

CIVICS

POPULAR STRUGGLES & MOVEMENTS

MCQ (1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. What was the aim of the extraordinary movement Nepal witnessed in 2006 ?
(a) Restoring democracy (b) Abolishing untouchability

- (c) Bringing down military rule (d) Division of Nepal
2. How did King Gyanendra take advantage of the weak democratically elected government ?
(a) He rigged the elections (b) He dismissed the Prime Minister
(c) He dissolved the parliament (d) Both (b) and (c)
3. The 'Seven Party Alliance' was formed by
(a) Maoist insurgents (b) Non-governmental organizations
(c) Major political parties (d) Local People
4. What was the struggle of the people of Bolivia ?
(a) Monarchy (b) Poverty
(c) Unemployment (d) Privatisation of water
5. What was the Bolivian protest called ?
(a) Bolivian War (b) Bolivia's Water War
(c) Water for Bolivia (d) Bolivian Crisis
6. Democracy evolves through
(a) Popular Struggles (b) Significant Decisions
(c) Popular demand (d) shared feelings
7. How did people protest in the 'Kittiko-Kachchiko' movement ?
(a) Planted more eucalyptus trees (b) Plucked more trees
(c) Plucked eucalyptus plants and planted other saplings of use to people
(d) Plucked all eucalyptus trees on the 30,000 hectare piece of land
8. The protest in Bolivia was led by
(a) The people (b) Political party (c) municipalities (d) FEDECOR
9. Which out of the following is a feature of 'Pressure groups' ?
(a) Directly control political power (b) Attempt to influence government policies
(c) Have a loose organization (d) Directly share political power
10. Which out of the following depends much more on spontaneous mass participation ?
(a) Movements (b) Pressure groups (c) Political parties (d) Interest groups
11. Which out of the following can be classified as a type of public interest group ?
(a) Trade Unions (b) FEDECOR (c) Doctors (d) Teachers
12. Which out of the following is not a single-issue movement ?

- (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan (b) Nepalese movement
(c) Environmental movement (d) None of these
13. Which out of the following is an example of movements growing into political parties ?
(a) NAPM (b) FEDECOR (c) BAMCEF (d) Asom Gana Parishad
14. Pressure groups with _____ public support but lots of money can hijack public discussions.
(a) moderate (b) small (c) no (d) plenty
15. Which out of the following is an example of a sectional interest group ?
(a) FEDECOR (b) Human Rights Organisations
(c) Trade Unions (d) Anti-liquor movement

THREE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Define the following terms.
Maoists, MNC, SPA, FEDECOR, BAMCEF, NAPM, Interest Group, Pressure Group, Movement, Sectional Interest Group, Public Interest Group.
2. What was the aim of the popular movement that Nepal witnessed in April 2006 ?
3. What was the position of the king in Nepal in 1990 ?
4. What does SPA stand for ?
5. Who was chosen as the near PM by SPA in the interim govt. in Nepal in 2004 ?
6. What was the reason for popular movement in Bolivia in 2000 ?
7. Who led the popular struggle in Nepal ?
8. What was the reason for popular struggle in Nepal ?
9. What was the reason for popular struggle in Nepal ?
10. State the Objective of SPA.
11. Mention two indirect ways of influencing politics in a democracy.
12. Mention two types of interest group.
13. Mention two types of movement groups.
14. What were the demands of the leaders of the democratic movement in Nepal ?
15. Name the political parties which made the struggle in Nepal successful.
16. Name the organizations which made the struggle successful in Nepal. ‘
17. Name the organization which made the popular struggle successful in Bolivia.
18. How are pressure groups formed ?
19. Mention some of the ways in which people can get govts to listen to their demands.
20. Mention the aim of movements.
21. What is the aim of promotional groups or public interest groups
22. Organisations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers and lawyers are called _____
23. What is the principal concern of sectional interest group ?
24. State the aim of public interest group.
25. Name two public interest groups that play their role in popular struggle in Nepal and Bolivia.
26. State the objective of Narmada Bachao Andolan.

27. What is pressure groups, give two example
28. In which year Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement and why ?
29. Why did popular struggle take place in Bolivia ?
30. How was popular struggle brought to an end in Nepal ? Was it successful ?
31. State the difference between the popular struggles that took place in Nepal and Bolivia.
32. State the similarities of both the popular struggles that took place in Nepal and Bolivia.
33. Name three agencies of organized politics.
34. How is democratic conflict resolved ?
35. State the difference between sectional interest group and public interest group.
36. What does BAMCEF stand for ? what are its objectives ?
37. How did Narmada Bachao Andolan become a wider movement ?
38. What does NAPM stand for ? State the nature of this organization.
39. Is the influence of mobilisation and movement groups healthy.
40. Explain three defining moments of democracy.
41. State the difference between issue specific movement and generic movement.
42. Name one political party that grew out of movement group working in Assam and Tamil Nadu.
43. Name two interest groups that are affiliated to political parties. State one method adopted by the Business group to influence politics.
44. What does BAMCEF stand for ! What is its principal concern !
45. What does NAPM stand for ? State its activities.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. Democracy evolves through popular struggles, how ? Explain
2. Explain the popular struggles in Nepal and Bolivia ?
3. Explain the role of political parties and organizations to make the popular struggles successful in Nepal and Bolivia.
4. Explain two ways through which different kinds of organizations play their role behind any big struggles in a democracy.
5. Explain two types of Interest groups with examples .
6. Explain the types of movement groups with examples.
7. Pressure groups and interest groups and movements exert influence on politics in a variety of ways. Explain these ways
8. The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms. Explain the direct and indirect forms.
9. Explain how the activities at pressure groups are useful in the functioning of democratic govt.
10. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party ?
11. Explain how the influence of pressure groups on Democracy is not healthy.
12. Explain the difference between sectional interest group and public interest group.
13. What are the various techniques used by the pressure groups.
14. Explain how the activities of pressure groups and movement groups are useful in the function of a democratic govt

- VALUE BASED QUESTION: (3 TO 5 MARKS)**

- ## Political Parties

- Which of the following is the most visible institution in a democracy?
 - Pressure Group
 - Public Interest Group
 - Sectional Interest group
 - Political Parties.
- _____ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
 - Pressure Group
 - Public Interest Group
 - Sectional Interest Group
 - Political Parties
- A person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction.
 - Partisan
 - Party man
 - Follower
 - None of the above
- A political party has three components. Which of the following is not a component of a political party?
 - The leader
 - The founder of the party
 - The active members
 - The followers
- "The criteria of selecting the candidates to contest elections in USA are different from India." Which of the following is true with reference to this?
 - In USA members and supporters of a party choose its candidates whereas in India top party leaders choose the candidates for contesting election.

- b) In India members and supporters of a party choose its candidates whereas in USA top party leaders choose the candidates for contesting election.
- c) In USA the President of the country choose the candidates, who can contest election whereas in India the top party leaders choose the candidates for contesting election.
- d) None of the mentioned above.
6. Most of the democracies of the world are following _____
- a) Representative Democracies b) Direct Democracies
c) Indirect Democracies d) None of the above
7. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?
- a) 100 b) 200 c) 300 d) 750
8. In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. This is known as _____.
- a) One-party system b) Multi – party system
c) Bi-party System d) None of the above
9. Which of the following countries has adopted the One Party system?
- a) India b) USA c) China d) Japan
10. If several parties complete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a _____.
- a) Bi-party system b) Multi-party system
c) One – party system d) None of the mentioned above.
11. Every party in India has to register itself with _____.
- a) The President b) The Parliament c) The Election Commission
d) The Police
12. When was Indian National Congress founded?
- a) 1885 b) 1886 c) 1887 d) 1888
13. Which of the following is not part of ideology of Indian National Congress?
- a) Secularism b) Welfare of the weaker sections c) Economic reforms d) Hindutva
14. What is UPA?
- a) United Party Alliance b) United People's Alliance
c) United Progressive Alliance d) United Progressive Axis
15. The party wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Identify the party.
- a) Bharatiya Janata Party b) Bahujan Samaj Party
c) Communist Party of India – Marxist d) Indian National Congress
16. What is NDA?
- a) National Democratic Alliance b) Nation's Democratic Alliance
c) National Democratic Axis d) National Democratic Association

17. Who was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party?
a) Kumari Mayawati b) Kanshi Ram c) Mahatma Phule d) Sahu Maharaj
18. The party was formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress party. Identify the party.
a) BSP b) BJP c) NCP d) CPI
19. Which of the following is not a major challenge in front of democratic parties in India?
a) Lack of internal democracy b) Dynastic succession
c) Money and muscle power d) Recognition by Election Commission
20. Which country has a Bi-party system?
a) India b) Pakistan c) China d) Britain
21. Lotus is the symbol of which national party?
a) INC b) BJP c) CPI d) BSP
22. Which of the following parties draws inspiration from Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule?
a) INC b) BJP c) BSP d) None of these.
23. Which of the following parties do not exist in Britain?
a) Labour party b) Communist party c) Conservative party d) None of these
24. Bealusconi was the Prime Minister of which of the following countries?
a) UK b) USA c) France d) None of these
25. Which alliance is currently ruling the government at the centre in the country?
a) UPA b) NDA c) Left front d) None of these
26. Which of the following Party was founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangha?
a) Congress b) BJP c) BSP d) CPI – M
27. Which of the following is not true about the opposition party?
a) Party losing election b) Criticising govt. for its failures
c) Mobilise support to the govt. d) Voicing different views

Political Parties: (3 marks)

1. Explain the characteristics and composition of Political Parties.
2. Define the following Partisan, Ruling Party, Defection, Affidavit.
3. Explain three suggestions to reform political parties.
4. Explain political party system in India.
5. Explain merit and demerit of Multi party system.
6. State the difference between Multi party system and Two Party system.
7. Under which circumstance a front or alliance is formed? Explain it with examples in the context of India.
8. How are policies and programmes put forward by the political parties?
9. State the difference of methods adopted by India and USA in the context of choosing candidates for contesting elections.
10. How do Political parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society?
11. Comment on Popular participation in Political parties.
12. State the aims and objectives of National Political parties with examples. (Manifestoes)
13. Explain the principal features of Recognised Political parties.

14. Which principle do Congress and BJP follow?
15. Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. Justify.

Political Parties: (5 marks)

1. Explain the functions of Political parties.
2. Explain the drawbacks of non – party based elections to the Panchayats in many states.
3. Why do large scale societies need representative democracy today?
4. Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy – How? Explain.
5. How has Party system evolved in any country? Why did Multi Party system develop in India?
6. Explain different types of Party system in different countries along with examples.
7. Explain the formula designed by the Election Commission to recognize a Party as the National and Regional Political parties along with examples.
8. Explain the historical background and present development of the Congress Party, BJP, BSP, CPM and CPI and NCP.
9. Explain the challenges to the Political parties.
10. Explain the recent efforts and suggestions to reform the Political Parties.
11. Why it is often said that Political Parties are facing a crisis? Is it applicable for India? Yes or No? Justify it.
12. Explain the ideology and objectives of INC, BJP, BSP, CPI, NCP, CPI – M.
13. How can internal affairs of political parties be regulated?
14. How has it been possible to reduce the influence of money and criminals on Political parties recently?
15. Explain the role of Election Commission in the context of recognition of Political parties.
16. Explain the National Political Parties and State Political Parties along with examples.
17. State the difference between Ruling Party and Opposition Party.
18. What role do the Political parties play to shape Public Opinion?

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS:

1. How do Political parties strengthen the spirit of democracy?
2. There are national political parties. To which political party you would like to cast your vote? Give reason.
3. Suggest your opinion strengthening the morality of the Political Parties.
4. What is the role of an ordinary citizen in reforming political parties?
5. Dynastic successor is a challenge to political parties? Comment.
6. Why do we think transparency is needed in a democracy?
7. Is it true that meaningful choice is not given to the voters?

Outcome of Democracy:

MCQ(1 MARK QUESTIONS)

1. Democracy is a better form of government as compared to other types of governments. Which of the following is not an appropriate reason for the same?
 - a) Democracy promotes equality among citizens
 - b) It enhances the dignity of the individual
 - c) It provides method to resolve conflicts
 - d) It creates economic equality
2. Which of the following is most basic outcome of democracy?
 - a) It produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
 - b) It creates economic equality
 - c) It leads to better economic growth rate
 - d) It reduces inequality in income.
3. Which of the following is often missing from a non – democratic government?
 - a) High economic growth rate
 - b) Economic equality
 - c) Transparency
 - d) None of the above
4. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. Which of the following is most appropriate reason for the same?
 - a) It is people's own government
 - b) It creates economic equality
 - c) It leads to high economic growth rate
 - d) It is free of poverty
5. Which of the following is true with respect to democracy?
 - a) It is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government
 - b) It has a higher rate of economic growth
 - c) It guarantees economic development
 - d) It reduces economic inequality.
6. Democratic government is a legitimate government. Which of the following is true with reference to this?
 - a) It accommodates social diversities.
 - b) It is people's own government elected by the people
 - c) It leads to peaceful harmonious life.
 - d) None of the above.
7. Which of the following is not true with reference to democracy?
 - a) Democratic governments take decisions very fast.
 - b) Democracy ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures.
 - c) Democratic government is a legitimate government.
 - d) Democratic government is an accountable government.
8. Which of the following is considered to be best form of government?
 - a) Democracy
 - b) Monarchy
 - c) Autocracy
 - d) Dictatorship
9. Which one of the following forms of government has majority over the world?
 - a) Democracy
 - b) Dictatorship
 - c) Monarchy
 - d) None of these
10. What is meant by transparency?
 - a) Decision taken by one party
 - b) Decision taken by the king

- c) Decision taken for selfish motives d) Decision taken through the correct procedure
11. Which country has successfully negotiated among different populations?
a) Bangladesh b) Sri Lanka c) Belgium d) Pakistan
12. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of dictatorship?
a) It ensures quick and decisive action. b) It ensures stability
c) It ensures equality and justice to all d) It ensures efficiency.

Outcome of Democracy:

13. Democracy is a better form of government as compared to other types of governments. Which of the following is not an appropriate reason for the same?
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- g) Democratic government is a legitimate government.
- h) Democratic government is an accountable government.
20. On which of the issues most of the democracies have failed?
a) Corruption b) Removal of poverty c) Political equality d) Right to vote
a) Only (a) and (b)
b) Only (b) and (c)
c) Only (c) and (d)
d) All of the above.
21. In the context of democracies which of the following idea is correct-Democracies have successfully eliminated
a) Conflicts coming people
b) Economic inequalities among people
c) Differences of opinion about how marginalized sections are to be treated
d) The idea of political inequality
22. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that
a) Democracy and development go together
b) Inequalities exist in democracies
c) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
d) Dictatorship is better than democracy.
23. In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out democracies need to ensure:
a) Free and fair elections b) Dignity of the individual
c) Everyone has freedom to what they choose d) Equal treatment before law
24. Those who say that their votes make a difference are least in which of the following countries?
a) Nepal b) Sri Lanka c) Pakistan d) India
25. Which of the following countries has successfully transformed from unitary to federal form of government?
a) India b) Bangladesh c) Belgium d) Sri Lanka
26. Which of the following is considered to be best form of government?
a) Democracy b) Monarchy c) Autocracy d) Dictatorship
27. A democratic is accountable to which of the following institutions?
a) Election commission b) Pressure groups c) The people d) President
28. Which one of the following forms of government has majority over the world?
a) Democracy b) Dictatorship c) Monarchy d) None of these
29. Which one among the following countries had the most stable democracy?
a) India b) Nepal c) USA d) None of these
30. Which form of government is prevalent in Pakistan at present?
a) Democratic b) Dictatorship c) Monarchy d) None of these
31. Who said the words, "Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people".
a) George, Washington b) Martin Luther c) Abraham Lincoln

d)Jawahar Lal Nehru

32. Democracy was established in India in the year

- a) 1867 b) 1947 c) 1952 d) None of these

33. Which of the following statements is true about India?

- a) People are able to win elections due to the castes and religious considerations
b) There is generally great difference between the percentage of votes cast in favour of a political party and the seats won by it.
c) Elections in India are Very expensive
d) All of the above

34. Which of the following is a merit of democracy?

- a) Based on the principle of Equality b) Monopoly of Powers
c)Both (a) and (b) d) None of these

35. In the context of assessing democracy which of the following is odd one out – democracies need to ensure

- a) Free and fair elections b) Dignity of the individual
c)Everyone has freedom to what they choose d) Equal treatment before law.

36. What is meant by transparency?

- b) Decision taken by one party b) Decision taken by the king
c)Decision taken for selfish motives d) Decision taken through the correct procedure

37. Which country has successfully negotiated among different populations?

- b) Bangladesh b) Sri Lanka c) Belgium d) Pakistan

38. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of dictatorship?

- b) It ensures quick and decisive action. b) It ensures stability
c)It ensures equality and justice to all d) It ensures efficiency.

Outcomes of Democracy: (3 marks)

1. State the alternative form of govt. other than democracy
2. Explain the first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy.
3. State the characteristics of democracy.
4. In what ways are democracies different from each other?
5. What thoughts should be put in to assess the outcome of democracy?
6. What should be the basic outcome of democracy?
7. What do democracies ensure regarding decision making? What can we expect from democracy regarding its outcome?
8. Is the democratic govt. efficient and effective?
9. Do democracies appear to be successful in reducing economic inequalities?
10. What is the relation between democratic regimes and economic development in those countries?
11. Give comments to support or oppose following assertions. "In democracy all citizen have one vote. This means that there is absence of any domination and conflict in democracy".
12. To accommodate social diversity democracy must fulfill some basic conditions". Explain.
13. Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country. Explain.
14. The actual performance of democracy shows a mixed record. Explain it.
15. Do Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.

Outcomes of Democracy: (5 marks)

- ### VALUE BASED QUESTIONS:

- ## CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY:

1. The 'Challenge' which involves the strengthening of institutions and practices of democracy is called:
 - a) Foundatiuonal challenge
 - b) Challenge of expansion
 - c) challenge of deepening of democracy
 - d) none of these
2. Suggestions or proposals to overcome the challenges to democracy are called:
 - a) Democracy reform
 - b) political reform
 - c) government reform
 - d) both a and b
3. What was the challenge to democracy when General Pinochet's government was defeated in Chile and many institutions were still under military rule?
 - a) Establishing civilian control over all government institutions.
 - b) Restoring Pinochet's Government.
 - c) Military control over rest of the institutions
 - d) None of these
4. The challenge of expansion of a democracy requires:
 - a) keeping military away from the government
 - b) that less decisions should remain outside the democratic control
 - c) bringing down the influence of the rich

d) establishing a functional state

5. Name the law which empowers people to carry out democratic reforms.

- a) Right to Information Act b) Companies Act c) MRTP Act d) None of these

3 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. How do existing democracies face the challenge of expansion?
2. Explain 'foundation challenge' face by democracies of the world.
3. When is democracy considered successful?
4. How is the challenge of deepening of democracy faced by every democracy?
5. "The Right to Information Act acts as a watchdog of democracy." Explain.
6. What are the basic rights of citizens for exercising voting rights?
7. Define a "good democracy".
8. What is the most common form of democracy?
9. What do you mean by 'deepening of democracy'?
10. Which type of government is most dominant in the contemporary world?
11. Why does one has to be careful to change the rules or laws for political reforms? Give an example.
12. What are the minimum requirements for a country to be called a democracy?
13. What is 'foundational challenge'?
14. What are the two forms of democracy?
15. How does "Right to Information Act" empower people?
16. What type of challenge is being faced by established democracies?
17. Explain the term "Political Reform".

Long Questions:(5 MARKS)

1. "Most established democracies face a challenge of expansion." Comment
2. What are the broad guidelines to be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India?
3. Explain how democratic reforms can be achieved.
4. "At least one-fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government." Explain the challenge to democracy.
5. Explain three challenges to democracy.
6. What is Foundational Challenge? What does it involve?
7. What is challenge of Expansion? What does it involve?
8. What is deepening of democracy? What does it involve?
9. How is foundational challenge different from challenge of expansion?
10. What does the challenge of deepening of democracy differ from country to country?
11. Which three things are to be taken into account to overcome the foundational challenge?
12. Which three things fall under the challenge of Expansion?
13. Mention three broad guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India.
14. Legal Constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy? How? Explain.
15. Legal change may be counter – productive? How? Explain.

16. What is Right to Information Act? How does it help us?
17. How can democratic reforms be carried out and brought about?
18. Mention three reform proposals to overcome the challenge of Political funding during election.
19. Write a note on the expanded definition of democracy.
20. Examine three features of democracy.
21. What must not take place in a democracy, if it is a good democracy?
22. How can the principles of a good democracy be applied to all spheres of life?
23. What sustains democracy in India?
24. Explain major challenges facing Indian Democracy.
25. Practice the questions related to Cartoons, cases, contexts.
26. Explain how democracy is attractive to the needs of the people.

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS:

1. How far has India succeeded in overcoming the challenge of expansion before its democracy?
2. Mention the major types of challenges which most of the democracies of the world are facing recently. Suggest your opinion.
3. Suggest your opinion regarding some important challenges for Indian democracy.
4. Define Good Democracy.
5. "Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and disseminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity".
Read the above statement carefully and answer the following questions:
 - i) Identify the Fundamental Right which is related to this statement.
 - ii) How do you feel when you come across words like 'disadvantaged' and 'disseminated' being used for a sections of citizens of free India?
 - iii) How far can "equal status" and "equal opportunity" restore back the dignity and freedom of these deprived classes?

Money & Credit

1. Explain the problem of double coincidence of want? Explain how presence of money solves this problem.

(3)

2. What are the two main functions of banks? How do banks give loan to the customers?

(3)

3. Why do poor people not able to take credit from formal sector?

(3)

6. What banks do as prevention for the risk of non-payment of loans by the customer ? (5)
7. Explain the various components of terms of credit? (5)
8. What are the different important sources of credit available to people? (5)
9. Why should credit at reasonable rates be available for all? (3)
10. The modern currency is without any use of its own as a commodity. Why is it accepted as money? (5)
11. What are transactions made in money? Explain with suitable examples (3)
12. What is "Demand Deposit"? Describe any three salient features of demand deposits? (3)

GLOBALISATION

13. What are globalizations? Mention two main short- comings of globalization in the context of India. (3)
14. What do you understand by liberalization of foreign trade? (3)
15. What was the reason for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers? (5)
16. What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?
17. List the factors that are promoted globalization (5)
18. How have transportation technology and information and communication technology stimulated the globalization process? Explain with examples. (5)
20. How is foreign trade inter-connecting the markets in different countries? Explain with examples. (5)
22. Discuss disadvantages of MNC? (3)

CONSUMER RIGHTS

24. Why is the rise of consumer awareness essential? Explain the measures to protect consumer's interest. (3)
25. What legal measures were taken by the govt. to empower the consumers in India? (3)

26. There is a need for rules and regulation to ensure protection for consumers? (3)
27. How did consumer movement arise in India? Explain (3)
28. How do duplicate articles and adulteration cause heavy loss to the consumer? Give two examples. (3)
29. Describe any six common ways in which consumers are exploited by manufacturers & traders? (5)
30. What is the rationale behind the enactment of consumer protection 1956? (3)
31. How does the right to information help consumers to get justice in the market? (5)

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