

**SOCIAL STUDIES, Paper - II**

(English version)

**Parts A and B****Time : 2½ Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 50****Instructions :**

1. Answer the questions under **Part-A** on a separate answer book.
2. Write the answers to the questions under **Part-B** on the Question Paper itself and attach it to the answer book of **Part-A**.
3. Attach the given outline map of the **World** with the answer book of **Part-A**.

**Part-A****Time : 2 Hours****Marks : 35****SECTION-I**

5×2=10

**Note :**

1. Answer **ANY FIVE** questions, choosing atleast **TWO** from each of the following **Groups, A and B**.
2. Each question carries **TWO** marks.

**GROUP - A**

1. How was it possible for a small country like Vietnam to stand up the might of USA ?
2. To emphasise the determination for peace, Jawaharlal Nehru formulated his renowned Panchsheel principles :
  - (a) Respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity.
  - (b) Non interference in the internal affairs of other countries.
  - (c) Non aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding.
  - (d) Endeavour to achieve cooperation and mutual respect in international relationships.
  - (e) Promoting peaceful co-existence.

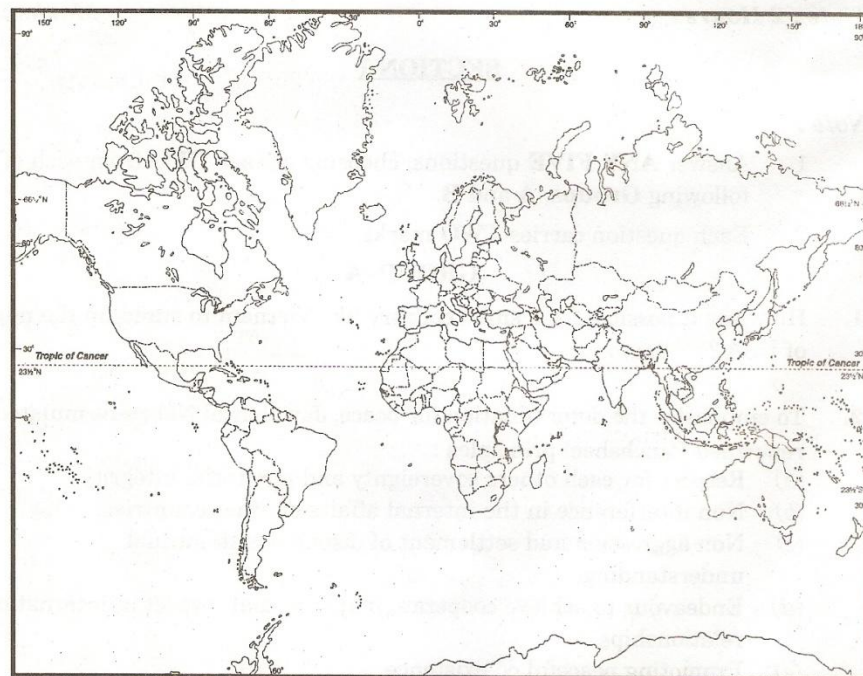
- Q.** (i) In between which countries, the Panchsheel was formulated ?  
 (ii) Mention any two principles of Panchsheel.

3. Observe the following timeline chart and answer the questions.

Beginning of First World War, August 1	1914
Russian Revolution	1917
End of First World War	1918
Treaty of Versailles	1919
Formation of League of Nations	1919
Rise of Hitler in Germany	1933
Break out of Second World War	1939
German invasion of USSR	1942
Formation of United Nations Organisation	1945
End of Second World War	1945

- Q.** (a) When did the Russian Revolution take place ?  
 (b) Which organisation was formed for peace after the World War-II ?

4. Observe the following map and answer the questions below.



- (i) Who formulated the 'NATO', the military alliance ?  
 (ii) Name the sea between Europe and Africa.

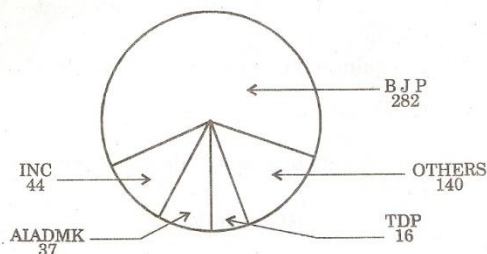
## GROUP - B

5. In what ways, was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian Democracy ?

End of Emergency and formation of Janata party government under Morarji Desai and Charan Singh.	1977
Formation of Congress government led by Indira Gandhi.	1980
Formation of TDP	1982
Operation Blue Star and assassination of Indira Gandhi	1984
Rajiv Gandhi Accords with H.S. Longowal on Punjab and AASU on Assam.	1985

- Q. (a) Name the first non-Congress party which formed the government at the Centre.  
(b) Who is the founder of Telugu Desam party ?

7. Observe the given Pie diagram and discuss the 2014 General Elections.



8. What is the purpose of Lok Adalat ?

## SECTION-II

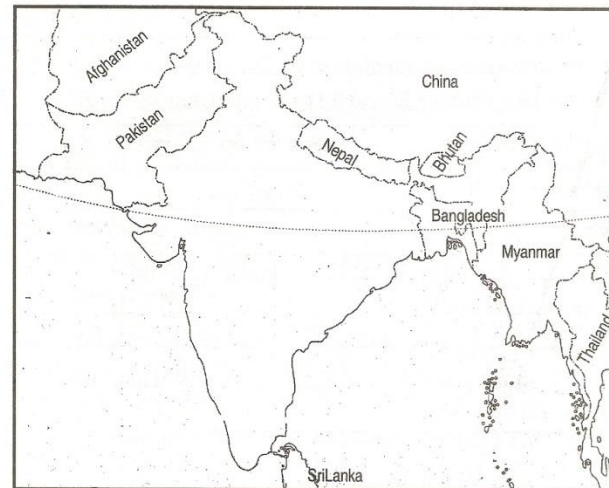
4×1=4

- Note :** 1. Answer **ANY FOUR** of the following questions in one or two sentences each.  
2. Each question carries **ONE** mark.

9. What does the term "Great Depression" signify ?

10. What is meant by "Pan Africanism" ?

11. Look at the map of India. Why do you think the cooperation between India and Bangladesh is vital for both the countries ?



12. The Constitution of India begins with the statement-  
"We the people of India ...."  
Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified ?
13. Expand the term AIADMK.
14. What is the boundary line between China and India ?

## SECTION-III

4×4=16

**Note :**

- Answer **ANY FOUR** questions, choosing atleast **TWO** from each of the following Groups, i.e. **A** and **B**.
- Each question carries **FOUR** marks.

## GROUP - A

15. Write about the main causes responsible for the two World wars.
16. Read the following paragraph given below and answer the questions.

*Agent Orange the deadly poison*

Agent Orange is a defoliant, a plant killer, so called because it was stored in drums marked with an orange band. Between 1961 and 1971, some 11 million



gallons of this chemical was sprayed from cargo planes by US forces. Their plan was to destroy forests and fields, so that it could be easier to kill, if there was no jungle cover for people to hide in. Over 14 percent of the cultivated fields were affected and are continuing to affect people till today. Dioxin, an element of Agent Orange, is known to cause cancer and brain damage in children and according to a study, is also the cause of the high incidence of deformities found in the sprayed areas.

The tonnage of bombs including chemical arms, used during US intervention (mostly against civilians targets) in Vietnam exceeds that used throughout the Second World War.

- Q. (i) What is Agent Orange ?  
 (ii) How does Agent Orange affect the children ?  
 (iii) Why did they destroy forests and fields ?  
 (iv) Do you think America was justified in using chemical weapons on civilian population and forests ?
17. Integration of various princely states into the new Indian nation was a challenge. Discuss.
18. Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom. Can you find some explanation for this ?

#### GROUP - B

19. Write about the basic principles of Indian Constitution.
20. Read the text given and answer the questions.

##### *Panchayati Raj & 73rd Amendment*

In 1992, Government led by P.V. Narasimha Rao passed an important amendment to the Constitution to provide Local Self Governments a Constitutional status. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment created institutions of local self government at the village level, while the 74th Constitutional Amendment did the same in towns and cities. These were path breaking amendments. They sought to usher in for the first time, office bearers at the local level elected on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise one third of the seats were to be reserved for women. Seats were also reserved for scheduled castes and tribes. The concerns of the State governments were taken into account and it was left to the States to decide on what functions and powers were to be developed to their respective local self governments. Consequently, the powers of local self governments vary across the country.

- Q. (i) What is Local Self Government ?  
 (ii) Which government recognised the Constitutional status of Local Self Government ?

(iii) What does the 73rd Constitutional Amendment say ?

(iv)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of seats were to be reserved for women in Local Self Governments.  
 Comment.

21. Democracies have been identified as most prominent political systems across the World. Do you think it has been able to take care of all expectations of people ?
22. What are the basic features of social movement ?

#### SECTION - IV

1×5=5

**Note :** Locate the following places on the given outline map of **World**.

#### 23. Group - A

- (1) India
- (2) Nigeria
- (3) Vietnam
- (4) Japan
- (5) Germany

**OR**

#### 23. Group - B

- (1) China
  - (2) Egypt
  - (3) New York
  - (4) Israel
  - (5) Poland
-

22E(B)

**SOCIAL STUDIES, Paper - II**

(English version)

**Parts A and B**

**Time : 2½ Hours]**

**[Maximum Marks : 50**

**Part - B**

**Time : 30 minutes**

**Marks : 15**

- Note :**
1. Answer **all** the questions.
  2. Each question carries ½ mark.
  3. For questions from 1 to 20 answers are given under A, B, C and D. Candidates must use the CAPITAL LETTERS while answering the multiple choice questions.
  4. Marks will **not** be awarded in case of any over-writing, re-writing or erased answers.

**Note :** Answer the following questions in the space provided and attach it to the main answer book of **Part-A**.

**I. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the brackets.** 20×½=10

1. World War - I was ended with the treaty of .... [.....]  
(A) Treaty of Versailles.  
(B) Treaty of Paris.  
(C) Treaty of Frankfurt.  
(D) Treaty of Prague.
2. If a nation behaves aggressively with the other country, the second country should ..... [.....]  
(A) also behave aggressively.  
(B) show attitude of give and take.  
(C) try to solve the issue with political bilateral discussions.  
(D) increase weapons and army.

3. Which of the following activities of Hitler do you appreciate ? [.....]  
(A) Declaration of establishment of racial superiority.  
(B) Arresting political rivals.  
(C) War with neighbouring countries.  
(D) Best oration that moves and attracts people.

4. Anti-Arrack movement was started in ..... district. [.....]  
(A) East Godavari  
(B) Nellore  
(C) Srikakulam  
(D) Vijayanagaram

5. Match the following.

*Group-A*

*Group-B*

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Sun Yat-sen             | (a) Militarised the nation.            |
| 2. Chiang Kaishek          | (b) Environmental movement             |
| 3. Mao Zedong              | (c) Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism. |
| 4. Ken Saro Wiwa           | (d) Peasant revolution.                |
| (A) 1(a), 2(c), 3(b), 4(d) |  |
| (B) 1(a), 2(b), 3(c), 4(d) |  |
| (C) 1(c), 2(d), 3(a), 4(b) |  |
| (D) 1(d), 2(a), 3(b), 4(c) |  |

6. Oil resources in Nigeria are concentrated in south-west region. Eebos claim large share of petroleum profits. What is the suitable solution for this ? [.....]  
(A) Oil profits should go to multinational companies.  
(B) Natural resources are the nation's wealth show, it should belong to the entire nation.  
(C) More profits should go to the people of the same region.  
(D) Natural resources of a region should be used for the development of the same region.

7. Which movement started in August 1942 ? [.....]

- (A) The Quit India.
- (B) Non-Co-operation.
- (C) Civil disobedience.
- (D) None of the above.

8. Who spoke of a need for a "North-west Indian Muslim State"? [.....]

- (A) Mohammad Iqbal
- (B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (C) Rehmat Ali
- (D) Mujbar Rehman

9. Which among the following statements about the Cold war is wrong ? [.....]

- (A) Rivalry between US and USSR.
- (B) USA and USSR engaged in direct war.
- (C) Triggering off an arms race.
- (D) An ideological war between the two super powers.

10. "Special powers to the permanent member countries of UNO is undemocratic", because ..... [.....]

- (A) It is impossible to establish world peace with these nations.
- (B) Existence of democratic countries depend on the decisions of these nations.
- (C) They influence the UNO to accept their decisions.
- (D) Above all.

11. Find the odd one out : [.....]

- (A) Indian Constitution adopts from experiences of freedom struggle.
- (B) Indian Constitution adopts from already existing Constitutions.
- (C) Indian Constitution has remained same since its drafting.
- (D) Indian Constitution provides principles and provisions for ruling the country.

12. What type of Government system does India follow ? [.....]

- (A) Presidential system. (B) Monarchy system.
- (C) Central system. (D) Parliamentary system.

13. Political equality can be identified with ..... [.....]

- (A) Right to get admission in any school.
- (B) Principle of one person one vote.
- (C) Right to enter any religious worship place.
- (D) Above all.

14. Emergency is imposed to ..... [.....]

- (A) restrict people's rights.
- (B) ensure eradication of poverty.
- (C) be accepted by all political parties.
- (D) provide freedom of expression.

15. Observe the below statement. [.....]

1. Potti Sriramulu, demanding the formation of a separate Telugu speaking state, died after 58 days of fasting in October 1952.
  2. N.T. Rama Rao began the Telugu Desam party (TDP) on his 60th birthday in 1982. He said that the TDP stood for the honour and self respect of the Telugu speaking people (Telugu Vari Atmagauravam).
- (A) 1 and 2 True
  - (B) 1 True, 2 False
  - (C) 1 False, 2 True
  - (D) Both 1, 2 False



16. Universal Adult Franchise in the Indian context meant ..... [.....]

- (A) allowing all people to vote for any political party.
- (B) allowing all adults to vote in elections.
- (C) allowing all people to vote for a single party.
- (D) regular, free and fair elections.

17. Which of the following is not a key concept of present social movements ? [.....]

- (A) Nuclear plants, polluting factories.
- (B) Human rights.
- (C) Family planning.
- (D) Environmental protection.

18. Which of the following is not a principle of civil rights movements ? [.....]

- (A) Discrimination against caste and creed.
- (B) Equal rights.
- (C) Freedom of expression.
- (D) Sustainable development.

19. What type of information is not accessible to the citizens ? [.....]

- (A) The particulars of its organisation, functions and duties.
- (B) The powers and duties of its officers and employees.
- (C) The manner of execution of subsidy programmes, including the amounts allocated.
- (D) Endanger the life or physical safety of a person.

20. India consists of ..... [.....]

- (A) 23 states 7 union territories.
- (B) 29 states 8 union territories.
- (C) 29 states 7 union territories.
- (D) 28 states 7 union territories.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

Each question carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.

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

21. The British women got their voting right in .....

22. In 2014, UNO has ..... members.

23. .... party led anti-hindi agitation in South.

24. The work of the integration of native states was done by .....

25. Present President of India is .....

III. Match the following by writing the letter of the correct answer in the brackets choosing from the Group-B.

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

**Group - A**

**Group - B**

26. Right to Information Act [.....]

(A) 2005

27. Great Depression [.....]

(B) 1972

28. Kargil war [.....]

(C) 1929

29. Bangladesh [.....]

(D) 1950

30. First General Elections [.....]

(E) 1919

(F) 1947

(G) 1999

(H) 1952

# SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2015

## SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER - II

(CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA)

### PART - A

#### PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION

(ENGLISH VERSION)

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

1. *Social Studies being a content subject, language mistakes need not be penalized.*
2. *Any relevant point other than laid down in the principles may be valued and assessed.*
3. *If more than required questions are answered exceeding the limit in a section, all answers should be valued and the answers with maximum marks should be considered.*
4. *Awarding 1/4 mark should be avoided.*
5. *Border cases should be dealt with great care.*

## PAPER - II

Marks 35

### SECTION - I

5 x 2 = 10 M

#### GROUP - A

- Note :**
1. Answer any FIVE (5) questions choosing atleast TWO (2) from each of the following groups A and B.
  2. Each question carries TWO marks.

#### GROUP - A

1. How was it possible for a small country like Vietnam to stand up the might of USA ?

- Ans:**
- 1) Vietnam people had a great nationalism and patriotism towards their nation.
  - 2) USA underestimated the defensive power of Vietnamese.
  - 3) USA underestimated the commitment of the lakhs of poor peasants.
  - 4) These peasants inspired by nationalism and enthused by land reforms played the most crucial role in defeating the mightiest army in the world.

4 x 1/2 = 2 M

consider any other relevant points

2. (i) In between which countries, the Panchasheel was formulated?

A. India and China **1 Mark**

(ii) Mention any two principles of Panchsheel.

**Ans:** 1) Respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity.

2) Non interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

3) Non aggression and settlement of disputes with mutual understanding.

4) Endeavour to achieve co-operation and mutual respect in international relationships.

5) Promoting peaceful co-existence.

**any two points**

**2 x ½ = 1 Mark**

3. (a) When did the Russian Revolution take place ?

**Ans:** A. 1917 **1 M**

(b) Which organisation was formed for peace after the world war - II.

A. United Nations Organisation **1 M**

4. (i) Who formulated the 'NATO', the military alliance ?

**Ans:** A. United States of America / America **1 M**

(ii) Name the sea between Europe and Africa.

A) Medeterrian Sea **1 M**

### **GROUP - B**

5. In what ways, was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian Democracy ?

**Ans:** 1. General Elections were postponed.

2. Many of the fundamental rights were suspended.

3. The press was censored

4. Most of political opponents were imprisoned.

5. Thus, the Emergency period was a set back to the Indian democracy.

**Any four points**

**4 x ½ = 2 Marks**

6. (a) Name the first non-Congress party which formed the government at the Centre.

**Ans:** Janata Party

**1 Mark**



(b) Who is the founder of Telugu Desam Party ?

A. Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (NTR)

**1 Mark**

7. Observe the given pie diagram and discuss the 2014 General Elections.

**Ans:** 1. B.J.P. is the largest party with 282 seats.

2. INC got only 44 seats.

3. AIADMK got 37 seats.

4. TDP got 16 seats.

5. Others got 140 seats.

**4 x ½ = 2**

**Note :** Any other relevant points should be considered.

8. What is the purpose of Lok Adalat ?

**Ans.** 1. Lok Adalat is a mechanism for inexpensive Justice.

2) It is an opportunity to settle long pending court cases in short time.

3) Lok Adalat settle cases without any expenses.

4) Lok Adalat settle disputes/cases in an amicable atmosphere.

**each point carries ½ Mark**

**4 x ½ = 2 Marks**

Any other relevant points should be considered.

## **SECTION - II**

**4 x 1 = 4 M**

9. What does the term "Great Depression" Signify ?

**Ans.** 1. There was a worldwide economic decline triggered by a decline in demand and fall in price. It was called "Great Depression".

2. The Great Depression began around the end of 1929 and lasted almost till 1939.

**1 M**

10. What is meant by "Pan Africanism" ?

- Ans.**
1. Pan Africanism is an idea which promotes the unity of all African peoples irrespective of country or tribe.
  2. One key person in this regard was Kwame Nkrumah.

1 M

11. Look at the map of India. Why do you think the cooperation between India and Bangladesh is vital for both countries.

- Ans.**
1. Both the countries have cooperated on the economic front and river water.
  2. Bangladesh is an integral part of the Indian 'Look East Policy' to link up South Asia via Myanmar and both have cooperation on disaster management.

1 M

12. The constitution of India begins with the statement "We the people of India...."

Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified ?

**Ans.** 1. Yes, it was justified.

1 M

13. Expand the term AIADMK ?

**Ans.** All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagam

1 M

14. What is the boundary line between China and India ?

**Ans.** Mc Mahon Line

1 M

### **SECTION - III**

4 x 4 = 16 M

#### **GROUP - A**

**Note :** 1. Answer Any Four questions choosing TWO from each of the following groups A & B

2. Each question carries Four marks

15. Write about the main causes responsible for the two world wars.

**Ans.** The main causes of two world wars;

### **I. Aggressive nationalism :**

1. It is the feeling of the peoples of one country. Proud of their race and wanted to establish their supremacy over the world.
- 2) Due to this the Germany and Italians developed pride. Nazism in Germany and Facism in Italy were used in destructive mode.
3. Aggressive nationalism leads to formation of power blocks.

### **II. Imperialism :**

1. An industrial capital developed and accumulated the European Nations and their financial institutions looked for safe investment opportunities in colonies.
2. So, the European countries competed to establish the colonies in Asia, Africa.
3. Differences among the imperial countries led to world wars.

### **III. Secret alliences :-**

1. The secret alliences also played vital role in the two world wars.

2. Bismark made secret allience with Austria and Italy called Triple Alliance.

3. Russia, France and Britian formed the Triple Antente.

4. Both these allience were jealous and suspicious of one another.

### **IV. Militarism :-**

1. Each country built massive standing armies and competed with each other in increasing armoment.
2. They built a mindset among the people to support wars.
3. The military expenditure of the six big powers increased by over 300%.

**Each point carries 1 Mark**

**4 x 1 = 4 M**

**(If any other related information to be considered)**



- 16.** Read the following paragraph given below and Answer the questions?

**Ans:** i) What is Agent Orange ?

A) Agent Orange is a defoliant, a plant killer.

ii) How does agent orange affect the children ?

A) Agent Orange causes cancer, brain damage and deformities in children.

iii) Why did they destroy forests and fields ?

A) That it would be easier to kill if there were no forests and fields cover for people to hide in.

iv) Do you think america was justified in using chemical weapons and civilian population and forests ?

A) No, it was not justified.

**4 x 1 = 4 M**

- 17.** Integration of various Princely States into the New Indian Nation was a challenge. Discuss.

**Ans:** 1. At the time of withdrawal of British from India, there were around 550 Princely states in Indian territory.

2. They become independent after the British rule.

3) They were asked by the British to decide if they wanted to join India, Pakistan or remain independent.

4) In Hyderabad and Travancore peasants were revolting with arms against the ruling Zamindars.

5) Sardar Vallabhai Patel was given charge of this matter of merging Princely states into Indian Union in July 1947.

6) He began discussing with princes the necessity to join India.

7) All Princely States agreed to join Indian Union except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh. These three states were also made to join in the next two years.

8) With great efforts of Patel, this challenging task was completed by merging these states.

**Each point carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mark 8 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 4 M**

### GROUP - B

**18.** Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom. Can you find some explanation for this ?

- Ans:**
- 1) Vietnam had paid great loss in the freedom struggle.
  - 2) Vietnam also faced a war with the USA in the struggle.
  - 3) India also paid great loss in the freedom struggle.
  - 4) Indians fought against the British to get freedom
  - 5) In Nigeria a section of western educated intellectuals developed the idea of a common Nigerian nation and began to fight the British rule.
  - 6) In Nigeria, the people of different regions were fought together against the colonial powers.
  - 7) Nigerian nationalism grew in popularity.
  - 8) Considering the wave of nationalism, the British decided to hand over power.

Thus, Nigeria simply got independence from the British.

**8 x ½ = 4 M**

**Note :** Any other relevant points should be considered.

**19.** Write about the basic Principles of Indian constitution ?

- Ans:**
- 1) **Parliamentary System :-** India is the biggest country which is following Parliamentary Democracy system in the world.
  - 2) **Fundamental Rights :-** Every Indian has entitled to enjoy six fundamental rights.
  - 3) **Fundamental duties :-** Every Indian should follow the 10 fundamental duties.
  - 4) **Single Citizenship :-** According to the Indian Constitution we have single citizenship only.
  - 5) **Federal System :** Indian constitution divided powers between the Centre and the States.
  - 6) **Judicial Independence :-** Indian Judiciary is independent. It protects Indian constitution. It has "Judicial review" also.
  - 7) **Directive Principles :-** Indian constitution provides guidelines to the Central and State Governments.

- 8) **Universal Adult Franchise :-** Indian constitution provides right to vote to the citizens of India, who attain 18 years of age.

**Any four point**

**4 x 1 = 4 Marks**

20) (i) What is Local Self Government ?

**Ans:** A. The Government that formed by the people at village, town and city level to solve the local needs is Local Self Government. **1 M**

(ii) Which government recognised the constitutional status of Local self Government ? **1 M**

A. P.V. Narasimha Rao or Congress Government.

(iii) What does the 73rd constitutional Amendment say ?

A. Creation of Local Self government at the village level.

**1 M**

(iv) 1/3 of seats were to be reserved for women in Local Self Governments. Comment.

A) Women need Political equality and they should involve actively in the Local Governments. **1 M**

21. **Democracies have been identified as most prominent political systems across the world. Do you think it has been able to take care of all expectations of people ?**

**Ans.** 1) Yes, I think democracies have been able to take care of all expectations.

2) Because democracy is the government by the people, of the people and for the people.

3) Democracy is the most prominent political system across the world.

4) In democracy the people should be vigilant and enlightened.

5. When the government fails to address the worries of the people, it would turn into social movements.

**Any four points**

**1 x 4 = 4 M**

Any other relevant points and examples should be considered.



**22. What are the basic features of Social movements ?**

**Ans:** The basic features of social movements :-

- 1) They are based on values of justice, democracy and civil rights.
- 2) Protection of the cultural sphere.
- 3) The prevention of a change in societies structure and values.
- 4) Protection of livelihood and health.
- 5) Equal treatment in the society.
- 6) Protection from the consumption of alchohol and drugs.
- 7) Protection of the environment.
- 8) Protection of agricultural lands.

**Each point carry  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark**

**$8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$  mark**

Any other relevant points and examples should be considered.

**SECTION - IV**

**Note:** Locate the following place on the given outline map of World.

5 x 1 = 5 M

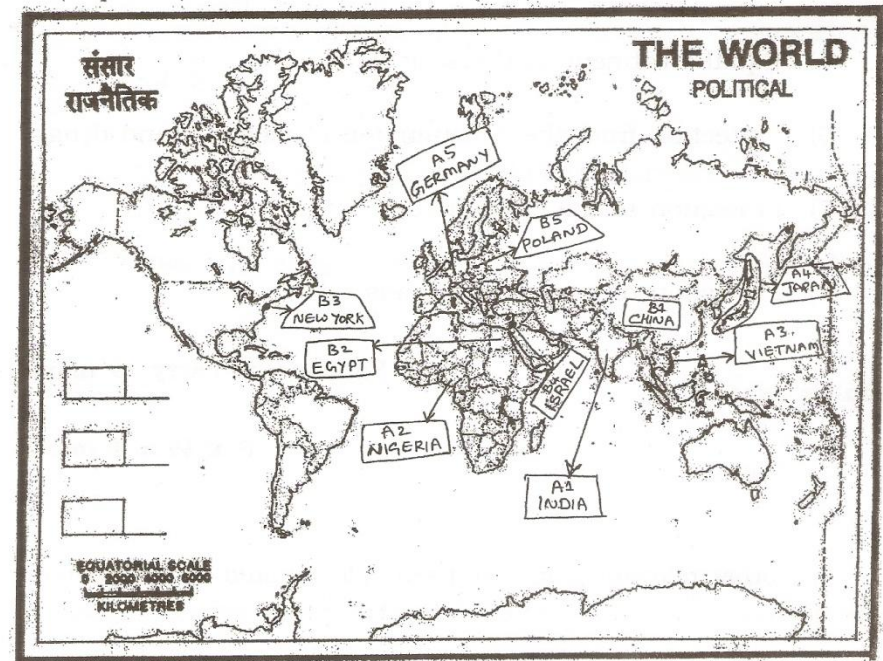
**23. Group " A "**

- |           |             |             |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) India; | 2) Nigeria; | 3) Vietnam; |
| 4) Japan; | 5) Germany; |             |

Or

**Group " B "**

- |              |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1) China;    | 2) Egypt;  |            |
| 3) New York; | 4) Israel; | 5) Poland; |



## 22 E New Syllabus

### PART - B

I. Choose the correct Answers

**20 x ½ = 10 M**

Q.No's	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answers	A	C	D	B	Add Score	B	A	A	B	D
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	C	D	B	A	A	B	C	D	D	C

II. Fill in the blanks

**5 x ½ = 2½ M**

21) 1918

22) 193

23) D.M.K.

24) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

25) Sri Pranab Mukharji

III. Match the following

**5 x ½ = 2½ M**

26) A

27) C

28) G

29) B

30) H

.....xxx.....