

PRE - PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS - MARCH 2015
 SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper II
 (English Version)

PART - A

X Class]

(Max. Marks: 35)

[Time: 2 Hrs.

Section - I

Note: 1) Answer any FIVE of the following questions choosing atleast TWO from each group.

2) Each question carries 2 marks.

5x2=10

Group - A (1-4)

1. What aspects of the welfare state do you find functioning in India today ?

2.

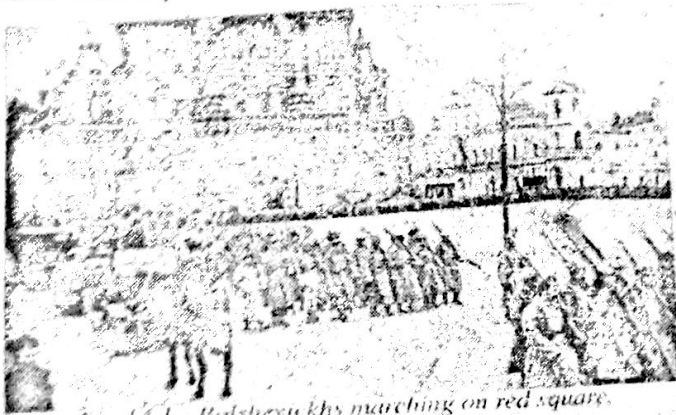


Fig. 14.1 Bolsheviks marching on red square.

a) In the above picture Bolsheviks marching on red square.

Bolsheviks belongs to which country ?

b) Who was led by the Bolsheviks ?

3. Why were the railways and canals developed in Vietnam by the French ?

4. When India became independent the cold war had just begun and the world was being polarised into countries in the US or USSR camp. Jawaharlal Nehru followed a policy of not joining either camp and tried to maintain an equidistant and independent position in foreign policy. He also joined hands with several other countries that had become independent around the same time and wanted to follow a similar policy - Indonesia, Egypt, Yugoslavia, and so on. Together they built the non aligned movement.

[Turn Over

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions.

1. Define non-aligned movement ?
2. Which countries involved in framing non-aligned movement ?

Group - B (5-8)

5. What were the institutional changes that came up after the emergency ?
6. In 1992 Government led by P.V. Narasimha Rao passed an important amendment to the constitution to provide local self governments a constitutional status. The 73rd constitutional amendment created institutions of local self government at the village level while the 74th constitutional amendment did the same in towns and cities. These were pathbreaking amendments. They sought to usher in for the first time, office bearers at the local level elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.

Study the above paragraph and answer the following questions.

- a) Which constitutional amendment provided local self government at the village level ?
- b) What was the main aim of 74th constitutional amendment ?

7. What are the exemptions to disclose information ?

1.	Economic liberalisation	1990
2.	NDA government led by A.B. Vajpayee -	1998

By observing above Table answer the following questions.

- a) What was the main incident happened during 1990 ?
- b) NDA government was led by AB Vajpayee in 1998.

NDA stands for ?

Section - II (9-14)

Note: 1) Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

2) Each question carries 1 mark.

4x1=4.

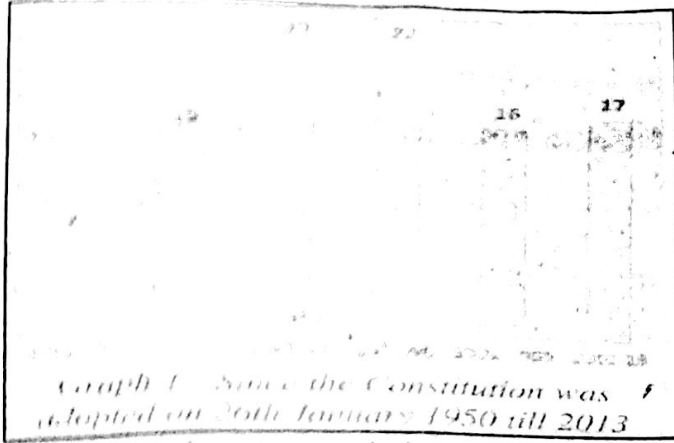
9. What was the effect of the Great Depression ?
10. Who wrote 'Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara' ?
11. The muslim league represented the interests of Muslim landlords of which state ?

Muhammad Iqbal

[Contd....on 3rd page]

12. Who were the members of states Reorganisation Commission ?

13.



As per the above graph how many constitutional amendments are there till 2013 ? 17

14. Which state led by the anti-Hindi Agitation ? Tamil Nadu

Section - III

Note: 1) Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions, choosing **TWO** questions from each group.

2) Each question carries 4 marks.

4x4=16

Group - A (15-18)

15. Write a short note on various causes of two world wars. Do you think any of these features are prevalent even today in countries around the world ? How ?
16. What are the challenges faced by the independent Nigerian nation ? In what ways is it similar or different from the challenges faced by Independent India ?
17. The congress supported the movements of the people of the princely states and declared that they should join India in making the new constitution of the country. Sardar Patel was given charge of this matter in July 1947. He began discussing with the princes the necessity to join India. He even made it clear that if they did not do so, the army would have to be sent to complete the process of unification. By 15th August 1947, all states except Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh, had agreed to sign the Instrument of Accession with India. These three states were also made to join in the next two years.

[Turn Over

The government of the princely states was taken over and the princes were given pension funds called privy - purses to meet their personal expenses. New administrative units were created by merging territories. The first phase of this process of creating the new states of India went on till 1956. Interestingly, in 1971, the government of India abolished the privy purses and titles used by the former princely families.

Study the above paragraph and answer the following questions.

- Who was given charge the unification of princely states ?
- By 15th August 1947, which states had not agreed to sign the Instrument of Accession with India ?
- What is privy - purse ?
- In which year the Government of India abolished the privy - purses ?

18. Russian revolution brought in many changes in their society. What were they ? And what challenges did they face ?

Group - B (19-22)

- Write a short note on basic principles of Indian constitution.
- What measures were taken to bring in socio-economic change during the initial years after independence ?
- What are the different roles done by United Nations in order to build peace in the world ?
- What are the basic feature of social movement ?

Section - IV

Note: 1) Answer any one of the following question.

2) Question carries 5 marks.

5x1=5

23. Mark the following in the given outline map of World.

- A)**
- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Britain | 2. Vietnam | 3. Poland |
| 4. Afghanistan | 5. Egypt | |

(or)

- B)**
- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Germany | 2. Turkey | 3. Japan |
| 4. Canada | 5. The Atlantic Ocean | |

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