

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: 9WD4DP

Questions: 33

Maximum Marks: 74

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 11 straightforward · 14 medium · 8 deep | Types: 9 MCQ · 7 Short · 6 Very short · 5 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 14Q/14m · B 6Q/12m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called a:

- (A) Public sector company
- (B) Multinational corporation
- (C) Non-governmental organisation
- (D) Joint venture company

- A Public sector company
- B Multinational corporation
- C Non-governmental organisation
- D Joint venture company

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q2. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The money spent by MNCs to buy assets such as land, buildings, machines and equipment in another country is called:

- (A) Domestic investment
- (B) Trade surplus
- (C) Foreign investment
- (D) Portfolio investment

- A Domestic investment
- B Trade surplus
- C Foreign investment
- D Portfolio investment

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q3. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following is an example of a trade barrier?

- (A) Lowering domestic interest rates
- (B) Tax on imports
- (C) Reducing income tax
- (D) Increasing government expenditure

- A Lowering domestic interest rates
- B Tax on imports
- C Reducing income tax
- D Increasing government expenditure

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy**Q4.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are set up primarily to:

- (A) Provide free housing to workers
- (B) Attract foreign companies to invest and produce in India
- (C) Regulate the stock market
- (D) Control domestic inflation

- A Provide free housing to workers
- B Attract foreign companies to invest and produce in India
- C Regulate the stock market
- D Control domestic inflation

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy**Q5.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following Indian companies emerged as a multinational after globalisation?

- (A) Ambassador Motors
- (B) Parakh Foods
- (C) Infosys
- (D) Cargill Foods

- A Ambassador Motors
- B Parakh Foods
- C Infosys
- D Cargill Foods

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy**Q6.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

The most common route for MNC investment in a new country is to:

- (A) Set up brand new factories from scratch
- (B) Form equal partnerships with local companies
- (C) Buy up existing local companies and then expand production
- (D) Offer loans to local producers

- A Set up brand new factories from scratch
- B Form equal partnerships with local companies
- C Buy up existing local companies and then expand production
- D Offer loans to local producers

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q7. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Foreign trade results in which of the following?

- (A) Reduction in the variety of goods available to consumers
- (B) Integration of markets across countries
- (C) Elimination of domestic producers permanently
- (D) Increase in trade barriers between countries

- A Reduction in the variety of goods available to consumers
- B Integration of markets across countries
- C Elimination of domestic producers permanently
- D Increase in trade barriers between countries

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q8. medium exam-ready

[1]

Globalisation, by connecting countries, results in:

- (A) Lesser competition among producers
- (B) No change in competition among producers
- (C) Greater competition among producers
- (D) Elimination of all domestic producers

- A Lesser competition among producers
- B No change in competition among producers
- C Greater competition among producers
- D Elimination of all domestic producers

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q9. medium exam-ready

[1]

The Indian government initially put barriers on foreign trade and investment after Independence primarily because:

- (A) India had no foreign exchange reserves
- (B) Indian industries were just coming up and needed protection from foreign competition
- (C) Foreign companies refused to invest in India
- (D) The WTO forced India to do so

- A India had no foreign exchange reserves
- B Indian industries were just coming up and needed protection from foreign competition
- C Foreign companies refused to invest in India
- D The WTO forced India to do so

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q10. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): The introduction of containers has played a significant role in boosting international trade.

Reason (R): Containerisation has drastically reduced the cost of transporting goods over long distances, making trade between distant countries far more economical.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy**Q11.** deep exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): The benefits of globalisation have been shared equally by all sections of Indian society.

Reason (R): MNCs have largely invested in industries catering to well-off urban consumers, while small producers and informal workers face greater competition and job insecurity.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is false but R is true.
- (D) Both A and R are false.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false and R correctly explains why A is false.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy**Q12.** deep exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): WTO rules have ensured completely free and fair trade for all member countries.

Reason (R): Developed countries continue to provide large subsidies to their farmers even as WTO rules push developing countries to reduce trade barriers.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is false but R is true.
- (D) Both A and R are false.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false and R correctly explains why A is false.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q13. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): MNCs prefer to set up production in countries where labour and other resources are cheap.

Reason (R): Lower cost of production enables MNCs to earn greater profits.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q14. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Allowing companies to hire workers on a temporary or flexible basis helps reduce labour costs for the company.

Reason (R): When workers are employed flexibly, companies do not have to pay them for the entire year or provide benefits such as health insurance and provident fund.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

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Q15. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

What is a multinational corporation (MNC)? State any one reason why MNCs prefer to set up production in developing countries like India.

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Q16. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.

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Q17. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

What are trade barriers? Why did India impose them after Independence?

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Q18. medium exam-ready

[2]

How did the opening of foreign trade lead to integration of markets? Explain with a suitable example.

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Q19. medium exam-ready

[2]

State any two ways in which a local company benefits when it enters into a joint production arrangement with an MNC.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

- Q20.** medium exam-ready [2]
What is 'fair globalisation'? State any one step the government can take to achieve it.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q21.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in facilitating globalisation. Give any two examples.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q22.** medium exam-ready [3]
Describe any three ways in which MNCs set up, control or influence production in other countries.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q23.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain how liberalisation of trade and investment policies, initiated in India around 1991, helped the process of globalisation.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q24.** medium exam-ready [3]
Small producers in India have been severely affected by globalisation. Explain with any three relevant points.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q25.** deep exam-ready [3]
'The impact of globalisation on workers has been largely unfavourable.' Do you agree? Justify your answer with three arguments.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q26.** deep exam-ready [3]
Explain why developed countries have been accused of following unfair trade practices at the WTO, despite being its founding members.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q27.** medium exam-ready [3]
How does the production of a single product often involve multiple countries today? Illustrate your answer with an example of an MNC spreading production across nations.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q28.** medium exam-ready [5]
Analyse the various factors that have enabled globalisation. In your answer, discuss the role of at least two specific technological developments and one policy-level change.
◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy
- Q29.** deep exam-ready [5]
Examine the impact of globalisation on Indian producers. In your answer, discuss both the positive effects on large and successful businesses as well as the challenges faced by small producers and workers.
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Q30. deep exam-ready

[5]

What is the World Trade Organisation? Discuss its stated objectives and the criticism it faces from developing countries. What role can the government and people's organisations play in pushing for fairer global trade rules?

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Q31. medium exam-ready

[4]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A large American food processing company, GlobalGrain Inc., recently acquired MehrotraOils, a well-established Indian producer of edible oil with a strong brand presence in northern and central India. MehrotraOils had three oil refineries and an extensive distribution network built over 25 years. After the acquisition, GlobalGrain took control of these refineries and expanded production significantly. Around the same time, the government of the state in which GlobalGrain chose to set up an additional plant offered it space in a newly developed Special Economic Zone (SEZ), along with a five-year tax holiday. The state government also relaxed certain labour regulations to make it easier for companies in the SEZ to hire and dismiss workers as per business demand.

- (i) Identify the mode of foreign investment illustrated by GlobalGrain's acquisition of MehrotraOils. (1 mark)
- (ii) State one specific advantage GlobalGrain gained by acquiring MehrotraOils rather than starting operations from scratch. (1 mark)
- (iii) Why do governments offer tax exemptions to companies operating in SEZs? (1 mark)
- (iv) How does relaxation of labour regulations benefit companies investing in SEZs, and what is its impact on workers? (1 mark)

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Q32. deep exam-ready

[4]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Sushila, 35 years old, worked for many years in a garment export factory in Delhi. Initially she was a permanent worker entitled to health insurance, provident fund, and overtime pay at double the rate. When her factory closed in the late 1990s, she spent six months searching for work before finding a job 30 km from her home. Even after working there for several years, she remains a temporary worker earning less than half her earlier wages. She works seven days a week, leaving home at 7:30 a.m. and returning at 10 p.m. A day off means no wages. She has none of the benefits she previously enjoyed. Meanwhile, the large MNCs placing orders with Indian garment exporters continue to earn large profits.

- (i) Why do Indian garment exporters prefer to hire workers on a temporary basis rather than on a permanent basis? (1 mark)
- (ii) What term is used for industries where workers like Sushila no longer receive job security or statutory benefits? (1 mark)
- (iii) State one way in which MNCs benefit from the pressure they put on Indian exporters to cut costs. (1 mark)
- (iv) Suggest one measure that the government could take to ensure that workers like Sushila receive a fair share of the benefits of globalisation. (1 mark)

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Q33. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Suresh ran a small unit in Coimbatore manufacturing plastic components for consumer electronics since 1995. By 1999, he had grown his workforce to 18 workers and supplied to several regional television assembly firms. His difficulties began in 2003 when import duties on plastic components were reduced in line with India's trade liberalisation commitments. Cheaper Chinese imports flooded the market, and his buyers switched suppliers almost overnight. By 2006, Suresh's output had fallen by more than half and only nine workers remained. Several similar units in nearby towns had shut down entirely. Across India, sectors such as toys, batteries, tyres, and dairy products have seen similar trends, with small manufacturers losing market share to cheaper imports. Small and medium enterprises collectively employ the largest number of workers in India outside agriculture.

- (i) What policy change directly caused the crisis for small producers like Suresh? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did Suresh's buyers switch to imported components even though they had an established relationship with him? (1 mark)
- (iii) What does the large share of employment in small and medium enterprises tell us about the broader economic consequences when such units shut down? (1 mark)
- (iv) Identify one type of government support that could help small producers like Suresh compete against cheaper imports. (1 mark)

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