

--Question Starting--

1. In the context of world-systems theory, the economic exchanges that typify the relationship between core and periphery nations often lead to a situation where the core extends its influence by _____ technological advancements and industrial capacities, while the periphery may find itself entrenched in exporting primary commodities.

- (1) reducing
- (2) exporting
- (3) importing
- (4) leveraging

Answer Key: (4)

Solution:

Option (4) is correct. Core nations typically leverage technological advancements and industrial capacities to maintain and enhance their dominant economic positions.

Option (1) is incorrect. Reducing technological advancements would not typically benefit the core nations' influence over periphery nations.

Option (2) is incorrect. Exporting, in this context, is more likely an action associated with periphery nations that often export primary commodities rather than advanced technology.

Option (3) is incorrect. Importing technology is contrary to the idea of core nations extending influence; core nations are characterized by their exportation of technology.

Thus, the correct answer is Option (4).

--Question Starting--

2. The integration of local firms into global commodity chains necessitates a shift in focus from mere participation to enhancing _____ within these networks, which can significantly affect their bargaining power and value capture in the global market.

- (1) visibility
- (2) dependency
- (3) vulnerability
- (4) competitiveness

Answer Key: (4)

Solution:

Option (4) is correct. Increasing competitiveness is essential for local firms in global commodity chains to improve their bargaining power and ability to capture more value.

Option (1) is incorrect. While visibility is important, it does not directly influence the competitive dynamics that affect bargaining power or value capture.

Option (2) is incorrect. Dependency generally weakens the position of local firms in global commodity chains rather than strengthening it.

Option (3) is incorrect. Vulnerability is a disadvantage in global markets and is something firms strive to minimize.

Thus, the correct answer is Option (4).

--Question Starting--

3. The adoption of Green Revolution technologies often led to an increase in agricultural yields, but this came at the cost of exacerbating _____ disparities between landowners and landless workers, thereby impacting the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

- (1) income
- (2) technological
- (3) educational
- (4) social

Answer Key: (4)

Solution:

Option (4) is correct. The Green Revolution, while increasing yields, often led to social disparities, especially between landowners who could afford new technologies and landless workers who could not.

Option (1) is incorrect. Although income disparities were also a consequence, the question specifically refers to the type of disparities that impacted the socio-economic structure fundamentally, which is broader than just income.

Option (2) is incorrect. Technological disparities relate more to access and usage of technology rather than the broader social changes indicated in the question.

Option (3) is incorrect. Educational disparities, while relevant in a broader socio-economic context, are not the direct outcome referenced by the impact of Green Revolution technologies.

Thus, the correct answer is Option (4).