

12th Political Science Lesson 12 Questions in English
12] Environmental Concerns and Globalisation

1. When International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) was established?
 - a) 1948
 - b) 1952
 - c) 1958
 - d) 1961
2. Which among the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The topics of securitization and protection of environment is a natural off shoot of the complex relations that exist between the human life and ecology. Nature in its capacity as a life-supporting system has various implications across different spectra including ecology, peace, conflict, human rights and security.
 - 2) Given the irreplaceable role played by nature in the sustenance of life, an institutional approach vis-à-vis environment was found necessary. Hence, environmental law emerged as the sole option which could transact proper business in the realm of ecological equilibrium.
 - 3) Although the institutional manifestations and legal frameworks as an expression of international interests in the protection of environment is a 20th century product, the very germination of the seeds of environmental thought from an institutional perspective dates back to 1872 since the formation of a non-governmental congress of private citizens for the protection of nature.
 - a) Both 1 and 2
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3
3. The formation of a non-governmental congress of private citizens in 1872 for the protection of nature later led to the establishment of a consultative commission at where?
 - a) Berne
 - b) Florida
 - c) Gothenburg
 - d) Oslo
4. The Brunnen Conference for Protection of Nature in 1947, sponsored by which league, adopted a draft constitution for the International Union for the Protection of Nature?
 - a) Britain league
 - b) European league
 - c) Swiss league
 - d) Japanese league
5. As far as the UN is concerned, which among the following is the only organ which directly works on environmental policies?
 - a) UNESCO
 - b) ECOSOC
 - c) IUCN
 - d) IMF
6. Which among the following statement is correct?
 - 1) The protection of environment as a global requirement is a post-industrialization revelation. Major concerns like deforestation, industrial pollution, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, depletion of ozone layer, global warming and the consequent rise sea levels etc. have been acknowledged to be matters that require immediate and serious interventions given the adverse impacts they cause.
 - 2) In 1988, the UNESCO General Assembly, through its "World Charter for Nature", underscored that the entire humanity is a part of nature, and life depends on nature. Globally, the UN continues to be the lynchpin in global environmental governance, through its organs and various specialized agencies
 - 3) The idea of sustainable development that propels the contemporary debate of environmentalism focusses immensely on conservation of biodiversity in terms of

prevention of environmental pollution, protection of wetlands, and promotion of ecological balance.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

7. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Environmental law, in its policy dimension, is a collection of agreements, treaties, conventions, declarations, principles, opinions of jurists, practices and pertaining to mutual rights and obligations among states. The success of environmental law as method relies upon the cooperation and coordination among states by means of international responsibility on ecological considerations at any policy arena given.

2) Environmental diplomacy has become an important subset of internationalism in the 1970s. Numerous efforts, formally and informally, have been afoot to protect the environment at the international level. The United Nations (UN) remains the main impetus and driver of incorporating environmental concerns in this direction.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

8. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Convention on dryland, also called the Ramsar Convention, is an international treaty calling for "the conservation and wise use of all drylands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".

2) It was adopted at Ramsar, Iran in 1971 and came into force in 1975. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is the depository of the Convention.

On 21 August 2015, the Contracting Parties approved the Four Ramsar Strategic Plan for 2016-2024.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

9. In which month the World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year?

- a) March
- b) September
- c) May
- d) February

10. Which among the following is not the pillar of Ramsar Convention on which the contracting parties commit to?

- a) Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands
- b) It suited wetland should be shifted for suitable land which profits for the environment
- c) Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance and ensure their effective management
- d) Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species

11. In which year the World Heritage Convention sought to identify and protect the world's natural and cultural heritage considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value?

- a) 1981
- b) 1977
- c) 1972
- d) 1988

12. Which among the following is not the technical advisory committee that assists World Heritage Committee?

- a) IUCN
- b) ICOMOS
- c) IUCOS
- d) ICCROM

13. The UN Conference on the Human Environment is also known as ____

- a) Geneva conference
b) Stockholm conference
c) Paris conference
d) Vienna conference
14. How many Governments attended the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Sweden from June 5-16, 1972?
a) 82
b) 96
c) 108
d) 114
15. Which among the following is a multilateral environmental agreement, which kick-started global cooperation for the protection of Earth's ozone layer adopted in 1985?
a) Oslo Convention
b) Vienna Convention
c) Basel Convention
d) Berlin Convention
16. Which Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was adopted on 16 September 1987 which came into effect in 1989?
a) Montreal protocol
b) Florida protocol
c) Vienna protocol
d) Kyoto protocol
17. Where the Ozone Secretariat is located?
a) Nairobi
b) Tokyo
c) Moscow
d) Rio de Janeiro
18. The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), also known as _____
a) Bondevik commission
b) Willoch commission
c) Brundtland commission
d) Stoltenberg commission
19. Which Convention came into force in 1992, was a response to NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard) syndrome?
a) Oslo Convention
b) Vienna Convention
c) Basel Convention
d) Berlin Convention
20. Which among the following statement is incorrect?
1) World Commission on Environment and Development final report titled Our Common Future, published in 1987 underscores the interdependence of environmental protection with other factors like economic development and energy production become the lynchpin of the international environmental law until now.
2) Basel Convention created a market for hazardous wastes particularly in the environmentally-less conscious Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which offered cheap disposal alternatives. The Convention sought to reduce the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes by taking necessary steps to minimize the creation of such wastes along with measures to prohibit the shipment of such substances from the developed world to the LDCs.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
21. Where the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held during 3-14 June 1992?
a) Nairobi
b) Tokyo
c) Moscow
d) Rio de Janeiro
22. Which among the following is not the documental result of the two-week summit during 3-14 June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro?
a) Agenda 21
b) European convention on Biological Diversity
c) The Statement of Forest Principles
d) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
23. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Rio in 1992 process also triggered the constitution of a couple of follow-up mechanisms such as the Commission on Sustainable Development, Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development, and the High-level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development. The conference was also regarded as the 'Parliament of the World'.

2) As the only legally binding international agreement connecting environment and development on lines of sustainable land management, the 1994 UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) aims to address a range of most vulnerable ecosystems, particularly the arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands.

3) The newly adopted UNCCD 2015- 2030 Strategic Framework, through its Land Degradation Reduction (LDR) measures, is a bid to restore the productivity of the degraded lands along with improving the livelihood of people in these regions. The Secretariat of the Convention, established in 1999, functions at Paris in France.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

24. Since 2001, the Conference of Parties (COP), which is the supreme decision-making apparatus, meets biennially and have had how sessions till date?

a) Eight

b) Ten

c) Thirteen

d) Sixteen

25. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In a bid to review the progress of the post-Earth Summit environmental regime, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) convened a Special Session on Implementation of Agenda 21 during June 23-27, 1997.

2) The session sought to scrutinise the trajectory of the success of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and attempted to evolve a new narrative on the environmental conservation by intensifying the commitment of member states.

3) The special session, which is also known as "Earth Summit + 10", adopted "Programme for the Further Implementation of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including Statement of Commitment".

a) Only 1

b) Both 1 and 2

c) Both 1 and 3

d) Both 2 and 3

26. Which protocol adopted on 11th December 1997, is an international environmental treaty that imposed legal commitment on the ratified State Parties to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

a) Montreal protocol

b) Paris protocol

c) Vienna protocol

d) Kyoto protocol

27. When Kyoto protocol came into force?

a) 2001

b) 2005

c) 1998

d) 2010

28. Where the COP7 held in 2007 adopted the detailed framework for the Kyoto protocol?

a) France

b) Finland

c) Morocco

d) Sweden

29. Where the Kyoto protocol was amended on 8 December 2012?

a) India

b) Qatar

c) Dubai

d) Kuwait

30. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol endorsed a third commitment to the Annex II countries starting from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2022. Along with a series of changes on certain Articles, the protocol now requires the State Parties to report a revised list of GHG for the period second commitment.

2) Unlike the first commitment target of reducing emissions to an average of five per cent below 1990 levels, a minimum eight per cent reduction against the same year benchmark is expected under the second commitment.

3) The three market-based mechanisms identified by the Kyoto Protocol to meet the targets are International Emissions Trading, Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation, which help support green investment and provide cost-effective means to realize the emission targets.

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3

31. Where the UN-backed World Summit on Sustainable Development took place during August 26 – September 6, 2002?

- a) India
- b) South Africa
- c) Indonesia
- d) Malaysia

32. Which among the following statement is incorrect regarding World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002?

- 1) Earth Summit 2002 renewed environmentalism in the new format offered a sustainability driven roadmap in addressing the problems of the millennium. The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the documental by-product of the summit, reemphasized the basic tenets of the multilateral initiatives in the past with more force.
- 2) It postulated the necessity of a time-bound structure of actions expected from the member states over an array of agreements except

Agenda 21. Moreover, the Convention resist to severe castigations from various quarters over its ability to bring any new arrangement of its own.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

33. Where the UN Conference on Sustainable Development was held on 20-22 June 2012?

- a) Nairobi
- b) Tokyo
- c) Moscow
- d) Rio de Janeiro

34. The UN Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as ____

- a) Rio+10
- b) Rio+15
- c) Rio+20
- d) Rio+30

35. Which among the following is the theme of UN Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012?

- a) The Future We Want
- b) The World We Want
- c) The Environment We Want
- d) The Changes We Want

36. Where the UN Sustainable Development Summit, which spanned over 25-27 September 2015 was held?

- a) Tokyo
- b) Paris
- c) New York
- d) Moscow

37. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are in UN Sustainable Development Summit, 2015?

- a) 12
- b) 17
- c) 15
- d) 21

38. Which is a multilateral agreement within the precincts of the UNFCCC that provides an enhanced framework for the mitigation of greenhouse gases emission, adaptation and finance from year 2020?

- a) Vienna agreement
- b) Paris agreement
- c) Moscow agreement
- d) Tokyo agreement

39. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Paris agreement was opened for signature on 22 April 2014 and came into force on 4 November 2016. As an instrument to combat climate change, the Paris Accord aims to keep global temperatures "well below" 4.0 C (7.2 F) above pre-industrial times and "endeavour to limit" them even more to, 2.5 C.

2) It also helped reach a consensus on limiting the human-driven greenhouse gases emission to the levels naturally absorbable by trees, soil and oceans, between 2050 and 2100. Until now, 184 out of the 197 State Parties have ratified the treaty

3) Apart from the mandatory periodical review every five years to assess the contributions of the State Parties, the treaty also ensures that the developed countries shall help LDCs in adapting with the climate change through "climate finance" to enable them to switch over to renewable energy.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

40. Who among the following has announced withdrawal from Paris deal?

- a) Justin Trudeau
- b) Xi Jinping
- c) Vladimir Putin
- d) Donald Trump

41. Which Prime Minister speech at the Stockholm Conference evoked a new sense of politico environmental consciousness?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Morarji Desai

42. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) India's engagement in global environmental governance has been remarkable. From the 1972 Stockholm Conference to the COP21 in 2015, New Delhi possesses impressive credentials in terms of the diplomatic and administrative capital invested.

2) The ideological undercurrents of the Indian environmental policies, particularly the climate change, can be traced back to the preparations for the Vienna convention 1985 wherein an important report titled "Global Warming in an equal World" of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) which attacked the North for its ginormous contribution to the global carbon footprint as "carbon colonialism".

3) India has invariably rejected GHG reduction commitments from the developing countries as inequitable provided that the "South" has played a little role in triggering the so-called "climate issues" of the present-day magnitude.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

43. Which among the following is not the India's measure to address environmental concerns domestically?

- a) Himalaya Protection Act (1972)
- b) Environment Protection Act (1986)
- c) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1974)
- d) Indian Forest Act (1927)

44. When National Green Tribunal was established?

- a) 2001
- b) 2004
- c) 2007

d) 2010

45. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) New Delhi is a member of many of the multilateral environmental conventions, treaties and institutions. The Indian government underscores the historical responsibility of the west in the environmental degradation and projects its low per capita emissions.

2) Climate change, as exemplified in the national policy narrative, acquires the position of being a development issue, basing "inter-generational equity" (which stands for greater environmental protection) that requires the current generation to treat development as a matter of urgency so that the upcoming generations receive an Earth invulnerable to climate change.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

46. Which is the world's first fully solar powered airport?

a) Chennai International Airport

b) Cochin International Airport

c) Calicut International Airport

d) Jaipur International Airport

47. As a party to which, India subscribes to the non-negotiable nature of the agreement?

a) Vienna Convention

b) Earth Summit

c) Paris Accord

d) Kyoto Protocol

48. India's role in global agenda of environmentalism reached a new high with the establishment of what in 2016 by Indian Government?

a) International Solar Alliance

b) International Renewable Alliance

c) International Green Alliance

d) International Neutron Alliance

49. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Despite pushing a stern rhetoric, India's environmental profile is one of the best in the world. According to a report launched by Global Carbon Project in 2018, India is the 5th lowest emitter of carbon which accounts for 0.9% of the global emissions in the year 2017.

2) Another report titled Environmental Performance Index (EPI) for the year 2018 ranks India 177 among 180 countries. The low ranking is deemed to be a result of poor performance in the environmental health policy and deaths due to air pollution.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

50. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an alliance of more than 122 countries initiated by which country?

a) South Korea

b) France

c) Sweden

d) India

51. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The Paris Declaration establishes International Solar Alliance as an alliance dedicated to the promotion of solar energy among its member countries. The ISA's major objectives include global deployment of over 1,000GW of solar generation capacity and mobilisation of investment of over US\$ 1000 billion into solar energy by 2030.

2) As an action-oriented organisation, the ISA brings together countries with rich solar potential to aggregate global demand, thereby reducing prices through bulk purchase, facilitating the deployment of existing solar technologies at scale, and promoting collaborative solar R&D and capacity building.

3) When the ISA Framework Agreement entered into force on December 6th, 2014, ISA formally became a de-jure treaty based International

Intergovernmental Organisation, headquartered at New Delhi, India.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

52. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) In a popular sense, the very meaning of cultural diversity is often represented by indigenous peoples. Approximately 350 million indigenous peoples belonging to 5000 different cultures are residing over 20 percent of the Earth's territory. Of all the challenges concerning the realm of indigenous people and their rights, the most arduous has been the inability to reach a consensus on who are indigenous peoples.

2) Hence, the dilemma centres on the fundamental question vis-à-vis the factors that converge in building what indigeneity means. Even the UN Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples could not arrive at a formal definition that explains the true identity of theirs. The primary dilemma that made this process a rigmarole was the inconclusiveness on working out a set of absolute parameters that assign indigeneity to a group

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

53. Who said "the notion of belonging to a separate culture with all its various elements – language, religion, social, political systems and philosophical knowledge, beliefs, legends and so on – is central to indigenous people's own definition"?

- a) Julian Berger
- b) Kofi Annan
- c) Ban Ki moon
- d) Howard Friedman

54. When International Day of the World's Indigenous People is celebrated on every year?

- a) 9th September

b) 9th August

c) 9th December

d) 9th February

55. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The contemporary understanding is that the indigenous peoples, in general, are marked by deficits in authority and political power, and the corresponding absence of inclusion. Their existence is also characterized by subordination to an immigrant or ethnic group-dominant state.

2) It is important to note that their indigeneity is a product of the lack of power. So, the powerlessness emanates from their indigeneity. Nowadays these groups, with their inherent and inviolable constancy to the conventional way of life-based on the endemic values and traditions, kept them along with the evolution that helped advance the social, political and economic establishments.

3) In turn, the indigenous peoples were looked upon as a threat to this "march of progress" and the changing order of life. It is also important to know that the indigenous populations are not essentially "socially-static" or status-quoists. The global tendency to accuse them as conservative is a result of their slow pace of response to the assimilation and adaptation against the increasing complexity of the macro-social systems.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

56. Which among the following are not assumptions that help construct an Indian approach towards the puzzle of indigenous identity?

1) Indigenous are those groups of people who have lived in a region or country to which they belong before Christ or conquest by people from inside that region or country.

2) They have become marginalized as a result of colonization or conquest of that region or country.

3) Such groups are governed more by means of their own social, economic and cultural institutions rather than the laws which are applicable to the society or country as a whole.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

57. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) The indigenous groups in India have been referred under multiple titles Adivasis (original inhabitants), Aborigines, Adim Jati (ancient tribes) or Vanavasi (forest dwellers). Under the constitution, they are recognized as "Scheduled Tribes" and their territories as "Scheduled Areas".

2) In spite of the absence of a formal definition by the Government of India, a loose definition in terms of reaching a legal consensus was constructed by bringing a set of features like "primitive" traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness".

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

58. The concept of indigeneity in India more or less overlaps with what can be called ____

a) Tribal Relativeness

b) Tribal Consciousness

c) Tribal Progressiveness

d) Tribal Cosumnes

59. Which year the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted?

a) 2001

b) 2004

c) 2007

d) 2010

60. Match the following Indigenous community with place of Origin

Name of Community Place of Origin

i. Yanomami – 1. Australia

ii. Vedda – 2. Amazon Basin

iii. Penan – 3. Japan

iv. Aborigines – 4. Sri Lanka

v. Ainu – 5. Borneo

a) 4 – 1 – 5 – 2 – 3

b) 2 – 4 – 5 – 1 – 3

c) 5 – 2 – 4 – 3 – 1

d) 3 – 2 – 4 – 1 – 5

61. How many articles are there in United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)?

a) 27

b) 38

c) 46

d) 52

62. Which among the following is incorrect matched its article in United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

a) Article 1-6 – Land and Resources

b) Article 7-10 – Life, Liberty, Culture and Security

c) Article 11-13 – Culture, Religion and Language

d) Article 14-17 – Education, Media and Employment

63. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Trade, investment, finance, aid, debt, technology, innovation and global governance, all have consequences for the achievement of the right to development, as do the global challenges mentioned above.

2) The right to development demands that these difficult and diverse issues be addressed comprehensively and coherently with the ultimate policy objective of securing freedom from fear and freedom from want for everyone. This ultimate objective of development is

broadly reflected in diverse and evolving policy arenas.

3) Kahanman Agreement Establishing the United Nation states that "relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, [and] ensuring full employment, while allowing for the optimal use of the world's resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development".

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

64. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The General Assembly in its annual resolutions on the right to development affirms human rights and improved human wellbeing as guiding considerations for multilateral trade negotiations and calls for mainstreaming the right to development and strengthening the global partnership for development within international trade institutions among other things.

2) The right to development provides a framework for the consideration of extraterritorial obligations and the obligations of States in their collective capacities, including as members of international Organisations like the World Trade Organisation and multilateral development banks, and as actors in global trade, investment and finance

3) As trade negotiations have proliferated and the human rights impact of trade and investment agreements is better understood, it has become increasingly clear that States must step up their efforts to integrate human rights, including the right to development, in new trade and investment in order to fulfil their human rights commitments.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

65. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Globalisation postulates a structure of interaction among countries leading to an integrated world economy. This interaction is manifested in a variety of expressions ranging from social to political and cultural to economic and technological by means of improvising the means of communication, infrastructure and transportation.

2) International trade and cross-border investments are acknowledged to be the periperl factors in creating an integrated world economy. The idea of integration requires further examination given the inherent complexity. Theoretically, it consists of three subsets namely negative integration, neutral integration and positive integration.

3) The former talks of the policy of free trade, which talks of removing trade barriers or protective barriers such as tariffs and quotas whereas the latter focusses on standardizing international economic laws and policies.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

66. Who coined the term "corporate giants" in 1897?

a) Charles Russell Tazel

b) Martha Nussbaum

c) John Maynard Keynes

d) Ingrid Robeyns

67. Which among the following organisation defines Globalisation as "the growing integration of economies and societies around the world"?

a) International Monetary Fund

b) World Trade Organisation

c) World Bank

d) World Health Organisation

68. The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) identifies how many basic tenets of Globalisation

in 2002 subside the ambiguities concerning the term to a large extent?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Six

69. Which among the following is not the basic tenet of globalisation in 2002 as identified by International Monetary Fund's (IMF)?

- a) Trade and Transactions
- b) Capital movements and Investment
- c) Sharing technology and Information
- d) The spreading of knowledge

70. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) Basing free trade in its axis, there is always room for dubiety that this is the highest manifestation of Globalisation. It is evident that the process of economic Globalisation has in the recent past has been dominated by a group of developing countries like the India, Malaysia, South Africa etc.

2) Multinational corporations (MNCs) such as Google, Microsoft, Apple, McDonalds etc. and international Organisations like IMF and World Bank are at the forefront as the global market determinants.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

71. Which among the following cannot express economic Globalisation according to Bottery?

- a) Decreasing movement of capital around the world through information and technology.
- b) The prevalence of supranational bodies such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the World Bank, and the IMF.
- c) Increased influence of Transnational Companies (TNCs).
- d) None of the above

72. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Globalisation acts as an agent of transmission of ideas and cultures across the world. It is more often used in synonymous with the term "modernity". Mostly, the patterns of this process were geared toward creating a "homogenous" standard of practices, and inculcation of ideas and values, short of a single world culture.

2) Arguably, the inception of this vector could be traced back to the nascence of global trade. Every commodity is an expression of one's culture. For instance, the Indian fashion industry embraced the "denim" clothing since the advent of western textile MNCs into the domestic market.

3) Moreover, thanks to the growing domains of communication, which bring peoples hailing from different regions and cultural affiliations together, making this exchange a cakewalk. These new synthetic and virtual interaction which replaced the physical interaction across various quarters, help rewrite the new order of global subcultures.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

73. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Globalisation?

1) With the end of the Second World War in 1945, the hitherto-dominated control of the state apparatuses over the welfare of citizens was slowly eroding. The period, since then, was characterized by the emergence of non-state actors like Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and supranational Organisations as important players in the domain of human affairs.

2) The trends went one to experience the rising membership of nation-states in multilateral bodies such as the UN, European Union (EU) and so forth. Furthermore, the dissemination of liberal democratic ideas, collapse of communist systems like USSR, and galloping number regional Organisations also add up to the political undercurrents of Globalisation.

Ideologically, Globalisation fosters a cosmopolitan character over nationalistic sentiments.

3) Though a multi-world government may be impractical, in realist terms, a considerable amount of cooperation has been able to be achieved among the comity of nations. Critics opine that with the decreasing role of non-state actors, the state systems are facing the erosion of sovereignty as they are increasing the hitherto-enjoyed control over economic activities.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

74. Which among the following statement regarding globalisation is incorrect?

1) The world has become more interdependent economically, socially, culturally, and politically. It seeks to bring economic balance to poor regions by injecting technology and foreign capital.

2) The concept of free trade threatens job growth; decrease competition; movement of labour; economic prosperity; minimal interference of state in economic activities. It helps alleviate poverty and promotes economic prosperity. It promotes distinctive cultural communication and cosmopolitanism.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

75. Who among the following was the author of book 'The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalisation'?

- a) Alfred Marshall
- b) Milton Friedman
- c) Paul Samuelson
- d) Thomas Larsson

76. Who among the following reports that "during most recent period of rapid growth in global trade and investment, 1960 to 1998,

inequality worsened both internationally and within countries"?

- a) UNICEF
- b) UNDP
- c) UNESCO
- d) IMF

77. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The general idea of Globalisation in India is related to the integration of the national economy with the world economy. India's present ascendancy in the economic trajectories is a consequence of the New Economic Policy (NEP) which initiated a massive scheme of fiscal reforms following the 1991 financial crisis.

2) It liberated the country from the shackles of the capitalist model and reconfigured the domestic economic structure which helped improve the rich standards of living. The imbalance of payments crisis gave an impetus for a new economic discourse in the country which in turn led to policy development that embraced an export friendly ecosystem along with the inflow of foreign capital.

3) The opening up of the domestic economy to foreign direct investment (FDI) which requisites a conducive environment for foreign firms to invest in various fields of economic activities. This calls for the removal of restraints and barriers for allowing the entry of multinational corporations (MNCs) into the domestic market.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

78. The New Economic Policy popularly known as _____

- a) Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation
- b) Liberalisation, Socialisation and Globalisation
- c) Liberalisation, Socialisation and Capitalisation
- d) Liberalisation, Capitalisation and Globalisation

79. Which among the following is incorrect matched its article in United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples?

- a) Article 18-24 – Participation and Development
- b) Article 25-32 – Land and Resources
- c) Article 33-37 – Self-Government and Indigenous Laws
- d) Article 38-42 – Nature of Guarantee

80. Which among the following is not the most important measures taken up as part of the LPG?

- a) Devaluation
- b) Disinvestment
- c) Involvement of License Raj
- d) Foreign Direct Investment

81. In which year the Government of India allowed 100% FDI in some sectors like single-brand retail and construction?

- a) 2018
- b) 2001
- c) 2011
- d) 2016

82. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The crisis before NEP was a result of the soaring currency reserves which reached up to a mark of almost billion which took inflation to an upsurge at an annual rate of 17 per cent. Furthermore, the fiscal deficit was surging and an unstable economy reigned in.

2) In pursuance of liberalisation, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act (1969), which regulates monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices, was abolished by the Government of India. It was replaced the Competition Act in 2002, which introduced a new focus of promoting competition instead of anti-monopoly measures.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

83. Which among the following Industry does not require licensing in India?

- a) Electronic Aerospace and Defence equipment
- b) Hazardous chemicals

- c) Cigars and Cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes
- d) Jute and Textiles Industries