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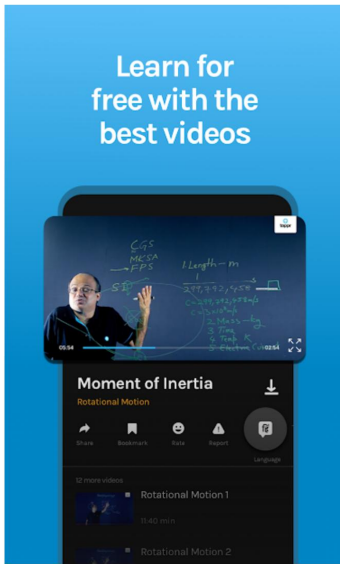
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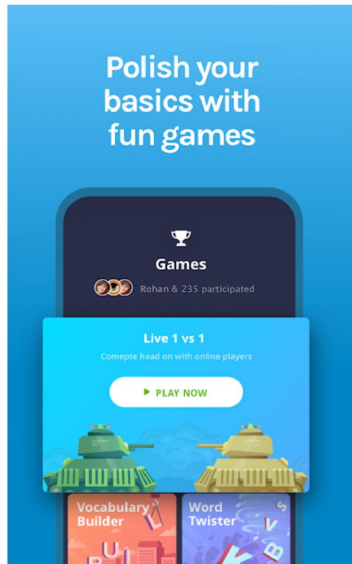


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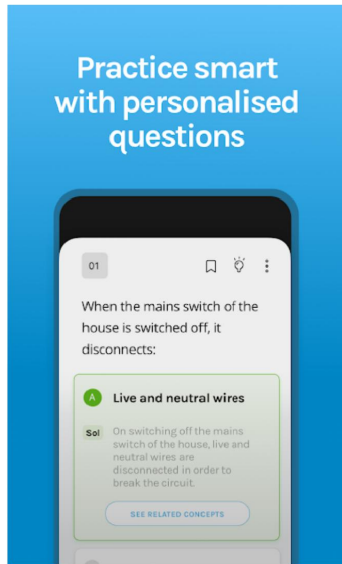
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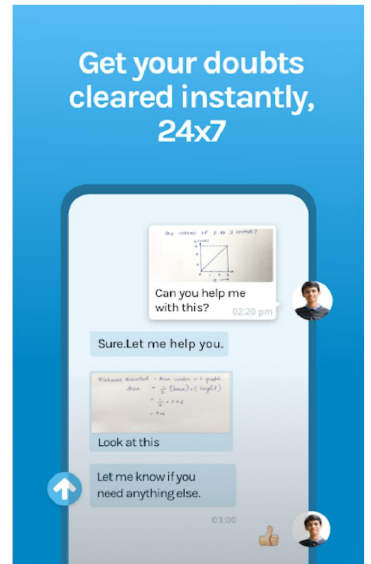
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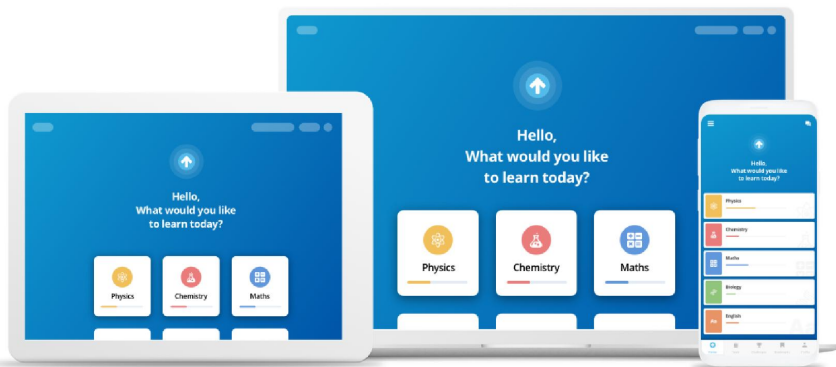
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#491897**Topic:** Globalisation and the Indian Economy

What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

Solution

Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of persons across borders. It includes

- (i) Increase in foreign trade
- (ii) Export and import of techniques of production.
- (iii) Flow of capital and finance from one country to another
- (iv) Migration of people from one country to another.

#491898**Topic:** Globalisation and the Indian Economy

What was the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

Solution

The Indian government had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment to protect domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in the 1950s and 1960s. At this time, competition from imports would have been a death blow to growing industries. Hence, India allowed imports of essential goods only.

In New Economic Policy in 1991, the government wished to remove these barriers because it felt that domestic producers were ready to compete with foreign industries. It felt that foreign competition would in fact improve the quality of goods produced by Indian industries. This decision was also supported by powerful international organisations.

#491899**Topic:** Globalisation and the Indian Economy

How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

Solution

Flexibility in labour laws will help companies in being competitive and progressive. By easing up on labour laws, company heads can negotiate wages and terminate employment, depending on market conditions. This will lead to an increase in the company's competitiveness.

#491901**Topic:** Globalisation and the Indian Economy

What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?

Solution

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) set up their factories or production units close to markets where they can get desired type of skilled or unskilled labour at low costs along with other factors of production. After ensuring these conditions MNCs set up production units in the following ways :

- Jointly with some local companies of the existing country.
- Buy the local companies and then expand its production with the help of modern technology.
- They place orders for small producers and sell these products under their own brand name to the customers worldwide.

#491908**Topic:** Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?

Solution

Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment because then the MNCs belonging to the developed countries can set up factories in less-expensive developing nations, and thereby increase profits, with lower manufacturing costs and the same sale price.

In my opinion, the developing countries should demand, in return, for some manner of protection of domestic producers against competition from imports. Also, charges should be levied on MNCs looking to set base in developing nations.

#491911

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

The impact of globalisation has not been uniform. Explain this statement.

Solution

"The impact of globalisation has not been uniform". It has only benefitted skilled and professional person in urban not the unskilled persons. The industrial and service sector h gained much in globalisation than in agriculture. It benefitted MNCs on domestic producers and the industrial working class. Small producers of goods such as batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products and vegetable oil have been hit hard by competition from cheaper imports.

#491913

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?

Solution

Liberalisation of trade and investment policies has helped the globalisation process by making foreign trade and investment easier. Earlier, several developing countries had placed barriers and restrictions on imports and investments from abroad to protect domestic production. However, to improve the quality of domestic goods, these countries have removed the barriers. Thus, liberalisation has led to a further spread of globalisation because now businesses are allowed to make their own decisions on imports and exports. This has led to a deeper integration of national economies into one conglomerate whole.

#491918

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example other than those given here.

Solution

Foreign trade provides opportunities for both producers and buyers to reach beyond the markets of their own countries. Goods travel from one country to another. Competitor among producers of various countries as well as buyers prevails. Thus foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries. For example, during Diwali season, buyers in India have the option of choosing between Indian and Chinese decorative lights and bulbs. So this provides an opportunity to expand business.

#491924

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.

Solution

After twenty years, the world would undergo a positive change which will possess the following features— healthy competition, improved productive efficiency, increased volume of output, income and employment, better living standards, greater availability of information and modern technology.

Reason for the views given above : These are the favourable factors for globalisation :

- Availability of human resources both quantitywise and qualitywise.
- Broad resource and industrial base of major countries.
- Growing entrepreneurship
- Growing domestic market.

#491956

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Supposing you find two people arguing: One is saying globalisation has hurt our countrys development. The other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond to these organisations?

Solution

Benefits of globalisation of India :

- Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services
- Inflow of private foreign capital and export orientation of the economy.
- Increases volume of output, income and employment.

Negative Impact / Fears of Globalisation.

- It may not help in achieving sustainable growth.
- It may lead to widening of income inequalities among various countries.
- It may lead to aggravation of income inequalities within countries.

Whatever may be the fears of globalisation, I feel that it has now become a process which is catching the fancy of more and more nations. Hence we must become ready to accept globalisation with grace and also maximise economic gains from the world market.

#491957

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Fill in the blanks.

Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of _____. Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing _____ with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because _____. While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising _____ and _____ has meant greater _____ among the producers.

Solution

Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of globalisation. Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing trade with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because of cheaper production costs. While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising demand and purchasing power has meant greater competition among the producers.

#491970

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Match the following.

	List I		List II
i	MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	a	Automobiles
ii	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade	b	Garments, footwear, sports items
iii	Indian companies who have invested abroad	c	Call centres
iv	IT has helped in spreading of production of services	d	Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
v	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production	e	Trade barriers

Solution

- (i) - b
- (ii) - e
- (iii) - d
- (iv) - c
- (v) - a

#491973

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

In the past two decades, globalisation has seen rapid movements in_____.

A goods, services and people between countries

B goods, services and investments between countries

- C goods, investments and people between countries
- D none of the above

Solution

Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process. More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.

#491974

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to _____.

- A set up new factories
- B buy existing local companies
- C form partnerships with local companies
- D none of the above

Solution

The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.

#491977

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Globalisation has led to the improvement in living conditions _____.

- A of all the people
- B of people in the developed countries
- C of workers in the developing countries
- D none of the above

Solution

Globalisation is the integration of economies, industries, markets, cultures and policy-making around the world. Globalisation describes a process by which national and region economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through the global network of trade, communication, immigration and transportation.

Globalisation is purely for trade, it is not linked with living condition of people in any condition. There is no improvement of workers living condition by globalisation.

#492095

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.

Solution

Examples of the different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century:

- Textiles, spices and Chinese pottery were exchanged by China, India and Southeast Asia in return for gold and silver from Europe.
- Gold and foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, tomatoes and chillies were first exported from the Americas to Europe.

#492400

Topic: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

Solution

The changing nature of the international trade for India, in the last fifteen years, has been impressive.

Exchange of information and knowledge has surpassed exchange of goods and commodities.

Through its advanced software knowledge and excellence in the field of information technology, India has emerged as a viable contender at the international level and is earning huge amounts of foreign exchange through the same.

Tourism too has added to India's upgraded position in international trade. In 2004, there was a 23.5% increase in foreign tourist arrivals as against the number in 2003.

Thus, international trade for India has undergone a cognisable change in the past fifteen years.