

27. In what ways is an MNC different from the national companies? Highlight any three points of distinction. [3×1=3]

- Ans.** (i) An MNC (multinational company) operates in more than one country, whereas a national company operates in only one country.
- (ii) MNCs have huge financial resources, much more than a national company. They adopt latest technology in production of goods.
- (iii) The most common route for MNC investment is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs have tremendous power to determine prices, quality, delivery and labour conditions for products located in far-off countries.

Explain any four measures and practices introduced by revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. [4×1=4]

33. Why can't modern democracies exist without political parties? Explain any four reasons. [4×1=4]

Ans. Modern democracies are representative democracies. They are large and complex. They cannot function directly. Hence, modern democracies cannot function without political parties which act as representative of the people.

We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties. Every candidate in the election will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its unity will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country run.

Without political parties, the politics and political situation will become chaotic, uncertain and no one will take responsibility.

(Question numbers 17 to 29 carry 5 marks each.)

17. What led to the rise of the revolutionaries? [3]

Ans. During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be a revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical states that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

Or

19. What is Geothermal Energy and how it is obtained? [3]

Ans. As we know, the earth can be divided into three main parts between top crust to centre. Core of the earth is in semi-liquid form and has high density. Temperature inside the earth increases as we move down below the surface. This heat and energy of core area is used to generate energy which is named as 'geothermal energy'. Similarly, water in these areas is also hot and generates steam and this steam is used to drive turbine and generate electricity. Puga valley in Ladakh and Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh are two main centres of 'geothermal energy' in India.

33. What is the function of an opposition party? [4]

Ans. An opposition party is a party which does not form a government. But it keeps an eye on the working of the ruling party and acts as a check on its activities. It prevents the ruling party from misusing its powers. It keeps a check on its expenditures, brings its failure before the public. It also protects the rights and liberties of the people by not allowing passage of any law which threatens their fundamental rights.

An opposition party acts as a watchdog of a democratic government. Without it, a government is most likely to become autocratic and irresponsible.

6. Uranium and thorium are found in which of the hill ranges? [1]
 (a) Satpura (b) Aravali (c) Sahyadri (d) Cardamom

Ans. (b)

17. Write a short note on the Treaty of Vienna? [3]

Ans. The Vienna congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon. Representatives of Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at Vienna with the aim to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe as a result of the Napoleonic wars. As a result of the settlement, the Bourbon dynasty was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. Many new states were set up.

19. Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals. Give examples.

Ans. Metallic minerals can be classified into ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

Ferrous Minerals	Non-Ferrous Minerals
(i) Metallic minerals containing iron are called ferrous minerals.	Metallic minerals that contain metals other than iron are non-ferrous minerals.
(ii) They account for about three-fourths of the total value of production of metallic minerals in India.	India's reserves and production of non-ferrous minerals are not very satisfactory.
(iii) Iron ore, manganese, chromite, tungsten, nickel and cobalt are examples of ferrous minerals.	Copper, lead, tin, bauxite, gold are examples of non-ferrous minerals as they do not contain iron.

2. What do you mean by 'defining moments' of democracy? [3]

Ans. Defining moments of democracy usually involve a conflict between those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power. These moments come when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy.

6. Koderma, in Jharkhand, is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals? [1]

- (a) bauxite (b) mica (c) iron ore (d) copper

Ans. (b)

11. What is the chief objective of political parties? [1]

- (a) To serve the society (b) To contest elections
(c) To hold power in the government
(d) To form and influence public opinion

Ans. (c)

19. Conservation of mineral resources is important. Explain why? [3]

Ans. Minerals are naturally occurring substances with a definable internal structure. It took ages to form these minerals. We are using our minerals very fast while they require millions of years to be created and concentrated, because geological processes are very slow and rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. All these mineral resources are finite and non-renewable, which means that once they are finished, they will not be available to us in future. Again the amount of minerals that is available for use is very little (1% of earth's crust). As extraction of minerals continues, it not only becomes costly, but their quality and quantity

decrease. So mineral resources should be used properly. Similarly, recycling of minerals should be promoted, wherever possible.

2. What is a single issue-movement? How does it differ from a long-term movement? Explain with examples. [3]

Ans. A single-issue movement is issue-specific and seeks to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame. On the other hand, a long-term movement is a general or generic movement that seeks to achieve a broad goal in the very long term.

For example, the Nepalese movement for democracy arose with the specific objective of reversing the king's orders of suspension of democracy. Narmada Bachao Andolan started with the specific issue of the people displaced by the creation of Sardar Sarovar dam on the Narmada river.

On the other hand, the environmental movement and the women's movement are long-term movements involving many issues.

30. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals? [4]

Ans. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root *liber* meaning free. The middle class believed in the individual's freedom and that the law must view everyone as equal. On the political front, liberalism denoted government by consent. Liberalism had also symbolised the end of autocracy and clerical privileges. This was followed by a constitution and representative government through Parliament, especially after the French Revolution. Nineteenth century liberals focussed on the inviolability of private property.

Equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. We may recall that in revolutionary France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to the property-owning men.

The Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

In the economic sphere, freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital signified liberalism. Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes, who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital. In 1834, a customs union or *Zollverein* was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German States. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

3. Name the four problem areas in the working of political parties. Why is dynastic succession bad for a democratic country? [4]

Ans. The four challenges are :

- (i) Lack of internal democracy within parties
- (ii) Challenge of dynastic succession
- (iii) Money and muscle power
- (iv) A meaningful choice

Dynastic succession means that power remains in the hands of a few. They pass on this power to their family members, who may not have popular support or enough experience in politics and governance. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family and this tendency is present to some extent all over the world.

5. Geothermal energy stations have been established at these two places. Which are they? [1]

(a) Puga Valley - Manikaran

(b) Gulf of Kutch - Kota

(c) Kaiga - Kalpakkam

(d) Narora - Talcher

Ans. (a)

9. Which party came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

(a) FEDECOR

(b) Socialist Party

(c) Bolivia People's Party

(d) None of these

Ans. (b)

5. Which of the following rocks consists of a single mineral? [1]

(a) Granite

(b) Basalt

(c) Limestone

(d) Sandstone

Ans. (c)

6. Metals like gold, silver and platinum are known as which of the following? [1]

(a) Ferrous minerals

(b) Non-ferrous minerals

(c) Non-metallic minerals

(d) Precious minerals

Ans. (d)

Which party came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

(a) Communist Party

(b) Socialist Party

(c) FEDECOR

(d) None of these

(b)

Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) does not believe in [1]

(a) Marxism-Leninism (b) Socialism (c) Secularism (d) Communalism

(d)

1. Both cow dung cakes and biogas use same energy resource. Which one is better and why? [3]

Cowdung cakes are made of cowdung while biogas is generated through shrubs, farm-waste, animal and human waste and cowdung. Both of them provide energy to the rural areas but installation and use of biogas plant is much better because it can be used for cooking, heating and generating electricity, while cowdung cake can only be used for cooking and heating. Biogas plant is environment-friendly and it provides good-quality manure too.

22. Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties. [3]

Ans. Pressure groups do not participate directly in party politics. They can have the same ideology as a political party and can take a political position on important issues and can support a political party without standing for elections etc. The relationship between political parties and pressure groups is both direct and indirect.

Examples :

- (i) In Assam, a movement was led by students against 'foreigners' (Non-Assamese people). When the Assam movement ended, a new political party was formed called 'Asom Gana Parishad'. In Tamil Nadu, DMK and AIADMK were formed in this way.
- (ii) Trade Unions and students organisations in India are affiliated to or established by one or another major political party. The leaders of pressure groups are usually leaders of the party and party activists.

3. What is a political party? [4]

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and form the government. Its members are people who have common interests, concerns and goals. They agree on a political agenda and policies and try to convince people that their policies are best suited to the country. They put up candidates to fight elections and try to win popular support for their policies. They work for the collective interest of the society and not for a particular section of society.

5. Which of the following iron ore types has very high iron content (upto 70%)? [1]

- (a) Magnetite (b) Hematite (c) Lignite (d) Bituminous

6. Which state is the highest producer of Manganese? [1]

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Orissa (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

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