

S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2015
SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - I
(RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY)
PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION
(English Medium)

General Instructions :

- Social Studies being a content subject, language mistakes need not be penalized.*
- Any relevant point other than laid down in the principles may be valued and assessed.*
- 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.*
- Awarding 1/4 mark should be avoided.*
- Border cases should be dealt with great care.*

Part - A**Marks 35****SECTION - I****5 x 2 = 10 M.**

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. "The Indo-Gangetic plains have high density of population" Illustrate with your reasons.

- A.** 1) The Indo-Gangetic plain is fertile and excellent for farming.
 2) It makes heaven for farmers to grow wheat and rice.
 3) Drinking water, house construction facilities are more comfortable here.
 4) It comforts large number of people to get employment. **4 x 1/2 = 2 M.**

(Note: If any other related points should be considered.)

2. Do you think migrants are trouble makers ? justify your answer.

- A.** 1) Yes. I think migrants are trouble makers.
 2) The migrants may not be provided proper facilities by the government.
 3) The migrants may question for proper facilities in the long course.
 4) If the migrants begin to fight for their identity, then the trouble will start.

Ex : Tamil people in Srilanka.

(Or)

- 1) No. I think migrants are not trouble makers.
 2) Generally migrants go for their livelihood.
 3) Therefore no scope to fight for domination.
 4) Migrants won't trouble any body because they won't fight for identity and domination.

Ex : Sugarcane cutters in Maharashtra.

4 x 1/2 = 2 M.

(Note : Any other justification to be considered.)

3. Read the following paragraph.

A distressing aspect of gender bias in India that shows little sign of going away is the preference for boys over girls. One of the worst manifestations of this pro-male bias is the relatively high mortality rates of girls compared with boys. Many families consider female children as a burden. Women's education has been a powerful force in reducing discrimination against women.

“A distressing against women”

Q: “Due to the difference in sex ratio, what would be the impact on society ?”

Explain ?

- A.**
- 1) Female population will decrease.
 - 2) In future male population may not get marriages.
 - 3) Family system may collapse.
 - 4) Gender bias may increase in the society.
 - 5) The problem of criminality in our society will increase. **4 x 1/2 = 2 M.**

(Note : Any other related points should be considered.)

4. “Most children of migrant families become dropouts.” Do you agree with this statement ? Justify your answer.

- A.**
- 1) Yes. I agree with the above statement.
 - 2) As some migrants migrate in the middle of the academic year, they do not have interest to join in the schools.
 - 3) Schools are not available in the migrate areas.
 - 4) Language Problem, child care, ill health are other reasons. **4 x 1/2 = 2 M.**

(Note : Any other related points should be considered.)

Group - B

5. Our country could not achieve self sufficiency in the production of food grains even today. Illustrate your reasons.

- A.**
- 1) Food grain production is not proportional when compared to the rate of population growth.
 - 2) There is no proper water management.
 - 3) Farmers are following traditional methods.
 - 4) Fragmentation of Land holdings.
 - 5) Improper manuring and low application of fertilisers. **4 x 1/2 = 2 M.**

(Note : Any other related points should be considered.)

- 6. Observe the table which shows the growth in extraction of some key-minerals in India.**

Extraction of minerals in thousand Tonnes		
Minerals	1997-98	2008 - 2009
Bauxite	6,108	15,250
Coal	2,97,000	4,93,000
Iron	75,723	2,25,544
Chromite	1,515	3,976

After your observation, what do you think about* the environmental loss of such rapid growth of mining.

- A.** 1) Ground water pollution would increase.
 2) Temperatures would increase.
 3) Air pollution would increase near the mining areas.
 4) Water storage capacity would decrease due to soil erosion.
 5) Extreme burning of coal leads ozone depletion. **4 x 1/2 = 2 M.**

Any Four Points each point 1/2 Mark.

(Note : Any other related points should be considered.)

- 7. State any two defects which you find in the organisation of Public Distribution System ?**

- A.** 1) Selling with higher prices
 2) Cheating in the process of weighing.
 3) Selling ration goods in the black markets.
 4) Ineligible candidates holding white cards.
 5) Only few days distribution is following.

(Note : Any other related points should be considered.) 4 x 1/2 = 2 M.

- 8. How is the organised sector different from an unorganised sector ?**

- A.** 1) The organised sector is the enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, they have assured work. **1 M.**
 2) The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which have remained largely outside the control of the Government. **1 M.**

In this way organised sector is different from unorganised sector. **2 M.**

SECTION - II

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

9. How is sex-ratio calculated ?

A. Sex ratio can be calculated with the number of females per 1000 males in the population. **1 M.**

10. Which Indian islands are Volcanic Origin ?

A. Andaman and Nicobar.

(Or)

Narkondam and Barren **1 M.**

11. State any two human activities which contribute to Global warming ?

A. 1) Deforestation
2) Industrialisation

Note :- Any other related points should be considered. **1 M.**

12. State reason for protesting against the establishment of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project in Tamilnadu ?

A. 1) Kudankulam people have protested on the grounds of safety, security and livelihood.
2) They also want their coast and country protected from the radio active peril **1 M.**

13. Expand the term IBRD ?

A. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(Or)

World Bank **1 M.**

14. What is meant by Minimum Support Price ?

A. Minimum Support Price is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices. **1 M.**

SECTION - III

Note : 1) Answer any FOUR of the following questions, choosing atleast two from each group A & B.

2) Each question carries FOUR marks.

Group - A

15. How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped! the Globalisation process ?

A. 1) Liberalization of trade and investment policies have helped the Globalisation.
2) Liberalisation Policies removed many barriers and restrictions in industrialization.
3) Goods and Services availability is greatly increased through out the world.
4) Establishment of M.N.C.s accelerated the globalisation
5) Quality of goods increased.
6) Due to liberalisation of trade and investment policies transport system developed well.
7) Mobile phones, Internet and Computer facilities developed well.
8) We can access any information with low cost internet facilities within seconds.

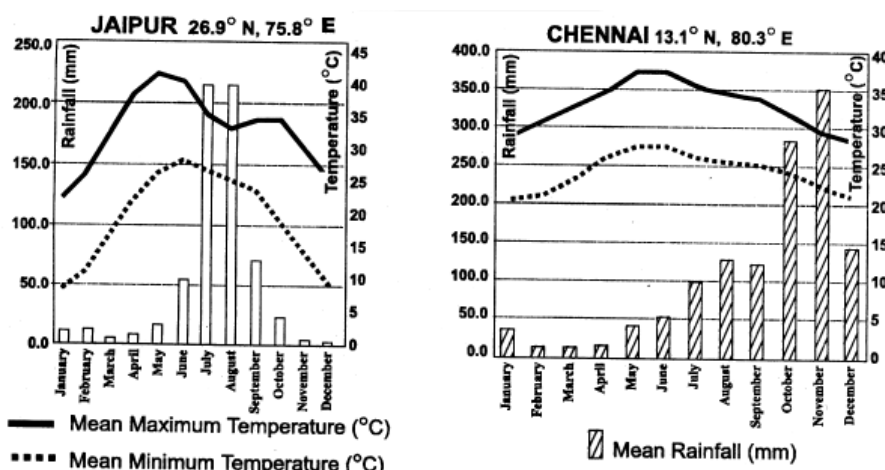
(Any four point each point 1 M. 4 x 1 = 4 M.)

(Note: Any other related points could be considered.)

16. Describe the relationship between increase in food production and food security ?

- A. 1) There is a relationship between increase in food production and food security.
- 2) Providing the minimum amount of food grains and other items required for daily consumption by increasing the production of food grains is an important aspect.
- 3) Increase in the production of food grains leads to increase in the availability of food for consumption.
- 4) Increase in the availability of food grains leads to accessibility of minimum calories of food requirement of the people.
- 5) If the production of food grains increases, the excess produce is purchased by the Government and stores it in FCI “godowns as “Buffer Stocks” which will be sold at subsidised rate through PDS.
- 6) This ultimately to an increase in the purchasing power of the people and thus the nutrition status of the people also increases. **(Any four point 4 x 1 = 4 M.)**

17. Observe the following Climographs and answer



- A. a) Why is there a difference between the raining season of Chennai and Jaipur ?
- A: Jaipur receives rainfall by the South-West monsoons. Chennai receives rainfall by the North-East monsoons.
- b) In which month is the highest Temperature recorded in Jaipur ?
- A: May
- c) Among these two, which area gets highest rainfall ?
- A: Chennai
- d) Both the area are rain shadow regions. Is it ? How would you justify ?
- A: Yes. In the South-West monsoon season Jaipur and Chennai areas are rain shadow regions.

(Or)

No. Only in the South-West monsoon season Chennai is rain shadow region. But not in North-East monsoon

(Four points 4 x 1 = 4 M.)

18. Explain any four river systems of India in the prescribed table form

Sl.No.	Name of the river	Origin or Birth place	Direction of flow	Tributaries	Flow through which states

A.	Sl. No.	Name of the River	Origin or Birth Place	Direction of Flow	Tributaries	Flow through behind States
	1.	Ganges / Ganga	Gangothri	East	Yamuna Chambal Kosi, Gandak Belwa	Uttarakhand U.P. Bihar West Bengal
	2.	Indus	Manasa Sarovar	West	Jhelum Chinab, Ravi Bias, Sutlej	Jammu & Kashmir Punjab Himachal Pradesh
	3.	Brahmaputra	Manasa Sarovar	East	The Dibang The Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh Asom, Meghalaya
	4.	Godavari	Nasik (Triambak)	East	Sabari, Manjira Pranahita Indravathi	Maharashtra Telangana Chattisgarh Andhra Pradesh
	5.	Krishna	Mahabaleswar	East	Musi Thungabadra Ghataprabha	Maharashtra Karnataka Telangana Andhra Pradesh
	6.	Cauvery	Brahmagiri	East	-	Karnataka Tamilnadu
	7.	Narmada	Amarkantak	West	-	Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Gujarat
	8.	Tapati	Multai	West	-	Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Gujarat

(Four points 4 x 1 = 4 M.)

Group - B

19. How are multi-national companies promoting Globalisation ?

Explain:

- A. 1) Multi-National Companies (MNCs) are playing an important role in the process of globalization.

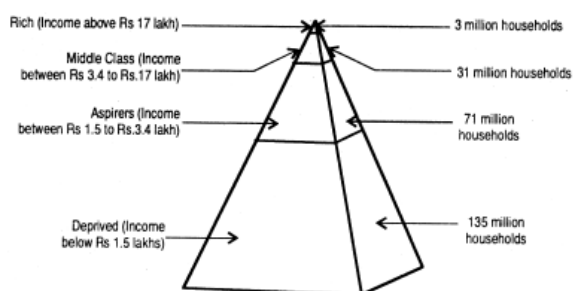
- 2) MNCs have created a borderless world through the flow of capital, people, technology etc.
- 3) MNCs bringing not only their products to a country, but also the new business policies and cultures.
- 4) MNCs are helping in increasing competitiveness among the native companies.
- 5) Latest models of vehicles in different countries introduced by the Globalisation.
- 6) MNCs are inculcating broadmindedness among the people.

Any 4 Points

Each Point Carries 1 M. 4 x 1 = 4

(Note : Any other relevant points to be considered)

20. Observe the following graph diagram.



Write a brief note on the inequality in India based on the graph

- A.**
- 1) 3 million households with annual income above Rs. 17 Lakh are classified as rich.
 - 2) 31 million households with annual income between Rs. 3.4 to Rs. 17 Lakh are classified as middle class.
 - 3) 71 million households income is between Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 3.4 lakh classified as aspirers.
 - 4) 135 million lakhs classified as deprived.
 - 5) In our country more than 90% of the people are in unorganised sector.
 - 6) It clearly says that rich are becoming more rich, when as the poor remain poor.
 - 7) There is inequality in holding wealth as well as opportunities.
 - 8) Wide inequalities in incomes and opportunities across people can not be the basis for a just- Society.

Each point carries 1/2 Mark.

8 x 1/2 = 4 M.

21. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys?

Explain.

- A.**
- 1) For a long time India remained the male dominate society. It is gender- bias.
 - 2) Parents are giving less priority to girls education because various customs and traditions existing in Indian society.
 - 3) Insecurity conditions are existing in our society to the Female.
 - 4) In rural areas girls are married off at early ages, which prevents their education.
 - 5) In rural families homely works and child care responsibilities allotting to female child etc.
- So, the parents giving less priority to girls education.

Any 4 Points

Each point carries 1 mark.

4 x 1 = 4 M.

22. What is GDP ? How do we estimate GDP ?

A. G.D.P. (Gross Domestic Product) :-

- 1) For the country as a whole, we use the total value of goods and services produced in a country as the indicator of income for the country.
- 2) The technical term to denote this value is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Estimation of G.D.P :-

- 1) G.D.P. records the market value of all final goods and services produced.
- 2) G.D.P. records all of public and private consumption, Government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.
- 3) Many items/services that are not sold/purchased in the market are not recorded in the G.D.P.

Ex: Households works done by women.

3 Points

Each Point Carries 1 Mark.

3 + 1 = 4 M.

SECTION - IV

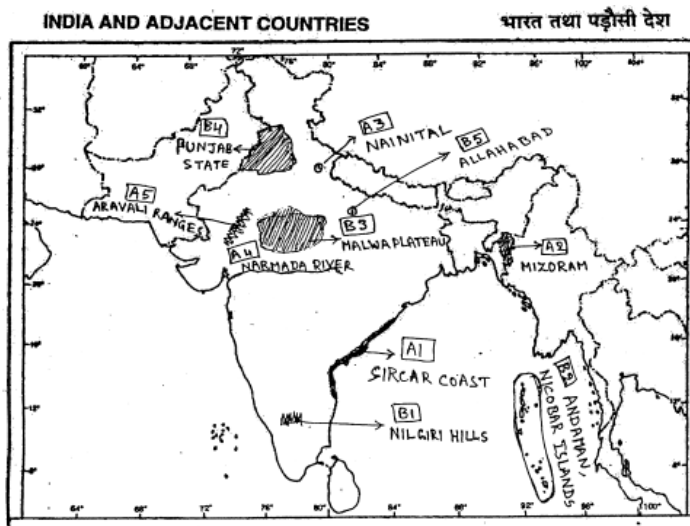
Note : Locate the following place on the given outline map of India.

23. Group "A"

- 1) Sircar Coast
- 2) Mizoram
- 3) Naintal
- 4) Narmada River
- 5) Aravali Ranges

Group "B"

- 1) Nilgiri Hills
- 2) Andaman, Nicobar Islands
- 3) Malwa Plateau
- 4) Punjab State
- 5) Allahbad



Part - B

I. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the brackets. $20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$

1. The difference between the Greenwich Mean Time and the Indian Standard Time is [A]
 (A) + 5.30 minutes (B) - 5.30 minutes
 (C) + 4.30 minutes (D) - 4.30 minutes
2. Gender bias means [D]
 (A) Men and women (B) Only women
 (C) Only men (D) Discrimination on women

New Syllabus

3. river has the twin sources. [A]
(A) Ganga river (B) River Yamuna (C) River Brahmaputra (D) Indus river
4. The main aim of Chipko Movement started at Uttarakhand is [A]
(A) Protection of forests (B) Protection of farmland
(C) Protection of river water (D) Protection of agriculture
5. supply food products for the low income groups. [C]
(A) Multi National Corporation (B) World Health Organization
(C) Public Distribution System (D) Government Security Institution
6. The companies which control the production in more than one country are known as ____ [B]
(A) Multi State Organisation (B) Multi National Company
(C) International Trade Organisation (D) International Monetary System
7. From the followingbelongs to unorganised sector. [C]
(A) Railways (B) Government school
(C) Farming of small farmer (D) Banks
8. Highest temperature zone from the following is [B]
(A) Delhi (B) Jaipur (C) Chennai (D) Leh
9. The source of the river Godavari in Western Ghats is [C]
(A) Manasa sarovar (B) Kurgu Region (C) Nasik Tryambak (D) Hamsala Deevi
10. If the basic needs like health and education are adequate, then [A]
(A) The HDI rank increases (B) The infant deaths lowers
(C) The HDI rank decreases (D) The social needs fulfils
11. Nature has a dominant role in the production process of this sector..... [A]
(A) Primary sector (B) Secondary sector
(C) Tertiary sector (D) Primary and secondary sectors
12. is a complex task. [D]
(A) Economic Development (B) Development
(C) Progress (D) None of these
13. The present status of India at present according to its National Income is [A]
(A) High income country (B) Low income group
(C) Mid-income group (D) Highest income country
14. Different persons have different aspirations about the development because [A]
(A) People are different (B) Living standards are different
(C) Differences in opinion (D) Change in thoughts
15. About 50 years ago, the capacity of Tungabhadra river reservoir was million cubic meters. [C]
(A) 2,766 (B) 9,766 (C) 3,766 (D) 8,766

New Syllabus

16. is the only river in the desert land of Thar in Rajasthan. [B]
(A) River Mahi (B) River Luni (C) River Bhani (D) River Tapati
17. The following is not an International Airport [D]
(A) Bangalore (B) Delhi (C) Hyderabad (D) Ahmedabad
18. The present population of Simla town is [B]
(A) 5 lakhs (B) 2 lakhs (C) 50 thousands (D) $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh
19. Minimum protection price is decided by [C]
(A) Farmers (B) Government (C) Mediators (D) Traders
20. The book "Silent Spring" belongs to [A]
(A) Impacts of usage of DDT
(B) Factors of water pollution
(C) Effects of fertilisers and pesticides
(D) Protection of environment

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.**Each question carries 1/2 mark.**

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

21. Cardamom Hills are the part of Ghats.
22. The geographical area of Lakshadweep is sq.km.
23. The crop during the Rabi season is
24. The catchment area of the Krishna river basin is km.
25. is calculated as the number of persons per unit area.

Answers

- 21) Western 22) 32 23) Wheat 24) Add Score 25) Density of Population

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. Construction worker [.....] | (A) Social Index |
| 27. Small farmers [.....] | (B) Human Development Index |
| 28. Government employee [.....] | (C) Civil supplies shop |
| 29. Public Distribution System [.....] | (D) Secondary sector |
| 30. Per Capita Income [.....] | (E) Government sector |
| | (F) Agriculture sector |
| | (G) Tertiary sector |
| | (H) International organisations |

Answers

- 26) D 27) F 28) E (Or) G 29) C 30) B

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SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II
(CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA)
PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION
(English Medium)

General Instructions :

1. Social Studies being a content subject, language mistakes need not be penalized.
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Part - A**Marks 35****SECTION - I****5 x 2 = 10 M.**

- 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 ?
A. 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.**
(Note: Consider any other relevant points)
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 co-operation and mutual respect in international relationships.
(e) Promoting peaceful co-existence.
(i) In between which countries, the Panchasheel was formulated?
A. India and China **1 M.**

(ii) Mention any two principles of Panchsheel.

- A. 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 dispulses with mutual understanding.
 4) Endeavour to achieve co-operation and mutual respect in international relationships.
 5) Promoting peaceful co-existence.

Any two points $2 \times 1/2 = 1$ M.**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

(a) When did the Russian Revolution take place ?

- A. 1917 **1 M.**

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

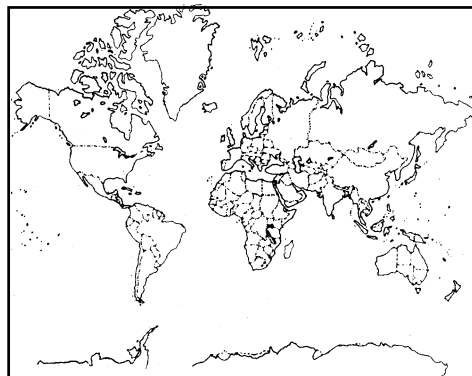
- A. United Nations Organisation **1 M.**

4. Observe the following map and answer the questions below.**(i) Who formulated the 'NATO', the military alliance ?**

- A. United States of America / America

(ii) Name the sea between Europe and Africa.

- A. Medeterrian Sea

**1 M.****1 M.****Group - B****5. In what ways, was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian Democracy ?**

- A. 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 **$4 \times 1/2 = 2$ M.**

6.	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

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

A. Janata Party 1 M.

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

A. Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (NTR) 1 M.

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

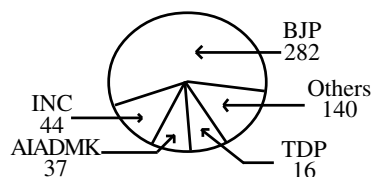
A. 1) B.J.P. is the largest party with 282 seats.

2) INC got only 44 seats.

3) AIADMK got 37 seats.

4) TDP got 16 seats.

5) Others got 140 seats.



(Note : Any other related points should be considered.) 4 x 1/2 = 2 M.

8. What is the purpose of Lok Adalat ?

A. 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 1/2 M.**

4 x 1/2 = 2 M.

Any other relevant points should be considered.

SECTION - II

(4 x 1 = 4)

Note :- 1) Answer any four of the following questions 2) Each question carries 1 mark.

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

A. 1) There was a worldwide economic decline triggered by a decline in demand and fall in prices. It was called "Great Depression".

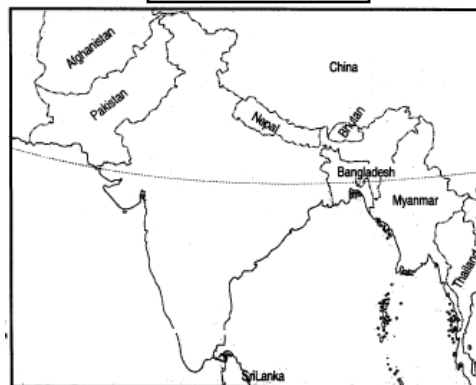
2) The Great Depression began around the end of 1929 and lasted almost till 1939. 1 M.

10. What is meant by "Pan Africanism" ?

A. 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.



- A. 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 ?

- A. Yes, it was justified.

1 M.

13. Expand the term AIADMK ?

- A. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagam

1 M.

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

- A. Mc Mahon Line

1 M.

SECTION - III

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

2) Each question carries FOUR marks.

Group - A

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

- A. 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 and Africa.
- 3) Differences among the imperial countries led to world wars.

III. Secret alliances :-

- 1) The secret alliances also played vital role in the two world wars.
- 2) Bismark made secret alliance with Austria and Italy called Triple Alliance.
- 3) Russia, France and Britian formed the Triple Alliance.
- 4) Both these alliance 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 M. 4 x 1 = 4 M.)

(Note: If any other related information to be considered.)

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.

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.

- A.**
- 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.
- (Four points carries 1/2 M. 8 x 1/2 = 4 M.)

18. Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom.

Can you find some explanation for this ?

- A.**
- 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 1/2 = 4 M.**

Note :- Any other relevant points should be considered.

Group - B

19. Write about the basic Principles of Indian constitution ?

- A.**
- 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 Points

Each Point Carries 1 M. 4 x 1 = 4

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.

(i) What is Local Self Government ?

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. **1 M.**

A) Women need Political equality and they should involve activity in the Local Governments. **Each point carries 1/2 Mark.**

8 x 1/2 = 4 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 ?

- A. 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 4 Points

4 x 1 = 4 M.

Any other relevant points and examples should be considered.

22. What are the basic features of Social movements ?

A. 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 alcohol and drugs.
- 7) Protection of the environment.
- 8) Protection of agricultural lands.

Each point carry 1/2 Mark

8 x 1/2 = 4 M.

Any other relevant points and examples should be considered.

SECTION - IV

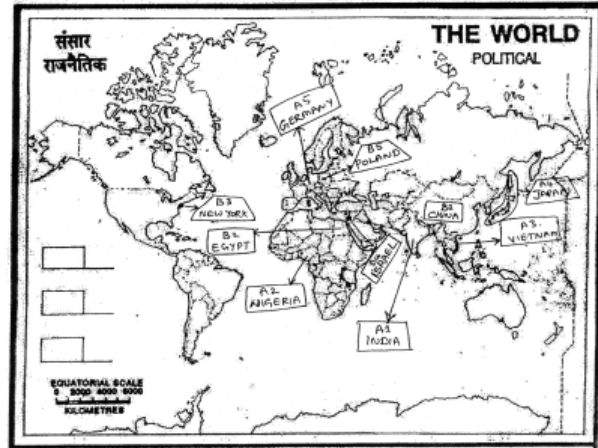
Note : Locate the following place on the given outline map of World.

23. Group "A"

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

Group "B"

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

**Part - B****I. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the brackets. $20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$**

- World War - I was ended with the treaty of ____ [A]
(A) Treaty of Versailles (B) Treaty of Paris
(C) Treaty of Frankfurt (D) Treaty of Prague
- If a nation behaves aggressively with the other country, the second country should ____ [D]
(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
- Which of the following activities of Hitler do you appreciate ? [A]
(A) Declaration of establishment of racial superiority
(B) Arresting political rivals
(C) War with neighbouring countries
(D) Best oration that moves and attracts people
- Anti-Arrack movement was started in ____ district [A]
(A) East Godavari (B) Nellore (C) Srikakulam (D) Vijayanagaram
- 5. Match the following** [A]

Group - A

- 1) Sun Yat-sen
2) Chiang Kaishek
3) Mao Zedong
4) Ken Saro Wiwa
(A) 1(a), 2(c), 3(b), 4(d)
(C) 1(c), 2(d), 3(a), 4(b)

Group - B

- (a) Militarised the nation
(b) Environmental movement
(c) Nationalism, Democracy, Socialism
(d) Peasant revolution
(B) 1(a), 2(b), 3(c), 4(d)
(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 ? [B]
 (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 ? [C]
 (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" ? [B]
 (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 ? [C]
 (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]
 (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]
 (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 ? [D]
 (A) Presidential system (B) Monarchy system
 (C) Central system (D) Parliamentary system
13. Political equality can be identified with ____ [A]
 (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]
 (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 [C]
 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 [B]
 (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 ? [C]
 (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 ? [B]
 (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 ? [C]
 (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]
 (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 1/2 mark.

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

Answers

21) 1918 22) 193 23) D.M.K. 24) Sardar Vallabhai Patal 25) Sri Pranab Mukharji

III. Match the following.

5 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 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 |

Answers

26) A 27) C 28) G 29) B 30) H

S.S.C. ADVANCED SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, JUNE - 2015

**SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - I
(RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY)**

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.*

PART - A

Marks 35

SECTION - I

5x2 = 10M

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. The Himalayan rivers are perennial, which means these rivers are filled with water throughout the year. What are the two reasons that they are called perennial rivers ?**

Ans: 1) The Himalayan rivers are perennial

- 2) This is because the rivers are supplied on rainfall as well as melting of snow.

2 x 1 = 2 M

- 2. "Though there has been an increase in urbanisation, the necessity of providing basic infrastructure that can support this growth is missing." What is your opinion on the conditions of urban poor people ?**

Ans: 1) Urban poor people can not get pure drinking water and sanitation facilities.

- 2) They may not get nutritious food.

- 3) They don't have proper shelter.

- 4) They may not get Education and Health facilities. So urban poor people living in miserable conditions.

4 x ½ = 2 Marks

(Note : Any other related reasons should be considered.)

- 3. Read the following paragraph and answer the following question :**

“When males leave their families, this is also a major challenge for Women who have to take care of all the responsibilities of the family and elderly people who need care. Young girls in such families are required to take care of siblings and many of them become dropouts.

What is the effect on girls if the Head of the family migrates ?

- Ans: 1) Girls in migrate families are required to take care of siblings.
2) Young girls should involve in the house hold works and cooking also.
3) They have to do agricultural works also.
4) Because of family responsibilities they may not concentrate on education and they become dropouts.

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

4 x ½ = 2 Marks

- 4. What do you suggest to overcome the problems of foreign migrants?**

- Ans: 1) Foreign migrants should know the Laws of the particular country.
2) They should understand the country's physical and climatic conditions.
3) They have to get Visa and Passport legally.
4) They should not go to the countries which have terrorism and conflicts.

2 x 1 = 2 M

(Note : Any other related points should be considered.)

Group - B

- 5. What are the aims and objectives that are directed by the landless rural workes or labourers ?**

Ans: Landless rural labourers objectives :

- 1) More days of work and better wages.
2) Local schools are able to provide quality education for their children.
3) There is no social discrimination and they too can become Leaders in the village.
4) They expect good infrastructural facilities in their locality,

2 x 1 = 2 M

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

6. State why the organized sector is better than the unorganised sector.

- Ans: 1) Organised sector has some formal processes and procedures.
 2) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment.
 3) They are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours.
 4) They get paid Leave, Provident Fund and Medical benefits.

That's why the organised sector is better, than the unorganised sector.

4 x ½ = 2 M

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

7. The Indian Government came out with a new Law in 2013 called the National Food Security Act to legalize people's right to food. What do you suggest to implement this Act ?

Ans: **Suggestions to implement the National Food Security Act-2013 :**

- 1) Public Distribution System should work properly.
- 2) Government should encourage high yielding food crops.
- 3) Government should provide subsidy to the food products.
- 4) To face the drought Government provide godown facilities.

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

2 x 1 = 2 M

8. Why did the people of Jalasindhi village refuse to move out of the village ?

Ans. People of Jalasindi village refuse to move because :

- 1) Jalasindhi village people have attachment with that village and forest.
- 2) They feel forest is their mother, friend, doctor and bank.
- 3) They don't know about the town culture and they feel insecurity.
- 4) If they moved to other places they have to face unemployment and face problems.

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

SECTION - II

Note : 1) Answer any FOUR of the following questions in one or two sentences each.

2) Each question carries ONE mark.

9. According to the given table below, which area is the eastern side?

Date	Area : Imphal		Area : Dwaraka	
	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset
Jan 3	05.53	16.34	07.19	18.07

Ans. Imphal

1 Mark

- 10. Taking into consideration the past history and the present timings, state the causes for the escalation of population in Visakhapatnam according to your observation.**

Ans. 1) Visakhapatnam is a sea port.
 2) Visakhapatnam has well developed transport facilities.
 3) People migrate very much to Visakhapatnam.
 4) Education and Employment facilities are more in Visakhapatnam.

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

2 x ½ = 1 Mark

- 11. In which decade had the population of Delhi increased unusually? According to your opinion, what might be the main reasons for the population increase?**

Pupulation of Delhi City

Year	Population (in lakhs)
1951	20
1961	35
1971	48
1981	68
1991	100
2001	120

Ans. i) 1981-91 ½ Mark
 ii) Employment facilities, migrations, Education & Health facilities. ½ Mark

2 x ½ = 1 Mark

- 12. What is the main factor of production in the agriculture sector ?**

Ans. Land. 1 Mark

- 13. What are the two ways which you would suggest for the eradication of malnutrition among the children ?**

Ans. 1) Children should take fruits, vegetables, Eggs and milk every day.
 2) They should have medical facilities.

2 x ½ = 1 Mark

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

14. What is the active role of the judiciary in implementing food security in India?

Ans. 1) Children can get nutritional food.

2) In the schools the students get mid day meals.

2 x ½ = 1 Mark

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

SECTION - III

Note : 1) Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions, choosing atleast two from each group A & B.

2) Each question carries **FOUR** marks.

Group - A

15. What is the Geographical impact of the Himalayas in influencing the Indian Climate?

Ans. 1. The Himalayas play a very significant role influencing the climatic conditions of India.

2. The Himalayas effectively intercept the monsoons coming from the sea and cause precipitation in the form of rain and snow.

3. The absence of Himalayas no possibility for tropical monsoon type of climate.

4. The absence of Himalayas may tend to India to become a tropical desert.

5. Besides they present the cold air masses of central Asia from entering into India.

In this way the Himalayas play very significant role on the climatic conditions of India.

Any four points each point 1 M 4 x 1 = 4

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

16. "The Indian agriculture depends completely on the monsoon". Describe the cycle of the monsoon patterns?

Ans. 1. The word 'monsoon' is referred to the blowing of winds which reverse seasonally between the Indian sub-continent and the Indian ocean.

2. Monsoon winds are caused by thermal contrast, the inter-tropical convergance and the upper air circulation.

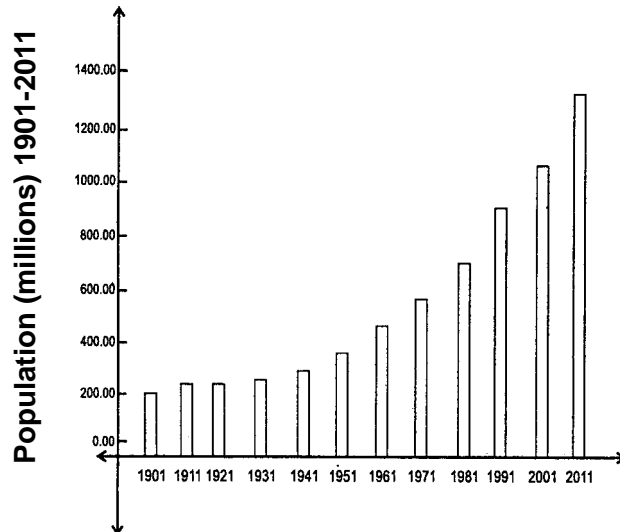
3. An intensive low pressure develops on the land surface during the summer season. It draws air from the high pressure region of the seas leading to the in-blowing of south-west monsoons.

4. During the winter, the pressure conditions in the area are reversed and so are the winds. This time low pressure system develops in the seas which draws air from the landmass particularly blowing from north-east and form the north-east monsoons.

Any four points each point 1 M 4 x 1 = 4

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

17. Answer the following questions based on the graph given below.



A. From which year did the population increase continuously?

Ans. From 1931 the population increased continuously.

B. What is the present population of India?

Ans. The present population of India is 121 crores.

C. In which decade the population growth less?

Ans. The population growth less in the decade 1921.

D. For how many years in the census being taken in India?

Ans. For 10 years in the census being taken in India.

each point 1 M $4 \times 1 = 4$

18. In which place has the water level gone in your area? What are the reasons for the reduction of water levels according to your opinion?

- Ans.
1. Ground water is a highly useful and often abundant resource.
 2. We are extracting more water than the recharge rate.
 3. As a consequence, wells must be drilled deeper to reach the ground water.
 4. Agriculture is mostly depend on ground water.
 5. Today ground water is extracting for industrial and household purpose also.
 6. The amount of water that percolates into the soil has also declined due to the cutting down the forests.
 7. Plastic waste also cause for the reduction of water levels.
 8. Soaking pits are not maintained properly.
 9. These are the reasons for the reduction of water levels.

$8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ M

Note: Any other related points should be considered.

Group - B

19. What is the influence of globalization on the Indian economic system? What are the advantages of extending globalization to India? Express your opinion.

Ans. Influence of globalization on the Indian Economy :

1. Globalization has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.
2. There is greater choice before the consumers.
3. Consumers now enjoy improved quality, and lower prices for several products.
4. As a result, the people today enjoy much higher standard of living than was possible earlier.

Advantages of globalization to India :

1. MNCs have increased their investments in India.
2. New jobs have been created in industrial and service sectors.
3. Indian companies have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
4. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. Ex. Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy.
5. Globalization has also created new opportunities for IT companies.

4 x ½ = 2M

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

20. How does the life style of people influence the environment? What are your suggestions to protect the environment?

Ans. 1. Now a days man decided to enjoy his life.

2. He doesn't take even a cloth bag to bring vegetables. He use polythine covers.
3. Plastic pollution is very dangerous to the environment.
4. Use of vehicles, Refregirators, Air Conditioners increased and they are damaging environment and pesticides pollute land, water and air.

4 x ½ = 2 M

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

Suggestions to protect the environment :

1. Reduce plastic usage.
2. Use bicycles for short distances.
3. Reduce chemical fertilizers, encourage bio-fertilizers.
4. Encourage plantation.

4 x ½ = 2 M

Note: Any other related points should be considered.

21. "Central and State Governments purchases one-third of food grains from farmers. Through different programmes, these food grains are distributed to people."

Do you think that the public distribution system managed by the government is providing proper food security? Express your opinion in an elaborate manner.

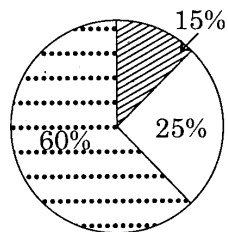
- Ans. 1. Yes I think that the public distribution system managed by the government is providing proper food security. 1 M
2. Studies indicate that Southern states of India have a good record in public distribution system.
3. Public distribution system provides food grains to poor people with low cost.
4. The Anthyodaya cardholders are entitled to get 35 kgs of food grains per month per family.
5. Low income families is entitled 5 kgs of foodgrains per month at subsidies rates.

Any four points

each point carries 1 M $3 \times 1 = 4$

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

22. Based on the pie chart and the particulars given below, answer the questions.



Population of Rampur = 2660

- Huts, thatched houses**
- Tiled houses**
- Terraced houses built with cement and bricks.**

- A. Which kind of houses are more in Rampur village ?**

Ans. Huts, thatched houses.

- B. In which category does 60% of Rampur village belong ?**

Ans: Poor

- C. State approximately, the number of middle class people in Rampur village ?**

Ans: 25%

- D. Which category of people live in the terraced houses built with cement and bricks ?**

Ans: Rich

Each Point Carries 1 Mark

$4 + 1 = 4$ M

SECTION - IV

Note : Mark the following places on the given outline map of India. 5 x 1 = 5 M

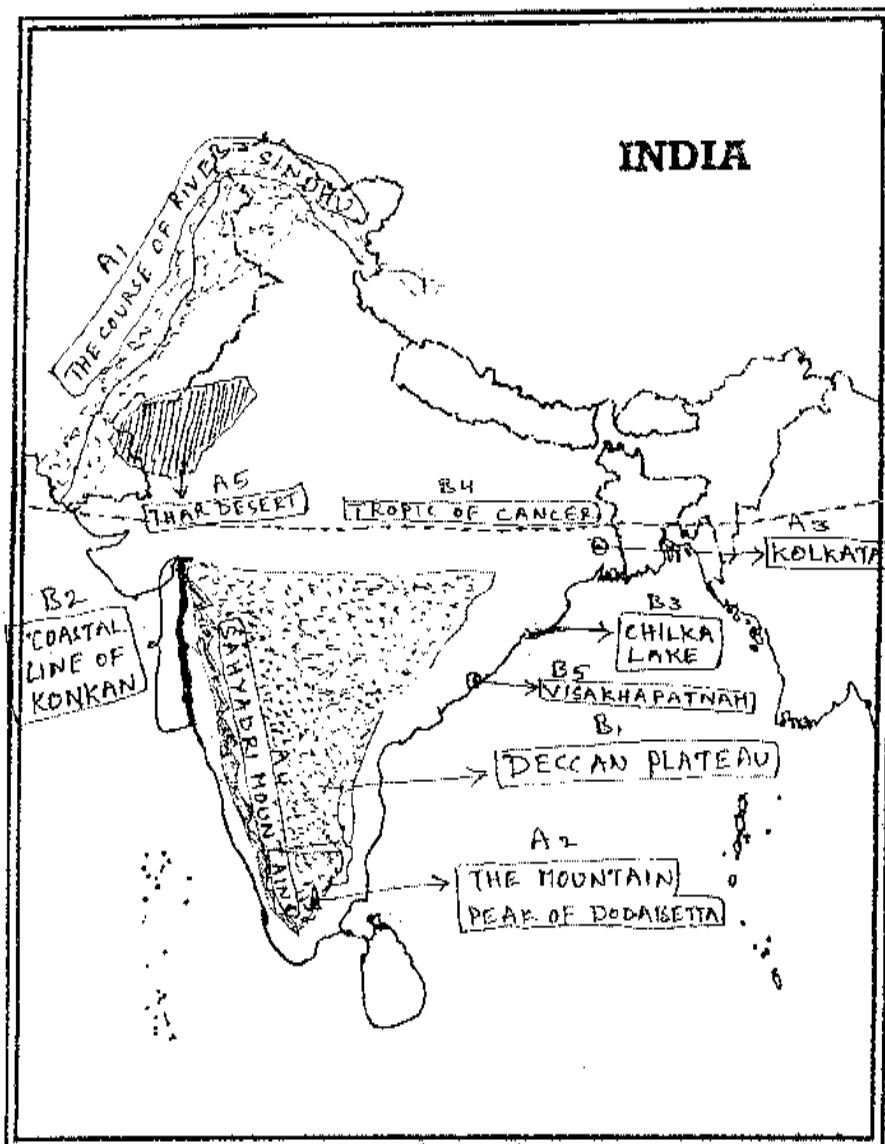
23. Group A

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) The Course of River Sindhu | 2) The mountain peak of Doddabetta. |
| 3) Kolkata | 4) Sahyadri Mountains |
| 5) Thar desert | |

(OR)

Group B

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Deccan Plateau | 2) Coastline of Konkan |
| 3) Chilka Lake | 4) Tropic of Cancer |
| 5) Visakhapatnam | |



PART - B

I. Write the CAPITAL LETTER showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against each question. 20 x ½ = 10

1. The line which passes through India is given below. [B]
 (A) Tropic of Capricorn (B) Tropic of Cancer
 (C) Subtropical line (D) Equator
2. Average day temperatures recorded in the summer season in northwest and, central India are..... [B]
 (A) 39°- 42°C (B) 41°- 42°C (C) 43°- 46°C (D) 36°- 39°C
3. The reason for calling the Himalayan rivers as perennial rivers is..... [D]
 (A) they rise in the peninsular plateau
 (B) they do not flow into 'V'-shaped valleys
 (C) they flow continuously
 (D) they get water from rain as well as from melting snow
4. The census in India has been taken in the year for the lasttime. [C]
 (A) 1991 (B) 2001 (C) 2011 (D) 2013
5. The airport at Tirupathi is located at..... [A]
 (A) Renigunta (B) Gannavaram
 (C) Mummadivaram (D) Sriharikota
6. The reason for not getting employment in the organized sector for all people is..... [A]
 (A) intensive competition
 (B) more opportunities available in the unorganized sector
 (C) wages are higher in the organized sector
 (D) none of these
7. The scheme that is being implemented to solve the problem of malnutrition is the..... [D]
 (A) Integrated Child Welfare Scheme
 (B) system of organizing toilets
 (C) Swachh Bharat Programme
 (D) Midday Meals Programme
8. will decide the market rate of the production of finished goods. [A]
 (A) Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.)
 (B) National Survey Institute (N.S.I.)
 (C) Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.)
 (D) Net National Product (N.N.P.)
9. The natural resource which is NOT essential for production is..... [D]
 (A) land (B) water (C) forest (D) air

10. Expand W.T.O. [C]
(A) World Tutors Organization (B) World Tourism Organization
(C) World Trade Organization (D) World Tribal Organization
11. The calories to be taken by the urban people in a day are [A]
(A) 2100 (B) 2200 (C) 2300 (D) 2400
12. The main aim of the Chipko movement is [D]
(A) to prevent felling of trees
(B) to protect forest wealth for the contractors
(C) environmental protection all of these
(D) all of these
13. The main reason for the migration of people is [A]
(A) employment opportunities are less in villages
(B) faction politics exists in villages
(C) no problem exists to resist in towns
(D) all of these
14. The reason for the abnormal increase of population in Visakhapatnam over the last century is [A]
(A) Visakhapatnam is a sea port
(B) There are no slums in the city
(C) transport facilities are scarce
(D) people do not migrate very much to this place
15. The important aspect in the midday meals programme because of the judiciary instructions is that [D]
(A) warm food should be prepared at the schools
(B) priority should be given, to the women who do not have any other, source of income
(C) nutritional values should be maintained
(D) all of these
16. Human Development Index (H.D.I.) will take the following aspects into consideration. [D]
(A) Nutrition food (B) Education
(C) Health (D) All of these
17. The mountains which are NOT related to the peninsular plateau are..... [A]
(A) Aravalis (B) Sahyadris (C) Nilgiris (D) Eastern Ghats
18. The state which does NOT have a common border with Andhra Pradesh is [C]
(A) Telangana (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Maharashtra (D) Orissa

19. Which factor influences the density of population of a state? [D]
 (A) The area and the number of people
 (B) Natural resources and extent of the area
 (C) People and natural resources
 (D) Natural resources and production of goods
20. The people who are mainly benefitted by globalization are [A]
 1) rich consumers 2) skilled and educated producers
 3) farmers 4) poor people
 (A) 1) and 2) (B) 3) and 4) (C) 1) and 3) (D) 1) and 4)

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers. 5 x ½ = 2½

21. In winter, the minimum temperatures recorded in India are _____
22. The islands of Narkondam and Barren are part of the _____ islands.
23. _____ is the literacy rate in India according to the 2011 census.
24. Expand IT _____
25. Most of the peninsular rivers join in the _____
- A) 21. North India 22. Andaman & Nicobar
 23. 74.04% 24. Information Technology
 25. Bay of Bengal

III. Match the following. 5 x ½ = 2½

- | Group - A | | Group - B | |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| 26. Multinational company | [] | (A) Minimum wages | |
| 27. Green revolution | [] | (B) Trade in more countries | |
| 28. Unorganized sector | [] | (C) Rice, wheat | |
| 29. Urbanization | [] | (D) Higher rate of wages | |
| 30. Coromandel Coast | [] | (E) Escalation of urban population | |
| | | (F) Tamil Nadu | |
| | | (G) Andhra Pradesh | |
| | | (H) Import of oil seeds | |

- A) 26. B 27. C 28. A 29. E 30. F



S.S.C. ADVANCED SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS, JUNE - 2015

SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II
(CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA)

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.*

PART - A

Marks 35

SECTION - I

5 x 2 = 10 M

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. **Why do you think the young Chinese wanted to fight both against old traditional practices and against foreign powers?**

Ans: 1) The young Chinese thought traditional practices and foreign powers were the causes for the damage of development.

- 2) The young Chinese wanted to practice modern science, democracy and nationalism.
- 3) They advocated reforms such the use of simple language and script abolishing the practice of foot-binding and the subordination of women, equality in marriage, and economic development to end poverty.
- 4) Driving out the foreigners, who were controlling the country's resources.

4 x ½ = 2 M

(Any other related points should be considered)

2. **Read the following paragraph and answer the question.**

"In fact, the second World War helped USA grow out of its economic misery caused by the Great Depression. Far from the theatres of war, the industries

and agriculture of USA prospered and achieved full employment and high productivity. In Harry Truman's words, "We have emerged from this war as the most powerful nation in the world."

How do you think the second World War helped USA grow out of its economic misery from the Great Depression? Write your comment.

- Ans: 1) USA was far from the theatres of war in the beginning.
 2) Due to this the industries and agriculture of USA prospered.
 3) America gained profit by exporting arms and food supplies to the needy European Countries.
 4) The USA suffered less as the war was not fought on its territories.
 Thus the second world war helped USA to grow out of its economic misery from the great depression.

4 x ½ = 2 M

(Note : Any other related points should be considered)

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

Proclamation of the Weimer Republic	November 9, 1918
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany	January 30, 1933
Germany invades Poland. Beginning of the Second World War	September 1, 1939
Germany invades the USSR	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the Jews begins	June 23, 1941
The United States joins the Second World War	December 8, 1941
Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz	January 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe	May 8, 1945,

A) How do you think the victory on Auschwitz and liberation by the Soviet Union led to an easy success for the Allied nations?

Ans: In 1945 Auschwitz was occupied by the Soviet troops. Germany was weakened and Allied powers occupied Berlin. Finding noway Hitler committed suicide. 1 M

B) What were the main incidents which occurred in 1941 in World's history?

- Ans. 1) Germany invades the USSR
 2) Mass murder of the Jews begins.
 3) The United States Joins the Second World War

1 M

1 + 1 = 2 M

4. Observe the following map of the world and answer the questions.



A) Name any two countries of NATO at the founding (establishment) time.

Ans: 1) Norway, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

2 x ½ = 1 M

(Any two countries)

B) Name any two countries which were under the 'WARSAW'.

Ans: Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria

2 x ½ = 1 M

(Any two countries)

2 M

GROUP - B

5. What were the institutional changes that came up after the Emergency?

Ans: The major institutional change during the Emergency period was the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.

- 1) Excluding the courts from election disputes.
- 2) Strengthening the central government vis-a-vis the state governments.

- 3) Providing maximum protection from judicial challenges to social and economic transformation legislation.
- 4) Making the judiciary subservient to Parliament.

4 x ½ = 2 M

(Note : Any other related points should be considered)

6. What is the purpose of Lok Adalat?

- Ans: 1) Lok Adalat is a mechanism for expeditious and inexpensive justice.
- 2) It is an opportunity to settle long pending cases in short time.
- 3) Lok Adalat settles cases without any expenses.
- 4) This also provides for getting refund of court fee, if already paid by the people.

4 x ½ = 2 M

(Note : Any other related points should be considered)

7. Read the following paragraph and answer the question.

The Government used very harsh methods for the suppression of militancy in Punjab, many of which were seen as a violation of the constitutional rights of citizens. Many observers felt that such violations of constitutional rights and human rights were justified as the constitutional machinery was on the edge of collapse due to militant activity.

Express your views on the information given above.

- Ans: 1) In my opinion the Government use very harsh methods for the suppression of militancy in Punjab is supportable.

(OR)




- 2) The Constitutional rights of citizens should not violate for the sake of terrorists.

2 M

(Note : Any other related points should be considered)

8. Read the given data to answer the questions.

Coalition Government and some Political Parties from the 1980's

Governing Parties  JD; DMK; AGP; TDP ; Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)	Governing Parties  JKNC ; TDP; TMC; CPI; AGP; DMK; MGP; Samajwadi Party	Governing Parties  JDU; SAD; AIADMK, JKNC; Trinamool Congress; Biju Janata Dal ; Shiva Sena ;
Supporting Parties CPM; CPI, BJP	Supporting Parties CPM	Supporting Parties TDP

This is not a complete list of political parties that either supported or were part of the government. Often we have listed only those parties that had more 5 or MPs

A) Which were the parties that participated in the governments of the National Front and United Front and supported the government from the outside.

Ans. 1) National Front supporting parties CPM, CPI, BJP.

2) United Front supporting parties CPM

2 x ½ = 1 M

B) Mention the name of the party that participated in the above three governments.

Ans. 1) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference (JKNC)

1 M

1 + 1 = 2 M

SECTION - II

Note: 1) Answer any four questions of the following six questions in one or two sentences each.

4 x 1 = 4 M

2) Each question carries one mark.

9. Expand UNICEF.

1 M

Ans. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

10. Observe the following timeline in which important incidents from 1914 to 1945 took place and answer the question given below.

Beginning of first World War on 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
Breakout of second World War	1939
German invasion of USSR	1942
Formation of United Nations Organization	1945
End of second World War in August	1945

What are the peace organizations formed after the two world wars?

Ans. 1. League of Nations.

½ M

2. United Nations Organisation (UNO)

½ M

1 M

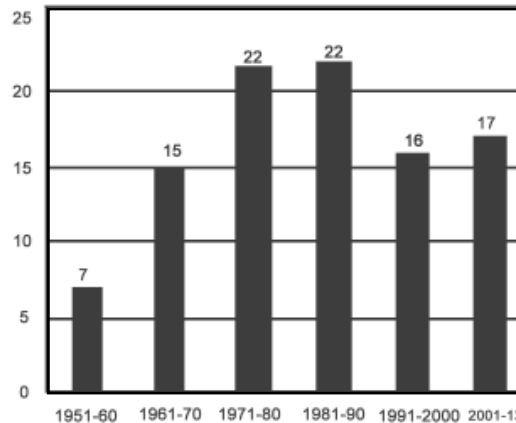
11. Why did the Indian Soldiers join the INA?

Ans. The Indian Soldiers wanted to free their mother land from the hands of the British. So they were joined the INA. 1 M

12. Which type of constitution gives define powers to both Central and State Government ?

Ans. Federal Constitution. 1 M

13. Observe the following bar diagram which shows amendments of the constitution from 1950-2013.



A) In which decade were the lowest amendments made

Ans. 1951-60 ½ M

B) How many amendments were made between 1950-2013?

Ans. 99 Amendments. ½ M
1 M

14. Why do you think the tribal languages were ignored at the time of creation of the states in 1956?

Ans. Tribal people are scattered in many states. They have so many languages. It is not possible to form a new state based on the tribal languages. Thus the tribal languages were ignored. 1 M

SECTION - III

Note : 1) Answer any **FOUR** of the following questions, choosing atleast two from each group A & B.

2) Each question carries **FOUR** marks.

GROUP - A

15. Write about the main reasons which are 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 this 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 alliances :

1. The secret alliances also played vital role in the two world wars.
2. Bismark made secret alliance with Austria and Italy called Triple Alliance.
3. Russia, France and Britain formed the Triple Entente.
4. Both these alliances were jealous and suspicious of one another.

IV. Militarism :

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

4 M

(If any other related information to be considered)

- 16. Compare the National Movement in India and Nigeria. Can you explain why this movement was stronger in India ?**

Ans.	INDIA	NIGERIA
	1) Indians fought against the British rule.	1) Nigerians also fought against the British rule.
	2) Indian National Movement was organised in peaceful methods.	2) Nigerian National Movement was organised in violent methods.
	3) In 1905 the British separated Bengal, thus we started Vande Mataram movement against the British.	3) In 1939 the British separated the Yoruba and Igbo regions.
	4) Indians fought under the leadership of Indian National Congress Party.	4) Nigerians fought under NPC, NCNC and AGW parties.
	5) Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru lead the Indian National Movement.	5) Nnamdi Azikiwe and Herbert Macaulay lead the Nigerian National Movement.

3 x 1 = 3 M

It was stronger in India because:

1 M

- 1) Indians were more educated than Nigerians.
- 2) In India the National Movement was strong under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

3 + 1 = 4 M

17. Most of the oil resources of Nigeria are in the southeastern region. The Igbos think that they should get the maximum share of oil profits. They object to oil wealth being used for development of the north.

What do you think will be the proper and just solution to this problem?

- Ans: 1) No this is not a proper and just solution to this problem.
- 2) Natural resources, wherever they may be, belong to all the people without discrimination of the nation.
 - 3) Northern part of Nigeria is backward region both socially and economically.
 - 4) Government should use the natural resources such as oil deposits for the welfare of all regions people.
 - 5) The Nigerian government may allocate more share in profit to Igbo people.

4 x 1 = 4 M

Note : Any other justification should be considered.

18. "Religions have been playing a prominent role since the partition of India". Write your evidences.

- Ans: 1) In 1947 India and Pakistan were divided on the basis of religion.
- 2) Though India was following secularism, Indian politics have been influenced by the religion.
 - 3) In Punjab Sikhs were started a movement for separate nation called "Khalistan". It was the main cause for the murder of Indira Gandhi.
 - 4) Shab Bano case was a mile stone in the muslim women's search for justice and the beginning of the political battle over Muslim Personal Law.
 - 5) In Ayodhya, Babri Masjid destruction was led by B.J.P. to construct Rama Mandir in the same place.

4 x 1 = 4 M

Note : Any other related points should be considered.

GROUP -B

19. What are the examples and explanations of the basic features of the Indian Constitution ?

- Ans: 1) The Preamble describes India as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic.
- 2) Parliamentary System : India is the biggest democratic country which is following Parliamentary Democratic System.
- 3) Fundamental Rights : Every Indian has entitled to enjoy six fundamental rights.
- 4) Fundamental Duties : Indian citizen should follow the fundamental duties which are incorporated in the constitution of India.
- 5) Single Citizenship : According to our constitution we have single citizenship.
- 6) Federal System : In our constitution the powers distributed between centre and states.
- 7) Independent Judiciary : In India the Judiciary acts independently. It protects the constitutional rights of the citizens. It has the power of judicial review.
- 8) Directive Principles of State Policy : Indian constitution provides guidelines to the central and state governments while making laws.

Each Point carries ½ Mark

8 x ½ = 4 M

20. Dr. Manmohan Singh's statement in the Rajya Sabha.

Four thousand people were killed in this great national tragedy that took place in 1984. This should be an occasion for introspection of how working together as a united nation, we can find new pathways to ensure that such ghastly tragedies never again take place in our country. I have no hesitation in apologizing not only to the Sikh community, but to the whole Indian nation. Because, what took place in 1984 is the negation of the concept of nationhood and what is enshrined in our Constitution. So, I am not standing on my false prestige. On behalf of our government, on behalf of the entire people of this country, I bow my head in shame that such a thing took place. But sir, there are ebbs and there are tides in the affairs of nations. The past is with us. We cannot rewrite the past. But as human beings, we have the willpower and we have the ability to write a better future for all of us.

A) What is the most important message in this speech ?

Ans: The important message is apologising by the Prime Minister of India for the Operation Blue Star against Sikhs, in 1984.

B) What signals does this speech send out ? 2 M

Ans: The speech send out the signals such tragedies could never be repeated. We can make our future better by letting this behind us.

C) Why is it important that Prime Minister made this speech. **1 M**

Ans: The importance of Prime Minister's speech is to remove the prejudices and tensions among the people on riots against Sikhs. **4 M**

1 M

21) Discuss and find out how movements mobilise people from across the globe like in the above instance of campaign to protest in the context of Bhopal Gas tragedy.

- Ans:
- 1) The Bhopal Gas tragedy occurred on 3rd December, 1984.
 - 2) The cause was leakage of Methyl Isocyanides, the harmful gas.
 - 3) That news spreaded throughout the world within seconds.
 - 4) If there is any tragedy occurred it will spread by the media and social network.
 - 5) For example : Facebook, twitter, youtube, whatsapp and e-mails.
 - 6) By the awareness people should come together.
 - 7) Leaders can spread and started demonstrations and rallies.
 - 8) In this way mobilises the people against the instance from across the world.

Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ M

22. How are the rights of black people in USA and movements of Meira Paibi similar (or) different ?

Ans. **Similarities :**

- (i) Both movements were mostly involved by women.
- (ii) Both movements argue their basic rights.
- (iii) Both the countries in which the movement took place are democracies.
- (iv) Both movements were non-violent.

Differences:

Civil Rights Movements in USA	Meira Paibi Movement
(i) It fought for equal treatment	(i) It fought for prevent public
(ii) It is favour of Black people. Americans against the existing laws.	(ii) It is favour of Manipuri women against the army special powers.
(iii) the movement reached its height during the 1960s.	(iii) This movement reached its height during the 1980's.
(iv) In this movement prominent persons were Dr. Martin Luther King.	(iv) In this movement prominent persons were Irom Sharmila and Thangjam Manorama.

4 M

SECTION - IV

Note : Locate the following places on the given map of the World. 5 x 1 = 5 M

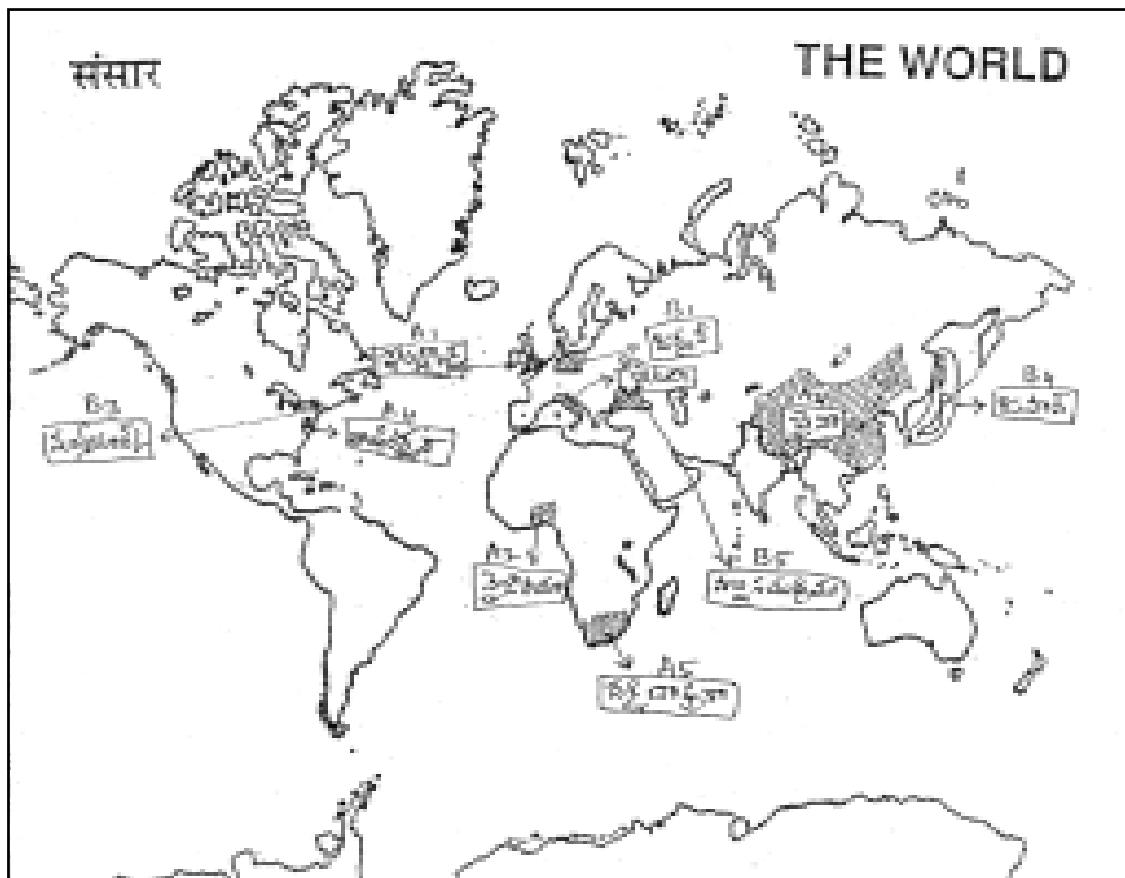
23. Group "A"

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1) England | 2) Nigeria | 3) China |
| 4) Washington | 5) South Africa | |

(OR)

Group "B"

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1) Germany | 2) Italy | 3) Newyork |
| 4) Japan | 5) Black Sea | |



PART - B

I. Write the CAPITAL LETTER showing the correct answer for the following questions in the brackets provided against each question. 20 x ½ = 10

1. Which of the following organizations of the League of Nations have been functioning till today? [D]
 (A) International Labour Organization
 (B) World Health Organization
 (C) International Court of Justice
 (D) All of these
2. If a nation behaves aggressively with another country, the second country should..... [D]
 (A) also behave aggressively
 (B) show an attitude of give and take
 (C) increase its weapons and army
 (D) try to solve the issue with political bilateral discussions
3. Which of the following is a branch of Germany's secret police force? [B]
 (A) Castopo (B) Gestapo (C) Starnpo (D) Trupers
4. The civil war, lasted in Russia in between..... [C]
 (A) 1918 to 1925 (B) 1918 to 1923
 (C) 1917 to 1920 (D) 1917 to 1924
5. Which of the following activities by Hitler led to the world war? [D]
 (A) Declaration of establishment of racial superiority
 (B) Arresting political rivals
 (C) Invading the neighbouring countries
 (D) All of these
6. In the mid 19th century, Vietnam came under the direct rule of [B]
 (A) Britain (B) France (C) Germany (D) Italy
7. Arrange the incidents in suitable time order. [D]
 (i) Peking University was established in China
 (ii) Japan invaded China
 (iii) China Communist Party established
 (iv) Long march of China
 (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
 (C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (D) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

8. The following causes for the resignations of ministers of the Congress Party in October 1939 was/were..... [A]
 (A) British objected to give full freedom
 (B) Cabinet mission was established
 (C) British forced Indians to support the World War
 (D) There was a conflict between Congress leaders
9. The number of countries in U.N.O. in 2012 was..... [A]
 (A) 193 (B) 115 (C) 186 (D) 120
10. The suitable concept for the pamphlet on World Peace is the [C]
 (A) eradication of malaria (B) eradication of poverty
 (C) settlement of disputes by peaceful negotiations
 (D) ban on trafficking of women and children
11. Royal Indian Navy rebellion was started in..... [D]
 (A) 1943 (B) 1945 (C) 1942 (D) 1946
12. Which of the following slogans does NOT relate to the right to vote? [C]
 (A) Right to vote is the most powerful weapon of a voter
 (B) Vote for corrupt person - damage to the nation
 (C) Vote for note
 (D) Don't get bribed - cast your vote freely
13. First States Reorganization Commission was set up in..... [C]
 (A) 1952 (B) 1956 (C) 1953 (D) 1950
14. The first coalition government was led by..... [C]
 (A) Indira Gandhi (B) Vajpayee
 (C) Morarji Desai (D) V. P. Singh
15. Which are the following measures, to gain substantial support of the rural population for the Left Front government in West Bengal? [D]
 (A) Operation Barga (B) Implementation of Panchayat Raj
 (C) Price control (D) Both options (A) and (B)
16. At present, which of the following is a key concept of social movement? [A]
 (A) Environment and human rights
 (B) Price increases (C) Vote for note
 (D) Joining the army
17. For which purpose did the Meira Paibi movement originate? [C]
 (A) To protect the environment
 (B) To control violence on women
 (C) To prevent public disorder due to alcohol abuse in the 1970's
 (D) To obtain human rights

18. The dot given in the map represents [C]
 (A) Delhi (B) Kolkata (C) Chennai (D) Visakhapatnam
19. Responsible person for the Right To Information Act is [A]
 (A) Public Information Officer (B) Election Commissioner
 (C) General Secretary (D) Mayor
20. Green Peace movement was initially started as a protest in..... [D]
 (A) 1961 (B) 1966 (C) 1981 (D) 1971

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers. 5 x ½ = 2½

21. US President Roosevelt announced the _____ policy.
 22. The Cabinet Mission was sent to India in _____
 23. The architect of modern China is _____
 24. Article _____ gives special status to Jammu and Kashmir.
 25. Palestinian Liberation Organization was established in the year _____
- A) 21. New Deal 22. 1946 23. Sun Yet-Sen
 24. 370 25. 1964

III. Match the following. 5 x ½ = 2½

- | Group - A | | Group - B |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| 26. The Treaty of Versailles | [] | (A) 1949 |
| 27. USSR was set up in..... | [] | (B) 2005 |
| 28. Constitution was adopted in..... | [] | (C) 1924 |
| 29. Right To Information Act originated in..... | [] | (D) 1984 |
| 30. Bhopal tragedy occurred in..... | [] | (E) 1919
(F) 1990 |
- A) 26. E 27. C 28. A 29. B 30. D



MODEL PAPER - 1
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - PAPER - I
(English Version)

Time : 2.30 minutes

Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

PART - A

Marks : 35

SECTION - I

Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks.

Group - A

1. Write about Thar desert?
2. How does deforestation affect global warming?
3. Locate the following in India Map given below.
1) Himalayas 2) Eastern ghats 3) Siwalik range 4) Pakistan



4. What are the activities taken to conserve soil, water in Hiware Bazar?

Group - B

5. What is the relationship between women's work outside their homes?
6. Suggest any two measures to create more employment in rural India?
7. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Rampur less than minimum wages?
8. **Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions.**

If a country is able to produce food grains, for the whole of its population this would be considered as the first requirement. How do we measure if there is food for all? Whether this food reaches families would be examined later. We are at first estimating what is available. This means that per person (or per capita) availability of food grains in the country should be sufficient and also increasing over the years. Is the increase in food grain availability really happening?

1. Which would be considered as the first requirements?
2. What should be sufficient?
3. What would be examined later?
4. Per person availability of food grains can be compared to.....

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any four (4) questions of the following in one (or) two sentences each.
Each question carries one mark. **4 x 1 = 4**

9. Name the hill stations in lesser Himalayas?
10. Define climate.
11. Which state produces more sugar in our country?
12. What is "Arab Spring"?

Read the following Paragraph.

13. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which have remained largely outside the control of government. There are rules and regulations but they are not followed or enforced.
 - a) What are the problems of unorganised sector? Write any two?
14. What is Sink function?

SECTION - III

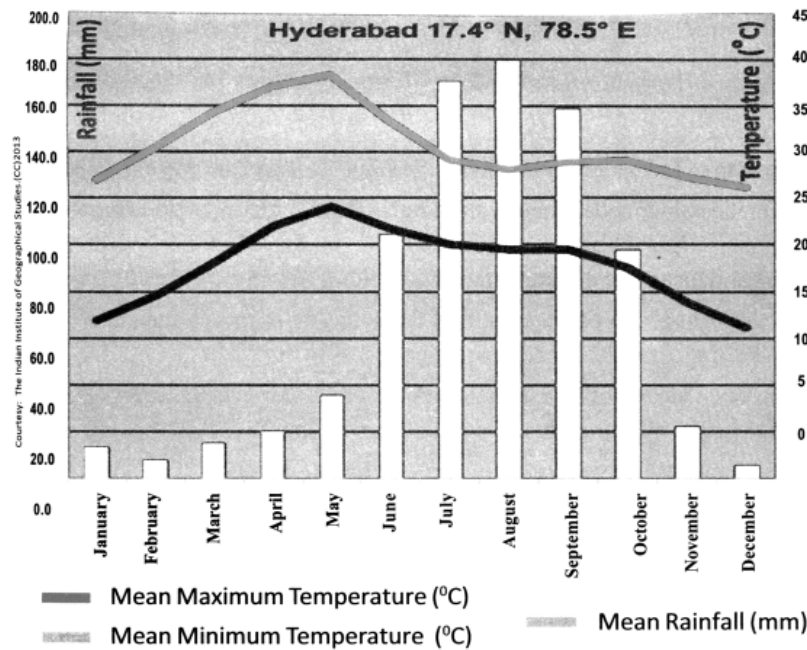
Note : Answer any four (4) questions choosing at least two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries four marks. **4 x 1 = 4**

Group - A

15. Describe the Himalayan river system.
16. What are the problems of urbanisation?

17. Observe the following climograph and answer the following questions.

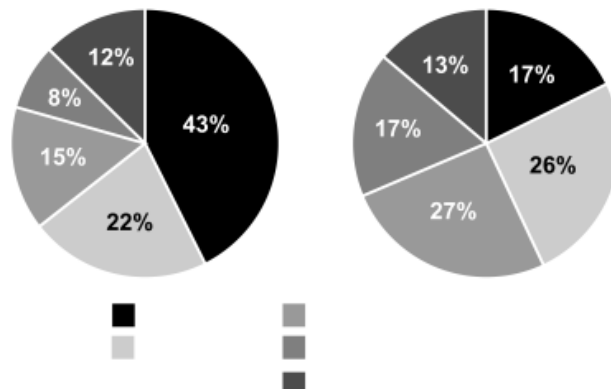
- Which month received highest rainfall?
- Which months experience highest and lowest temperature?
- Why is the maximum amount of rainfall between June and October?
- Why is the temperature high between March and May?



18. How are the Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains similar or different?

Group - B

- What main criterion is used by the World bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the above criterion?
- Describe the relationship between increase in food production and food security?
- What are the problems of the Narmada Valley development project?
- By studying the given pie diagrams, answer the following questions?



1. During the period 1972-73 to 2009-10 the share of agriculture in GDP increase or decrease. How much?
2. What is the share of service sector in GDP in this 2009-10?
3. What is the increase share of industrial sector during the period 1972-73 to 2009-10 in GDP?
4. Which services in service sector growth rapidly?

SECTION - IV

Note : Locate the following places in the given India outlined Map. 5 x 1 = 5

23. A) 1) Nepal 2) K₂ 3) Western Ghats
 4) Anaimudi 5) Sikkim

(OR)

- B) 1) Hira cud project 2) Goa 3) Konkan coast
4) Deccan plateau 5) Tropic of cancer



Time : ½ Hour

PART - B

Marks : 15

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

1. The Hill station "Mussoorie" is the following state ()
A) Himachal Pradesh B) Uttaranchal
C) Uttar Pradesh D) Jammu & Kashmir.
2. The coast of Odisha is called as ()
A) Malabar Coast B) Utkal coast C) Bengal coast D) Sircar coast.
3. has better performance in terms of human development than India. ()
A) Bangladesh B) Sri Lanka C) Nepal D) Pakistan.
4. The percentage of organised & unorganised workers in India ()
A) 92%, 8% B) 98%, 2% C) 8%, 92% D) 2%, 98%
5. Most of the female workers are getting employment in ()
A) Agriculture B) Industries C) Services D) Urban areas
6. We can show average monthly values of maximum, minimum temperature and rainfall for a given place through ()
A) Isobars B) Climograph C) Sesiograph D) Isotherms
7. traders name this seasonal reversal of wind system 'Monsoon' ()
A) Arab B) Persian C) Greek D) Roman.
8. Who is the famous social revolutionist of Ralegaon Siddhi village in Maharashtra ()
A) Aravind Keshriwal B) Baba Ramdev
C) Anna Hazare D) Narendra Modi
9. How many types were classified the drainage system of India on Physiographic units ()
A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5
10. The percent of working people in India are in the unorganised sector ()
A) 74% B) 68% C) 92% D) 82.14%
11. Population of Delhi in 1951 ()
A) 10,00,000 B) 20,00,000 C) 30,00,000 D) 25,00,000
12. The Indian law governing migration & employment of Indians abroad ()
A) The Emigration Act 1973 B) 1983
C) 1993 D) 1985
13. In which year the National Commission of Rural labour presented its report ()
A) 1970 B) 1980 C) 1990 D) 2000
14. In villages across India is the main production activity ()
A) Dairy B) Poultry C) Agriculture D) Weaving

15. Rampur lies State ()
 A) U.P. B) A.P. C) M.P. D) Arunachal Pradesh
16. The following sector benefitted least because of globalisation in India ()
 A) Service B) Agriculture C) Industrial D) Construction
17. Cargill foods is a MNC of which country ()
 A) Germany B) USA C) France D) India
18. Antyodaya Card holders are entitled to the food grains of ... ()
 A) 25 Kgs B) 35 Kgs C) 45 Kgs D) 55 Kgs.
19. Preparations to the rain water to go down to the ground through soil and rocks is ... ()
 A) rainfall B) Recharge C) Irrigation D) Floods
20. State is on the path of being 100% organic state. ()
 A) A.P. B) Tamilnadu
 C) Jammu & Kashmir D) Uttarakhand

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. Lakshadweep Islands are of _____ origin.
22. UNDP stands for _____
23. There are more people in _____ than in necessary.
24. Kudremukh in Karnataka was famous for _____ ore.
25. Urbanisation means _____

III. Match the following.

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

- | Group-A | | Group-B |
|----------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 26. Mishmi hills | () | a) Bangkok |
| 27. Unorganised sector | () | b) 1943-45 |
| 28. Suvarna bhoomi Airport | () | c) Arunachal Pradesh |
| 29. Rabi | () | d) Winter crop |
| 30. Bengal famine | () | e) Agriculture labour |
| | | f) Real estate company |
| | | g) 1921-22 |

MODEL PAPER - 2
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - PAPER - I
(English Version)

Time : 2.30 minutes

Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

PART - A

Marks : 35

SECTION - I

Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks.

Group - A

1. What is Dune? Give examples?
2. What are called mango showers?
3. Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

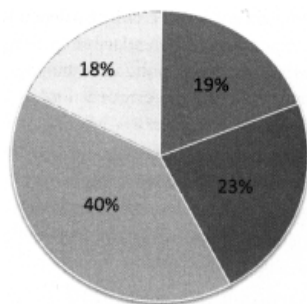
India lies in the trade wind belt of Northern Hemisphere-north-east trades blow over India from land to sea and are therefore dry. However, some amount of rainfall occurs on the coramandal coast of Tamilnadu from these winds, as they pickup moisture from the Bay of Bengal while crossing it.

Questions:

- 1) Where does India lie?
 - 2) Which trades blow over India and how?
 - 3) Which coast has the coramandal coast?
 - 4) North-east trades pickup moisture from.....
4. What are the factors that influenced high population dencity?

Group - B

5. Describe the problems faced by workers in unorganised sector?
6. Why was it considered necessary go to court to stop the use of Endo sulfan?
7. Which steps are taken by government to ensures food security ?
8. Study the following pie diagram carefully and answer the following questions.



■	Blue	SC	(19%)
■	Red	ST	(23%)
■	Green	OBC	(40%)
■	Yellow	Other	(18%)

- 1) Which community people migrate in a large number in India?
- 2) What percent of OBC migrate out of total migrants?

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any four (4) questions of the following in one or two sentences each.
Each question carries one mark. **4 x 1 = 4**

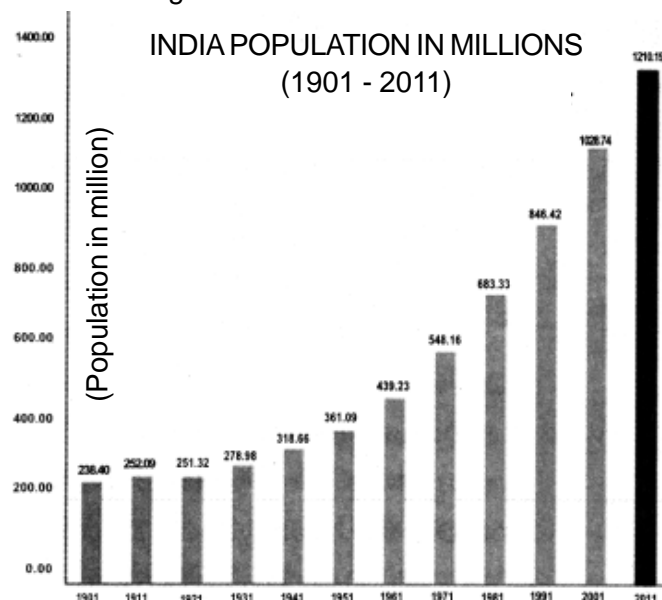
9. Define migration.
10. What is a settlement?
11. What is Census?
12. What is MMP?
13. What are the factors of production?
14. Define MNC, give some examples of MNC?

SECTION - III

Note : Answer any four (4) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries four marks. **4 x 4 = 16**

Group - A

15. What are the different conflicts in the use of water for Tungabhadra river basin?
16. How are human activities contributing to global warming?
17. Read the following Table.

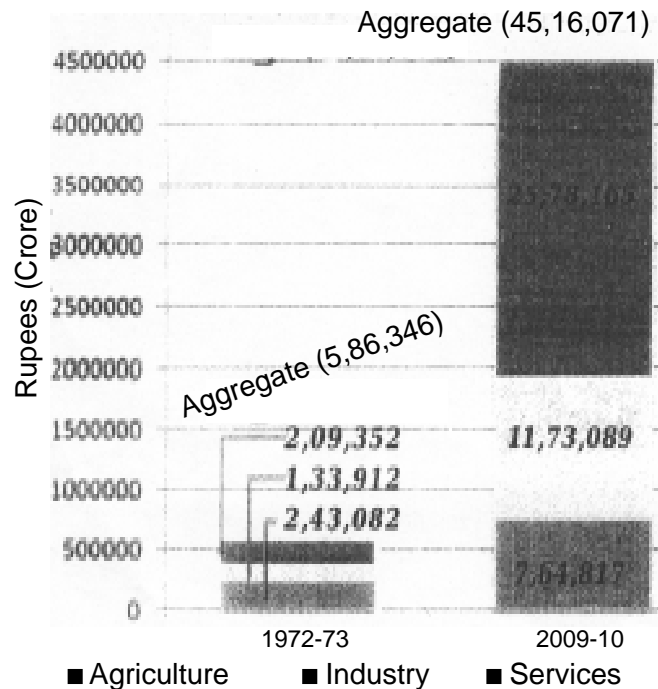


- a) In which year did the population decrease?
 - b) From which year onwards is the population continuously increasing?
18. If the Himalaya would have not been in its present position how would be the climatic conditions of the Indian subcontinent?

Group - B

19. Land is also required for production of goods in an urban area. In what ways is the use of land different from a rural area?
20. "Impact of Globalisation has not been uniform" Explain this statement?
21. Observe the Diagram and answer the following questions.

GDP BY AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTORS



Answer the following questions.

- 1) Which was the largest producing sector in 1972-73?
 - 2) Which was the largest producing sector in 2009-2010?
 - 3) Fill in the blank :
The total value of production of goods and services in India increased approximately times between 1972-73 and 2009-10.
 - 4) What is the aggregate value of Agriculture during the period of 1972-73?
22. Describe the relationship between increase in food production and food security?

SECTION - IV

Note : Mark the following places on the given Indian out lined map.

23. A) 1) Delhi 2) Western Ghats 3) River Narmada
 4) Uttarakhand 5) Bay of Bengal.
- B) 1) R.Ganga 2) Eastern Ghats 3) Maharastra
 4) Andaman and Nicobar Islands 5) Arebian sea

Time : ½ Hour

PART - B

Marks : 15

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

1. Indira point is in the following Island ()
A) Great Nicobar B) Little Nicobar C) Little Andaman D) Baran Island
2. The highest peak in South India ()
A) Anaimudi B) Doda Betta C) Mahendragiri D) Aromakonda
3. The kudankulam Nuclear power project in the district of Tamilnadu ()
A) Rajasthan B) Karnataka C) Tirunelveli D) Kerala
4. The value of goods and Services produced in an Economy in a Financial year is known as ()
A) GDP B) NDP C) Both A & B D) per capita income.
5. The service sector activity in the following ()
A) Fishing B) Mining C) Transport D) Industries
6. In the following areas tend to be good absorbers ()
A) Heavily vegetated regions B) polar regions
C) Snow and Ice covered regions D) None of the above.
7. How much present of surface water resources are polluted in India ()
A) 30% B) 50% C) 70% D) 80%
8. The working age is years ()
A) 15-30 B) 14-59 C) 15-59 D) 13-59
9. What kind of places attracted people for settlement ()
A) Site B) Situation
C) History of the place D) all of the above.
10. Every year more than how many workers are migrate to west asia ()
A) 1 lakh B) 2 lakh C) 3 lakh D) 4 lakh
11. In India which state is the largest produces of sugar cane. ()
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Madhya Pradesh
C) Arunachal Pradesh D) Maharastra.
12. is the most crucial factor necessary for farm production ()
A) Rainfall B) soil C) seeds D) solar energy
13. crop is harvested once in every year ()
A) sugar cane B) cotton C) mango D) orange.
14. % is getting employment in America ()
A) 10 B) 0.5 C) 2 D) 5
15. Ford Motor is a ()
A) Multinational company B) Regional Company
C) National D) Big company

16. In which year the Indian Government came out the National Food Security Act? ()
 A) 2010 B) 2011 C) 2013 D) 2012
17. NIN located in ()
 A) Delhi B) Kolkatha C) Mumbai D) Hyderabad
18. This is called a Natural Capital ()
 A) Water B) land C) air D) Environment
19. is the better indicator of growth and development than GDP ()
 A) Net domestic product B) Net National Product
 C) Human Development Index D) Gross National Product.
20. In which state Berhampur is situated? ()
 A) Tamilnadu B) Kerala C) Odisha D) Karnataka

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. I.S.T. expand _____
22. _____ has been a powerful force in reducing discrimination against women.
23. _____ have low levels of Irrigation.
24. Members in W.T.O. _____
25. The current global warming trend is called _____

III. Match the following.

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

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 26. Sundarban | () | a) Kenara |
| 27. Ranbaxy | () | b) Central human resource Ministry |
| 28. Karnataka coast | () | c) West Bengal |
| 29. Right to live | () | d) M N C |
| 30. Smruthi Irani | () | e) 21 Artical |
| | | f) Malabar |
| | | g) 22 Article |



MODEL PAPER - 3
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - PAPER - I
(English Version)

Time : 2.30 minutes

Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

PART - A

Marks : 35

SECTION - I

Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks.

Group - A

1. Write a short notes about October heat?
2. Should ground water be considered a common pool resource? Explain your view?
3. Read the following passage and answer the following questions that follow.

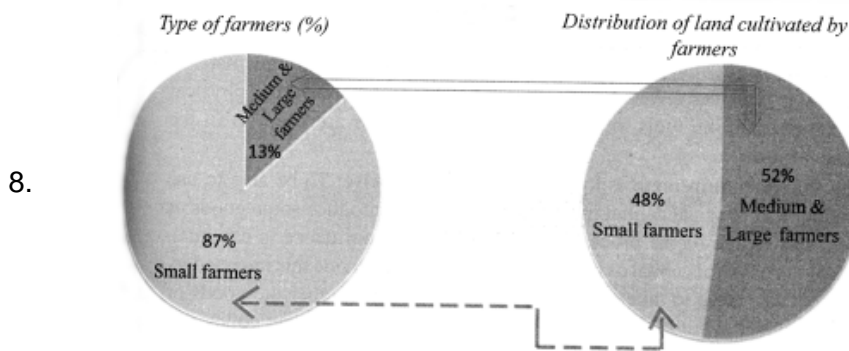
CENSUS IN INDIA

In India the first census was taken in 1872. The first complete census however was taken in 1881. Since then censuses have been held regularly every tenth year. India's population as of 2011 is 121,01,93,422 out of there 1210 million people 623,724,248 are men and 586,469,174 are women.

- 1) When was the first census taken?
- 2) What is India's population as of 2011?
4. Define site features and situations features. Give one example for each from the place you live in?

Group - B

5. Write about SEZ? Why some people in India opposing SEZs?
6. Which steps are taken by government to ensure food security?
7. Do you think there are certain other aspects other than those discussed in the chapter that should be considered in measuring human development?



- a) What do the arrows indicate?
- b) Would you agree that the distribution of cultivated land unequal in India? Explain?

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any four (4) questions of the following in one or two sentences each.
Each question carries one mark. **4 x 1 = 4**

9. What is equable climate?
10. How many are the crop seasons? What are they?
11. What is Master plan?
12. In which state of our country "The School revolution" introduced?
13. What are intermediate goods?
14. **Read the following Table.**

year	Agriculture	Industries	Services
1972 - 73	74%	11%	15%
2009 - 10	53%	22%	25%

- a) What are the major changes that you observe from the table?

SECTION - III

Note : Answer any four (4) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries four marks. **4 x 4 = 16**

Group - A

15. Describe the coastal plains in India?
16. Describe the similarities and differences between the impact of internal and International migration?
17. What is an aerotropoly? How is it structured?
18. From the map and using your atlas describe the following.
 - i) The Godavari originates in and
 - ii) The Krishna is the second largest east flowing peninsular river which rises near
 - iii) The Mahanadi rises near Sihawa in Chattisgarh and runs through
 - iv) The Narmada originates near in Madhya Pradesh.
 - v) The Tapi originates from and flows

Group - B

19. How is the service sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with examples?
20. Discuss the roll of MNC's in Globalisation process?
21. Read the following paragraph and answer the following.

The agriculture sector provides the bulk of employment in India. Compare this to a developed country such as the US with the share of agriculture in GDP at 1% and its share in total employment a tiny 0.5%! And yet this very small percentage of people who are engaged in agriculture in the US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and for exports to other countries. Due to this massive money that they receive, US farmers can sell the farm products at abnormally low prices. The surplus farm products are sold in other country markets at low prices, adversely affecting farmers in these countries.

Developing countries are, therefore, asking the developed country governments, "we have reduced trade barriers as per WTO rules. But you have ignored the rules of WTO and have continued to pay your farmers vast sums of money. You have asked our governments to stop supporting our farmers, but you are doing so yourselves. Is this free and fair trade?"

Fill in the blanks.

4

- a) WTO was started at the initiative of countries. The aim of the WTO is to WTO establishes rules regarding for all countries; and sees that In practice, trade between countries is not Developing countries like India have whereas developed countries, in many cases, have continued to provide protection to their producers.
 - b) What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is fairer?
22. Why do the tribal not go to the doctor when they fall sick?

SECTION - IV

Note : Mark the following places on the given Indian outlined map.

5 x 1 = 5

23. A) 1) Lakshdweep 2) Aravali hills 3) Tamilnadu
 4) Narmada 5) Chilka lake
- (OR)
- B) 1) Ganga 2) Nagaland 3) Ooty
 4) Kerala 5) Hiware bazar

Time : ½ Hour

PART - B

Marks : 15

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

1. India has the longest border with the country ()
A) China B) Bangladesh C) Pakistan D) Nepal
2. The following Plateau is rich in Mineral resource ()
A) Chota Nagpur B) Deccan Plateau C) Malwa Plateau D) Peninsular Plateau
3. In which State School Education will be treated as revolutions. ()
A) Gujarath B) Himachal Pradesh
C) Kerala D) A.P.
4. In which sector workers get security ()
A) organised B) unorganised C) Both A & B D) None of the above.
5. This sector continues to be the largest employer till now in India ()
A) Industry B) Agriculture C) Service D) I.T
6. In the following which is not a climatic control? ()
A) land water relationship B) attitude of a region
C) upper air circulation D) longitude.
7. The monsoon forms in the tropical area approximately between latitudes. ()
A) 20° N and 20° S B) 20° N & 40° N
C) 10° N & 10° S D) 30° N & 30° S
8. Which is not a tributary of Brahmaputra river. ()
A) Damodar river B) Lohit river C) Padma river D) Bias river.
9. The largest river flows in Indian peninsular ()
A) Tungabhadra B) Godavari C) Krishna D) Manjira.
10. When was the first complete census taken ()
A) 1882 B) 1872 C) 1881 D) 1892
11. In which state Chatrapathi Shivaji built a fort in Pratapgad ()
A) Madhya Pradesh B) Kerala
C) Karnataka D) Maharastra
12. Migrant labourers spend more money on ()
A) land B) Education C) food D) All of the above.
13. During 2001-11, there were crores people added in the Urban population ()
A) 6.4 B) 7.4 C) 8.4 D) 9.1
14. Only % of the people working in Rampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture ()
A) 25 B) 50 C) 75 D) 100

15. In 2009-10 out of every 100 workers in rural areas in India are engaged in Non-farm activities ()
 A) 32 B) 35 C) 38 D) 40
16. In 1995 FORD MOTORS established a company in the following city ()
 A) Mumbai B) Chennai C) Kolkatta D) Hyderabad.
17. Due to globalisation type of states will be destroyed ()
 A) National B) Colonial C) World D) All
18. In which state 1943-45 the famine war occurred ()
 A) Rajasthan B) Tamilnadu C) Maharastra D) Bengal
19. Which state government banned the use of chemical fertilizers ()
 A) A.P. B) Odisha C) Haryana D) Kerala
20. Sardar Sarovar dam is built on the river ()
 A) Godavari B) Krishna C) Tapi D) Narmada.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers. Each question carries 1/2 mark.

5 x 1/2 = 2 1/2

21. H D I stands for _____
22. The Brahmaputra river is known as _____ in Tibet.
23. Wheat is sown in _____ crop season.
24. Economic liberalisation policy started in India in the year _____
25. _____ is the author of the book "Before they pass Away"

III. Match the following.

5 x 1/2 = 2 1/2

Group - A

Group - B

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 26. Call centre | () | a) November - December |
| 27. Singareni Colerries | () | b) local hot wind |
| 28. Hemanta season | () | c) Coal mines |
| 29. I B R D | () | d) customer care |
| 30. Loo | () | e) world bank |
| | | f) September - October |
| | | g) IMF |



MODEL PAPER - 4
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - PAPER - I
(English Version)

Time : 2.30 minutes

Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

PART - A

Marks : 35

SECTION - I

Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks.

Group - A

1. Why do we often use the term "Indian Peninsula"?
2. What is meant by monsoon burst?
3. Read the following text and answer the question.

The Himalayan rivers belong to the three principal systems. The Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra. These rivers originate from almost the same region with in few kilometres of each other separated by water divides. They first follow parallel to the main axis of the mountains. Then they take sudden bend towards the south cutting through the massive mountain chain to reach the north Indian plains. In the process they have carved out deep 'V' shaped valleys. This is well exhibited by Indus and the Brahmaputra rivers. The Himalayan rivers are perennial. This is because the rivers Himalayan rivers are supplied on rainfall as well as the melting snow.

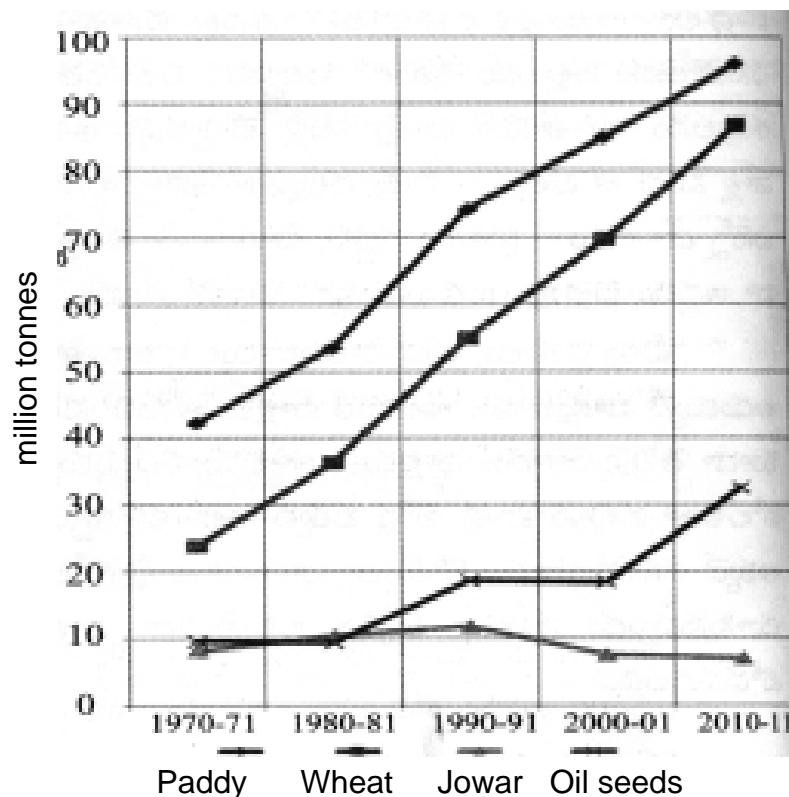
- a) Why Himalayan rivers are perennial?
 - b) Where can we see 'V' shaped valleys?
4. Why are contacts and networks essential for getting jobs in urban areas?

Group - B

5. What should be the developmental goal for this country?
6. What is disguised unemployment?
7. Why do you think modern method of lifting water has proved to be unsustainable?

8. Examine graph and fill in the blanks.

Graph I - Production of select Food grains in million tonnes



The food grains production has grown over the period 1970-71 to Paddy production increased from about 40 million tonnes in 1970-71 to about tonnes in 2010-11. Another important food crop that witnessed rapid increase in production during this 40 year was compared to paddy and wheat the production of did not increase during 1970-2011. This could be due to

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any four (4) questions of the following in one or two sentences each.
Each question carries one mark. **4 x 1 = 4**

9. When was W.T.O. established?
10. What is Terai?
11. Expand IMR ?
12. What do we mean by Juggi Jhopdi?
13. What is meant by availability of food?
14. Which activities do not directly produce goods?

SECTION - III

Note : Answer any four (4) questions choosing at least two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries four marks. **4 x 4 = 16**

Group - A

15. How would it help if there was a government river basin authority for overall planning of water use?
16. What are the major reasons of population migration in India?
17. Locate the following in Indian physical map 4 x 1 = 4

- 1) Purvanchal Mountains 2) Patkai Mountains 3) Naga Hills
- 4) Manipuri Hills 5) Mizo Hills



18. Explain the process of work of sugarcane cutting ?

Group - B

19. Usually behind each social phenomenon there would be several contributing factors and not one. What in your opinion are the factors that come together for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh?

20. Why are farm labourers like Dala Poor?
21. Explain briefly some special nutrition programmes?
22. Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which have remained largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but there are not followed or enforced. Jobs here are low paid and not regular. There is no provision for overtime paid leave holidays leave due to sickness etc.

- a) What is organised sector?
- b) Where employment is not secure?
- c) percent of workers in India are found in unorganised sector.
- d) In which sector Narasimha and Rajeswari are employed?

SECTION - IV

Note : Mark the following places on the given Indian outlined map.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 23. A) 1) Shimla | 2) Nangaparbat | 3) Mumbai |
| 4) Chennai | 5) Nagpur | |
| (OR) | | |
| B) 1) Indira Point | 2) Nilgiri hills | 3) Bhutan |
| 4) River Indus | 5) Thar Desert | |

Marks : 15

1. Tropic of cancer does not pass through the following of State ()
A) Gujarat B) Rajasthan
C) Madhya Pradesh D) U.P.
2. Lake Chilka is in the following state. ()
A) Kerala B) Tamilnadu
C) Andhra Pradesh D) Odisha
3. HDI is published by ()
A) IDBI B) Universal Government
C) UNDP D) W.H.O
4. This sector has grown the most over thirty years. ()
A) Primary B) Service sector C) unorganised D) Both A & B
5. Which is not find good ()
A) Car B) Note book C) T.V. D) Tyre
6. The word 'Trade' belongs to this language ()
A) Latin B) Greek C) Roman D) German
7. In the Indian tradition, a year is divided into seasons ()
A) 2 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8
8. Which is not a perinial river in the following ()
A) Narmada B) Ganga C) Sindu D) Brahmaputra
9. On what glacier near Brahmaputra river rises in Kailasa range ()
A) Gangotri B) Haridywar
C) Chamang undung D) Badrinadh
10. Which are of the following does not support for the highest density ()
A) Fertile soil B) Highest rainfaill
C) plains D) hills.
11. What is the present fertility rate of India? ()
A) 5.6% B) 2.5% C) 2.7% D) 1.9%
12. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is at ()
A) Hyderabad B) Chennai C) Kolkatta D) Mumbai
13. Tyre centre settlement have kopis. ()
A) 100-300 B) 200-300 C) 200-500 D) 300-500
14. In India, according to census 2001, about crores. People have ()
been reported as migrants
A) 10.7 B) 20.7 C) 30.7 D) 40.7

15. It is followed by cultivation of potato in Rampur between ()
 A) January-March B) April-June
 C) July-September D) June-September
16. are used up in production cycle ()
 A) fixed capital B) working capital C) soil D) labour
17. type of movements there with in international economic exchange ()
 A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 6
18. The investment of MNC's in a country is ()
 A) National B) Private
 C) Foreign D) none of the above
19. percent of childrens have severe under weight in India ()
 A) 24% B) 20% C) 18% D) 16%
20. Endo sulfar is a ()
 A) a pesticide B) an insecticide C) a fertilizer D) name of a gas.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers. Each question carries ½ mark.

5 x ½ = 2½

21. PDS stands for _____
22. WTO's head office at _____
23. _____ is the main cause for the migration of women.
24. Employes in _____ don't have any special benefits.
25. _____ was the food of Nanedic people.

III. Match the following.

5 x ½ = 2½

Group-A

Group-B

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 26. Midnapore | () | a) minor health problems |
| 27. Buildings & machines | () | b) Red soil |
| 28. PHC | () | c) Average living period |
| 29. Fossil Fuel | () | d) Fixed capital] |
| 30. Life expectancy | () | e) coal |
| | | f) Block soil |
| | | g) per capita income. |

MODEL PAPER - 1
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II
(Syllabus : 13 - 22 Lessons)
(English Version)
PART - A

SECTION - I

Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks. 5 x 2 = 10

Group - A

1. Explain the terms "Bipolarity" and "Unipolarity" ? (Ch.20)
2. Read the passage and answer the questions. (Ch.16)

The government had given itself special war time power to maintain law and order to be able to focus on winning the war. Anyone who opposed the government could be jailed without much delay and kept imprisoned for a long time without going to court. Freedom of speech was also curtailed. Through 1940 and 1941 the congress organised a series of individual satyagrahs to pressure the rulers to promise freedom once the war had ended. No major mass protest was launched.

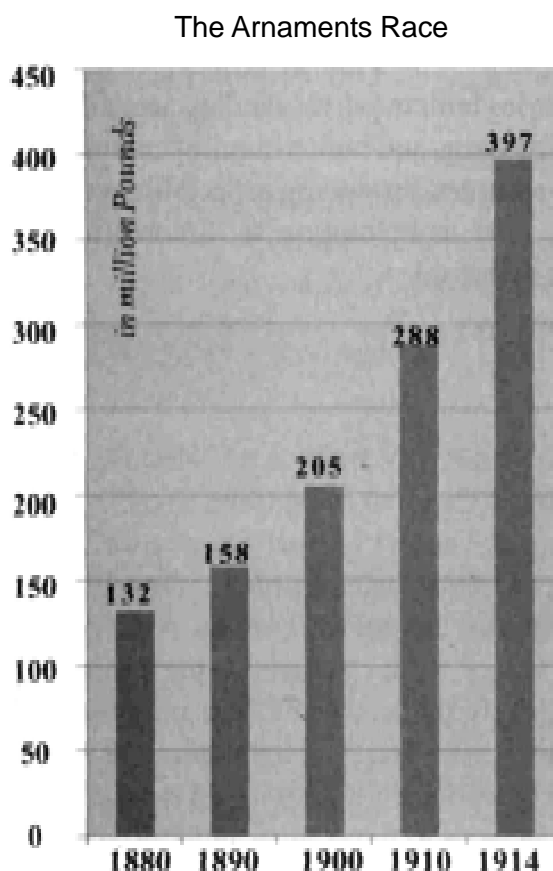
A) If congress leaders stepped up protests against the British government at this point of time. Would it make the fight for freedom stronger?

3. Observe the following table and answer the questions. (Ch.14)

Formation of Russian socialist Democratic party	- 1898
Bloody Sunday Incident	- 9th Jan 1905
Abdication of Czar Nicholas II from the throne and Menshevik revolution	- 1917 March
Formation of Comintern	- 1919
Emergence of USSR and Stalin succession after Lenin	- 1924

- A) Who was the successor of after Lenin?
- B) What was the significance of 1917 March?

4. Observe the graph and answer the questions (Ch.13)



- A) How much was the military expenditure in 1914?
 B) Can you say why it could be ?

Group - B

5. How does the constitution reflect the political events of the time? (Ch.17)
 6. Observe the table and answer the questions. (Ch.18)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Formation	Capital	Spl. Features
1	Jarkhand	15th Nov 2000	Ranchi	40% of mineral resources of India
2	Uttarakhand	9th Nov 2000	Dehradune	Sanskrit is one of its official language
3	Chattisgarh	1st Nov 2000	Raipur	15% of total steel production

- A) Where did we get highest mineral resources from the above states?
 B) What is the special feature of Uttarakhand?

7. Read the passage and answer the questions. (Ch.21)

Social movements have raised diverse demands cutting across strict boundary of environment or human rights. Their arguments borrow from these different principles. You may notice that Mahaliya and Luther King too were raising elements of human rights ideals, while raising the questions of environment and equality. In some context movements resist changes that are forced upon them. Others like Martin Luther King or Meira Paibi demand for change. Social movements often distance from individual political parties, and are more united under a single cause. Its members may belong to different political parties. Often their programmes are envisaged through participatory and democratic manner. Social movements arise when people of a region or of a cause feel that their expectations have been unmet by the larger political systems that is prevalent in a country.

A) What are the common features of the social movements?

8. How information is crucial to us? (Ch.22)

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following.

1 x 4 = 4

9. What is a constitution? (Ch.17)
10. Who were the members of state reorganisation commission? (Ch.18)
11. What was the recommendations of Mandal Commission? (Ch.19)
12. What is Non-Alignment? (Ch.20)
13. What is U.N.O? (Ch.13)

14. Look at the picture and write a few lines on it? (Ch.15)



Fig 15.10 : Ken Saro Wiwa

SECTION - III

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following. Choose atleast TWO from each group.

4 x 4 = 16

Group - A

15. Russian Revolution brought in many changes in their society. What were they? What challenges did they face? (Ch.14)
16. Read the passage and answer the question.

As industrial capital developed in the European countries like Britain, Germany and US, they needed markets for their products and access to raw materials. As

capital further accumulated in Banks and financial institutions, they looked for safe investment opportunities in colonies. Thus by the end of the 19th century there was a race for colonies between the European powers. The governments of these countries acted on behalf of their capitalists to increase their areas of influence and reduce the areas under their competitors. As new industrial powers (like Japan, Germany and Italy) emerged they wanted to re-divide the colonies but the old powers were not ready for this. This created much stress often leading to wars.

A) In what ways do you think Industrialisation has created the conditions for modern wars? (Ch.13)

17. Why do you think land rent reduction was one of the first steps taken by the independent government in vietnam? (Ch.15)
18. How did the British colonialists practice their divide and rule policy in India? How was it similar or different from what you have studied about Nigeria? (Ch.16)

Group - B

19. Compare and contrast the procedures of conflicts? Cases resolution by the village community elders and by courts. Which do you prefer and why? (Ch.22)
20. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The 1970s and 1980s saw a new kind of movement- the movement against war and nuclear arms. The entire world was witness to the horrors of nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. Despite this leading superpowers like the USA, USSR, Britain and France began building arsenals of nuclear weapons justifying it as a means of deterring the other powers from using them. Those were the days of intensive Cold War between the USA and USSR and also America's war with Vietnam. The entire world was constantly in fear of the break of another World War. It was feared that if a war broke out and nuclear weapons were used entire mankind would be wiped out of the earth. Thousands of scientists and intellectuals from across the world campaigned for abolishing all nuclear weapons and insisted that USA and USSR come to an agreement and end the futile Arms Race.

A) What are the features of Anti-nuclear and Anti-war movements? (Ch.21)

21. How do you think illiteracy effects elections especially when it comes to exercising the choice of voting? How do you think this problem can be solved? (Ch.18)
22. Describe the unitary and Federal principles of Indian government? (Ch.17)

SECTION - IV

Note : Locate the following on the World map.

23. i) 1) Black sea 2) Netheerlands (Holland)
 3) Indonesia 4) Hiroshima 5) Nigeria

(OR)

- ii) 1) Switzerland 2) Red sea 3) Libiya
 4) Beijing 5) Brazil

Time : ½ Hour

PART - B

Marks : 15

I. Choose the correct answer.

20 x ½ = 10

1. What type of citizens required in Democracy ()
A) Orthodox citizens B) Conservative
C) Informed citizens D) None.
2. VSSR disintegrated in the year ()
A) 1990 B) 1964 C) 1992 D) 1991
3. Zionism movement was started by ()
A) Americans B) Palestine people
C) Jews D) Chinese
4. Rajiv Gandhi assassinated by this militant group ()
A) LTTE B) Naxals C) Akalidai D) ISI
5. was the leader of East Pakistan ()
A) General Arshad B) Mujibur Rahman
C) Mohd. Alizinna D) None
6. emphasised too much centralisation of power takes towards fascist ideals ()
A) Ambedkar B) D.S.Seth C) Nehru D) Gandhiji
7. "Sare Jahan se Achcha" song was written by ()
A) Md Ali Zinna B) Md Iqbal C) Moulana Azad D) None
8. Japan was surrendered to USA in the second world war in ()
A) Aug-1945 B) Aug-1946 C) June-1945 D) June-1946
9. Czar Nicholas abdicated the throne in Russia in ()
A) April-1917 B) March-1917 C) May-1917 D) None
10. One of the permanent members in the security council of U.N.O. ()
A) India B) Germany C) Italy D) Britain
11. Versailles peace conference held in ()
A) Rome B) Hague C) Paris D) Oslo
12. Hitler decided to attack in 1942 ()
A) USA B) VSSR C) Italy D) UK
13. In 1939 Germany invaded ()
A) Japan B) Britain C) Poland D) USA
14. Find the odd one ()
A) Long March - Mao B) Modern China - Sun - yet - sen
C) Mid-day meals - NTR D) Economic Reforms - Indira Gandhi
15. The present name of East Pakistan ()
A) Pakistan B) Bangladesh C) Myanmar D) Sikkim

16. Muslim league was formed in ()
 A) 1909 B) 1919 C) 1906 D) 1935
17. Major changes in the constitution were made during ()
 A) 1970's B) 1960's C) 1980's D) 1990's
18. Federation means ()
 A) Central government powerful B) State government powerful
 C) Dual policy D) Unitary
19. Among these personalities who has a relation with emergency ()
 A) Nehru B) Rajiv Gandhi C) V.P.Singh D) Indira Gandhi
20. Which General elections were held in 1952 ()
 A) First B) Third C) Sixth D) Fifth

II. Fill in the blanks.

5 x ½ = 2 ½

21. _____ commission recommended 27% reservation to OBC.
22. Expand NBA _____
23. Polish territory lie between two parts of _____
24. _____ was a people's car in Germany.
25. Today _____ is the most important resource of Nigeria.

III. Match the following.

5 x ½ = 2 ½

- | A | | B |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|
| 26. Mekong delta | () | a) Fazl Ali |
| 27. Famous economist | () | b) Reservations |
| 28. Social Justice | () | c) George orwell |
| 29. SRC commission | () | d) Vietnam |
| 30. Animal farm | () | e) J.M.Keynes |
| | | f) Korea |
| | | g) Employment |
| | | h) Ali Zinna |



MODEL PAPER - 2
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II
(Syllabus : 13 - 22 Lessons)
(English Version)
PART - A

SECTION - I

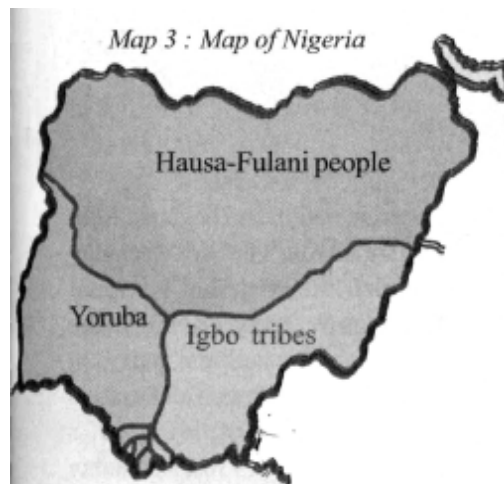
Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks. 5 x 2 = 10

Group - A

1. Write a note on the treaty of versailles? (Ch.13)
2. Read the passage and answer the question.

Hitler argued that it is the right of the most powerful race to conquer the world; 'For this earth is not allotted to anyone nor is it presented to anyone as a gift. It is awarded by providence to people who in their hearts have the courage to conquer it, the strength to preserve it, and the industry to put it to the plough... The primary right of this world is the right to life, so far as one possesses the strength for this. Hence on the basis of this right a Vigorous nation will always find ways of adapting its territory to its population size.'

- a) Is Hitler the idea of world conquest here? Do you think world should belong to those who have power and strength alone? (Ch.14)
3. Observe the map given below and answer the questions.



- A) What are the important tribes in Nigeria?
 - B) Where did we find Yoruba and Igbo tribes in Nigeria?
4. What was the main purpose of 1955 Bandung conference? (Ch.20)

Group - B

5. What are the basic features of social movements? (Ch.21)

6. Read the passage and answer the question.

The government reacted harshly with series of laws which violated civil rights in the name of maintaining order. The opposition also criticised the Prime Minister for personalising the government. Meanwhile, due to a decision of Allahabad High court Indira Gandhi was unseated from Lok Sabha for violating some of the provisions of the Representation of the Peoples Act during the 1971 elections. However, she got a stay from the Supreme Court.

A few days later, with the JP movement gaining more strength, the government imposed Emergency and justified it as necessary to preserve order, save democracy, protect the social and economic transformation and preserve national integrity.

With this democracy was put on hold. The government began a series of repressive measures, claiming that this was necessary to bring order in the country. Many of the fundamental rights were suspended. There were also instances of arbitrary detention, torture and other violations of civil liberties. While people welcomed control over prices rise and the campaign against black marketing and bonded labour many programmes undertaken by the emergency government such as demolition of slums and forced sterilisation in the name of population control became very unpopular. However, in the absence of civic freedom people could not express their discontent and the government therefore could not take corrective measures.

a) What circumstances led to impose the state of emergency in India? What were the results of problems with this emergency?

7. Read the passage and answer the questions. (Ch.19)

When elections were announced in January 1977, it took everyone by surprise. No one had expected elections to be held. Indira Gandhi also released all political prisoners, removed censorship as well as all other regulations in place which restricted freedom of movement, campaigns and meetings. The major opposition parties decided to come together to challenge the Congress. The Congress (O), Swatantra Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist party decided to merge together and form the Janata (peoples) Party. Some important Congress leaders like Jagjivan Ram quit the party to join the anti-Congress front. The other major opposition parties like the DMK, the SAD and the CPI (M) chose to maintain their separate identities but supported the Janata Party in a common front against the Congress. Senior leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan and Acharya JB Kriplani played an important role in bringing together all the anti-Congress and anti-Emergency parties to fight the elections. It should be noted that some of these parties had diametrically opposite viewpoints on social and political issues.

A) Whom did join in the Janta party?

B) Which leaders play the vital role to unite all the opposition parties?

8. How do you think the legal services authority would help the people in seeking legal aid? (Ch.22)

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

4 x 1 = 4

9. Name the two cities which destroyed before completion of second world war? (Ch.21)
10. What is a Republic ? (Ch.17)
11. Observe the picture and write a few lines on it? (Ch.19)

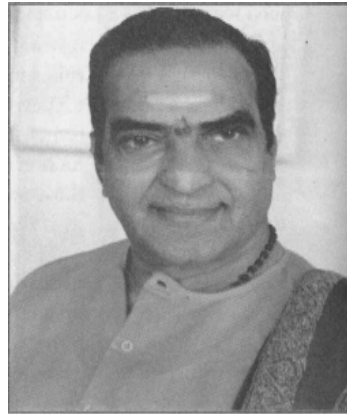


Fig 19.2 : N T Rama Rao

12. What is West Asian crisis? (Ch.20)
13. What was direct action "Day"? (Ch.16)
14. What do you know about long March? (Ch.15)

SECTION - III

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following choose atleast two from each group.

4 x 4 = 16

Group - A

15. What challenges were faced by Germany during great depression and how did nazi rulers and Hitler make use of it? (Ch.14)
16. Read the passage and answer the question.

The Congress was torn in its mind over the question. Most Congress leaders were opposed to Hitler, Mussolini and the ideology of fascism. They were determined to resist the Fascist drive to conquer other sovereign nations. The Congress expected that the British would see their double standards in the expectation that India should support them in fighting the fascists but not giving (or atleast promising) India full freedom. The British realised this but, at the same time, it was hard for them to accept that they will really have to dismantle the empire they had built. There were different political parties in Britain. At the time of the War, Britain had an all-party government headed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the Conservative party. The Conservatives were keen to retain the empire for as long as was possible. In comparison to the Conservatives, the Labour party was more willing to help Indians attain freedom.

- Q) According to you what would be the reasons for and against supporting the British in the world war-II?

17. Do you think the love for one's country among people of different countries leads to wars? (Ch.13)
18. What aspects of welfare state do you find functioning in India today? (Ch.14)

Group - B

19. How has the constitution defined and changed political institution in the country? (Ch.17)
20. Read the passage and answer the question.

For Nehru, agricultural transformation was not simply an economic issue, but a political, social and economic transformation of the rural sector. The strategy favoured by Nehru and finally adopted included three components: land reforms, agricultural cooperatives and local self-government. Three types of land reforms were contemplated: abolition of Zamindari system, tenancy reform and land ceilings. The primary aim of all these were to ensure that the land went to the hands of the actual tiller and this was to be an incentive for them to produce more. Cooperatives were to bring economies of scale and also provide valuable inputs like seeds, manure, fertilisers and so on. Local self-government would ensure that the land reforms were carried out and the cooperatives run according to the collective interests of the village.

- a) Agricultural transformation was not simply an economic issue, but a political, social, and economic transformation. Explain it? (Ch.18)
21. What steps have been taken to ensure that any citizen can access information from the different government departments in the country? (Ch.22)
22. Write the measures to be taken to protect the environment? (Ch.21)

SECTION - IV

Note : Locate the following places in the World map.

23. i) 1) Venezuela 2) North Korea 3) Caspian sea
 4) Philippines 5) Vietnam

(OR)

- ii) 1) Mexico 2) Atlantic ocean 3) Spain
 4) London 5) Japan

Time : ½ Hour

PART - B

Marks : 15

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Great economic depressions occurred in ()
A) 1930 B) 1929 C) 1928 D) 1927
2. U.S.S.R. was formed in this year ()
A) 1922 B) 1923 C) 1924 D) 1925
3. The history of a Soviet collective Farm was written by ()
A) M.N.Roy B) Showkat Usman
C) Fedor Belon D) None
4. Nazi Party started by ()
A) Mussolini B) Churchill C) Hitler D) Roosevelt
5. Led the Long march in China ()
A) Maozedone B) Sun yat-sen
C) Chiang kai shek D) Manchu
6. Divide and rule policy followed by ()
A) China B) Britain C) Japan D) Russia
7. Capital of Punjab and Haryana ()
A) Lucknow B) Patna C) Chandigarh D) Jaipur
8. The chairman of the constitution drafting committee ()
A) Dr.Rajendra Prasad B) B.R.Ambedkar
C) Sarojini Naidu D) Durgabhai Deshmukh
9. The number Articles and schedules in the draft constitution ()
A) 315-8 B) 320-9 C) 325-10 D) 310-7
10. The constitution of Nepal started in the year ()
A) 2000 B) 2002 C) 2005 D) 2007
11. In Switzerland, women got right to vote in ()
A) 1951 B) 1971 C) 1961 D) 1981
12. India-China war took place in the year ()
A) 1952 B) 1962 C) 1971 D) 1976
13. The UNO was organised on ()
A) 24-10-1945 B) 30-10-1945
C) 24-01-1945 D) 30-01-1945
14. Which country was known as 'East Pakistan' ()
A) Bhutan B) Burma C) Borhnea D) Bangladesh
15. Tashkent agreement in 1966 was signed by which Indian Prime Minister ()
A) Indira Gandhi B) Jawaharlal Nehru
C) Lal Bahudur Sastri D) Ayub Khan

16. The UNO works through different organs ()
 A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
17. Who was the leader of civil right movement ()
 A) Rooswelt B) Alexander Solz Nitsin
 C) Dr.Martin Luther King D) Andrey Sakhrov
18. Weapons used by women in Maira Paibi movement ()
 A) Guns B) Knives C) Axes D) Torch bearers.
19. If the person collection information belongs to BPL the fee is ()
 A) Rs.5-10 B) Rs.10-15 C) Rs.15-20 D) Rs.20-25
20. Silent valley movement started in the state ()
 A) Tamil nadu B) Kerala C) Orissa D) Karnataka

II. Fill in the blanks :

21. Japan Parliament is called as _____
22. Expand R.S.S. _____
23. Panchaseela is formulated by _____
24. Green peace movement was started in the year _____
25. Present election commissioner of India _____

III. Match the following :

- | A | | B |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 26. Ken Saro Wiwa | () | a) Abdul Naseer |
| 27. I P S | () | b) Rooswelt |
| 28. New Deal | () | c) India, Pakistan |
| 29. Kargil war | () | d) U.P.S |
| 30. Nationalisation of Suez canal | () | e) Nigeria |



MODEL PAPER - 3
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II
(Syllabus : 13 - 22 Lessons)
(English Version)
PART - A

SECTION - I

Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks. 5 x 2 = 10

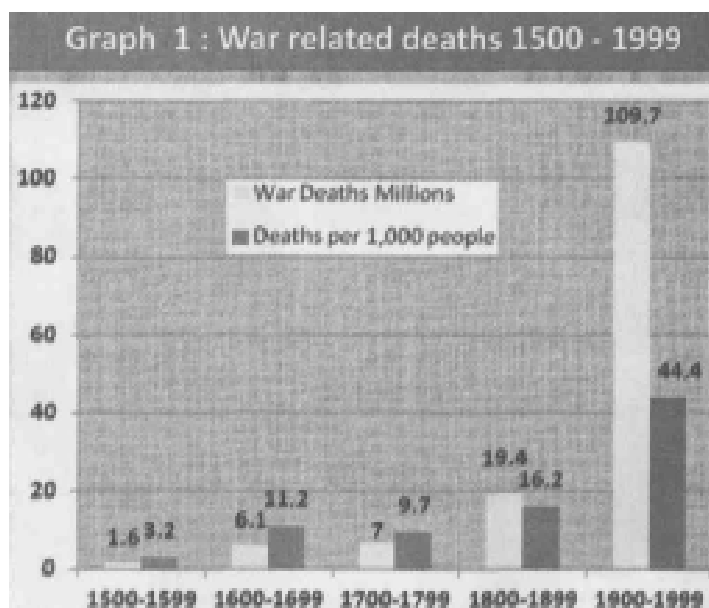
Group - A

1. Why did Indian soldiers join in INA? (Ch.16)
2. Read the passage and answer the question.

In the North Vietnam till this period the Vietnam had followed a soft policy in relation to land reforms confining themselves to ensuring reduction in land rents and confiscating only the lands of landlords who openly sided with the French or the Japanese. However after 1954 a new era of land reforms was started in North Vietnam. Land of the landlords was confiscated and distributed among the land hungry landless peasants and poor peasants. This decisively won them the support of Vietnamese peasants whose long cherished dream of owning their own land was now being fulfilled.

- a) What would have been the impact of such land reforms on vietnamese society?
Explain from the point of view of various social classes in the rural areas?

3. Observe the graph and answer the questions. (Ch.13)



- A) What was the number of war deaths in 20th century?
- B) Why were the war deaths so high in the last century?
- 4. Do you think men and women can participate equally in all aspects of life including children rearing, work in factories, offices and fields? (Ch.14)

Group - B

- 5. How did the language policy help faster national unity and integrity? (Ch.18)
- 6. Read the passage and answer the question.

When India became independent the Cold War had just begun and the world was Toeing polarised into countries in the US or USSR camp. Jawaharlal Nehru followed a policy of not joining either camp and tried to maintain an equidistant and independent position in foreign policy. He also joined hands with several other countries that had become independent around the same time and wanted to follow a similar policy - Indonesia, Egypt, Yugoslavia, and so on. Together they built the Non Aligned Movement. As for the immediate neighbours he formulated the Panchasila policy of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. However, India had to face two wars during this period, first with Pakistan over Kashmir in 1948 and with China in 1962. India was not well prepared for the wars, especially the war in 1962 and sustained heavy losses of human life and money.

- a) What do you know about the foreign policy and wars? (Ch.18)
- 7. Read the table and answer the questions.

End of Emergency and formation of Janata Party governments 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 HS Longowal on Punjab and AASU on Assam.	– 1985
Accord with Mizo National Front.	– 1986
Agreement with Srilanka.	– 1987
Election and formation of Janata Dal government with VP Singh and Chandrasekhar.	– 1989

- A) When did the Janta party form the government?
- B) What was the significance of the year 1985?
- 8. What type of information is not accessible to the citizens? What is the argument in favour of this? (Ch.22)

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

4 x 1 = 4

9. What is "Glasnost" and "Perestrokia"? (Ch.21)
10. What type of judiciary system we have in India? (Ch.17)
11. What is meant by transparency? (Ch.22)
12. Look at these pictures and identify.



13. What do you know about Imperialism? (Ch.13)
14. What is meant by "Collective farms"? (Ch.14)

SECTION - III

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following questions. Choose atleast two from each group.

4 x 4 = 16

Group - A

15. Make a list of various reasons for the partition of the country? (Ch.16)
16. Read the passage and answer the question. (Ch.15)

The French colonisers like the British were convinced that the people of the colony were uncivilised and the objective of their rule was to bring the benefits of modern civilisation. Education was seen as one way to civilise the 'natives'. The French needed an educated local labour force but they feared that education might create problems. Once educated, the Vietnamese may begin to question colonial domination. Moreover, French citizens living in Vietnam (called colons) began fearing that they might lose their jobs - as teachers, shopkeepers, policemen - to the educated Vietnamese. So they opposed policies that would give the Vietnamese

full access to French education. Even though Vietnamese language was taught in the primary level, all higher education was in French. Only the Vietnamese elite - comprising a small fraction of the population - could enroll in the schools, and only a few among those admitted ultimately passed the school-leaving examination. School textbooks glorified the French and justified colonial rule.

A) Try to remember the policies followed by the British in India. Compare the colonial policies followed by the British in India and the French in Vietnam. What similarities and differences do you find between them?

17. "Imagine yourself to be a farmer who finds that the price of his crop has fallen to less than half". Write your reaction? (Ch.14)
18. Why India had to choose Non-Alignment policy? (Ch.20)

Group - B

19. What are the basic ideals of Indian constitution as reflected in its preamble? (Ch.17)
20. Read the passage and answer the question.

In Andhra Pradesh, the frequent change of Chief Ministers by the central Congress leadership and the imposition of leaders from above created a bad taste. There was a feeling that the Andhra Pradesh leadership was not getting respect from the national Congress leadership. This was perceived as an insult to the pride of the Telugu people. N T Rama Rao (NTR), popular film actor, chose to take up this cause. He 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 (Teluguvariatmagauravam). He argued that the State could not be treated as a lower office of the Congress party. Equally important were his promise of some very important welfare measures for the poor including midday meal scheme in government schools, sale of rice at Rs 2 per Kg to the poor and liquor prohibition. These populist measures helped the TDP sweep the 1982 elections.

- a) What were the factors to found the Telugu Desam Party in A.P. and how did it came to power? (Ch.19)
21. The RTI Act resembles the true spirit of democracy. How do you justify? (Ch.22)
22. "Explain how environmental issues can effect people of nations who may have no rule in deciding the location of nuclear plants polluting factories etc". How do we deal with such situations? (Ch.21)

SECTION - IV

Note : Locate the following places in the world map.

5 x 1 = 5

23. i) 1) Israel 2) Congo 3) New York
 4) Baltic sea 5) Singapore

(OR)

- ii) 1) Alaska 2) Malaysia 3) Norway
 4) Germany 5) Meditarian sea

Time : ½ Hour

PART - B

Marks : 15

I. Choose the correct answer.

20 x ½ = 10

1. In England Right to vote to women provided in ()
A) 1915 B) 1916 C) 1917 D) 1918
2. Vietnam is under the direct control of ()
A) Germany B) France C) Italy D) Dutch
3. The leader of Muslim League ()
A) M.A.Zinnah B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Tilak D) W.C.Benarjee
4. The number of organs in UNO ()
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
5. The following country which is formerly known as East Pakistan ()
A) Sri Lanka B) Pakistan C) Bhutan D) Bangladesh
6. The first world war was ended with the following treaties ()
A) Frankfurt B) Versailles C) Tientsian D) Sevres
7. In 2014, the number of members in UNO ()
A) 193 B) 194 C) 195 D) 196
8. The famous 'Enabling act' was passed in the year ()
A) 1929 B) 1931 C) 1933 D) 1936
9. Bismarck made a secret alliance in 1882 with.... ()
A) Austria B) Russia C) Hungary D) Italy
10. Nigeria achieved independence in ()
A) 1959 B) 1960 C) 1961 D) 1963
11. The number of Articles and Schedules in draft constitution ()
A) 315-8 B) 320-9 C) 325-10 D) 310-7
12. The highest court in the country ()
A) High Court B) District Court
C) Supreme Court D) Lok Adalat
13. Who gave the slogan "Garibi-Hatao" ()
A) Nehru B) Sastry C) Indira Gandhi D) Rajiv Gandhi
14. The first General elections were held in ()
A) 1952 B) 1956 C) 1961 D) 1967

15. Who was the leader of the group of militant sikhs ()
 A) Kuldip singh B) Bhindram Wale
 C) Harimandir Sahab D) Jagajith Singh Chauhan
16. The leader of Narmada Bachao ()
 A) Sitamma B) Medha Patkar C) Irom Sharmila D) Manorama
17. Cheap liquor is banned in ()
 A) 1992 B) 1993 C) 1994 D) 1995
18. The parliament passed R.T.I. in ()
 A) 2002 B) 2003 C) 2004 D) 2005
19. Weapons used by women in Maira Paibi Movement ()
 A) Guns B) Knives C) Torch bearers D) Axes
20. The first Prime Minister of Independent India ()
 A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Gandhi
 C) Ambedkar D) Gokhale

II. Fill in the blanks.

5 x ½ = 2 ½

21. W.T.O expand _____
22. NATO established in _____
23. Fascism was originated in _____
24. In India we have _____ citizenship.
25. _____ Nationalised Suez Canal.

III. Match the following.

5 x ½ = 2 ½

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 26. Hochiminh | () | a) B.R.Ambedkar |
| 27. Sun-yet-Sen | () | b) 1931 |
| 28. Drafting Committee | () | c) 1942 |
| 29. Quit India | () | d) America |
| 30. Revenue Department | () | e) Vietnam |
| | | f) China |
| | | g) Land Records |



MODEL PAPER - 4
S.S.C. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES - Paper - II
(Syllabus : 13 - 22 Lessons)
(English Version)
PART - A

SECTION - I

Note : Answer any five (5) questions choosing atleast two from each of the following groups A and B. Each question carries two marks. 5 x 2 = 10

Group - A

1. What was the nature of shift in power in the world after the second world war? (Ch.20)
2. Read the passage and answer the question.

The British were willing to give India Dominion Status under the British Crown some time after the War but the Congress wanted a promise of full freedom. The Congress also demanded that an immediate national government should be set up at the Centre. The British objected to this by saying that they have to also protect the interests of several other communities in India. With this they implied that Congress did not represent all Indians, like Muslims. They also implied that Congress may be ignoring the interests of many Indians and the British were required to protect these interests.

The Congress was upset at the obstinacy of the British and decided to walk out of the provincial governments. All Congress ministries resigned in October 1939 after having come to power in 1937.

- a) Do you think the congress could have taken some other step to protest against the attitude of the British?

3. Read the map and answer the questions.



- A) Name the countries under Japanese control?
- B) Name the neighbouring countries of Japanese Empire?
4. Do you think the second world war could have been avoided if the victorious powers had been more considerate towards Germany in 1919? (Ch.13)

Group - B

5. What difference would it have made to the making of our constitution if the Assembly had been elected through universal adult franchise? (Ch.17)
6. Read the table and answer the question. (Ch.18)

Sl.No.	Concept	Related Person	Year
1	Non-alignment	Nehru	
2	Green Revolution	M.S.Swaminadhan	1964-67
3	Emergency	Indira Gandhi	1975-77
4	Bangladesh war	Indira Gandhi	1971
5	Plannings	Nehru	1951
6	Panchasheela	Nehru	1954

- A) Which concepts of above are related to Nehru
- B) What are the incidents happened during Indira Gandhi's period?
When did it happen ?
7. Read the passage and answer the question.

Dr. Manmohan Singh's statement in the Rajya Sabha

... Four thousand people were killed in this great national tragedy that took place in 1984. This should be an occasion for introspection, how working together as a united nation, we can find new pathways to ensure that such ghastly tragedies never again take place in our country.... I have no hesitation in apologising not only to the Sikh community but the whole Indian nation because what took place in 1984 is the negation of the concept of nationhood and what is enshrined in our Constitution. So, I am not standing on any false prestige. On behalf of our Government, on behalf of the entire people of this country, I bow my head in shame that such a thing took place. But, Sir, there are ebbs, there are tides in the affairs of nations. The past is with us. We cannot rewrite the past. But as human beings, we have the willpower and we have the ability to write better future for all of us...

- a) What is the most important message in this speech?
8. What are the advantages of RTI? (Ch.22)

SECTION - II

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following questions.

4 x 1 = 4

9. What was the immediate provocation of first-world war?
10. Explain the "Enabling Act"? (Ch.14)
11. Identify the below picture and write about it?



Fig 16.3 : Subhash Chandra Bose

12. What do you know about Lok Adalat? (Ch.22)
13. During the British rule how many presidencies were there? What are they? (Ch.18)
14. Expand AASU? (Ch.19)

SECTION - III

Note : Answer any FOUR of the following questions choose atleast two from each group.

4 x 4 = 16

Group - A

15. What are the different roles done by united nations in order to build peace in the world? (Ch.20)
16. Read the passage and answer the question.

This phase of struggle with the US was brutal. Thousands of US troops arrived equipped with heavy weapons and tanks and backed by the most powerful bombers of the time - B52s. The wide spread attacks and use of chemical weapons - Napalm (a deadly bomb which caused intense damage to humans), Agent Orange (which destroyed plants and trees and made the land barren for a long time), and phosphorous bombs - destroyed many villages and decimated jungles. Civilians died in large numbers.

- a) Do you think America was justified in using chemical weapons like Napalm and Agent orange on civilian population and jungles? (Ch.15)

17. Do you think Indians should have felt grateful to the British Government for the powers given by the Act of 1935? (Ch.16)
18. Imagine yourself to be a worker who lost job suddenly and had no employment for the next few years. Write an account of a day in your life in first person? (Ch.14)

Group - B

19. What were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections? (Ch.18)
20. Read the passage and answer the questions.

When elections were announced in January 1977, it took everyone by surprise. No one had expected elections to be held. Indira Gandhi also released all political prisoners, removed censorship as well as all other regulations in place which restricted freedom of movement, campaigns and meetings. The major opposition parties decided to come together to challenge the Congress. The Congress (O), Swatantra Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist party decided to merge together and form the Janata (peoples) Party. Some important Congress leaders like Jagjivan Ram quit the party to join the anti-Congress front. The other major opposition parties like the DMK, the SAD and the CPI (M) chose to maintain their separate identities but supported the Janata Party in a common front against the Congress. Senior leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan and Acharya JB Kriplani played an important role in bringing together all the anti-Congress and anti-Emergency parties to fight the elections. It should be noted that some of these parties had diametrically opposite viewpoints on social and political issues.

- a) What do you understand above passage? Write your views on this?
21. What do you think the eligible criteria for free legal services and nature of cases under Lok Adalat Act? (Ch.22)
22. "If people from different countries meet each other there would be less chances of war, than the governments alone deciding the policy with each other". Would you agree with this statement? Give your reasons for the answer? (Ch.21)

SECTION - IV

Note : Locate the following places in the out line map of the world.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 23. i) 1) Nigeria | 2) Indonesia | 3) Great Britain |
| 4) Peru | 5) Red Sea | |
| (OR) | | |
| ii) 1) China | 2) Australia | 3) Paris |
| 4) North sea | 5) South Africa | |



Time : ½ Hour

PART - B

Marks : 15

I. Choose the correct answer.

20 x ½ = 10

1. In which year the U.N.O. was formed? ()
A) 1944 B) 1945 C) 1946 D) 1947
2. Which is not a part of Allied countries? ()
A) Russia B) France C) Germany D) U.K.]
3. The German parliament is called as? ()
A) Reichstag B) Congress C) Diet D) Parliament
4. The symbol of Nazi party was ()
A) Star B) Swastik C) Iron cross D) Elephant
5. The main economic source of Nigeria is? ()
A) Rubber B) Paddy C) Oil D) Coal
6. Who was the leader of China communist party ()
A) Sunyat-sen B) Mao C) Kaishek D) None
7. Fascism was originated in ()
A) Germany B) England C) Italy D) Austria
8. Who was the leader of Indian National Army (INA)? ()
A) S.C.Bose B) Gandhiji C) Bhagath Singh D) Azad
9. The suppression of jews was took place in ()
A) Japan B) Germany C) Italy D) France
10. Indian constitution is been in implementation from ()
A) 1948 B) 1949 C) 1950 D) 1951
11. The first general elections were held in ()
A) 1952 B) 1953 C) 1954 D) 1955
12. The Slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was given by ()
A) Pandit Nehru B) Lal Bahudur sastri
C) Indira Gandhi D) Morarji Desai
13. In which year the Telugu Desam Party was formed? ()
A) 1982 B) 1983 C) 1984 D) 1985
14. In which state, we find A.G.P.? ()
A) Arunachal Pradesh B) Assam
C) Andhra Pradesh D) West Bengal
15. NATO was organised in the year? ()
A) 1949 B) 1945 C) 1959 D) 1955

16. The Prime Minister, who signed on 'panchaseela' was? ()
 A) Indira Gandhi B) Lal Bahudur Sastri
 C) Nehru D) Rajiv Gandhi
17. The leader of 'Narmada Bachavo' was? ()
 A) Sitamma B) Medha Patkar C) Irom Sharmila D) Manorama
18. 'Silent valley' movement belongs to state? ()
 A) Gujarat B) Karnataka C) Kerala D) Tamilnadu
19. Indian parliament passed right to information act in... ()
 A) 2005 B) 2007 C) 2009 D) 2011
20. The public information officer of your school... ()
 A) P.E.T B) H.M.
 C) Maths teacher D) Social studies teacher

II. Fill in the blanks.

5 x ½ = 2½

21. Expand USSR _____
22. _____ Indian Prime Minister was assassinated by LTTE?
23. _____ is present secretary general of U.N.O.?
24. Bhopal Gas tragedy was occurred in _____
25. _____ was first home minister of India.

III. Match the following.

5 x ½ = 2½

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|------------------|
| 26. Churchill | () | a) Vietnam |
| 27. Mao | () | b) Italy |
| 28. Martin Luther | () | c) China |
| 29. Hochiminh | () | d) Great Britain |
| 30. Mussolini | () | e) U.S.A. |
| | | f) Russia |
| | | g) Nigeria |
| | | h) Germany |

