



# Jars Education

Shop no. 2,3,4 hendre pada Badlapur west thane

Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

STD 10 Social Studies  
Chapter Based Test

Total Marks : 50

## SECTION - A

\* **Multiple choice questions.** [7]

1. Removing restrictions on foreign trade and foreign investment is known as .....  
(A) Taxation. (B) Relaxation. (C) Liberalisation. (D) Globalisation.
2. Which sector has not benefited by the policy of globalisation?  
(A) Agricultural sector. (B) Manufacturing sector.  
(C) Service sector. (D) All the above.
3. How many countries of the world are currently members of the WTO?  
(A) 134 (B) 165 (C) 164 (D) 155
4. Which factors has globalization been facilitated by?  
(A) Rapid improvements in technology.  
(B) Liberalisation of trade and investment policies.  
(C) Pressures from international organisations.  
(D) All.
5. Mexico and Eastern Europe have the advantage of:  
(A) Raw materials.  
(B) Good location.  
(C) Closeness to the markets in US and Russia.  
(D) Closeness to the markets in the US and Europe.
6. Which one of the following types of countries has benefitted most from globalisation?  
(A) Rich countries. (B) Developed countries.  
(C) Developing countries. (D) All of the above.
7. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called:  
(A) Foreign company. (B) Multinational Company.  
(C) International company. (D) Local company.

\* **State Whether The Sentences Are True Or False.[1 Marks Each]** [2]

8. UNICEF is one such organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade. (True/ False)
9. As on July 2016, 175 countries are the members of World Trade Organisation. (True/ False)

\* **Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each]** [3]

10. The industrial zones which are set up to attract the foreign investment are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The main aim of World Trade Organisation is \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Fill in the blanks.

Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of \_\_\_\_\_. Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing \_\_\_\_\_ with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because \_\_\_\_\_. While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ has meant greater \_\_\_\_\_ among the producers.

**\* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each] [2]**

13. Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries?

14. What is Globalisation?

**SECTION - C**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each] [18]**

1. What can be done by each of the following so that the workers can get a fair share of benefits brought by globalisation? (any three)

- government.
- employers at the exporting factories.
- MNCs.
- workers.

2. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.

3. Why have the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment been removed to a large extent by the Indian Government? Explain.

4. In Chapter 1 (Development), we saw what may be development for one may be destructive for others. The setting of SEZs has been opposed by some people in India. Find out who are these people and why are they opposing it.

5. How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

6. Under what conditions do MNCs set up production units?

**SECTION - D**

**\* Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each] [10]**

1. In recent years how our markets have been transformed? Explain with examples.

2. Read the passage on the left and answer the questions.

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of

jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27, 000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wants to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

By setting up their production plants in India, MNCs such as Ford Motors tap the advantage not only of the large markets that countries such as India provide, but also the lower costs of production. Explain the statement.

### SECTION - E

#### \* CASE BASED QUESTIONS

[8]

1. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Globalisation has been facilitated by several factors. Three of these have been highlighted: rapid improvements in technology, liberalisation of trade and investment policies and, pressures from international organisations such as the WTO. But with the development of an economy, environmental protection is also necessary. In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio-de-Janeiro in Brazil, for the first international Earth Summit. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The so called first international Earth summit was convened for:
  - a. Addressing urgent problems of environmental protection.
  - b. Addressing socio-economic development at the global level.
  - c. Both (a) and (b).
  - d. None of these.
- ii. The passage is mainly related to
  - a. Globalisation and environment.
  - b. Rio-de-Janeiro Earth Summit 1992.
  - c. Sustainable development.
  - d. Agenda 21.
- iii. Agenda 21 is the flowchart of action to be taken by the assembled nations to:
  - a. Achieve environmental protection.
  - b. Fulfil the needs of future generations.
  - c. Combat the hurdles that debar sustainable development.
  - d. Attain socio-economic development at global level.
- iv. The term used to achieve development without damaging the environment and without compromising with the needs of the future generations is:
  - a. Socio-economic development.
  - b. Agenda 21.
  - c. Global environmental development.
  - d. Sustainable development.

2. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, are called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to



attract foreign investment. Companies in the organised sector have to obey certain rules that aim to protect the workers' rights. In the recent years, the government has allowed companies to ignore many of these. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company. However, still not satisfied, foreign companies are demanding more flexibility in labour laws.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What do you understand by the term 'Special Economic Zones'?
  - a. Industrial zones.
  - b. Banking zone.
  - c. Farming zone.
  - d. Forest Conservation zone.
- ii. Which of the following steps have been taken by the government to attract foreign companies?
  - a. Providing food, shelter and cloth.
  - b. Judicial facilities.
  - c. Companies do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.
  - d. All of these.
- iii. Which facilities are provided in Special Economic Zones?
  - a. Free raw materials for industries.
  - b. Voting facility.
  - c. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
  - d. Zero taxes in 10 years.
- iv. Which of the following are/ is the demands of foreign companies?
  - a. Free electricity
  - b. Free transport.
  - c. Less flexibility in labour laws.
  - d. Foreign companies are demanding more flexibility in labour laws.

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