**Development**

**(MCQs)**

**Q1: Which method is used by the World Bank to classify the countries?**

(a) Human Development
(b) Per Capita Income
(c) National Income
(d) Economic Development

**Q2(NCERT): Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?**
(a) Bangladesh
(b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal
(d) Pakistan

**Q3(CBSE 2010): Per capita Income is also known as:**

(a) Average Income
(b) National Income
(c) Gross Income
(d) Personal Income

**Q4(CBSE 2011): If there are five persons in a family and their total income is Rs 20,000/- what would be the average income of each person. ?**

(a) Rs. 6000/-
(b) Rs. 4000/-
(c) Rs. 5000/-
(d) Rs. 10,000/-

**Q5: Sustainable Development focuses on more use of**

(a) Renewable Resources
(b) Abiotic Resources
(c) Agricultural Resources
(d) Natural Resources

**Q6(CBSE 2011): Which of the following do we get when we divide the national income of a country by its total population ?**

(a) Per capita income
(b) Gross Developement Product
(c) Human Development Index
(d) None of the above

**Q7(CBSE 2010): According to the World Development Report a country is considered rich when the per capita income is more than which of the following figures?**

(a) Rs. 24,000 per annum
(b) Rs. 37,000 per annum
(c) Rs. 4,53,000 per annum
(d) Rs. 5,43,000 per annum

**Q8(CBSE 2010): Infant mortality rate refers to the number of the children that die:**

(a) before the age of year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year
(b) before the age of five years as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year
(c) before the age of one year as a proportion to 100 live births in that particular year
(d) out of 1000 live births in the particular year

**Q9(CBSE 2010): Which one of the following statement defines "Literacy Rate". :**

(a) Total literate population divided by total population
(b) Total literate population divided by total illiterate population
(c) Proportion of literate population in the 18 and above age group
(d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group

**Q10: A person is overweight if the body mass index is more than**
(a) 18
(b) 20
(c) 22
(d) 25

**Q11(CBSE 2010): In which state in India is the infant mortality rate lowest?**

(a) Kerala
(b) Bihar
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Punjab

**Q12(CBSE 2010): Which one of the following has prepared Human Development Report?**

(a) UNO (b) WHO (c) IMF (d) UNDP

**Q13(CBSE 2010): Which one among the following is a development goal for the landless rural labourers?**

(a) To get electricity and water
(b) To educate their children
(c) More days of work and better wages
(d) To shift to the cities

**Q14(CBSE 2011): Which of the following states of India has low literacy rate ?**

(a) Punjab (b) Bihar (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

**Q15(CBSE 2011): India's HDI rank in the world is :**

(a) 125 (b) 115 (c) 126 (d) 134

Answers:
1: (b) Per Capita Income 2: (b) Sri Lanka 3: (a) Average Income  4: (b) Rs. 4000/-
5: (a) Renewable Resources 6: (a) Per capita income  7: (c) Rs. 4,53,000 per annum
8: (a) before the age of year as a proportion to 1000 live births in that particular year
9: (d) It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group
10: (d) 25
11: (a) Kerala
12: (d) UNDP
13: (c) More days of work and better wages
14: (b) Bihar
15: (c) 126

Sectors Of The Indian Economy

(MCQs)

**Q1(CBSE 2010): GDP is the total value of:**

(a) all goods and services (b) all final goods and services
(c) all intermediate goods and services (d) all intermediate and final goods and services

**Q2: Which one of the following activities can be included in the primary sector?**

(a) Giving loans to the farmer (b) Making Sugar from sugar cane
(c) Cultivating sugar cane (d) Providing storage facility for the grains

**Q3(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following sectors is the largest employer in India ?**

(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) IT sector

**Q4: Which of the following provision makes NREGA as the Right to Work?**

(a) Increase in land productivity has been given the preference.
(b) This Act was passed by the Parliament in 2005
(c) This Act has been spread to all the districts in the country.
(d) If the government fails to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance.

**Q5(CBSE 2010): The service sector includes activities such as:**

(a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry
(b) making sugar, gur and bricks
(c) transport, communication and banking
d) none of these

**Q6(CBSE 2010): Which of the following economic activity is not in the tertiary sector?**

(a) Banking (b) Bee-keeping (c) Teaching (d) Working in a call centre

**Q7(CBSE 2010): Which of the following statements is true in respect of Public Sector?**

(a) Big companies own most of the assets
(b) Government owns the assets
(c) A group of people owns most of the assets
(d) An individual owns most of the assets

**Q8: Why did the government shift its strategy from long term to short term programmes to remove unemployment?**

(a) Large Scale Corruption (b) Lukewarm response from the state governments
(c) Long term programmes takes a long time to implement
(d) Lack of funds.

**Q9(CBSE 2011): Which of the following was the objective of NREGA 2005 ?**

(a) To control the unorganized sector in rural areas.
(b) To provide 100 days employment in a year by the government.
(c) To control the flow of money from private sector to public sector.
(d) None of the above.

**Q10(CBSE 2011): Workers enjoy job security in :**

(a) Agriculture Sector (b) Private Sector (c) Unorganised Sector (d) Organised Sector

**Q11: Under employment occurs when people**

(a) do not want to work (b) are not paid for their work
(c) are not skilled (d) are working less than they are capable of

**Q12(CBSE 2010): Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector?**

(a) It generates services rather than goods
(b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing
(c) Goods are produced by exploiting natural resources
(d) It includes agriculture, forestry and dairy

Answers:
1: (b) all final goods and services
2: (c) Cultivating sugar cane
3: (a) Primary
4: (d) If the government fails to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance.
5: (c) transport, communication and banking
6: (b) Bee-keeping
7: (b) Government owns the assets
8: (c) Long term programmes takes a long time to implement
9: (b) To provide 100 days employment in a year by the government.
10: (d) Organised Sector
11: (d) are working less than they are capable of
12: (b) Natural products are changed through manufacturing

 Economics – Chapter 3 Money & Credit

***MCQs:***
**Q1: Which one of the following is not an informal sector of credit?**

(a) Traders (b) SHGs (c) Money Lenders (d) Employer

**Q2: Grameen Bank is a success story of**

(a) India (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal (d) China

**Q3: Which of the following can be considered as the modern form(s) of money?**

(a) Currencies (b) Drafts (c) Cheques (d) All of these

**Q4: Which of the following households constitutes the largest segment of borrowers in the formal sector of credit?**

(a) Poor households (b) Rich households
(c) Well-off households (d) Households with few assets

**Q5(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following authorises money as a medium of exchange?**

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

**Q6(CBSE 2011): What do you mean by collateral?**

(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

**Q7: Banks do not give loans:**

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

**Answers**:
1: (b) SHGs
2: (b) Bangladesh
3: (d) All of these
4: (b) Rich households
5: (a) Reserve Bank of India
6: (c) It is the guarantee given by the lender to the borrower.
7: (d) without proper collateral and documents

Globalisation and the Indian Economy

 **(Mind Maps)** Read it as  "Ways through which ..."



**Foreign Trade Mind Map**



**Special Economic Zones (SEZ)**



**MCQs:**

**1.Effect of Chinese toys on Indian toy makers is :**

1. **No effect b) making profits c) suffering losses d) none of these**

**Q2(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is a major benefit of joint production between a local company and a Multi-National Company ?**

(a) MNC can bring latest technology inthe production
(b) MNC can control the increase in theprice
(c) MNC can buy the local company
(d) MNC can sell the products undertheir brand name

**Q3(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is not true regarding the World TradeOrganization?**

(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.

**Q4(CBSE 2011): Rapid integration or inter connection between countries is known as**

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

**Q5(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following has benefited least because of globalisation in India?**

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

**Q6: Till 1950, globalisation meant**

(a) only foreign trade (b) only foreign investment
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

**Q7: Which of the following has played a big role in organizing production across the coutries?**

(a) WTO (b) Domestic companies (c) Information technology (d) Consumers

**Answers:**
1. Suffering losses
2: (a) MNC can bring latest technology inthe production
3: (a) It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers.
4: (b) Globalisation
5: (a) Agriculture Sector
6: (a) only foreign trade
7: (c) Information technology

 ***Consumer rights***

**Mind map Notes on Consumer Rights**



**Factors exploiting Consumer**



***MCQs***

**Q1: MRP on a product means :
(a) minimum retail price (b) maximum retail price
(c) micro retail price (d) none of the above**

**Q2(CBSE 2011): 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

Q3(CBSE 2011): When was the ‘Right to Information Act’ passed ?

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

Q4(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is theagency that develops standards forgoods and services in India?

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

 **Q5: The department of consumer affairs are found at

(a) National level (b) State level (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Q6: The National Consumer Day is celebrated on

(a) 24th December (b) 24th November (c) 24th October (d) 24th September

*Answers:*
1: (b) maximum retail price 2: (c) The Consumer Protection Act (copra)
3: (c) In October 2005 4: (d) Bureau of Indian Standards
5: (c) both (a) and (b)  6: (a) 24th December**

 Nationalism in India

**Q1: The Congress passed resolution to begin non-cooperation movement in its session at**
(a) Nagpur (b) Bombay (c) Lahore (d) Calcutta

Answer: (a) Nagpur Session (1920)

**Q2: Who is the author of book '*Anandmath*'?**

(a) Rabindra Nath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

(c) Aurbindo Ghosh (d) Abandranath Tagore

Answer: (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

**Q3: In which Congress session, the resolution on 'Poorna Swaraj' was passed? Who presided this session?**
(a) Calcutta, Gandhiji (b) Karachi, Maulana Azad
(c) Lahore, Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Tripura, Subhas Chandra Bose

Answer: (c) Lahore, Jawahar Lal Nehru

**Q4: Rowlatt Act was passed in**
(a) 1919 (b) 1917 (c) 1918 (d) 1920

Answer: (a) 1919

**Q5: For the plantation workers, the notion of *swaraj* meant**
(a) Boycotting foreign goods (b) Going back to their native places
(c) No colonial control over the cultivation of indigo  (d) Manufacturing salt.

Answer: (b) Going back to their native places

**Q6: The British General connected with the Jallianwala bagh tragedy was ...**

(a) Major Sleeman (b) General Dyer (c) Sir Arthur Wellesly (d) Col. Manson

Answer: (b) General Dyer

**Q7: First World war took place between**

(a) 1914 – 1916  (b) 1912 – 1915 (c) 1914 - 1918  (d) 1918 – 1921

Answer: (c) 1914 - 1918

**Q8: Who painted famous image of Bharat Mata?**

(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Abanidranath Tagore

(c) Ravi Verma (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Answer: (b) Abanidranath Tagore

**Q9: The objective of  the Simon Commission was**

(a) To discuss about Swaraj

(b) To investigate Jallianwala bhag massacre
(c) To suggest changes in constitutional system in India

(d) To set objectives for 2nd Round Table Conference

Answer: (c) To suggest changes in constitutional system in India

**Q10: The Swaraj Flag was designed by:**

(a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) J. L. Nehru (c) S. C. Bose (d) M. K. Gandhi

Answer:  (d) M. K. Gandhi

**Q11: How did the Indians people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging?**

**a) Through the experience of united struggle b) through cultural process**

**c) Through the revival of Indian folklores d) All of these**

**Ans: all of these**

**Q12: What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?**

Answer: Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

**Q13(CBSE 2010): In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement**

(a) the oppressive plantation system in Champaran movement
(b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat
(c) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919
(d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj

Answer: (d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj

**Q14(CBSE 2011): Which was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non-Coopeartion Movement ?**

(a) A symbol of western economic and cultural dominations
(b) A symbol of foreign rule
(c) A symbol of western political domination
(d) A symbol of oppressive rule

Answer:  (b) A symbol of foreign rule

**Q16: What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?**

Answer: Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was to impose restrictions on the movement of plantation workers. According to this Act the workers were not permitted to leave tea quarters without permission.

**Q17(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is not true regarding the Rowlatt Act ?**

(a) It barred Indians from carrying weapons and arms
(b) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial, for two years
(c) Its aim was to give power to the government to repress political activities
(d) It was passed by the Imperial Legislative Councils in 1919

Answer: (d) It was passed by the Imperial Legislative Councils in 1919

**Q18(SQP): Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919?**

(a) General Dyer wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.
(b) He wanted to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.
(c) He wanted to demoralise the local congress leaders.
(d) He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government.

Answer: (b) He wanted to create a feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.

**Manufacturing Industries**

*MCQs*

Q1(NCERT): Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material.

(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Sugar (d) Jute

Q2(NCERT): Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

(a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC

Q3(NCERT): Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Jute (d) Steel

Q4(NCERT): Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.

(a) Steel (b) Electronic (c) Aluminium (d) Information Technology

Q5: One of the reasons behind the expansion of fertilizer industries is:

(a) more demand for export (b) green revolution
(c) Easy availability of electricity (d) Government policies

Q6(CBSE): Which one of the following is *not true* regarding the Iron and Steel industry in India?

(a) India is the largest producer of sponge iron.
(b) Most of the public sector undertakings market their steel through the Steel Authority of India.
(c) Chhotanagpur Plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.
(d) As a leading iron and steel producing country, India does not need to import steel from other countries

Q7: Sugar industries are migrating to the south and the west, because of

(a) cooler climate in these states
(b) success of cooperative movement in these states
(c) higher sucrose content in the sugar canes cultivated there
(d) All of these

Q8(CBSE): Textile industry is an example of:

(a) Agro based industry (b) Co-operative sector industry
(c) Mineral based industry (d) Marine based industry

Q9: Agglomeration economies are found in the

(a) urban areas (b) rural areas (c) MNCs (d) Foreign Trades

Q10(CBSE): Which one of the following factors has once again opened the opportunity for jute product?

(a) Increasing concern for the use of biodegradable materials
(b) Increasing productivity
(c) Enhancing the yield per hectare
(d) Improving quality

Q11(CBSE): Where was the first Cement Plant set up in India ?

(a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata (c) Chennai (d) Delhi

Q12(CBSE): Which one of the following steel plants is located in Chhattisgarh?

(a) Bokaro (b) Durgapur (c) Bhilai (d) Rourkela

Q13: Which one of the following cities is known as electronic capital of India?

(a) Srinagar (b) Noida (c) Bengaluru (d) Pune

Q14: Which of the following is a consumer industry and is also found in the cooperative store?

(a) Paper mills (b) Petrochemicals (c) Machine Tools (d) Sugar

Q15:Regular supply of electricity and an assured source of raw material at minimum cost are the two prime factors for the location of which one of the following industries:

(a) Iron and Steel (b) Automobile

(c) Aluminium smelting (d) Electronics

Answers:
1: (b) Cement 2: (b) SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited) 3: (a) Aluminium
4: (b) Electronic  5: (b) green revolution
6: (d) As a leading iron and steel producing country, India does not need to import steel from other countries
7: (d) All of these 8: (a) Agro based industry 9: (a) urban areas
10: (a) Increasing concern for the use of biodegradable materials 11: (c) Chennai 12: (c) Bhilai  13: (c) Bengaluru 14: (d) Sugar 15: (c) Aluminium smelting

WORKSHEETS

WORKSHEET 1 – ECONOMICS MARKS :25

DEVELOPMENT

1.Which organization publishes the Human development Programme?

a) UNO b) WHO c) UNDP d)HDR

2. Why does Kerala have low Infant Mortality Rate?

a) People are physically strong. b) People are health conscious

c) It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. d) None of the above

3. What is the main criterion for comparing the development of different countries?

a) Population b) Income c) Education d) Family background

4. Which one of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

a) Bangladesh b) Sri Lanka c) Nepal d) Pakistan

5. Besides seeking more income, people also want………

a) equal treatment b) freedom c) security d) all the above

6. What is BMI? How can we calculate the Body Mass Index? 3

7. Why is Kerala regarded as more developed than Punjab? 3

8. Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of Human development Index of 2004. 3

9. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources. 3

5. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What ar the limitations of this criterion, if any? 4

6. “ The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person.” How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss. 4

WORKSHEET 2- SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY MARKS :25

1.Whch is the correct option for classification on the basis of nature of activity?

a) Organised sector & unorganised sector. b) Public sector and Private sector

c) Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector d) None of all

2. Using leather we can make shoes, belts etc...This is an example of which of the following sectors?.

a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) None of the above

3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 is referred to as :

a) Right to work b) Right to information c) Right to live d) Right to study

4.Disguised unemployment is a situation ………

a) when a person does not have a job b)when a person doesn’t want to work

c) when a person is incapable of doing a work d)when a person is apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.

 5) Which are the examples of the activities of the secondary sector?

a) Manufacturing the products like bricks from earth, cloth from cotton, sugar from sugarcane ,etc

b) Agriculture, animal husbandry, mining, lumbering, forestry. fishing etc

c) Banking and insurance, trade, transport, communication

d) None of the above

6. How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions? 3

7. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. 3

8. Explain the objectives of implementing the NREGA 2005. 3

9. Mention three ways to create more employment in the country. 3

10. Why is tertiary sector becoming mor important than other sectors in India? Give four reasons 4

11. What is the meaning of ‘underemployment’? in which economic sector are underemployment conditions more prevalent?.Why is it so? Explain two reasons.

WORK SHEET -3 MONEY AND CREDIT MARKS :25

1.Which bank issue currency notes on behalf of the central government?

a)State Bank of India b) reserve Bank of India c) Central Bank d) None of the above

2. The most important source of credit in rural areas is ….

a)money lender b) land lord c)Commercial banks d) co-operative banks

3.What portions of bank deposits ar kept by the banks for day to day transactions?

a)11% of the deposits b)15% of the deposits c) 18%of the deposits d)17% of the deposits

4. Which one of the following does not come under terms of credit?

a)interest rate b)collateral c) mode of payment d) employment

5. Why is money called the medium of exchange?

a) Goods are being bought and sold with the use of money.

b) Use of money has made things easier t exchange.

c) Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.

d)Without exchange of money nobody can fulfil his all needs and requirement.

6. What does credit mean? What are the terms of credit? 3

7. Explain any two features each of formal sector loans and informal sector loans. 3

8. Why are transactions made in money? Explain with suitable examples. 3

9.Explain the problems of Barter system. 3

10. What are Self Help Groups? Describe its function briefly. 4

11. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of

 your own. 4

WORK SHEET 4- GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY MARKS :25

1.What are the investments made by MNCs called?

a) foreign investments b)international investments

c)multinational investments d)none of the above

2. Which one of the following is not an MNC?

a)Reebok shoes b)Tata Motors c) Infosys d) SAIL

3. Ranbaxy is a multinational company which is associated with……

a)automobiles b)nuts and bolts c) medicines d) information technology

4. What was the idea behind developing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India

a) To earn foreign exchange b) To attract foreign companies to invest in India

c) To make India financially stable d) To make India a developed country

5. By connecting different countries, globalisation shall result in:

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

c) no change in competition among producers d) none of the above

6. How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across the countries? Give any three examples? OR Describe any three measures taken by the government to control the price rise.3

7. What are the various ways in which the Multinational Corporations control production in other countries? 3

8. Explain any three factors that have enabled globalisation possible. 3

9. What was the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment y the Indian government after independence? Why did it wish to remove these barriers later on? 3

10. What is globalisation? How can government ensure fair globalisation to its people? 4

 OR

 How can trade between countries be made more fair? Explain any four measures

11.”The impact of globalisation has not been uniform”. Explain this statement. 4

. WORK SHEET 5- - CONSUMER RIGHTS MARKS :25

1.Who amongst the following is protected through the rules and regulations in the market?

a) The shopkeepers b) The manufacturers c) The consumers d) The suppliers

2. Which one of the following is not a function of Consumer Protection Council?

a) they guide consumers how to file cases. b) They create awareness among people

c) They help the consumers financially

d) On many occasions they represent individual consumer in the consumer court.

3. When was the Right to Information Act passed?

a) in january2002 b) In March 2004 c) In October 2005 d) In July 2007

4. The Consumer Protection Act or COPRA was enacted in :

a)1985 b) 1986 c) 1987 d) 1988

5. Which right of the consumers is violated if the consumers are not allowed to get their claims settled against the manufacturers in case they are cheated or exploited?

a) Right to seek redressal b) Right to choose c) right to be informed d) Right to equality

6. Describe an three legal measures taken by the government to empower the consumer in India. 3

7. Why rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumer in the market place? Give three reasons. 3

8. Explain any three limitations of the economic redressal process in India. 3

9. What is the three tier quasi-judicial machinery in India under COPRA? 3

10. What factors gave birth to the consumer movement in India? Trace its evolution. 4

11. Mention some of the rights of consumers and write a few sentences on each. 4

WORK SHEET – 6. NATIONALISM IN INDIA MARKS :25

1.The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by:

a) extreme poverty b) the crop failure c) a plague epidemic d) all he above

2. Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwalla Bagh on 13th April, 1919?

a) General Dyer wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.

b) He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.

c) he wanted to demoralise the local congress leaders.

d) he wanted to gain prominee in the eye of British government.

3. ‘Hind Swaraj’ was written by:

a) Abul Kalam Azad b) Mahatma Gandhi 3. Subash Chandra Bose d) None of the above

4. Which one of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

a) Lack of coordination among satyagrahis b) Outbreak of vilence at Chauri—Chaura

c) Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience d) None of the above

5. The Simon commission was boycotted in India because:

a) There were difference among members b) congress felt that people deserved Swaraj

c) There was no Indian member in the commission d)It supported the Muslim League

6.Why did Mahatma Gandhi perceive ‘salt’ as a powerful symbol that unite the nation? 3

7. ‘Some icons and symbols were used for unifying the people and sparking in them the feeling of nationalism.’ Give two evidence to support above statement. 3

8. What were the suggestions suggested by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi to improve the conditions of untouchables in India? What is the significance of the Poona Pact in this regard? 3

9.Mention any two main features of Gudem rebellion. What methods did the tribals adopt to gain

Swaraj? 3

10. Explain the contribution of the various social groups in the civil Disobedience Movement? 4

11. How did the people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging during the Indian freedom struggle? 4

WORK SHEET – 7 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES MARKS :25

1.Manufacturing industries are placed in :

a)Primary sector b)Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) Service sector

2. Which one of the of the following is not true regarding the National Jute Policy of 2005?

a)Creating awareness about the use of biodegradable materials. b) Increasing productivity

c) Ensuring good prices for the jute farmers d) improving quality of jute

3. Which one of the following steel plant is located in Chhattisgarh?

a) Bokaro b) Durgapur c) Bhilai d) Rourkela

4. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Iron and Steel industry in India.

a) India is the largest producer of sponge iron.

b) Most of the popular sector undertakings market their steel through the Steel Authority of India.

c) Chotanagpur plateau region has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

d) As a leading iron and steel producing country, India does not need to import steel from other countries.

5. The first successful textile mill was established in :

a) Delhi b) Vishakapattanam c) Chennai d) Mumbai (Bombay)

6. Describe any three factors that influence the location of textile industries in India. 3

7. Why is cotton industry the largest industry in India today? Give any three reasons. 3

8. Explain any three major challenges faced by sugar industry in India. 3

9. Why is iron and steel industry called as the basic and heavy industry? 3

10. Explain the main causes of pollution caused by industries. 4

11. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry. 4

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (HOTs Questions)**

**INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD –II**

**Chapter-1 The rise of nationalism in Europe**

**1. How was French artist Fredrick Sorrieu visualized in his first print of the series of four prints his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics? Explain. 4**

**2. With what aim the treaty of Vienna signed? 1**

**3. What was the aim of the secret societies set up in the 19th century Europe? 1**

**4. How is the ideal justice represented? 1**

**5.. How did the French Revolution lead to transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to**

**body of French citizens? Explain any four measures taken by the revolutionaries. 4**

**6. What is the statue of liberty signify? 1**

**7. What was the major defect of the Napoleonic Code? 1**

**8. How did culture play important role to develop the national feelings among the people in Europe? 3**

**9. Why did Metternich remark that “if France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?**

**Explain. 1**

**10. How were the liberty and equality of women denied in Frankfurt Parliament Session? Explain. 1**

**11. How did the rise of nationalism in Britain differ from the rest of Europe? 3**

**12. Who is a feminist? 1**

**13. Com pare and contrast the process of unification of Italy and Germany. 4**

**14. Why did the Balkan regions become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain.**

**15. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were Portrayed? 3**

**Chapter-2 The Nationalists Movement in Indo-China**

**1. Why most of students in the French schools failed to pass school leaving examination? 1**

**2. Point out two obstacles which prevented the growth of Vietnam in early 20th century?1**

**3. What is the difference between Vietcong and Vietminh? 1**

**4. Why did the French introduce development projects in Vietnam? 3**

**5. What was the nature of Colonial economy in Vietnam? 3**

**6. Why did writers like Paul Bernard believe in developing the economy of the colonies? 3**

**7. Explain three steps taken by the French to solve the problem of plague in Vietnam.3**

**8. Explain any four challenges faced by the New Republic of Vietnam after 1945. 4**

**9. Evaluate the role of Vietnamese women during 1960’s war period and after the war in peace time. 4**

**10. Examine the events that turned Vietnam into a battle field after 1954. 4**

**Chapter 3- Nationalism in India**

**1. Do you think the struggle for independence in India is different from independence**

**movement in other countries? Justify your answer. 3**

**2.How did Gandhiji convert the national movement into a mass movement?Give reasons. 3**

**3. How did the Non-cooperation movement differ from civil disobedience movement? 3**

**4. How did the image of Bharatmata strengthen the national movement? 1**

**5. What did the slogan of Swaraj mean? How was the slogan of complete independence**

**different from it? When and where was the slogan of complete independence adopted? 4**

**6 What is the importance of 26th January, 1930 in Indian history? Discuss . 3**

**7. How was the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement different from one another?**

**Name the leaders of these movements. 4**

**8. How did the Indian Folklore help to develop ideas of nationalism? 1**

**9. How did the feeling of nationalism arise in people belonging to difference communities,**

**regions and languages? 3**

**10. Why wasn’t the civil disobedience movement a limited struggle? Give reasons. 3**

**11. How did the tribal uprising accelerate the national movement in India? 3**

**12. Explain the importance of Socialism in the course of Indian National movement. 3**

**13. The industrial workers did not participate in the civil disobedience movement in large**

**Numbers except in the Nagpur region. Why? 1**

**14. When was the Gandhi-Irwin pact signed? Mention any one of its provisions. 1**

**15. Why was the Simon commission set up? 1**

**ECONOMICS**

**Chapter 1 Development**

**1. Why different categories of persons do not have same notion of development? 1**

**2. What should be developmental goals of an adivasi from a narmada valley? Mention any two such goals. 1**

**3. Give two examples where an average is used for comparing situations? 1**

**4. Find out per capita income level of middle income countries as per World Development**

**Report 2006. 1**

**5. Why may development for one may not be development for other? 1**

**6.What is the position of India in HDI ranks?Name two countries which are below India? 1**

**7. Give two reasons why the infant mortality rate in Kerala is less than Bihar? 1**

**8 What are the other criterions for development other than per capita income? Explain with examples. 3**

**9 What should India to do or achieve to become a developed country? 3**

**10 “The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all ,but not enough to satisfy the**

**greed of even one person” justify ? 3**

**11. Money in your pocket can not buy all the goods and services that you may need to live**

**well- justify? 4**

**12. Why do we use average income for comparisons? Are there any limitations? Illustrate**

**with your one example related to development? 4**

**Chapter 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy**

**1. What do you mean by the term sectors? 1**

**2. Which sector includes production by exploiting natural resources? 1**

**3. Which sector has grown the most over 30 years? 1**

**4. Why are the workers in agricultural sector are under employed? 1**

**5. Why should we be worried about under employment? 1**

**6. How would income and employment increase if farmers were provided with irrigation and marketing facilities? 1**

**7. Why the privet sector do not provide useful things at a reasonable price? 1**

**8. Who under takes the mammoth task of measuring GDP? 1**

**1. People working in industrial and service sector need food. Imagine what would happen if there is a strike by transporters and lorries refuce to take vegetables, milk etc from rural areas? 3**

**2. How do we count the various goods and services and know the total production in each**

**sector? 3**

**3. In what ways can one increase employment for people? 3**

**4. Read the table carefully and answer the following questions:-**

**Table:- WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SEVCTORS(IN MILLIONS)**

**SECTOR ORGANIZED UNORGANIZED TOTAL**

**PRIMARY 2 240 242**

**SECONDARY 9 54 63**

**TERTIARY 17 76 93**

**TOTAL 28 370 398**

**TOTAL IN% 100%**

**(a) What is the percentage of people in the organized sector in agriculture? 1**

**(b) Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganized sector? why ? 1**

**(c) Why is the percentage of workers are more in the unorganized sectors? 1**

**3. There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the**

**government. Give two examples. 4**

**4. Service sector in India employ two different kinds of people? Who are these? 4**

**5. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example**

**In the urban and rural areas. 4**

**Chapter 3 Money and Credit**

**1. What do mean by double coincidence of wants? 1**

**2. Why are demand deposits considered as money? 1**

**3. What is the main objective of SHG? 1**

**4. What does terms of credit include? 1**

**5. Besides banks, which is the major source of cheap credit in rural areas? 1**

**6. Why everybody is bound to accept money against any transaction? 1**

**7. Give any two examples of collateral used for borrowing. 1**

**1. Why the demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment? 3**

**2. Which situation is commonly called ’debt – trap? Give examples. 3**

**3.Why the poor people are prevented to get easy loans from the bank Give three reasons. 3**

**4. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need**

**money? 3**

**5. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? 3**

**13. The following table shows people in a variety of occupations in urban areas. What are the purposes of such loans?**

**1 Graduate student who is computer literate**

**2 Migrant labourer in Delhi**

**3 A worker whose factory has closed down**

**4 Autorikshaw driver**

**14. . In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrowers. Explain. 4**

**15. The modern currency is without any use of its own then why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? 4**

**Chapter 4 Globalization and the Indian Economy**

**1. How would flexibility in labour laws help companies? 1**

**2. It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. Name it. 1**

**3. What are the investments made by MNCS called? 1**

**4. It creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. What does it refer to? 1**

**5. Mention one advantage of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade? 1**

**6. Would you say Ford Motors is MNC? Why? 1**

**7. Why does government try to attract more foreign investments? 1**

**8. Should more Indian companies emerge as MNCs? How would it benefit the people in the**

**country? 3**

**9. How is information technology connected with globalization? Would globalization have been possible without expansion of IT? 3**

**10. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment. 3**

**11. How with import of steel from India into Chinese markets lead to integration of markets for steel in the two countries? Explain. 3**

**12. What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is more fair? 4**

**13. Recent studies point out that small producers in India need three things to compete better in the market : 4**

**(a) Better roads, power, water, raw materials, marketing and information network.**

**(b) Improvements and modernization of technology.**

**(c) Timely availability of credit at reasonable interest rates.**

**(i) Can you explain how these three things could help Indian producers?**

**(ii) Do you think MNCs will be interested in investing in these? Why?**

**(iii) Can you think of any other step that the government could take?**

**14. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of**

**globalization are better shared. What role government can play in making this possible? 4**

**Chapter 5 Consumer Rights**

**1. What is ‘consumer exploitation’? 1**

**2. Which organization sets standards of products at the International level? 1**

**3. Consumers have the right to be protected against any danger arising from the products.**

**Which right ensures this? 1**

**4. In spite of so many rules and regulations, we do find bad quality products in the market.**

**Why? 1**

**5. Why is it that rules have been made so that the manufacturer displays the information or details along with the product? 1**

**6. Consumer Movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations? What are these organizations known as? 1**

**7. What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer court? 3**

**8. For the following products / services discuss what safety rules should be observed by the**

**producers:- 3**

**a. LPG cylinder**

**b. Medicines**

**c. Edible oil**

**9. There may be rules and regulations, but they are often not followed. Give reasons. 3**

**10. What do you think should be the role of govt. to protect consumers? 3**

**11. Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices exploit consumers in market place. Give four examples of such unfair practices? 4**

**12. It was presumed that it was the responsibility of the consumers to be careful while buying a commodity or service. How? 4**

**12. What necessitated the origin of consumer movement as a ‘social force’? 4**

**GEOGRAPHY Chapter 5 Minerals and Energy Resources**

**1. Which states of India have the potential for the development of wind energy? 1**

**2. Why is coal often called ‘black gold’? 1**

**3. Write two merits of water as a source of energy. 1**

**4. What is Bailadila famous for? 1**

**5. Which part of India is known as the storehouse of minerals? 1**

**6. In what way iron brought a revolutionary change in human life. 3**

**7. Give the reasons for the importance of biogas in rural India. 3**

**8. ‘Solar energy is more developed in Western India.’Why? 3**

**9. For what product Mumbai High is famous for? Enumerate the contribution of it**

**in strengthening the economy of India. 3**

**10. What are the various uses of copper? Where are copper ore found in India? 3**

**11. What is geothermal energy ? Name any two project which have been set up to harness**

**Geothermal energy. 4**

**12. Why is it said that mining is becoming a ‘killer industry’? 4**

**13. Distinguish between conventional and nonconventional sources of energy. 4**

**14. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? 4**

**15. How can we say that the future of nuclear energy is bright in India? 4**

**Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries**

**1. ‘Agriculture and industry move hand in hand’. Elaborate. 3**

**Q.2 What are agro based industries? What is their significance in Indian economy? 3**

**Q.3 Why are most of the major iron and steel industries established in public sector? 3**

**Q.4 What is the role of infrastructure in industrial development? Explain. 3**

**Q.5 “In recent years, most of the sugar mills are being established in the southern and western states.” Support the statement with suitable reasons. 3**

**Q.6 Why are the Jute mills concentrated along the Hugli river? Give reasons. 3**

**Q.7 How does the industrial pollution degrade the environment? Elaborate. 3**

**Q.8 Explain the factors which are favourable for Jamshedpur Iron and Steel plant. 3**

**Q.9 Explain the problem of cotton textile industries in our country. 3**

**Q.10 Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry? 1**

**11. Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi?**

**Give one reason. 1**

**12. Explain the contribution of industries in National Economy. 3**

**13. Why chemical industries are widely spread over the country? Give one reason. 1**

**14. IT industries are the key to employment generation and foreign exchange earner**

**In India. Explain. 4**

**15 How has NTPC maintained pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment**

**and resources. Explain. 4**

**1. What do you understand by Golden quadrilateral super Highway? 1**

**Q.2 Why is air Travel preferred in the north eastern states of India? Give reasons. 3**

**Q.3 ‘India has one of the largest telecom network in Asia’. Justify the statement. 1**

**Q.4 What is the significance of the border roads? 3**

**Q.5 ‘Efficient means of transport and communications are pre-requisites for faster economic development of our country’. Elaborate . 3**

**Q.6 Pipeline transportation is the best means of transportation for transporting liquid and gases materials. Why? 3**

**7. What are the two electronic media of mass communication? 1**

**Q.8 ‘Roadways still have an edge over railways in our country’ Give argument. 3**

**9. What are first class mail? 1**

**Q.10 What is the reason for changing nature of the International Trade in the last fifteen years? 3**

**Q.11 Why is Railways an important mode of transportation for goods and passengers in India? 3**

**Q.12 Why there is a dense network of railways in the northern plains of India? Give reasons. 4**

**Q.13 Why is it said that waterways are the best means of transportation? Discuss. 4**

**Q.14 ‘Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity’.Explain. 4**

**Q.16 Explain the role of tourism industry is promoting national integration and**

**international understanding. 4**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Chapter 5- Popular struggles and Movements**

**1. ‘Popular struggle are integral to the working of democracy’. Prove this statement. 1**

**2. What are the indirect ways of protest in democracy? 1**

**3. Give one reason for struggle in Bolivia? 1**

**4. Distinguish between interest groups and pressure groups. 3**

**5. If electricity is not supplied properly in your colony what will you do? What kind of**

**groups will you form? How will you bring your problems to the notice of the**

**authorities concerned? 3**

**6. How are the deep disputes resolved in the democracy? 3**

**7. How do struggles and movements shape democracy? 4**

**8. Examine the methods adopted by the interest groups in India to put pressure on**

**the government. 4**

**9. Describe the four main features of popular mass struggle for restoring democracy**

**in Nepal. 4**

**Chapter 6- Political Parties**

**1. Can we have a party-less democracy? 1**

**2. Do political parties educate people? 1**

**3. How do political parties shape public opinion? 1**

**4. What are the advantages of a multiparty system? 3**

**5. What are the ways in which political parties can be reformed? 3**

**6. What are the characteristics of a political party? 4**

**7. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy. 4**

**8. State the various challenges faced by the political parties. 4**

**9. ‘Opposition is important for democracy’. Comment. 4**

**Chapter 7- Outcomes of Democracy**

**1. What should be the basic outcome of democracy? 1**

**2. Why are decisions delayed in democracy? 1**

**3. What is the essence of democracy? 1**

**4. Why is democracy preferred to other forms of government? 1**

**5. What do you mean by Civil liberties? 3**

**6. How can democracy be measured on the basis of its expected outcome? 3**

**7. Discuss the factors that denote the successful working of democracy in India. 3**

**8. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy? Explain with**

**four facts. 4**

**9. What sustains democracy in India? 4**

**10. How does democracy produce an accountable , responsive and legitimate government? 4**

**Chapter 8- Challenges to democracy**

**1. What type of challenge is faced by a non-democratic country for democratic set up? 1**

**2. What is the first priority in a democracy? 1**

**3. Which legal act is the best to empower people to carry out democratic reforms? 1**

**4. Which is the most common form of democracy in today’s world and why? 1**

**5. Discuss the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world? 3**

**6. How can the principles of democracy be applied to all spheres of life? 3**

**7. Point out any four demerits of democracy. 4**

**8. How does communalism take various forms in politics? Explain four points. 4**

**9. What are the main guidelines that can be kept in mind while devising the ways and**

**means for political reforms in India? 4**

***POLITICAL PARTIES (Multiple Choice Questions MCQ)***

**Q.1: Which country has a two-party system?**

**(a)       India**

**(b)       Sri Lanka**

**(c)       United Kingdom**

**(d)       Nepal**

**Q.2: Which of the following is a National Political Party?**

**(a)        Janata Dal (Secular)**

**(b)        Telugu Desam Party**

**(c)        Trinamool Congress**

**(d)        BJP**

**Q.3: Which one of the following is a Regional Party?**

**(a)        BJP**

**(b)        CPI-M**

**(c)        INC**

**(d)        JDU**

**Q.4: Bahujan Samaj Party does not represent which section of the society?**

**(a)        Dalits**

**(b)        Adivasis**

**(c)        OBCs**

**(d)        Trade Unions**

**Q.5: Which political party has been in power for the last 30 years continuously in West Bengal?**

**(a)        CPI**

**(b)        CPI-M**

**(c)        Indian National Congress**

**(d)        Trinamool Congress**

**Q.6: What is meant by two-party system?**

**(a)        Two parties run the government**

**(b)        Two members run a party**

**(c)        Two parties contest elections**

**(d)        None of these.**

**Q.7: Which system of government does India have?**

**(a)        One-party system**

**(b)        Two-party system**

**(c)        Multi-party system**

**(d)        None of these.**

**Q.8: What is an alliance?**

**(a)        One party contest elections**

**(b)        Several parties join hands for contesting elections**

**(c)        Two-parties contest elections**

**(d)        None of these.**

**Q.9: What are National Parties?**

**(a)        Parties which have units in various states.**

**(b)        Parties which have no units**

**(c)        Parties which have units in two states**

**(d)        Parties which have units in all states**

**Q.10: On what ideologies does the Indian National Congress rest?**

**(a)        Communalism**

**(b)        Socialism**

**(c)        Federalism**

**(d)        Secularism**

**Q.11: The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of**

**(a)        UPA**

**(b)        LF**

**(c)        NDA**

**(d)        None of these.**

**Q.12: Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?**

**(a)        Jyotiba Phule**

**(b)        Kanshi Ram**

**(c)        BR Ambedkar**

**(d)        Sahu Maharaj**

**Q.13: The main base of BSP is in**

**(a)        Punjab**

**(b)        Delhi**

**(c)        Haryana**

**(d)        UP**

**Q.14: Which party enjoys a strong hold in Tripura, West Bengal and Kerala?**

**(a)        CPI (M)**

**(b)        CPI**

**(c)        BSP**

**(d)        BJP**

**Q.15: Which out of the following is a state party?**

**(a)        INC**

**(b)        AGP**

**(c)        BJP**

**(d)        CPI (M)**

**Q.16: Which of the following countries has a single party system?**

**(a)        Pakistan**

**(b)        Nepal**

**(c)        People’s Republic of China**

**(d)        Bangladesh**

**Q.17: When was the Indian National Congress was formed?**

**(a)        1885**

**(b)        1977**

**(c)        1980**

**(d)        1989**

**Q18: When was CPI founded?**

**(a)        1984**

**(b)        1964**

**(c)        1980**

**(d)        1925**

**Q.19: Which one of the following is a State Party?**

**(a)        Congress Party**

**(b)        BJP**

**(c)        Communist party of India - Marxist**

**(d)        TGP**

**Q.20: What is the guiding philosophy of BJP?**

**(a)        Bahujan Samaj**

**(b)        Revolutionary Democracy**

**(c)        Modernity**

**(d)        Hindutva**

**Q.21: What is defection?**

**(a)        Loyalty towards a party**

**(b)        Changing party allegiance**

**(c)        Political reforms**

**(d)        None of these.**

**Q.22: Which out of the following is a feature of Partisanship?**

**(a)        Inability to take a balance view**

**(b)        Similarity of views**

**(c)        Represents the individuals**

**(d)        None of these.**

**Q.23: Who is Partisan?**

**(a)        Disloyal party member**

**(b)        Staunch party member**

**(c)        Estranged party member**

**(d)        None of these.**

**Q.24: How many parties are registered with Election Commission of India?**

**(a)        About 500**

**(b)        About 650**

**(c)        About 700**

**(d)        About 750**

**Q.25: What is meant by a one party system?**

**(a)        One single party runs the government**

**(b)        One single person runs the party**

**(c)        When the king rules the country**

**(d)        When one party is allowed to contest elections.**

**Q.26: Which one of the following is not a political party?**

**(a)        INC**

**(b)        JDU**

**(c)        BAMCEF**

**(d)        AGP**

**Q.27: Which one of the following is not a national political party?**

**(a)        BJP**

**(b)        CPIM**

**(c)        BSP**

**(d)        DMK**

**Q.28: Which one of the following emerged as a political party from a movement?**

**(a)        DMK**

**(b)        AGP**

**(c)        Akali Dal**

**(d)        All of these.**

**Answer:1-c. 2-d. 3-d. 4-d. 5-b. 6-c. 7-c. 8-b. 9-a. 10-d. 11-d. 12-b. 13-d. 14-a. 15-b. 16-c. 17-a. 18-d. 19-d. 20-d. 21-b. 22-a. 23-b. 24-d. 25-a. 26-c. 27-d. 28-d.**

**Money and Credit**

**Page No.1**

Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process and therefore it is called a medium of exchange.

**Role of Money in economy**

* In our day-to-day transactions, goods are being bought and sold with the use of money.
* At times we do exchange services with money.
* Use of money has made things easier to exchange as we can exchange it for any commodity we need.
* The transactions are made in money because a person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she wants.
* The main function of money in an economic system is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services.

In a barter system, commodities are exchanged with commodities without the use of money. But both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This is called double coincidence of wants. But the use of money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.

Page no.3

- There are other people who are not able to produce documents of their employment.
- Some persons have nothing to give to bank as a collateral.
- There are few others who fail to produce two persons who can stand as surety in case he is unable to repay the loan.
# A large number of transactions in our day to day activities involve credit in some form or the other .Credit in some form or the other. **Credit** refers to an agreement in which lender supplies the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payments.

# **Role of Credit**
- Whether credit will be useful or not, depends upon the risks in the situation and on whether there is some support, in case of loss.
-In the rural areas the main demand for the credit is for the crop production.Crop production involves considerable costs on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, repair of equipment etc.
-Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay loan after harvest.
- Repayment of the loan is dependent on the income from farming.
-If the harvest is poor, the repayment of the loan becomes difficult and credit instead of improving the earnings, pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very difficult and painful. This situation is called **Debt-Trap**. then the borrower is forced to give up his collateral or asset used as the guarentee to the lender used as the guarantee to the lender.

# **Terms of credit** includes
-Interest rate
-Collateral
-Documentation requirement
-Mode of payment

These terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower. Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower has to pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition to this lenders may demand collateral (security) against the loans.

# **Collateral** is an asset that the borrower owns such as land, building, vehicle, livestock and deposits with banks and uses this as a guarentee to a lender until the loan is repaid.If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain the payment. Collateral is to ensure repayment and is a security of the lender.

# **Various sectors of the economy.** People obtain loans from Formal and Informal sectors.

# **Formal sector**
-Includes banks and cooperatives.
-RBI-Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

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--Periodically banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending and to whom, at what interest rate etc….

--RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. RBI also sees that these banks give loans not just to profit making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

* **Informal sector**
* It includes money lenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends etc.
* -There is no one to supervise their credit activities
* It can charge whatever interest rate they choose
* There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back

**DRAWBACKS OF INFORMAL STRUCTURE**

* Compare to formal lenders most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans
* Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of earning of the borrowers is to use to repay the loan and they have less income left for themselves
* The high rate of interest of borrowing means that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. This could lead to increasing the debt and debt trap.
* People who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing

**For these reasons banks and co Operatives need to lend more and expand formal source of credit in India.**

This would lead to higher income and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. Cheap and affordable credit is important for the country’s developments.

* Most loans from the informal lenders carry a very high rate of interest and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus it is necessary that the banks and Co Operatives increases their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces
* At present it is the richer house hold who receives formal credit where as the poor have to depend on the informal sources .It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. This is mainly because rich people have collaterals and, therefore, they can easily fulfill the requirement of documentations.

**Poor House Holds are still dependent on the informal sources of credit for several reasons**

* Banks are not present everywhere in rural India
* Even when they are present ,getting loans from them is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources, as they require proper documents and collateral.

**Self-help groups for the poor**

* SHGs consist of certain members who pool their savings and constitute a fund which is further used in making finance and advances to other members.
* This helps to reduce the functioning of informal sectors of credit.
* After a year, if such a group is regular in its savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Such loans create employment opportunities.
* Loans are provided for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs as buying seeds, fertilisers, raw materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, hand-looms, cattle etc.
* The group decides the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc.

**SHGs are becoming popular for the following reasons:**

* They help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
* They can get timely loans for variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
* They help women to become self-reliant.

Money & Credit

***MCQs:***
**Q1: Which one of the following is not an informal sector of credit?**
(a) Traders (b) SHGs (c) Money Lenders (d) Employer

**Q2: Grameen Bank is a success story of**
(a) India (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal (d) China

**Q3: Which of the following can be considered as the modern form(s) of money?**
(a) Currencies (b) Drafts (c) Cheques (d) All of these

**Q4: Which of the following households constitutes the largest segment of borrowers in the formal sector of credit?** (a) Poor households (b) Rich households (c) Well-off households (d) Households with few assets
**Q5(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following authorises money as a medium of exchange?**
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Self Help Groups
(c) The Central Government (d) The President of India

**Q6(CBSE 2011): What do you mean by collateral?**
(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

**Q7: Banks do not give loans:**
(a) to small farmers (b) to marginal farmers (c) to industries (d) without proper collateral and documents

BARTER SYSTEM: Exchange of good without use of Money.



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**Answers**:
1: (b) SHGs 2: (b) Bangladesh 3: (d) All of these 4: (b) Rich households 5: (a) Reserve Bank of India 6: (c) It is the guarantee given by the lender to the borrower. 7: (d) without proper collateral and documents

**GLOBALISATION**

 FOREIGN TRADE



**Q1: What were the reasons for putting barrier to trade?**
Answer:

Indian government had put barriers on foreign trade in order to protect domestic trade and produce from foreign industries.

a)Later it was felt that competition would improve the performance and quality of domestic producers as they would have to improve their quality by adopting  the new economic policy.

b)It was also felt the domestic manufacturers would invest more in research and development and would become capable of selling their products at international market by competing with their foreign counter parts.

MCQs:
Q2(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is a major benefit of joint production between a local company and a Multi-National Company ?
(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

Q3(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is not true regarding the World Trade Organization?
(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.

Q4(CBSE 2011): Rapid integration or inter connection between countries is known as
(a) Privatisation  (b) Globalisation (c) Liberalisation  (d) Socialisation

Q5(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following has benefited least because of globalisation in India? (a) Agriculture Sector (b) Industrial Sector
 (c) Service Sector (d) Secondary Sector

Q6: Till 1950, globalisation meant
(a) only foreign trade (b) only foreign investment (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Q7: Which of the following has played a big role in organizing production across the coutries?
(a) WTO (b) Domestic companies (c) Information technology (d) Consumers
**THE WAYS THROUGH WHICH MNCs SET UP….**

2: (a) 2.MNC can bring latest technology in the production
3: (a) It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers. 4: (b) Globalisation
5: (a) Agriculture Sector 6: (a) only foreign trade 7: (c) Information technology

 ***Popular Struggles and Movements*** **MCQs**
**Q1: Which one of the following is a sectional interest group?**
(a) All India Trade Union Congress (b) MAOIST group in Nepal
(c) FEDECOR in Bolivia (d) Backward & minority community Employees Federation
**Q2(NCERT):  Which among the following is the special feature that distinguishes a pressure group from a political party?**
(a) Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.
(b) Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve larger number of people.
(c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.
(d) Pressure groups do not seek to mobilise people, while parties do.
**Q3(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is *not true* regarding Bolivia’s Water War?**
(a) The struggle involved mass mobilisation. (b) A political conflict led to popular struggle.
(c) It resulted in the restoration of the water supply at the old rates (d) It lacked spontaneous public participation.
**Q4(NCERT): Consider the following statements about pressure groups and parties.** A) Pressure groups are the organised expression of the interests and views of specific social sections. B) Pressure groups take positions on political issues. C)All pressure groups are political parties. D)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
**Q5(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is NOT the way to resolve a conflict in a democracy ?**
(a) Mass Mobilisation (b) Using Parliament (c) Using Judiciary (d) Armed Revolution
**Q6: In Nepal, the pro-democratic movement was led by**:
(a) SPA (b) Human rightists (c) Maoists (d) Pressure Groups
**Q7(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is an example of public interest groups?**
(a) Trade Unions (b) Business Associations (c) BAMCEF (d) FEDECOR
**Q8(CBSE 2012): FEDECOR comprised of :**
(a) professionals like engineers and environmentalists (b) leaders of political parties (c) federation of farmers who did not rely on irrigation.(d) confederation of household workers unions.
**Q9(CBSE 2011): The interest groups like trade unions, business associations and professional bodies etc. are referred to as:**
(a) Public Interest group (b) Sectional Interest group (c) Movement group (d) Pressure group
**Q10: Organisations that mobilize people with a view to win political power is called as**
(a) Public Interest Groups (b) Sectional Interest Groups (c) Political Parties (d) Movement Groups
**Q11: One of the following did not grow out of movements. Identify it.**
(a) Asom Gana Parishad in Assam (b) All India Trinamool Congress in West Bengal
(c) DMK in Tamil Nadu (d) AIADMK in Tamil Nadu
**Q12(CBSE 2011): Who amongst the following Nepalese Kings was killed in a mysterious massacre?** (a) King Gyanendra (b) King Birendra (c) King Mahendra (d) None of them
**Q13(CBSE 2011): Which of the following statements is not true about Nepal?**
(a) King Gyanendra, the new king of Nepal, was not prepared to accept democratic rule.
(b) Girija Prasad Koirala was chosen as the new prime minister of the interim government
(c) On 24th April, king Gyanendra conceded to all the demands of SPA. (d) Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2001.
**Q14(CBSE 2011): Which one of the following is true regarding public interest groups?**(a) Promotion of collective good (b) Suppression of some general interest (c) Representation of interests of one section in society (d) Betterment and well being of members of a particular group
**Q15(CBSE 2011): Democracy evolves through**

(a) Popular struggles (b) Elections and political parties

(c) Pressure groups (d) Social differences

Answers:
1: (c) FEDECOR in Bolivia
2: (c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.
3: (b) A political conflict led to popular struggle.
4: (b) A and B
5: (d) Armed Revolution
6: (a) SPA
7: (c) BAMCEF
8: (a) professionals like engineers and environmentalists
9: (b) Sectional Interest group
10: (c) Political Parties
11: (b) All India Trinamool Congress in West Bengal
12: (b) King Birendra
13: (d) Nepal witnessed an extraordinary popular movement in April 2001.
14: (a) Promotion of collective good
15: (a) Popular struggles