

Globalization is viewed by its proponents as a process of cementing economic, cultural and political bonds between peoples of different countries of the world. One may regard it as a process by which they are welded into a single world society, to be termed as global society. It means internationalization of production and labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy. To quote Rosabeth M.Kanter, "The world is becoming a global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."

Globalization is a natural outcome of computer networking and electronic mass communication. Information technology has made it possible for nations of the world to contact one another beyond their national borders. Besides, globalization is also promoted through the growth and proliferation of multinational companies and corporations that operate as transporter networks. Anyhow the flow of capital technology and labour across the borders of countries has accentuated the process of globalization.

Deregulation, liberalism and privatization being assiduously pursued in the developing countries are some other manifestations of globalization. These countries are opening their economies to follow these trends. The size of the public sector is shrinking for the private sector to assume an increasingly important role in the economic development of the Third World countries. The downsizing of the public sector is in line with the spirit of market economy. This is suggested as a measure to cover up their fiscal deficit.

**Questions:**

**(4 marks each)**

1. Define globalization.
2. What is electronic mass communication?
3. What does the term Third World denote?
4. What is privatization?
5. Explain 'liberalism' in the above context.

# Part Paper (2020)

## Comprehension:

### QUESTION 1

ans is too short and single sentence ans is incorrect format hence not accepted

⇒ Globalization is defined as the process of setting the economic, cultural & political bonds between the citizens of different states around the globe and it is also called the global society.

### QUESTION 2

⇒ Electronic mass communication means the communication we do in social media to interact with different people around the world through internet by using electronic devices.

### QUESTION 3

⇒ In this passage, the third world denoted the states that are poor or developing their economic conditions. They are facing different problems for the development of their country.

ans is too short  
write 6 7 lines minimum

### QUESTION 4

⇒ Privatization means selling the shares of government institutions to private companies so they run that institutions and it will generate revenue of country.

## QUESTION 05

⇒ In the passage, liberalism means that the government is unable to run the country and basically this opposes government intervention in the economy and it's being has been set up the trends of liberalism in developing countries.

seems like you dont even know the basic rules of comprehension

single sentence ans is incorrect format and ans must be 6  
7 lines a good sensible ans  
0/20

**Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.**

(20)

In its response to 9/11, America has shown itself to be not only a hyperpower but increasingly assertive and ready to use its dominance as a hyperpower. After declaring a War on Terrorism, America has led two conventional wars, in Afghanistan and Iraq, demonstrating its overwhelmingly awesome military might. But these campaigns reveal something more: America's willingness to have recourse to arms as appropriate and legitimate means to secure its interests and bolster its security. It has set forth a new doctrine: the right of pre-emptive strike when it considers its security, and therefore its national interests, to be at risk. The essence of this doctrine is the real meaning of hyperpower.

Prime Minister Tony Blair has consistently argued that the only option in the face of hyperpower is to offer wise counsel. But increasingly this is a course that governments and people across the world have refused. The mobilisation for war against Iraq split the United Nations and provoked the largest anti-war demonstrations the world has ever seen. And through it all, America maintained its determination to wage war alone if necessary and not to be counselled by the concerns of supposedly allied governments when they faithfully represented the wishes of their electorates. Rather than engaging in debate, the American government expressed its exasperation. The influential new breed of neoconservative radio and television hosts went much further. They acted as ringmasters for outpourings of public scorn that saw French fries renamed 'freedom fries' and moves to boycott French and German produce across America. If one sound-bite can capture a mood, then perhaps it would be Fox News' Bill O'Reilly. At the height of the tension over a second Security Council resolution to legitimate war in Iraq, Mr O'Reilly told his viewers that the bottom line was security, the security of his family, and in that matter 'There's no moral equivalence between the US and Belgium'. It is, in effect, the ethos of hyperpower articulated and made manifest in the public domain of 24-hour talk. And America's willingness to prosecute war has raised innumerable questions about how it engages with other countries. Afghanistan has seen the removal of the Taliban. But there are no official statistics on the number of innocent civilians dead and injured to achieve that security objective. The people of Afghanistan have witnessed a descent into the chaos that preceded the arrival of the Taliban, a country administered not by a new era of democracy under the tutelage of the hyperpower, but merely by the return of the warlords. Beyond Kabul, much of the country remains too insecure for any meaningful efforts at reconstruction and there is enormous difficulty in bringing relief aid to the rural population.

## ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

### Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. Why does the doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America deny space to counselling?
2. What is the essence of 'moral equivalence' whereas War has no moral justification?
3. Why do countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace?
4. Arguably Europe and hyperpower US are at cross purposes over the concept of war. Are they? Why?
5. What Tony Blair's meant by 'wise counsel', and did it prevail?

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# PAST PAPER (Qud)

## Comprehension

### QUESTION 01

⇒ The doctrine of power set by Neo-imperial America denies space to counselling because after 9/11 America wants to dominate as a hyperpower. They want to secure its interests and bolster its security. America ~~can get~~ into war with Iraq and Afghanistan alone and they ~~don't~~ want to be counselled by the allied governments.

### Question 02

⇒ The essence of 'Moral Equivalence' is that if America wants to settle issues they had <sup>ve</sup> to sit on the table and have the talks instead of getting into war, making loss of many innocent people's lives. The result should be peacefully executed ~~instead~~ of getting into fight.

### Question 03

incorrect ans

⇒ The countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace because they want to protect their state at every cost. They have many external threats from the states in which they started wars for their national interest.

## Question 4.

single sentence ans

⇒ No, they are not at cross purposes over the concept of war because America engaged other countries so they can articulate the ethos of hyperpower, with that countries.

## QUESTION 5-5:

⇒ Tony Blair's meant ~~that we~~ by wise counsel that there is only ~~option~~ in the face of hyperpower is the wise counsel. America need to counselled to be aggressive state. No, Tony Blair did not prevail the concept of America of being hyper power.

similar issues but better than previous one

5/20