

Tenth Class Social Studies Paper –II Model Paper

(Max.Marks:50)

[Time:2.45 Hrs.]

SECTION - I

Note: i. Answer all the questions.

ii. Each question carries ½ Mark.

 $12 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$

- Cold War happened between which countries?
- Match the following.
 - Chiang Kai-shek. A) Environmentalist
 - Nnamdi Azikiwe B) Vietnam
 - Ken Saro Wiwa C) China
 - Ho Chi Minh D) Nigeria
- The person in the picture has played a key role in the freedom of Vietnam. Who is he?



- It was not an aim of Muslim League.
 - Elimination of Muslim landlords.
 - Establishment of separate constituencies.
 - Reserving seats to Muslims.
 - Striving for a separate country.
- Who was the last viceroy of India? *"In February 1947 he was appointed as viceroy in the place of Wavell. He announced the partition and freedom of India and Pakistan."* Identify the person discussed in these lines.
- The picture given below is the logo of which international organisation?



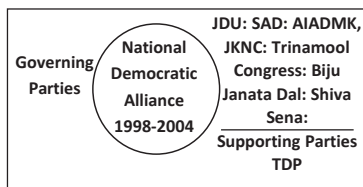
World Health Organization

Legal Services Authority

United Nations Organization

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- Identify the true statement.
 - The Central Government passed the Right to Information Act in 2005.
 - Each department has a public information officer and an appellate authority.
- The relation between the items in the first pair is the same with those in the second pair. Find out the missed item of the second pair.
Hitler : Nazism-Germany:
Mussolini : ?
- Read the given data to answer the question. From Tamilnadu which local party supported National Democratic Alliance?



- Observe the information.
It is a chemical that kills trees.
Using it, the US destroyed the lands of Vietnam.
On what is the main topic discussed here?
- What are the two words included in the constitutional preamble?
- Arrange the given countries from west to east based on their location. (Sri Lanka, China, Germany, Brazil)

SECTION - II

Note: i. Answer all the questions.

ii. Each question carries 1 Mark.

 $8 \times 1 = 8$

- Arrange the following events in chronological order.
 - NT Rama Rao founded the Telugu Desam Party on his 60th birthday.
 - Operation Blue Star, assassination of Indira Gandhi.
 - The end of an emergency.
- Identify the sentences related to the person given in the picture and write in the answer sheet.



- First President
- President of the Constitutional Drafting Committee
- Chairman of the Constituent Assembly
- First Prime Minister

- Observe the following table and answer the questions given.

Proclamation of the Weimar Republic	Nov 9, 1918
Hitler Becomes Chancellor of Germany	January 30, 1933
Germany invades Poland. Beginning of the Second World War	Sept 1, 1939
Germany invades of the USSR	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the Jews begins	June 23, 1941
The United States joins Second World War	Dec 8, 1941
Soviet Troops liberate Auschwitz	Jan 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe	May 8, 1945

- In which country the Weimar republic was established?
- Who was the cause for the mass murders of the Jews?

- What is Pan Africanism?

- Observe the map and answer the questions



- Name the area of China was under Japan control.
- The Bering Sea separates which continents?

- What is Lok Adalat
- "Democracies have been identified as most prominent political system across the world". Do you agree or differ?
- What are the main aims of social movements?

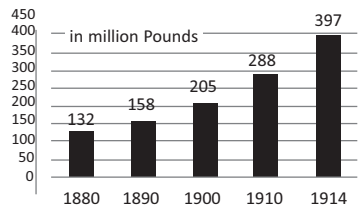
SECTION - III

Note: i. Answer all the questions.

ii. Each question carries 2 Marks.

 $8 \times 2 = 16$

- "The ethnic conflicts affected India's relations with Sri Lanka" Explain.
- Write about the movement of Manipuri women against special powers of the armed forces.
- What are the different roles done by United Nations in order to build peace in the world?
- Define the term 'Unitary'. What are the unitary principles of the Indian government?
- Observe the graph and answer the given questions.



Military expenditure by great powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France 1880-1914 (source The Times Atlas of World History, London 1978)

- What was the major incident in 1914?
 - What is the relation ship between industrialization and armaments race?
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27. "Integration of various princely states in India was a challenging task". Is it true? – Explain.
28. Write the features of Presidential system of government and the Parliamentary system of government.

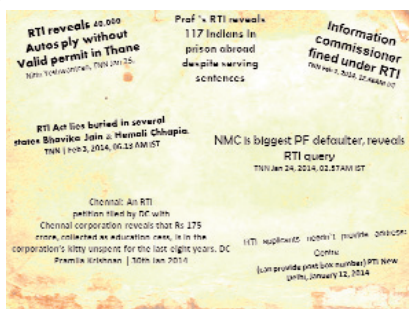
SECTION - IV

Note: i. Answer all the questions.

ii. Each question has internal choice.

iii. Each question carries 4 marks.
5 × 4 = 20 M

29. (a) "Many countries are blaming that India acting as a 'big brother' in south Asia" – Is it correct? Explain.
(or)
(b) Write about Palestine issue.
30. (a) What are the major economic policies of various governments at the Centre and the state levels. How are they similar or Different? - comment
(or)
(b) "Right to Information is a powerful weapon in the hands of common man" - Comment
31. (a) Observe the information given and answer the following questions.

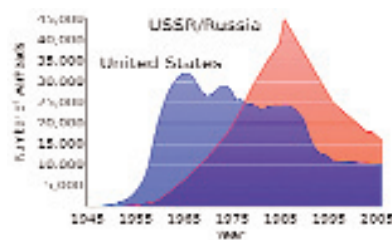


- What does the image convey?
- Expand RTI.
- Who punishes the government official for refusing information?

- What is the minimum fee required to obtain information through RTI?

(or)

- (b) Observe the graph given and write your analysis.



US and USSR nuclear stockpiles

32. (a) What is the importance of the movements like Greenpeace movement in the World?
(or)
(b) Write about the first general elections of 1952 in India?
33. Locate the following in the outline map of the world.
Group-A
i) The country that has been ruled by the Fascist party.
ii) Hitler's motherland
iii) The country that has effected by the atom bombs
iv) The Ocean that the southern border of the Asia
(or)
Group - B
i) England
ii) South Africa
iii) Canada
iv) Indonesia

ANSWERS

SECTION – I

- USA - USSR
- 1- c, 2- d, 3 - a, 4 - b.
- Ho Chi Minh
- Elimination of Muslim landlords.
- Mount Batten.
- Legal Services Authority
- Both are true.
- Facism - Italy.
- AIADMK
- Agent Orange
- Secular, Socialist
- Brazil - Germany - Sri Lanka - China

SECTION – II

- 1) The end of an emergency.
2) NT Rama Rao founded the Telugu
3) Desam Party on his 60th birthday.
4) Operation Blue Star, assassination of Indira Gandhi.
- Picture belongs to Rajendra Prasad.
• First President
• Chairman of the Constituent Assembly
- i) Germany ii) Hitler
- Pan Africanism:
Pan Africanism is an idea which promotes the unity of all African peoples irrespective of country or tribe. One key person in this regard was Kwame Nkrumah.
- i) Manchuria.
ii) Asia and North America.
- Lok Adalat: Lok Adalat is a system of alternative dispute resolution

developed in India.

19. Democracies are the most prominent political system :

- 1) Yes, I think democracies have been able to take care of all expectations.
- 2) Because democracy 'is the government by the people, of the people and for the people.
- 3) Democracy is the most prominent political system across the World.
- 4) In democracy the people should be vigilant and enlightened.
- 5) When the government fails to address the Worries of the people, it would turn into social movements.

20. Main aims of social movements :

- 1) Equal treatment in society and avoid discrimination.
- 2) No Exploitation by the stronger sections.
- 3) Freedom, liberty and Peace.

SECTION-III

21. India's relations with Sri Lanka :

- 1) Sri Lanka is an Island country situated in the Indian Ocean.
- 2) Sri Lanka got freedom in 1948.
- 3) Since 1948, India and Sri Lanka have good relations.
- 4) India and Sri Lanka have cultural and ethnic relations.
- 5) A major irritant in the relation has been the treatment of Tamil speaking minorities.
- 6) India sent its armies to keep peace in Sri Lanka.
- 7) It leads the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by Tamil militants.
- 8) Sri Lankan Tamil refugees arrival into India posed a problem.
- 9) Tamilians problem led to a more active intervention by India in Sri Lanka.
- 10) These ethnic conflicts affected India's relations with Sri Lanka.

22. 1) Before independence Manipur was under princely rule.

- 2) The hill areas were autonomous by the tribal in Manipur.
- 3) In 1891 the British established their control over Manipur.
- 4) In 1949 and Manipur was made a part of India.
- 5) AFSPA was imposed to maintain law and order in Manipur.
- 6) AFSPA (1958) means Armed Forces Special Powers Act.
- 7) AFSPA resulted military operations and rights violations.
- 8) Manipuri women started movement against armed forces special powers.
- 9) Sharmila has been on hunger strike for more than 10 years.
- 10) The Supreme Court judge BP Jeevan Reddy appointed to look the AFSPA.

23. Role of the UNO in preserving world peace:

- 1) Cyprus issue: UNO helped Cyprus to avert a conflict between Greeks and Turks.
- 2) Indonesian problem :- UNO succeeded in getting independence to Indonesia from the Dutch.
- 3) Kashmir Problem: UNO intervened in Kashmir problem and averted war between India and Pakistan.
- 4) Korean Problem: UNO stopped the aggression of North Korea over South Korea.
- 5) Liberation of Congo: UNO helped Congo to get liberation from Belgium.
- 6) Liberation of Kuwait: UNO helped Kuwait to liberate from Iraq.
- 7) Liberation of Namibia: UNO helped Namibia in getting liberation in 1989 and Namibia became its member.
- 8) Palestine Problem: UNO solved the conflict between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine and helped to form Israel.
- 9) Positive role: UNO plays a positive role in avoiding quarrels and helped in preserving peace.
- 10) Suez Canal crisis: UNO succeeded in averting war between England and Egypt over Suez Canal crisis

24. Unitary form of government:

Single system of government is called Unitary government.

Unitary principles :

- 1) Single Citizenship.
- 2) A Strong Centre.
- 3) Single Constitution for Union and States.
- 4) Single Unified Judiciary.
- 5) Common All-India Services.
- 6) Flexible Constitution.

25. i) World War –I

ii) Due to the industrialisation the arms production was increased.

26. i) Niger. ii) Abuja

27. Integration of various princely states was a challenge:

- 1) At the time of Indian independence, there were around 550 Princely states in Indian territory.
- 2) They become independent after the British rule in 1947.
- 3) They were asked to decide if they wanted to join India, Pakistan or remain independent.
- 4) In Hyderabad and Travancore peasants were revolting with arms against the Zamindars.
- 5) Sardar Vallabhai Patel was given charge of this matter of merging Princely states into Indian Union.
- 6) He began discussing with princes the necessity to join India.
- 7) All Princely States agreed to join Indian Union except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh.
- 8) With great efforts of Patel, this challenging task was completed by merging these states.

28. Presidential & Parliamentary system of government :

Presidential system of government	Parliamentary system of government
1. The President is the Chief Head of the executive.	1. The President is the head of the state but not of the executive.
2. The President is the real executive.	2. The President is the Nominal Executive.
3. The President is not bound by the advice of the council of ministers.	3. The President is generally bound by the advice of the council of ministers.
4. The President can dismiss any minister at any time.	4. The President has no power to dismiss his ministers so long as they command a majority in parliament.
5. The President elected directly by the people.	5. The election procedure of the head of state is indirect.

SECTION-IV

29. (a) India acting as a 'big brother' :

- 1) In south Asia China and India are big countries.
- 2) Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Bangladesh etc, are small countries.
- 3) Smaller countries have low development in all aspects.
- 4) India is a developing country.
- 5) It helps all neighboring countries like, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan.
- 6) India played a key role in keeping the world peace also.
- 7) Smaller countries need support from the big countries.
- 8) Thus, some countries feels that India behaves like a big brother.

29. (b) Palestine issue :

- 1) Palestine (Arabs) was under the control of Britain before WW2.
- 2) The Jews considered Palestine as their 'Promised Land'.
- 3) Christians considered Jews responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus.
- 4) US and USSR wanted to bring their influence because of massive oil reserves.
- 5) Palestine divided into Arab and Jewish States in 1947 by UNO.
- 6) UNO solved the conflict between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine and helped to form Israel.
- 7) Israel was created for Jews, Palestine was for Arabs.
- 8) The Arabs refused to recognise Israel.

30. (a) The central and state governments followed the different economic policies. They are:

- 1) Mixed economy
- 2) Socialist economy
- 3) Liberalisation.

The major economic policies discussed are:

- 1) Privatisation of banks and telecommunications.
- 2) Encouraging foreign investments
- 3) Cut in subsidies
- 4) Liberalisation of licensing methods.

Similarities: The governments at centre and state followed mixed economy giving importance to socialist ideas upto 1984.

Differences:

- 1) In 1985 the central Government favoured liberalisation
- 2) After 1985 the service sector is also encouraged
- 3) From 1985 the governments encouraged foreign investments in India.

30. (b) Right to Information act is a powerful weapon :

- 1) The Right to Information (RTI) Act was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005.
- 2) RTI came into force on 13th October 2005.
- 3) The Act was passed as a result of peoples mobilization as well as in recognition of the provisions in the Constitution.
- 4) The two roles that need to be played for getting the benefits of RTI to the people.
- 5) The fees to apply for RTI is 5 or 10 rupees.
- 6) The RTI Act mandates timely response to citizen requests.
- 7) Any citizen may request information from a 'public authority'.
- 8) The RTI act gives the right to questioning the government departments.
- 9) It improves transparency and reduces corruption.

31. (a)

- 1) News articles about RTI act.
- 2) Right to Information Act.
- 3) Information commissioner.
- 4) Rs. 5/- or 10/-

31. (b)

- 1) Russia has more nuclear stock piles during 1955-1975.
- 2) USA and USSR were participated in the arms race.
- 3) The Nuclear stockpiles is indicating Cold War
- 4) Ideological conflict led the countries to emerge camps after Second World War.

32. (a) Greenpeace movement :

- 1) In 1971 the Greenpeace Movement started against USA for conducting nuclear tests under water near Alaska.
- 2) Greenpeace volunteers set out in a small ship called Greenpeace.
- 3) Today Greenpeace is spread over 40 countries.
- 4) Greenpeace headquarters is in Amsterdam (Holland).
- 5) Greenpeace has taken up the impact of climate change across many countries.

32. (b)

first general elections of 1952 :

- 1) First general elections in India were held in 1952.
- 2) To overcome the problem of illiteracy, the Election Commission came up with symbols.
- 3) It allotted symbols from everyday life to represent political parties and candidates.
- 4) In Ajmer a Rajput woman arrived at the polls in a heavily veiled chariot, her whole body was draped in velvet.
- 5) In Assam a tribal villagers journeyed to the polling station the day before voting.
- 6) The people of a PEPSU village arranged a wrestling match for the candidate whose representative won.
- 7) In 1952 elections the Indian National Congress won almost.
- 8) The Congress consistently won over 70% of the seats by

obtaining about 45% of the total votes cast.

9) Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India.

33. (A & B)