

BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS
Dubai International Academic City, U.A.E.
Semester I 2022-2023
MIDSEM EXAM (CLOSED BOOK)

Course No: HSS F317 Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO GLOBALISATION
Date: 03.11.2022 Time: 90 minutes Maximum Marks:30 Weightage:30

1. If globalisation means the growing interconnectedness of people across the world, then we can agree that this is not something that has occurred only recently. Discuss any three examples of globalisation from *history (pre-1945)* that you think were important from the point of view of bringing the world closer together. How does globalisation in the contemporary era differ from previous eras of globalisation? **6 Marks**

2. The idea behind the establishment of the Bretton Woods system in 1945 was captured best by Jack Ma in 2017 when he said simply “when trade stops, war starts”. What according to you have been the *four most* fundamental ways in which economic globalisation has impacted our world since 1945? Do you agree that economic globalisation has on the whole been a force of good and has indeed brought the world closer? Or, do you see a source of tension within the economic dimension of globalisation? If yes, what are those tensions and what do you think these tensions mean for the future of our world? **6 Marks**

3. The hyperglobalist view of cultural globalisation would assert that forces of globalisation have led to a “flat world” because of which we can see a uniform global culture emerging around us. If you were a hyperglobalist, what examples of cultural globalisation would you use to explain that indeed we can see a cultural uniformity emerging across the world. What are your own views on the

hyperglobalist position on cultural globalisation? Cite examples and give reasons in support of your answer. **6 Marks**

4. We know that hyperglobalists, transformationalists and sceptics see globalisation in differing ways. How would the three approaches differ in their perceptions of political globalisation in our world today? What examples would they point to in order to support their respective claims? Which approach/view do you find more convincing, and why? **6 Marks**

5. Consider the following examples from around the world in the post-pandemic era:

(i) COVAX aims to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world.

(ii) The European Commission has secured up to 4.2 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines so far and negotiations are underway for additional doses. Vaccine deliveries to EU countries have increased steadily and vaccination is gathering pace. The Commission is also working with industry to step up vaccine manufacturing capacity.

(iii) It has been reported that China has delivered 1.1 billion vaccine doses to more than 100 countries during the pandemic, and India has exported 11.46 crore doses of Covid vaccines on a commercial basis as part of their vaccine diplomacy.

What do these examples tell us about global challenges that the world faces, such as the pandemic? How do these examples relate to globalisation? Are these all furthering the global agenda of fighting the pandemic in a similar way, or are there any differences? If yes, what are those differences? Are these all examples of globalisation? If not, what are they examples of? **6 Marks**

BITS PILANI, DUBAI CAMPUS
Dubai International Academic City, U.A.E.
Semester I 2022-2023
COMPRE EXAM (CLOSED BOOK)

Course No: HSS F317 Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO GLOBALISATION
Date: 27.12.2022 Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 40 Weightage: 40

THERE ARE SEVEN QUESTIONS IN ALL

6. Many scholars have started talking about 'slowbalization' and even 'deglobalization' in the face of the many challenges the world has faced in the last 15 years. What do you understand by the terms deglobalization and slowbalization. List at least **five** developments that have occurred in our world that can be seen as leading to slowbalization or deglobalization, or both. Compare and contrast the threat the pandemic has posed to globalisation vis-à-vis the Ukraine-Russia war. Which do you think poses a greater challenge to globalisation, and why? Do you believe that we are headed to a more divided world economically as well as politically? Give reasons in support of your answer.

6 Marks

7. Negative globalisation refers to the following:
- (i) The negative impacts/ side effects that globalisation has on the world
 - (ii) The illicit/illegal flows and interconnections that tie the world together
- Explain both types of negative globalization with the help of **one specific example** each that you think poses a big challenge to globalization. What do you think is the likely impact of these two examples you have taken on the future of globalisation?

5 Marks

8. Globalisation can greatly enhance the role of agriculture as an engine of growth in low-income countries by making it possible for agriculture to grow considerably faster than domestic consumption. It also increases the potential for agriculture to increase food security through enlarged multipliers to the massive, employment-intensive, non-tradable rural non-farm sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons and cite specific examples in support of your answer. Why is it necessary to study an issue such as agriculture within a course on globalisation? What issues concerning agriculture can be addressed at the global level?

6 Marks

9. A big part of globalisation's story is the forced and voluntary migration of people from where they were born to other parts of the world. Enormous waves of migration have intensified cultural exchanges and transformed traditional social patterns across the world. Discuss migration's impact keeping the following issues in mind:
- (i) The reasons people migrate
 - (ii) Where most people migrate to and from in the world
 - (iii) Impacts of migration on countries from where outmigration occurs (on countries people leave)
 - (iv) Impacts of migration on countries where people migrate to
 - (v) What is the impact of migration on any one **issue of globalisation** we have studied?
 - (vi) What is the likely future of migration in our globalised world – are we likely to see no change in migration patterns, reduction in migration, or increased migration in the future?

6 Marks

10. What does the ecological dimension of globalisation teach us? Taking any **one** example, demonstrate how the relationship between globalisation and the environment are tied to each other. Do you think globalisation is part of the solution or part of the problem of the ecological devastation we see around us? Support your answer with the help of one specific example. If you had to choose, which view of globalisation do you think best captures ecological globalisation: the hyperglobalist, the transformationalist or the sceptic. Give reasons for your answer.

6 Marks

11. What do you understand by alter and anti-globalisation? Why have these two responses to globalization emerged? Discuss your answer with the help of a specific example of each approach. Which one of the two responses/approaches to globalisation do you think you would support, and why?

5 Marks

12. What do the following three charts tell you about globalisation and its impact on our world.

- (i) How do you explain the **general/broad** relationship between Chart 1 and Chart 2 in the context of globalisation? (ignore the specific dips in Chart 1)
- (ii) How can Chart 2 and Chart 3 be explained together in the context of globalisation?
- (iii) How would the India story under globalisation compare to the world, as indicated in the charts below?

Chart 1

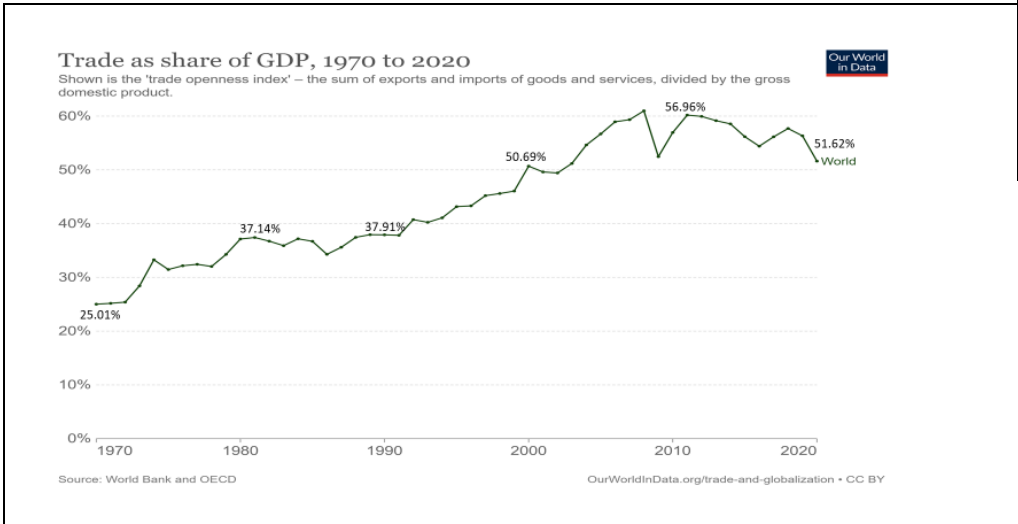


Chart 2

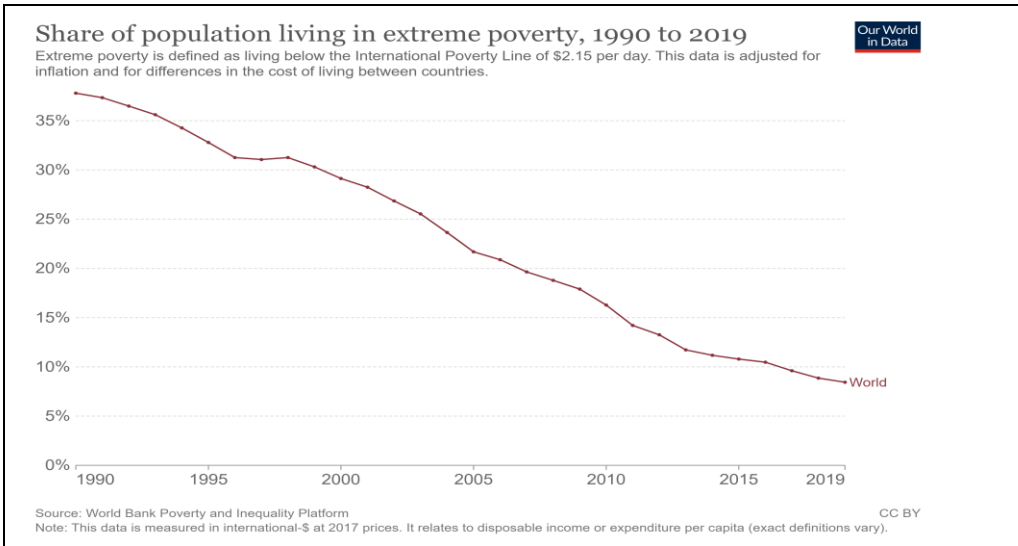
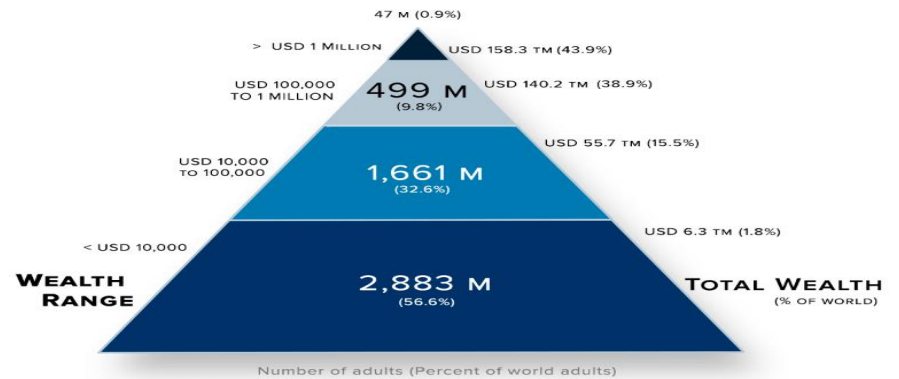


Chart 3

The global wealth pyramid 2019



- (iv) What role do you think the free-market economy and economic institutions such as the IMF and WTO play in bringing about the statistics mentioned in the three charts?

6 Marks