

SA 1 EXAMINATIONS
PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION
SOCIAL STUDIES
CLASS IX FOR
NON CBSE SCHOOLS
ENGLISH VERSION

**ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIAL STUDIES
TEACHERS' FORUM (APSSTF)**



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సాంఘిక శాస్త్రం సమున్నతం

APSTF : KEY

b. SECTION - I (12x1 = 12M)

1. Bay of Bengal
2. PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN [either Answer is ok]
3. Island
4. collectivisation (B)
5. 1848 (Biju Answer)
6. My journey to freedom
7. Electorate
8. Monarchy
9. J. Nehru
10. Developed irrigation network, multicropping, H&U
11. working people in terms of their abilities and skills
12. Human capital

SECTION - II 8x2 = 16

13	Bhangar	Khadar
i) It lies above the floodplains of the rivers.	i) ^{IF lies on} The older deposits of the floodplains.	
ii) It is formed of older alluvium.	ii) It is formed of young alluvium	
iii) They are not highly fertile	iii) They are highly fertile	
iv) This is suited to agrite agriculture	iv) This is suited to intensive agriculture.	

14. i) Kanchanaganga ii) 1031

15. creation of elected but consultative parliament called duma.

16. i) Germany, Austria, Hungary, Romania
 ii) Black sea

17. Statement Right to vote for all citizens - Reason It gives vote to every person

Right to vote for adult citizens of a country except females - females are excluded

Right to vote for all adult citizens except soldiers - soldiers are excluded

Right to vote for all citizens except transgenders - certain people in the name of gender are not included

18. Democracy is the best form of the Government
 Democracy is the Government of the people for the people, by the people

19. i) Women are considered as the individual with lower physical and technical skills by the society
 ii) Women are considered physically weak by the people
 iii) Women have to spend more time with family and children
 iv) Women are not supposed to work at certain places during nights in the interest of safety.

20. Yes, I agree

- i) Use of Tractors, harvesters, pesticides. Chemical is the trends of modern farming methods.
 ii) They certainly developed high yieldings.

21. All rivers are important in the economy of our India. They contribute much to the growth and development of Economy.

Reasons:-

- i) Water from rivers is a basic resource
- ii) The river banks attracted people in large numbers. They became big cities and towns.
- iii) The growth of cities and towns contribute to the development of economy.
- iv) Rivers are used for irrigation. Good irrigational facilities boost the agricultural production.
- v) Agriculture became a major source of livelihood.
- vi) Rivers are used for navigation which is the cheapest means of transport.
- vii) Rivers are used for Hydro power generation which is cheaper than other sources of power.

22. i) Jammu and Kashmir ii) Uttarakhand
 iii) Arunachal Pradesh iv) Sikkim v) Assam
 vi) Manipur vii) Mizoram

23. ii) Chambal, Gomti, Kosi, Yamuna, Ghagra

23. i) four years
 ii) 14 years
 iii) 1 year
 iv) 11 years

24 April thesis is coined by Lenin in Russia

Nationalisation of Banks:

public sector replaces private sector in Russia. All the private banks ~~are~~ were taken over by Russian Govt. This is called nationalisation.

Transfer of Land

Land was declared social property. It was ~~given~~ taken away from the hands of nobles and landlords and given away to the peasants in Russia.

25. Democracies are more prosperous than others.

This argument is not a good argument in favour of democracy.

Reasons:-

(i) All the Democratic countries need not be prosperous countries.

(ii) Most Democratic countries are poor.

(iii) People with poverty can also elect their leaders properly.

(iv) The voting of poor people is always higher than the rich people.

(v) Poor countries ~~at~~ with democracies have the stable and strong governments.

26. Argument No (i) is correct about constituent Assembly. Our constituent Assembly was elected by the members of ~~the~~ then provincial legislatures. This gave a fair geographical share for all people.

27. Measures to mitigate the problem of educated unemployed: (ASL)

- i) promote industrialisation
- ii) Establish more basic industries
- iii) Expand service sector
- iv) Encure variety of consumer goods
- v) self-financing schemes
- vi) Use increased technology
- vii) Involve the unemployed in Agriculture sector by expansion.

28. Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation in our nation,

Reasons:

- i) we ~~can produce~~ have more production from the same land with high irrigational facilities,
- ii) More land will be brought under cultivation with irrigational facilities.
- iii) Soil fertility will be ensured.
- iv) Multiple ~~or~~ cropping gets high produce.
- v) Dry lands will be brought under cultivation with use of water, fertilizers and new farming methods.

29. Major Physiographic divisions of India

- A
1. Himalayas
 2. Indo-Gangetic plains
 3. Peninsular Plateau
 4. Coastal Plains
 5. Thar Desert
 6. Islands.

The Himalayan Region The Peninsular Plateau

1. The Himalayan Region has 1. The Peninsular Plateau
Three parallel ranges, like has two divisions.
Himadri, Himachal and Like Malwa & Deccan
Sivalik

2. The rivers in this region 2. The rivers in this
are Perennial. region are not Perennial
seasonal.

3. Karakoram, Mishmi hills, 3. Vindya, Satpura, Western
Hindukush and Purvanchal and Eastern Ghats
ranges are found here Nilgiri hills are found
here

4. Everest, K2, Kanchen 4. Anaimudi, Dodabetta
- Junga are major are the important
mountain peaks of this peaks of this region.
region.

5. They are located on 5. ~~The~~ It is located
the North of India on the southern side.

29. Major Physiographic divisions of India

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The Himalayan Region The Peninsular Plateau

1. The Himalayan Region has three parallel ranges, like Himadri, Himachal and Siwalik. 1. The Peninsular Plateau has two divisions. Like Malwa & Deccan

2. The rivers in this region are Perennial. 2. The rivers in this region are not Perennial seasonal.

3. Karakorum, Mishmi hills, Hindukush and Purvanchal ranges are found here. 3. Vindya, Satpura, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats ranges are found here. Nilgiri hills are found here.

4. Everest, K2, Kanchen - Junga are major mountain peaks of this region. 4. Anaimudi, Dodabetta are the important peaks of this region.

5. They are located on the North of India. 5. ~~The~~ It is located on the southern side.

29.

(op)

B. The circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

1. Social inequality:

→ In the 18th century the French society was divided into 3 estates. Namely, the clergy, the nobility and the third estate which comprised peasants, officials and small business.

→ Clergy and nobility were exempted from paying taxes. It was only the third estate that paid taxes.

2. Subsistence crisis:

→ Demand for food grains increased because of increased population.

→ Wages did not increase accordingly led to a subsistence crisis.

3. Economic Problems:

→ Financial resources of France prolonged wars drained the economic resources of France.

→ This forced to increase taxes to maintain an army, the court, running government offices or universities.

4. Role of middle class:

→ They believed that no group in the society should be given privileges by birth.

8

⇒ middle class people were inspired by the ideas of great philosophers in France.

⇒ Philosophers proposed the ideas of equality and freedom. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively and spread among people.

5. Immediate causes :

⇒ on 5th May, 1789, Louis XVI called together an assembly of Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes.

⇒ Members of the Third Estate demanded vote for every member and the king rejected this proposal.

⇒ Members of the Third Estate walked out of the assembly.

30. A Yes, the declaration of universal rights was contradicting its own language on many aspects. It talked about universality or applicability across the board but enforced discrimination by its dubious and vague wordings - some contradictions are discussed below:

⇒ Many ideas in the "Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen" were replete with dubious meanings. For example, "The law has the right to forbid only actions injurious to society" had nothing to say about criminal offenses against other individuals.

→ The declaration stated that "law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to participate in its formation. All citizens are ^{equal} before it", but when France became a constitutional monarchy, almost 3 million citizens including men who did not pay sufficient taxes, women and men under the age of 25 were not allowed to vote at all.

→ Hence, by these universal rights poor and women were neglected. Constitution was only available for the rich.

30. * The role of education in human capital formation are as follows.

1. An educated society facilitates better development than an illiterate one.
2. Education provides new aspirations and imports a modern outlook to children.
3. Education makes people concerned for themselves and others, improve productivity and prosperity, and enriches life experience.
4. It is not only contributes towards the growth of an individual but also helps in the development of the society as a whole.
5. Along with increasing the efficiency of the government, education also increases the national income along with other cultural richness.

- 31 A * Social, Economic and Political Conditions in Russia before 1905. The social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905 were underdeveloped as compared to the present time. Look at the pointers describing the conditions in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century as follows:
- About 85% of the Russian population was engaged in agriculture.
 - There were some privately owned industries. Workers moved from villages to cities to work in factories.
 - Financially the situation was bad. Wages fell by 20% and prices of essential goods were very high, which led to the St. Petersburg strike.
 - This strike and a series of other events took the form of the Revolution of 1905.
 - Various associations were formed during this period demanding the establishment of a constituent assembly.
 - In Russia, it was illegal to form a political party before 1914.
 - In 1898, the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was founded by socialist who followed Marx's ideas.
 - In 1903, this party was split, and two groups were formed - the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

31. B Assess the role of Nelson Mandela in combating under exterminating apartheid South Africa?

Ans: → Nelson Mandela rose up against apartheid and called upon all South Africans to join him.

→ Although he was arrested and imprisoned for 27 years for fighting for freedom.

→ Mandela refused to give up the struggle or give in to hate.

→ Mandela was fighting against apartheid but he was also fighting for something: a better world, in which the freedom, justice and dignity of all were respected.

→ Even before his release in 1990, Mandela began negotiating with the government to end apartheid.

→ Through those negotiations, he helped prevent a bloody civil war.

→ Mandela went on to become the country's first democratically elected President.

→ His role is appreciable and icon of 20th century.

32. A (i) 1. Afghanistan 2. Nepal 3. Bangladesh
4. Pakistan, 5. Bhutan 6. Sri Lanka
7. Maldives 8. Myanmar 9. China.

(ii) Tamil Nadu state

island arc in India

72.

classm

Date _____

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(iv) The states that the tropic of cap passes through are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

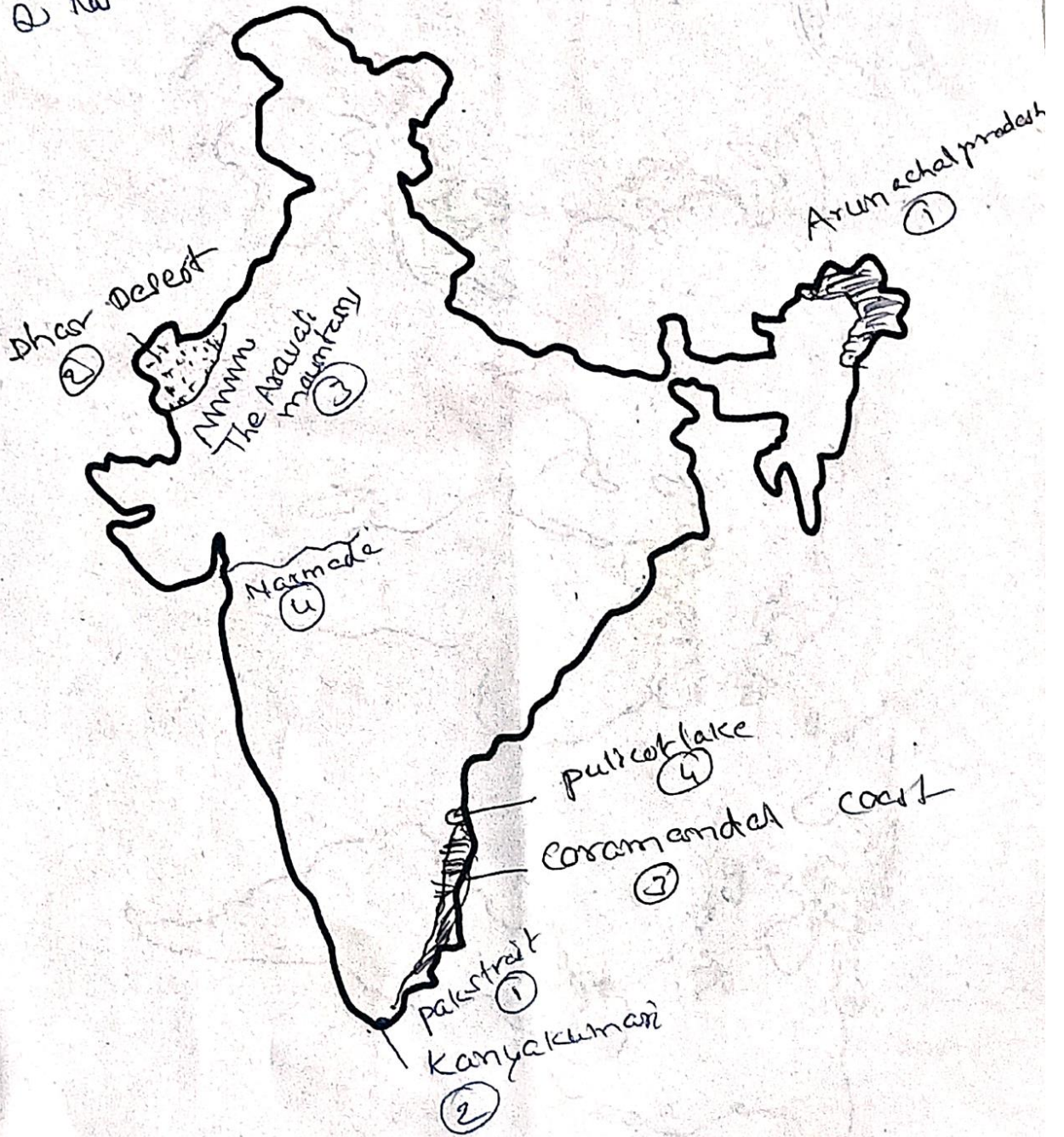
32. B (i) Yes, ~~increased~~ increased

(ii) 2017

(iii) 2018

(iv) 2017

Q No-33. India map





World map

Q. No 33. B.

