

Development and Globalization (Meaning and Objectives)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is the most common measure of development?
 - a) Literacy rate
 - b) Per capita income
 - c) Infant mortality rate
 - d) Life expectancy

2. Development involves:
 - a) Only income growth
 - b) Improvement in lifestyle and equality
 - c) Unequal growth among people
 - d) None of these

3. Which of the following is a non-economic indicator of development?
 - a) GDP
 - b) Per capita income
 - c) Literacy rate
 - d) National income

4. The Human Development Index (HDI) was introduced by:
 - a) Amartya Sen
 - b) Mahbub ul Haq
 - c) Adam Smith
 - d) John Keynes

5. Which of the following is not included in HDI?
 - a) Life expectancy
 - b) Education
 - c) Per capita income
 - d) Population growth

6. The concept of sustainable development refers to:
 - a) Short-term growth
 - b) Development that meets present needs without harming future generations
 - c) Industrial development only
 - d) Economic development only

7. Which organization publishes the Human Development Report?
 - a) World Bank
 - b) IMF
 - c) UNDP

d) WTO

8. Which of the following shows inequality in income distribution?

- a) National income
- b) Per capita income
- c) GDP
- d) Life expectancy

9. Globalization connects economies through:

- a) Trade and investment
- b) Education only
- c) Local business only
- d) Domestic trade only

10. Which of the following is a major objective of globalization?

- a) To restrict imports
- b) To promote free trade
- c) To reduce foreign investment
- d) To encourage monopoly

11. Liberalization refers to:

- a) Reducing government restrictions in trade and industry
- b) Increasing government control
- c) Banning foreign investment
- d) None of these

12. Privatization means:

- a) Transfer of ownership from private to public
- b) Transfer of ownership from public to private sector
- c) Government control on all industries
- d) Restricting private firms

13. WTO stands for:

- a) World Trade Organisation
- b) World Transport Organisation
- c) World Tourism Office
- d) World Trading Office

14. Which sector has benefited the most from globalization in India?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Service sector
- d) Primary sector

15. FDI stands for:

- a) Foreign Domestic Investment
- b) Foreign Direct Investment
- c) Foreign Development Initiative
- d) Free Domestic Investment

16. Which of the following is an advantage of globalization?

- a) Job creation
- b) Decrease in competition
- c) Isolation of economy
- d) None

17. One major disadvantage of globalization is:

- a) Decrease in foreign trade
- b) Exploitation of workers
- c) Promotion of local industry
- d) None of these

18. India became a member of WTO in:

- a) 1991
- b) 1995
- c) 1999
- d) 2000

19. Which of the following policies led to globalization in India?

- a) LPG Policy, 1991
- b) Green Revolution
- c) Industrial Policy, 1956
- d) White Revolution

20. The aim of globalization is to:

- a) Increase barriers to trade
- b) Integrate world economies
- c) Promote local products only
- d) Ban foreign companies

Assertion and Reason Questions

Each question has two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

1. A: Development means a rise in per capita income.

R: High income ensures equality among people.

2. A: Sustainable development protects the environment.

R: It promotes resource use for the future generation.

3. A: HDI measures the overall development of a country.

R: HDI includes only economic growth.

4. A: Globalization increases interdependence among countries.

R: It promotes trade, investment, and technology exchange.

5. A: Privatization reduces government burden.

R: It transfers ownership of public enterprises to the private sector.

6. A: Liberalization increases competition.

R: It removes unnecessary restrictions on trade and business.

7. A: Economic development is the same for all regions.

R: Each region has equal natural and human resources.

8. A: Globalization helps in spreading technology.

R: MNCs bring advanced methods of production.

9. A: India adopted LPG reforms in 1991.

R: The aim was to make the economy more closed and restricted.

10. A: Development goals vary from person to person.

R: Different people have different needs and aspirations.

11. A: UNDP publishes the Human Development Report.

R: It ranks countries based on HDI.

12. A: High literacy rate improves the quality of life.

R: Education increases awareness and opportunities.

13. A: Globalization has no effect on the Indian service sector.

R: Outsourcing has increased employment in services.

14. A: FDI helps in improving foreign exchange reserves.

R: It brings investment from other countries.

15. A: Sustainable development ignores environmental protection.

R: It focuses only on industrial growth.

16. A: Globalization has increased competition among producers.

R: Many foreign firms entered Indian markets.

17. A: Development means only increase in income.

R: Development also includes improvement in health and education.

18. A: Globalization increases access to goods and services.

R: Free trade allows import and export without restrictions.

19. A: High per capita income means equal distribution of income.

R: Inequality may still exist despite high income.

20. A: Globalization can cause job insecurity.

R: Local industries may not compete with global companies.

Long Answer Questions

1. Define development. Explain how development goals may be common and different for people.

2. What are the key features of sustainable development? Why is it important?

3. Explain the concept of Human Development Index (HDI). What are its main indicators?

4. Describe the three pillars of sustainable development.
5. What is globalization? Explain its main objectives.
6. How has globalization affected India's economy?
7. Explain the impact of globalization on employment and environment.
8. Discuss the role of WTO in promoting globalization.
9. Explain the LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization) reforms of 1991.
10. Compare the benefits and drawbacks of globalization in India.

Answers

MCQs

1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-d, 6-b, 7-c, 8-b, 9-a, 10-b,
11-a, 12-b, 13-a, 14-c, 15-b, 16-a, 17-b, 18-b, 19-a, 20-b

Assertion-Reason

1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-a, 5-a, 6-a, 7-d, 8-a, 9-d, 10-a,
11-a, 12-a, 13-d, 14-a, 15-d, 16-a, 17-d, 18-a, 19-d, 20-a

Long Answers – Key Points

1. Development means improvement in income, education, health, and standard of living. Goals vary by individual needs.
2. Sustainable development ensures resource use for the future; prevents depletion and promotes balance.

3. HDI indicators: life expectancy, education, per capita income.
4. Pillars: economic growth, social inclusion, environmental protection.
5. Globalization means global economic integration; objectives: free trade, technology flow, and investment.
6. Increased foreign investment, trade, and service sector growth.
7. Employment in IT increased but local industries face pressure.
8. WTO sets trade rules and promotes free trade.
9. 1991 reforms opened India's economy to global competition.
10. Benefits: jobs, technology; Drawbacks: inequality, exploitation.