

## Chapter-10

### Globalisation

#### Fill in the Blanks.

1. Globalisation has political, culture as well as \_\_\_\_\_ dimensions.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are playing a major role in the globalisation process.
3. Trade was the main channel connecting \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up \_\_\_\_\_ and to expand production.
5. Cargill is now the largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
6. Without any \_\_\_\_\_ trade between two countries should be 'free'.
7. The aim of world trade organization is to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing \_\_\_\_\_ particularly those involving IT.
9. Globalisation is the process of rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of countries.
10. The benefits of globalisation have been \_\_\_\_\_ distributed.

#### Answers

1. Economic
2. MNC's
3. Distant countries
4. Local companies
5. Edible oils
6. Barriers
7. Liberalize international trade
8. Services
9. Integration
10. Unevenly

**Choose the Correct Answer.**

1. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to - ( )  
(a) Set up new factories (b) Form partnerships with local companies  
(c) Buy existing local companies (d) None
2. Globalisation has led to higher standards of living of? ( )  
(a) Poor consumers (b) Big producers (c) Well-off consumers (d) Small producers
3. Ford Motors is connected with? ( )  
(a) Tata Motors (b) Maruti Suzuki  
(c) Mahindra and Mahindra (d) Hindustan Motors
4. One of the ill effects of globalisation in India is? ( )  
(a) Closure of small units (b) Greater choice for urban people  
(c) Goods of improved quality (d) Emergency of India MNCs
5. If tax is imposed on Chinese toys, this will make ( )  
(a) Toy makers benefited (b) Indian toy makers will prosper  
(c) Chinese toys will remain cheap (d) Indian consumer will buy more Chinese toys
6. Removing barriers by the govt. is called? ( )  
(a) Liberalization (b) Investment (c) Trade (d) Free trade
7. An example of a trade barrier- ( )  
(a) Foreign investment (b) Delay of goods (c) Tax on imports (d) none

8. Liberalization in India was started around? ( )  
(a) 1951 (b) 1991 (c) 1971 (d) 1961
9. Globalisation has created new opportunities of- ( )  
(a) Employment (b) Emerging multinational companies  
(c) Providing services (d) All the above
10. MNCs choose to setup production in the areas of? ( )  
(a) Cheap labor resources (b) Economic sustainability  
(c) Cheap goods (d) Scenic beauty

### Answers

1) b 2) c 3) c 4) a 5) b 6) a 7) c 8) b 9) d 10) a

**Match the following.**

- |  |         |                     |
|--|---------|---------------------|
| 1. MNC   | [     ] | a. MNCs             |
| 2. 19 <sup>th</sup> century                        | [     ] | b. Wipro            |
| 3. WTO   | [     ] | c. Geneva           |
| 4. Globalisation process                           | [     ] | d. Labour migration |
| 5. American MNC                                    | [     ] | e. 1991             |
| 6. Japanese MNC                                    | [     ] | f. Honda            |
| 7. Liberalization                                  | [     ] | g. Ford Motors      |
| 8. Integration of markets in<br>various countries. | [     ] | h. World Bank       |
| 9. Western Asia & Northern Asia                    | [     ] | i. Foreign Trade    |
| 10. Internet                                       | [     ] | j. Arab Spring      |
|  |         | k. Technology       |

**Answers**

1) b   2) d   3) c   4) a   5) g   6) f   7) e   8) i   9) j   10) k