

**BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (TELANGANA)**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II**  
**TENTH CLASS SOCIAL STUDIES MODEL PAPER**  
**PAPER – II (ENGLISH VERSION)**

Time: 2 hrs. 45 mins.

PART – A & B

Maximum Marks: 40

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i) 15 minutes allocated to read the question paper.
- ii) 2.30 hours allocated to write answers.
- iii) PART – A must be answered in a separate answer sheet.
- iv) Map and PART – B (Bit paper) should tag to the answer sheet and give them to the invigilator.

Time: 2 hrs.

PART – A

Marks: 35

- Note: i) Answer all the questions from the given three Sections I, II and III of PART – A.  
ii) In Section – III, every question has Internal Choice, Answer any one alternative.

**SECTION – I**

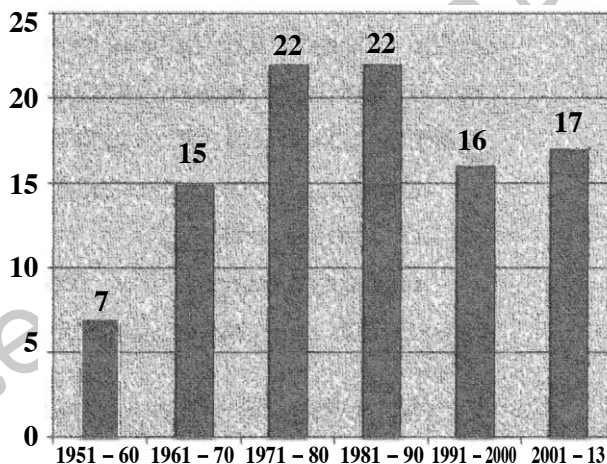
Note: i) Answer the following questions in 1 – 2 sentences.

ii) Each question carries ONE mark.

7 × 1 = 7

1. Name the countries which signed on Simla agreement.
2. Who were called colans?
3. What is meant by NOTA?
4. Write any two main festivals that are celebrated in Telangana?
5. How did USSR escape from the great Depression?

Read the below bar graph and give the answers to 6 and 7 questions.



Since the constitution was adopted on 26th January 1950 till 2013 nearly 99 amendments were made.

6. How many constitutional amendments were made during 1951 to 2013?
7. In which decades equal amendments were made?

SECTION - II

Note: i) Answer the following questions in 4 – 5 sentences.

ii) Each question carries TWO marks.

6 × 2 = 12

8. Appreciate the role played by schooling in the National Movements.
9. In what ways do you think that industrialisation has created the conditions for modern ways?
10. What aspects of welfare state do you find functioning in India today?
11. What is 'NAM' what are the main objectives?
12. What were the different types of responses to the weaponisation?
13. Identify atleast any two states presently ruled by regional parties in India on the given Indian political Map.

SECTION - III

Note: i) Answer FOUR questions from given below.

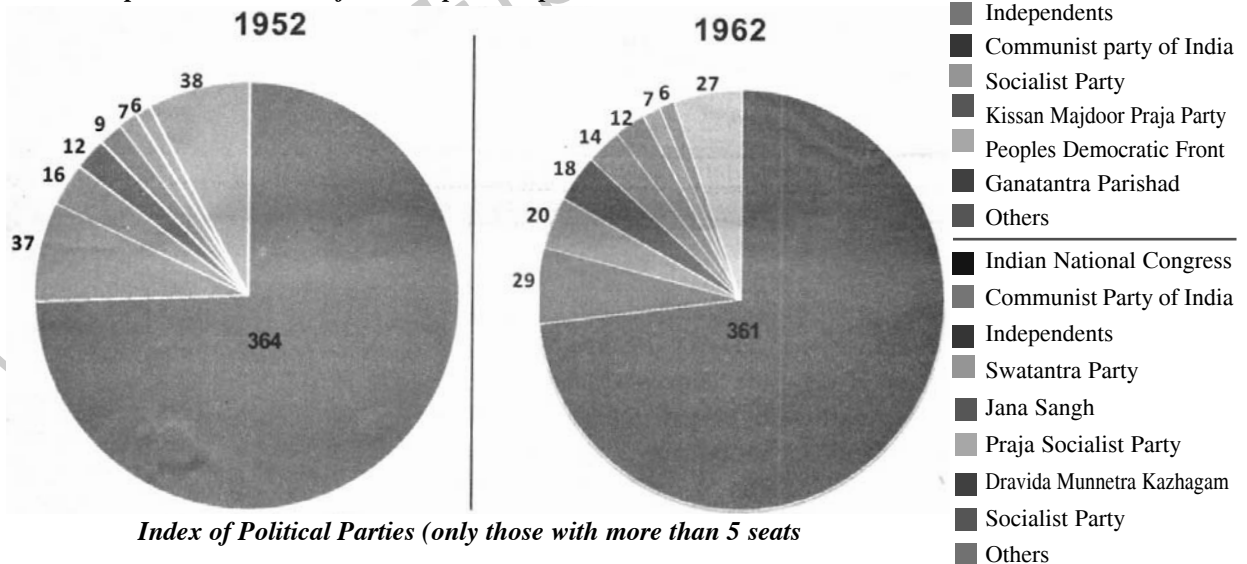
ii) Each question has Internal Choice.

iii) Each question carries FOUR marks.

4 × 4 = 16

14. a) How did the idea of Nation states and nationalism desire for war during world wars?  
(OR)  
b) How can you say that India is a secular state?
15. a) With the creation of a muslim nation pakistan painful and unimaginable situation arose before many people. Most hindus living on one side of the newly drawn border became insecure and forced to leave.....  
Q. What are the problems faced by common people in the period of partition?  
(OR)  
b) Read the following paragraph and interpret even small parties tried to gain undue advantage as the withdrawal of their support could cause the fall of the government. Sometime this also caused policy paralysis as the coralition could not implement any policy which called for serious change for fear of withdrawal of support by one or the other partners.
16. a) Observe the following graph and answer the questions.

Graph 1 : Seat Share of various political parties in 1952 and 1962



Q. Write an essay based on above two graphs. Regarding various political parties share of seats in 1952 and 1962?

(OR)

b) Study the following table and answer the questions.

S.No	Movement	Place	Leaders
1.	Civil Rights movement	America	Dr. Martin Lutherking
2.	Narmada Bachavo Andolan	Madhya Pradesh	Medha patkar Gujarat Bava Mahaliya
3.	Anti arrack movement	Andhra pradesh	Rosamma
4.	Anti AFSPA	Manipur	Irom Sharmila

- i) Who led the civil rights movement in America?
- ii) Where did NBA start?
- iii) In which village did anti arrack movement begin by Rosamma?
- iv) Who took up hunger strike against the atrocitices of AFSPA?

17. a) Locate the following in the map of the world.

- i) Red Sea
- ii) Mayanmar
- iii) Ottoman Empire (The sick man of Europe)
- iv) Serbia

(OR)

- b) i) Black Sea  
ii) East Pakistan  
iii) Egypt  
iv) Austria

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i) Write the CAPITAL LETTER (A, B, C, D) showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against them.
- ii) Each question carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.
- iii) Answer ALL the questions.
- iv) Answers are to be written in question paper only.
- v) Marks will not be awarded in any case of over writing, rewriting, erased answers.

$$10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$$

**SECTION – IV**

1. Which of the following aspects of sun yat – sen's personality do you appreciate? ( )  
A) Influenced by democratic idealism  
B) Thought on china culture  
C) Worked out a programme of action on china problems  
D) All of the above
2. The committee formed to enquire about the developments in A.P was ( )  
A) Mandal Committee  
B) Sarcaria Committee  
C) Balwanth Rai mehta Committee  
D) Srikrishna Committee
3. We celebrate voters day on ( )  
A) January 1<sup>st</sup>                      B) January 26<sup>th</sup>                      C) January 25<sup>th</sup>                      D) January 30<sup>th</sup>
4. The task of integration states was assigned to ( )  
A) Nehru                      B) Patel                      C) Gandhiji                      D) Rajendra prasad
5. The following country has Veto power in security council ( )  
A) Japan                      B) Germany                      C) China                      D) Spain
6. In which year general election did Janata Party defect congress? ( )  
A) 1972                      B) 1980                      C) 1977                      D) 1982
7. Multi party democratic system is advisable because ( )  
A) It provides opportunities to raise voice of differences.  
B) Ruling Party may turns to opposition any time.  
C) People can have choice to elect many parties.  
D) Coalition government can be formed.
8. Zionist movement called for ( )  
A) uniting the jews                      B) attacking on christians  
C) exploiting the jews                      D) suicide squads
9. The chief election officer at district level is ( )  
A) District judge                      B) District collector  
C) Sub – collector                      D) Superintendent of police
10. The following efforts of Rajiv Gandhi are appreciable ( )  
A) Introduction of telcom revolution                      B) Peace talks with AASU in assam  
C) Agreement with longowal in punjab                      D) All of the above

**PART – A**  
**ANSWERS**  
**SECTION – I**

1. Name the countries which signed on Simla agreement.

A: India and Pakistan were signed on the Simla Agreement.

2. Who were called colans?

A: The french citizens who lived in vietnam were called colans.

3. What is meant by NOTA?

A: NOTA means None of the above or against all or scratch vote. It is introduced on the directions of the supreme court of India.

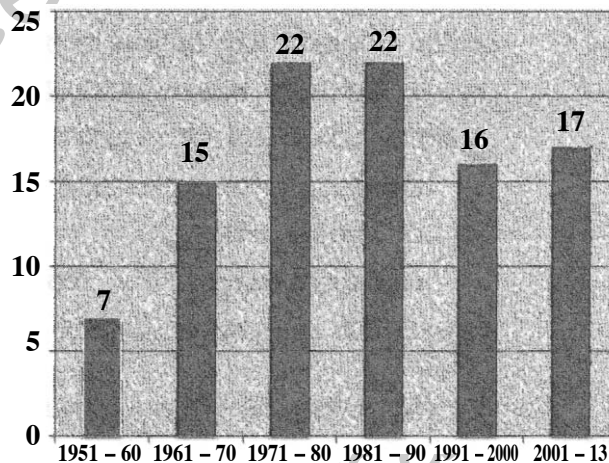
4. Write any two main festivals that are celebrated in Telangana?

A: The main festivals celebrated in Telangana are Bonalu, Batukamma, Sammakka – Sarakka Jatara.

5. How did USSR escape from the great Depression?

A: ♦ The USSR was not integrated with international market. It had a planned economy.  
♦ It Maintained a balance between demand and supply.

Read the below bar graph and give the answers to 6 and 7 questions.



Since the constitution was adopted on 26th january 1950 till 2013 nearly 99 amendments were made.

6. How many constitutional amendments were made during 1951 to 2013?

A: From 1951 to 2013 99 amendments were made.

7. In which decades equal amendments were made?

A: 1971 – 80 and 1981 – 90 equal amendments were made.

**SECTION – II**

8. Appreciate the role played by schooling in the National Movements.

A: ♦ Social and cultural change was helped along by the spread of Schools and Universities.  
♦ The students thought against the colonial governments and their efforts.  
♦ The students were inspired by patriotic feelings and the conviction that it was the duty of the educated to fight for the benefit of society.  
♦ The students formed various political parties and published nationalist journals.  
Thus schooling became an important place for political and cultural battles.

9. In what ways do you think that industrialisation has created the conditions for modern ways?

- A:
- ◆ Industrialisation had many negative impacts on the world.
  - ◆ It led to more war technologies like tanks, new guns and even armor.
  - ◆ These new weapons could kill faster, more efficiently and on a large scale than even before.

Thus Industrialisation has created the conditions for modern wars.

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

- A: Welfare aspects functioning in India today.
- 1) Public distribution system
  - 2) Old age pensions
  - 3) Mid meals programme
  - 4) Scholarships for poor students
  - 5) Housing schemes for rural and urban poor
  - 6) Subsidies on LPG, pesticides and agricultural inputs

11. What is 'NAM' what are the main objectives?

- A:
- ◆ NAM means Non – Aligned movement.
  - ◆ It aims to maintain neutral states with super powers.
  - ◆ Its main aim is to attain world peace.

The aim of NAM was to promote co-operation among the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

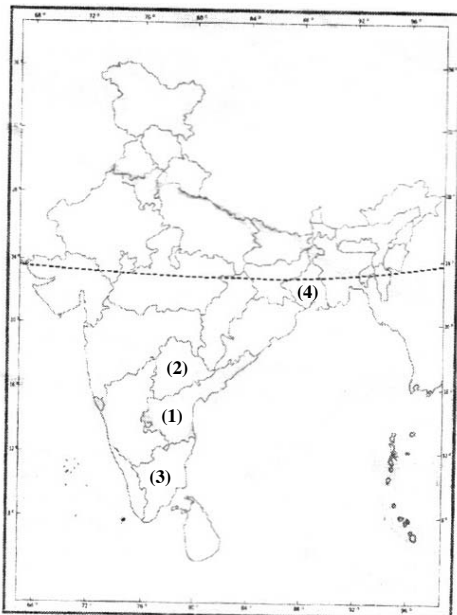
12. What were the different types of responses to the weaponisation?

- A: In the ending days of second world war the world has witnessed the catastrophic nuclear destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This alarmed the entire existence of human race.

The USA and USSR began building nuclear weapons. Gradually people realised that the war was unsafe. Massive protests took place against the war policies. People demanded the government to reduce nuclear arms.

13. Identify atleast any two states presently ruled by regional parties in India on the given Indian political Map.

A:



- 1) Andhra Pradesh (TDP)
- 2) Telangana (TRS)
- 3) Tamilnadu (AIDMK)
- 4) West Bengal (Trunamul congress)

**SECTION – III**

**14. a) How did the idea of Nation states and nationalism desire for war during world wars?**

- A:**
- ◆ In 19<sup>th</sup> century number of countries in the Europe turned over to nation states by taking agitations and revolutions against their rules.
  - ◆ Nationalism creates a sense of Identity and belongingness for every citizen to defend their country during in the times of conflict with other nationals for other states.
  - ◆ Some countries like Germany and Italy had got united from others rule on account of intensive nationalism among their people who had grown proud of their race and hatred against neighbouring countries.
  - ◆ Fascism in Italy, Nazism on Germany followed aggressive nationalism and decided to establish their racial superiority among other nations.
  - ◆ This hatred was slowly building up in the 19<sup>th</sup> century between the states of Europe.
  - ◆ Thus during the period of world wars ideas of nation states and nationalism played a major role in influencing people to go to war.

**(OR)**

**b) How can you say that India is a secular state?**

**A:** The following points prove India is a secular country.

- ◆ Secularism in the Indian context implies tolerance towards other beliefs and faiths.
- ◆ In India there is no state religion.
- ◆ No religion is given official status.
- ◆ Citizens are granted equal freedom in their religious matters.
- ◆ People are free to profess, practise and propagate any religion matters.
- ◆ No religious instruction is imparted in any educational institution maintained out of public funds.
- ◆ No political party is allowed to use religion or religious symbols in election campaign.

**15. a) With the creation of a muslim nation pakistan painful and unimaginable situation arose before many people. Most hindus living on one side of the newly drawn border became insecure and forced to leave.....**

**Q. What are the problems faced by common people in the period of partition?**

- A:**
- ◆ The creation of pakistan was a painful situation.
  - ◆ Both the Hindus and Muslims insecure and felt forced to leave.
  - ◆ Not at all may have understood why did this happen.
  - ◆ They felt anger and hatred against each other.
  - ◆ Many people were killed, looted and burnt.
  - ◆ Around 1.5 crore people were displaced.
  - ◆ They became refugees, they lived in relief camps.
  - ◆ Gandhiji spent his time in refugee camps and hospitals by spreading his message about peace and fraternity.

**(OR)**

b) Read the following paragraph and interpret even small parties tried to gain undue advantage as the withdrawal of their support could cause the fall of the government. sometime this also caused policy paralysis as the coralition could not implement any policy which called for serious change for fear of withdrawal of support by one or the other partners.

A: This paragraph is discussing the importance of coalition politics and its effects. Parties try to gain benefit from sensitive issues also. This paragraph talks about policy paralysis. Though it is a small party with less number of elected members also dominate and try to threaten the government. The Government also feels fear that at anytime the coalition parties may withdraws their support.

This situation came in india because of two reasons. One the national parties have been decreasing in giving mandate in elections except in a few cases. The second reason is that some local parties are playing a crucial role with local issues.

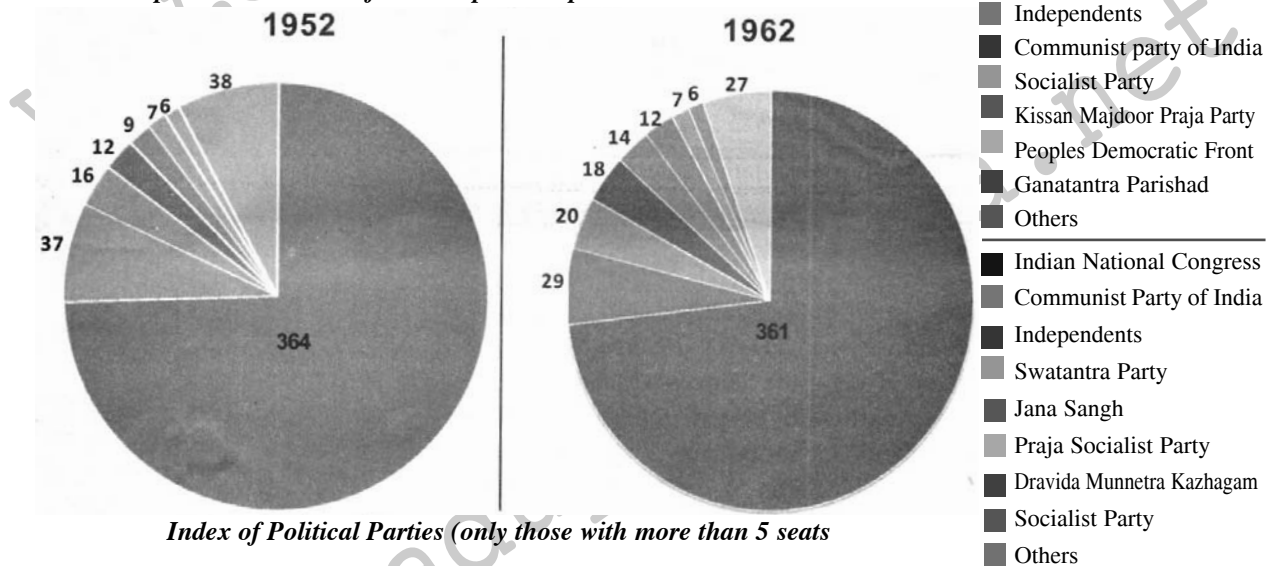
In many cases the national and local parties when they come to power they face the issue of policy paralysis. Even the small parties also threaten the ruling party that they withdraws their support if they don't fulfill their demands.

In conclusion, The parties should understand the needs of the people and act accordingly. National parties also categorically prioritize the issues taking the local parties in to consideration.

Regional parties also should work with national interest. Though they give importance to their regional issues national integration and sovereignty of the country are to be considered.

16. a) Observe the following graph and answer the questions.

Graph 1 : Seat Share of various political parties in 1952 and 1962



Q. Write an essay based on above two graphs. Regarding various political parties Share of seats in 1952 and 1962?

A: In Independent India First General elections held in 1952. The third general elections held in 1962.

The Indian National Congress won reducing other participants to almost nothing.

In 1952 Jawaharlal Nehru became the first prime minister of india. None of the other individually got more than 11% of the votes poled. The congress consistently won over 70% of the seats obtaining about 45% of the total votes cast. No other party is near to congress.

In 1962 the Indian National Congress bagged 361 seats and able to form Government at the centre. Communist decreased thier seats from 37 in 1952 and 29 in 1962. These two general elections clearly shown that one party dominance. The Congress keep up the majority for a period and it can determine the political policies.



(OR)

b) Study the following table and answer the questions.

S.No	Movement	Place	Leaders
1.	Civil Rights movement	America	Dr. Martin Lutherking
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3.	Anti arrack movement	Andra pradesh	Rosamma
4.	Anti AFSPA	Manipur	Irom Sharmila

i) Who led the civil rights movement in America?

A: Martin Lutherking led the civil rights movement.

ii) Where did NBA start?

A: Narmada Bachavo Andolan started in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

iii) In which village did anti arrack movement begin by Rosamma?

A: Anti arrack movement started in Dubagunta Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

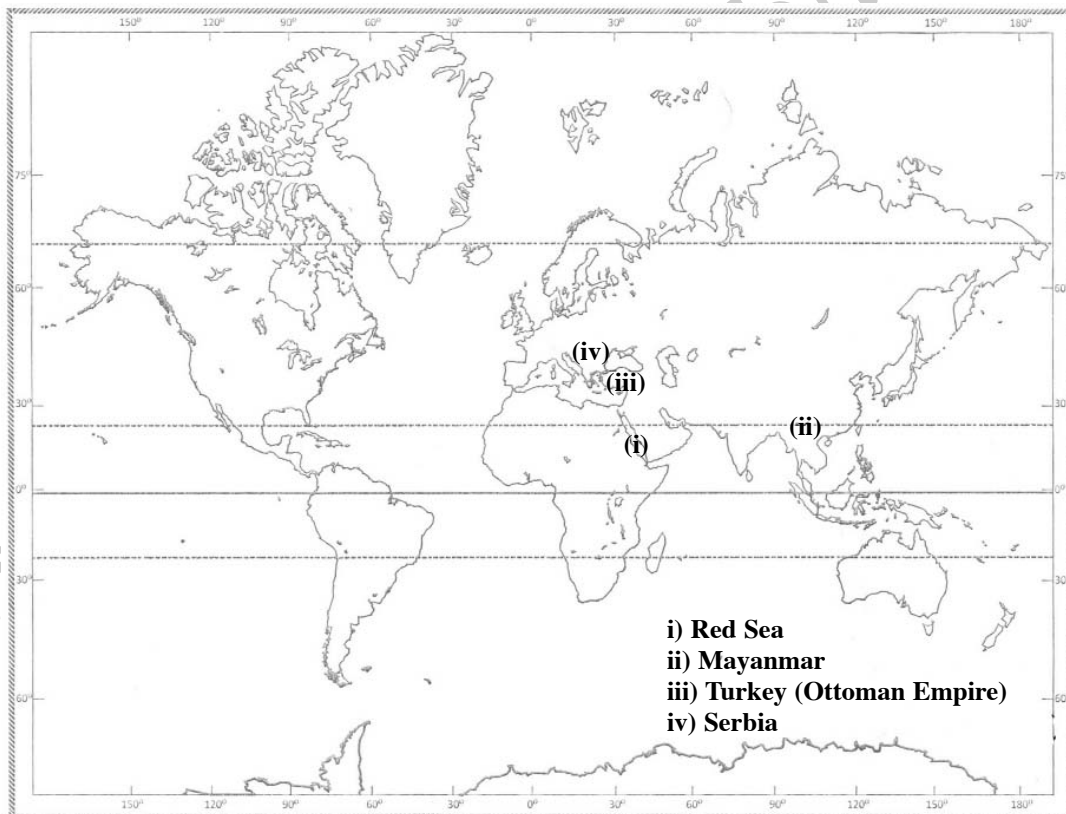
iv) Who took up hunger strike against the atrocities of AFSPA?

A: Irom sharmila took up Hunger strike against the atrocities of AFSPA.

17. a) Locate the following in the map of the world.

- i) Red Sea
- ii) Myanmar
- iii) Ottoman Empire (The sick man of Europe)
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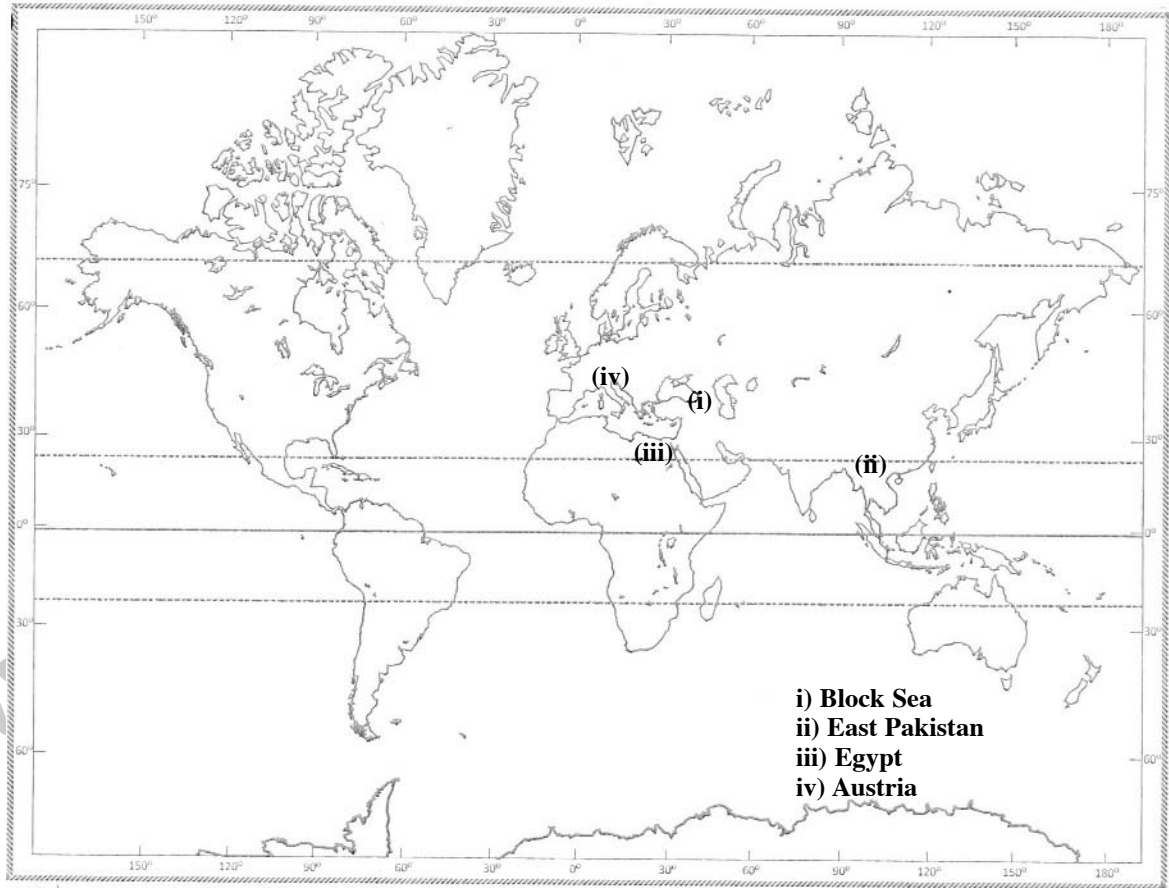
A:



(OR)

- b) i) Black Sea
- ii) East Pakistan
- iii) Egypt
- iv) Austria

A:



**PART – B Answers**

1-D; 2-D; 3-C; 4-B; 5-C; 6-C; 7-A; 8-A; 9-B; 10-D.

Writer: Kanukolanu Srinivasarao