



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI - 110034

CLASS X
ECONOMICS

CHAPTER- 4- GLOBALIZATION

WEEK- 05.10.2020 to 16.10.2020

SUBJECT- ECONOMICS

NUMBER OF BLOCKS- 1 BLOCK/WEEK

CLASS- X

TOPIC- GLOBALIZATION

SUB TOPIC- WTO, IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION, ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN MAKING GLOBALIZATION FAIR

INSTRUCTIONS AIDS- E lessons, PDF of NCERT textbook, YouTube videos

LEARNING OBJECTIVES- Each child will be able to:

1. analyse the role of WTO in liberalization of the foreign trade
2. study the positive and negative impact of globalization on consumers, producers and the overall society

LESSON DEVELOPMENT

Dear students

Please read the given content carefully and answer the questions that follow. Write the answers in your Economics notebook.

For reference you can read Page no. 65 to 68 of the NCERT textbook available on www.ncert.nic.in

INTRODUCTION

3. Exploitation of labour
4. Environmental degradation
5. Loss of the value system and traditions

STRUGGLE FOR FAIR GLOBALIZATION

Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better.

The government through its policies can play an important role in making this possible.

For instance:

- The government can ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented.
- Small producers are supported to improve their production. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can be set up for them.
- Impose trade barriers, if needed.
- It can negotiate with the WTO to make its rules more fair which benefit all.
- It can align with other developing countries to fight against the dominance of the developed nations in the WTO


ACTIVITY

Small producers: Compete or perish
For a large number of small producers and workers globalisation has posed major challenges.

Rising Competition

Ravi did not expect that he would have to face a crisis in such a short period of his life as industrialist. Ravi took a loan from the bank to start his own company producing capacitors in 1992 in Hasur, an industrial town in Tamil Nadu. Capacitors are used in many electronic home appliances including tube lights, television etc. Within three years, he was able to expand production and had 20 workers working under him.

His struggle to run his company started when the government removed restrictions on imports of capacitors as per its agreement at WTO in 2001. His main clients, the television companies,



used to buy different components including capacitors in bulk for the manufacture of television sets. However, competition from the MNC brands forced the Indian television companies to move into assembling activities for MNCs. Even when some of them bought capacitors, they would prefer to import as the price of the imported item was half the price charged by people like Ravi.

Ravi now produces less than half the capacitors that he produced in the year 2000 and has only seven workers working for him. Many of Ravi's friends in the same business in Hyderabad and Chennai have closed their units.

Batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products, and vegetable oil are some examples of industries where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. The small industries in India employ the largest number of workers (20 million) in the country, next only to agriculture.

LET'S WORK THESE OUT

1. What are the ways in which Ravi's small production unit was affected by rising competition?
2. Should producers such as Ravi stop production because their cost of production is higher compared to producers in other countries? What do you think?
3. Recent studies point out that small producers in India need three things to compete better in the market (a) better roads, power, water, raw materials, marketing and information network (b) improvements and modernisation of technology (c) timely availability of credit at reasonable interest rates.
 - Can you explain how these three things would help Indian producers?
 - Do you think MNCs will be interested in investing in these? Why?
 - Do you think the government has a role in making these facilities available? Why?
 - Can you think of any other step that the government could take? Discuss.

ASSIGNMENT

Q1. The impact of globalization has not been uniform. Explain the statement by giving reasons.

Q2. What can be done to make globalization fair?

Q3. Analyse the role of WTO in the foreign trade.