

March 09

Class: X  
Sub: Social science

PART – A

Max. Marks: 35  
Time: 2 hrs

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### SECTION – I

**Note:** Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions, choosing at least **TWO** from each group. Each question carries **TWO** marks. **5 × 2 = 10**

#### GROUP – A

#### 1. What are the guiding principles of Congress of Vienna?

The guiding principles of the Congress of Vienna were restoration and legitimacy, balance of power, rewards and punishments and compensation.

**a) Restoration and Legitimacy:** the congress decided to restore the right of the defeated rulers and states. They invited the rulers and emperors who were defeated and driven away by Napoleon and their kingdoms were restored to them.

**b) Rewards and Punishments:** Under this it was decided to reward the countries which helped the allies and punish the countries which helped Napoleon.

**c) Compensation:** it was decided to pay compensation to the countries which were destroyed or subjected to suffering by Napoleon.

**d) Balance of power:** the conference decided to balance power in Europe so that none could threaten the other.

#### 2. What is Imperialism?

Third stage of capitalism was called as Imperialism.

**Imperialism:** means extending the power by one country outside its boundaries or territories for political conquest. It is generally associated with exploitation. **Or**

The political conquest of a country by another country and its economic exploitation is known as Imperialism.

#### 3. What is Apartheid?

Third stage of capitalism was called as Imperialism.

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The political conquest of a country by another country and its economic exploitation is known as Imperialism.

#### 4. What is Home Rule Movement?

A movement was launched in India during 1915-16, demanding the grant of Home rule of Self-government. This movement is known as Home Rule Movement.

For this purpose two Home Rule Leagues were started in 1915-16 outside the organizational frame of the INC. one was started by Tilak and the other by Annie Besant. Annie Besant organised the movement in the Madras Presidency where as Tilak organised his movement in Maharashtra and Central Provinces.

#### 5. What is the meaning of Rule of Law?

**Rule of Law:** India is committed to conduct its government on the basis of Rule of law. Rule of Law means equality before law.

**Its main features are:**

1. All persons are subject to the same laws which are administered by ordinary courts.
2. The law is superior to the rulers.

3. No person can be made to suffer except for a breach of law.
4. There are no special privileges in favour of any individual.

## **6. Mention any four rights of a child.**

The rights of a child are as follows:

1. The right to survival: this right includes the right to life, health, nutrition and adequate standards of living.
2. The right to protection: this right includes freedom from all forms of exploitation abuse and inhuman treatment.
3. The right to development: this right includes education, leisure, recreation and cultural activities.
4. The right to participation: this right includes freedom of expression, thought, conscience and religion.

## **7. What is Panchsheel?**

In April 1954, India signed an agreement with China known as "Sino -Indian Treaty of Friendship".

The preamble of this treaty is known as Panchasheel.

The five principles are as follows:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression
3. Non-interference
4. Equality and mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co-existence

## **8. Why are safety measures essential in using roads**

Safety measures are essential for all road users while using roads. They should be adopted to avoid accidents on roads. Bicycles, motorcycles and scooters should be used on roads, adopting all the necessary safety measures.

Moreover, safety measures are essential to manage growing traffic

## **9. What is Meiji restoration?**

Meiji restoration was the change in the government in Japan, after which they started modernizing their economy and soon started the colonisation of the world.

## **10. Write about Amravati School of Art.**

Amravati school of Art:

- It is located on the bank of the river Krishna in Guntur district
- The famous Amravati school of art and architecture flourished here in the ancient times
- Beautiful stupas were erected in the lower valley of Krishna at Amravati, Jaggayapeta and Nagarjuna konda
- The figures at Amravati were slim and beautiful
- Flowers, particularly Lotus were most admirably represented in the school of art.

## **11. Why did Vande Mataram movement start in India?**

The Vande Mataram movement was launched in response to the partition of Bengal on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1905. To oppose this partition, the people of Bengal launched a movement known as Vande Mataram movement. Swadeshi and boycott were a part of the movement

## **12. What is corruption?**

Corruption means making of money through wrong schemes or illegal means or cheating others or swindling public funds.

### 13. What is meant by Commonwealth?

Commonwealth means the group of countries which were once ruled by the British.

### 14. Expand NIEO.

The New International Economic Order was proposed by the newly independent backward countries with the following objectives:

1. To reduce the global economic disparity between the rich and poor nations.
2. To restructure the present economic order that is favorable to the developed countries.

To have a new economic order which would enable the developing countries not only to play a positive role but also to get what is their due

### 15. What were the causes for the outbreak of 1848 revolution in France?

The causes for the outbreak of the 1848 revolution in France were as follows:

1. **Louis Phillip:** he had several liberal views. He called himself as "Peop les king".
2. **Policies:** He was weak and followed weak policies in his administration.
3. **Republicans:** The Republicans were the real people who were responsible for the success of 1830 revolt; they aimed to set up a republic for France.
4. **Reform party:** the Reform party demanded the extension of the suffrage and limitation of Royal power.
5. **Prime Minister:** Guizot, the Prime minister made the French government conservative and reactionary. He ran the govt. by means of political corruption.
6. **Middle class:** the promotion of industries resulted in the growth of working class and trade union organisation, which demanded welfare measures.
7. **Guizot:** he instead of introducing welfare measures tried to suppress the growing working class.
8. **Socialist:** the socialists under the leadership Louis Blanc demanded the government to provide work to every person and elimination of private capitalists.
9. **Reform banquets:** Under such circumstances the people organized reform banquets. The govt. sent army to disrupt such banquets. The army opened fire in which many people were killed. This was the beginning of the revolution in France.
10. In 1848, the revolutionaries took control of France and abolished monarchy and announced Republic under the leadership of Louis Blanc.

### 16. What were the terms of Versailles?

The treaty was signed by Germany in the mirrored palace of Versailles. Hence it was called as the Treaty of Versailles. This treaty was one of the most significant treaties.

Terms of the treaty: **Territorial arrangements:**

1. Germany had to give away Alsace and Lorraine to France.
2. Saar valley, a coal field was given to France for a period of 15 years.
3. Belgium got Eupen and Malmedy from Germany.
4. Germany lost Schleswiegh to Denmark.
5. West Prussia was given to Poland.
6. A part of Danzing was internationalised.
7. Rhineland was demilitarized

**Military clause:**

8. German's army was restricted to 1 lakh soldiers.

9. Germany was supposed to maintain a small navy without submarines.
10. Germany was asked to pay a huge war indemnity.
11. Germany was to restrict the production of war material.

**17. Give an account of the factors contributing for the cultural unity of India.**

Though India is described as a land of diversity it possesses a cultural unity. It can be proved with the help of following factors:

1. From times immemorial Indian unity has found its expression in the thoughts of ancient sages and poets. According to them, the entire country was referred to as ' Bharatavarsha' and 'Aryabhartha'.
2. All Indians regard the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata as very sacred and read them with much devotion.
3. In the ancient period, Sanskrit is regarded as very ancient native Indian language and has fostered the unity of the country.
4. At other times the languages like Persian and Hindi helped in fostering unity among the Indians.
5. Certain rites and functions performed at various stages of life by every Indian, are based on common tradition and culture.
6. Indians consider the places such as Kashi, Haridwar, Tirupati, Rameshwaram, Dwarka, Ayodhya and Jagannath Puri as very holy and sacred.
7. People of different religions and regions celebrate festivals collectively and they help in promoting cultural harmony.
8. Indians consider rivers such as Ganga, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Godavari and Yamuna as very holy and they look at them with great devotion and respect.
9. Indians also worship common gods and goddesses. It promotes cultural unity.
10. On account of all these common practices and beliefs, India has been maintaining its cultural unity which stands as a unique feature in the world.

**18. Mention the assumptions that underline the nature of democratic form of government in India. Write a brief note on any three of them.**

Assumptions: The following assumptions that underline the nature of democratic form of government

1. **Limited government:** In democracy, people enjoy freedom of speech, association and expression etc. the powers of the government are limited by the Constitution.
2. **Rule of Law:** In democracy all citizens are treated equal. All people enjoy equal rights.
3. **Importance of dissent:** the views and criticisms of the opposition parties are taken into account.
4. **Need for a vigilant public:** people should be alert in a democratic form of government. They should define their rights.
5. **Role of public opinion:** public opinion is given due importance in democracy. If not the ruling party will be defeated in the next elections.
6. **Mature leadership:** Democracy needs efficient and selfless leadership. People should elect such people only.
7. **Social and economic equality:** a high degree of social and economic equality is essential for true democracy.

**19. What is Social justice? What are the ways and means to achieve social justice in India?**

Social justice: it means giving due share to the people who were deprived, discriminated and oppressed for centuries.

**Ways and means to achieve social justice in India:**

1. To achieve social justice, the Indian Constitution has laid down the Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Untouchability had been abolished. Its practice is considered a crime.
3. No discrimination shall be shown on the basis of religion, caste or sex.
4. Reservations are provided for the backward and depressed castes in education, employment and representative political bodies.
5. Agrarian reforms were carried out
6. Zamindari system was abolished.
7. Rural development programmes were started for the removal of poverty and for the creation of employment for the poor and landless in the villages.

**20. Describe the election procedure.**

The election procedure is as followed:

1. The procedure for conducting elections to the parliament and State Legislatures is laid down in the Representation of Peoples Act.
2. The task of conduction elections is entrusted to an autonomous body called Election Commission.
3. The Commission announces the dates and schedule of election to the Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha.
4. For conducting elections, the entire country and every state is divided into a number of constituencies.
5. Returning officers are appointed to each constituency to supervise and conduct elections.
6. Those who wish to contest in the elections file nomination papers. They are duly proposed and seconded by the voters.
7. The nomination papers of the contesting candidates are scrutinized by the Returning officers. Afterwards, they announce the list of valid nominations.
8. A candidate may withdraw his nomination within a specified time. After the time for withdrawal is over, the final list of contesting candidate is announced.
9. Candidates who are put up by parties are called party candidates. They are given reserved symbols. Others are called Independents who choose from the list of free symbols.
10. Ballot papers are then printed with the allotted symbols against the names of the candidates in the contest.

The above election procedure is followed for elections to the local bodies also.

**21. Explain the main functions of the General Assembly of UNO.**

The General Assembly is one of the major organs of the UN.

The functions of the general assembly are as follows:

1. It discusses any matter affecting international peace and security.
2. It discusses and approves the budget of the UN.
3. It admits new members into the UN or expels them on the recommendation of Security Council.
4. It amends the Charter of the UN.
5. It receives reports from other organs and examines them.
6. It conducts studies for effecting the codification of international law.
7. It elects ten non-permanent members to the Security Council, 54 members to the Economic and Social Council, 15 judges to the International Court of Justice and the Secretary General to the Secretariat.

**22. What are the precautions necessary for observance by those that ride motorcycles and scooters?**

The precautions necessary for observance by those that ride motorcycles and scooters are as follows:

1. Avoid rash, reckless and fast driving.

2. Ensure that the brakes, lights, gears, horn etc., of the vehicle are always in good condition.
3. Do not apply sudden brakes.
4. Exercise restraint. Keep distance from the vehicle ahead, think ahead and avoid accidents.
5. Ride with deliberation which eliminates uncertainty. Avoid overtaking.
6. Use the right gear according to the speed at the proper time and in the particular situation.
7. Use the horn thoughtfully, give proper signal and use your lights.
8. Never take a turn before signaling.
9. Pillion riders should not distract the driver by idle talk or cause imbalance to the vehicle.
10. Wear always helmets to avoid fatal head injuries.
11. Be courteous to other road users and acknowledge other courtesies extended by them.

### Part B

**Write the capital letter showing the correct answer in the brackets provided against each question** **10 X ½ = 5**

1. Young Italy was founded by [ A ]  
 a) Mazzinni            b) garibaldi            c) Cavour            d) Emmanuel
2. Boers mean [ B ]  
 a) The British            b) The Dutch            c) The French            d) The Portuguese
3. The Paris peace conference was held in the year [ C ]  
 a) 1914            b) 1922            c) 1919            d) 1930
4. The founder of Arya Samaj was [ D ]  
 a) Vivekananda            b) Veresalingam            c) Ramakrishna            d) D Saraswati
5. The Vandemataram movement was started in the year [ A ]  
 a) 1905            b) 1910            c) 1915            d) 1920
6. The term of the Lok Sabha member is [ B ]  
 a) 4 years            b) 5 years            c) 6 years            d) 7 years
7. The number of languages that are recognized by our Constitution [ B ]  
 a) 26            b) 22            c) 18            d) 16
8. Dowry Prohibition Act was adopted in the year [ C ]  
 a) 1955            b) 1960            c) 1961            d) 1965
9. The Headquarters of the UNO [ B ]  
 a) Geneva            b) New York            c) Rome            d) Washington
10. The number of republics Latin America had in the 16<sup>th</sup> century [ B ]  
 a) 62            b) 26            c) 28            d) 32

**II: Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:** **10 X ½ = 5**

11. The Leipzig war was called as the **battle of Nations**.
12. The original name of Lenin was **Vladimir Illich Vlynov**
13. The quit India movement was started in the year **1942**
14. The sculpture during Kanishka period is called as **Gandhara Art**
15. UNESCO stands for **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation**.
16. Delinking of the state from religious matters is known as **secularism**
17. Electorate means **body of voters**.
18. Article **17** is meant for the abolition of Untouchability.
19. The boundary line between India and China is called **Mac Mahon line**
20. The present minister of Secondary Education in AP is **Damodar Raja Narashimha**.

**III: Match the following:** **10 X ½ = 5**

**Group A**

**Group B**

21. Indian National Army [ E ] a) 1905  
22. Mountbatten plan [ D ] b) 1927  
23. Simon Commission [ B ] c) 1930-32  
24. Round Table Conference [ C ] d) 1947  
25. Vande mataram movement [ A ] e) 1942  
f) 1900  
g) 1910  
h) 1915

### Group A

26. FAO [ E ] a) Pokhran  
27. India conducted nuclear test [ A ] b) Nehru  
28. Panchsheel [ B ] c) 1980  
29. Willy Brandt Commission [ C ] d) Rome  
30. Veto power [ F ] e) New York  
f) Great Britain  
g) New Delhi

### Group B