

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2013**SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY & CIVICS)****PAPER - I****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**

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- 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. What is meant by "EMS Telegram ?"

Ans: 1) In 1863 Spanish people fed up with their ruler Isabella, dethroned her and offered it to Leopold, who was a very close relative to the Prussian King, for which French raised serious objections.

- 2) Though Leopold declined the offer, Napoleon-III was not satisfied and wanted to get a promise from Prussian King that he would not interfere in Spanish succession affair.
- 3) The Prussian King rejected the demand of Napoleon-III and sent the whole message through a telegram from the city of EMS to Bismark who was stationed at Berlin.
- 4) The contents of the telegram was manipulated by Bismark in such a way to create hatred between the people of Prussia and France which resulted in a war.

Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

2. What was the immediate cause of World War-I ?

- Ans:** 1) On June 28th, 1914 Ferdinand of Austria, the heir to the Monarchy was murdered along with his wife Sophia by a Bosnian Serb in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.
- 2) Austria served an ultimatum to Serbian Govt and demanded the Bosnian Govt that within forty eight hours the culprits must be caught and punished. The Serbian reply was unsatisfactory which made Austria to declare war upon Serbia on 28th July, 1914 which resulted World War-I.

Each point carries 1 mark

2 x 1 = 2 M

3. What is meant by 'Gandhara Art'?

- Ans:** 1) During the Kanishka period the Sculptors devoted themselves to the novel task of carving the images of Buddha and the Bhodhisatvas.
- 2) This new art of the Kanishka period is called Gandhara Art for most of the specimens have been found in Gandhara region.
- 3) It is also called Greeco Buddhist Art, because the forms of Greek art were applied to Buddhist subjects.
- 4) The distinctive features of Gandhara Art were the facial features and curled hair. In these figures even the folds of the dress are to be seen.

Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

4. Write briefly about "Home Rule Movement".

- Ans:** 1) Home Rule Movement was launched demanding the Self Government in India.
- 2) Two Home Rule Leagues were started in 1915-16. One League was started by Lokmanya Tilak and another by Mrs. Annie Besant.
- 3) These two leagues carried out intensive propoganda all over the country in favour of the demand for the grant of Home Rule or self Government in India.
- 4) The works undertaken by Home Rule Leagues were to promote political education, organise classes for students on politics, print and circulate pamphlets and collection of funds.

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

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

GROUP - B

5. What is the meaning of Rule of Law ?

- Ans:** 1) Rule of Law means all the citizens are equal before law.
- 2) The law does not recognise any special privileges based on birth or wealth.

Each point carries 1 mark

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

6. Mention the four rights of Child ?

- Ans:** 1) The Right to survival
2) The Right to protection.
3) The Right to development.
4) The Right to participation.

Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

7. Explain the present position of Women in Political sphere ?

- Ans:** 1) Women have Right to vote and the right to contest election in any political office in India.
- 2) The number of women representation in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures is very low.
- 3) Today slowly the situation is changing and women began to think independently and are forming their own opinions in exercising their franchise.
- 4) Now $\frac{1}{3}$ seats are reserved for women in the Rural and Urban local bodies. With this nearly 10 lakh women have emerged as peoples' representatives at the grass-root-level.
- 5) Of these 75,000 are chairpersons of the local bodies. This led to women empowerment to some extent.

Any four points. Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

8. Why are safety measures essential in using roads ?

- Ans.** 1) The population has been increasing by leaps and bounds.
 2) With the use of all types of vehicles, the volume of traffic in towns and cities has increased substantially.
 3) Fatal accidents have become a routine affair and many lives are lost.
 4) Hence, safety measures should be followed to avoid accidents.

Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

SECTION - II

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

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

9. What is Carbonary ?

Ans. "Carbonary" was a secret revolutionary organisation started in Naples to free Italy from foreign political control and establish political Independence. **1 M**

10. What is Apartheid ?

Ans. The South African white government followed a policy of Apartheid which implied complete segregation, socially and politically of the whites and the non-whites.

1 M

11. Name the Newspaper which was edited by Lenin ?

Ans. The Newspaper which was edited by Lenin was "Iskra".

1 M

12. In which year, Indian Constitution was adopted ?

Ans. The Constitution of India was adopted in the year 1949.

1 M

13. What is "Scam" ?

Ans. "Scam" means a scandal involving making of money through wrong schemes or illegal means or cheating others or swindling public funds.

1 M

14. Expand NIEO ?

Ans. New International Economic Order.

1 M

SECTION - III

4 x 4 = 16M

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. Give an account of the role played by Bismark in the "Unification of Germany".

Ans. 1) William-I, the King of Prussia appointed Bismark as the Prime Minister of Prussia in 1862. Bismark played a very important role in the Unification of Germany. His policy was based on 'Blood and Iron". In six years (1864-1870) Bismark had succeeded in achieving the Unification of Germany.

2) War with Denmark:

When the issue of Schleswig and Holstein was raised, Bismark took the help of Austria and defeated Denmark. Prussia was given to administer Schleswig.

3) Austro-Prussian War :

When the Holstein and Schleswig question was brought before the German Diet, with the help of Italy, Bismark moved Prussian forces into Holstein and defeated Austria. Northern German Confederation was established.

4) Franco-Prussian War :

In 1870 on the issue of succession of Spain, Bismark declared a war against France and defeated it. The war ended with signing of the treaty of Frankfurt. Prussian king William-I was coronated in Versailles as the Emperor of Germany. Thus, the Unification of Germany was accomplished by 1871.

Each point carries 1 Mark 4 x 1 = 4 M

16. What were the causes for the Russian Revolution of 1905 ?

Ans: Causes for the Russian Revolution of 1905 :

1) Corrupt Government :

There was rampant corruption in the Government.

2) Social discontent :

Nobles and Clergy enjoyed special privileges which was seriously resented by the common people.

3) Whims and Caprices of the Czar:

The Russian soldiers were slaves to whims and caprices of the Czar. The army crushed the common man ruthlessly.

4) Influences of Rusputin and Czarina over Nicholas-II:

Nicholas-II, fell under the evil influences of Rusputin and Czarina and they compelled him to indulge in the acts of tyranny.

5) **Declaration for safe-guarding autocracy :**

Nicholas had declared to safe-guard the autocracy which dashed to the ground all hopes of the people for reform.

6) **Common aim of political parties :**

The elimination of Czarism in Russia was the common aim of all political parties.

7) **Declaration of Russian as state language :**

Nicholas-II made Russian language compulsory for all the races in Russia and compelled them to adopt the Russian culture in their day to day life.

8) **Defeat of Russia by Japan :**

The defeat of Russia by a small country, Japan encouraged the revolutionaries to assert themselves. The people on hearing the defeat of Russia by Japan, turned very angry.

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

17. Discuss the role of Non-alignment Movement.

Ans: The Non-alignment movement has played a remarkable role in international politics.

- 1) Non-alignment is the characteristic feature of Indian Foreign Policy.
- 2) This means that India is not prepared to join either the

Anglo-American bloc or the Soviet bloc. She determined to keep aloof from the two power blocks.

- 3) Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India was the chief architect of Non-alignment Movement.
- 4) The Non-alignment was the neutral policy to pursue. India's policy was not of negative neutrality but positive approach.
- 5) The foreign policy of India is aimed at primarily preventing World conflicts and to retain position for India from which she can stop the war.
- 6) Many European countries like Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Yugoslavia and Ireland have all accepted the Non-alignment Policy.
- 7) The Non-alignment nations have been able to exert some kind of moderating influence on the super powers.
- 8) It has sought to spread the message of world peace and co-operation, freedom for all and dis-armament.

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

18. What is the role played by Gandhiji in the Indian Freedom Movement ?

Ans: 1) In order to suppress the rising tide of Nationalism, Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919, at this time Mahatma Gandhi entered into the Indian political scene. Satyagraha and Non-violence were his techniques.

2) Non-co-operation Movement :

The Jallianwala Bagh incident led Gandhi to launch the Non-Co-operative Movement in 1920 through which the people refused to co-operate with Government.

3) The Civil disobedience Movement :

In 1927, British appointed Simon Commission to bring certain reforms in India. As a protest Gandhiji started civil disobedience movement in 1930. He prepared the salt by violating the salt laws and Satyagraha was conducted. Gandhiji attended the second Round Table conference in 1931.

4) Quit India Movement :

The Congress launched Quit India Movement in 1942. Gandhiji gave a "Do or Die" slogan.

Thus, Gandhiji's practical approach against the British brought independence to India.

Each point One Mark.

4 x 1 = 4 M

GROUP - B

19. Describe briefly the factors that contribute to the promotion of National Integration.

Ans: 1) The Historical Legacy :

- (a) For more than two millennia Indians have shared a common civilization and culture. They had common history and mythology.
- (b) The ancient times this land was known as Bharata Varsha, Hindustan by Muslim conquerors and 'India' named after the river Indus by the Britishers.

2) Federalism :

- (a) The Indian Constitution also provides a frame work for building a strong federal India in which the government powers are divided and distributed between the central government and the state government.
- (b) After Independence, States were re-organised on linguistic basis and they began to play their role as partners in collective progress.
- (c) Problems among States or between the States and the Union Government are sought to be resolved through various forums such as National Development Council

and Chief Ministers' Conferences which we call 'Co-operative Federalism'.

3) Political Parties :

- (a) Political parties recruit members from different castes, tribes, religions and regions.
- (b) They mobilise people on common issues.

4) Removal of Social barriers :

To attain national integration the barriers of religious, castes and other inequalities, discrimination and prejudice should disappear.

5) Some Institutional Arrangements :

- (a) One constitution for the whole country, single citizenship and uniform civil and criminal law throughout the Country.
- (b) IAS and IPS are intended to ensure uniform standards of administration.
- (c) Integrated Judiciary with the Supreme Court at the top.

Any four points.

Each point carries 1 mark

4 x 1 = 4 M

20) What are the steps to be taken to realise the objective of Universal Primary Education ?

- Ans:**
- 1) Central and State government shall attach more importance to realise the objective of Universal Primary Education. Enrollment in the Schools must be made Compulsory.
 - 2) There is a need to set up enrollment particularly among girls.
 - 3) There is a need to keep children in school, reduce wastage, improve the efficiency of resource use in primary schools and enhance the quality of school education.
 - 4) Infrastructural facilities have to be improved.
 - 5) Teaching and Learning environment have to be made lively and meaningful to Children.
 - 6) Stress has to be laid on promotion of primary education in backward and tribal areas.
 - 7) Effective campaigns are necessary to increase awareness among the parents, about the need to send their children to school.
 - 8) Government should provide some incentives like hostel facilities, free distribution of books and cloths etc.

Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

21. Describe the Election procedure in our Country ?

- Ans.**
- 1) The Election Commission announces the dates and schedule of elections to Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha.
 - 2) Returning Officer is appointed to each constituency to supervise and conduct elections.
 - 3) Any one who is eligible and interested in the elections, files nomination papers after they are duly proposed by the voters. Returning Officer scrutinises the nomination papers and announces the final list.
 - 4) Party candidates are given reserved symbols while the Independent chooses free symbols made available by the Election Commission. Ballot papers are then printed with the allotted symbols against the names of the Candidates.
 - 5) Polling arrangements are made by the District Election Officer. Polling booths are set-up with Presiding Officer and Polling Staff.
 - 6) On the day of Polling day registered voters are allowed to vote. Ballot paper is given to the voters. Indelible ink is put on the index finger of the left hand as a proof that the voter exercised the vote.

- 7) The voter shall affix the seal with swastik mark against the name of the candidate then cast it into the ballot box. In the recent past Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are used to conduct elections.
- 8) After the polling is over, ballot boxes are sealed and brought to counting centres. The candidate who secures the highest number of votes is declared as elected.

Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

22. What are the precautions necessary for the observance by those who ride Motor-Cycles (or) Scooters ?

- Ans:**
- 1) A two wheeled vehicle is pruned to lose its balance if sudden brakes are applied at the fast speed. So, sudden brakes should not be applied at the fast speed.
 - 2) Keep distance from the vehicle ahead. Never overtake just before the zebra crossing.
 - 3) Overtake as quickly as possible but after proper signalling and after assuring yourself that there is no vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

- 4) Speed intelligently and ride fast only in the right places.
- 5) Use the right gear according to the speed at the proper time and in the particular situation.
- 6) Use the horn thoughtfully, give proper signal and use lights. Give good and clear signals so that other road users feel at ease.
- 7) Pillion riders should not distract the driver by idle talk or cause imbalance to the vehicle.
- 8) Be courteous to other road users and acknowledge other courtesies extended by them.
- 9) Helmet is a must for all motor cyclists or scooterists.
- 10) Never take a close slanting turn on the bends and turnings. You may slip or lose balance.
- 11) One should be extremely careful on wet and slippery roads while driving a vehicle.
- 12) Avoid using cell phones, drinking alcohol while riding motor cycles or scooters.

Any 8 points. Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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

SECTION - IV

5 x 1 = 5 M

Note: Mark the following places in the given World out-line map.

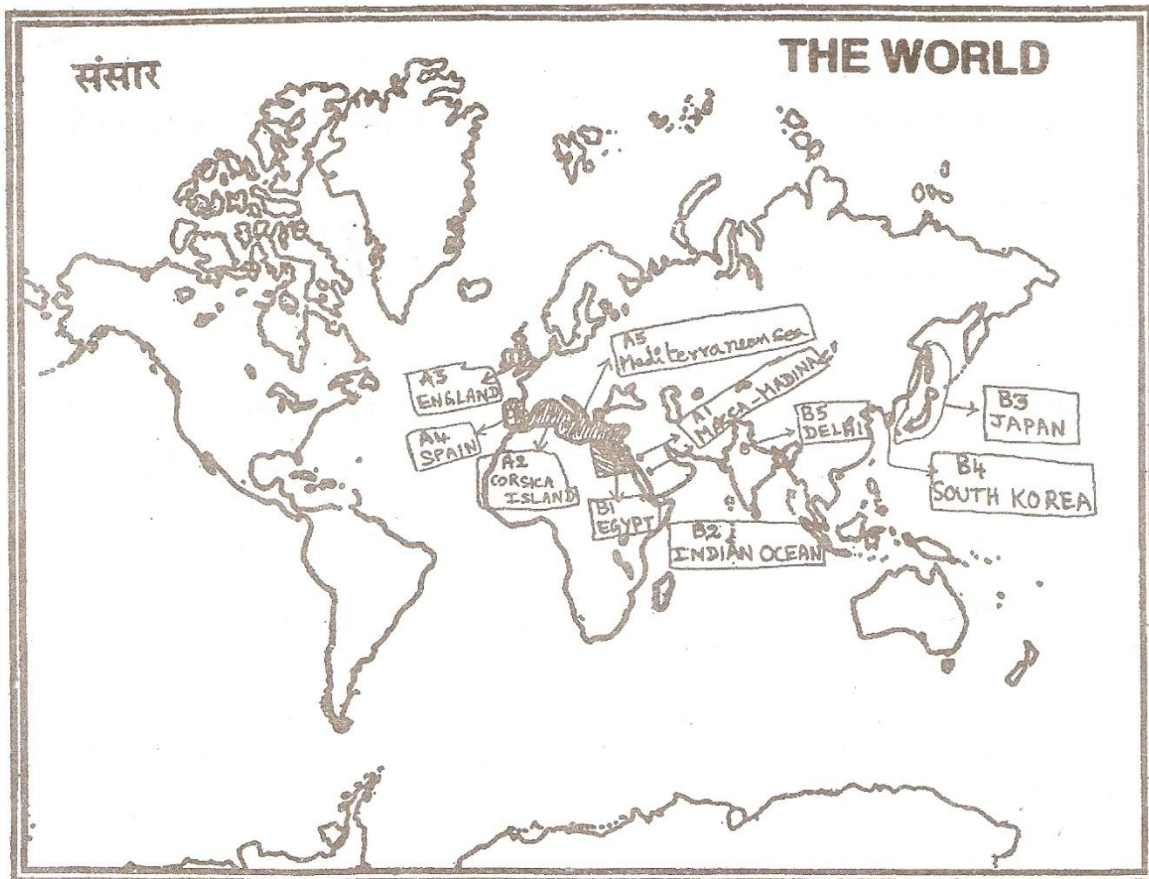
23. Group " A "

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1) Macca-Madina; | 2) Corsica Island; | 3) England; |
| 4) Spain; | 5) Mediterranean Sea | |

Or

Group " B "

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1) Egypt; | 2) Indian Ocean | 3) Japan |
| 4) South Korea | 5) Delhi | |



PART - B**Marks : 15**

- Instructions:**
- 1) Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.
 - 2) Correction and over-writing will be discredited.

I. Choose the correct Answers

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

Q.No's	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answers	B	C	D	B	C	A	C	C	D	A

II. Fill in the blanks

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| *11) Liberation of Namibia /
United Kingdom | 16) U.S.S.R / Russia |
| 12) Adolf Hitler | 17) International Monetary Fund |
| 13) Duma | 18) 1961 |
| 14) 1764 | 19) 1974 |
| 15) Buddhism | 20) W.C. Benerjee |

Note: *As the qn. no. 11 is not clear, any of the given answers may be considered.

III. Match the following

Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark**10 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 5 M**

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 21) D | 26) C |
| 22) C | 27) E |
| 23) E | 28) A |
| 24) B | 29) B |
| 25) A | 30) D |
