

Telangana SSC Board Question Papers for Class 10 Social Science 2017 Paper 2 With Solutions In PDF

1. Mention any two reasons for not establishing sustainable Democracy in Nigeria.

Answer: Two reasons for not establishing Sustainable Democracy in Nigeria are:

- Promotion of Sustainable Democracy in Nigeria will definitely lead to a peaceful country. The country's prosperity will be at its best when the country has maximum peace prevalence.
- Democracy is the will of the people therefore members of the public will be proud of their leadership since it is their choice.

2. Write any two similarities between the Indian and the Japanese Constitutional preambles.

Answer: The two similarities between Indian and Japanese Constitutional preambles are

'We' is the starting word in the preamble of both the constitutions of India and Japan. It is indicated by the Preamble that the source of authority of the Constitution of India lies with the people of India, and it is indicated by the Preamble of Japanese constitution, that the source of authority of the Constitution of Japan lies with the people of Japan.

3. Write any two differences between Russian Revolution (1917) and Indian Freedom Movement.

Answer: Russian Revolution: The Russian Revolution smooths the way for the rise of socialism as an influential political belief system all over the world. It set the stage for the growth of the Soviet Union as a world power that would go head-to-head with the US during the Cold War.

Indian Freedom Movement: The Independence Movement of India was a chain of events with the final aim of termination of the British rule in the Indian subcontinent. India's independence from the British Raj can be said to be the most important movement in its modern history.

4. What is the aim of "Zionist movement"?

Answer: Zionism was established with the political goal of creating a Jewish state in order to create a nation where Jews could be the majority.

5. Write any two principles of Panchsheel pact.

Answer: Two principles of Panchsheel pact are:

- 1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
- 2) Mutual non--aggression

6. What is the meaning of Coalition Government? Give one example.

Answer: When two or more than two different political parties join together to form a government, it is known as a coalition government. For eg: Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) led National Democratic Alliance.

7. Name the two political parties, established for the formation of separate Telangana in 1969 and 2001.

Answer: The two political parties, established for the formation of separate Telangana in 1969 and 2001 are Chenna Reddy and Telangana Praja Samithi.

8. Write any two slogans that reveal the aspiration of separate Telangana State.

Answer: Two slogans that revealed the aspiration of separate Telangana State

- Our State - Our Development.
- Dream Telangana Golden Telangana.

9. Prepare pamphlet on the importance of Environment.

Answer: Environment and economy are interdependent and need each other. Minerals, fossil fuels found in the environment are the main source of all the economic activities in a nation. It generates employment opportunities in various industries, and they are the source of raw materials for various products manufactured in a nation. It is the source of power generation and meets the energy demands of a nation. Top soil, which is a crucial part of the environment, is the major lifeline for growth of plants, trees and agricultural crops. Healthy soil clubbed with the best agricultural practices will help in increasing the production of nations food crops, thereby helping a nation meet its food security needs. Hence, development that ignores its repercussions on the environment will destroy the environment that sustains life forms.

10. Read the following paragraph and write your opinion.

“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.

11. Read the following paragraph and write your opinion.

"The poor farmers of dry lands faced the limitations of agricultural production with little and depleting water resources. The artisans faced the problem of decline in demand for their produce and depletion of sources of materials /like bamboo or wood."

Answer: Water and fertile land are the most important resources for having a better agricultural produce. Due to excessive usage of groundwater for agricultural activities, the ground water table has started depleting a lot thus posing massive challenges for farmers. Due to excessive usage of chemical fertilizers and change in weather patterns, the fertile lands have started becoming unproductive for more farming activities. Artisans have started facing decline in their produce due to lack of marketing activities, unlike their substitute products which enjoy better marketing and better supply chain networks. In order to save the environment, cutting wood is not permitted, this has created a problem for artisans to source a very important raw material that is needed for their products.

12. Draw the outline map of Telangana.

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself.

13. Observe the following table and analyse it.

Table : Seat share of various Political parties in 2014 (Lok Sabha).

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Political party</i>	<i>Won Seats</i>
1	Bharatiya Janata party (BJP)	282
2	Indian National Congress (INC)	45
3	Telugu Desham party (TDP)	16
4	Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)	11
5	Left parties [CPI + CPI(M)]	10

Answer:

1. The 16th Lok Sabha elections were held in 2014 .
2. To win the Lok Sabha elections and form a Government at the centre, it is required for a political party to win 272 seats.
3. In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won an absolute majority of 282 seats out of 543 seats.
4. BJP won 10 seats more than the majority mark of 272 seats.

5. This shows that Bharatiya Janata Party is the largest party and it does not require the help of any other political parties to form a Government at the centre.
6. India's oldest party and longest serving party in the Central Government, from the time of Indian independence, secured a mere 45 seats. The gap between the parties that came in the 1st position and 2nd position is massive.
7. INC and Left parties had formed a coalition government in 2004, in 2014 the Left party was reduced to just 10 seats. The INC and Left parties faced massive defeats in 2014 elections.
8. The total number of seats secured in 2014 Lok Sabha elections by major parties like INC, TDP, TRS and Left Parties is a mere 82 seats, which is not even thirty percentage of the seats secured by the largest party i.e. BJP which secured 282 seats.
9. Looking at the performance of coalition governments, people of India decided to give absolute majority to a single party, so that Government functions smoothly without any obstacles created by the coalition partners.

14. What are the important developments that took place in the first half of the 20th century? Explain any two of them.

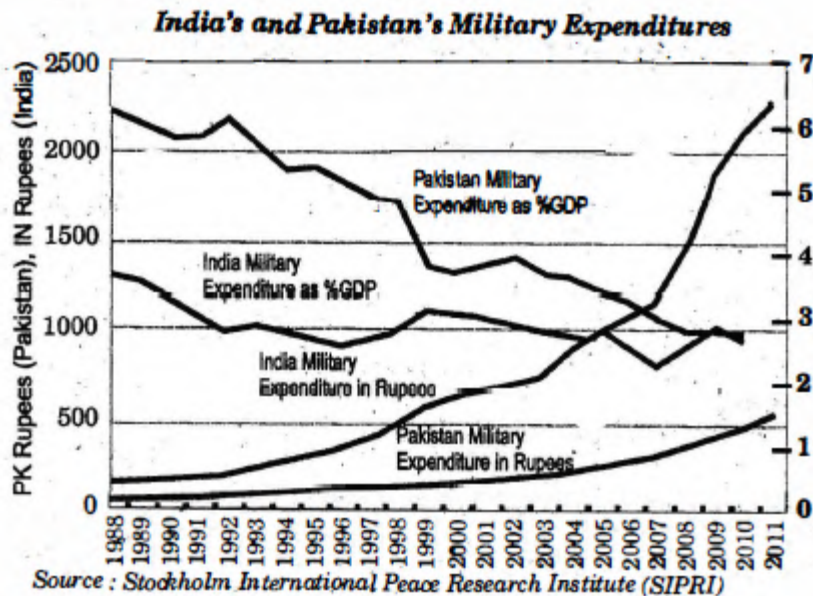
OR

Is Veto power to a few countries in the UNO, helping or barrier for World Peace. Discuss.

Answer: Many important developments took place in the first half of the 20th century. Most importantly there were two world wars due to the rise of dictators like Hitler, and rapid industrialisation in many nations. The other most important development was the great economic depression.

Answer: Veto power to a few countries was given with the objective of maintaining world peace. However, the current geopolitical scenario is completely different from the times when the United Nations was created. More powerful countries like India are emerging in the multipolar world. Although the United Nations has succeeded in preventing another world war, it has not succeeded in preventing too many conflicts that are currently going on in different parts of the world. Due to the veto power wielded by China, Pakistan has gone unpunished by the UN due to its incessant terrorist activities against its neighbouring nations. Many perceived the veto to be in conflict with the concept of democracy and sovereign equality in the UN and thought that the veto was no longer right or relevant.

15. Observe the given graph and analyse it.



Answer:

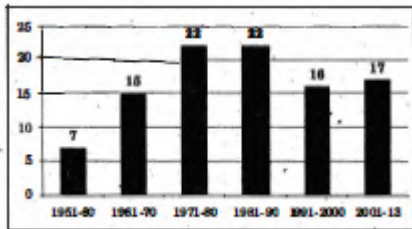
1. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is a think-tank that keeps data on the defence expenditure of all nations. It is based out of Sweden.
2. In 1988, the defence expenditure of India and Pakistan was not even Rs 500 billion.
3. By 2011, the expenditure of India for defence, was hovering around Rs 2000 billion, and the expenditure of Pakistan for defence was hovering around Rs 500 billion.
4. In 1988 the defence expenditure between the two nations was not much but two decades later, the difference in defence expenditure of India and Pakistan is massive. It also points out that the economy of India has risen rapidly when compared to the economy of Pakistan.
5. Although India's defence expenditure has increased massively from 1988 to 2011, its military expenditure as a percentage of GDP was highest in 1988. Military expenditure of India as a percentage of GDP in 2010-11 is still lower than 1988.
6. India's military expenditure as a percentage of GDP saw a steady decline, from 1988 to 1992-93. The military expenditure as a percentage of GDP picked up slightly for a couple of years from 1992-93 and again dropped till 1998. Under Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government the military expenditure as a percentage of GDP picked up slightly for a couple of years and then it declined steadily till around 2005.
7. From 2005 it picked up for a year, and again reduced a lot by 2007-2008. It was around the same time when there were scams in defence deals and the defence ministry reduced its defence expenditure.
8. By around 2010, the defence expenditure of India as a percentage of GDP picked up and it was equivalent to Pakistan's military expenditure as a percentage of GDP, albeit the expenditure of Pakistan is much lower compared to India's Military expenditure. This shows the might of Indian economy when compared to Pakistan's economy.

9. Pakistan's military expenditure as a percentage of GDP kept reducing during most of the years from 1988 to 2011.

OR

Observe the below Bar graph and analyse it.

Graph: Between 1950-2013- 99 amendments



Answer:

1. The least number of constitutional amendments were done in 1951-60.
2. The maximum number of constitutional amendments were done in the decades 1971-80 and 1981-90.
3. In the 1970's former Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi's government was ruling India.
4. 1961-70 saw the second least number of constitutional amendments, but it was double the constitutional amendments carried out in the previous decade. There were 15 constitutional amendments in 1961-70.
5. In the 1991-2000 decade, there were fewer constitutional amendments when compared to its previous decade. There were 16 constitutional amendments in 1991-2000.
6. In 2001-13 there were 17 constitutional amendments, one more than the number of amendments in 1991-2000.
7. Overall from 1951 to 2013 there were 99 constitutional amendments, this shows that founding fathers of Indian constitution had given enough flexibility and powers to the lawmakers to make the necessary changes in the constitution of India whenever new needs and challenges arose with changing times.

16. "Formation of Telangana state is the solution for many problems of Telangana people". Explain.

OR

Write about the advantages and problems the people faced, due to the construction of Dams.

Answer: The solutions are:

1. Earlier only Hyderabad was the focus point of development, and now you can see some sort of development in other districts of Telangana.
2. Telangana people used to face a lot of electricity problems like frequent power cuts. Now, Telangana is the state which provides 24 hours power supply even in summer also.
3. The problem of water is resolved after Telangana formation. The people of Telangana have noticed the revival of tanks through the mission Kakatiya scheme. Kaleshwaram project under construction which is the lifeline of Telangana provides water for irrigation.
4. Mission Bhagiratha faced huge criticism from political leaders but this project is one of its kind. The project proves to be helpful to many people as it addresses the access to clean drinking water to each household of Telangana.
5. Roads infrastructure is improved. Now, you will find out the good road infrastructure which connects the villages to cities
6. Hyderabad is 2nd IT capital of India and sooner it will become IT Capital of India. People of Telangana can harness the job opportunities in this field.

Answer: Advantages of building a dam

1. Once a dam is constructed, electricity can be produced at a constant rate.
2. Dams are designed to last many decades and so can contribute to the generation of electricity for many years / decades.
3. The lake that forms behind the dam can be used for water sports and leisure / pleasure activities. Often large dams become tourist attractions in their own right.
4. The lake's water can be used for irrigation purposes.
5. The build up of water in the lake means that energy can be stored until needed, when the water is released to produce electricity.
6. When in use, electricity produced by dam systems does not produce greenhouse gases. They do not pollute the atmosphere.

Disadvantages of building a dam

- Building a dam is very expensive, the government needs to ensure that strict guidelines are followed and a very high standard is maintained.
- They must operate for many years in order to become profitable enough to compensate for the high building cost.
- People residing in villages and towns in the nearby area, where there are chances of flooding, have to be relocated. They lose their businesses and farms.
- Sometimes people are forced to set up hydro-power plants, and it poses a serious ethical concern.
- The building of large dams can cause serious changes to the earth's surface and lead to geological damage. It can trigger frequent earthquakes, however, modern planning and design of dams have reduced the possibility of occurrence of certain disasters.

17. Locate these places in the given map of World

- (i) Capital city of France.
- (ii) Nepal.
- (iii) Israel.
- (iv) Cuba.

OR

- (i) Finland
- (ii) Poland.
- (iii) Capital city of Italy.
- (iv) Amsterdam

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself.

