

# Question Bank

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### CLASS-X

(Previous Years CBSE Questions for practice, March 2019 Examination)

CBSE Question Paper- March 2007  
CBSE Question Paper –July Comp.2007  
CBSE Question Paper- March 2008  
CBSE Question Paper –July Comp.2008  
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CBSE Question Paper- March 2016  
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CBSE Question Paper- March 2018  
CBSE Question Paper –July Comp.2018

Compiled by

**SASI KRISHNAN**  
(HOD, Social science)



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**Sanjay Ghodawat International School**  
**Kolhapur**

# **C O N T E N T**

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## CHAPTER-1

# POWER SHARING

(1Mark)

- 1 Name the conflicting groups of people in Srilanka. (CBSE 2007)
- 2 What do you mean by power sharing in a democracy? (CBSE 2008)
- 3 Where is Belgium located? (CBSE 2009)
- 4 What lessons do we get from the experience of Belgium and Srilanka? (CBSE 2013)
- 5 What do you mean by Civil War? (CBSE 2010)
- 6 What is meant by majoritarianism? (CBSE 2007)
- 7 What is a community government? (CBSE 2011)
- 8 Define the term Ethnic. (CBSE 2012)
- 9 Who are Srilankan Tamils? (CBSE 2010)
10. Who formed the majority in terms of population in Belgium? (CBSE 2013)
- 11 What is separation of powers? (CBSE 2014)
- 12 What is a coalition government? (CBSE 2009)
- 13 What is a Federal government? (CBSE 2010)
- 14 What are the different organs of the government? (CBSE 2013)
- 15 What is the main objective of federal system? (CBSE 2015)
- 16 “ Power sharing is good for democracy “ Give one reason. (CBSE 2007)
- 17 What was the basic notion of power sharing in ancient times? (CBSE 2012)
- 18 Who are Indian Tamils? (CBSE 2010)
- 19 “Tamils there are two subgroups in Srilanka” Name them. (CBSE 2015)
- 20 What do you mean by “Checks and balance”? (CBSE 2008)
- 21 Name the headquarters of European Union. (CBSE 2009)
- 22 What is the moral reasons for power sharing emphasis? (CBSE 2011)
- 23 Name any two Asian countries in which there was conflict between two linguistic and ethnic groups.(2017)
- 24 Write an advantage of prudential power sharing. (CBSE 2010)
25. Which is the only official language of Srilanka? (CBSE 2014)
26. Which ethnic group is related to Belgium? (CBSE 2016)
27. Which is the official religion of Srilanka? (CBSE 2015)
28. Who elects the community government in Belgium? (CBSE 2017)
29. Which system of power sharing is called “ Checks and Balances”? (CBSE 2014)
30. Which minority community is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium? (CBSE 2016)
31. Which is the major religion in Srilanka? (CBSE 2015)
32. Name the community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later in Belgium?
33. What is the population of Srilanka? (CBSE 2010)
34. In which year an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language ? (CBSE 2013)
35. What are the two regions of Belgium? (CBSE 2009)
36. Which community has increased the feeling of alienation in Srilanka? (CBSE 2011)
37. Why does French speaking people has accepted equal representation in Brussels? (CBSE 2014)
38. In which year, Srilanka emerged as an independent country? (CBSE 2008)
39. What is the percentage of French speaking in Brussels? (CBSE 2012)
40. What is Community government ? (CBSE 2010)
41. Which region in Belgium has the largest population? (CBSE 2009)
42. How many time was the Belgium constitution amended between 1970 and 1993?

43. In which country the principal of majoritarianism led to a civil war? (CBSE 2016)
44. Write one benefit of power sharing? (CBSE 2008)
45. In Sri Lanka, the democratically elected government adopted a series of which measures to establish Sinhala supremacy? (CBSE 2012)
46. In which one of the following year Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country? (CBSE 2013)
47. Which systems of powersharing is called checks and balances? (CBSE 2010)
48. Which is an example of horizontal sharing of power? (CBSE 2011)
49. Which is the community constituted majority in Brussels? (CBSE 2008)
50. Who elects the community government in Belgium? (CBSE 2012)
51. What is the language spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium? (CBSE 2015)

**(3 Marks)**

1. Explain the difference between horizontal and vertical power sharing.
2. What made Srilankan Tamils feel alienated?
3. Why power sharing is desirable? Explain moral reasons in this regard. (CBSE 2012)
4. Describe the ethnic diversity of the people in Srilanka. (CBSE 2015)
5. How do political parties, pressure groups & movements help in power sharing in democracy? Explain in any *three* points.
6. What is community government? In which country has community government? Write one feature of community government
7. How the regional differences and cultural diversities were resolved in Belgium?
8. What led to tensions between the Dutch speaking and French speaking communities during 1950s and 1960s?
9. Mention any three steps taken by the Sri Lankan government to achieve majoritarianism.
10. How political parties ensure power sharing? (CBSE 2015)
11. Differentiate between Srilankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
12. Explain the ways in which power is shared between different organs of Government.
13. What were the majoritarian measures taken in Srilanka to establish Sinhala supremacy?
14. Describe any three demands of the Srilankan Tamils? How did they struggled for their demands?
15. Describe with examples the way in which power can be shared among different social and linguistic groups
16. Describe the power sharing arrangement made by Belgium? OR  
Explain any three elements of the Belgium Model of Power Sharing (CBSE 2015)
17. Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Srilankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy. OR
18. Why does Srilankan Tamils felt alienated? (CBSE 2009)
19. Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Srilankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity.
20. Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Srilankan government.
21. "Power sharing is very spirit of democracy". Justify this statement with tree suitable points (CBSE 2015)
22. Give three reasons for the civil war in Sri Lanka. (CBSE 2009)
23. Describe with examples the way in which power can be shared among different social and linguistic groups?
24. Explain how Belgium was able to solve her ethnic problem. (2010)

(5 Marks)

1. What is power sharing? Write any *four* forms of power sharing.
2. Describe the ethnic composition of the people in Belgium.
3. State the basic reason for the tension (civil war) between Sinhala and Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka.
4. How did the Belgium government resolve the ethnic diversities and tension between them?
5. Bring out the differences between Horizontal and Vertical Division of power.
6. Define power sharing. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.
7. Examine the main elements of the Belgian model of power sharing. (CBSE 2015)
8. Explain the Belgium model of government
9. What do you mean by Civil War? What was the reason of the in Sri Lanka? What was its impact on the country?
10. What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Give instances to show how Sri Lanka has imposed 'majoritarianism'.

## Chapter-2 FEDERALISM

1 Mark

1. What is the distinguishing feature of a federal system?
2. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list.
3. Whose laws prevail if there is conflict between the state government and central government on the subject of concurrent list?
4. Which country follow holding together style of federation?
5. List the countries which do not follow federalism (CBSE 2009)
6. How many languages are spoken in India and what is the ratio of Hindi speaking people in India?
7. Select the countries that follow coming together federal system
8. Who is the head of Union of India?
9. In local self government institutions atleast one third of all positions are reserved for \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which government has two or more levels?
11. Which subjects fall under the concurrent list?
12. The number of seats reserved for women in Panchayati Raj bodies is what part of total seats?
13. Which state in India has a special status?
14. The subject of Computer Software comes under in which lists?
15. In case of any dispute about the division of powers \_\_\_\_\_
16. Under the federal system in India which subject come under the state list?
17. Give an example of residuary subject.
18. Which is the National language of India? (CBSE 2007)
19. Which government is having residuary power?
20. Which country is good example of holding together federation?
21. What is unitary system?
22. Which lists includes subjects of common interest to both the union government and the state governments?
23. Who is the head of the Municipal Corporation?

24. Name a subject which is included in the state list?
25. The system of Panchayat Raj involves : [2010 (T-1)]
26. Which one is not the part of three tier system of Panchayat Raj? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
27. Define Jurisdiction. (CBSE 2015)
28. Which list includes subject of common interest to both the union government and the state government? [2014 (T-1)]
29. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called : [2010 (T-1)]
30. Which country is an example of 'coming together' federation? (CBSE 2007)
31. As per language policy of Indian Government, which statement is true regarding the status of Hindi language? [2010, 2013 (T-1)]
32. Which country has the federal form of government? [2013]
33. Who is called head of the state at the state level? [2012 (T-1)]
34. Which subject is included in the state list? [2010 (T-1)]
35. Which special status Jammu and Kashmir enjoys?
36. Which country has not adopted the holding together federation? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
37. How many languages are recognised as Scheduled Languages by the constitution, besides Hindi? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
38. Which was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
39. Name the third tier of government in India [2014 (T-1)]
40. What is popularly known as Rural local government?
41. Which division is unique to India?
42. What is the government at Block level called? (CBSE 2015)
43. Which local government works at district level?
44. By what name local govt at urban area called?
45. What is the real reason for the successes of federalism in India? (CBSE 2009)
46. What are the objectives of the federal system?
47. What happened to the centre state relations when different parties ruled at the centre and state levels till 1990?
48. What is federalism? (CBSE 2007)
49. "Federalism has dual objectives" Which are they?
50. Name three States were created based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
51. What status has been given to Hindi by the Constitution of India? (CBSE 2015, 2017)
52. Much of the official work in Indian states is done in which language? (CBSE 2014)
53. Point out one feature of federalism practised in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium. [2014]
54. What is the main difference between a Federal form of government and a Unitary one? Explain with an example. [2015]
55. What do you mean by the local government? State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992?
56. Why were the linguistic states created? What are their advantages? (CBSE 2007)
57. "A major test of Indian Federalism is the language policy of India" Support the statement with three suitable arguments.
58. What were the basic ideas behind to implement decentralisation in India?
59. What do you understand by the Zilla Parishad? Write any three features of Zilla Parishad?
60. What is Panchayat Raj? Give any four features of Panchayati Raj system in India. (CBSE 2009)
61. Mention the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats.

62. Mention the functions of 'Gram Sabha'.
63. What are the two objectives of federalism? What are the two aspects that are crucial in the practice of federalism?
64. What are the major features of coming together and holding together federations?
65. Why is it very difficult to make changes in the power-sharing arrangement between the Union Government and State Governments? Explain with examples. (2013)
66. What are Residuary Subjects? Who has the power to legislate on these subjects? Give an example of residuary subject.
67. Distinguish between municipalities and municipal corporations.
68. Analyse the advantages of decentralisation.
69. What are the Special Powers of Jammu and Kashmir? (CBSE 2007)
70. What do you understand by Gram Sabha? Give any three features.
71. What makes India a federation? (2008, 2009)
72. Explain the two Types of Federation.
73. Explain the factors which make India a federal state. (CBSE 2007)
74. Explain Centre-State Relations in Indian federation.
75. Where is urban local government? Who is their political heads? Explain
76. Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between union and state governments
77. What are the legislative power sharing arrangements in our country? (CBSE 2009)
78. Discuss various routes of federalism.
79. What are the two types of federalism? Explain. (CBSE 2007)
80. Distinguish between 'coming together' and 'holding together' type of federations. [2011 (T-1)]
81. Discuss the linguistic policy of Indian Federation.
82. Explain the system of local government at rural level in India.
83. Why does the exact balance of power between the central and the state governments vary from one federation to another? Explain with two examples. (2008)
84. Federalism leads to equal society by distribution of power and reservation of seats for different caste groups". Discuss.
85. Define union territory and why are they different from states?
86. Explain in detail about division of powers between central and state government of India.
87. Differentiate between a federal form of government and a unitary one?
88. Mention the defects of the local self government.
89. Explain any five features of the third tier of the government. (2009)
90. Explain any five measures taken to decentralize power in India (CBSE 2007)
91. Explain the Structure of panchayati raj system.
92. Explain the structure of local self government.
93. When was a three-tier democracy was introduced in India? What were the steps taken towards creating rural local self government or Panchayati Raj? (CBSE 2007).
94. How is federalism practiced in India?
95. Explain any three practices that have strengthened federalism in India. (CBSE 2009)
96. What are the six features of federalism? (CBSE 2015)

### CHAPTER-3

## Democracy and diversity

**( 1Mark)**

- 1 When did the Civil Rights Movement take place in USA?
2. What was special about the 1968 Olympics held at Mexico city?

3. Who led the Civil Rights Movement in USA? (CBSE 2015)
4. Which of the community in India was in a more or less similar position as that of Blacks in USA?
5. Name the prominent religious group in Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.
6. What is the society with similar kinds of people called?
7. The percentage of Protestant Christians in Northern Ireland is :
8. When did the Nationalists and the UK government arrive at an agreement?
9. What is racial Discrimination ?
10. Why Tommy Smith and John Carlos received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes?
11. Mention any two factors responsible for origin of social differences.
12. Define the 'Homogeneous Society'. Give two examples (CBSE 2015)
13. Who is migrant?
14. Who is Peter Norman?
15. What action was taken against Peter Norman for his action?
16. Name the two Athletes who raised the issue of civil right in the Mexico Olympics.
17. What do you mean by Civil Right movement in USA?
18. Who are Afro-American?
19. What was the Black power Movement? (CBSE 2007)
20. Which social differences exist in Sri Lanka and Belgium?
21. Who were Tommy Smith and John Carlos?
22. How did Peter Norman make his protest in medal ceremony?
23. What punishment was given to Tommy Smith and John Carlos for their actions?
24. How did the San Jose state university honour Tommy Smith and John Carlos?
25. How did Carlos and Smith show their respect towards Norman?
26. "Carlos and Smith were African-Americans, Norman was white. But they stood together" what was common among them?
27. Name the major political parties of Northern Ireland.
28. Why is difference between the Blacks and whites became social division in USA? (CBSE 2007)
29. What are overlapping social differences. Give an example.
30. Do social differences happen only in big countries like India?
31. Define migrant.
32. Which group of countries did face the problem of social division?
33. Name two elements that show the basic unity in India.
34. How were Tommy Smith and John Carlos dressed to receive their medals? (CBSE 2009)
35. Which type of social differences does not usually lead to conflicts?
36. Why did some people say that politics and social division must not be allowed to mix?
37. In which year the UK government and the nationalist reach a peace treaty?
38. "Social diversity can take different forms in different societies" Give an example.
39. Who are Atheist?
40. What was the positive outcome of the actions of Tommy Smith and John Carlos?
41. Which of these sentences is not correct about the "Black Power Movement"?
42. What was special about the 1968 Olympics held at Mexico City?
43. How did the San Jose State University honour Tommy Smith and Carlos?
44. The percentage of Protestant Christians in Northern Ireland is :
45. When did the Nationalists and the UK government arrive at an agreement? (CBSE 2009)
46. What do you understand by social division? (CBSE 2015)
47. What is meant by social differences?
48. Give an example of social division and difference.

49. What are the bases of social differences? (CBSE 2007)
50. How does social divisions take place?
51. What does the black gloved and raised clenched fist symbolize?
52. How do the social divisions affect voting in most countries?
53. What was the demands of the nationalist party in Northern Ireland?
54. What was the main demands of Unionists party in Northern Ireland?
55. When is social division becoming less threatening for a country?
56. Which attempts will sow the seeds of disintegration of the country?
57. Rich and poor persons in the same family often do not keep close relation with each other for they feel they are very different. This is the example of which type of social difference? (CBSE 2007)
58. What is Apartheid?
59. When and by whom was the civil rights movement started in USA? (CBSE 2009)
60. Name two countries which are undergoing rapid change with influx of people from other parts of the world.
61. What led to disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries? (CBSE 2015)
62. Name the two major sects of Christianity present in Northern Ireland.
63. What will happen if political parties compete in terms of some existing social division?
64. How was Carlos and Smith different from Norman?
65. How was Carlos and Smith and Norman similar?
66. Which is the best way to fight for recognition and also to accommodate diversity?
67. Which social differences create possibilities of deep social division and tension?
68. What are cross cutting social differences? Give an example.
69. What are the two divisions of Christianity?
70. "Social divisions affect voting in most countries" Give one example.
71. When does a social difference become a social division? Give an example. (CBSE 2007)
72. "Some people conclude that politics and social division should not be allowed to mix". Support this idea with four arguments.
73. How do American Athletes show their anger towards racism in 1968 Olympics? (CBSE 2009)
74. How do social differences originate?
75. How do social divisions affect politics? Give two examples.
76. "Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and of social diversity". Justify the statement with four points?
77. What were the results of the protest by Tommie Smith and John Carlos?
78. What has led to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country?
79. "We have different identities in different contexts." Support the statement with three facts. [2011 (T-1)]
80. When does a social difference become a social division?
81. What penalty was imposed on Carlos, Smith and Norman for their action at the 1968 Mexico Olympics?
82. How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
83. "We all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group." Discuss the statement with suitable examples. [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
84. What are the features of a homogeneous society? Mention the name of any one country having such society? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
85. What was the Black Power movement? Explain. [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
86. Discuss three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social division.
87. Discuss two reasons why differences occur in society. Give an example to show that social differences do not lead to social division. [2010, 2011 (T-1)]

88. How were Civil Rights Movement and the Black Power movement different from each other? Give three features of each. [2010 (T-1)]
89. What did the African-American athletes in Mexico Olympics do in order to draw international attention to social discrimination in the United States? [2011 (T-1)]
90. Mention the factors that people keep in mind during election except the caste.
91. How do social divisions affect politics? Give two examples.
92. Distinguish between overlapping and cross cutting differences.
93. How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?

#### CHAPTER-4

### GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

1. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
2. In India, seats are reserved for women in :
3. What is meant by the term 'Feminist'? (CBSE 2015)
4. A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community. -
5. A person who thinks that caste is principal basis of community -
6. A person who does not discriminate on the basis of religious beliefs -
7. What is meant by 'gender division'?
8. What is the result of political expression of gender division?
9. Which Acts provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women?
10. In which of the category of work do you think less time is spent by men?
11. The representation of women in state assemblies is less than : 5%
12. What is secularism?
13. What did Gandhiji mean when he said that religion and politics can never be separated? (CBSE 2009)
14. What is leading to the breakdown of caste hierarchy?
15. Which is true about the ugliest form of communalism?
16. Which are the matters deal with the 'Family Laws'?
17. What is meant by 'Communal Politics'?
18. Which of this forms can communalism take in politics?
19. Which country has an official state religion?
20. Laws concerning family matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption etc. are known as: [2010 (T-1)]
21. In which system of elected bodies about one-third seats are reserved for women? [2014, 2011 (T-1)]
22. A system that values men more and gives them power over women is called? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
23. What does caste hierarchy mean? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
24. Who said that religion can never be separated from politics? [2010 (T-1)]
25. India is a secular state because : [2010 (T-1)]
26. On which ideas is communal politics based? [2010 (T-1)]
27. Which division is unique to India? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
28. Which is the literacy rate among women in India according to the census of 2001?
29. Which statement depicts Gandhiji's views on religion and politics? [2010 (T-1)]
30. What is patriarchal society? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
31. A man or woman who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women is a [2010 (T-1)]
32. What is the percentage of literacy rate among men in India? [2010 (T-1)] 76
33. In which country the very participation of women in public life is very low? [2010, 2011]

34. Who is a feminist? [2010]
35. Which statement is the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
36. 'Feminist movements' are aimed at [2011 (T-1)]
37. According to 2001 census what was the sex ratio in India? [2011 (T-1)]
38. Which type of state is India? [2011 (T-1)]
39. Communalism refers to a division based on [2011 (T-1)]
40. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
41. Laws concerning family matters – Marriage, divorce, adaptation etc. ----- .
42. Name a system where father is the head of the family? Patriarchy
43. Define Secular . (CBSE 2007)
44. Define a Sex ratio. (CBSE 2009)
45. Define Sexual division of labour.
46. What is the exact ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 2001 ?
47. A person who says that religion is the principle basis of community is called \_\_\_\_\_
48. Why did our constitution framers choose the model of a secular state ?
49. Which leaders worked for the elimination of caste system in India ?
50. What are feminist movements?
51. What is sex ratio of India according to 2001 census? (CBSE 2015)
52. What were Gandhiji's views on religion and politics? (CBSE 2007)
53. Mention any two provisions of Indian Constitution which makes India a secular state.
54. Name any four social reforms who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
55. Define urbanization.
56. Who is a feminist?
57. Name any two countries where the participation of women in public life is very high.
58. Mention two sources of social tension in India?
59. What are the ill effects of casteism?
60. What do you mean by family laws?
61. What does the term occupational mobility signify? (CBSE 2009)
62. What is caste hierarchy?
63. Define upper caste.
64. What is a "Vote Bank"?
65. What was the main aim of feminist movements? (CBSE 2007)
66. What is casteism?
67. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
68. Which social differences can lead to social inequalities and social divisions in democracy?
69. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
70. Why do parents drop out their girls from schools?
71. Give any two reasons for the decline of caste system.
72. Why women's representations are very low in India?
73. What are the bases of gender division?
74. Give some examples of sexual division of of labour. (CBSE 2015)
75. Why did women in different parts of the world organized and agitated?
76. What has helped to improve women's role in public life?
77. What are the types of works earlier not considered suitable for women? (CBSE 2009)
78. Why women lag behind men in our country?
79. What was the literacy rate of women and men in 2001?

80. What was the main aim of the Equal Wage Act?
81. What was the proportion of women in Lok Sabha and state assemblies?
82. Give an example of social division.
83. Name the country where most of the people belong to the same religion.
84. What is meant by Family Laws?
85. What is the basis of communal politics?
86. Which is the major challenge to democracy in our country?
87. State any two reasons for economic inequality in India.
88. Which is an important source of economic inequality in India?
89. Give an example of hierarchical social division .
90. List out the basis of social division in India
91. Give the different forms of social division (CBSE 2015)
92. Which division is unique to India?
93. According to 2001 census what was the sex ratio in India
94. Which type of state is India?
95. According to census of India, 2001 what is the population percentage of scheduled caste? (CBSE 2009)
96. In India seats are reserved for women in which of the bodies.
97. Who said that religion can never be separated from politics?
98. In which countries the participation of women in public life is very high?
99. A system that values men more and gives them power over women is called:
100. Gender division usually means:
101. Which statement about India as a secular state is incorrect?
102. Which statement depicts Gandhiji's views on religion and politics?
103. On which idea is communal politics based? 104. Laws concerning family matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption etc are known as \_\_\_\_\_
105. A government formed by two or more political parties is known as –
106. In which political institution one third of the seats reserved for women in India?
107. Laws concerning family matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption etc. are known as: [2010 (T-1)]
108. In which system of elected bodies about one-third seats are reserved for women? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
109. A system that values men more and gives them power over women is called? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
110. What does caste hierarchy mean? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
111. "Caste inequalities are still continuing in India" Give two reasons.
112. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called? [2010, 2011 ]
113. India is a secular state because : [2010 (T-1)]
114. On which idea is communal politics based? [2010 (T-1)]
115. In which country the participation of women in public life is very high? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
116. Which division is unique to India? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
117. Which is the literacy rate among women in India according to the census of 2001? [2010 (T-1)] 54%
118. Which statement depicts Gandhiji's views on religion and politics? [2010 (T-1)]
119. Which is a patriarchal society? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
120. Gender division usually means [2010, 2012 (T-1)]
121. A man or woman who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women is a [2010 (T-1)]
122. What is the percentage of literacy rate among men in India? [2013 (T-1)] 76
123. In which country the very participation of women in public life is very low? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
124. Who is a feminist? [2010 (T-1)]
125. In which country, the participation of women in public life is very high?
126. Which statement is the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi? [2010, 2013 (T-1)]

127. 'Feminist movements' are aimed at [2011 (T-1)]  
128. According to 2001 census what was the sex ratio in India? [2011 (T-1)]  
129. Communalism refers to a division based on [2011 (T-1)]

**(3 Marks)**

1. Define a feminist movement. What is their objective? [2010, 2012 (T-1)]  
2. What are the factors other than the caste which play a decisive role at the time of the election? [2010]  
3. Unless women are empowered, their problems will never get adequate attention. Suggest any 3 ways to empower them. [2013 (T-1)]  
4. How are religious differences expressed in politics? [2011 (T-1)]  
5. How does the Constitution of India ensure secularism? [2012 (T-1)]  
6. "In our country women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since independence." Support the statement by giving three reasons. [2011 (T-1)]  
7. What is Gender division? Give two relationship between gender and Politics (CBSE 2015)  
8. How do women in our country still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence? Explain with four examples. [2008]

OR

Describe any four aspects of life in which women are discriminated in Indian society.

9. What does, political mobilisation on communalism mean?  
10. Explain any three elements that show the diversity in India. [2010 (T-1)]  
11. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India? (CBSE 2007)  
12. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.  
14. What are the factors other than the caste which play a decisive role at the time of the election? [2010]  
15. Unless women are empowered, their problems will never get adequate attention. Suggest any three ways to empower them. [2010 (T-1)]  
16. How are religious differences expressed in politics? [2011 (T-1)]  
17. What is Feminist movement? What were the major demands of this movement? (CBSE 2007)  
18. "In our country women still lag behind men despite some improvements since independence. Explain.  
19. Explain the role of Politics in Caste  
20. Who are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes? Explain. (CBSE 2009)

**(5 Marks)**

1. Write a note on the status of women in India. OR  
How women in India still face discrimination and oppression in various ways? Explain with five examples. [2014]  
2. How does casteism affect politics? [2008]  
OR  
Explain the role of Caste in Politics  
3. What is meant by 'Communal Politics'? State different forms of communal politics with one example each.  
4. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?  
5. How does the Constitution of India ensure secularism? [2011 (T-1)]  
6. Mention the status of women's participation in Indian legislative bodies. (CBSE 2015)  
7. "In our country women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since independence." Support the statement by giving three reasons. [2011 (T-1)]  
8. "The Indian Constitution is however not caste biased". Explain. (CBSE 2009)

9. How does politics influence caste? Give four valid points.
10. Explain the present nature of caste system in India.
11. What is communalism? Explain the various forms that communalism can take in politics.  
The various forms that communalism can take in politics.
12. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?
13. What role does caste play in democracy?
14. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. (CBSE 2015)
15. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

OR

Examine some of the glimpses of caste system in modern India.

16. What are the various forms that caste can take in politics? (CBSE 2009)
17. What are the features of Caste Inequalities? Caste inequalities has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition. Give an example.
18. Describe any three provisions of amendment made in 'Indian Constitution' in 1992 for making 'Three-Tier' government more effective and powerful.
19. "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement.
20. How is India a secular country? Explain

## Chapter-6 POLITICAL PARTIES

1. What is a political party?
2. What are the characteristics of a political party?
3. What are the three components of a political party?
4. What are the functions of political parties? or ('Political parties play a major role in democracy'. Give four points to justify this statement.)
5. Modern democracies do not exist with out political parties. Justify the statement. (CBSE 2007)
6. Who is a partisan?
7. What are the two ways of choosing candidates?
8. Explain different party system with examples.
9. What is meant by an alliance or front in forming government?
10. What are the disadvantages of a multi party system?
11. What are the advantages of a two party system?
12. Differentiate between a national and a regional party.
13. What are the various challenges faced by political parties in India?
14. Explain the increasing role of money and muscle power in politics.
15. What is meant by dynastic succession in politics?
16. What do you mean by lack of internal democracy in politics? (CBSE 2015)
17. What is meant by defection in politics?
18. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.
19. What are the measures taken by the Government to reform political parties and its leaders?
20. Why did India follow a multi party system?
21. Name any six National parties in India.
22. How have regional parties contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in India?
23. Name any one regional party of Uttar Pradesh.

24. Name any two regional political parties of U.P. (Uttar Pradesh).
25. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India ? Give your opinion.
26. Which organization does recognize 'Political Parties' in India ?
27. What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the conditions required to be a national political party.
28. Which organization does recognize 'Political Parties' in India ? (CBSE 2007)
29. Name any one regional party of Karnataka
30. Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as the national political party.
31. Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating any one point of distinction.
32. Why did India adopt multi-party system ? (CBSE 2015)
33. "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples.
34. What is meant by regional political party ? State the conditions required to be recognised as a 'regional political party'.
35. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.
36. Describe any three policies of 'Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)'.
37. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping public opinion
38. "Political Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy." Analyse the statement with examples.

#### **1 Mark**

1. Which is one of the most visible institutions in a democracy?
2. What is the meaning of Political Parties?
3. What are the components of a political party?
4. How do political Parties select their candidates in different ways?
5. How do political Parties select their candidates in India and USA?
6. What is Partisan?
7. What is partisanship?
8. What is a ruling party?
9. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?
10. What is a one-party system? Give one example
11. What is a two-party system? Give one example
12. What is a multi-party system? Give one example
13. "No system is ideal for all countries and all situations". Give one reason
14. What is called 'national parties'?
15. What is called, a 'recognized political parties'.
16. Name one of the oldest parties of the world
17. When was Indian National Congress formed? (CBSE 2007)
18. What do you mean by a centrist party?
19. When was BJP formed?
20. What is the meaning of 'Hindutva'? (CBSE 2009)
21. Now which political party is the principal opposition of Lok Sabha?
22. Baratiya Janata Party was founded from which party?
23. Who was the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?
24. When was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?
25. When was Communist Party of India - Marxist (CPI-M) formed ? (CBSE 2009)
26. Name three state Communist Party of India - Marxist (CPI-M) is very strong?
27. Name the political party been in power in West Bengal without a break for 30 years.
28. When was Communist Party of India (CPI) formed?
29. Name two political parties believes in Marxism-Leninism (CBSE 2015)
30. Name the political party oppose secessionism and communalism.

31. When was Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) formed?
32. Name the political party supports Gandhian secularism
33. What are state parties? (CBSE 2009)
34. Parties like the Samajwadi Party, Samata Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal have national level political organisation with units in several states. What type of political parties above this?
35. What has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country?
36. Who express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well?
37. What is the meaning of dynastic succession?
38. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party. This is also bad for democracy. This is called?
39. What is Defection?
40. Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party is called?
41. What is Affidavit? (CBSE 2009)
42. A signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information is called
43. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party? (CBSE 2015)
44. Who passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals?
45. Who passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns?
46. What is the quality of democracy depends on? (CBSE 2007)

### MCQ

**Q.1. Which of these statements is incorrect?**

- (a) Parties reflect fundamental political unity in a society
- (b) Parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others
- (c) They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections
- (d) All the above

**Q.2. Parties put forward their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and the voters choose from them.**

- (a) policies, programmes (b) rules, regulations (c) views, opinions (d) all the above

**Q.3. Political parties exercise power through which of these functions?**

- (a) Parties contest elections (b) They play a decisive role in making laws for a country
- (c) They form and run governments (d) All the above

**Q.4. Who chooses the candidates for contesting elections in India?**

- (a) Members and supporters of the party (b) Top party leadership
- (c) The existing government (d) None of these

**Q.5. When was the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) formed?**

- (a) 1952 (b) 1954 (c) 1962 (d) 1964

**Q.6. Which of these statements is incorrect about CPI (M)?**

- (a) Supports socialism, secularism and democracy (b) Opposes imperialism and communalism
- (c) Wants to secure socio-economic justice in India (d) None of the above

**Q.7. In which of these states does the CPI(M) enjoy strong support?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) West Bengal (d) Chhattisgarh

**Q.8. Fill in the blank.**

An \_\_\_\_\_ is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding her personal information.

(a) affidavit (b) declaration (c) agreement (d) appeal

**Q.9. Which of these statements is correct?**

- (a) Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission
- (b) The Commission treats all the parties equally
- (c) It offers some special facilities to large and established parties
- (d) All the above

**Q.10. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?**

- (a) 250 (b) 300 (c) 500 (d) more than 750

**Q.11. Which of these countries has a oneparty system?**

- (a) India (b) China (c) USA (d) UK

**Q.12. Which of these is not a good option for a democratic state?**

- (a) One-party system (b) Two-party system
- (c) Multi-party system (d) None of the above

**Q.13. Which of the following countries is the example of two-party system?**

- (a) USA (b) UK (c) India (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.14. Which of these alliances were there in 2004 parliamentary elections in India?**

- (a) National Democratic Alliance (b) The United Progressive Alliance
- (c) Left Front (d) All the above

**Q.15. Which of these is true regarding the party system of any country?**

- (a) The Constitution lays down party system (b) No country can choose its party system
- (c) People choose their party system (d) Important leaders choose their party system

**Q.16. Those parties which are given the special privilege of 'election symbol' and other facilities are said to be :**

- (a) 'identified' by the Election Commission (b) 'recognised' by the Election Commission
- (c) 'patronised' by the Election Commission (d) 'attached' by the Election Commission

**Q.17. Which party is recognised as a 'State party'?**

- (a) A party that secures 6% of total votes in the Assembly election
- (b) A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the State Assembly and wins at least 2 seats
- (c) A party that wins 4 seats in the Assembly election
- (d) None of the above

**Q.18. How many recognised national parties were there in 2006?**

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

**Q.19. In which of these categories can the Indian National Congress be put?**

- (a) Centrist party (b) Rightist party (c) Leftist party (d) None of these

**Q.20. When was the BJP founded?**

- (a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) 1980 (d) 1990

**Q.21. The BJP formed the government in 1998 as the leader of an alliance. Name the alliance.**

- (a) National Democratic Alliance (b) United Progressive Alliance
- (c) National Progressive Alliance (d) United Democratic Alliance

**Q.22. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?**

- (a) 1982, Mayawati (b) 1984, Kanshi Ram
- (c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav (d) 1986, Bhajanlal

**Q.23. From the ideas and teaching of which of these leaders does BSP draw inspiration?**

- (a) Sahu Maharaj (b) Mahatma Phule and Ramaswami Naicker
- (c) Babasaheb Ambedkar (d) All the above

**Q.24. In which state does NCP have a major support?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Manipur (d) Assam

**Q.25. Which of these parties has national level political organisations?**

- (a) Samajwadi Party (b) Telugu Desam Party
- (c) Rashtriya Janta Dal (d) None of the above

**Q.1. Which one of the following is not a component of a political party ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) The leaders (b) The followers (c) The active members (d) Women

**Q.2. Which one of the following is true regarding a coalition government ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Only two parties form an alliance and contest elections.
- (b) Several parties compete for power.
- (c) The government is formed by two or more parties coming together.
- (d) Several parties form an alliance and compete for power.

**Q.3. Which one of the following is not true regarding the government order that makes it mandatory for an election candidate to declare his details in an affidavit ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) It aims at reducing the influence of criminals in politics.
- (b) It gives details of existing property and criminal cases pending against a candidate.
- (c) It aims at reducing the influence of money in politics.
- (d) The Election Commission checks these details and cancels the nomination papers of suspected criminals or if the information is false.

**Q.4. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) The legal changes (b) The constitutional changes
- (c) The empowerment of people (d) The legislation for reforms

**Q.5. Which one of the following is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Bahujan Samaj (b) Revolutionary democracy (c) Cultural nationalism (d) Modernity

**Q.6. The condition for a political party to be recognized as a national party is : [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) It must secure at least 6 percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states.
- (b) It must win at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha (c) Both of these (d) None of these

**Q.7. An alliance is formed when : [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) two parties together form the government
- (b) the state parties and national parties together form the government
- (c) some parties join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power in hands
- (d) left and right parties join hands to form the government.

**Q.8. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Kanshi Ram (b) Mayawati (c) Bal Thakeray (d) Jayalalita

**Q.9. Which one of the following is not a political party ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) BJP (b) INC (c) BSP (d) BAMCEF

**Q.10. Which of the following countries has a single-party system ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Pakistan (b) Nepal (c) China (d) Bangladesh

**Q.11. Who among the following gives recognition to political parties in India?**

**[2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha (b) President of India (c) Supreme Court (d) Election Commission

**Q.12. Which one of the following countries has multi-party system? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) India (b) China (c) The United States of America (d) The United Kingdom

**Q.13. The USA and UK are examples of : [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) One-party system (b) Two-party system (c) Three-party system (d) Multi-party system

**Q.14. Partisan means : [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Party which runs the government
- (b) Affair of the state or the science of government
- (c) A person who is strongly committed to a party
- (d) A group of people who come together to promote common beliefs

**Q.15. Which one of the following is *not* a national political party ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). (b) Communist Party of India (CPI).
- (c) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP). (d) Samajwadi Party (SP).

**Q.16. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Wants to build a strong and modern India (b) Uniform Civil Code
- (c) Cultural nationalism (d) All the above

**Q.17. Which one of the following political parties exposed secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Communist Party of India (Marxist) (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (c) Bharatiya Janata Party (d) Indian National Congress

**Q.18. The Bahujan Samaj Party stands for the cause of : [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) securing the interest of the oppressed people.
- (b) securing the interest of the elite class.
- (c) securing the interest of the capitalist class.
- (d) securing the interest of the educated classes.

**Q.19. A country which has a democratic form of government since its independence : [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Bhutan (d) Nepal

**20. How many political parties were recognized as National parties in India in 2006?**

- (a) 06 (b) 16 (c) 750 (d) 21

**21. How many Lok sabha constituencies are there in India at present?**

- (a) 540 (b) 543 (c) 547 (d) 563

**22. Area wise which is the largest Lok sabha constituency in India?**

- (a) Karol Bag (b) Ghaziabad (c) Mumbai Cart (d) Ladakh

**23. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of**

- (a) United progressive Alliance (b) Left front (c) National Democratic (d) None of these

**24. Which party system does India follow—**

- (a) Single party system (b) Two party system (c) Multi party system (d) All of them

**25. What is Bye –election?**

- (a) Elections held to fill a vacancy caused by the death or any other house.
- (b) Election held after a specific period.
- (c) Election held to form the new govt.
- (d) Election held in between the fixed term of the house.

**26. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)**

- (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Kanshi Ram (c) B. R. Ambudkar (d) Maya Vati

**27. Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?**

- A. Kanshi Ram B. Sahu Maharaj
- C. B.R. Ambedkar D. Jotiba Phule

**28. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Janata Party?**

- A. Dalit welfare B. Revolutionary democracy C. Integral humanism D. Modernity

**29. Consider the following statements on parties :**

- A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.

B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.

C. Parties are not necessary to run governments

**30. Which of the statements given above are correct?**

(a) A, B, and C (b) A and B (c) B and C (d) A and C

**31. What is the necessity of political parties in a democratic set up?**

(a) Leaders (b) Political parties (c) Govt. (d) People

**32: How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?**

(a) Less than 100 (b) Between 100 to 500 (c) Between 500 to 750 (d) More than 750

**33: A Political party has to satisfy the following criteria to be recognized as a national party—**

(a) 6% votes of total votes in Lok sabha or assembly elections of four status

(b) At least 6 Lok sabha seats

(c) 12% votes of total votes in Lok sabha (d) At least 12 Lok sabha seats

**Q.1: Which of the following is the most visible institutions in a democracy?**

(a) Leaders (b) Political parties (c) Govt. (d) People

**Q.2: How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?**

(a) Less than 100 (b) Between 100 to 500 (c) Between 500 to 750 (d) More than 750

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**Q.10: Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samajwadi Party (BSP)**

(a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Kanshi Ram (c) B. R. Ambedkar (d) Maya Vat

### 3.Marks

1. Explain the role of opposition

2. How does Parties shape public opinion?

3. Explain the need of political parties.

4. In India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections. Name them

5. Why does India has evolved a multiparty system?

6. What are the six national political parties? (CBSE 2009)

8. Kanshi Ram was formed Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) by draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of which are the great leaders

9. Name three state parties
10. Give three examples of regional parties.
11. What are the three features of state parties?
12. Write any three state parties and their states.
13. Write any three regional parties and in which state their presence. (CBSE 2015)
14. Explain the growing role of money and muscle power in parties,
15. Explain lack of meaningful choice to the voters. Give example (CBSE 2007)
16. How can political parties be reformed? Explain
17. "There are two other ways in which political parties can be reformed" Which are they?
18. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well?

### **5 Marks**

1. What are the functions of Political Parties?
2. Explain five National political parties?
3. Distinguish between national political parties and state political parties
4. What are the five ideology of Indian National Congress?
5. What are the five ideology of Indian National Congress? (CBSE 2007)
6. What are the four challenges to political parties?
7. What are the five features of lack of internal democracy within parties? (CBSE 2015)

### **Chapter-7**

## **OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

1. Why is democracy a better form of Government?
2. What are the common features of all type of democracies?
3. When do people start blaming democracy?
4. What is the first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy?
5. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
6. Why do some people think that democratic Governments are less effective?
7. The cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it. Justify. (CBSE 2015)
8. What is transparency in democracy?
9. What do you expect from democracy when we try to find the out comes of democracy?
10. What are the practices and institutions to measure democracies on the basis of the expected outcome?
11. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?
12. What are the factors on which economic development of a country depend?
13. What is the significant difference in the rate of economic development between countries under dictatorship and democracy?
14. How does democracy help reduce inequality and poverty?
15. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities? (CBSE 2007)
16. How are social diversities accommodated in democracies? Or How does democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens?
17. How do expectation from democracy function as the criterion for judging a democratic country? ( The fact that people are complaining itself is a testimony of the success of democracy. Justify the statement with three appropriate points.
18. What are the expected outcomes of democracy? (CBSE 2015)

19. Examine with the help of three examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy.
20. Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities? Justify your answer by three suitable arguments
21. Democracy is a good form of government in principle not in reality. Explain.
22. Explain the different forms of economic inequality in democracy.
23. "Democracy accommodates social diversities. Support the statement with examples
24. Explain the meaning of democracy.
25. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life ? Explain
26. Describe any five characteristics of democracy. (CBSE 2015)
27. "It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways." Evaluate the statement. (CBSE 2007)
28. 'A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress.' Analyse the statement.
29. Which kind of government is dominant in the contemporary world ? Mention the issues that all involved in the challenge of 'deepening of democracy'.
30. "Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion." Support the statement with examples.
31. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?
32. What is accountable government?
33. What is responsible government?
34. What is legitimate government?
35. What is the idea of Democracy based on ?
36. What is transparency?
37. What is the factor often missing from a non-democratic government.?
38. Name the governmental form have slightly higher rate of economic growth which consider all democracies all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000
39. What democracy's outcome that cannot be ignored? (CBSE 2007)
40. What is democracy based on?
41. "Democracies are based on political equality." Give one reason (CBSE 2015)
42. Name of a neighbouring country of India has their more than half of its population lives in poverty.
43. What reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent?
44. How can you say that, Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government?
45. What are the two the basis of democracy? (CBSE 2015)
46. What are the common features of democracy?
47. "democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in its practice" Explain
48. Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities?
49. What is a definite plus point of democratic regimes. Explain with two the example
50. Why does democracy is an accountable, responsible and legitimate government?
51. Why does some democracy different from other democracy?. Give three reasons
52. What are the three disadvantages of democracy? (CBSE 2015)
53. What are the three advantages of non democratic government?
54. What are the three disadvantages of non democratic government?
55. What are the three expected outcome of democracy?
56. Why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.
57. How does democracy accommodate various social divisions.? (CBSE 2015)
58. "democracy must fulfill two conditions in order to achieve this outcome" Explain with two examples
59. What is most distinctive about democracy is that its examination never gets over.?

50. "People are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy?" Explain (CBSE 2007)

### 5. Marks

1. How does democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative?
2. What are the various factors economic development depends on?

### MCQ

**Q.1: The challenge of deepening of democracy involves –**

- (a) Applying basic principal of democracy govt. across all the regions.
- (b) Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy.
- (c) Inclusion of women and minority groups indecision making.
- (d) Challenge of expansion.

**Q.2: The challenge of expansion of a democracy required –**

- (a) Keeping military a way from the govt.
- (b) Less decisions should remain outside the democratic control.
- (c) Bringing clown the influence of the rich.
- (d) Establishing a functional state.

**Q3 Name of law which empowers people to carry out democratic reforms—**

- (a) Right to information Act. (b) Companies Act. (c) MRTP Act (d) None of these.

**Q.4: Which kind of lows are considered the best for democratic reforms?**

- (a) Laws that seek to bar something.
- (b) Lows that seek to promote the benefit of a particular section of society.
- (c) Lows that empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
- (d) None of these.

**Q.5: Which of the following countries disregards the UN and lakes unilateral decisions in the world affairs?**

- (a) France (b) India (c) U.K. (d) U.S

**Q.1 Which of the following forms of government has support in genial**

- (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy rule (c) Military rule (d) Rule of religious leaders

**Q.2 The most important outcome of democracy is**

- (a) Accountable government (b) Responsive government
- (b) Both of them (d) None of them

**Q.3 Democracy is based on the idea of (a) Majority**

- (b) Minority ` (c) Deliberation and negotiation
- (d) None of these

**Q.4 In a democratic government, a citizen has theright and the means to examine the decisions taken by the govt. It is known as-**

- (a) Transparency (b) Legitimacy (c) Democracy (d) Monarchy

**Q.5 "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." is said by-**

- (a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Gittel (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

**Q.1. Studies on political and socialinequalities in democracy show that :**

- (a) democracy and development gotogether (b) inequalities exist in democracies
- (c) inequalities do not exist under dictatorship (d) dictatorship is better than democracy

**Q.2. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?**

- (a) The government is afraid of taking decisions
- (b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions
- (c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation

(d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions

**Q.3. Democracy is a better form of government because it ....**

- (a) promotes equality among citizens
- (b) enhances the dignity of the individual
- (c) provides a method to resolve conflicts
- (d) all the above

**Q.4. Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

- (a) Most of the democracies have constitutions, they hold elections, have parties and they guarantee rights to citizens
- (b) Democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social, economic and cultural achievements
- (c) All democracies are similar as far as social, economic and cultural conditions are concerned
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.5. Which regime usually develops a procedure to conduct social competition and reduce the possibility of social tension?**

- (a) Democratic regime
- (b) Dictatorial regime
- (c) Non-democratic regime
- (d) None of these

**Q.6. Choose the correct statement.**

- (a) Democracies can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- (b) Dictatorships can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- (c) No regime can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups
- (d) None of these

**Q.7. Which factor is often missing from a non-democratic government?**

- (a) Efficiency
- (b) Effectiveness
- (c) Transparency
- (d) None of these

**Q.8. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?**

- (a) Democratic government
- (b) Non-democratic government
- (c) Military dictatorship
- (d) Theocracy

**Q.9. Why is the cost of time that democracy pays for arriving at a decision worthwhile?**

- (a) Decisions are taken following due procedures
- (b) Decisions are always in favour of people
- (c) Decisions are more likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective
- (d) None of these

**Q.10. On which of the following practices and institutions can the accountability of government and involvement of people in decision-making process in a democracy be measured?**

1. regular, free and fair elections
2. public debate on major policies and legislations
3. citizens' right to information about government and its functioning

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Q.11. There is one respect in which a democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives. What is it?**

- (a) Efficiency
- (b) Decision-making
- (c) Legitimacy
- (d) None of these

**Q.12. Which among the following has a higher rate of economic growth and development?**

- (a) Democracies
- (b) Dictatorships
- (c) All non-democratic regimes
- (d) Monarchies

**Q.13. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the distribution of economic benefits in democracies?**

- (a) Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been increasing
- (b) Incomes of both the rich and the poor have been declining
- (c) Incomes of the rich have been increasing and those of the poor have been declining

(d) None of the above

**Q.14. In which of these countries half of the population lives in poverty?**

(a) India (b) Sri Lanka (c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

**Q.15. Which regime is best suited to accommodate social diversity?**

(a) A democratic regime (b) A non-democratic regime

(c) Only a dictatorial regime (d) None of these

**Q.16. Which regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences?**

(a) Democratic regimes (b) Non-democratic regimes (c) Monarchy (d) Oligarchy

**Q.17. Which among the following countries is a perfect example of accommodation of social diversity?**

(a) Sri Lanka (b) Belgium (c) Saudi Arabia (d) Pakistan

**Q.18. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting**

(a) economic growth (b) dignity and freedom of the individual

(c) economic equality (d) None of these

**Q.19. Which of these values have the moral and legal sanctions in a democracy?**

(a) Gender equality (b) Caste-based equality (c) Economic equality (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.20. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct? Democracies have successfully**

(a) eliminated conflicts among people

(b) eliminated economic inequalities among people

(c) eliminated differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated

(d) rejected the idea of political inequality.

## Chapter-8

# CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

### 1. Mark

1. What is a challenge?

2. What do mean by 'democracy reform'?

3. Define political reform.

4. What is the legal ways of reforming politics?

5. Name the law act as watchdogs of democracy

6. Which law helps to control corruption and supplements the existing laws that banned corruption and imposed strict penalties?

7. How does a democratic reform carried out through?

8. Define democracy

9. How do we define a good democracy?

10. Which are the features a democracy must have to be called a good democracy?

11. And what must not take place in a democracy if it is a good democracy? (CBSE 2007)

12. What do you mean by the term challenge?

13. What challenges do non-democratic countries face, in their way to democracy?

14. What does foundational challenge involve?

15. What challenge do established democracies face? (CBSE 2015)

16. What do you mean by challenge of expansion in democracy?

17. What challenge does every democracy face?

18. Different countries face different kinds of challenges. Support the statement with suitable examples.

19. What do you mean by political reform?

20. Suggest any four guidelines that should be kept in mind while devising ways for political reforms in India.

21. Write the expanded definition of democracy.

22. Discuss the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world.
23. If a non-democratic country wants to change into a democratic set up, then which kind of challenge would it face? (CBSE 2015)
24. "Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Analyse the statement.

### 3. Marks

1. "Different countries face different kinds of challenges" .Explain
2. What are the three features of foundational challenge?
3. What are the three features of challenge of expansion?
4. What are the three features of deepening of democracy? (CBSE 2015)
5. "Legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy." Why? Give two examples
6. What are the challenges faced by democracy in the world? Explain

### 5. Marks

1. "Democracy does not have a challenger, but that does not mean that it does not face any challenges." Explain
2. What are the qualifications of democracy? (CBSE 2015)

### MCQ

#### Q.1: The challenge of deepening of democracy involves –

- (a) Applying basic principal of democracy govt. across all the regions.
- (b) Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy.
- (c) Inclusion of women and minority groups in decision making.
- (d) Challenge of expansion.

#### Q.2: The challenge of expansion of a democracy required –

- (a) Keeping military away from the govt.
- (b) Less decisions should remain outside the democratic control.
- (c) Bringing down the influence of the rich.
- (d) Establishing a functional state.

#### Q3: Name of law which empowers people to carry out democratic reforms—

- (a) Right to information Act.
- (b) Companies Act.
- (c) MRTP Act
- (d) None of these.

#### Q.4: which kind of laws are considered the best for democratic reforms?

- (a) Laws that seek to bar something.
- (b) Laws that seek to promote the benefit of a particular section of society.
- (c) Laws that empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
- (d) None of these.

#### Q.5: Which of the following countries disregards the UN and takes unilateral decisions in the world affairs?

- (a) France
- (b) India
- (c) U.K.
- (d) U.S.

#### Q.1. Which of the following statements are true?

- 1 – The promise of democracy is far from being realised anywhere in the world.
- 2 – Democracy is better than any other form of government.
- 3 – Democracy faces many challenges.

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

**Q.2. What is *not true* regarding a challenge?**

- (a) Any sort of problem or difficulty is called a challenge.  
(b) A challenge is a difficulty which is significant and which can be overcome.  
(c) A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress.  
(d) Once we overcome a challenge, we go up to a higher level than before.

**Q.3. Which of the following countries are facing the foundational challenge of democracy?**

1 – US 2 – UK 3 – Ghana 4 – China 5 – Myanmar

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 3, 4 and 5 (c) 1, 4 and 5 (d) 2, 3 and 5

**Ans. (b)**

**Q.4. Which of the following countries are facing the challenge of expansion of democracy?**

1 – India 2 – US 3 – Sri Lanka 4 – Nepal

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, and 4

**Q.5. Which type of challenge is being faced by most of the democracies of the world?**

- (a) Foundational challenge  
(b) Challenge of expansion  
(c) Challenge of deepening of democracy  
(d) None of these

**Q.6. Which type of challenge to democracy is Nepal facing?**

- (a) Challenge of expansion (b) Challenge of deepening of democracy  
(c) Foundational challenge of democracy (d) None of these

**Q.7. Which type of challenge is being faced by at least one-fourth of the countries of the world?**

- (a) Foundational challenge of democracy (b) Challenge of expansion  
(c) Challenge of deepening of democracy (d) None of these

**Q.8. Which of the following statements is/ are correct in the context of the foundational challenge of democracy?**

- 1 – Making the transition to democracy and then instituting democratic government.  
2 – This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime and keeping military away from controlling the government.  
3 – Giving political power to the military.  
4 – Establishing a sovereign and functional state

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

**Q.9. It is very tempting to think of \_\_\_\_\_ ways of reforming politics.**

- (a) legal ways (b) illegal ways (c) neither of the above (d) either of the above

**Q.10. Choose an incorrect statement.**

- (a) All democratic countries do not have the same challenges  
(b) All democratic countries cannot follow the same recipe of political reforms  
(c) All countries face the same challenges to democracy and need same reforms  
(d) None of these

**Q.11. Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by**

- (a) political activists (b) parties and movements  
(c) politically conscious citizens (d) all the above

**Q.12. Which of the following laws is a good example of a law that seeks to empower**

**people to carry out democratic reforms?**

- (a) Right to Information Act (b) Law banning sale and purchase of alcoholic drinks in Haryana
- (c) Law banning dowry (d) None of the above

**Q.1. Which one of the following is a challenge of expansion ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Keeping away from controlling government (b) Greater power to local government
- (c) To reduce the control of the rich (d) Strengthening of democratic institutions

**Q.2. Which one of the following is *not true* regarding how politics can be reformed? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Only legal constitutional changes can reform politics.
- (b) There is a need to strengthen democratic practices.
- (c) Citizen's organisations and media should play an active role.
- (d) The citizens should be empowered through rights like the Right to Information.

**Q.3. Which one of the following is *not true* regarding 'Democratic Reforms'? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Legal measures can sometimes prove to be counter-productive.
- (b) The media should play an active role.
- (c) Legal measures always help in reforming politics.
- (d) Political empowerment and participation of citizens can help.

**Q.4. Which one of the following is a desirable condition that a good democracy should have? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Eliminates discrimination based on gender, caste and religion.
- (b) Rulers take all the major decisions.
- (c) Rulers are elected by the people.
- (d) Providing right to vote.

**Q.5. Which one of the following countries disintegrated due to ethnic tension between the Serbs and the Albanians ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Yugoslavia (b) Belgium (c) England (d) France

**Q.6. Which of the following statements about democracy is false? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) People feel free and equal in a democracy
- (b) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others
- (c) Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
- (d) Democracies are more prosperous than others

**Q.7. Every established democracy faces : [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) challenge of expansion (b) challenge of deepening of democracy
- (c) challenge of foundation (d) challenge of dictatorship

**Q.8. Mention reforms that Indian democracy needs: [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) New laws to ban undesirable things.
- (b) It is important to improve quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.
- (c) Reforms in the administration that will reduce corruption in the political circles.
- (d) All of the above.

**Q.9. Which one of the following features is not true regarding the definition of a democratic government? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Rulers are elected by people (b) Elected rulers take all the major Decisions
- (c) Elections offer a choice to change the current rulers (d) Government is not limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's rights.

**Q.10. Which one of the following laws empowers the people to find out the government's functioning and act as watchdog of democracy? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (b) The Right to Information Act
- (c) Consumer Protection Act (d) None of these

**Q.11. The foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy involves [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Bringing down the existing nondemocratic regime. (b) Keeping military away from controlling government.  
(c) Establishing a sovereign and functional state. (d) All of these.

**Q.12. Which type of challenge is faced by a non-democratic country while changing once to a democratic set-up?[2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Foundational Challenge (b) Expansion Challenge  
(c) Deepening Challenge (d) Political Challenge

**Q.13. Which legal act is the best to empower people to carry out democratic reforms? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Right to Information Act (b) Right to freedom (c) Right to education (d) Right to move freely

**Q.14. Foundational challenge does not involve which one of the following ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Bringing down the existing nondemocratic regimes  
(b) Strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy.  
(c) Keeping military away from controlling government.  
(d) Working against a sovereign and functional state.

**Q.15. Which one of the following statements *does not* reflect the right impact on the 'Right to Information Act'? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) It supplements the existing laws that banned corruption  
(b) It empowers the people to find out what is happening in the government  
(c) It enables the people to become law abiding good citizens  
(d) It acts as a watchdog of democracy

**Q.16. Which one of the following is different from the other three with reference to the challenge of democracy?[2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Foundational challenge (b) Challenge of expansion  
(c) Religious beliefs in democracy (d) Challenge of deepening of democracy

**Q.17. In which of the following countries, women are allowed to take part in public activities? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) India (b) Mexico (c) Saudi Arabia (d) Chile

**Q.18. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) The legal changes (b) The constitutional changes  
(c) The empowerment of women (d) The empowerment of youth

**Q.19. Which one of the following is the main focus of political reforms? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Strengthen political parties (b) Strengthen democratic practices  
(c) Strengthen political practice (d) Strengthen democratic parties

**Q.20. Which is the most common challenge faced by most of the democracies? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Foundational challenge (b) Challenge of expansion  
(c) Deepening challenge (d) Functional challenge

**Q.21. Which is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Monarchy (b) Military rule (c) Dictatorship (d) Democracy

**22. Which of the following forms of government has support in genial**

- (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy rule (c) Military rule (d) Rule of religious leaders

**23. The most important outcome of democracy is**

- (a) Accountable government (b) Responsive government  
(b) Both of them (d) None of them

**24: In a democratic government, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the decisions taken by the govt. It is known as-**

- (a) Transparency (b) Legitimacy (c) Democracy (d) Monarchy

**25 "Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people." is said by-**

- (a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Gittel (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

**Chapter-1**  
**DEVELOPMENT**

**(1 Mark)**

- Q.1 According to the World Bank, classify the countries of the world in to two groups on the basis of percapita income.
- Q.2 Define percapita income
- Q.3 Among Punjab, Kerala and Bihar, which one has the lowest infant mortality rate?
- Q.4 How can development be sustained in an economy? Give an example with reference to the use of resources.
- Q.5 Mention one developmental goal that all categories of people aspire for.
- Q.6 What is a basic criterion used for comparing an underdeveloped country with a developed one?
- Q.7 How do we calculate the total income of a country?.
- Q.8 What is a criterion to classify a country as a low income country?
- Q.9 Why does India fall in to the categories of a low income country?
- Q.10 Which Indian neighboring country has a better Human Development Index rank than India?
- Q.11 In which areas of India is the over use of ground water generally found?
- Q.12 Which is the single most important attribute of a developed country? (CBSE 2007)
- Q.14 Why has Kerala low infant mortality rate?
- Q.15 Define National Income.
- Q.16 Write any four factors for development other than income.
- Q.17 What is literacy rate?
- Q.18 What is IMR or Infant Mortality Rate?. (CBSE 2015)
- Q.19. What is Net Attendance Ratio?.
- Q.20 What was the percapita income of Punjab ?
- Q.21. What was the percapita income of Kerala ?
- Q.22 What was the percapita income of the Bihar ?
- Q.23 What developmental goals encourage women to work outside their home?
- Q.24 Apart from the income what are other criteria which tell us about the developmental level of a state?
- Q.25 Write the two bases of measuring economic development of a country.
- Q.26 Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
- Q.27. Which economic parameter is used to classify the countries into developed and underdeveloped ?
- Q.28 What are the three basic Human Development Index? (CBSE 2007)
- Q.29 What is Human Development Index?
- Q.30 Why do we use averages?
- Q.31 What is non-renewable resources?
- Q.32 What is PDS? Give an example.
- Q.33 Write any two features of average income.
- Q.34 What can be some of the developmental goals for your village.
- Q.35 What was the Infant Mortality Rate of Punjab ?
- Q.36 What was the Infant Mortality Rate of Kerala ?
- Q.37 What was the Infant Mortality Rate of Bihar ?
- Q.38. What was the literacy rate of Punjab in 2013 ?
- Q.39 What was the literacy rate of Kerala 2013 ? (CBSE 2007)
- Q.40 What was the literacy rate of Bihar in 2013 ?

- Q.41 What was the Net Attendance Ratio for class I to IV of Punjab in 1995-96?
- Q.42 What was the Net Attendance Ratio for class I to IV of Kerala in 1995- 96?
- Q.43 What was the Net Attendance Ratio for class I to IV of Bihar in 1995-96?
- Q.44 What is HDI Stand for ? What is HDI ranks of India in 2011?
- Q.45 What was HDI of Srilanka in 2011?
- Q.46 What was HDI of Bangladesh in 2011?
- Q.47 Give four examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.
- Q.48 Write any four developmental goals/ aspirations for all categories of people.
- Q.49 How can development be sustained in an economy? Give an example with reference to the use of resources.
- Q.50 Why is the total income of the countries not used to make comparisons between them?
- Q.51 Mention one difference between human development and economic development.
- Q.52 Give two examples to illustrate that money incomes alone do not determine human development.
- Q.53. What is National Development?
- Q.54 What is BMS or Body Mass Index? (CBSE 2007)
- Q.55 What is the commonly accepted index of economic development of a country?
- Q.56. Even lower percapita income, people in Kerala stands better than Punjab on human development index. Why? (CBSE 2015)
- Q.57 Give one reason why development must be sustainable?
- Q.58 How is infant mortality rate calculated?
- Q.59 Mention two factors that determine a country's human development besides percapita income.
- Q.60 Why was India classified low middle income country? (CBSE 2007)
- Q.61 What would be the developmental goals or aspirations of the land less rural labourers?.
- Q.62. What factors are included in HDI? Mention any two.
- Q.63 "Developmental goals can be conflicting" Show by two examples.
- Q.64. Why do people have different notion of development? (CBSE 2015)
- Q.65 Give two suggestions that would ensure suitable development in a country.
- Q.66. Give one reason why a very large population of children are undernourished?
- Q.67. What would be the normal developmental aspiration of a marginal farmer?
- Q.68. What are the three basic Human Development Index?
- Q.69 " What may be development for one may not be development for the other" Give an example.
- Q.70 What is literacy rate? (CBSE 2007)
- Q.71 What do you meant by "sustainability"? (CBSE 2015)
- Q.72 Apart from the income what are other criteria which tell us about the developmental level of a state?
- Q.73 " Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one need to live well" Give an example.
- Q.74 " The development goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life". Give any two important things in life other than income.
- Q.75 What is Economic Development?
- Q.76 What non material factors does a person consider before accepting a job in a far off place?
- Q 77 What is Infant Mortality Rate?
- Q.78 Define Development. (CBSE 2015)
- Q.79 Define an economy.
- Q.80 What is the main use of an average?.
- Q. 81 What was the percapita income of India in 2011?
- Q.82 Assume there are four families in a country. The average percapita income of these families is Rs.5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000. Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively. What is the income of the fourth family?

- Q.83 What is sustainable economic development?
- Q.84 Mention any one limitation of percapita income.
- Q.85. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the world bank?
- Q.86 Why average income is an important criterion for development?
- Q.87 List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.
- Q88 What is Body Mass Index?
- Q.89 How can we calculate Body Mass Index?
- Q.90 Why is sustainable development essential for economic development? (CBSE 2007)
- Q.91 "Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare countries. Why? Give one reason. (CBSE 2015)
- Q92. "It is correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue" why? Give one reason.
- Q93. Mention any two measures to control environmental degradation.
- Q.94 Why is per capita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by world bank?
- Q95 What is environmental degradation?
- Q.96 Give two example of renewable resources..
- Q.97 Give two example of non renewable resources. (CBSE 2007)
- Q.98 Why ground water is overused?
- Q.99 What is under developed economy? Give two examples.
- Q.100 What do you understand by developed economy? Give two examples.

### 3 Marks

- Why can more jobs be created in the field of education? Give any three reasons. [2011 (T-1)]
  - Mention any three characteristics of development. [2011 (T-1)]
  - 'For development people look at a mix of goals.' Support the statement with suitable examples. [2014]
  - Why Kerala has a better human development ranking than Punjab in spite of lower per capita income? [2013 (T-1)]
  - Study the table given below and answer the following questions. [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
- | State  | Per capita income for 2002 - 2003 (in Rs) |
|--------|---|
| Punjab | 26000                                     |
| Kerala | 22800                                     |
| Bihar  | 5700                                      |
- Which state has the lowest per capita income and why?
  - Which state has the highest per capita income and why?
- Why are countries of the Middle East not called 'developed' inspite of high per capita income? [2012]
  - What is development? What are the two aspects of development? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
  - What do you mean by Human Development Index? What are its three components? [2010 (T-1)]
  - What are the two basic criteria used for comparing an underdeveloped countries with developed one? [2010 (T-1)]
    - On the basis of per capita income
    - On the basis of Human Development Index
  - In what respect is the criterion used by UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? [2010, 2011 (T-1)]
  - "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we need to live a healthy and happy life" Why? Give reasons
  - How National income differ from Per capita Income?
  - How can be Sustainable Development can be achieved?.

14. Explain the developmental goals of different categories of people? (CBSE 2007)

- a. Landless rural labourers
- b. Prosperous farmers from Punjab
- c. A girl from a rich urban family

15. What is rich, low income and middle income countries?

16. Write a short note on Body Mass Index.

**(5 Marks)**

1. How do public facilities stand as a clear indicator of development? Describe any four public facilities needed for development.

2. "The earth has the resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of one person". How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss

3. Explain any five different bases of comparison of economic development of different nations / states.

4. What developmental goals encourage women to work outside their home?

5. Distinguish between rich countries and low income countries.

6. What should India do achieve to become a developed country? (CBSE 2007)

7. What is sustainable economic development? Why is sustainability important for development? Give two suggestions to achieve the sustainability of development.

8. What is Human Development Report? Which organization measures HDR? Explain the three major indicators of HDR

9. Study the data given below in the table and answer the questions follow:

Some Comparative Data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 (2012)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net Attendance Ratio for Class I-V (2007-08)
Punjab	30	70	82
Kerala	12	91	91
Bihar	44	47	72

a. Which state has the lowest infant mortality rate?

b. Why has this state have the lowest infant mortality rate? Give two reasons.

c. Define Literacy rate

d. What is Net Attendance Ratio?

10. Kerala with lower percapita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, Percapita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

11. What is meant by economic development? What are the two bases of measuring economic development of a country?

12. What may be the development for one may be the destruction for the other." Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

13. State the three factors other than human income, that are important in life

14. Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving example.

15. Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development

1. Why does Kerala have a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab? Explain with three reasons.

17. What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor

countries? What are the restrictions of such norms?

18. Besides income, what are the six other things people may look for growth and development?

19. "Though the level of income is important, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development." Justify the statement.

20. What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures the HDI? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.

21. What is sustainable development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.

## Chapter-2

### Sectors of the Indian Economy

#### 1 Mark

1. Which was the largest producing sector in 1973?

2. What is the meaning of organised sector.

3. On which basis, the sectors are classified into public and private sector?

In which sectors, the production of a commodity is mostly through the natural processes?

5. In which year National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented ?

6. Which type of activities are covered in the secondary sector? (CBSE 2007)

7. Who was owned by Public enterprises ?

8. Disguised Unemployment means a situation where people are:

9. The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called

10. Define GDP

11. What is the motive of public sector enterprises ?

12. Which country has the largest size of illiterate population in the world?

16. Which is also known as disguised employment?

17. On which economic basis the sectors are classified into organised and unorganised sectors?

25. Which agency estimates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India?

26. Why is tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

27. In how many districts was the plan of "right to work" implemented?

28. What was the objective of NREGA 2005? (CBSE 2007)

38. What is underemployment?

39. At the initial stages of development, Which was the most important sector of economic activity

40. Mention the largest producing sector in 2003 in India ? [Tertiary]

41. Central government in India made a law how many implementing the Right to Work in how many districts of India ? [200 districts]

42. Natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing

43. Which is also known as disguised employment? (CBSE 2007)

44. Which sector is the largest employer in India?

45. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S are examples of \_\_\_\_\_

46. Disguised unemployment means a situation where people are:

47. When was NREG Act implemented?

48. In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2013 was:

49. The value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a certain year is called its:

50. Railway is an example of:

51. Tertiary sector has become an important part of Indian economy on account of:

52. What do you understand by the term unorganized sector?

53. What are Intermediate goods?

54. Which is an example of service sector?
55. Which agency estimates Gross Domestic Product in India?
56. Which is an example of secondary sector?
57. On which economic basis the sectors are classified into organized and unorganized?
58. Who are unorganised sector workers in the rural areas?
59. Who are unorganised sector workers in the urban areas?
60. In how many districts of India, the Right to Work been implemented?
61. Why is the value of Intermediate goods not taken for the calculation of GDP?
62. What do you understand by tertiary sector?

### 3 Marks

1. Write any three ways to increase employment opportunities for people in India.
2. Describe any three problems faced by workers in the unorganised sector.
3. Explain the term GDP. Why are only 'final goods and services' counted in GDP?
4. Explain what is meant by disguised unemployment? Give examples from rural and urban areas where disguised unemployment exists.
5. What steps should be taken to create more employment? Explain.
6. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of India. (CBSE 2007)
7. What are basic services? Who takes responsibility of these services in the developing country?
8. "Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people" Who are these? Explain.
9. What is the meaning of 'Underemployment'? In which economic sector are underemployment conditions more prevalent? Why is it so? Explain two reasons.
10. "Workers are exploited in unorganized sectors in India" . Support the statement with suitable examples.
11. Give the meaning of tertiary sector. State any three factors that have contributed to the growth of this sector.
12. Why is the role of tertiary sector important in economic development? Give four examples.
13. Explain the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors using examples. OR How are economic activities classified on the basis of the nature of the activity?
14. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.  
OR  
How are activities in an economy classified based on employment conditions?
15. Distinguish between public and private sector.  
OR  
How are economic activities classified based on the ownership?
16. Explain the objective of implementing the MGNREGA 2005.
17. What is Unorganised Sector? Describe the working procedure of this sector.
18. Define Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Who is responsible for collecting data for GDP in India? How is it calculated?
19. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.
20. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?
21. Do you think that the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how?
22. Give any two examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.
23. Explain how public sector contributes to economic development of a nation.
25. Workers in the unorganized sector need protection on the following issues:- Wages, Safety, and Health. Explain with examples.

26. 'Final goods and services are considered and not intermediate goods for estimation of GDP' Why? Explain with an example.

OR

What are intermediary goods? Why is its value not added to the GDP?

27. Do you think all the three sectors are independent of each other? Explain your answer.

7. Explain how a shift has taken place between sectors in developed countries?

28. Imagine that you are a village head. Suggest some activities that should be taken by NREGA to increase the income of the rural people.

29. Explain the measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector.

30. Describe the historical changes that have taken place in the sectors of the economy in the developed countries.

31. State the measures that should be taken by the government to protect the labourers in the unorganized sector.

32. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with examples from urban & rural areas.

33. How public sector is responsible for economic development in India?

34. What are the ways to improve employment in the tourism sector? (CBSE 2007)

36. Why is underemployment also known as disguised unemployment?

37. Define Gross Domestic Product. Who collects the data for GDP?

38. State the measures that should be taken by the government to protect the labourers in the unorganized sector.

39. Discuss the Right to Work under NREGA 2005 (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).

40. Which is the largest producing sector in India? What is the scope for employment opportunities in this sector?

41. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

42. How can more employment be created in rural areas? Explain with the help of four suitable examples.

43. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy" Do you agree? Give four reasons in support of your answer.

44. Define unemployment. How to create more employment in India? OR

Suggest any three measures that can be adopted to tackle the problem of underemployment.

45. How economic activities are classified into different groups? (CBSE 2007)

46. Why has Tertiary sector become the largest producer in India over last 30 years? Explain five reasons.

### Chapter-3

## MONEY AND CREDIT

1. Why are transactions made in money?

2. What is double coincidence of wants? How does money solve double coincidence of wants?

3. Why is money accepted as a medium of exchange?

4. Trace the stages in the growth and use of money.

5. How is modern currency different from early objects of transactions?

6. What are demand deposits? What are its features.

7. How do demand deposits possess the essential features of money? (CBSE 2007)

8. What is a bank cheque?

9. How do banks mediate between the depositors and borrowers? Or Describe the mechanism at work in the banks. Or What do banks do with the public deposits?

10. How is credit a boon and a curse to the borrower? Or What are the two different situations of credit? What is meant by debt trap?
  11. What is collateral? Why do lenders ask collateral while lending?
  12. What is credit? Explain the various terms of credit with examples.
  13. What are the different sources of loan for agricultural farmers in 2010 ?
  14. Differentiate between formal and informal sectors of credit in India.
  15. Why should banks and cooperatives need to lend more?
  16. Why should credit at reasonable rate be available for all? ( Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? )
  17. What is the general pattern of credit taken by the rural and urban households? (CBSE 2007)
  18. Describe the functioning of Self Help Group. ( SHG)
  19. In situation with high risks, credit might create further problem to the borrower. Explain.
  20. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor?
  21. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?
  22. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is it necessary? (Explain any five main functions of the RBI)
  23. What is the role of credit in development? (CBSE 2007)
  24. What are the advantages of formal source of credit?
  25. Suggest two measures for improving the share of formal sector in total credit.
  26. Why is moneylender still the largest single source of credit? ( or Why are the poor households still depending on informal sources of credit in India?)
  27. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary ?
  28. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation". Examine the statement.
  29. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India.
  30. 'Credit has its own unique role for development'. Justify the statement with arguments.
  31. Give any two examples of informal sector of credit
  32. Why is it difficult for poor to get loan from Banks ?
  33. Explain the values which a borrower should observe for the proper use of loan taken
  34. How do the deposits with banks become their source of income? (CBSE 2007)
  35. How can money easily exchange it for goods or services? Give example to explain.
  36. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments.
  37. "Banks are playing an important role in the development of the Indian economy." Support the statement with examples.
  38. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples. (CBSE 2007)
  39. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account ? Explain with an example.
  40. How is the concept of Self Help Groups important for poor people ? Give your view point.
  41. Define 'Cheque'
- 1. Which of the following is not an advantage of self-help group? [2011 (T-2)]**
    - (a) Grant of timely loans (b) Reasonable interests
    - (c) A platform to discuss various issues (d) Does not help women to become self-reliant.
  - 2. What do you mean by collateral? [2011 (T-2)]**
    - (a) It is the total sum of money with a person (b) It is the things kept in the locker
    - (c) It is the guarantee given by the lender to the borrower.
    - (d) It is the security to a lender until the loan is repaid
  - 3. Identify the formal source of credit. [2011 (T-2)]**
    - (a) Cooperative societies (b) Moneylenders (c) Traders (d) Landlords

**Q.4. Which one of the following is not a modern form of money? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Demand Deposits (b) Paper currency (c) Coins (d) Precious metals

**5. Which one of the following authorizes money as a medium of exchange? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Self Help Groups (c) The Central Government (d) The President of India.

**6. Which of the following is not true regarding the in convenience of Barter Exchange ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Lack of double coincidence of want (b) Absence of divisibility

(c) Difficulty in storing wealth (d) Availability of money as a medium of exchange.

**7. Which one of the following is NOT an informal sector loans for poor rural household in India ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Commercial Banks (b) Moneylenders (c) Traders (d) Landlords

**Q.8. Which one of the following is the important characteristic of modern form of currency? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) It is made from precious metal (b) It is made from thing of everyday use

(c) It is authorised by the commercial banks (d) It is authorised by the Government of the country

**Q.9. Which one of the following constitutes money in modern day economy? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Interest (d) Demand Deposits

**Q.10. In a SHG most of the decisions regarding loan activities are taken by [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Banks (b) Member (c) Non-government organizations (d) Cooperatives

**Q.11. Which one of the following is a major reason that prevents the poor from getting loans from the banks? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Lack of capital (b) Not affordable due to high rate of interest

(c) Absence of collateral security (d) Absence of mediators

**Q.12. Which one of the following agencies issues currency notes on behalf of the government of India ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Ministry of Finance (b) Reserve Bank of India (c) State Bank of India (d) World Bank

**Q.13. Formal Sources of credit include : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) money lenders (b) co-operatives (c) Employers (d) Finance companies

**Q.14. Anything which is generally accepted by the people in exchange of goods and services is called : [2011]**

(a) money (b) barter (c) credit (d) loans

**Q.15. Terms of credit does not include : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) interest rate (b) collateral (c) cheque (d) mode of repayment

**Q.16. Banks do not give loans : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) to small farmers (b) to marginal farmers (c) to industries (d) without proper collateral and documents

**Q.17. The functioning of the formal sources of credit are supervised by : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Government of India (b) Reserve Bank of India (c) Ministry of finance (d) State Bank of India

**Q.18. Which one of the following is NOT a formal source of credit? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Commercial Banks (b) State Bank of India (c) Employers (d) Co-operatives

**Q.19. Which one of the following is not included in the terms of credit?**

(a) Rate of Interest (b) Mode of payment (c) Rate of saving (d) Collateral

**Q.20. Which is not the main source of credit from the following for rural households in India ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Traders (b) Relatives and friends (c) Commercial Banks (d) Moneylanders

**Q.21. Cheap and affordable credit results in which one of the following ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Slow economic growth (b) Creating a debt trap (c) Poverty (d) Good economic growth

**Q.22. Deposites in bank accounts withdrawn on demand are called : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Fixed deposit (b) Recurring deposit (c) Demand deposit (d) None of these

**Q.23. Banks use the major portion of the deposit to : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Keep reserve so that people may withdraw (b) Meet their routine expenses

(c) Extend loans (d) Meet renovation of the bank

**Q.24. When both parties agree to sell and buy each others commodities it is known as : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) measure of value (b) double coincidence of wants (c) store of value (d) credit

**Q.25. Which among these is an essential feature of barter system ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Money can easily exchange any commodity
- (b) It is based on double co-occurrence of wants
- (c) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money
- (d) It acts as a measure and store of value

**Q.26. Which one of the following is the main source of credit for the rich households? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Informal (b) Formal
- (c) Both formal and informal (d) Neither Formal nor informal

**Q.27. Why bank deposits are known as demand deposits ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Deposits with the banks
- (b) People have the provision to withdraw the money when they require.
- (c) Deposits with the banks cannot be withdrawn.
- (d) People have the provision to withdraw the money only by cash.

**Q.28. Which households take more loans from the formal sector ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Poor households and rich household.
- (b) Well off households and households with few assets.
- (c) Poor households and well off households
- (d) Well off households and rich households.

**29. What portion of deposits are kept by the banks for their day to day transaction ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) 10% (b) 15% (c) 20% (d) 25%

**30. The exchange of goods for goods is:**

- (i) banker of option (ii) bills of exchange (iii) barter (iv) currency

**31. Currency is issued by:**

- (i) RBI on behalf of central government (ii) By president of India.
- (iii) By finance minister (iv) None of them

**32. National Sample Survey Organization is a :**

- (i) Commercial bank organization (ii) An organization of World Bank
- (iii) An organization associated with Indian Standard. Institute
- (iv) An institution responsible to collect data on formal sector credit.

**33. Security against loan:**

- (i) Collateral (ii) Token Coins (iii) Promissory Note (iv) Currency

**34. Which agency is not included in informal loan sector or agency:**

- (i) Bank (ii) Village money lender (iii) Trader (iv) Relative of borrower

**35. In SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:**

- (i) Bank (ii) Members (iii) Non-government organizations (iv) LIC

**36. Formal sources of credit does not include:**

- (i) Banks (ii) Co-operatives (iii) Employers (iv) LIC

**37. Self-help groups also discuss the following social problems.**

- (a) Health (b) Nutrition (c) Domestic violence (d) All the above

**38. In SHG most of the decision regarding savings and loan activities are taken by**

- (a) Bank (b) Members
- (c) Non-government organisations (d) Government.

**39. System of exchanging goods for goods is called :**

- (a) monetary system (b) credit system
- (c) barter system (d) exchange system

**40. Money**

- (a) eliminates double-coincidence of wants (b) acts as a common measure of value  
(c) acts as a standard of deferred payments (d) all the above

**41. At present which form of money is increasingly used apart from paper money?**

- (a) Commodity money (b) Metallic money (c) Plastic money (d) All the above

**42. What are the modern forms of money?**

- (a) Currency (b) Plastic money (c) Demand deposits (d) All the above

**43. Terms of credit are with respect to :**

- (a) interest rate (b) collateral (c) documentation (d) all the above

**44. Credit or loan refers to an agreement between :**

- (a) lender and borrower (b) consumer and producer  
(c) government and tax payer (d) all the above

**45. The formal sector meets only about \_\_\_\_\_ of the credit needs of rural people :**

- (a) 25% (b) 52% (c) 75% (d) 15%

**46. The part of the total deposits which a bank keeps with itself in cash is**

- (a) zero (b) a small proportion (c) a big proportion (d) 100 percent

**47. An asset that the borrower uses as a repayment guarantee to a lender is termed as a :**

- (a) deposit (b) collateral (c) advance (d) all the above

**48. Currency is issued in India by :**

- (a) commercial banks (b) regional rural banks  
(c) nationalised banks (d) Reserve Bank of India

**49. Who supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector?**

- (a) Central Bank of India (b) Commercial banks  
(c) Moneylenders (d) None

**50. Rich households in urban areas avail cheap credit from**

- (a) formal sources (b) informal sources (c) government (d) all the above

**51. Productive loans by farmers are taken**

- (a) to buy seeds, fertilisers, implements etc. (b) for celebration of marriages  
(c) for storage of foodgrains in godowns (d) none of the above

**52. Which of the following is not a source of rural credit?**

- (a) Regional rural banks (b) Moneylenders  
(c) Traders (d) Government

**53. Rate of interest charged by moneylenders as compared to that charged by banks is :**

- (a) lower (b) same (c) slightly higher (d) much higher

**54. Regional Rural Banks were set up in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 1969 (b) 1979 (c) 1989 (d) 1999

**55. A Self-Help Group usually has :**

- (a) 5-10 members (b) 10-15 members (c) 15-20 members (d) 20-25 members

**56. When was the KCC (Kisan Credit Card) scheme introduced?**

- (a) 1969 (b) 1979 (c) 1987-88 (d) 1998-99

**57. Which state accounts for maximum percentage of SHGs (self-help groups) in bank credit?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

**58. \_\_\_\_\_ are widely accepted as a medium of exchange.**

- (a) Rupee notes (b) Gold coins (c) Silver coins (d) All the above

**Ans. (a)**

**59. Majority of the credit needs of the poor households are met from**

- (a) formal sources (b) informal sources (c) self-help groups (d) none of the above

**60. Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?**

(a) RBI (Reserve Bank of India) (b) Central government (c) State government (d) None

**61. Which of the following is a major reason which prevents the poor from getting bank loans?**

(a) Absence of collateral (security) (b) Non-repayment of loans

(c) Higher interest rates (d) Documentation

**62. Who helps the borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral?**

(a) Self-help group (SHG) (b) State government

(c) Employers (d) Moneylenders

**63. Formal sources of credit include**

(a) banks (b) moneylenders (c) employers (d) all the above

**64. Which of the following is not a modern form of money?**

(a) Paper notes (b) Demand deposits (c) Silver coins (d) None of the above

#### Chapter-4

### GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. How have Indian markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.

(What changes do you notice in the markets in India recently?)

2. What is a MNC ? How does it function? Or How does it spread production across the world?

3. What are the conditions assured by MNCs while spreading the production across the world? (CBSE 2007)

4. What are the two-fold benefits to the local companies in producing goods jointly with MNC?

5. How do MNCs control production all over world? Or State the ways by which MNCs expand production all over the world?

6. Why is foreign trade necessary? Or What are the functions of foreign trade? Or What are the advantages of foreign trade?

7. Define Globalization. How does it help international trade? (CBSE 2007)

8. What is the role of MNCs in the globalization process?

9. What are the factors that have enabled globalization? How does information technology help globalization?

10. What is trade barrier? Why did India Government put barrier to foreign trade?

11. Why did the Government remove trade barriers? Or Why did India adopt a new economic policy of liberalization and globalization in 1991?

12. What is liberalization of foreign trade?

13. What is W.T.O? What are its two faces?

14. Examine the impact of globalization in India. ( Impact on producers, consumers and workers) (How do we feel the direct impact of globalization on our daily life? )

15. What are the negative effects of globalization? (Impact of globalization on small producers and workers)

The impact of Globalization has not been uniform'. Explain the statement.

16. How did flexibility in labour laws help companies?

17. What is meant by SEZ?

18. What are the steps taken by the Government to attract foreign investment in India?

19. What is fair globalization? What role can the Government play to have a fair globalization? Or Describe any 3 ways in which the flexibility of labour laws help companies. (CBSE 2007)

20. How has competition benefited people in India?

21. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalize their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?

22. How has liberalization of trade and investment policies helped the globalization process?
23. Why do MNCs spread out production across the borders?
24. Why do MNCs set up joint production units with local companies?
25. Why are Chinese toys more popular in Indian markets?
26. Discuss the impact of globalization on consumers.
27. In what ways is an MNC different from the national companies? Highlight any three points of Distinction.
28. Multinational companies choose china as an alternative location for investment. Explain the statement.
29. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources ?
30. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments after independence ? Analyse the reasons.
31. Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian economy with examples. (CBSE 2007)
32. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources ?
33. Analyse any five positive effects of globalisation on the Indian economy.
34. What is liberalisation ? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy.
35. What is the basic function of foreign trade ?
36. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
37. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.
38. What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process.
39. What was the main aim of formation of World Trade Organization ? (CBSE 2007)
40. Describe the major problems created by the globalization for a large number of small producers and workers
41. How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries ? Explain with examples.
42. What measures can be taken by the Government of India to make globalisation more fair ? Explain.
43. Describe any five advantages to consumers due to globalisation and greater competition among producers.

### MCQ

#### 1. MNC stands for

- (i) Multinational Corporation (ii) Multination Corporation  
(iii) Multinational Cities (iv) Multinational Council

#### 2. Investment made by MNCs is called

- (i) Investment (ii) Foreign Trade (iii) Foreign Investment (iv) Disinvestment

#### 3. Process of integration of different countries is called

- (i) Liberalisation (ii) Privatisation (iii) Globalisation (iv) None of the above

#### 4. MNCs do not increase

- (i) Competition (ii) Price war (iii) Quality (iv) None of the above

5. This helps to create an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market

- (i) Foreign trade (ii) Domestic trade (iii) Internal trade (iv) Trade barrier

#### 6. Foreign Trade

- (i) Increases choice of goods (ii) Decreases prices of goods  
(iii) Increases competition in the market (iv) Decreases earnings

#### 7. Globalisation was stimulated by

- (i) Money (ii) Transportation (iii) Population (iv) Computers

8. Production of services across countries has been facilitated by

- (i) Money (ii) Machine (iii) Labour
- (iv) Information and communication technology

**9. Tax on imports is an example of**

- (i) Investment (ii) Disinvestment (iii) Trade barrier (iv) Privatisation

**10. Liberalisation does not include**

- (i) Removing trade barriers (ii) Liberal policies (iii) Introducing quota system (iv) Disinvestment

**Choose the most appropriate option.**

**(i) The past two decade of globalisation has seen rapid movements of**

- (a) goods, services and people between countries.
- (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
- (c) goods, investment and people between countries.

**(ii) The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to**

- (a) set up new factories. (b) buy existing local companies.
- (c) form partnership with local companies.

**(iii) Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions**

- (a) of all the people (b) of people in the developed countries.
- (c) of workers in the developing countries. (d) none of the above.

**Q.1. Which sector has not benefited by the policy of globalisation?**

- (a) Agricultural sector (b) Manufacturing sector
- (c) Service sector (d) All the above

**Q.2. Cheaper imports, inadequate investment in infrastructure lead to**

- (a) slowdown in agricultural sector (b) replace the demand for domestic production
- (c) slowdown in industrial sector (d) all the above

**Q.3. Fair globalisation refers to ensuring benefits to :**

- (a) labourers (b) producers (c) consumers (d) all the above

**Q.4. Globalisation results in**

- (a) lesser competition among producers (b) greater competition among producers
- (c) no change in competition among producers (d) none of the above

**Q.5. When was the WTO established?**

- (a) 1985 (b) 1995 (c) 2000 (d) 2005

**Q.6. Globalisation leads to rapid movements of the following between countries :**

- (a) goods and services (b) investments (c) people (d) all the above

**Q.7. Which has played a big role in spreading globalisation?**

- (a) Information technology (IT) (b) Transport technology
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

**Q.8. Globalisation has led to improvement in**

- (a) choice to consumers (b) quality of goods and services (c) foreign investment (d) all the above

**Q.9. Which of the following factors has not facilitated globalisation?**

- (a) Technology (b) Liberalisation of trade (c) WTO (d) Nationalisation of banks

**Q.10. One of the major results of globalisation in India has been in the growth of**

- (a) outsourcing by MNCs (b) transportation services
- (c) telecommunication services (d) none of the above

**Q.11. Globalisation so far has been more in favour of**

- (a) developed countries (b) developing countries (c) poor countries (d) none of the above

**Q.12. Multinational corporations have succeeded in entering global markets through**

- (a) WTO (b) UNO (c) UNESCO (d) none of the above

**Q.13. Upto 2006 the number of member countries of WTO was :**

(a) 139 (b) 149 (c) 159 (d) 160

**Q.14. FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) attracted by globalisation in India belongs to the**

(a) World Bank (b) multinationals (c) foreign governments (d) none of the above

**Q.15. When economic activities in a country are influenced by economic activities in other countries, it is called**

(a) foreign trade (b) competition (c) globalisation (d) all the above

**Q.16. A company that operates in more than one country is called a**

(a) partnership (b) corporation (c) foreign company (d) multinational

**Q.17. Investment means spending on**

(a) factory building (b) machines (c) equipments (d) all the above

**Q.18. Which of the following contributes to globalisation?**

(a) internal trade (b) external trade (c) large scale trade (d) small scale trade

**Q.19. Integration of markets means**

(a) operating beyond the domestic markets (b) wider choice of goods

(c) competitive price (d) all the above

**Q.20. Liberalisation refers to**

(a) freeing the economy from direct control (b) putting an end to various restrictions

(c) opening up the economy (d) all the above

**Q.21. Name the organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade.**

(a) ILO (International Labour Organisation) (b) WHO (World Health Organisation)

(c) WTO (World Trade Organisation) (d) NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation)

**Q.22. What attracts an MNC?**

(a) Cheap labour (b) Ready demand for the product (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

**Q.23. What is the impact of LPG policy of the government?**

(a) Stiff competition among producers (b) Increase in inequalities

(c) Greater choice to consumers (d) All the above

**Q.24. Globalisation results in**

(a) inflow of labour from abroad (b) inflow of capital from abroad

(c) inflow of tourists from abroad (d) all the above

**Q.25. Globalisation leads to**

(a) more competition (b) less competition (c) monopoly (d) none of the above

**Q.26. Special Economic Zones (SEZ) developed by the Government of India aim**

(a) to attract foreign companies to invest in India (b) to encourage small investors

(c) to encourage regional development (d) none of the above

**Q.27. Benefits enjoyed by companies who set up production units in the SEZs are :**

(a) they do not have to pay taxes for some years (b) reduction in excise duty

(c) reduced tariffs and barriers (d) none of the above

**Q.28. Globalisation is called fair globalization when it benefits**

(a) labour (b) investors (c) consumers (d) all the above

**Q.29. Which one among the following is a far reaching change in the policy made in India in 1991 ? [2011]**

(a) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government which is known as liberalisation.

(b) Put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments.

(c) Restrictions set by the government to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

(d) By giving protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.

**Q.30. Which one of the following is not true regarding impact of globalisation of India? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) It has created jobs in the service sector.

(b) People with education, skill and wealth have not been benefited.

(c) Benefits of globalisation are not shared equally.

(d) Labour laws are not implemented properly and workers are denied their rights.

**Q.31. Which one of the following is not true regarding the World Trade Organisation? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers.

(b) Its aim is to liberalise international trade.

(c) It establishes rules regarding international trade.

(d) WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers.

**Q.32. Which one of the following is a major benefit of joint production between a local company and a Multi-National Company ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) MNC can bring latest technology in the production (b) MNC can control the increase in the price

(c) MNC can buy the local company (d) MNC can sell the products under their brand name

**Q.33. Globalisation shall result in : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) lesser competition among producers (b) greater competition among producers

(c) no change in competition among producers (d) destruction of large scale producers

**Q.34. By 2006, how many countries were the members of the World Trade Organisation ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) 139 (b) 149 (c) 159 (d) 169

**Q.35. Rapid integration or inter connection between countries is known as : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation (c) Liberalisation (d) Socialisation

**Q.36. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) set up new factories (b) buy existing local companies

(c) form partnerships with local companies (d) None of these

**Q.37. Taxes on imports is an example of : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) terms of trade (b) collateral (c) trade barriers (d) foreign trade

**Q.38. What is foreign investment ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Investment made by foreign governments.

(b) Investment made by foreign companies.

(c) Investment made by the foreign MNCs.

(d) Investment made by the IMF and the World Bank.

**Q.39. Entry of MNCs in a domestic market may prove harmful for : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) all large scale producers. (b) all domestic producers.

(c) all substandard domestic producers. (d) all small scale producers.

**Q.40. Which of the following organizations lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) International Labour Organisation (b) World Health Organisation

(c) International Monetary Fund (d) World Trade Organisation

**Q.41. Which one of the following is an example of a trade barrier? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Tax on export (b) Tax on imports (c) Tax on local trade (d) High income tax

**Q.42. Globalisation has posed major challenges for: [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Big producers (b) Small producers (c) Rural poor (d) Urban poor

**Q.43 Investment by MNCs is called : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Mutual Investment (b) Inter-government Investment (c) Portfolio Investment (d) Foreign Investment

**Q.44. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) privatisation (b) globalization (c) liberalisation (d) socialisation

**Q.45. What is the most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Set up new factories (b) Buy existing local companies

(c) Form partnerships with local companies (d) None of the above

**Q.46. Which one of the following categories refers to investment ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines, etc.
- (b) The money that is spent on religious ceremonies.
- (c) The money that is spent on social customs.
- (d) The money that is spent on household goods.

**Q.47. Which one of the following is not a Multinationals Company? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Tata Motors (b) Infosys IT (c) Ranbaxy (d) Tata Iron and Steel Company

**Q.48. Which one of the following has benefited least because of globalisation in India? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) Agriculture Sector (b) Industrial Sector (c) Service Sector (d) Secondary Sector

**Q.49. Why do MNCs set up offices and factories in more than one nation ? [2011 (T-2)]**

- (a) The cost of production is high and the MNCs can earn profit.
- (b) The cost of production is low and the MNCs undergoes a loss.
- (c) The cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profit.
- (d) The MNCs want to make their presence felt globally.

## Chapter-5 CONSUMER RIGHTS

1. What are the various kinds of protection required to promote development?
2. Why are rules and regulations required in the market place? Illustrate with a few examples.
3. State any two achievements of the consumer movement in India. Or State any two positive impact of consumer movements in India.
4. Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples. (CBSE 2007)
5. What are the various ways by which consumers are exploited in the market?
6. What factors gave birth to the consumer movement in India? Trace its evolution. or Why did consumer movement in India originate as a social force?
7. Mention a few factors that cause exploitation of consumers.
8. State the rights of consumers as codified in Indian laws.
9. Why are defective or low quality goods available in the market?
10. What are the information that a consumer should gather before purchasing a product?
11. How does displaying the information about the product help consumers?
12. Why are rules made to display information by the manufacturers?
13. What is the rationale behind the enactment of Consumer Protection Act 1986?
14. Describe some of your duties as consumers if you visit a shopping complex in your locality.
15. What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?
16. By what means can consumers express their solidarity? .
17. What are the drawbacks of consumer movement in India?
18. What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer courts? (CBSE 2007)
19. Explain with examples how the Government of India protects the interest of the consumers by standardization of products.
20. What is the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery set up for redressal of consumer disputes? (Examine the jurisdiction of the consumer courts in India.)
21. Analyze the meaning of right to choose provided under Consumer Protection Act.
22. Explain with three suitable examples the meaning of "right to be informed" as provided under Consumer Protection Act.
23. provided under Consumer Protection Act.
24. Critically examine the growth of consumer movements in India.
25. What is the importance of logos and certification? How does it help consumers?

26. 'Consumer movements can be effective only with the active involvement of the consumers'. Support the statement with two arguments.
27. What are the institutions set up under COPRA to redress grievances? Explain.
28. If any damage is done to a consumer by a trader, under which consumer right one can move to consumer court to get compensation.
29. "Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place." Justify the statement with arguments.
30. How is the maximum retail price printed on packets beneficial for you ?
31. Analyse the importance of the three-tier judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), 1986 for redressal of consumer disputes.
32. How can consumer awareness be spread among consumers to avoid exploitation in the market place ? Explain any three ways.
33. "In a matter of years, Indian markets have been transformed with wide ranging choice of goods." Support the statement with examples.
34. Describe any three rights of consumer which can help him / her against unfair trade practices and exploitation.
35. Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo will you like to see to be sure about its quality?
36. Describe any three duties of a consumer in the market.
37. Mention the main legal measure taken by the Indian Government in favour of consumers in 1986.
38. Which logo is used to ensure the quality of edible oil ?
39. Suppose you have to buy a packed bottle for drinking water in your journey. Which logo will you like to see to be sure about its quality?
40. Which logo is used to assure about the quality of electric goods ?
41. Mention the main legal measure taken by the Indian Government in favour of consumers in 1986.
42. How is the 'Right to Information' useful to consumers ?
43. Which logo is used to assure consumers about the quality of jewellery ? (CBSE 2007)

### MCQ

#### 1. A consumer

- (i) Sells goods and services (ii) Buy goods and services  
(iii) Produces goods and services (iv) Delivers goods and services

#### 2. Adulteration is

- (i) Selling defective items (ii) Overpricing  
(iii) Underweight measurement (iv) Mixing cheap materials

#### 3. Causes of consumer exploitation

- (i) Right to Information (ii) Proper Supply (iii) Low literacy (iv) High literacy

#### 4. Which is not a function of PDS

- (i) Control Hoarding (ii) Control Prices  
(iii) Control over charging (iv) Consumer Redressal

#### 5. COPRA stands for

- (i) Consumer Protection Act (ii) Consumer Prevention Act  
(iii) Consumer Police Act (iv) Consumer Power Act

#### 6. Pick odd one out

- (i) Right to information (ii) Right to choice  
(iii) Right to adulteration (iv) Right to redressal

#### 7. Pick odd one out

- (i) Right to safety (ii) Right to life

(iii) Right to consumer education (iv) Right to representation

8. National Consumer Day is celebrated in India

(i) 24 December (ii) 25 December (iii) 26 December (iv) 27 December

**9. COPRA does not propose formation of**

(i) National Consumer Court (ii) State Consumer Court

(iii) District Consumer Court (iv) High Court

**10. ISO stands for**

(i) International Standard Organization

(ii) International Organization for Standardization

(iii) International School Organization

(iv) International Standardization

**Q.1. The agencies which look into the complaints of the consumers are popularly called :**

(a) consumer courts (b) consumer commissions (c) consumer forums (d) consumers cells

**Q.2. An Act which ensures citizens of India to know about the functioning of the government departments :**

(a) Right to Seek Redressal Act (b) Right to Information Act

(c) Right to Represent Act (d) Right to Protection Act

**Q.3. The organisation which helps guide the consumers on how to file cases in the consumer courts are popularly called :**

(a) consumer cells (b) consumer associations (c) consumer forums (d) consumer societies

**Q.4. The organisation which lays down standards of products at the international level is called :**

(a) ISI (b) ISRO (c) ISO (d) WCF

**Q.5. Choose the factors which gave birth to the consumer movement in India :**

(i) hoarding (ii) black marketing (iii) food shortage (iv) adulteration of food

(a) (i) only (b) (i) (ii) (iii) only

(c) (ii) (iii) only (d) all the above

**Q.6. The process in which the quality of a food substance is lowered through the addition of another substance is called :**

(a) mixing two substances (b) adulteration (c) sub-standard quality (d) all the above

**Q.7. The Act which was enacted to protect the consumers :**

(a) Consumer Redressal Act (b) Right to Information Act

(c) Consumer Protection Act (d) Right to Represent Act

**Q.8. Name the court to which a consumer can approach, having a claim of Rs. 40 lakhs**

(a) National Consumer Court (b) State Consumer Court (c) District Consumer Court (d) None of the above

**Q.9. Factors which cause the exploitation of the consumer :**

(a) Limited and wrong information (b) Illiteracy and ignorance of the consumer

(c) Few sellers and limited competition (d) All the above

**Q.10. When was ISO certification established?**

(a) 1952 (b) 1947 (c) 1965 (d) 1982

**Q.11. Name the right under which a consumer can claim compensation for the damage caused by any product.**

(a) Right to Safety (b) Right to Seek Redressal (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

**Q.12. Which logo or mark you will have to look for on a biscuit packet?**

(a) Agmark (b) ISI mark (c) Hallmark (d) ISO mark

**Q.13. Which certification is maintained for standardisation of jewellery?**

(a) ISI (b) Agmark (c) Hallmark (d) None of these

**Q.14. Name the Act under which consumer courts have been established :**

(a) National Consumer Commission Act (b) State Consumer Commission

(c) Consumer Protection Act (d) None of these

**Q.15. To protect themselves what do consumers need?**

(a) Consumer Forums (b) Consumer Protection Councils  
(c) Consumer movement (d) Consumer awareness

**Q.16. Which mark should you look for while buying honey?**

(a) ISI (b) ISO (c) Agmark (d) ISO

**Q.17. The logo of ISI, Agmark or Hallmark on a product certifies its :**

(a) quality standards (b) ingredients of the product  
(c) expiry date of the product (d) none of these

**Q.18. National Consumers Day fall on :**

(a) 31 March (b) 23 August (c) 24 December (d) 25 January

**Q.19. Consumers International was created by**

(a) UNESCO (b) UN (c) UNICEF (d) World Bank

**Q.20. Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) was enacted by Indian Government in :**

(a) 1986 (b) 1983 (c) 1988 (d) 1985

**Q.21. MRP on a product represents :**

(a) minimum retail price (b) maximum retail price (c) micro retail price (d) none of the above

**Q.22. Right to Information (RTI) Act was enacted by the Government of India in :**

(a) October 2005 (b) December 2005 (c) January 2006 (d) None of the above

**Q.23. District level consumer courts can settle claims upto :**

(a) Rs 20 lakh (b) Rs 1 crore (c) Rs 50 lakh (d) Rs 80 lakh

**Q.24. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 covers the whole of India except**

(a) the state of Jammu and Kashmir (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
(c) Lakshadweep (d) none of the above

**Q.25. Marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property is covered under :**

(a) right to be protected (b) right to be assured (c) right to seek redressal (d) right to be informed

**Q.26. As per Consumer Protection Act, 1986,**

**unfair trade practices do not involve which of the following?**

(a) false or misleading representations (b) bargain price  
(c) non-compliance of product safety standard (d) offering discounts or rebates

**Q.27. Who can seek information under the RTI Act, 2005?**

(a) A group of persons (b) An individual citizen (c) A registered company (d) An association / society

**Q.28. If information is not provided or denied, what can you do under RTI Act?**

(a) Cannot do anything (b) Fight with PIO (Public information officers)  
(c) Appeal to appellate authority (d) Request again

**Q.29. Which of the following is covered under public services?**

(a) Postal services (b) Mobile repair services  
(c) Washing machine after-sale services (d) None of the above

**Q.30. Which of the following does not come under local taxes in MRP of a product?**

(a) Central sales tax (b) Luxury tax (c) State sales tax (d) VAT (value added tax)

**Q.1. The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organisations which are locally known as** (a) Consumer Protection Council (b) The Consumer International

(c) The Consumer Protection Act (copra) (d) The World Trade Organization

**Q.2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Right to Safety ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Right to be protected against unsafe appliances.

(b) Right to protected against unsafe working conditions.

(c) Right to seek information about functioning of government departments.

(d) Right to be protected against services which are hazardous to life.

**Q.3. Who amongst the following is protected through rules and regulations in the market place ? [2011 ]**

(a) The shopkeepers (b) The manufactures (c) The consumers (d) The suppliers

**Q.4. On which of the following date does we celebrate the National Consumers' Day? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) 24 October (b) 14 October (c) 24 December (d) 14 December

**Q.5. Which one of the following quality certification is obtained by food processing companies ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Agmark (b) ISI (c) ISO (d) Hallmark

**Q.6. In October 2005, the Government of India enacted a law known as : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Right to Choose Act (b) Right to Information Act

(c) Women Reservation Act (d) Anti-corruption Act

**Q.7. Which right of the consumers is violated if the consumers are not allowed to get their claims settled against the manufactures in case they are cheated or exploited? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Right to seek redressal (b) Right to choose (c) Right to be heard (d) Right to equality

**Q.8. When was the 'Right to Information Act' passed ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) In January 2002 (b) In March 2004 (c) In October 2005 (d) In July 2007

**Q.9. Which of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in the year 2005 ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) The Right to Information Act (b) The Consumer Protection Act

(c) The Right to Education Act (d) The Right to Property Act

**Q.10. Which one of the following is the agency that develops standards for goods and services in India ? [2011 (T)]**

(a) CUPRA (b) National Consumer Court (c) Consumer Protection Councils (d) Bureau of Indian Standards

**Q.11. Which one of the following is not a function of Consumer Protection Councils ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) They guide consumers how to file cases

(b) On many occasions they represent individual consumers in the consumers court

(c) They create awareness among the people

(d) They help the consumer financially

**Q.12. At the global level, this has become the foundation for consumer movement : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Consumer International (b) COPRA (c) Consumer Forums (d) None of the above

**Q.13. Which of the following is not a right of consumers? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Right to safety (b) Right to be informed

(c) Right to choose (d) Right to constitutional remedies

**Q.14. Suppose you want to buy toothpaste and the shopowner says that he/she can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush, which of your right is being violated by the shopkeeper ? [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) Right to safety (b) Right to be informed (c) Right to choose (d) Right to represent

**Q.15. A chemist sold you a medicine of expiry date under which consumer right you can approach the consumer court ?**

(a) Right of Safety [2011 (T-2)] (b) Right to Seek Redressal

(c) Right to Education (d) Right to Equality

**Q.16. India celebrates 24th December as : [2011 (T-2)]**

(a) National Consumers Day (b) National Producers Day

(c) National Tourism Day (d) National Grievance Day

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