

SOCIAL SCIENCE

GRADE X

QUESTION BANK

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TEM II

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QUESTION BANK - HISTORY - CLASS X
NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. How did the First World War help in the growth of national movement in India?
2. What is meant by the idea of 'satyagraha'? Or 'A satyagrahi wins the battle through non-violence.' Explain with examples.
3. Mention some of the early political agitations of Mahatma Gandhi in India.
4. Write a note on the Rowlatt Act.
5. What were the circumstances that led to the Jallian walla Bagh massacre? (Why was the Rowlatt Satyagraha launched ? Why was it called off?)
6. Describe in brief the reactions of the people immediately after Jallianwalla Bagh incident.
7. What was the Khilafat issue? How did it become part of the nationalist movement?
8. What were the reasons for the launching of the Non-cooperation movement? What was Gandhiji's idea behind launching it as stated in his book Hind Swaraj?
9. What were the stages proposed for the Non Cooperation Movement?
10. How did Non-Cooperation Movement become a mass movement? Illustrate the answer by narrating the major developments.
11. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement slowed down in the cities?
12. What were the causes for the peasant movements in Awadh? How did they organize it? Why were the congress leaders unhappy with it?
13. Give an example to prove that the tribal peasants interpreted the message of Non Cooperation Movement in a different way.
14. What did 'swaraj' mean for the workers of the plantations? What did they do when they heard about the Non-Cooperation Movement?
15. Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement called off by Gandhiji?
16. Give examples to prove that the term 'swaraj' means different things to different people.
17. With what aim was 'the Swarajya Party' set up?
18. Trace two major developments in the Indian politics towards the late 1920s. or What were the two factors that shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920's?
19. Why did Simon Commission visit India? Why was it boycotted?
20. What were the two important decisions taken at Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in 1929? or Discuss the significance of the Congress session in 1929 in the freedom struggle of India.
21. Why did Gandhiji start the civil disobedience movement? or Under what circumstances did Gandhiji start the civil disobedience movement?
22. What was the salt satyagraha?
23. How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non Cooperation Movement?
24. Describe the civil Disobedience Movement. How did it become a mass movement? Or How was the civil disobedience movement organized?
25. Why did Gandhi call of civil disobedience movement?
26. Why did Gandhi re-launch civil disobedience movement?
27. Describe the participation of different social groups in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Why did they join the movement?
28. Why did the rich peasant communities join the Civil disobedience movement? Why did not they join when it was re-launched in 1932 ?
29. Why did not the poor peasants join the civil disobedience movement? Why was the

- relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain during civil disobedience movement?
30. Why did the business class support the civil disobedience movement? Why did the industrial working classes not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers?
 31. How did the Indian merchants and industrialists protect their interests?
 32. Why didn't the business class support the civil disobedience movement when it was re-launched? . OR
Why did the initial enthusiasm of the merchants and traders fade away during the later stage of Civil disobedience movement?
 33. Describe the participation of women in the civil disobedience movement.
 34. Why did the participation of women in large numbers in the movements not bring any radical change in the position of Indian women?
 35. 'Dalit participation in the civil disobedience movement was limited' Give reasons.
 36. What was the political solution to the problems of the Dalit community according to its leaders?
 37. How was Gandhiji and Dalit leaders different in their views of the solution to the problems of the Dalits?
 38. Why did Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkhar come into a conflict in the Second Round Table Conference? What was the result? Or
Explain the circumstances leading to the Poona Pact of 1932. What are its provisions?
 39. What were the limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
 40. What were the main features of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
 41. What were the means of creating a feeling of nationalism or collective belonging in the minds of the Indian people? Or What were the icons and symbols used during the nationalist movement in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism?
 42. How did re-interpretation of history create a feeling of nationalism in India?
 43. Why did the political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?
 44. Give examples to prove that the Congress continuously attempted to resolve differences and ensure that the demand of one group did not alienate the other.
 45. When and where was the resolution of Non-cooperation movement adopted by the Congress?
 46. Quote the Independence Day pledge on 26th January 1930. (Source Question)
 47. Why did Mohammed Iqbal, the president of the Muslim league demand separate electorate for the Muslims? (Source Question)
 48. How did Mohammed Iqbal justify the demand of separate electorate for the Muslims in India? (Source Question)
 49. Why does the Hindu think that separate electorates are contrary to the spirit of nationalism according to Mohammed Iqbal? (Source Question)
 50. Describe briefly any three economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 51. Explain the contribution of folklore, folk songs and paintings in strengthening nationalism in India.

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO-CHINA

1. What was the influence of China on Vietnam's culture and life?
2. How did the French form the Indochina?
3. Why did the French think colonies necessary?
4. How did the French begin the colonization process in Indochina?
5. Why did the French build infrastructure in Vietnam?
6. Why should the colonies be developed according to the French writer Paul Bernard?
7. What were the barriers to economic growth in Vietnam? State the two measures recommended.
8. What is meant by 'the civilizing mission'?
9. Why did the French hesitate to educate Vietnamese people?
10. What were the two broad opinions regarding the medium of instruction in Vietnam? Or What were the differences of opinion between the two groups in Vietnam regarding the introduction of French educational system?
11. Write a short note on the educational system introduced by the French in Vietnam.
12. Describe the ideas behind the Tonkin Free School. To what extent was it a typical example of colonial ideas in Vietnam?
13. How did Vietnamese schools become an important place for political and cultural battles?
14. Why did the battle against the French colonial education become part of the larger battle against colonialism and for independence?
15. How did the establishment of the modern city of Hanoi lead to the spread of bubonic plague in Vietnam?
16. Why did the measures adopted to prevent plague become ineffective in Vietnam?
17. How did the rat hunt in Vietnam give an opportunity to the people to protest against the colonial rule.
18. What was the role of religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feeling in Vietnam?
19. Explain any two contributions each of 'scholars revolt in 1868 and Hoa Hao Movement in 1939 against religious and social evils respectively.
20. Describe any 3 steps taken by the French to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.
21. What were the different visions of modernization in Vietnam?
22. What ideas did Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh share in common? What did they differ on ?
23. Explain the 'Go East Movement'. What was the primary objective of the 'Go East Movement'? What was the result?
24. How did the development in Japan inspire Vietnamese nationalists?
25. How did China inspire Vietnamese nationalists?
26. 'Early Vietnamese nationalists had a close relationship with Japan and China'. Support your answer with 3 examples.
27. Why were the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh called the 'electrical fuses' of Vietnam ?
28. What were the challenges faced by the new republic in Vietnam?
29. What were the consequences of the partition of Vietnam in to two countries?

30. Why did the U.S.A interfere in the Vietnam War?
31. How did the entry of USA mark a new phase in the Vietnam War?
32. What was the effect, of U.S involvement in the Vietnam War, in the United States?
33. How did the nationalists draw women in to the struggle in Vietnam?
34. What was the role of women in the anti imperialist struggle in Vietnam? Compare it with that of women in India.
35. What were the features of Vietnam War?
36. Give any four features of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in the Vietnamese war against the U.S.
37. Write any three qualities of Trie Au, the rebel women.

QUESTION BANK -GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-5- MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. What are minerals? What is its importance?
2. What are the properties of minerals?
3. What are the different types of formations of minerals? OR Where do different forms of minerals generally occur?
4. How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?
5. Describe the diversity in the distribution of mineral resources in India. State an important reason for this diversity.
6. Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
7. Which are the important iron ore belts in India?
8. Differentiate between magnetite and hematite.
9. What are the uses of manganese as a mineral? Name any two states producing manganese ores.
10. State any two uses of copper. Name the states where it is produced.
11. What are the advantages of bauxite as a metal ore? Where is it found?
12. What are the properties of mica as a mineral? What are its uses? Where is it found?
13. Name an important rock mineral. What are its uses? Where is it found?
14. Why is conservation of minerals necessary? Suggest a few measures to conserve minerals.
15. What is the significance of energy resources?
16. How are the sources of energy categorized?
17. Name the two common sources of energy in rural areas. Why is its use discouraged?
18. How is coal formed? What is its use?
19. What are the four different types of coal? (Black gold) Write its characteristics.
20. Differentiate between peat and bituminous.
21. Name the main rock series of geological ages where coal occurs in India. Or Name the main rock series of coal found in India.
22. State the importance of petroleum production in India. Where does it occur in the rock

formations?

23. Describe the distribution of petroleum in India.
24. What are the advantages of petroleum as a fuel?
25. Why is natural gas considered as the fuel for the present century?
Where are the natural gas reserves located in India?
26. What are the two main ways by which electricity is generated?
27. How is nuclear energy produced? Where are the nuclear power plants located in India?
28. What is solar energy? Why do you think solar energy has a bright future in India?
29. What are the advantages of solar energy?
30. Distinguish between natural gas and biogas. What are the advantages of bio gas?
31. How is tidal energy generated?
32. How is geo thermal energy produced? Why should we harness Geo thermal energy to meet
33. the growing need?
34. Suggest a few measures to conserve energy resources.
35. India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. Explain.

Additional Questions:

1. Why is mining called a killer industry?
2. Name any two minerals obtained from veins and lodes.
3. What are placer deposits?
4. Name any two minerals obtained from ocean waters.
5. Name the iron ore which has magnetic properties.
6. Suggest any two measures to prevent mining from becoming a killer industry.
7. State any two factors affecting the economic viabilities of mineral reserves.
Petroleum refineries.
8. Where is the largest wind farm cluster located in India?
9. Where is the largest solar plant located in India?.
10. Name the two experimental projects set up to harness geothermal energy.
11. Name the most popular coal in commercial use
12. Which is the hardest and softest mineral? What is rat hole mining?
13. Name any two minerals formed as a result of evaporation.

CHAPTER –6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. What is manufacturing? What is the importance of manufacturing? Or Why is manufacturing considered the backbone of economic development of the country?
2. How are industries and agriculture complimentary to each other?
3. Examine the growth rate of industries in the past few decades.
4. Name the physical and human factors that affect location of industries. Or Explain any four factors which influence the industrial location.
5. On what bases are industries classified?
6. How are industries classified based on ownership?
7. How are industries classified based on capital investment?
8. Differentiate between heavy and light industries.
9. Differentiate between agro based and mineral-based industries.
10. How are industries classified according to their main role in economy?
11. Describe the importance of textile industries in India. Or ‘The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian industry’ .Explain.

12. Describe the importance of cotton textile industries in India? Where is it distributed?
13. State any two factors contributed towards the localization of cotton textile mills in India. Examine some of the problems faced by the cotton textile industries today.
14. Why are the jute textile mills concentrated along the Hughli River? Explain by giving four examples. What are the challenges facing jute industry in India?
15. What are the steps taken by the Government to protect jute industry in India? or What is the new trend in the demand for jute products?
16. Why are sugar industries located near to sugarcane producing areas? Why are sugar industries migrating to South India? Name the sugar producing states in India.
17. Why are iron and steel plants located in the north eastern and southern part of Indian Peninsula? Or What are the relative advantage of the Chotanagpur plateau for the development of iron and steel industry? Where should the steel plants be ideally located ?
18. State any two reasons for the low productivity of iron and steel in India. Or Why are we not able to perform to our full potential though India is an important iron and steel producing country?
19. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problem does the industry face? What recent developments have led to a rise in the production capacity?
20. Why is aluminium smelting gaining popularity? Which is the second important metallurgical industry of India? Why is it getting popularity?
21. State two prime factors that determine the location of Aluminium industry. Name the states where aluminium plants are located.
22. Name any two heavy organic and inorganic chemicals produced in India.. What is its use? Where is it manufactured?
23. How has chemical industry gained an important position in the Indian economy? Explain any six points in this regard.
24. Name the different varieties of fertilizers produced in India. Name the states where it is produced.
25. Why is cement a raw material oriented industry? Where and when was the first cement industry set up in India?
26. State any two reasons for the rapid growth of cement industries in India.
27. Write a short note on the automobile industry in India.
28. Describe about information technology and the electronics industries in India.
29. Which is the electronic capital of India? Name the major electronics goods producing centres in India.
30. How does industrial pollution degrade environment? OR How do manufacturing industries contribute to polluting and environmental degradation?
31. Suggest a few measures to control environmental degradation and pollution that is caused by industries. Or Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industries.
32. Suggest a few measures for reducing industrial pollution of fresh water.
33. How is the treatment of industrial liquids done? Name the three phases of treatment of industrial wastes.
34. Distinguish between cotton textile and iron and steel industry.
35. Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasize on spinning yarn and weaving khadi?
36. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than the power loom and handloom?
37. Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as an index of a country's

development. Why?

38. What are the mismatches of textile industry in India?

39. How did the partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry?

Additional Questions:

1. Name two gases causing air pollution.

2. Name two industries causing water pollution:

3. With what objective was The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) formed?

4. What is the key to decision of the factory location?

5. Where were the manufacturing units located in the pre-independence period in India?

6. Which is the only industry in India, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain?

7. State any two reasons for the success of the IT industry in India.

8. Mention any two solid wastes in India, which cause pollution.

9. Which are the 3 major sectors of fabric production in India? Mention the share of each sector.

1. Why is cotton textile industries located in Maharashtra and Gujarat?

2. Why is iron and steel industries concentrated in Chotanagpur region?

3. Account for the fact that iron and steels industry is mainly in public sector in India.

4. Why is jute industry declining in India? What measures would you suggest to improve it?

5. Why is there a growing concern for shifting industry from urban areas?

6. Compare and contrast cotton textile industries and jute textile industries in India.

7. Compare and contrast cotton textile and iron and steel industries in India.

8. In which sector does the Jamshedpur steel plant fall with reference to ownership? Why is it located in Jamshedpur.

9. What is the importance of sugar industry? Explain the development of sugar industry in India

10. The jute industry in India has been passing through difficult times. Explain.

11. Name any two iron and steel industries established with foreign collaboration in India.

Chapter- 7- LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. Why is 'transport and communication' called the lifelines of an economy? Or Why is transport a necessity? (Why is it considered a pre requisite for economic development?)

2. How are transport, communication and trade complementary to each other?

3. Name the four means of transportation covering the three domains.

4. What are the advantages of roads over railways? Or How does road transport score over railways? What are the problems faced by the road transportation in India?

5. Name the different types of roads in India.

6. State the characteristics of the North –South Corridor. State the characteristics of Golden Quadrilateral OR East West corridor.

7. What is road density?

8. Why are the railways so important in India?

9. How do physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of Indian railway network? Explain with suitable examples.

10. Why are Himalayan mountainous regions unfavourable for construction of railway network?
11. What are the problems faced by the Indian Railways?
12. Name the railway zones with their Headquarters.
13. What are pipelines used for? Describe two important network of pipeline transportation in India.
14. What are the advantages of the pipeline transportation for petroleum and natural gas?
15. State the importance of Kandla seaport.
16. Name the two seaports developed to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port.
17. Name the oldest artificial ports of India.
18. Name the deepest landlocked port in India.
19. Why are inland waterways significant? Mention any four National Water ways.
20. What are the advantages of airways? Write a short note on the airline services of India.
21. Why is air travel preferred in northeastern states?
22. State the significance of seaports in India.
23. Differentiate between personal and mass communication.
24. Write a short note on the telecom network in India.
25. Why is the importance of telecom network increased in India?
26. Describe the Indian postal network.
27. Differentiate between first class mail and second-class mail. Give examples.
28. Why do we consider international trade as economic barometer? What is meant by favorable balance of trade? Discuss whether India's foreign trade is favorable or not.
29. Describe the volume of India's foreign trade.
30. What are the advantages of tourism in India?
31. How does international trade contribute to the economic development of a country? Explain two points.
32. Explain the importance of radio and television as effective means of mass communication.
33. Explain the improvements made in the Indian Railways in its functioning:

QUESTION BANK - DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

Chapter 5 -- POPULAR STRUGGLES AND MOVEMENTS

1. Which are the 'third wave' countries?
2. What was the aim of the Movement in April 2006 in Nepal?
3. What is meant by constitutional monarchy?
4. What was the main difference between the popular struggles in Nepal and Bolivia?
5. What was the Second Movement of Democracy in Nepal?
6. Describe the features of the popular mass struggle for restoring democracy in Nepal.
7. How did King Gyanendra gain power in Nepal?
8. What was Bolivia's water war? Or Describe the features of the popular struggle

- against privatization of water in Bolivia.
9. What was the Kittiko-Hachchiko Movement?
 10. In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?
 11. Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties.
 12. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a democratic government.
 13. What is a pressure group? Give a few examples.
 14. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?
 15. Differentiate between sectional interest groups and public interest groups.
 16. Describe any two features each of sectional and promotional pressure groups in India.
 17. State an example of single-issue movement each from India and abroad.
 18. What was the objective of Narmada Bachao Andolan?
 19. State an example of a long-term movement.
What is a single issue movement? How does it differ from a long term movement?
 20. What conclusions can we draw from the Bolivian war, and movement of democracy in Nepal? (Justify in three points that democracy evolves through popular struggles.)
 21. Is the influence of pressure groups and movements on politics and democracy healthy?

Chapter 6 POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Chapter 7 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

1. Why is democracy a better form of Government?
2. What are the common features of all type of democracies?
3. When do people start blaming democracy?
4. What is the first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy?
5. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
6. Why do some people think that democratic Governments are less effective?
7. The cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it. Justify.
8. What is transparency in democracy?
9. What do you expect from democracy when we try to find the out comes of democracy?
10. What are the practices and institutions to measure democracies on the basis of the expected outcome?
11. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?
12. What are the factors on which economic development of a country depend?
13. What is the significant difference in the rate of economic development between countries under dictatorship and democracy?
14. How does democracy help reduce inequality and poverty?
15. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?
16. How are social diversities accommodated in democracies? Or How does democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens?
17. How do expectation from democracy function as the criterion for judging a democratic country? (The fact that people are complaining itself is a testimony of the success of democracy. Justify the statement with three appropriate points.
18. What are the expected outcomes of democracy?
19. Examine with the help of three examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy.
20. Do democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities? Justify your answer by three suitable arguments
21. Democracy is a good form of government in principle not in reality. Explain.
22. Explain the different forms of economic inequality in democracy.

Chapter - 8 CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

1. What do you mean by the term challenge?
2. What challenges do non-democratic countries face, in their way to democracy?
3. What does foundational challenge involve?
4. What challenge do established democracies face?
5. What do you mean by challenge of expansion in democracy?
6. What challenge does every democracy face?
7. Different countries face different kinds of challenges. Support the statement with suitable examples.
8. What do you mean by political reform?
9. Suggest any four guidelines that should be kept in mind while devising ways for political reforms in India.
10. Write the expanded definition of democracy.
11. Discuss the expanded scope of democracy in the modern world.

QUESTION BANK - ECONOMICS

Chapter 3 MONEY AND CREDIT

1. Why are transactions made in money?
2. What is double coincidence of wants? How does money solve double coincidence of wants?
3. Why is money accepted as a medium of exchange?
4. Trace the stages in the growth and use of money.
5. How is modern currency different from early objects of transactions?
6. What are demand deposits? What are its features.
7. How do demand deposits possess the essential features of money?
8. What is a bank cheque?
9. How do banks mediate between the depositors and borrowers? Or Describe the mechanism at work in the banks. Or What do banks do with the public deposits?
10. How is credit a boon and a curse to the borrower? Or What are the two different situations of credit? What is meant by debt trap?
11. What is collateral? Why do lenders ask collateral while lending?
12. What is credit? Explain the various terms of credit with examples.
13. What are the different sources of loan for agricultural farmers in 2010 ?
14. Differentiate between formal and informal sectors of credit in India.
15. Why should banks and cooperatives need to lend more?
16. Why should credit at reasonable rate be available for all? (Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?)
17. What is the general pattern of credit taken by the rural and urban households?
18. Describe the functioning of Self Help Group. (SHG)
19. In situation with high risks, credit might create further problem to the borrower. Explain.
20. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor?
21. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?
22. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is it necessary? (Explain any 4 main functions of the RBI)
23. What is the role of credit in development?
24. What are the advantages of formal source of credit?
25. Suggest two measures for improving the share of formal sector in total credit.
26. Why is moneylender still the largest single source of credit? (or Why are the poor households still depending on informal sources of credit in India?)

Chapter 4 GLOBALIZATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. How have Indian markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples. (What changes do you notice in the markets in India recently?)
2. What is a MNC ? How does it function? Or How does it spread production across the world?
3. What are the conditions assured by MNCs while spreading the production across the world?
4. What are the two-fold benefits to the local companies in producing goods jointly with

MNC?

5. How do MNCs control production all over world? Or State the ways by which MNCs expand production all over the world?
6. Why is foreign trade necessary? Or What are the functions of foreign trade? Or What are the advantages of foreign trade?
7. Define Globalization. How does it help international trade?
8. What is the role of MNCs in the globalization process?
9. What are the factors that have enabled globalization?
How does information technology help globalization?
10. What is trade barrier? Why did India Government put barrier to foreign trade?
11. Why did the Government remove trade barriers? Or Why did India adopt a new economic policy of liberalization and globalization in 1991?
12. What is liberalization of foreign trade?
13. What is W.T.O? What are its two faces?
14. Examine the impact of globalization in India. (Impact on producers, consumers and workers) (How do we feel the direct impact of globalization on our daily life?)
15. What are the negative effects of globalization? (Impact of globalization on small producers and workers)
The impact of Globalization has not been uniform'. Explain the statement.
16. How did flexibility in labour laws help companies?
17. What is meant by SEZ?
18. What are the steps taken by the Government to attract foreign investment in India?
19. What is fair globalization? What role can the Government play to have a fair globalization? Or
Describe any 3 ways in which the flexibility of labour laws help companies.
20. How has competition benefited people in India?
21. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalize their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?
22. How has liberalization of trade and investment policies helped the globalization process?
23. Why do MNCs spread out production across the borders?
24. Why do MNCs set up joint production units with local companies?
25. Why are Chinese toys more popular in Indian markets?
26. Discuss the impact of globalization on consumers.
27. In what ways is an MNC different from the national companies? Highlight any three points of Distinction.
28. Multinational companies choose china as an alternative location for investment.
Explain the statement.

Chapter 5 CONSUMER RIGHTS

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

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