

ASSIGNMENT # SOUTH ASIA, INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION & GLOBALISATION

1. Explain the process of democratisation in Maldives.
2. How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations?
3. South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space. Do you agree with the statement? Give two reasons for your answer.
4. State any two objectives of the UN.
5. What is globalisation? Explain any four factors responsible for the development of globalisation.
6. How has technology contributed to globalisation? Explain.
7. Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation?
8. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN.
9. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies?
10. Describe the two basic reforms of the UN on which almost everyone agrees that they are necessary after the cold war.

ANSWERS

1. The process of democratisation in Maldives can be explained by the following:
 - **Transition from Sultanate to Republic** The Maldives remained a sultanate until 1968, after which it became a republic with a Presidential form of government.
 - **Introduction of Multiparty Democracy** In June 2005, the Parliament voted unanimously for a multiparty system, legalising opposition parties and allowing the Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) to rise in political prominence.
2. The geographical proximity influences the formation of regional organisations because (i) **Influence of Historical Enmities and Weaknesses** Historical conflicts and rivalries, along with economic and political weaknesses, continue to shape relations between regions. These factors often cause mistrust and hinder cooperation despite potential benefits.
(ii) **Convergence of Similar Interests** Regions or groups with shared or complementary interests—such as trade, environmental goals, or cultural ties—can form partnerships that help overcome past differences and build trust.
3. I agree with the statement "South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo-political space" due to following reasons
 - (i) The mighty Himalayas in the North and the vast India Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the South-West and East respectively provide a natural

insularity to the region which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the subcontinent. (ii) The various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems but democracy has become an accepted norm in this region.

4. The two objectives of the UN are

- (i) To maintain international peace and security
- (ii) To facilitate co-operation among member countries by avoiding conflicts and war.

5. Answer: For definition of globalisation, Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

The factors responsible for globalisation are :

Globalisation is not caused by a single factor. Now-a-days technology is the most important element. The invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors and hence, invention of printing laid the basis for the emergence of nationalism. The technology affects both our personal and collective lives.

The technology has made it easier to exchange ideas, capital, commodities and people from one place to another. The transfer of capital and commodities is likely to be wider and quicker, than the transfer of people across different parts of the world.

It is not just the availability of improved communication which led to the emergence of globalisation, rather the role of people in different parts of the world is also significant who recognise these interconnections with the rest of the world.

The events taking place in one part of world have an influence, on the other part of the world.

Here, we can take an example of bird flu or tsunami, which is not confined to only one nation. It has affected the world as whole. Similarly, any major economic event would have an immediate impact on the local, national or regional environment at the world level.

6. How has technology contributed to globalisation? Explain. (Delhi 2013; All India 2009)

Answer:

For definition of globalisation, Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

Technology has contributed to globalisation in the following ways:

1. The technological invention such as telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors and hence invention of printing laid the basis for the emergence of nationalism. Thus, technology influences the way we think of our personal and collective lives.
2. The sharing of ideas, capital, commodities and people throughout the globe has been made possible only by technological advancement.

3. The transfer of capital goods and services is likely to be wider and quicker than the transfer of people across the various parts of the world.
4. Technological advances has reduced the physical distances and increased inter connectedness world widely.

7. Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation? (All India 2011)

Answer:

For definition of globalisation, Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

It is different from internationalisation on the basis of following points :

1. Internationalisation believes in the integrity of community whereas globalisation believes in one umbrella concepts and sharing of ideas between other states.
2. Internationalisation believes in the use of resources of all the world equally for the benefit of mankind, but globalisation emphasise on the development of resources for the welfare and support of community.
3. Internationalisation also believes in the universal brotherhood and international peace whereas globalisation believes in the concept of flows of ideas, people and commodities throughout the globe, it also encourages the richer countries to support the poorer countries' economy.

8. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN. (HOTS; Delhi 2015)

Answer:

Many difficulties are involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the UN. Some of them are discussed below :

1. Many viewed that Security Council no longer represented contemporary political realities. Some criteria were proposed for new permanent members and non-permanent members, such as a major economic power, military power, a nation that respect democracy and human rights, etc. Each of these criteria have some validity, but due to lack of clarity on certain points, the criteria were considered to be problematic.

2. Change in the nature of membership was another proposed reform. Some insisted that 'veto' power of the permanent members of the Security Council should be abolished. But permanent members do not agree to such a reform. It is another major difficulty in reform.

3. Another difficulty was that how representation should be given to Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean. But selection of the basis of representation i.e. geography, economic development, culture or civilisation etc creates a problem.

9. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies?

Answer:

The United Nations was established in 1945 after the end of Second World War as a successor to the League of Nations. The United Nations Charter was signed by 51 states for setting up of UN.

Objectives of UN.

The basic aim was to achieve what League of Nations was not able to achieve during the two World Wars. The other objectives of UN are as follows:

1. Prevention of conflicts and facilitating cooperation Among nations.
2. To stop conflicts Among states resulting into war and if it takes the shape of war, to limit the effects of war.
3. To reduce the reasons for conflict by bringing the countries together for improving social and economic- development all over the world.

UN Structures and Agencies

UN includes many different structures for dealing with different issues. The issue relating to war and peace, and differences between member states are dealt by discussion in General Assembly as well as in the security council education. The other issues such as social and economic are dealt by a number of agencies which include :

- **WHO** World Health Organisation.
- **UNDP** United Nations Development ProgrAllme.
- **UNHRC** United Nations Human Rights Commission.
- **UNHCR** United Nations High Commission for Refugees.
- **UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund.
- **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

10 .Describe the two basic reforms of the UN on which almost everyone agrees that they are necessary after the cold war. (Delhi 2016)

Answer:

As reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation, there have been demands for changes in the UN from different countries.

The nature of reforms that are desired are of two types:

1. Reform of the organisation's structure and processes.
2. Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation.

The structural reform's major area was the functioning of the security council. This covers the increment of permanent and non-permanent members of UN Security Council so as to show in better way the realities of present world politics. Whereas the

proposed increment should be from Asia, Africa and South America. The another area of reform for UN was its budgetary procedures and its administration.

When the areas of jurisdiction are taken, some states and experts wish that the UN should have more role in peace and security missions whereas others wish to restrict UN's role in development and humanitarian work like health, education environment, population control, human rights, gender and social justice.