

## 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.** Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning.

**Ans.** The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India. It functions in the following manner:

- i) It monitors the minimum cash balance to be maintained by banks out of the deposits received by them.
- ii) It ensures that banks lend not only to profit-making businesses and traders but also small cultivators, small-scale businesses and small borrowers.
- iii) Banks have to periodically submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rates.

**Q31.** Explain the reactions of Indian people against the Rowlatt Act passed through the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919.

**Ans.** The reactions of people against the Rowlatt Act passed through the Imperial Legislative Council 1919 were as follows:

1. Rallies were organised in various cities.
2. Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
3. Shops closed down.

4. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, for which a day of hartal was fixed on 6 April, 1919.

**Q32.** Describe any four measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

**OR**

Which were the two major problems before the French in the field of colonial education in Vietnam? How did they try to solve these problems? Explain.

**Ans.** The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. They were as follows:

- The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

*(Any four will serve the purpose)*

**OR**

The French faced the following two problems in the sphere of education in Vietnam:

- How far the Vietnamese were to be educated was a question. The French needed an educated local labour force but they feared that education might create problems. The French citizens living in Vietnam also had a lurking fear if they might lose their jobs to the educated Vietnamese.
- Another problem in the sphere of education was that the elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter this Chinese influence.

So they systematically dismantled the traditional educational system and established French schools for the Vietnamese.

- Only the Vietnamese elite – comprising a small fraction of the population – could enroll.
- A deliberate policy of failing students was adopted, particularly in the final year, so that they could not qualify for the better-paid jobs.

**Q33.** Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government? Explain.

**Ans.** We feel that democracy is better than any form of government because of its outcomes. It has the following outcomes:

1. Accountable, legitimate, responsive government
2. Economic growth and development
3. Reduction of inequality and poverty
4. Accommodation of social diversity
5. Dignity and freedom of the citizens

**Q34.** Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods of conserving mineral resources.

**Ans.** Consuming mineral resources takes lesser time than the time required minerals to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

Conservation of minerals can be achieved by the following ways:

- Recycling of the metallic wastes
- Sustainable development
- Improved technologies
- Use of renewable resources

*(Any three will serve the purpose)*

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