

Telangana Board Class 10 Social Science Question 2019 Paper 2 Solutions PDF

1. What was the immediate cause for the Second World War?

Answer: The immediate cause of the outbreak of WWII in Europe in 1939 was the German invasion of Poland. England and France had guaranteed that they would protect Poland's borders as they were in 1939. When Germany invaded, France and England kept their promise and declared war.

2. Why were the separate electorates for Muslims implemented since 1909?

Answer: The separate electorates for Muslims implemented since 1909 because of Minto-Morley Reforms. It was done because of the British mindset that the interest of Muslims could only be protected by Muslims. Hence, separate seats were reserved for Muslims in which only Muslims polled.

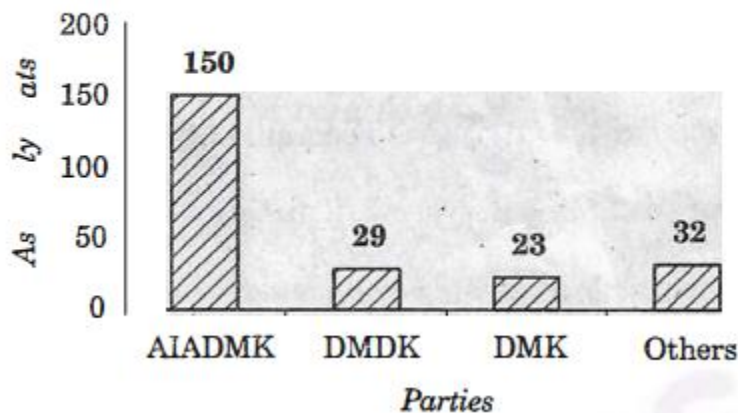
3. Give example for one Regional party and one National party

Answer: National parties - BJP, Congress and BSP are the examples of national parties

Regional parties - Janta Dal, Assam United Democratic Front and Manipur People Party are the examples of regional parties.

Observe the graph given below and answer Q. No. 4 and 5.

Graph : 2011 Tamilnadu Assembly Elections



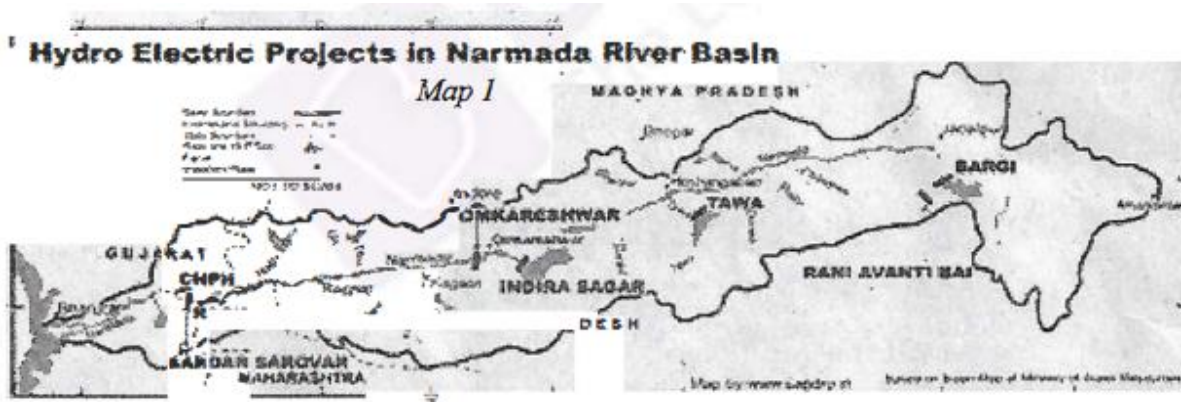
4. How many seats were gained by DMDK and DMK together?

Answer: 52 seats

5. As per the graph, which party is supposed to form the Government?

Answer: AIADMK

Observe the following Map and answer the questions 6 and 7.



6. What is the direction of river Narmada's flow?

Answer: Narmada river flows from east-west. It rises from Amarkantak situated in Maikal range in Madhya Pradesh and falls into Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian sea) near Bharuch, Gujarat.

7. What were the reasons for movements against constructing dams on Narmada river?

Answer: Narmada Bachao Andolan movement was a massive social movement organized by Medha Patkar. The main cause of this movement was protest against construction of a large dam on the Narmada River. This caused huge displacement of people in these areas due to the slow progress of the government's rehabilitation policy.

8. Mention the crises faced by Rural China

Answer: The main crises faced by Rural China are farmer's rehabilitation, production, agricultural issues, health care and global mobility.

9. How can you say that India has Federal Polity?

Answer: India is a federal state. It is because of classification of powers. The Government is classified into two: Central Government and Regional or State Government. The list of powers enjoyed by both are also different. The union list is enjoyed by the Central Government. The state list is enjoyed by the State Government. While the concurrent list is enjoyed by both. Thus, India has a federal political system.

10. Write about the States Reorganisation Act - 1956.

Answer: The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 reformed the boundaries of Indian states and territories, systematizing them based on language. The newly drafted Constitution of India, which came into force on 26 January 1950, distinguished states into four main types: Part A states, Part B states, Part C States, Part D states.

11. Why did the people of Telangana demand a separate state?

Answer: Coastal Andhra is relatively developed because major state activities belonged to this region. Telangana remained underdeveloped. Krishna water dispute was also present within a single state of Andhra. Because of this discrimination people of Telangana felt betrayed and hence the demand for a separate state.

12. Which qualities do you like in Sun Yat-Sen? Why?

Answer: Sun Yat-Sen was the first provincial president of Republic of China. Taiwan is officially known as the Republic of China. He was the provisional President of Republic of China (1911-12) and later as de facto ruler (1923-25). Sun Yat-Sen played an influential role in overthrowing the Qing dynasty. He was the leader of Chinese Nationalist Party. He was also known as the father of Modern China.

1. Sun Yat-Sen started a social revolutionary group consisting of people from lower social class like artisans, clerks, peasants.
2. He became head of the United League.
3. His political doctrines were based on 3 principles - democracy, people's livelihood, nationalism.
4. He had a great personality and always tolerated the weakness of other people.
5. He was considered as the symbol of Chinese modernization.
6. Sun Yat-Sen is known as the pioneer of revolution.

13. Create two slogans on 'Preventing Wars'

Answer: Two slogans on Preventing Wars are:

- No wars, only peace.
- Avoid wars, promote peace.

14. Read the para given below and interpret or write your opinion.

(a) A large section of people who actively participated in the Civil rights movement were Black women, who felt that their voice was not being heard even within the movement which was dominated by men. In fact, no woman was allowed to speak in the famous Washington March. They felt that women needed to assert themselves for the equality of women.

Answer: The Washington march was one of most famous events in the history of the Civil Rights Movement. It is best remembered for 'I have a dream speech' of Martin Luther King Jr. One observation of this event was lack of black women representation in the event. Although many women civil rights groups had participated in the Washington March, women were not given the right to speak and they were sidelined. They just had a figurative role at the back of the stage. This event turned out to be sort of awakening for women, they realised the importance of not only fighting for rights of the blacks but also raise awareness and start engaging in feminist movements.

OR

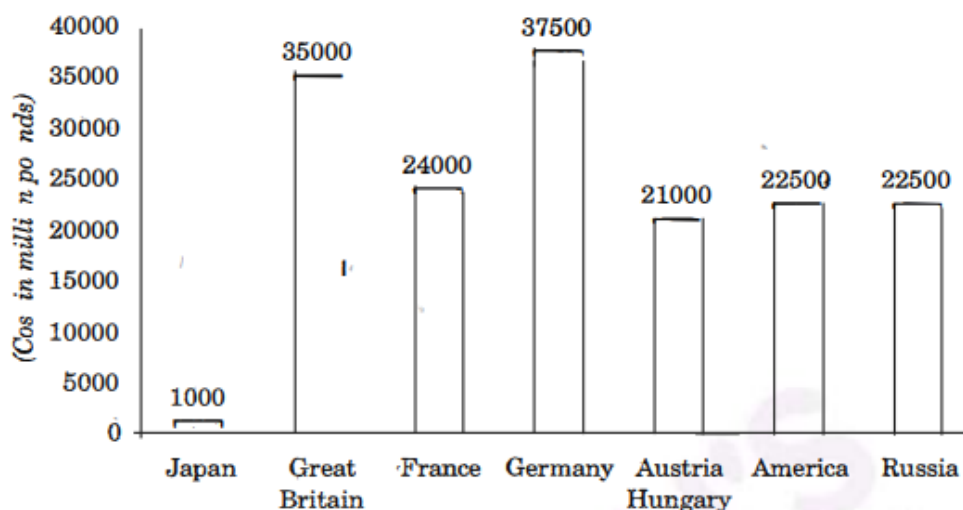
Read the para given below and interpret or write your opinion.

(b) On one hand, India was forced to open up and 'liberalise' its economy by allowing freer flow of foreign capital and goods into India: On the other hand, new social groups asserted themselves politically for the first time, and finally religious nationalism and communal political mobilization became an important feature of our political life. All this put the Indian society into great turmoil.

Answer: India was facing a huge economic crisis by 1991. It was facing a Balance of Payment issue. India had foreign exchange reserves that would last only for a couple of weeks. The Central bank refused to provide any further credit. The Government collapsed. One of the important leaders was assassinated. After elections a new Government was formed led by former Prime Minister PV Narasimha Rao. Manmohan Singh was chosen as the Finance Minister. He led the economic reforms of 1991 through Privatisation, Liberalisation and Globalization (LPG). Industries in India found better opportunities for business. Investments started increasing. GDP started rising and the people in Urban areas benefited more from these economic reforms. There was political turmoil because certain groups demolished a place of worship since it was built hundreds of years back on another religious place of worship. The evidence was put forward by the Archaeological Survey of India. It was the basis on which the Supreme Court of India brought a closure to the case through its judgements so that grievances faced by different groups are alleviated.

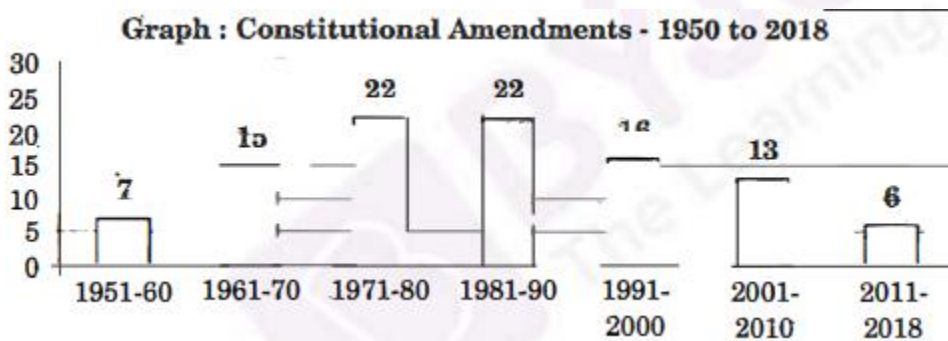
15. (a) Observe the following Bar - graph and analyse it.

Graph : First World War - Expenditure of different countries



OR

(b) Observe the following graph and analyse it.



Answer a: Japan incurred the least expenditure and Germany incurred the highest expenditure in the first world war. Great Britain and France incurred the second and third highest expenditure in the First World War. America and Russia incurred almost the same expenditure in the First World War. It proves that military expenditure alone does not ensure victory in the war. However the graph majorly shows the military expenditures of allied powers - Great Britain, France, America, Russia, Japan and it shows the military expenditures of 2 central powers namely - Germany, Austria-Hungary. Military expenditure of other Central powers are not given in the graph. From the above given graph the total military expenditure of allied powers exceeds the total expenditure of central powers.

Answer b: The above graph gives the number of constitutional amendments that were done from 1951 to 2018. From the above graph we can observe that there were 101 constitutional amendments. This shows that wise men who drafted the constitution had given sufficient rooms to make the necessary changes in the constitution as per changing times. As time changes the

challenges are new, there will be new requirements and hence the necessary amendments in the constitution are done through given procedures. The least number of amendments done to the constitution were done in the 2011-18 time frame. The second least number of amendments to the constitution were done in 1951-60. The maximum number of constitutional amendments were done in the 1971-80 and 1981-90 time frame. There were a lot of political uncertainties during this period.

16. (a) Suggest measures for better democracy and ethical governance.

OR

(b) Give suggestions to solve the differences among the countries of Non-Aligned Movement.

Answer a: Measures for better democracy

- Liberty and equality of citizens should be understood.
- Justice and transparency in the government.
- Right to vote in democracy should reach all the people.

Measures for ethical governance

- To effectively and equitably take a decision keeping public in mind.
- There should be openness and secrecy should not be maintained on decisions taken.
- They should be honest to express any interest in public welfare.

Answer b: Some of the suggestions are given below

1. No interference in the internal affairs of nations, directly or indirectly.
2. Respect for international law.
3. Giving equal respect to all big and small nations, respecting all culture, religion, race.
4. Not encouraging attempts to change the regime.
5. Not encouraging and rejecting any change of Government through unconstitutional methods.
6. Complete rejection of military aggression or coercion on member states.
7. Preventing genocide, war crimes against humanity
8. Whenever countries are facing internal conflicts, it is important to support the measures taken by the Government to achieve peace and tranquility.
9. Develop closer military ties, cultural, economic, social and diplomatic ties.

17. Locate these places in the given Map of World.

- (a) (1) Portugal
(2) Egypt

- (3) India
- (4) The country announced New Deal.

OR

- (b) (1) China
- (2) England
- (3) Angola
- (4) The country considered as 'Promised land by the Jews'.

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself

