

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: GoLBF9

Questions: 67

Maximum Marks: 203

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 3 straightforward · 32 medium · 32 deep | Types: 46 Short · 11 Long · 6 MCQ · 4 Very short

Q1. medium thorough-understanding § Introduction **[3]**

Indian consumers today have access to a vast range of goods produced by companies from across the world. What economic process has enabled this, and what role did government policy play in bringing it about? Explain with examples.

◆ **Globalisation and the Indian Economy**

Q2. medium thorough-understanding § PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES **[3]**

A multinational corporation designs products in the USA, manufactures components in China, assembles them in Mexico, and runs customer support from India. Why does the MNC choose to split its production process across these different countries rather than doing everything in one place?

◆ **Globalisation and the Indian Economy**

Q3. medium thorough-understanding § PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES **[1]**

[short_answer] MNCs often prefer to buy existing local companies rather than setting up entirely new factories. Give two reasons why this strategy is more advantageous for an MNC seeking to quickly establish its presence in a new country.

A Local companies always have better technology than MNCs.

B MNCs lack the financial resources to construct new facilities.

C Acquiring local companies gives MNCs instant access to established production capacity, supply networks and market presence.

D Governments in developing countries legally prohibit MNCs from constructing new factories.

◆ **Globalisation and the Indian Economy**

Q4. deep thorough-understanding § PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES **[3]**

[short_answer] When Cargill Foods acquired Parakh Foods in India, it did not simply gain physical infrastructure. Explain what additional advantages Cargill secured through this acquisition, and why these advantages were significant for its entry into the Indian market.

◆ **Globalisation and the Indian Economy**

Q5. medium thorough-understanding § PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [3]

Large MNCs in developed countries sometimes do not manufacture certain goods themselves; instead they place orders with small producers in developing countries and sell the finished products under their own brand names. In such an arrangement, who holds more power – the MNC or the small producer? Justify your answer.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q6. deep thorough-understanding § PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [5]

A local company in a developing country enters into a joint production agreement with an MNC. Analyse the two-sided nature of this arrangement: what does the local company gain, and what risk does it potentially face based on how MNCs operate globally?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q7. straightforward thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [1]

[mcq] Which of the following is the most significant way through which MNCs extend their production activities to other countries?

- (A) Exporting goods directly to foreign markets
- (B) Setting up a new production unit in a foreign country entirely on their own
- (C) Buying out or investing in an existing local company in a foreign country
- (D) Sending managers abroad to supervise production

- A Setting up brand new factories in partnership with local companies
- B Placing orders with small local producers
- C Buying up existing local companies and then expanding production
- D Sending machinery and equipment as gifts to local producers

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q8. straightforward thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [1]

[very_short_answer] What is meant by 'foreign investment'? How does it differ from simply selling goods in a foreign market?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q9. medium thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [3]

A local Indian edible oil company had a well-established brand, a wide marketing network and four oil refineries. After being bought over by a large American MNC, it lost control of all these. Explain why an MNC would prefer buying an existing local company over setting up a completely new one.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q10. medium thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [3]

[short_answer] When a large MNC sets up joint production with a local Indian company, what benefits can the local company gain from this arrangement? Explain with reasons.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q11. medium thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [3]

Large MNCs in developed countries often place orders with small producers in developing countries for goods like garments and footwear, but sell them under their own brand names. How does this arrangement give MNCs power over these small producers, and what are the consequences for the producers?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q12. deep thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [5]

An MNC designs products in the USA, manufactures components in China, assembles the final product in Mexico and Eastern Europe, and runs its customer care from India. What does the choice of each location tell us about the specific advantage that country offers? What broader conclusion can you draw about how modern production is organised?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q13. deep thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [3]

A small Indian manufacturer supplies auto-components to a large foreign automobile company that has set up a plant in India. In what way is this supplier's production becoming 'interlinked' with global production, and what risk does this dependence create for the small supplier?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q14. deep thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [3]

[short_answer] How does the financial strength of large MNCs influence their relationship with local producers and governments in developing countries? Give examples to support your answer.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q15. deep thorough-understanding § INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES [3]

Both 'buying up a local company' and 'placing production orders with local producers' are ways MNCs control production in other countries. Compare these two methods: in which method does the local producer retain more independence, and why might an MNC choose one over the other?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q16. medium thorough-understanding § FOREIGN TRADE AND INTEGRATION OF MARKETS [3]

[short_answer] When a country allows cheaper imported goods to compete with domestically produced goods, how does this lead to price equalisation across markets? Explain the role of market integration in this process.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q17. medium thorough-understanding § FOREIGN TRADE AND INTEGRATION OF MARKETS [3]

Consider a scenario where Indian cotton fabric manufacturers begin exporting large quantities to Bangladesh, where cotton fabric was previously expensive. Predict TWO effects this would have — one on Bangladeshi consumers and one on Bangladeshi fabric producers — and explain why each effect occurs.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q18. deep thorough-understanding § FOREIGN TRADE AND INTEGRATION OF MARKETS [3]

Foreign trade benefits buyers but can harm domestic producers. Does this mean a country should avoid foreign trade altogether? Justify your answer using the concept of market integration.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q19. deep thorough-understanding § FOREIGN TRADE AND INTEGRATION OF MARKETS [5]

[long_answer] Foreign trade creates linkages between producers and buyers across countries, turning distant markets into competitive arenas. Explain how foreign trade leads to market integration, and analyse the opportunities and threats this integration creates for producers in a developing country like India.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q20. medium thorough-understanding § WHAT IS GLOBALISATION? [3]

MNCs are described as playing a 'major role' in the globalisation process. Explain, with reasoning, how the activities of MNCs drive greater integration of production and markets across countries.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q21. deep thorough-understanding § WHAT IS GLOBALISATION? [3]

"Globalisation has led to the free movement of goods, services, capital and technology, but not of people." Do you agree with this statement? Explain with reasons whether globalisation represents complete integration or a selective one.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q22. deep thorough-understanding § WHAT IS GLOBALISATION? [3]

A student argues: 'Globalisation is just another name for foreign trade, since both connect countries to each other.' Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons to support your answer, clearly distinguishing between the two concepts.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q23. medium thorough-understanding § FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why the development of containerisation revolutionised global trade?

((A)) It reduced the cost of manufacturing goods in developing countries

((B)) It standardised cargo units, dramatically cutting loading time and reducing freight costs

((C)) It allowed goods to be transported without any customs inspection

((D)) It replaced air transport as the fastest method of moving goods internationally

A Containers made ships larger and able to carry more fuel

B Containers reduced port handling costs and sped up the loading and movement of goods across different modes of transport

C Containers replaced the need for railways and trucks entirely

D Containers allowed goods to be manufactured at sea, closer to the buyer

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q24. medium thorough-understanding § FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION [3]

[short_answer] A firm in Mumbai designs software for a client in New York. The client reviews work online, requests changes via video call, and pays through internet banking — all without either party leaving their office. Identify the key features of information and communication technology that make this possible. Would such a workflow have been feasible in 1970? Give reasons.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q25. deep thorough-understanding § FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION [3]

Improvements in transportation technology and developments in information and communication technology have both driven globalisation. In what ways do these two types of technological change perform different functions in connecting production across countries? Illustrate your answer with specific examples.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q26. medium thorough-understanding § FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION [1]

Why is the fall in the cost of air transport significant for globalisation even though most bulk goods are still shipped by sea?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q27. deep thorough-understanding § FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION [3]

[short_answer] A garment company headquartered in France designs clothes in Paris, sources fabric from Bangladesh, has the garments stitched in Vietnam, and runs its customer helpline from the Philippines — all coordinated in real time. Analyse the role of technological developments that make such a globally dispersed production process possible. What would be the consequence for such a production network if these technologies were suddenly unavailable?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q28. deep thorough-understanding § FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION [3]

[short_answer] Technological advancement alone does not fully account for the rapid growth of globalisation since the 1990s. Identify another major factor that worked alongside technology to enable the free movement of goods and investment across countries, and explain how these two factors together have deepened globalisation.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q29. medium thorough-understanding § Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy [3]

After Independence, the Indian government placed barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment. Why were these barriers considered necessary at that time?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q30. medium thorough-understanding § Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy [3]

[short_answer] A country that had protected its domestic industries for decades suddenly decides to remove all trade barriers. What might such a government expect this change to achieve for domestic producers and consumers? Illustrate your answer with reference to relevant economic arguments.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q31. deep thorough-understanding § Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy [5]

Liberalisation removed many restrictions on foreign trade and investment in India, yet the government had originally imposed those very restrictions to protect the same economy. Is this a contradiction? Justify your answer by explaining the different conditions that made each policy appropriate at its time.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q32. medium thorough-understanding § Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy [1]

[very_short_answer] In the decades following Independence, India did not apply trade barriers uniformly to all imported goods. What principle guided the government in deciding which imports to allow and which to restrict? Give one example to support your answer.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q33. medium thorough-understanding § WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION [1]

Which of the following best explains why WTO rules have been criticised as unfair by developing countries?

- A WTO has only 160 member countries, leaving many nations without a voice.
- B Developed countries continue to subsidise their farmers while pushing developing countries to remove trade barriers.
- C WTO was started by developing countries who later lost control of the organisation.
- D Developing countries are not allowed to protect any of their industries under WTO rules.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q34. medium thorough-understanding § WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION [3]

Explain how massive government subsidies given to farmers in developed countries like the USA amount to an unfair trade practice against farmers in developing countries.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q35. deep thorough-understanding § WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION [3]

Using the example of agricultural subsidies in developed countries, explain why free trade does not necessarily benefit all nations equally. What are the consequences for farmers in developing countries like India?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q36. deep thorough-understanding § WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION [5]

Many developing countries face pressure from the WTO to remove trade barriers and stop supporting their farmers. At the same time, wealthy nations continue to provide large subsidies to their own agricultural sector. Analyse the consequences this situation has for farmers in developing countries. Do you think WTO rules are being applied fairly in this context? Justify your answer.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q37. deep thorough-understanding § WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION [3]

Why might developing countries need to retain some trade barriers even after joining the WTO, rather than liberalising all trade and investment immediately?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q38. deep thorough-understanding § IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA [3]

MNCs have shown greater interest in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, and banking in urban India rather than in sectors like agriculture or small-scale manufacturing. What does this pattern reveal about the nature of MNC investment decisions?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q39. medium thorough-understanding § IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA [3]

The Indian government has allowed companies to hire workers 'flexibly' — on short-term contracts rather than permanently — to attract more foreign investment. Explain the trade-off this policy creates between the goals of attracting investment and protecting workers' rights.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q40. straightforward thorough-understanding § IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA [1]

Some Indian companies have benefited so greatly from globalisation that they have expanded their operations abroad and function as multinationals themselves. Name any two such Indian companies and mention the sectors they operate in.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q41. medium thorough-understanding § IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA [3]

A garment worker employed permanently in a factory in the 1990s enjoyed health insurance, provident fund, and double-rate overtime pay. By the 2000s, a worker doing the same job in a similar factory is hired on a temporary basis with none of these benefits. Using your understanding of how globalisation affects employment, explain why this shift happened.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q42. deep thorough-understanding § IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA [5]

The impact of globalisation on producers and workers in India has not been uniform. Analyse this statement by comparing the experience of (i) a large Indian IT company, (ii) a small capacitor manufacturer, and (iii) a garment factory worker.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q43. deep thorough-understanding § IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA [3]

Globalisation has created new job opportunities in India, particularly in IT-enabled services and export-oriented industries. Yet many workers and labour rights groups argue that workers have not received a fair share of the gains from globalisation. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer with specific examples.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q44. medium thorough-understanding § Small producers: Compete or perish [3]

After India removed import restrictions on several goods in the early 2000s, many small Indian manufacturers faced sudden competition from cheaper foreign imports. Identify the policy change that caused this, and explain why small producers were more severely affected by this change compared to large multinational brands.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q45. deep thorough-understanding § Small producers: Compete or perish [3]

A small Indian manufacturer of plastic toys is told: 'If your cost of production is higher than that of foreign producers, you should simply shut down and let cheaper imports serve the market.' Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer using the role that small and medium industries play in the Indian economy.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q46. deep thorough-understanding § Small producers: Compete or perish [5]

Small Indian producers often struggle to compete with multinational corporations in a globalised economy. Explain why MNCs are unlikely to address the structural challenges faced by small producers, and what this implies about the government's role in supporting them. Use specific examples of the challenges small producers face in your answer.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q47. medium thorough-understanding § Small producers: Compete or perish [3]

How does the pressure of global competition change the nature of employment in small and medium industrial units in India? Explain the consequences for workers.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q48. medium thorough-understanding § Competition and Uncertain Employment [3]

In labour-intensive export industries, why do producers focus on cutting labour costs rather than raw material costs when competing for large orders from MNCs? What does this reveal about the bargaining power of workers in a globalised economy?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q49. medium thorough-understanding § Competition and Uncertain Employment [1]

Which of the following best explains why MNCs are able to earn large profits from global supply chains while workers at the bottom of the chain remain poorly paid?

- ((A)) MNCs pay higher taxes, leaving less for workers
 ((B)) Competition among producers forces them to cut labour costs, reducing workers' wages and benefits
 ((C)) Workers in developing countries prefer low wages in exchange for job security
 ((D)) MNCs directly set the wages of workers in all countries they operate in

A MNCs pay Indian exporters very high prices, but exporters keep the money for themselves.

B MNCs use their global network to seek the cheapest suppliers, pushing exporters to minimise labour costs, so the gains from trade flow upward to MNCs rather than to workers.

C Indian workers are unskilled and therefore not entitled to higher wages under WTO rules.

D The Indian government sets a maximum wage limit for export-sector workers to keep exports competitive.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q50. medium thorough-understanding § Competition and Uncertain Employment [3]

What does it mean when employers shift from hiring workers on a 'permanent' basis to hiring them on a 'temporary' or 'flexible' basis, and what are two specific consequences this shift has for the workers?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q51. deep thorough-understanding § Competition and Uncertain Employment [3]

A worker who had been a permanent employee in a garment factory enjoyed benefits like health insurance and overtime pay at double the regular rate. After the factory shut down, she found new employment but lost all such benefits despite working for several years. What does her situation reveal about the broader impact of globalisation on employment conditions in the organised sector?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q52. deep thorough-understanding § Competition and Uncertain Employment [5]

The pressure of global competition causes some employers to argue that flexible labour laws are necessary, while workers argue against them. Summarise the core reason each side holds its position, and then explain which group, according to the evidence in this section, is bearing the greater cost of globalisation.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q53. deep thorough-understanding § Competition and Uncertain Employment [3]

How does globalisation create a situation where the same competitive pressures that lower prices for consumers and increase profits for MNCs simultaneously erode job security and working conditions for workers in labour-intensive industries? Explain with suitable arguments.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q54. medium thorough-understanding § THE STRUGGLE FOR A FAIR GLOBALISATION [3]

In the context of globalisation, many multinational companies outsource production to developing countries where labour laws are weak or poorly enforced. What are the consequences of this for workers, and what role should the government play in addressing the situation? Explain with examples.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q55. deep thorough-understanding § THE STRUGGLE FOR A FAIR GLOBALISATION [3]

A developing country's government is debating whether to align with other developing nations and collectively negotiate at the WTO, rather than negotiating alone. Why would a joint approach be more effective in pushing for fairer trade rules?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q56. medium thorough-understanding § SUMMING UP [3]

Globalisation has benefited some groups while harming others. Identify the groups that have largely gained and those that have largely lost from globalisation in India, and explain the reasons behind this unequal impact.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q57. deep thorough-understanding § SUMMING UP [5]

Both liberalisation of trade policies and improvements in technology are described as key drivers of globalisation, yet they work in fundamentally different ways. Explain how each has contributed to globalisation, and analyse why removing trade barriers alone would not have been sufficient to produce the level of global economic integration we see today.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q58. medium thorough-understanding § ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY / PROJECT [3]

MNCs like Hindustan Unilever, Nestlé, and Procter & Gamble sell their products in virtually every Indian town and village. (a) How do MNCs establish their presence in a host country – through which modes of investment or collaboration? (b) Explain how the widespread penetration of MNC products into everyday Indian consumer markets reflects the key features of globalisation.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q59. deep thorough-understanding § ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY / PROJECT [3]

Suppose you investigate the garment export industry in your city and find that most workers are hired on short-term contracts, work extremely long hours, and earn lower wages than workers in the same industry did twenty years ago. Using what you know about how globalisation affects employment, explain the chain of economic pressures that leads to these working conditions.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q60. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Trace the journey of how a multinational corporation's search for cheap production locations ultimately leads to the integration of markets across different countries. In your answer, connect the role of MNCs, foreign trade, and technology.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q61. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Governments use both trade barriers and flexible labour laws as policy tools in the era of globalisation. Explain what each tool does, and analyse the tension a government faces when it tries to protect the welfare of its citizens through one tool while simultaneously using the other to attract foreign investment.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q62. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

A small Indian toy manufacturer and a worker in a garment export factory are both negatively affected by globalisation, yet the nature of their problems is different. Compare the challenges each faces.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q63. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Which of the following correctly pairs a factor that enabled globalisation with an accurate explanation of how it did so?

- (A) Liberalisation — reduced the cost of transporting goods across borders
- (B) Information technology — allowed production of services to be split and carried out in different countries
- (C) WTO — set up Special Economic Zones to attract foreign investment
- (D) Containerisation — enabled developing countries to negotiate fairer trade rules

A Liberalisation — reduced the cost of transporting goods across borders

B Information technology — allowed production of services to be split and carried out in different countries

C WTO — set up Special Economic Zones to attract foreign investment

D Containerisation — enabled developing countries to negotiate fairer trade rules

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q64. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

The WTO promotes free trade as a path to development, yet developing countries argue it is an unequal playing field. Using the example of agricultural subsidies in developed countries, explain why developing nations feel disadvantaged within the WTO framework. Then explain why India originally placed barriers on foreign trade after Independence, and assess whether that reasoning remains relevant today.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q65. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Globalisation has allowed some Indian companies like Tata Motors and Infosys to become MNCs themselves, while at the same time causing small producers like capacitor manufacturers to shut down. What does this tell us about which conditions determine whether a producer gains or loses from globalisation?

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q66. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Both foreign trade and foreign investment by MNCs connect countries economically. In what ways do they similarly affect domestic producers in the host country? In what key way does foreign investment go further than trade in shaping the host country's economy? Illustrate your answer with examples.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Q67. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Globalisation has not benefited all sections of society equally. Describe two specific actions a government can take — drawing on both trade policy and labour rights — to make globalisation work more fairly for its citizens. Justify why each action is necessary, identifying who it protects and from what harm.

◆ Globalisation and the Indian Economy

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