

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2016**SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER - II****(CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA)****PART - A****PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION****(ENGLISH VERSION)**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

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

PAPER - I**Marks 35****SECTION - I****5 x 2 = 10 M**

GROUP - A

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

1. Write about 'May Fourth Movement' in China.

Ans:

1. On 4th May 1919, an angry demonstration was held in Beijing to protest against the decisions of the Versailles peace conference.
2. Despite being an ally of the victorious side led by Britain, China did not get back the territories seized from it by Japan.
3. The protest became a movement, called the "May Fourth Movement".
4. They called for driving out the foreigners, who were controlling the country's resources, to remove inequalities and reduce poverty.

4 X ½ = 2 Marks

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

2. Comment on the objectives of the U.N. ?

- Ans:** 1. United Nations Organisation has the objectives of ensuring lasting peace and human development.
2. The UN protects the human rights.
3. It recognized the autonomy of states and promised.
4. Except in extreme conditions UN does not interfere in internal affairs of any country.

4X ½ = 2 Mark

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

3. What were the reasons for American civil rights movement?

- Ans:** 1. One of the most important civil rights movements was the American Civil Rights Movement. **1M**
2. It fought for equal treatment of Afro-Americans or Black Americans and against rules that permitted segregation of blacks and whites in schools, buses, and public places and discriminated against them in appointments, housing, and even voting rights. **1 Marks.**

2 M

4. Answer the questions.

(A) Write any two countries which are sharing boundary with India on North-eastern side.

Ans: Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh.

(Any two countries. 2 X ½ = 1 Mark)

(B) Mention two countries which are sharing sea boundary with India.

Ans. Srilanka, Maldivs

(2 X ½ = 1 Mark)

GROUP - B

5. What are the aims of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment ?

Ans. The aims of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment are:

- 1) To exclude the courts from election disputes.
- 2) To strengthen the central government vis-à-vis the State Governments.
- 3) To provide maximum protection from judicial challenges towards social and economic transformation legislation.
- 4) To make the judiciary subservient to the parliament.

4 X ½ = 2 Marks.

(Each point carries ½ Mark.)

6. Write about people's welfare schemes started by present Governments.

Ans: 1. Supply of rice at the cost of Rs 1/- per Kg to the white ration card holders.

2. Pensions for the old age people and widows.

3. Free Text books, uniforms and Midday meal scheme in government schools.

4. Housing schemes for the poor people.

5. Health scheme for the poor people.

6. Fees reimbursement to the poor for higher education etc.,

4 x ½ = 2 Marks.

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

7. Write about the Right to Information Act.

Ans:1. Right to Information Act was passed by the Central Government in 2005.

2. The Act was passed as a result of peoples mobilization as well as in recognition of the provisions in the Constitution.

3. Two roles that need to be played for getting the benefits of RTI to the people.

4. The first one is the role of the government departments and the second one is that of the citizens.

4 x ½ = 2 Marks.

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

(Each point carries ½ mark.)

- 8. (A) Which party ruled before 1980s ?**

Ans: Janata Party.

1 Mark

- (B) In which two states, the Congress party was defeated ?**

Ans: Tamilnadu and West Bengal.

1 Mark

2 M

SECTION - II

4 x 1 = 4 M

- 9. What was the wish of the Hindu Mahasabha and the RSS?**

Ans: The Hindu Mahasabha and the RSS wished to unite all Hindus; overcome the divisions of caste and sect and reform their social life.

1 Mark

- 10. Observe the following bar-graph?**

- Q. Between what years the Armaments race was raised ?**

Ans: 1910-1914.

1 Mark

11. Expand the term "NATO".

Ans: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

1 Mark

12. What is Cold War?

Ans: The absence of a real fighting as in traditional wars is called cold war. The cold war characterized by the intense tension between the USA and the USSR during 1945 to 1991.

1 Mark

13. What provisions made by the constitution to facilitate social change ?

Ans: Abolition of untouchability and Reservations.

1 Mark

14. Give any two examples for Regional Political parties.

Ans: TDP, YSRCP, TRS, DMK etc., **2 x ½ = 1 M**

(Note: Any other Regional Political parties should be considered.)

SECTION - III**4 x 4 = 16 M****GROUP - A**

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

2. Each question carries Four marks

15. What were the terms of the 'Treaty of Versailles'? Explain at what extent it was caused for outbreak of the Second World War ?

Ans: Treaty of Versailles was an agreement between the victorious countries and Germany signed in 1919 after 1st World War.

Terms of Treaty of Versailles:

A. Territorial arrangements

B. Military clauses

C. Economic clauses

2 M

Treaty of Versailles Caused for outbreak of the Second World War :

1. The vanquished power Germany was not invited to the conference. Hence they thought the treaty was imposed on them, they had no respect or responsibility for it.
2. The treaty aimed to weaken Germany in all aspects like - to return its colonies, reduce military, territorial penalties, huge war indemnity.

3. This created a reaction in Germany and wanted to recover the territories, and restore German dominance over Europe.
4. Hitler's invasion on Poland on Sept. 1st - 1939 gave rise to the cause of the 2nd World War. **Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ M**

4 M

16. **"Environmental pollution is one of the important problems of the World countries." Write any four causes and four consequences of the Environmental pollution with special reference to Niger Delta in Nigeria.**

Ans: The causes of environment pollution:

1. The negligence in extraction of oil.
2. The destruction of mangrove forests leads to disturbed echo system.
3. Contaminated water by spillage of oil caused environmental pollution.
4. Lack of control over oil companies by the local government.

4 X $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 M

Consequences of environment pollution:

1. The spillage of oil caused degradation of mangroves and contaminate coastal environment.
2. Spills destroy crops and aqua culture, through contamination of the ground water and soils.

3. Drinking water also gets contaminated.
4. This cause long term effects like cancer etc.,

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

(Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.)

$$4 \text{ M}$$

(Note: Any other related points should be considered)

17. What were the major changes in political system after 1967 Elections.

Ans: 1. 1967 election resulted in defeat of Congress party bringing end to one party dominance rule since independence.

2. Congress was defeated in states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Odisha, Madras and Kerala and was returned to lowest majority.
3. New regional political parties emerged across nation and competed with Congress Party.
4. This lead to multi party system.
5. The new leadership resulted very drastic change in administration of the country.
6. Regional parties gave priority to regional aspiration and grew strengthen.
7. Middle classes who gained through land reforms tried to achieve political authority.
8. The Non-Congress parties came together to form coalition governments.

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

(Note: Any other related points should be considered)

18. Make a list of various reasons for the partition of the country (India).

Ans: There were several reasons for the partition of India.

1. The policy of divide and rule by the British were responsible for it.
2. Congress could not give assurance to the Muslims.
3. Different ideologies between the Muslims and the Congress leaders.
4. The Muslim League was successful to get mass support and solely became the voice of Muslims.
5. The Muslim League convinced the Muslims about the benefits of the partition.
6. Muslim League declared direct action day on 16th August 1946, riots broke in Kolkata.
7. Finally the Viceroy Mount Batten declaed the partition of India on 14th August 1947.

4 X 1 = 4 Marks

(Note: Any four points. Each point carries 1 mark.)

(Any other related information should be considered)

GROUP – B

19. Write an essay on 'Appreciating the prominence of the basic features of Social Movements'.

- Ans:**
1. Social movements have been a powerful means for ordinary people to participate directly in creating positive social change.
 2. There are deeply grounded in our founding values of security, culture, justice, democracy, civil rights etc.,
 3. Social movements have raised diverse demands cutting across strict boundary of environment establishing equality.
 4. Most of the Social movements are non-violent and often distance from individual political parties and are more united under a single cause.

For all these conditions we can appreciate the basic features of the Social Movements.

4 x 1 = 4 Marks.

(Note: Each point carries 1 mark.)

(Any other related information should be considered)

20. The features of Indian Federalism.**Ans: The features of Indian Federalism:**

- 1) Supremacy of the constitution:** The supremacy of the constitution means that both the Union and State governments, shall operate within the limits set by the constitution.
- 2) Written Constitution:** The constitution of India is the largest and most elaborate one, which discussed on several issues.
- 3) Division of powers:** The Indian Constitution clearly described administrative powers into three lists viz The Union List, The State List and The Concurrent Lists.
- 4) Supremacy of the Judiciary:** As per the Constitution of India Judiciary is Independent and supreme. It can declare a contravences law as unconstitutional.

4 X 1 = 4 Marks**(Note: Any four points. Each point carries 1 mark.)**

21. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions.

Q. 1. Which country has more nuclear stock piles during 1955-1975?

Ans: United States of America **1 mark.**

2. What is the number of warheads that United States had in 1965 ?

Ans: Nearly 30,000 **1 mark.**

3. What led the countries to emerge camps after Second World War ?

Ans: 1. Ideological conflicts between US and USSR.

2. For military supremacy and to gain economic supremacy lead the countries to emerge camps after Second World War.

1 Mark.

4. Why the countries decreased their nuclear stock piles after 1990 ?

Ans: 1. Realised that war mongering and the consequent arms race only made the world more unsafe and increased the possibility of a disastrous war for all countries.

2. As a result of the pressures the USA and USSR, the main competitors in the arms race, signed on cut down their nuclear arsenal (SALT, START).

3. Coldwar came to an end with the collapses of USSR in 1991; is also another reason for this. **1 Mark.**

(Note: Any related Two points. Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.)

22. Explain the Meira Paibi Movement..

- Ans:**1. Meira Paibi (in Meitei language) literally can be translated as 'torch bearers'.
2. Meira Paibi originated as a movement to prevent public disorder due to alcohol abuse in the late 1970s.
 3. But, it soon became a movement for human rights with the massive deployment of Indian armed forces to counter the armed movement in the early 1980s.
 4. This resulted in frequent military operations and human rights violations. The Meira Paibi responded instantly with protest demonstrations.
 5. The Meira Paibi took to patrolling the streets at night.
 6. Women of every leikai or ward of every town and village participated in the daily patrolling.
 7. Bearing no weapons but only the bamboo and rag kerosene torches.
 8. These are not activists or politically inclined women, Meira Paibi group has also been demanding that AFSPA be revoked.

8 X ½ = 4 Marks.

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

SECTION - IV

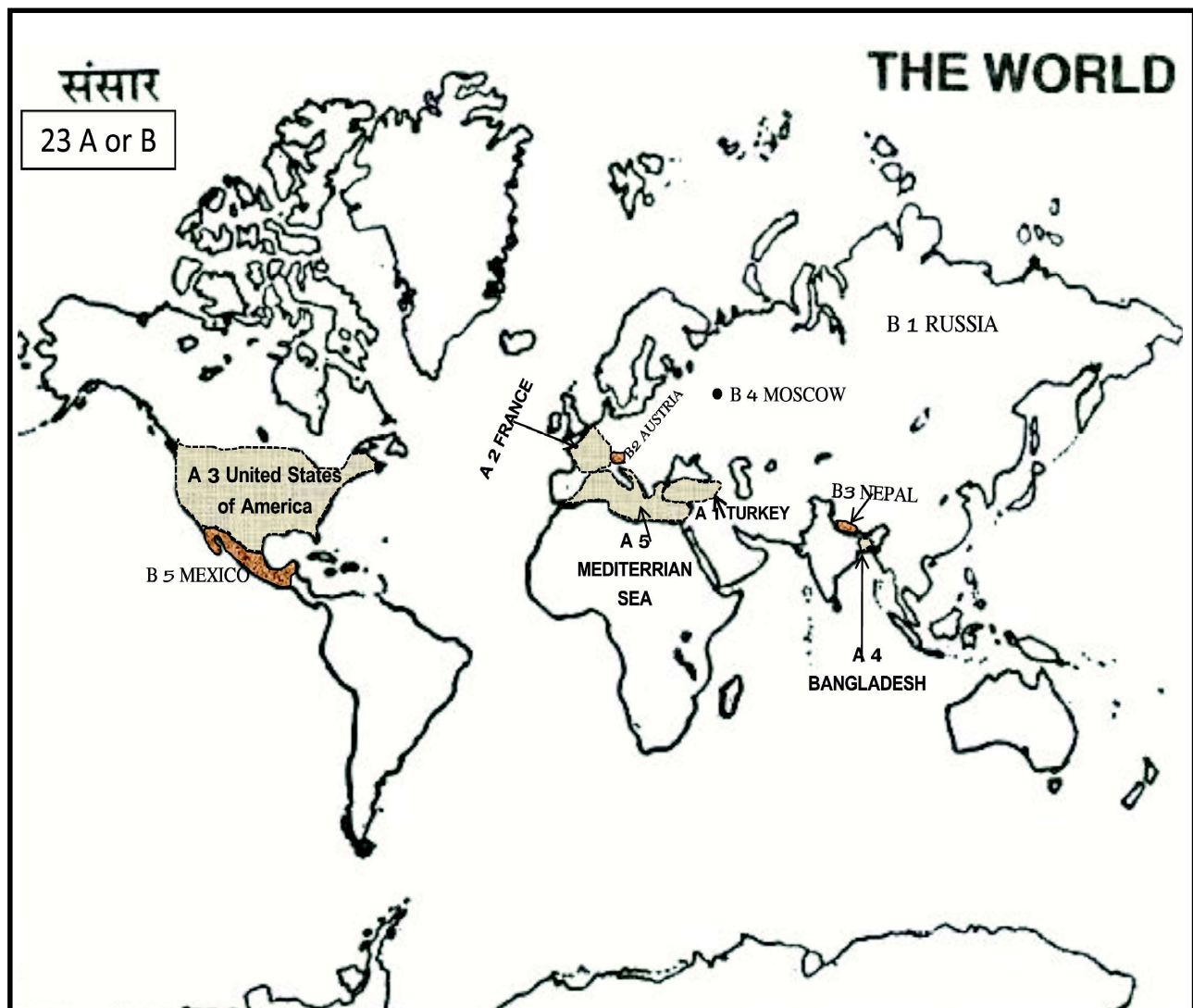
23. Locate the following place on the given outline map of World.

5 x 1 = 5 M

Group - A : 1. Turkey 2) France 3) USA 4) Bangladesh 5) Mediterranean Sea

(OR)

Group - B: 1) Russia 2) Austria 3) Nepal 4) Moscow 5) Mexico



PART - B**I. Choose the correct Answers****20 x ½ = 10 M**

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

II. Fill in the blanks**5 x ½ = 2½ M****21.** Sun-Yet-Sen**22.** 315 Articles**23.** Operation Bharga**24.** Jawaharlal Nehru**25.** Public Information Officer**III. Match the following****5 x ½ = 2½ M**26) **F**27) **D**28) **H**29) **A**30) **B**

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