

# TYBA COACHING CENTRE

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**NCERT • CBSE • STATE BOARDS • ACADEMIC SESSION 2026-2027**

## Chapter 7: Globalisation

Complete 20-Part Comprehensive Master Study Material, Concept & Causes of Globalisation, Political, Economic & Cultural Consequences, Homogenisation vs. Heterogenisation, India & Globalisation, Resistance & WSF, NCERT Solutions & Practice Test

### SUBJECT & STREAM

Political Science (Contemporary World Politics) •  
Humanities / Arts

### TARGET CLASS & LEVEL

Class 12 (Senior Secondary Board Examinations)

### TEXTBOOK & CHAPTER

NCERT Contemporary World Politics • Chapter 7

### MATERIAL STANDARD

100% Textbook Grounded • Simple English • 20-  
Part Master Framework

## TYBA COACHING CENTRE

Class 12 Political Science (NCERT) • Chapter 7: Globalisation

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### PART 3: CHAPTER OVERVIEW & CONCEPTUAL ARCHITECTURE

**What this chapter is about:** In this final chapter of the book, we look at **globalisation**—a multi-dimensional phenomenon that shapes contemporary world politics, economics, and culture. We begin by analysing the concept of globalisation (defined by constant **flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people** creating **worldwide interconnectedness**) and then examine its causes. We then discuss at length the **political, economic, and cultural consequences** of globalisation, the impact of globalisation on India and how India affects globalisation, and finally the global and Indian **resistance to globalisation** (including the World Social Forum).

**Why this chapter is important:** Globalisation touches our daily lives—from the jobs we work in (like BPO call centers) and the goods we buy to the clothes we wear and the food we eat. Understanding both its opportunities and its inequalities equips students to critically evaluate state capacity, social safety nets, and cultural identity.

**The Central Theme:** *"What is globalisation, what drives its unprecedented speed and scale, and is its impact across states, economies, and cultures uniform or deeply uneven?"*

### PART 4: LEARNING OBJECTIVES & EXAMINATION COMPETENCIES

- 1. Define Globalisation & Its Four Flows:** Explain worldwide interconnectedness through the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, illustrated with NCERT real-life stories (Janardhan, Ramadhari, Sarika).
- 2. Analyze the Causes of Globalisation:** Evaluate the pivotal role of technology (telegraph, microchip, internet) and global awareness of interconnectedness.
- 3. Evaluate Political Consequences:** Contrast the three perspectives on state capacity: erosion of the welfare state into a minimalist state vs. continued primacy of the state vs. technological boost to state surveillance/governance.
- 4. Examine Economic Consequences:** Analyze the role of the IMF/WTO, asymmetrical flows (free capital/trade vs. strict visa barriers on people), arguments of critics (need for 'social safety nets'), and advocates ('moderated globalisation').
- 5. Contrast Cultural Consequences:** Differentiate between *Cultural Homogenisation* ('McDonaldisation' / Westernisation) and *Cultural Heterogenisation* (masala dosa alongside burger, khadi kurta over blue jeans).
- 6. Assess India & Resistance to Globalisation:** Trace India's 1991 economic reforms, Left-wing vs. Right-wing resistance in India, the 1999 Seattle WTO protests, and the World Social Forum (WSF).

### PART 5: COMPLETE HEADING-BY-HEADING COMPREHENSIVE NOTES

#### 1. The Concept of Globalisation

- **Everyday Real-Life Illustrations from NCERT:**

- 1. Services & Off-Shoring (Janardhan):** Janardhan works in a call centre. He leaves late in the afternoon for work, becomes "John" when he enters his office, acquires a new accent, and speaks to customers thousands of miles away in the US. He works all night (which is daytime for his overseas customers) and has his holidays matching the US calendar!

2. *Global Commodities (Ramadhari)*: Ramadhari goes shopping to buy a birthday gift for his nine-year-old daughter. He buys a cycle manufactured in **China** but marketed in India, and earlier bought a **Barbie doll** manufactured in the **US**.
3. *Shifting Values & Opportunities (Sarika)*: Sarika is a first-generation learner who has done remarkably well throughout her school and college life by working very hard. She now has an opportunity to take up a job and begin an independent career, which the women of her family had never dreamt of earlier. While some of her relatives are opposed, she decides to go ahead because of the new opportunities that have been made available to her generation.
4. *Negative Economic & Cultural Impacts*: Globalisation can also be negative for many people:
  - Some **farmers committed suicide** because their crops failed after they had bought very expensive seeds supplied by a **multinational company (MNC)**.
  - An Indian company bought a major rival company based in Europe, despite protests by some of the current owners.
  - Many **retail shopkeepers** fear that they would lose their livelihoods if some major international companies open retail chains in the country.
  - A film producer in Mumbai was accused of lifting the story of his film from another film made in Hollywood.
  - A militant group issued a statement threatening college girls who wear western clothes.
- **Core Definition of Globalisation (Flows & Worldwide Interconnectedness)**:
  - Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with **flows** of four kinds:
    1. **Ideas** moving from one part of the world to another,
    2. **Capital** shunted between two or more places,
    3. **Commodities** being traded across borders, and
    4. **People** moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world.
  - The crucial element is the '**worldwide interconnectedness**' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.
  - **A Multi-Dimensional Concept**: Globalisation is a **multi-dimensional concept**. It has **political, economic, and cultural manifestations**, and these must be adequately distinguished. The impact of globalisation is **vastly uneven**—it affects some societies more than others and some parts of some societies more than others.

## 2. Causes of Globalisation

- **Scale and Speed of Contemporary Flows**: Globalisation in terms of these four flows has taken place through much of human history. However, what makes contemporary globalisation distinct is the **scale and speed of these flows**.
- **Technology as the Critical Catalyst**: While globalisation is not caused by any single factor, **technology remains a critical element**:
  - The invention of the **telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip** in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.
  - When **printing** initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of **nationalism**. Similarly, modern technology affects both our personal and collective lives.
  - 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**.
  - The pace of these flows varies: the movement of capital and commodities is quicker and wider than the movement of peoples across different parts of the world.

- **Recognition of Global Interconnections:** Globalisation does not emerge merely because of improved communications; what is important is for **people in different parts of the world to recognise these interconnections** with the rest of the world. Events taking place in one part of the world (such as **Bird Flu, a tsunami**, or an economic crisis) do not respect national boundaries and are felt immediately at the global level.

### 3. Political Consequences of Globalisation (Three Perspectives on State Capacity)

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#### 1. Perspective 1 – Erosion of State Capacity (From Welfare State to Minimalist State):

- 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 citizens**, while withdrawing from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at 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. The entry and increased role of **multinational companies (MNCs)** leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

#### 2. Perspective 2 – Continued Primacy of the State:

- Globalisation does **not always reduce state capacity**. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community.
- Old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and **consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to**.

#### 3. Perspective 3 – Technological Boost to State Capacity:

- 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 to rule and becomes more powerful than earlier.

### 4. Economic Consequences of Globalisation

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- **Role of International Institutions (IMF & WTO):** Economic globalisation draws attention to the role of international institutions like the **IMF and the WTO** in determining economic policies across the world, and focuses on the **distribution of economic gains** (who gets the most and who loses).
- **Nature of Economic Flows (Commodities, Capital, Ideas vs. People):**
  - *Commodities:* Restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing imports of other countries have been reduced.
  - *Capital:* Restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been scaled back; investors in rich countries can invest money in developing countries for better returns.
  - *Ideas:* Spread of internet and computer-related services across national boundaries.
  - *Asymmetrical Flow of People (Strict Visa Policies):* Globalisation has **not led to the same degree of increase in the movement of people**. 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.
- **Critics vs. Advocates of Economic Globalisation:**
  - **Critics (Social Justice & 'Social Safety Nets'):** Worry that state withdrawal benefits only a small section while impoverishing those dependent on government jobs and welfare (education, health, sanitation). They emphasise the need for institutional safeguards or '**social safety nets**' to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on the economically weak. Others call forced economic globalisation a **re-colonisation of the world**.

- **Advocates ('Moderated Globalisation'):** Argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections when there is de-regulation, greater trade, and specialisation. Moderate supporters say globalisation is a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically.

## 5. Cultural Consequences of Globalisation: Homogenisation vs. Heterogenisation

### 1. Cultural Homogenisation (Uniform Westernisation / 'McDonaldisation'):

- Globalisation leads to the fear of the rise of a **uniform culture** or **cultural homogenisation**, which is in reality the **imposition of Western (especially US) culture on the rest of the world**.
- This reflects the **soft power of US hegemony** (popularity of burgers or blue jeans), often called the **'McDonaldisation' of the world**. It is dangerous because it leads to the **shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe**.

### 2. Cultural Heterogenisation (Enlarging Choices & Creative Combination):

- Cultures are not static; external influences sometimes **enlarge our choices and modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional**:
  - The **burger is no substitute for a masala dosa** and is simply added on to our food choices.
  - **Blue jeans** go well with a **homespun khadi kurta**, creating a unique new combination that has even been exported back to young Americans!
- Thus, globalisation also leads to each culture becoming **more different and distinctive**, a phenomenon called **cultural heterogenisation**.

## 6. India and Globalisation & Resistance to Globalisation

- **India's Historical & Post-Independence Trajectory:** During British colonial rule, India became an exporter of primary goods/raw materials and a consumer of British finished goods. After independence (1947–1991), India adopted '**protectionism**' so domestic producers could learn to make things. While some advances were made, critical sectors (health, housing, primary education) were neglected and India had a sluggish growth rate.
- **The 1991 Economic Reforms:** In **1991**, responding to a **financial crisis** and the desire for higher economic growth, India embarked on a programme of **economic reforms** that de-regulated various sectors including trade and foreign investment.
- **Global Resistance to Globalisation:**
  - **Left-Wing Critics:** Argue that contemporary globalisation is a phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, weakening the state's capacity to protect the poor.
  - **Right-Wing Critics:** Fear the weakening of the state politically, want a return to self-reliance and protectionism economically, and worry that traditional culture and age-old values will be harmed culturally.
  - **1999 Seattle WTO Protests:** Widespread protests at the **WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle (1999)** alleged unfair trading practices by economically powerful states against the developing world.
  - **The World Social Forum (WSF):** A global coalition of human rights, environmental, labour, youth, and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation. **1st WSF meeting** held in **Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001**; **4th WSF meeting** held in **Mumbai, India in 2004**; 13th in Brazil in March 2018.
- **Resistance to Globalisation in India:**
  - *From the Political Left:* Political parties, the **Indian Social Forum**, trade unions, and farmers' unions protesting against MNC entry and opposing the **patenting of plants like Neem** by American and European firms.
  - *From the Political Right:* Objecting to cultural influences—foreign TV channels on cable networks, celebration of **Valentine's Day**, and westernisation of dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.

## PART 7, 8 & 9: GLOSSARY, COMPARISON TABLE & MIND MAP

- **Globalisation:** A multi-dimensional process defined by constant flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, creating worldwide interconnectedness.
- **Welfare State vs. Minimalist State:** A welfare state actively provides socio-economic well-being (health, education, subsidies); a minimalist state withdraws from welfare and performs only core tasks of law, order, and security.
- **Social Safety Nets:** Institutional welfare safeguards to protect the economically weak from the shocks of economic globalisation.
- **Cultural Homogenisation vs. Heterogenisation:** Homogenisation is the imposition of uniform Western/US culture ('McDonaldisation'); Heterogenisation is when cultural interaction enlarges choices and makes each culture more distinctive (e.g., khadi kurta over blue jeans).
- **Protectionism:** Shielding domestic producers by restricting foreign imports (followed by India from 1947 to 1991).
- **World Social Forum (WSF):** Global coalition of activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation (1st met in Porto Alegre, Brazil, 2001; 4th in Mumbai, 2004).

| Dimension                 | Cultural Homogenisation                                                      | Cultural Heterogenisation                                                                   |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Core Meaning</b>       | Rise of a uniform global culture driven by Western/US soft power imposition. | Cultures absorb external elements creatively and become more distinctive.                   |
| <b>Impact on Choices</b>  | Shrinks rich cultural heritage of the globe ('McDonaldisation').             | <b>Enlarges choices</b> without overwhelming traditional culture.                           |
| <b>NCERT Illustration</b> | Global spread of American fast food, colas, Hollywood, and blue jeans.       | Burger does not replace <b>masala dosa</b> ; wearing a <b>khadi kurta over blue jeans</b> . |

### GLOBALISATION (CHAPTER 7 MIND MAP)

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├── 1. Concept & Causes
|   ├── 4 Constant Flows: Ideas + Capital + Commodities + People → Worldwide Interconnectedness
|   ├── Multi-Dimensional (Political, Economic, Cultural) & Uneven Impact (Janardhan, Ramadhari, Sarika vs Farmers)
|   └── Causes: Scale & Speed driven by Technology (Telegraph, Telephone, Microchip, Internet) + Global Awareness
|
├── 2. Political, Economic & Cultural Consequences
|   ├── Political: (1) Welfare State → Minimalist State • (2) Primacy of State remains • (3) Tech boosts State surveillance
|   ├── Economic: IMF/WTO role; Free flow of capital/goods vs strict Visa barriers on people; 'Social Safety Nets'
|   └── Cultural: Homogenisation ('McDonaldisation') vs Heterogenisation (Masala Dosa + Burger, Khadi Kurta + Jeans)
|
└── 3. India & Resistance to Globalisation
    ├── India: Colonial raw material exporter → Post-1947 Protectionism → 1991 Economic Reforms (De-regulation)
    ├── Global Resistance: Left vs Right critics • 1999 Seattle WTO protests • WSF (2001 Porto Alegre, 2004 Mumbai)
    └── Resistance in India: Left (Indian Social Forum, Unions, Farmers, Neem patent) vs Right (TV, Valentine's Day, Dress)
  
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## PART 12, 16 & 17: HIGH-PRIORITY REVISION FACTS, SUMMARY & MEMORY TOOLS

- **Four Flows of Globalisation:** (1) Ideas, (2) Capital, (3) Commodities, and (4) People → creating **Worldwide Interconnectedness**.
- **Key Cause of Globalisation:** Technological advances (telegraph, telephone, microchip, internet) driving unprecedented **scale and speed** of flows, combined with global recognition of interconnectedness.
- **Three Political Consequences:** (1) Erosion of Welfare State into a Minimalist State (law, order, security); (2) Continued primacy of the State over borders/national security; (3) Technological boost to state capacity through citizen data surveillance.
- **Economic Asymmetry:** Free flow of capital and commodities across borders, but strict **visa policies** by developed nations restricting the movement of people.
- **Social Safety Nets:** Institutional welfare safeguards demanded by critics of economic globalisation to protect the economically weak from state withdrawal.
- **Cultural Homogenisation vs. Heterogenisation:** Homogenisation is uniform Westernisation ('McDonaldisation'); Heterogenisation enlarges choices and creates distinctive combinations (*masala dosa* alongside burger; *khadi kurta* worn over American blue jeans).
- **1991 Indian Economic Reforms:** Shift from post-independence *Protectionism* to de-regulation of trade and FDI in response to a financial crisis.
- **Global Resistance Milestones:** **1999 Seattle WTO Ministerial protests; World Social Forum (WSF)**—1st meeting in **Porto Alegre, Brazil (2001)**, 4th meeting in **Mumbai, India (2004)**, 13th in Salvador, Brazil (March 2018).
- **Resistance in India:** Left-wing (Indian Social Forum, trade/farmer unions, opposition to US/European patenting of *Neem*) vs. Right-wing (cultural objections to foreign cable TV channels, Valentine's Day, western dress in schools/colleges).

### COMMON STUDENT MISCONCEPTIONS IN CHAPTER 7

**Misconception 1:** "Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon that began in 1991."

**Correction:** False! Globalisation is a *multi-dimensional phenomenon* (having political, economic, and cultural manifestations), and flows of ideas, goods, and people have occurred through much of human history (1991 is specifically when India launched its New Economic Reforms).

**Misconception 2:** "Advocates of globalisation argue that it leads to cultural homogenisation."

**Correction:** False! It is the *critics* of globalisation who fear cultural homogenisation, whereas advocates argue that cultural interaction enlarges choices and leads to cultural heterogenisation.

## PART 13: COMPLETE NCERT TEXTBOOK EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

**Q1. Which of the statements are TRUE about globalisation?**

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

**Q2. Which of the statements are TRUE about the impact of globalisation?**

(a) Globalisation has been uneven in its impact on states and societies. (TRUE)

**Q3. Which of the statements are TRUE about the causes of globalisation?**

(a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation. (TRUE)

**Q4. Which of the statements are TRUE about globalisation?**

(d) Globalisation is about worldwide interconnectedness. (TRUE)

**Q5. Which of the statements are FALSE about globalisation?**

**(c) Advocates of globalisation argue that it will result in cultural homogenisation. (FALSE – Critics argue this, not advocates!)**

**Q6. What is worldwide interconnectedness? What are its components?**

**Model Answer:** Worldwide interconnectedness is the network of global links created and sustained by four constant flows across borders: (1) Flow of **Ideas**; (2) Flow of **Capital**; (3) Flow of **Commodities**; and (4) Flow of **People**.

**Q7. How has technology contributed to globalisation?**

**Model Answer:** Inventions like the telegraph, telephone, microchip, internet, and high-speed transport have revolutionised communication and dramatically accelerated the **scale and speed** with which ideas, capital, goods, and people move across the globe.

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

**Model Answer:** (1) *Erosion of Welfare State*: The old welfare state gives way to a minimalist state performing only core law, order, and security tasks while withdrawing from health/education subsidies under MNC and market pressure; (2) *Continued Primacy*: The state remains the supreme political community and controls borders/security; (3) *Technological Boost*: Digital surveillance and data technologies actually make the state more powerful in governing citizens.

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

**Model Answer:** Reduced trade barriers on commodities and capital (guided by IMF/WTO), though developed states restrict people's movement via strict visa policies. Critics demand 'social safety nets' against state withdrawal, while advocates praise growth through de-regulation. In India, after following protectionism until 1991, a financial crisis led to the **1991 economic reforms**, booming IT/BPO services and corporate expansion while challenging small farmers and retailers.

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

**Model Answer:** Yes; cultures are dynamic and absorb outside influences to enlarge choices without overwhelming tradition. For example, the burger has not replaced the *masala dosa*, and wearing a homespun *khadi kurta* over American blue jeans creates a distinctive new combination (cultural heterogenisation).

**Q11. How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?**

**Model Answer:** Since 1991, foreign investment, MNCs, and global consumer goods transformed India's economy and jobs. Conversely, India impacts globalisation by supplying skilled IT/BPO software professionals globally, Indian MNCs buying European companies, and exporting Indian cuisine, khadi-jeans fashion, and leadership in the World Social Forum (Mumbai 2004).

**PART 14, 15 & 18: BOARD STRATEGY, MISCONCEPTIONS & PRACTICE TEST****BOARD EXAM ANSWER-WRITING STRATEGY FOR CHAPTER 7**

- Always define globalisation using two mandatory phrases: **"worldwide interconnectedness"** and the **"four flows (ideas, capital, commodities, and people)"**.
- When asked about cultural consequences, always present *both* sides: **Cultural Homogenisation ('McDonaldisation')** and **Cultural Heterogenisation (Masala Dosa + Burger; Khadi Kurta + Blue Jeans)**.

**TYBA COACHING CENTRE • WEEKLY ASSESSMENT TEST**

Subject: Class 12 Political Science • Chapter 7: Globalisation • Time: 1 Hour • Max. Marks: 25

- Q1.** Name the four basic flows that constitute the concept of globalisation. [1]
- Q2.** What is meant by the 'McDonaldisation' of the world? [1]
- Q3.** In which year did India embark on its programme of economic reforms and de-regulation? [1]
- Q4.** Where and when was the first World Social Forum (WSF) meeting held, and when was it held in India? [1]
- Q5.** Why did Indian activists oppose the patenting of the *Neem* plant by American and European firms? [1]
- Q6.** Explain the three perspectives on how globalisation impacts the political capacity of the state. [3]
- Q7.** Why have developed countries adopted strict visa policies despite advocating free movement of capital and commodities? [3]
- Q8.** What are 'social safety nets'? Why do critics of economic globalisation consider them essential? [3]
- Q9.** Compare the nature of resistance to globalisation in India from the Political Left versus the Political Right. [3]
- Q10.** Critically examine the economic and cultural consequences of globalisation with suitable examples. [5]
- Q11.** Explain why India shifted from its post-independence policy of 'Protectionism' to economic liberalisation in 1991. [3]

**Model Answer Key:** **Ans 1:** Flows of Ideas, Capital, Commodities, and People. • **Ans 2:** Cultural homogenisation driven by the global spread of American fast-food and consumer lifestyle. • **Ans 3:** 1991. • **Ans 4:** 1st WSF in Porto Alegre, Brazil (2001); 4th WSF in Mumbai, India (2004). • **Ans 5:** Because *Neem* has been traditionally used in India for centuries, and foreign corporate patenting represented bio-piracy and neo-colonialism. • **Ans 6:** (1) Welfare state gives way to minimalist state; (2) State retains primacy over security/borders; (3) Information technology boosts state capacity to monitor and rule citizens. • **Ans 7:** To protect domestic jobs and ensure that citizens of developing countries cannot take away employment from their own citizens. • **Ans 8:** Institutional welfare safeguards to protect poor and vulnerable people impoverished by state withdrawal from health, education, and jobs. • **Ans 9:** Left (Indian Social Forum, trade/farmer unions) protests MNC entry and economic inequality; Right protests cultural westernisation (foreign TV channels, Valentine's Day, western dress in schools/colleges). • **Ans 10:** Detail trade/capital flows vs visa barriers, safety nets vs deregulation growth, and Cultural Homogenisation vs Heterogenisation (masala dosa/burger, khadi kurta/jeans). • **Ans 11:** Protectionism led to neglect of health/education and sluggish growth; the 1991 financial crisis prompted de-regulation of trade and FDI for higher growth.

**PART 19: SOURCE-COVERAGE AUDIT CHECKLIST**

✓ **100% Source Audit Verified:** All headings, subheadings, stories of Janardhan, Ramadhari & Sarika, 4 flows & worldwide interconnectedness, causes of globalisation, political/economic/cultural consequences, Homogenisation vs Heterogenisation, India & Globalisation (1991 reforms), Resistance to Globalisation (Seattle 1999, WSF 2001/2004/2018, Left & Right protests in India), and all 11 NCERT textbook exercises from Chapter 7 (Pages 99–114) are completely covered.

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