



ECONOMICS

CH: 4 LIBERALISATION, PRIVATISATION & GLOBALISATION

Class:XI

I. Multiple Choice Questions:

- Which of the following was the reason for the initiation of economic reforms in India?
 - Mounting fiscal deficit
 - Gulf crisis
 - Huge deficits in balance of payments
 - All of these
- Liberalisation implies:
 - Greater role of public sector
 - Reduction in governments control over the private sector
 - Free economy with no control
 - None of these
- The programme of economic reforms in India was started on 24th July _____
 - 1991
 - 1990
 - 1992
 - 1993
- Which act has been enacted in place of MRTP Act?
 - Competition Act
 - Monopoly Act
 - Licensing Act
 - Foreign Exchange Act
- _____ means the excess of anticipated expenditure over estimated revenue.
 - Revenue deficit
 - Fiscal deficit
 - Primary deficit
 - Money deficit
- Predecessor of WTO is
 - General Agreement on Trade and Tariff
 - General Announcement on Trade and Tax
 - General Agreement on Taxes and Trade
 - None of the above
- Globalisation and Liberalisation are
 - Contradictory
 - Complementary
 - Independent
 - None of these
- Opening up the economy to the economies of the world so that Indian economy can compete at international level is called
 - Liberalisation
 - Privatisation
 - Disinvestments
 - Globalisation
- WTO has been established in
 - 1950
 - 1998
 - 1963
 - 1995
- BPO means
 - Blue Print Outsource
 - Business Physical Organisation
 - Business Process Outsourcing
 - None of the above

II. Answer in short:

- What is meant by economic reforms?
- What is fiscal deficit?



3. What do you mean by fiscal reforms?

4. Define liberalization.

5. Define privatization.

6. What do you mean by globalization?

7. Define devaluation.

8. What is disinvestment?

9. What makes India a favourite destination for outsourcing?

10. Is disinvestment compulsory for the government even when the public enterprises are efficiently operating? Give reasons.

