

CHAPTER-4 | Globalisation and The Indian Economy

QUIZ
PART-03

1. What is the main aim of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)?

- A. Provide loans to developing countries
- B. Liberalise international trade
- C. Control global prices of goods
- D. Promote environmental protection (B)

Explanation: WTO's main aim is to liberalise international trade among its 164 member countries.

2. Which sector in India has grown due to globalisation by exporting services like data entry and accounting?

- A. Manufacturing sector
- B. Agricultural sector
- C. Service sector
- D. Mining sector (C)

Explanation: Globalisation created opportunities for India's service sector, especially IT, data entry, and accounting services.

3. What is one negative impact of globalisation on Indian workers?

- A. Increase in permanent jobs
- B. Improved worker benefits
- C. Reduced job security due to temporary contracts
- D. Rise in agricultural subsidies (C)

Explanation: Employers prefer less permanent contracts, reducing job security for workers.

4. Which Indian companies emerged as multinationals due to globalisation?

- A. Reliance Jio and Airtel
- B. Tata Motors and Infosys
- C. Amul and Mother Dairy
- D. Hero and Bajaj (B)

Explanation: Tata Motors and Infosys emerged as Indian multinationals through globalisation benefits.

5. What does SEZ stand for in context of globalisation?

- A. State Economic Zone
- B. Special Economic Zone
- C. Sustainable Employment Zone
- D. Service Export Zone (B)

Explanation: SEZs offer world-class infrastructure and tax benefits to attract companies.

6. Why do developing countries feel cheated in global agricultural trade?

- A. Because they get more subsidies
- B. Because developed countries subsidise their farmers and pressure others to reduce support
- C. Because they produce less
- D. Because of WTO rules only (B)

Explanation: Developed countries give heavy subsidies to their farmers while pressuring developing countries to reduce theirs, creating unfair competition.

7. Which section of society benefits the most from globalisation in India?

- A. Rural farmers
- B. Unorganised sector workers
- C. Urban well-off consumers
- D. Street vendors (C)

Explanation: Urban well-off consumers benefit through greater choices and improved quality of goods.

8. What is one government initiative to attract foreign companies in India?

- A. Reducing interest rates
- B. Relaxation of labour laws
- C. Increasing import duties
- D. Banning imports (B)

Explanation: The government relaxed some labour laws to reduce labour costs and attract companies.

9. What does fair globalisation require from the government?

- A. Focus only on the rich
- B. Neglect labour laws
- C. Support small producers to compete
- D. Reduce export quality (C)

Explanation: Fair globalisation requires supporting small producers until they can compete effectively.

10. What is a concern about foreign companies demanding further relaxation of labour laws?

- A. It increases wages for workers
- B. It compromises workers' rights and protections
- C. It reduces working hours
- D. It improves social security (B)

Explanation: Further relaxation of labour laws compromises workers' rights and protections.