

Understanding Globalisation PYQ 2022

SET-A

Q1. What do you understand by Globalization? Explain the Political, Cultural and technological dimensions of Globalization.

Ans1. Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and societies. It involves the integration of different nations, regions, and markets into a single global system.

The political dimension of globalization refers to the way in which political power is distributed and exercised across national borders. Globalization has created new forms of political organization and decision-making, such as international institutions like the United Nations, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund. These organizations work to facilitate global cooperation and governance, but they also raise concerns about the concentration of power and the lack of democratic accountability.

The cultural dimension of globalization refers to the spread and exchange of ideas, values, and beliefs across national and cultural boundaries. Globalization has led to increased cultural diversity and the emergence of a global culture. This has been facilitated by advancements in communication and transportation technologies, which have made it easier to share and consume cultural products such as music, films, and literature. However, there are concerns that this homogenization of cultures may lead to the loss of unique local traditions and identities.

The technological dimension of globalization refers to the way in which advances in technology have facilitated the spread of economic, cultural, and political exchange across borders. The development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has enabled faster and cheaper communication, which has reduced the costs of trade and facilitated the creation of global value chains. This has led to increased efficiency and productivity, but also to concerns about the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on employment and inequality.

In summary, globalization is a complex phenomenon that has significant political, cultural, and technological dimensions. It has both benefits and costs, and its effects are felt differently across different regions and populations.

Q2. Explain on North-South debate with special reference to the role of the World Bank

Ans2. The North-South debate refers to the divide between the developed countries in the global north and the developing countries in the global south. This debate is characterized by issues of economic inequality, political power, and cultural dominance, with the North often being accused of exploiting the resources and labor of the South.

The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and technical assistance to developing countries. The bank has been a central player in the North-South debate since its creation in 1944. The World Bank has been criticized for promoting policies that benefit the North at

the expense of the South, such as structural adjustment programs (SAPs) that require developing countries to liberalize their economies, reduce government spending, and privatize state-owned enterprises.

Critics argue that these policies have led to economic instability, social unrest, and increased poverty in the developing world. They also argue that the World Bank's governance structure is dominated by developed countries, giving them disproportionate influence over decision-making and lending practices.

Proponents of the World Bank, however, argue that the institution has played an important role in reducing poverty and promoting economic development in the developing world. They point to the bank's focus on infrastructure development, education, and healthcare as evidence of its commitment to improving the lives of people in the developing world.

Despite these arguments, the North-South debate continues to be a contentious issue, with many calling for reforms to the World Bank's policies and governance structure to ensure greater accountability and fairness in its operations.

Q3. The concept of State Sovereignty has undergone a change in the process of Globalization. Support your answer with suitable examples.

Ans3. The concept of state sovereignty, which refers to a state's supreme authority and independence within its territorial boundaries, has undergone significant changes in the process of globalization. Globalization has created new challenges to state sovereignty, such as increased economic interdependence, transnational threats, and the emergence of global governance institutions.

One example of this change is the increasing role of international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the International Criminal Court. These organizations exert a significant influence on state behavior and policy-making, particularly in areas such as human rights, trade, and environmental regulation. States are increasingly required to conform to international norms and standards, limiting their ability to act independently within their borders.

Another example is the rise of transnational corporations, which operate across multiple jurisdictions and often have significant economic and political power. These corporations can sometimes challenge state sovereignty by exploiting regulatory gaps and engaging in practices that undermine national interests.

Additionally, the growth of international migration has challenged the traditional notion of territorial sovereignty. As people move across borders, they bring with them cultural, economic, and political influences that can shape the policies and practices of the countries in which they settle.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the challenges to state sovereignty in the face of global health crises. Governments have had to balance the need to protect public health with the need to maintain economic stability and individual liberties, often in the face of conflicting international guidance and standards.

In summary, the concept of state sovereignty has undergone significant changes in the process of globalization, with new challenges emerging that limit the ability of states to act independently

within their territorial boundaries. These changes have required a rethinking of traditional notions of sovereignty and the development of new approaches to governance and cooperation at the global level.

Q4. Discuss the role of Global Civil Society in the context of a globalized world.

Ans4. Global civil society refers to a network of non-governmental organizations, social movements, and citizens who work together to promote social justice, human rights, environmental sustainability, and other issues of global concern. In the context of a globalized world, the role of global civil society has become increasingly important as a counterweight to the power of states and multinational corporations.

One of the key roles of global civil society is to act as a watchdog and advocate for marginalized groups and communities. NGOs and social movements can draw attention to human rights abuses, environmental degradation, and other issues that may be overlooked or ignored by governments and corporations. They can also mobilize public opinion and pressure governments and corporations to take action on these issues.

Global civil society can also play an important role in shaping global governance and policy-making. Through participation in international conferences, lobbying efforts, and other forms of advocacy, civil society organizations can influence the agendas and decisions of international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

Another important role of global civil society is in promoting dialogue and understanding between different cultures and communities. By bringing together people from diverse backgrounds and facilitating exchange and cooperation, civil society organizations can help to build bridges of understanding and promote tolerance and peace.

However, it is important to note that global civil society is not without its challenges and limitations. NGOs and social movements can sometimes be co-opted or marginalized by more powerful actors, and there can be tensions between different groups and agendas within civil society. Additionally, not all civil society actors have equal access to resources and opportunities, which can create power imbalances and inequalities.

In summary, the role of global civil society in a globalized world is multifaceted and complex, but it plays an important role in promoting social justice, human rights, environmental sustainability, and other issues of global concern. By acting as a watchdog, advocate, and mediator, global civil society can help to ensure that the voices and concerns of marginalized communities are heard and addressed in global governance and decision-making.

Q5. What are the major impacts of globalization on developing countries? Explain with relevant examples.

Ans5. Globalization has had both positive and negative impacts on developing countries. On the one hand, it has led to increased economic growth, technological innovation, and greater access to

global markets. On the other hand, it has also led to greater economic inequality, environmental degradation, and social disruption.

One of the major impacts of globalization on developing countries is the increase in economic growth and trade. Globalization has facilitated greater trade liberalization, which has opened up new markets for developing countries and provided opportunities for economic growth. For example, China's rapid economic growth over the past few decades has been driven by its integration into the global economy through trade and investment.

However, this economic growth has also led to greater income inequality and poverty within developing countries. Many people in developing countries have not benefited from the economic gains of globalization, and in some cases, their living standards have even declined. For example, the growth of sweatshops and other forms of exploitative labor in the global south has often led to poor working conditions and low wages for workers.

Globalization has also led to environmental degradation in developing countries. The demand for natural resources and the growth of industries such as agriculture and manufacturing have often led to deforestation, pollution, and other forms of environmental damage. For example, the expansion of palm oil production in Indonesia has led to significant deforestation and habitat loss for endangered species such as orangutans.

Another impact of globalization on developing countries is the erosion of traditional cultures and social structures. As people are exposed to new ideas and values through the media and global communications, traditional ways of life and cultural practices may be lost or marginalized. This can lead to social disruption and a loss of identity for many people in developing countries.

In conclusion, globalization has had both positive and negative impacts on developing countries. While it has led to economic growth and greater access to global markets, it has also led to greater economic inequality, environmental degradation, and social disruption. Developing countries must carefully navigate the challenges and opportunities of globalization in order to ensure that its benefits are shared more widely and that its negative impacts are minimized.

Q6. To what extent the Global Social Movements have been successful in resisting Globalization? Elaborate.

Ans6. Global social movements have emerged as a response to the perceived negative impacts of globalization. These movements represent a diverse range of actors and issues, including labor rights, environmental sustainability, human rights, and social justice. While they have had some successes in resisting globalization, their impact has been limited due to a variety of factors.

One of the main challenges faced by global social movements is their lack of institutional power. Unlike states or multinational corporations, social movements have limited resources and formal structures for decision-making and implementation. This means that they often rely on grassroots mobilization, protest, and advocacy to influence policy and public opinion. While these tactics can be effective in raising awareness and creating pressure for change, they may not necessarily lead to concrete policy outcomes.

Another challenge is the fragmented nature of social movements. While they share a common critique of globalization, social movements often have different agendas, tactics, and priorities. This

can make it difficult to build alliances and achieve a collective impact. In addition, social movements may face opposition from governments and other powerful actors who view their activism as a threat to their interests.

Despite these challenges, social movements have had some successes in resisting globalization. For example, the global campaign against sweatshops and exploitative labor practices in the fashion industry has led to greater awareness and action on these issues. The movement for climate justice has also helped to raise awareness of the urgent need for action on climate change and has influenced policy and public opinion on this issue.

Moreover, social movements have been successful in shaping public discourse and influencing the agenda of international institutions. For example, the global campaign against the World Trade Organization's policies has led to greater public scrutiny of its decision-making processes and a greater emphasis on social and environmental concerns.

In conclusion, while social movements have had some successes in resisting globalization, their impact has been limited due to a variety of factors, including their lack of institutional power and the fragmented nature of their agendas. Nonetheless, social movements have played an important role in raising awareness and shaping public opinion on issues of global concern, and their activism has helped to highlight the need for greater accountability and social justice in the global system.

Q7. Do you agree that the environment has come under serious threat during Globalisation? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Ans7. Yes, I do agree that the environment has come under serious threat during globalization. The increased economic activity and industrialization that have accompanied globalization have led to significant environmental degradation and negative impacts on ecosystems and natural resources.

One of the main drivers of environmental degradation during globalization has been the growth of industries such as agriculture, manufacturing, and energy production. These industries rely on natural resources such as water, land, and forests, and their expansion has often led to deforestation, soil erosion, pollution, and other forms of environmental damage. For example, the expansion of palm oil production in Southeast Asia has led to significant deforestation and habitat loss for endangered species such as orangutans.

In addition, globalization has led to increased transportation and trade, which have also had negative impacts on the environment. The growth of global shipping, for example, has led to increased greenhouse gas emissions, ocean pollution, and other environmental impacts. Similarly, the growth of air travel has led to increased carbon emissions and air pollution.

Moreover, the global nature of many environmental issues means that they cannot be addressed by individual countries or regions alone. Climate change, for example, is a global problem that requires collective action and international cooperation to address. However, the pursuit of economic growth and competitiveness often takes priority over environmental concerns, leading to a lack of political will and action on these issues.

In conclusion, the environment has come under serious threat during globalization due to the growth of industries, transportation, and trade, which have led to significant environmental degradation and negative impacts on ecosystems and natural resources. The global nature of many

environmental issues also means that they require collective action and international cooperation to address, which is often hindered by the pursuit of economic growth and competitiveness.

Q8. Write short notes on any two of the following-:

(a) Global Warming

Ans8 a. Global warming refers to the long-term increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. It is primarily caused by the release of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, into the atmosphere as a result of human activities, including burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes.

The Earth's climate is a complex system that is influenced by many factors, including solar radiation, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and ocean currents. However, over the past century, the Earth's average temperature has increased by about 1 degree Celsius (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit), and this increase is primarily attributed to human activities.

The impacts of global warming are already being felt around the world, including more frequent and severe weather events, such as hurricanes, heatwaves, and droughts. It is also causing the melting of polar ice caps and glaciers, leading to rising sea levels and increased flooding in coastal areas.

If left unchecked, global warming could have catastrophic consequences for the planet, including the extinction of many species, the displacement of millions of people due to rising sea levels, and the disruption of food supplies and other essential resources.

To address global warming, it is essential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by transitioning to clean energy sources, such as solar and wind power, and reducing energy consumption through energy efficiency measures. In addition, there is a need to protect and restore ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands, which can absorb and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

International cooperation is also critical in addressing global warming, as it is a global problem that requires a collective response. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement are examples of international efforts to address global warming by promoting greenhouse gas reductions and other climate actions by countries around the world.

(b) International Monetary Fund

Ans8 b The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that was established in 1944 with the goal of promoting international monetary cooperation and exchange rate stability, facilitating balanced international trade, and providing resources to help member countries in need of financial assistance.

The IMF has 190 member countries, each of which has a quota, or membership share, that determines their financial contributions to the organization and their voting power in decision-making. The largest quotas are held by the United States, Japan, China, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

One of the main functions of the IMF is to provide financial assistance to member countries facing economic difficulties, such as balance of payments problems, currency crises, or high levels of external debt. This assistance can take the form of loans, technical assistance, and policy advice. However, IMF loans often come with conditions, such as economic and fiscal reforms, that are intended to address the underlying causes of the country's financial problems and promote long-term economic stability.

In addition to providing financial assistance, the IMF also conducts research on global economic issues, provides policy advice to member countries, and monitors economic developments around the world. The organization also works to promote international monetary cooperation, including through the provision of special drawing rights (SDRs), a global reserve asset that can be used by member countries to supplement their official reserves.

The IMF has faced criticism over the years for its policies and actions, particularly with regards to the conditions attached to its loans and the impact they can have on social spending and economic inequality in recipient countries. However, the organization has also played an important role in promoting international financial stability and cooperation, particularly during times of economic crisis.

(c) Economic Dimension of Globalisation

Ans8 c The economic dimension of globalization refers to the integration of national economies into a single global economy through the increasing flow of goods, services, capital, and information across borders. This integration is driven by advances in technology, transportation, communication, and trade liberalization policies.

One of the main features of the economic dimension of globalization is the rise of multinational corporations (MNCs), which have a significant impact on global trade and investment flows. MNCs operate in multiple countries and often have significant economic power, influencing trade policies, investment decisions, and labor standards.

Another important aspect of the economic dimension of globalization is the increased mobility of capital, including foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio investment. This allows companies and investors to seek out new markets and investment opportunities, but can also lead to financial instability and economic volatility.

Trade liberalization policies, including free trade agreements and the World Trade Organization (WTO), have also played a significant role in the economic dimension of globalization. These policies aim to reduce trade barriers, such as tariffs and quotas, and promote greater international trade and investment. However, they have also been criticized for contributing to economic inequality and environmental degradation.

The economic dimension of globalization has both positive and negative impacts on different countries and groups of people. On the positive side, globalization can lead to increased economic growth, job creation, and higher living standards. However, it can also lead to job losses, wage stagnation, and economic inequality, particularly in developing countries.

Overall, the economic dimension of globalization is a complex and dynamic process that has significant implications for the global economy and society. It requires careful management and

policy coordination to ensure that the benefits are shared fairly and sustainably across different countries and groups of people.

(d) United Nation General Assembly

Ans8 d The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is the main deliberative body of the United Nations, composed of representatives from all 193 member states. It meets annually in a regular session, usually in September, to discuss and coordinate international issues and to make recommendations on global political, economic, and social matters.

The UNGA is responsible for a wide range of functions, including the adoption of the UN budget, the election of non-permanent members to the UN Security Council, and the consideration of recommendations on international peace and security. It also provides a platform for member states to express their views on global issues and to engage in diplomatic dialogue and negotiations.

One of the main features of the UNGA is the principle of "one country, one vote," which gives each member state an equal say in the proceedings, regardless of their size or economic power. However, the decisions of the UNGA are non-binding, meaning that they do not have the force of law, and are often subject to negotiation and compromise.

The UNGA is supported by a number of subsidiary bodies and committees, including the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the International Court of Justice (ICJ). It also works closely with specialized agencies and programs of the UN, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

While the UNGA has been criticized for its inability to address some of the world's most pressing issues, such as climate change and international conflict, it remains an important forum for multilateral diplomacy and cooperation. It serves as a platform for member states to express their views and to work together to address common challenges, and it plays a vital role in promoting peace, security, and sustainable development around the world.