

SOCIAL SCIENCE

[Time allowed: 3 hours]

[Maximum marks: 80]

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1- 16 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternatives in your answer book.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 17 to 29 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 30 to 34 are 4 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of 2 marks from History and Question number 36 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography.
- (vii) Attach the filled-up maps inside the answer-book.

Q30. “Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Support the statement.

OR

“The division of Vietnam set in motion a series of events that turned the country into a battlefield.” Support the statement.

Ans. Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France. However, in the administrative field he had revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Those principles are summarised as the Napoleonic Code of 1804. The following are some of the administrative measures of Napoleon:

- He established equality before law and secured the right to property.
- He abolished feudal system
- He freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- Restrictions on guilds were removed in towns
- Transport and communication system was improved
- Peasants, artisans, workers and businessman enjoyed a new found freedom.
- Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

OR

The division of Vietnam set in motion a series of events that turned the country into a battlefield. In the peace negotiations in Geneva that followed the French defeat, the Vietnamese were persuaded to accept the division of the country. Ho Chi Minh and the communists took power in the north while Bao Dai's regime was put in power in the south.

1. The Bao Dai regime was soon overthrown by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem built a repressive and authoritarian government. Anyone who opposed him was called a communist and was jailed and killed.
2. Diem retained Ordinance 10, a French law that permitted Christianity but outlawed Buddhism. His dictatorial rule came to be opposed by a broad opposition united under the banner of the National Liberation Front (NLF).
3. With the help of the Ho Chi Minh government in the north, the NLF fought for the unification of the country.
4. The US was worried about communists gaining power, thus deciding to intervene decisively, sending in troops and arms.

Q31. How did people and the colonial government react to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

Ans. On the failure of the fulfillment of the demands made by Mahatma Gandhi to Lord Irwin, he found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. The demands ranged from general interest to specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. He resolved to break the salt law and launch a civil disobedience movement in 1930.

Reaction of the people – The people from all castes and classes participated in the civil disobedience movement. Thousands from different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of the government salt factories. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned, and in many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle.

Reaction of the government – The colonial government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in April 1930. The government made the angry crowd face the armoured cars and police firing. Many were killed. When the industrial workers of Sholapur attacked police posts protesting against Gandhi's imprisonment, the government responded with brutal aggression. Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked and 100,000 people were arrested.

Q32. “Dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for national and international trade.” Support the statement with four arguments.

Ans. Dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for national and international trade because:

- i) Transportation enables raw materials to reach the centres of production.
- ii) Transport infrastructure is crucial to enable finished products to reach their markets.
- iii) Communication facilitates the integration of markets and investments.
- iv) Communication facilities are of critical importance in tertiary activities like services to provide knowledge about events happening in distant places.

Q33. How are some countries of the world facing the ‘challenge of expansion of democracy’? Explain with examples.

Ans. Some of the democratic countries of the world are facing the challenge of expansion of democracy in the following ways:

- i) They have to apply the principles of democratic governance across all regions, social groups and different institutions.
- ii) The challenge of expansion also requires extension of federal principles to all units of the federation.
- iii) It includes greater power to women, minorities and marginalised sections of the society.
- iv) It also means that most decisions should remain within the ambit of democratic decision-making.

These challenges are faced by countries like India as the society in these countries has many fissures beneath the surface. Much work needs to be done to ensure local self government in India, rights of women and minorities as well as adivasis and dalits. Even countries like US have had to struggle to eradicate racism and till 2009, did not have a black President in the history of their country.

Q34. Explain any four ways in which consumers are exploited in the market.

Ans. Consumers are exploited in the market in the following four ways:

- i) Traders and shopkeepers indulge in unfair trade practices such as weighing less than they should.
- ii) Adding of hidden charges to goods and indulging in adulteration and hoarding by traders.
- iii) Manipulation of the market by large companies with ample resources. These included providing the consumer with distorted or incomplete information

- through the media.
- iv) Skewing the market against the consumers by taking advantage of the fact that consumers are scattered and numerous while large corporations are few and powerful.

