

2112H006

**BACHELOR OF VOCATION**  
**Public Services**  
**Subject: Contemporary Political Economy**  
**Subject Code: POL-701**  
**Semester: Fifth**  
**December 2021**  
**Theory (External): 70 Marks**  
**Time: 03 Hours**

**Instructions to the Students**

1. This Question paper consists of two Sections. All sections are compulsory.
2. Section A comprises 10 questions of objective type in nature. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 2 marks.
3. Section B comprises 8 essay type questions out of which students need to do any 5. Each question carries 10 marks.
4. Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the answer sheets provided.
5. Do not write anything on the question paper.
6. Wherever necessary, the diagram drawn should be neat and properly labelled

**Roll Number**

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**SECTION -A (SHORT/OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)**  
**(10x2=20 Marks)**

- A. Which of the statements are TRUE about globalisation?
- a) Globalisation is purely an economic phenomenon.
  - b) Globalisation began in 1991.
  - c) Globalisation is the same thing as westernisation.
  - d) Globalisation is a multi-dimensional phenomenon.
- B. Which of the statements are TRUE about the causes of globalisation?
- a) Technology is an important cause of globalisation.
  - b) Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people.
  - c) Globalisation originated in US.
  - d) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.
- C. WTO is serving as the successor to which of the following organization
- a) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.
  - b) General Arrangement on Trade and Tariffs.
  - c) World Health Organisations.
  - d) UN Development Programme.
- D. Which organisation of the World Bank Group deals with matters related to the development of the poorest countries in the world?
- a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - b) The International Development Association
  - c) The International Finance Corporation
  - d) The Multilateral Agency
- E. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or FCCC) is also known as:
- a) Kyoto Protocol
  - b) Vienna convention
  - c) Earth Summit
  - d) None of these

- F. Consider the following statements:
1. TRIPS is an international agreement administered by the World Trade Organization (WTO)
  2. It was negotiated at the end of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1994.
- Which of the given statement is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) Both 1 & 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- G. What is COP26, often mentioned in the news?
- a) It is the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
  - b) It is Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization
  - c) Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
  - d) It is a Conference of the Member Countries of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- H. Which of the following country was not the founding member of the SCO?
- a) China
  - b) Kazakhstan
  - c) Uzbekistan
  - d) Russia
- I. Who coined the term 'Beijing consensus'?
- a) Larry Summers
  - b) John Williamson
  - c) Joshua Cooper Ramo
  - d) Dominique Strauss Kahn
- J. Which of the following currency was added as the fifth currency in the new SDR basket?
- a) Yen
  - b) Chinese Renminbi
  - c) Dollar
  - d) Pound sterling

**SECTION -B (ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS)**  
**(5x10=50 Marks)**

1. a) What are the economic implications of globalisation? How has globalisation impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?  
b) Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation.
2. a) Sketch the journey of global political economy from Washington Consensus to the present.  
b) How has geoeconomics replaced geopolitics in the present International scenario?
3. a) Describe the working of the IMF. How does it help member countries in dealing with their temporary balance of payments problems?  
b) How far institutions like the WTO and IMF have influenced India's political and economic sovereignty? What has been India's response to these?
4. a) Account for the increasing gap between rich and poor states and people after fifty years of official development policies.  
b) Why has the discipline of International Relations been slow to engage with issues of poverty and development?
5. a) People are concerned about the degradation of the environment and the problems that go with it. Discuss the international response.  
b) Climate Change is a global problem. How India will be affected by climate change? How Himalayan and coastal states of India will be affected by climate change?

6. a) Given that terrorism has been both a transnational and a global phenomenon, why has it not been more successful in effecting change?  
b) How has the concept of security, in personal, societal, and international terms, changed as a result of globalized terrorism?
7. a) Draw Comparison between Washinton Consensus and Beijing Consensus as development models.  
b) "By 2040, discussions will be less about the Washington consensus or the Beijing consensus than about the Mumbai consensus". Comment.
8. Write short notes on the following:
  - a) The challenge of terrorism in South Asia
  - b) Mumbai Consensus
  - c) Global Warming
  - d) Cultural impact of Globalisation

==END OF PAPER==