities.
- (b) Services are an insignificant part of globalisation.
- (c) Services are an insignificant part of globalisation.
- (d) Globalisation is about worldwide interconnectedness.

Answer. (d) Globalisation is about worldwide interconnectedness.

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Q5 Which of the statements are False about globalisation?

- (a) Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic growth.
- (b) Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in greater economic disparity.
- (c) Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenization.
- (d) Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenization.

Answer. (d) Critics of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenization.

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Q6 What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components?

Answer. World wide interconnectedness means the dependence of the countries upon each other for political, ideological, economical and cultural purposes.

Its components include:

- (a) Flow of capital
- (b) Flow of ideas
- (c) Flow of trade
- (e) Flow of labour

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Q7 How has technology contributed to globalisation?

Answer. Technology has contributed to globalisation as :

- (a) The print technology has had a considerable impact upon the transfer of ideas from one place to another.
- (b) The media has helped in the communication and proliferation of ideas and alliances.
- (c) The nuclear technology has led to the logic of deterrence at the global level.
- (d) The transport technology has helped in the transfer of labour or human capital from one place to another.

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Q8 Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation?

Answer. The role of globalisation upon state can be analysed as:

- (a) The position of state being completely dominated by the market forces. The hegemonization of capitalists upon the state's decision is a negative impact of globalisation upon the political realm.
- (b) The position of state is also eased by globalisation because of technological developments , which help the state to run the territorial area efficiently.
- (c) But majorly, it has restricted the role of state by minimising the autonomy of the former one.

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Q9 What are the economic implications of globalisation? How has globalisation impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?

Answer. The economic implications of globalisation are:

- (a) It revolves around the functions of IMF and World Bank.
- (b) It revolves around the flow of trade between the countries.
- (c) It results in the rapid economic development but less socialistic advancements.
- (d) The creation of social safety nets is imperative to protect the people's needs.
- (e) The balance between the both and the theme of 'Sustainable development' is to be exercised.

It has affected the economic avenues of India upon the ideals of privatization and capitalism. But the decrease in the socialistic tendencies leads to the economic inequalities.

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Q10 Do you agree with the argument that globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity?

Answer. Yes, I do agree with the statement that the globalisation leads to cultural heterogeneity as it is responsible for the dynamic mixture of the cultures of different countries. For e.g. the jeans culture and khadi culture mixed in India and gave rise to new cultural clothing.

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Q11 How has Globalization impacted on India and how is India, in turn, impacting on Globalization?

Answer. The globalisation has affected India in following ways :

- (a) The political globalisation has affected the political realms of India by minimising the role of state. The exploitative tendencies of enterprises have increased considerably by their excessive interference in political avenue.
- (b) The economic globalisation has made the concentration of monetary power in the hands of 5%, which leads to drastic economic inequalities and wrong economic estimation.
- (c) The cultural globalisation has created a new form of culture in the context of India, which is quite dynamic and diverse.

India has affected globalisation as it has increased the space for Asian economic and cultural avenues to have an effect upon the reductionist inclination towards the European dynamism. It has increased the third world sensitivity within the realm of Asian Globalisation.

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