SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2019

SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER - II

(CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND INDIA)

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. *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".***
5. *Please avoid awarding 1/4 or 3/4 marks.*
6. *Wrong answer should be struck off and "0 (Zero)" marks should be awarded.*
7. *He/She should have observed the map keenly with regard to mapping scales.*
8. *Think in different angles before awarding marks to the multidimensional questions.*
9. *Answers of the students can be considered, if they write in their own words.*
10. *The perspective and understanding of the students can be observed in evaluation.*
11. *Border cases should be dealt with great care.*

PART-A

SECTION – I

NOTE :

(i) Answer **all** the following questions.

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

1. The Great Depression :

The Great Depression was the worldwide economic decline which occurred in 1929. **1 M**

2. The US intervention in the Vietnam War :

The US intervened in the Vietnam war because it worried about communists gaining power in Vietnam. **1 M**

3. Coalition Government :

It is a government that formed by a number of political parties together when no single party get clear majority. **1 M**

4. Effect of Oil extraction on agriculture in Nigeria :

1) Soils got contaminated.

2) Crops were destroyed.

3) Ground water got contaminated.

4) Aqua culture was destroyed

Note : 1) Any one point. **1 M**

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

SECTION - II

NOTE :

(i) Answer **all** the following questions.

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

5. Welfare measures in India :

1) Public Distribution System

2) Mid Day Meal Scheme in Government Schools.

3) Housing schemes. **Eg :** PAY etc.

4) MNREGA

5) Old age pensions.

6) Health schemes. **Eg :** Ayushman Bharat, NTR Vydyaseva etc.

Note : 1) Any four schemes. **4 × ½ = 2 M**

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

6. 1) The country that colonised Nigeria :

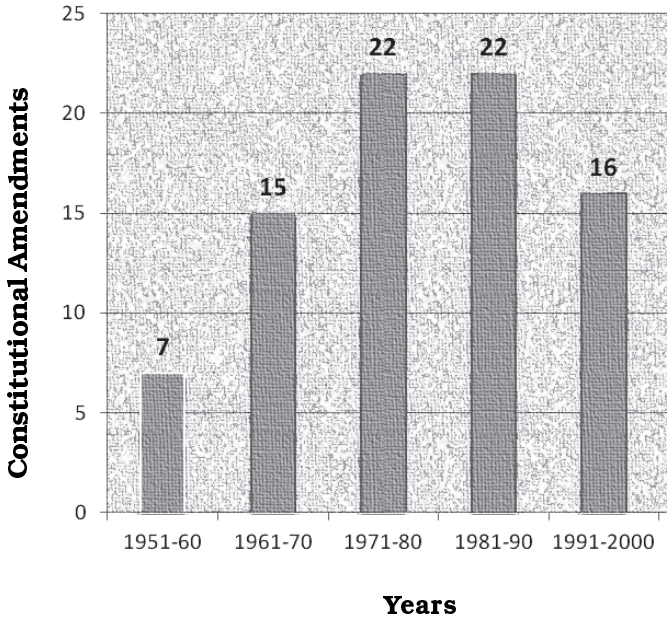
Britain **1 M**

2) South-eastern Nigeria was dominated by :

Igbo **1 M**

2 M

7. Bar-Graph



2 M

8. Suggestions to protect the world peace :

1) All the countries should maintain friendly relations with each other.

2) Every country should respect the sovereignty and dignity of other countries.

3) Instead of opting wars, countries have to solve the problems through peaceful discussions.

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

2) Any other relevant and correct suggestion also to be considered.

9. Consequences of economic liberalisation in India :

1) Foreign goods entered the Indian markets.

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

3) Indian Industrialists were forced to compete with global manufacturers.

4) Foreign companies came and setup industries in India.

5) Many subsidies were cutdown.

6) Privatisation expanded.

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

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

SECTION - III

NOTE : (i) Answer **all** the following questions.

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

10. A) Nation States and Nationalism :

1) The idealogy of nationalism was a positive impulse. This idealogy was the foundation of modern nation states and the force behind the unification of Germany and Italy.

2) But this idealogy could also be used to create pride in oneself and hatred against neighbours.

3) This hatred was slowly building up in the 19th century among the European States.

4) Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany were the other forms of aggressive Nationalism in destructive mode. People of these nations were mobilised against other nations of Europe.

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

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

(OR)

10. B) Basic Principles of the Indian Constitution :

Any constitution reflects the ideas and ideals of the people of that nation. Eventhough it has permanent value, it reflects the conditions of the period in which it is framed. Our Indian constitution is also framed in the same way with the following basic principles.

1) Sovereignty

2) Fundamental rights

3) Directive principles

4) Parliamentary system of government

5) Secularism

6) Socialism

7) Federalism

8) Independent Judiciary

4 M

Note : Any other related and correct answer should also be considered.

11. A) America was very cruel in the Vietnam War :

1) The US was brutal in fighting with Vietnam.

2) The usage of Agent orange, the most dreadful chemical weapon was an apt example for its brutality.

3) Agent orange was a deadly poision that kills plants.

4) Some 11 million gallons of this chemical was sprayed from planes by the US forces.

5) Their plan was to destroy forests and fields so that they would easily kill the Vietnamese.

6) It has been affecting the people there till today.

7) It has been causing cancer and brain damage in children.

8) The tonnage of bombs used in Vietnam exceeded that were used throughout the Second World War.

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

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

(OR)

11. B) R.T.I. Act :

1) Yes, I agree with the given statement.

2) RTI Act would help in improving and monitering the work of the governments.

3) Transparency in administration increases.

4) This can help to prevent corruption.

5) This makes governments accountable to common, individual citizens also.

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

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

12. A)

a) The country ruled by Manchu dynasty :

China **1 M**

b) Founder of Modern China :

Sun Yat-sen **1 M**

c) Environment and Human Rights activist in Nigeria :

Ken-Saro Wiwa **1 M**

d) Pan Africanism :

Pan Africanism is an idea which promotes the unity of all African people irrespective of country or tribe. **1 M**

4 M

(OR)

12. B)

1) The year in which Military expenditure was high :

1914 **1 M**

❁ **Reason :**

The beginning of World War I. **1 M**

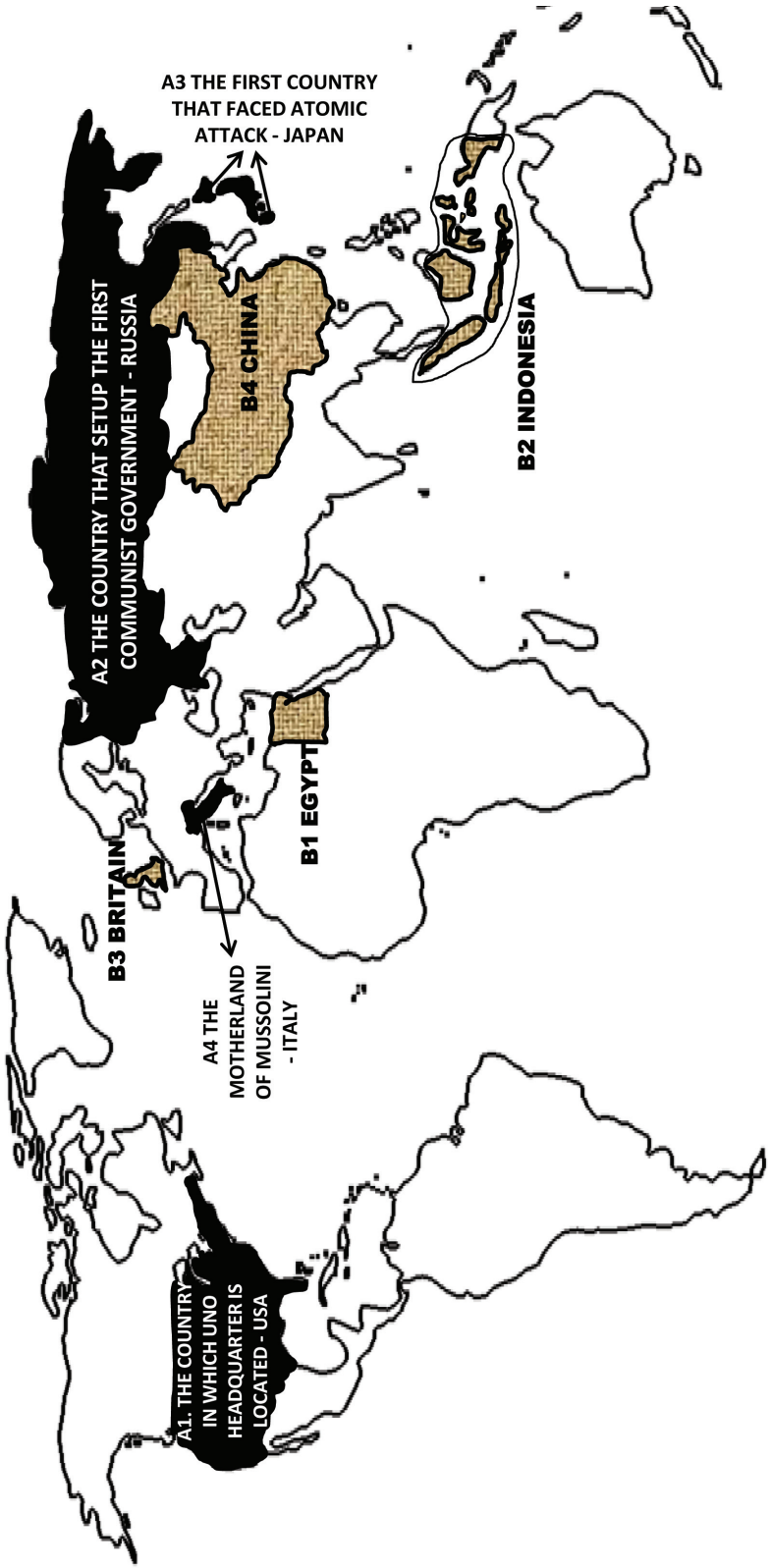
2) Impact of armaments race on the progress of a country :

There will be adverse effect on the development of the country. The execution of Welfare Schemes would be difficult. **2 M**

Note : Any other suitable and relevant points should also be considered.

4 M

13. A & B


A3 THE FIRST COUNTRY THAT FACED ATOMIC ATTACK - JAPAN
A2 THE COUNTRY THAT SETUP THE FIRST COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT - RUSSIA
B4 CHINA
B2 INDONESIA
B1 EGYPT
B3 BRITAIN
A4 THE MOTHERLAND OF MUSSOLINI - ITALY
A1. THE COUNTRY IN WHICH UNO HEADQUARTER IS LOCATED - USA

PART - B

SECTION - IV

Choose the correct Answers.

Each question carries $^{1}/_{2}$ Mark. **20 × ½ = 10 M**

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
14.	B	24.	C
15.	A	25.	B
16.	B	26.	D
17.	C	27.	A
18.	B	28.	A
19.	B	29.	C
20.	C	30.	C
21.	D	31.	D
22.	A	32.	D
23.	D	33.	A