

S.S.C PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

SOCIAL STUDIES

MODEL PAPER - 2

PAPER – II

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Parts : A and B

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions: 1. Answer **all** the questions under **PART – A** on a separate answer book.

2. Write the answers to the questions under **PART – B** on the question paper itself and attach it to the answer book of **PART – A**.

3. Attach the given outline map of **INDIA** with the answer book of Part – A.

Time: 2 Hours

PART – A

Max. Marks: 35

SECTION – I

(5×2=10)

Note: 1. Answer ANY FIVE questions, choosing at least TWO from each of the following Groups A and B.

2. Each question carries TWO marks.

GROUP – A

1. Explain how did industrialization cause modern wars.
2. Why are non-aligned nations called as third world countries?
3. Study the time line given and answer the following questions.

Q. A. What was the period of First World War?

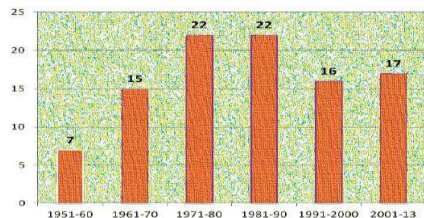
B. Name the organization established after World War I.

4. “Because of World wars cores of people died. Among the most of the dead were gents below 40 years. Because of these two wars demand for deadly weapons increased”.

Read the above para and comment how dangerous it is if another world war occurs.

GROUP – B

5. How did the language policy help to foster national unity and integrity?
6. Do you support Lok Adalat? If so why?
7. “Giving less priority to elementary education and public health is a major draw back”. Comment on this.
8. Examine the below graph and answer the following questions.



Graph 1 : Since the Constitution was adopted on 26th January 1950 till 2013 nearly 99 amendments were made.

A. Till 2013 how many amendments were made to Indian constitution?

B. In which decades highest amendments were made?

SECTION – II

(MARKS 1×4=4)

Note: 1. Answer **ANY FOUR** of the following questions in one or two sentences each.

2. Each question carries **ONE** mark.

9. What is Imperialism?

10. List some organs of the League of Nations that continue to function to this day.

11. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?

12. What is meant by “Pan Africanism”?

13. The Constitution of India begins with the statement-

“We the people of India.....”

Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified?

14. Expand the term AIADMK.

SECTION – III

(4×4=16)

Note: 1. Answer **ANY FOUR** questions, choosing at least **TWO** from each of the following Groups A And B.

2. Each question carries **FOUR** marks.

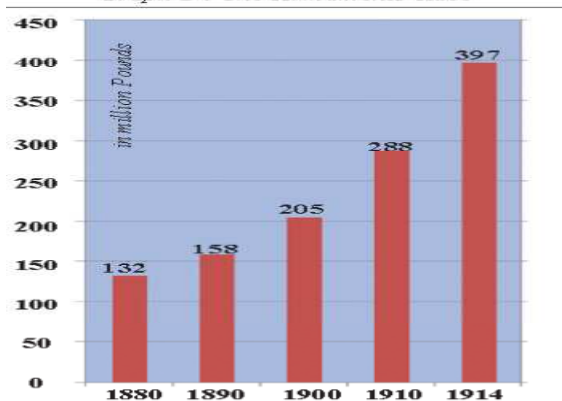
GROUP – A

15. Compare the national movement in India and Nigeria. Can you explain why it was stronger in India?

16. How did the Cold war produce arms race and as well as arms control?

17. Examine the below graph and answer the following questions.

Graph 2 : The Armaments Race



Military expenditure by great powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France 1880-1914 (source The Times Atlas of World History, London)

- What does the graph indicate?
 - Which countries spend more money on armaments?
 - Why did the military expenditure increase for every year?
 - How much money was spent on military expenditure in 1914?
18. How did the nation states and nationalism influence desire for war during world wars?

GROUP – B

19. While Constitution provides basic principles it is the engagement of the people with the system that brings social change. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.

20. Read the text given and answer the following questions.

“ As per the provision of the Constitution(Article 356), the Governor of a state can recommend to the President the dismissal of a state government and even dissolution of a state assembly, if she or he is convinced that the government is not able to administer the state as per constitution. The President may then on the advice of the Prime Minister, discuss the state government and order the Governor to take over the administration of the state”.

Q. There have been many instances in which governments at Centre removed governments at the states, if they are from different political parties. Discuss how does it violate democratic principles.

- Write the basic principles of Indian Constitution.
- Illiteracy influences the democracy. Explain how.

SECTION – IV

(1×5=5)

Note: Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

23. GROUP – A

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Italy | 2. Canada | 3. Atlantic Ocean | 4. New Zealand | 5. South Africa |
| (OR) | | | | |
| 1. Somalia | 2. Spain | 3. Mediterranean Sea | 4. Turkey | 5. London |

PART – B

Class : X

(Max. Marks: 15)

Time: 30 Minutes

I. Choose the correct answer from the following from the following four choices and write the answer in the brackets given below. $20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$

1. Who attacked Hiroshima and Nagasaki ()
A. USSR B. USA C. UK D. Germany
2. In which year British women got franchise? ()
A. 1915 B. 1916 C. 1917 D. 1918
3. World War I was ended with the treaty ()
A. Versailles B. Poland C. Prussian D. Australian
4. Name the country that exports rice in large quantity ()
A. Vietnam B. China C. Nigeria D. Japan
5. Which of the following activities of Hitler do you appreciate? ()
A. Declaration of establishment of racial superiority
B. Arresting political rivals
C. War with neighboring countries
D. Best oration that moves and attracts people
6. Vietnam was under the colonial rule of ()
A. Britain B. Russia C. France D. Germany
7. If a nation behaves aggressively with the other country, the second country should ()
A. Also behave aggressively
B. show attitude of give and take
C. try to solve the issue with political bilateral discussions
D. increase weapons and army
8. Indian Prime Minister who was assassinated by LTTE ()
A. Nehru B. Gandhi C. Indira Gandhi D. Rajiv Gandhi
9. When were the first elections held in Nepal? ()
A. 1947 B. 1950 C. 1959 D. 1972
10. German Parliament was called as ()
A. Duma B. National Assembly C. Reichstag D. Parliament
11. Anti-drug movement was starteddistrict ()
A. East Godavari B. Nellore C. Srikakulam D. Vijayanagaram
12. This amendment is also called 'mini constitution' ()
A. 44th B. 42nd C. 27th D. 36th

13. The international court of justice is located at ()
A. New York B. The Hague C. Geneva D. Paris
14. Telugudesam party in Andhra Pradesh was started in ()
A. 1981 B. 1982 C. 1983 D. 1984
15. Which movement was started in August 1942? ()
A. The Quit India B. Non-co-operation
C. Civil disobedience D. None of the above
16. Burma now is called ()
A. Myanmar B. Siam C. Bangladesh D. Assom
17. Fascism was established in the country ()
A. Germany B. Italy C. France D. Japan
18. What type of Government system does India follow? ()
A. Presidential system B. Monarchy system
C. Central system D. Parliamentary system
19. The party started by the students of Vietnam ()
A. Communist party B. young Annam C. Congress D. Labour Party
20. India consists of ()
A. 23 states and 7 union territories B. 29 states and 8 union territories
C. 29 states and 7 union territories D. 28 states and 7 union territories

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS: (1/2×5=2 1/2)

21. Eric Hobsbawn, called 20th century _____
22. The task of integration of Princely states was assigned to _____
23. The President of Indian constitution Drafting Committee was _____
24. The Constitution of India came into force on _____
25. The leader of Narmada Bachao Andolan _____

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING: (1/2×5=2 1/2)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 26. Federal Republic feature | () | A. Japan |
| 27. Information Act | () | B. 27% reservations to OBC |
| 28. Nagasaki | () | C. Ayodhya |
| 29. Mandal Commission | () | D. 2005 |
| 30. Ram mandir | () | E. Division of powers |
| | | F. 2009 |
| | | G. LTTE |