SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2019

SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER - I

(RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY)

PART - A

PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION

(ENGLISH VERSION)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

1. *Every examiner should read the question paper and the principles of valuation thoroughly.*
2. *Social Studies being a content subject, language mistakes need not be penalized.*
3. *Any relevant point other than laid down in the principles may be valued and assessed.*
4. *Please avoid awarding 1/4 or 3/4 marks.*
5. *Wrong answer should be struck off and "0 (Zero)" marks should be awarded.*
6. *He/She should have observed the map keenly with regard to mapping skills.*
7. *Think in different angles before awarding marks to the multidimensional questions.*
8. *Answers of the students should be considered, if they write in their own words.*
9. *The perspective and understanding of the students can be observed in evaluation.*
10. *Border cases should be dealt with a great care.*
11. *If a candidate exceeds choice, all answers have to be valued. The answer securing highest marks should be taken into account and the others should be marked as* ***"Excess".***

PART-A

SECTION – I

NOTE :

(i) Write answers to the **FOUR** questions.

(ii) Each question carries **ONE** mark. **4 × 1 = 4 M**

1. Slogans on environmental protection.

1) Save the environment - save the world.

2) Better environment - better tomorrow.

Note : 1) $^{1}/_{2}$ mark for each slogan. **2 × $^{1}/_{2}$ = 1 M**

2) Any other relevant slogan can also be considered.

2. W.T.O :

World Trade Organisation. **1 M**

3. Example for conflicting things in the context of development :

To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But the tribals may oppose this as their lands may submerge. **1 M**

Note: Any other relevant and correct example should also be considered.

4. Arab Spring :

Uprooting of dictators in West Asian and North African countries like Tunisia and Egypt was called Arab Spring. **1 M**

SECTION - II

NOTE :

(i) Write answers to the **FIVE** questions.

(ii) Each question carries **TWO** marks. **5 × 2 = 10 M**

5. Difference between environment's 'Source Function' and 'Sink Function'.

Environment's Source Function :

The potential of the environment to provide the natrual resources. **1 M**

Environment's Sink Function :

The potential of the environment to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution. **1 M**

2 M

Note : Any other relevant and correct difference should also be considered.

6. There was no drinking water shortage in Hiware Bazar. Reasons for this :

1) Ban on felling trees.

2) Ban on free grazing.

3) Ban on bore wells for irrigation.

4) Ban on water-intensive crops.

Note : 1) $^{1}/_{2}$ mark for each reason. **$4 \times {}^{1}/_{2} = 2$ M**

2) Any other relevant and correct reason should also be considered.

7. Observations :

1) Given graph explains about the social background of short term migrants in India in 2007-08.

2) In short term migrants, SCs are 19%.

3) In short term migrants, STs are 23%.

4) In short term migrants, OBCs are 40%.

5) Most of the short term migrants belong to OBC.

Note : 1) Any four observations. **$4 \times {}^{1}/_{2} = 2$ M**

2) Any other relevant and correct observation should also be considered.

8. a) The distance between the eastern and western most points in India : 2933 km **1 M**

b) Countries that share their boundaries with India :

1) Pakistan

2) China

3) Nepal

4) Bhutan

5) Myanmar

6) Bangladesh

7) Sri Lanka

8) Maldives

Note : 1) Any two countries. **$2 \times {}^{1}/_{2} = 1$ M**

2) Any other countries that share boundaries with India should also be considered, even if they are not shown in the given map.

9. The effect of rapid extraction of natural resources on future development prospects.

1) Rapid extraction of natural resources is like cutting the branch which we are sitting on.

2) It would adversely affect the future development prospects.

3) If the non-renewable resources are used up once, then there would be no life for future generations.

4) Development at the cost of depletion of natural resources is infact the disguised destruction.

Note : 1) Any two points. **2 × 1 = 2 M**

2) Any other relevant and correct point should also be considered.

SECTION - III

NOTE : (i) Answer **all** the following questions. **4 × 4 = 16 M**

(ii) Each question carries **FOUR** marks.

(iii) Each question has internal choice.

10. A) The differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
1) Parallel to the east coast.	1) Parallel to the west coast.
2) Discontinuous ranges.	2) Continuous ranges.
3) Lower in elevation.	3) Higher in elevation.
4) Away from the sea coast.	4) Nearer to the sea coast.
5) Source of small and medium rivers.	5) Source of big rivers.
6) Older than Western Ghats.	6) Younger than Eastern Ghats.
7) Highest peak is Aroya Konda	7) Highest Peak is Anaimudi.
8) Does not cause much rainfall.	8) Cause heavy rainfall.

Note : 1) Any four differences. **4 × 1 = 4 M**

2) Any other relevant and correct difference should also be considered.

(OR)

10. B) Public Distribution System - Food Security :

A. 1) Ration shops are the important means for the people to access food grains in India.

2) All the poor people get food grains at low prices through ration shops.

3) Even among the poor, the very poor have different entitlements.

Eg : The Anthyodaya Cardholders are entitled to get 35 kgs of food grains per month per family.

4) 75% of people in rural areas and 50% of people in urban areas have the right to buy food grains from public distribution system.

Thus PDS plays a key role in assuring food security for the people.

Note : 1) Any four points. **4 × 1 = 4 M**

2) Any other relevant and correct point should also be considered.

11. A) Effect of globalisation - Comment :

1) The impact of globalisation in India is not uniform.

2) Some large Indian companies have grown as Multi National Companies.

3) On the other hand, most of the small producers are not happy with the globalisation.

4) Many of their factories closed down due to influx of cheap foreign goods.

5) If the globalisation is not fair, economic inequalities will increase in the society.

6) Now, the important question before us is 'how to make globalisation more fair' ?

Note : 1) Each point carries 1 Mark. **4 × 1 = 4 M**

2) Any other suitable and relevant comment should also be considered.

11. B) Organised sector is better than unorganised sector- opinion :

1) Yes, I think the organised sector is better than the unorganised sector.

2) In organised sector, the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.

3) Government rules and regulations are followed.

4) Workers in this sector enjoy security of employment.

5) They work only for a fixed number of hours.

6) They get benefits like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund etc...

Note : 1) Each point carries 1 Mark. **4 × 1 = 4 M**

2) Any other relevant and correct opinion should be considered.

12. A)

1) Srilanka **1 M**

2) Per capita income
   Life expectancy at birth
   Average years of schooling
   Expected years of schooling. **1 M**

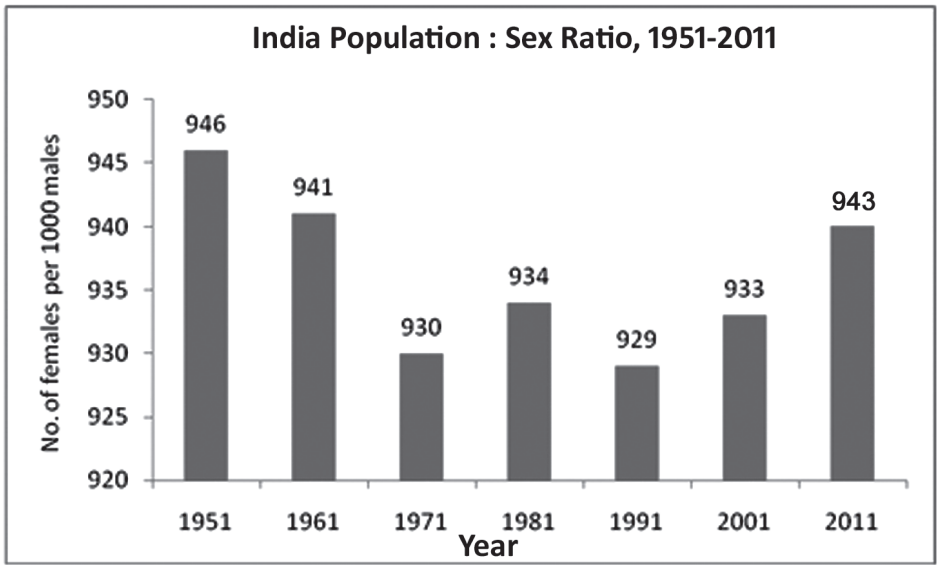
3) Nepal **1 M**

4) a) Health facilities should be improved.
   b) Quality education should be provided. **$2 \times {}^{1}/_{2} = 1$ M**

Note : Any other suitable suggestion should also be considered.

Total **4 M**

12. B)



3 M

Observation:

1) Least sex ratio was recorded in 1991.

2) Highest sex ratio was recorded in 1951.

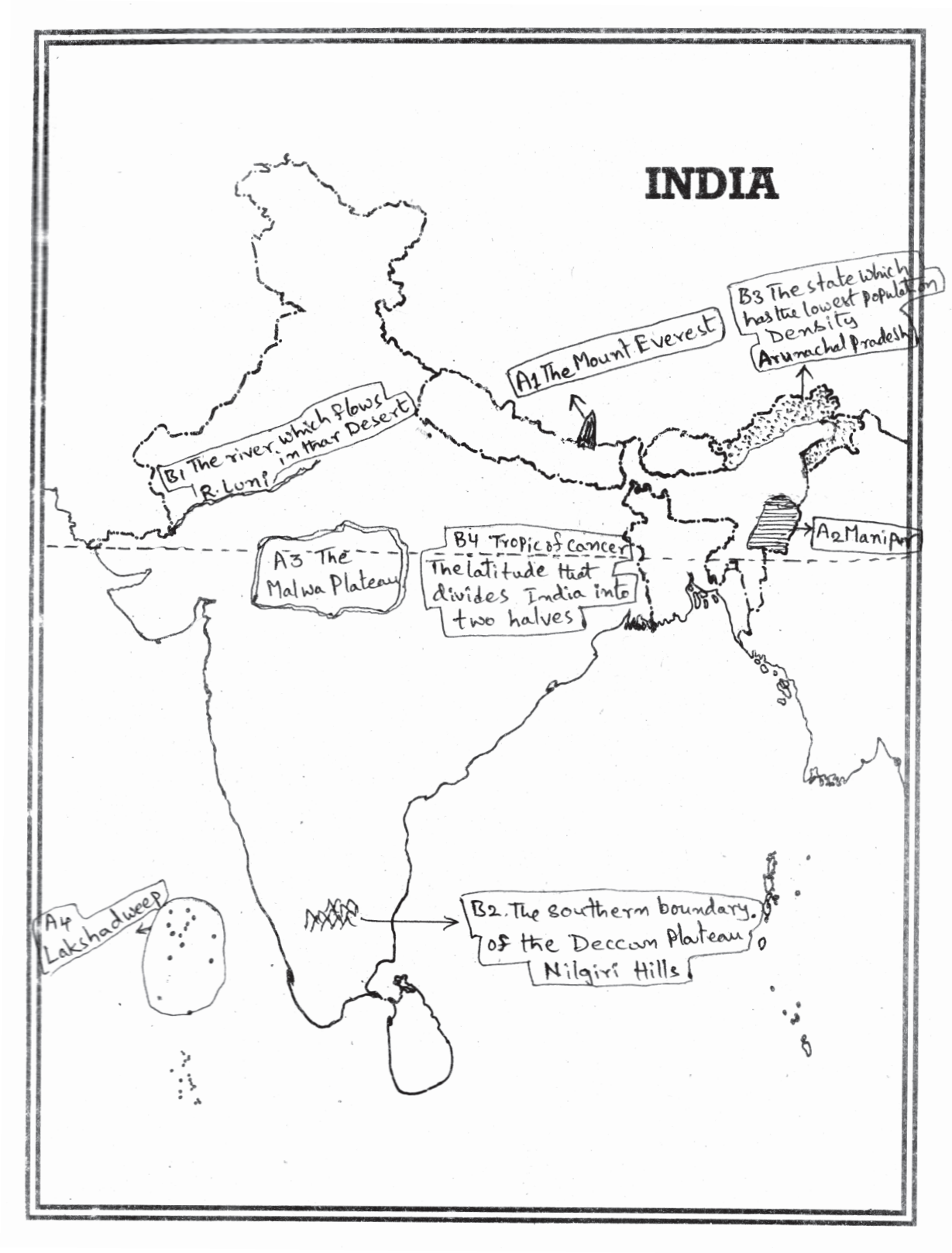
3) As per 2011 census, sex ratio in India is 943.

Any one observation **1 M**

4 M

Note : Any other relevant and correct observation should also be considered.

13. A & B


INDIA
A1 The Mount Everest
B3 The state which has the lowest population Density Arunachal Pradesh
B1 The river which flows in thar Desert R. Luni
A2 Manipur
A3 The Malwa Plateau
B4 Tropic of cancer The latitude that divides India into two halves
A4 Lakshadweep
B2. The southern boundary of the Deccan Plateau Nilgiri Hills

PART - B

SECTION - IV

I. Choose the correct Answers **20 × ½ = 10 M**

14.	A	24.	B
15.	A	25.	B
16.	B	26.	A
17.	A	27.	D
18.	B	28.	B
19.	A	29.	B
20.	A	30.	C
21.	A	31.	B
22.	C	32.	C
23.	C	33.	D