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Class : X

PRE-FINAL EXAMINATION

Time : 2.45 Min

Sub : Social

Key (Paper - 2)

Marks : 50 M

SECTION – I

1. Armed Peace
2. The Great Depression
3. Abolishing the practice of foot – binding , the subordination of women, equality in marriage.
4. Slaves
5. United Nations Organization
6. Pakistan or the partition of India – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
7. Britain (Or) England
8. Both i and ii
9. Tamilnadu state
10. President's rule
11. Russia
12. Austria, India, China, Japan

SECTION – II

13. Formation of a separate Telugu speaking state
14. Relief , Reform, Recovery
15. 1939, for the sake of humanity
16. Once educated, the Vietnamese may begin to question Colonial domination.
17. Jammu Kashmir & Ladakh
18.
 - 1) Don't keep calm, stand against corruption
 - 2) Be honest, say no to corruption
 - 3) Join hands together and plan to end this corruption
19. Communist party of India (Marxist)
20. England, France

SECTION – III

21. The two essential characteristics of a Unitary Constitution are:
 - (1) The supremacy of the Central Polity.
 - (2) The absence of subsidiary Sovereign polities.The two essential characteristics of a Federal Constitution are:
 - (1) By the existence of a Central polity and subsidiary polities side by side.
 - (2) By each being sovereign in the field assigned to it.
22. Sun Yat-Sen program was called the Three Principles (San, Min, Chui) “Nationalism” - Democracy” -“Socialism”.
23.
 - 1.The treaty of Versailles set up the League of Nations to prevent wars in the future after World War-I.
 - 2.Then, the President of U.S.A Woodrow Wilson played active role for the formation of League of Nations.
 - 3.However, U.S.A could not become a member as the U.S.Congress (Parliament) refused to sanction the proposal of the President.
 - 4.Russia and Germany was not invited to become members of League of Nations.
 - 5.By the year 1934, the League had 58 members only.
 - 6.It was setup several International agencies for conducting welfare activities like health, labour welfare and also an International Court of Justice for legal disputes between nations.

7. Thus, the failure of League of Nations was responsible for the outbreak of World war-II.
24. The name Poakistan or Poak-stan (from Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan) was coined by a Punjab Muslim student at Cambridge, Choudhary Rehmat Ali.
25. 1. Abolition of untouchability
2. Provision for reservations for SC & ST's in education, employment, politics
3. Give the special protection to the minority community
26. 1. It was started against the sale and drinking of liquor by Dalit women of Dubagunata village in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh
2. After protests by women across the state, arrack was officially banned in 1993 and total prohibition was imposed in 1995.
27. (i) Hyderabad – 1948
(ii) 1971
28. **Two Corrections :**
1. On 1st November 2000, Chhattisgarh became 26th state.
2. On 9th November 2000, Uttarakhand became 27th state.
3. On 15th November 2000, Jharkhand became 28th state.
4. On 2nd June 2014, Telangana became the 29th state of India.

SECTION – IV

29. a) 1) In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi launched another movement against British rule called Quit India.
2) Gandhiji gave a historical slogan "DO OR DIE" to his activists.
3) Although Gandhiji was jailed at once, younger activists organized strikes and acts of sabotage all over the country.
4) The young in very large numbers, left their colleges to go to jail.
5) Particularly active in the underground resistance were socialist members of the Congress, such as Jaya Prakash Narayan.
- (Or)**
- b) 1. The Great Depression lasted between 1929 to 1939.
2. It was triggered by decline in demand and fall of prices.
3. Marxist Economists argued that it was because of capitalism and can be got rid of only with socialism.
4. Economist JM Keynes argued state shall play a crucial role and intervene effectively.
5. During decline state shall invest and generate employment and help people to earn money and demand goods in market.
6. The countries like USA, England and Germany followed this way and stood successful in coming out of Great Depression.
7. I would agree with it as it is result oriented
30. a) 1) No, I don't agree with that view.
2) Women can do any work, they proved it.
3) Women have equal rights
4) Women and half part in every aspect.
5) So, men and women should participate in the suffering of bringing up the children.

(Or)

b) A Multi- Party democracy creates favourable conditions for social movements of protest and change because:

- 1) In a multi- party democracy many ruling parties from various states have different aspirations exist.
- 2) Most of the parties know of the problem faced by the people in the region, and they also promise the people various things to win in the elections.
- 3) Thus it gives an opportunity for social movements of protest and change.
- 4) The government can't suppress the movement as the supporters are also powerful to lead the movement.
- 5) Thus, the government has to consider the demands and look through them.

31. a) 1) After the end of 1962 war, both India and China have strategic as well as economic advantage as they are recognized as rising powers of Asia.
- 2) The countries today have the ambition of emerging as major world economic and political powers.
- 3) Thus they also see each other as economic and political competitors.
- 4) At the borders, both governments have taken measures to maintain peace and tranquility despite occasional actions to the countries.

(Or)

b) Yes, RTI Act resembles the true spirit of democracy. Justification:

1. Democracy means to the people, for the people and by the people.
2. Now a days it is defined as too the people, far the people and buy the people.
3. In democracy people should live happily with enjoying their rights.
4. By the RTI Act the government is accountable to the public.
5. The RTI ensures to prevent corruption and improve transparency.

32. a) 1. The rivalry between super powers has produced endless friction.
2. The dream of creating one world with all the people living in peace, was shattered.
3. The cold war resulted in a race of armaments.
4. The military alliances like NATO, Warsaw pact, SEATYO and CENTO resulted in competition for armaments – conventional and nuclear.
5. The effect of cold was detrimental to the progress of humanity
6. The diversion of world's economic resources for armament production had adversely affected economic development of the world
7. The intensification of cold was has enhanced the difficulty of all the countries irrespective of their involvement in the cold war.

8. If civilization is to survive , nations should give up armaments competition and accept peaceful coexistence as the only alternative to total annihilation.

(Or)

- b)
1. Allied powers
 2. Germany Invades Poland
 - 3.. United state of America
 4. Hitler

33. **World Map**

