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GLOBAL POLITICS

B.P.S.C.- 110

B.A. Pol. Science (Hons.)- 4th Semester

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**Sample Preview
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QUESTION PAPER

June – 2023

(Solved)

GLOBAL POLITICS

B.P.S.C.-110

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Answer any five questions. Attempt atleast two questions from each Section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Examine the impact of globalization on state sovereignty.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 14, 'Effects of Globalization'.

Q. 2. Explain the organizational structure and working of the World Bank.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 35, Q. No. 6.

Q. 3. What are TNCs? Examine their role in the global economy.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 54, 'Concept and Characteristics of MNCs and TNCs' and Page No. 55, 'Evolution of TNCs and the Global Economy'.

Q. 4. What efforts have been made by the UN towards conservation of environment?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 77, Q. No. 2.

SECTION-II

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following:

(a) WTO and India

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 43, 'WTO and India'.

(b) Neo-Liberalism

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 33, Q. No. 4.

Q. 6. Explain the concept of human security.

How does it differ from traditional security?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-11, Page No. 123, 'Defining Human Security', 'UNDP Definition' and Page No. 125, 'Human Security and Traditional Security'.

Q. 7. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Non-proliferation Treaty

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 87, 'The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)'.

(b) Environmental Security

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 79, Q. No. 4.

Q. 8. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Role of NGOs in the global economy

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 135, 'Social Movements and NGOs'.

(b) Non-traditional security

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 96, 'Non-Traditional Security: Concept and Content'.

■ ■

QUESTION PAPER

December – 2022

(Solved)

GLOBAL POLITICS

B.P.S.C.-110

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Answer any five questions. Attempt atleast two questions from each Section. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION-I

Q. 1. Explain the characteristics and the role of MNCs/TNCs.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 54, 'Concept and Characteristics of MNCs and TNCs' and Page No. 56, Q. No. 1.

Q. 2. Examine the role of UN in the conservation of environment.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 72, Q. No. 2.

Q. 3. Discuss the causes of insurgency in the North-Eastern States of India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 99, 'Insurgency in North East India',

Also Add: In 2008, the National Security Guard (NSG) had its head office in Delhi and lacked branches anywhere else in India. The NSG did not have tactical helicopters or immediate actions. Its night combat capability is not enough and they lack night vision devices. Any CT response in India needs to start from starting processing intelligence lerts, carrying out terror operations under well equipped and trained command and control systems. The correction in India CT capability require large introduction of resources, policy stability and political will to prevent terrorist attack in future. Movements in North-east states of India have seen paramilitarism. The separatist Naga movements in Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur spread political unrest and alienation in the North-East. They demanded separate and autonomy for the North-East. It is deeply rooted in ethnic, tribal and religious identity. The Indian

Governments tried to manage these groups from time-to-time but have failed so far. Their attacks on police and security forces have increased in the last decade. The local and national governments have initiated peace talks with them but they have not been fruitful. These groups feel themselves safe in neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, etc. This has increased the problems of Indian security forces. These challenges are a mixture of several different issues and are extremely difficult to manage or deal with.

Q. 4. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Economic impact of Globalisation

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 149, 'Economical Impact'.

(b) Use of Nuclear Weapons in 21st century

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 93, Q. No. 1.

SECTION-II

Q. 5. What is NPT? Why did India decline to sign NPT?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 87, 'The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)' and Page No. 94, Q. No. 2.

Q. 6. Current climatic status is showing dangerous trends. How is it related with Green Energy?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 75, 'Paris Climate Aggrement' and Page No. 76, 'India and the Paris Climate Commitments'.

Q. 7. Critically examine the nature of State in the era of globalization.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 7, Q. No. 4.

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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GLOBAL POLITICS

BLOCK-1 : GLOBALISATION: CONCEPTIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

Understanding Globalisation



INTRODUCTION

A famous word came into existence in the 1980s. It first appeared in the 1960s. The term 'globalisation' is defined as a process, a system, a condition, a force and an age with a complex and multi-dimensional concept. It is a group activity. It includes the arenas like politics, economy, society, culture and technology. Free market policies, western form of political, economic and cultural life, new technological information and unification of the world into one community without any major social conflicts are its specialities. Modern technology, global capital multinational corporations, multilateral financial institutions and the international banks and the governments of the advanced countries led by the US through platforms such as the G-7 drive globalisation. Globalisation is compression of the world and intensification of consciousness of the world as a world. It denotes historical transformation in the global economy, culture and power.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

MEANING AND FEATURES OF GLOBALISATION

According to Anthony Giddens, it is a bond of worldwide social relations which combine different localities in a way that local happenings are figured by events taking place distance away and *vice-versa*. Jan Aart said that it leads to the growth of supraterritorial relations among people around the world as trans border connections make territorial boundaries not so important. As per David Held, it is a set of processes which gives birth to the transformation in social relations and impact their existence, intensity, velocity and generate interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and exercise of power. These

explanations include interaction among local, national and international level. It reduces the time and gap due to advancement in technology and communication. It is also possible due to the inter-connectedness through transportation.

There are five features which are connected with globalisation. It forms deterritorialization which implies that the geographical borders are less important as the internet and media has connected homes to the world. Through online news and TV, the happenings in one country are easily spread in the whole world. The connectivity between the actors (States) grows at local, regional and global level. For example, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria used online media and social networking sites to convince the youth from all over the world to support its cause. Globalization is connected to homogenization as political, cultural, economic and social diversity is being destroyed in favour of uniformity. The information, goods and services travel at a good speed in the world and it increases social activities. It is a long process. It is a multi-pronged process too, because it impacts politics, economy, culture and technology at the same point.

What gave birth to Globalisation? In the views of George Ritzer who has a materialistic view, states that capitalists or multinational companies are the main factor behind globalisation. But the ideal view states that it is an outcome of changes in thinking and ideas, information and knowledge. It is a shift from local and national to global. The thinking and knowledge level has become global. So Ritzer supported that globalisation is an outcome of both material and ideal factors.

Phases of Globalisation

Economist Adam Smith used a word in his book, *Wealth of Nations*. It was not Globalisation. He

describes that economic development has a principle where the integration of markets is important over time. The division of labour helps in the increase of production, search for specialisation expands trade, and brings different communities of the world together. Globalisation or its features has existed since the birth of human civilisation. But academically, it is debatable over its starting point. A view says that it is a historical process which started in cycles. The other view says that globalisation is a historical process but it is linear, not at all a cyclic process. But the last group believes it is a new theory.

A.G. Hopkins has stated four phases of globalisation in history, in his book, *Globalisation in World History*. He mentioned the first phase as archaic globalisation, which took place before the era of industrialisation and rise of modern nation-state. It was brought by seafaring merchants, tribal leaders and land traders. They brought European and American expansion over the world economy. The second phase came between 1600 and 1800 when states emerged. It is called proto-globalisation. The agents were merchants and slave traders in this phase. From the 19th century, the modern or the West-centric phase started which was connected to industrialization, imperial and colonial trends, science community and government organizations. The Post-colonial phase is the result of political and business elites, immigrants and networking through the internet. M.B. Steger introduced five phases in his book, *Globalisation: A very Short Introduction*. It started with the pre-historic period between 10000 B.C. to 3500 B.C. Next is pre-modern (3500-1500 B.C.), early modern period (1750-1500 B.C.), modern period (1750-1970) and contemporary system (1970 onwards). Economic, social, technological and political factors in these phases have brought about the present state of globalisation.

Scholte believes that globalisation is both a linear process and a historical process. He has given three phases of globalisation. The first phase started 500 years ago. The second started in the second half of the 19th century. And the last phase started in 1960 and lasts till now. The last phase to him is absolute globalisation. It is a time of electronic communications, satellites, optic cables, televisions, internet, expansion of the global markets etc., which participate in daily routine but this period is dealing with ecological problems and efforts to find their solutions.

Anthony Giddens believes that globalisation is multidimensional. It has political, technological and

cultural aspects. He also believes that it is a combination of many processes. Some experts support the idea of Globalisation 2.0. It means that the old western-dominated globalisation 1.0 has passed and Globalisation 2.0 has emerged with interdependence of several identities or cultures with new forms of non-western modernity.

Types of Globalisation

According to Andrew Heywood, the main forms of globalisation are economic, cultural and political.

1. Economic Globalisation: No economy has its monopoly. There is an interlocking global economy which is a sea of various other economies around the world. The fall of the Soviet Union gave birth to global economic integration. Economic globalisation has reduced the capacity of national governments to manage their economies and reshaping themselves with the free market principles.

2. Cultural Globalisation: The information like the images and the happenings that occur in any part of the world reduces cultural differences between individuals, nations and the areas that come under the global parameters. It is known as McDonaldization. Globalisation shows the way to different cultures to become global business brands.

3. Political Globalisation: Transnational jurisdictions like the United Nations and European Union have come up in the post-1945 period. The inter-state lays importance of political globalisation which is different from economic and cultural globalisation. It showcases the role of non-state and market based actors.

David Held defines **military globalisation** as the process which contains extensive and intensive military relations among the political units of the world system. It shows the military ties and relations along with military technological innovations which have combined the whole world into a single geostrategic space. Manfred Steger has given another dimension of globalisation i.e., ecological globalisation. He said that humans have an inseparable link with the planet earth. The industrial revolution has caused many ecological problems like overpopulation, pollution, food shortage etc., it requires a joint effort to overcome it for future generations from their negative impact. George Ritzer said that religion, science and sports too are the dimensions of globalisation. Many religions are global in scope and science has flourished by the different inputs from many parts of the world. Many sports like cricket, football, tennis etc., are been played and watched globally.

Digital Globalisation

We are entering into a new digital-driven era of globalisation which is called Globalisation 4.0. The present phase of globalisation is the Third Industrial Revolution. The period of internet, rapid transport and communication started in the 1980s. By just pressing keys on the computer, banking and business could be done. E-banking and e-commerce started. In the year 2000, global exports contributed one-fourth of the global GDP. The latest parts of the globalisation are 3D printing, digital services, Technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics. But globalisation has received reactions against itself. Among the left liberal political circles, it has not benefited all. The ill-consequences of globalisation are rise in inequality, social instability, cultural tensions and global warming. The immigration of people from different religions and different ethnic communities invite threat to the national cultures. It has been seen in the UK, the USA and other parts of Europe. China, India and other emerging economies are supporting globalisation. They are forming integration into the global economy.

THEORIES OF GLOBALISATION

The pro versus anti-globalisation is nothing less than a debate of the older and familiar debate between capitalism and socialism since globalisation has become a free market orientation. There are no alternatives to market structures and the choice is left between neoliberal globalisation and regulated globalisation.

Hyper Globalists

The first wave of global globalisation theory is called hyper globalism. It implies that national economies have become less important due to the more importance given to capital mobility, economic interdependence and multinational companies. Francis Fukuyama (End of History), Thomas Friedman (World is Flat) and Kenichi Ohmae (End of the Nation-State) supported this wave. Political restrictions on movement of money have reduced due to technological changes like computerized financial transactions. It has denationalized economies as the national boundaries will have to facilitate connections between different parts of the world through supranational organizations such as the European Union. It is bringing economic changes to political and cultural changes. This has also led to decline in national culture as people adapt to world global culture. Nation states have established international organizations such as the UN and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Sceptics

This is the second wave supported by the sceptics who believe that there is not much new about globalisation and its consequences are being hyped for political reasons. Paul Hirst and Grahame Thompson (**Globalisation in Question: The International Economy and Possibility of Governance**) are the main supporters of this wave. Sceptics take it as a revolutionary technological and economic force. These are the fields of interest for the politicians, theorists and corporates. Nation states have a role to play at National and International levels. The developed nations like North America and Europe continue to be powerful. Sceptics argue that national identities cannot replace national cultures. They state that economic globalisation has not been accepted everywhere. For example Sub-Saharan Africa is less integrated with global economies like East Asia and Europe. Poverty and inequality in Africa has increased due to globalisation. Sceptics have concluded that globalisation stressed on power, inequality, conflict and importance of nation states.

Transformationalists

The third wave lies between hyper-globalists and sceptics. The main supporters are David Held and Anthony McGrew (*The Global Transformations Reader: An Introduction to the Globalisation Debate*), Anthony Giddens (*Runway World*) and Ulrich Beck (*Risk Society*). As per them, national, economic, political and cultural forces are being transformed to share sovereignty with other counterparts on problems like drugs, crime, environment, development in international transport and communication. Global inequality is a three tier structure which includes the middle group of countries in Asia and Latin America which are more integrated in the global economy. National culture like films, food, religion and fashion are global culture with inputs from international sources.

GLOBALISATION AND SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereignty means, the whole authority held, by a state over territory and people and interdependence internationally and it is recognized by the other sovereign states as a sovereign state. A state has authority to make laws and commands obedience from its citizens, to punish offenders and has power over use of force. It also ensures that there is no external interference in the domestic affairs of a state. Globalisation puts pressure on sovereignty of states in many ways like erosion of sovereignty, increasing role

of non-state actors, sub-national groups and different types of transnational flows. Kenichi Ohmae, Japanese business strategist, says that the nation state may be a player in global politics but it has no capacity to control its national economy. This gives rise to a region-state which contains communities situated across borders based on a regional economic centre. He says that notion of citizenship without a market has no meaning. Griddens agrees that nations have lost their sovereignty and politicians have lost their capability to influence events. David Held, has mentioned five areas where sovereignty is undermined by globalisation which are hegemonic powers, power blocks, the world economy, the end of domestic policy, International laws and International organizations. Member states can exercise foreign and security choices which are restricted after the birth of security blocs like North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). IMF, World Bank and other multinational corporations put pressure on state governments. They want these governments to reshape their political and economic aspects before asking for any help. National governments which do not respect human rights are conflicted bodies and could invite international interferences on humanity.

The developments in this regard remodeled the role of institutions related to the state. Globalisation is transforming the states. The sovereignty can be located both in state and multiplicity of actors beyond the state like IMF etc. Paul Hirst says that a world economy with high trade and investment is not mainly a globalised economy. He added that nation-states and sovereignty remain important and relevant. But their role has altered.

CRITICISM

Globalisation has raised the forms of inequality by giving rise to winners. In 2018, Oxfam estimated that the 26 wealthiest individuals in the world had combined wealth equal to that of the bottom 50 percent of the world population. Only four percent of every US dollar of tax revenue comes from taxes from the wealthy. The winners in globalisation are Europe and the US, which are industrially advanced countries. The developing and the least developed countries are the losers where wages are low and production is done keeping the global market into consideration rather than domestic markets. This divides, north-south on the basis of industrial development in the Northern hemisphere; disadvantaged and poverty are mainly found in the

Southern hemisphere. Walden Bello says that the global economy transformed from one integrated around the needs of transnational corporations to one integrated around the needs of people, communities and nations. US former President Donald Trump's policies and Brexit suggest that deglobalisation promotes nationalism. The feeling of nationalism rises due to many reasons such as economic hardships, mass immigration for a desired change.

Ulrich Beck has highlighted its drawbacks, where it risks society, their tradition, community and weakened institutions result in individualism. It raises questions on people's identity and values. It has created an environmental crisis. Globalisation has features like mass production, profit and consumerism which put pressure on the environment. Climate change is a result of the economic growth of a country. Globalisation has a negative impact on democracy. Economic and political powers lie in the hands of a transnational corporation which takes everything out of the hand of democracy. The speed of economic globalisation is faster than political globalisation. Political institutions work within national borders while the international institutions of economic governance like IMF and World Bank are too weak to hold global capitalism. Neo-liberal globalisation is dominated by the US and its economic interests which is criticized by Noam Chomsky. He says that it is sponsored, designed and worked for and by the US. It does not expand but undermines democracy. It increases the power of the interlinked corporate and state leaders who control the economy. Such countries are less answerable and accountable to their people. Privatisation reduces the scope of potential democratic choice.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q. 1. What is meant by globalisation and what are the causes behind it?

Ans. The word globalisation means the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures and populations brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology and the exchange of investments, people and information. According to WHO it means the increased interconnectedness of people and countries to understand two inter-related elements; the opening of international borders to increase good flow of items, services, finance, people and their ideas. It is also change in organisations and policies at National and International level to benefit