

SA 1 EXAMINATIONS
PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION
SOCIAL STUDIES
CLASS X
ENGLISH VERSION

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



PREPARED BY
KSV KRISHNA REDDY, GHM,
ZPHS, ETHAKOTA,
RAVULAPALEM (M)
Dr. BRA KONASEEMA DIST.
9492146689
www.bestsocialteacher.com



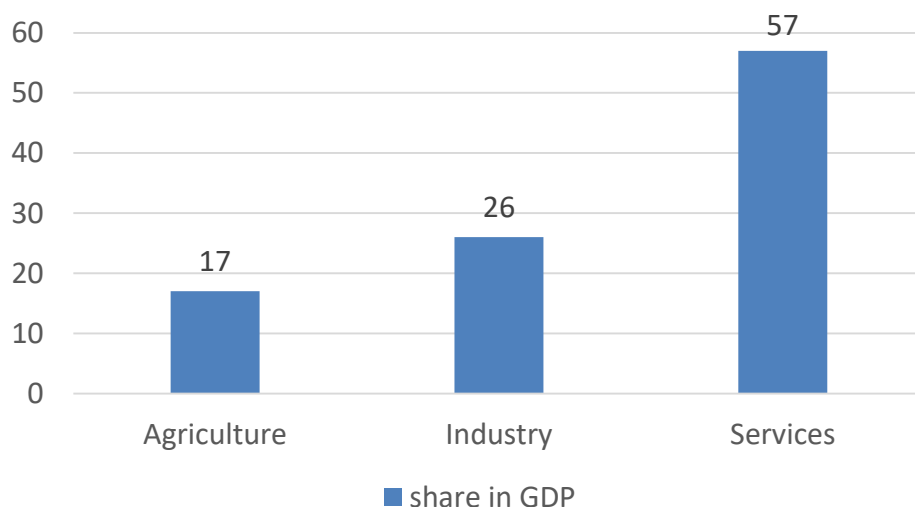
సాంఘిక శాస్త్రం సమున్నతం

SECTION – I

1. India lies between 8°4' N and 37°6' Northern latitudes. 1M
2. International Bank for reconstruction and development.. 1M
3. People living per one square kilometer is called density of population. 1M
4. Urban areas having a population between 1 lakh to one million are called Cities/ Class 1 cities 1M
5. Gangotri 1M
6. Carbon Dioxide, Methani, Nitrous Oxide etc. 1M
7. Nepal 1M
8. Mahatma Gandhi 1M
9. China 1M
10. Hitler 1M
11. Russian Revolution 1M
12. India, Egypt, England, Brazil 1M

SECTION – II

13. **Intermediary goods:** 1. The goods used as inputs to make final goods.
2. The goods not being used directly by the consumer are called intermediary goods. Ex. Paddy, rice and husk. 1+1 2M
14. **Aerotropolis: 1.** The settlements centered around large airports (or airport city)
2. Ex: Hyderabad 1+1 2M
15. **Factors of Production:**
Factors of production are Land, labour, physical capital and knowledge and enterprise. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2M$
16. Share of Three Sectors in GDP 2009-2010



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17. 1. No, a true love for one's country creates patriotic feeling only. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2M$
 2. When this feeling goes to extreme levels it creates a feeling aggressive nationalism.
 3. Often people misjudge the feeling of patriotism with aggressive nationalism.
 4. Everyone should love his country but should not hate another.
18. 1. Lok Sabha speaker - Om Birla $1+1 = 2M$
 2. Rajya Sabha Chairman – Jagadeep Dhankar.
19. 1. War means violence - War means destruction. $1+1 = 2M$
 2. Say no to war - Say yes to peace
20. a) River Niger b) Hausa Fulani, Yoruba, Igbos $1+1 = 2M$

SECTION - III

21. Causes for the growth of Indian population: $1 \times 4 = 4M$
1. Poverty
 2. Illiteracy
 3. Blind beliefs
 4. High birth rate
 5. Liking to have a son
 6. Early marriages
 7. Advancement of medical science
 8. Control of many dangerous diseases (any four points award 4 marks)
22. 1. Yes I agree with the statement. Parents accord less priority to girls education.
 2. Ours is a male dominated society. $1 \times 4 = 4M$
 3. So gender bias is there more or less in every aspect, everywhere.
 4. Still today there are at least some parents who think that “*udhyogam purusha lakshanam*” and women to be limited to household works only.
 4. The brutal ‘dowry system’ is also discouraging some of the parents to support their daughters’ higher education.
 (Any other relevant points should also be considered)

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SECTION – III

4×1= 4M

23. Organised sector is different from Unorganised Sector. As many facilities, job protection, rules and regulations are in a define manner in Organised sector.

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
1. There is a definite pattern regarding production and employment	1. There is no definite pattern regarding production and employment
2. Largely inside the control of the government	2. Largely outside the control of the government
3. Rules and regulations are there and followed	3. Rules and regulations are there but mostly not followed
4. Working hours are fixed	4. Working hours are not fixed
5. Working conditions are good	5. Working conditions are not good
6. Job is secured	6. Job is not secured
7. There is provision for overtime , paid leave and payment during holidays, medical facilities etc.	7. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave and payment during holidays, medical facilities etc.
8. Pension is provided after retirement	8. Pension is not provided after retirement

(Any other relevant and correct point should also be considered)

24. Measures to lessen AGW:

4×1= 4M

1. Drive less, walk more
2. Forestation should be encouraged.
3. Reuse and recycle more.
4. Reduce your use of paper products.
5. Use compact fluorescent or LED bulbs.
6. Use public transportation.
7. Ride a bicycle instead of a motorcycle
8. Plant trees.
9. Turn off electronic devices when they were not in use.
10. Avoid products with lot of packaging.
11. Don't use plastic carry bags.

25. Effects of World Wars.

4×1= 4M

1. Enormous Human Loss
2. America and Russia emerged as super powers.
3. England domination decreased
4. Growth of Democracy.
5. Colonies got independence.
6. Enfranchisement of women.
7. Underwent Political transformation in the Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary Empire, Russian Empire and the German Empire.

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26. a) The area under Japanese control in 1942.
b) Srilanka, Australia, Japan Taiwan, Philippines, Newzealand, Singapore, Malaya, Dutch East Indies.
(any other correct and relevant answer award marks)

27.

Period	Constitutional Amendments
1951-60	7
1961-70	15
1971-80	22
1981-90	22
1991-2000	16
2001-13	17

28. **Causes Of Partition Of India:**

1. Escalating Religious Tensions Between Muslims and Hindus.
2. Province Elections (1937)
3. Pakistan Resolution.
4. Failed Concession Attempts.
5. The Violence of August 1946 or Direct Action.
6. Withdrawal Of Law And Order.
7. Mountbatten's Plan.

(any four points. Any other relevant and correct point should also be considered)

SECTION –IV

29. **A) Schooling Revolution in Himachal Pradesh:** 8×1= 8 M

1. The government and the people of Himachal Pradesh were very keen on education.
2. They opened many schools.
3. They saw that the education was largely free.
4. They saw that every school has all facilities.
5. They allocated a good share for education in the government budget.
6. Most of the students enjoy their schooling experience.
7. In Himachal Pradesh, gender bias is lower.
8. Himachal parents give equal importance to girls' studies also.

Or

b) Basic principles of Indian Constitution:

8×1= 8M

The basic principles of Indian Constitution are:

1. Popular sovereignty
2. Fundamental rights
3. Directive principles
4. Parliamentary form of government
5. Secularism
6. Socialism
7. Federalism
8. Independent Judiciary
9. Single citizenship.
10. Universal adult franchise.
11. Fundamental duties.

30.a) Ground water should be considered as a common pool resource: 4×2= 8M

1. According to the current laws, land owners have the rights over the ground water too.
2. There are no restrictions on how much of water can be extracted.
3. Heavy extraction of water affects other areas also.
4. The water stock that would be available for future generations also will be decreased.
5. Today ground water is the major source of water for the people.
6. So the present ground water laws should be changed.
7. Land owners should not be allowed to extract as much water as they wish.
8. There should be some restrictions on this.
9. We cannot create any boundaries for ground water because it is a flowing resource as air.
10. So the ground water should be treated as a common pool resource.

Or

b) Integration of Princely States:

4×2= 8M

1. There were around 550 Princely states by the time of independence.
2. They were asked to decide if they wanted to join India, Pakistan or remain independent.
3. Sardar Patel was given charge of integration of them in Indian Union
4. He completed the task successfully
5. He warned the princely states that if they did not join Indian union, the army would have to be sent
6. By 15th August 1947, all states except three had agreed to join the Indian Union.
7. Those three were Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh
8. Unification of these three states was also completed in the next two years.

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31a) The Influence of Himalayas on Indian climate:

4×2= 8M

1. The Himalayas play a very significant role influencing the climatic conditions of India.
2. The Himalayas cause precipitation in the form of rain and snow.
3. In absence of Himalayas there is no possibility for tropical monsoon type of climate
4. The Himalayas protect India.
5. They act as barriers to the cold winds of central Asia.
6. They are the reason for summer rains
7. They are the reason for monsoon type of climate
8. They have a great forest wealth
9. They are the origin of many perennial rivers

(Any other relevant and correct point should also be considered)Or

b) The USSR experiment – Achievement of Equality:

4×2= 8M

Yes. I agree with the statement.

1. The given paragraph says that USSR has established a country with equality.
2. There are no exploiters, no dominants and no sufferers.
3. Though if followed industrialisation and modern technology and updated life, it didn't have no inequality in any form.
4. It is the real spirit of socialism.
5. A country with equality and modern development is never expected in any country but it happened in USSR at that time.
6. In any country, we can see some sort of discrimination.
7. In some countries, discrimination is seen in the form of colour, i.e. the Blacks and the Whites.
8. In our country, some castes are treated as high castes and some other castes as low.
9. Boys are sent to higher education whereas the girls are not sent because of various reasons like safety and security.
10. Many countries have mentioned in the preamble of their constitutions that they give importance to equality and there will be no discrimination in any form.
11. In conclusion, I would say that every country should maintain equality.
12. The downtrodden should be uplifted.
13. A country with equal treatment is always an ideal one to all the nations.

(any four points gets 8 marks)

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32 a) What does the above line graph indicate?

A. Fertility rate in India, during 1961-2011

b) What is Fertility Rate?

A. The number of total births per woman is called fertility rate.

c) How many children did a woman give birth in 1961?

A. 5.9 (six children per woman)

d) How is the pattern of fertility rate changing?

A. It is gradually decreasing

Or

b) a) Which peace organization was established after World War 2?

A. UNO

b) Which treaty caused World War 2?

A. The treaty of Versailles.

c) Expand USSR.

A. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.

d) What was the immediate provocation for World War 1?

A. Murder of Austrian Prince Ferdinand.

33. a) Locate the following in the given outline map of India.

1) Mt. K2 2) Kolkata 3) Chota Nagpur Plateau 4) Western Ghats

Or

5) Bhopal 6) Aravali Mountains 7) Utkal Coast 8) Godavari River.

b) Locate the following in the given outline map of world.

1. Red Sea 2. Germany 3. Japan 4. India

Or

5. England 6. Nigeria 7. Pacific Ocean 8. Vietnam

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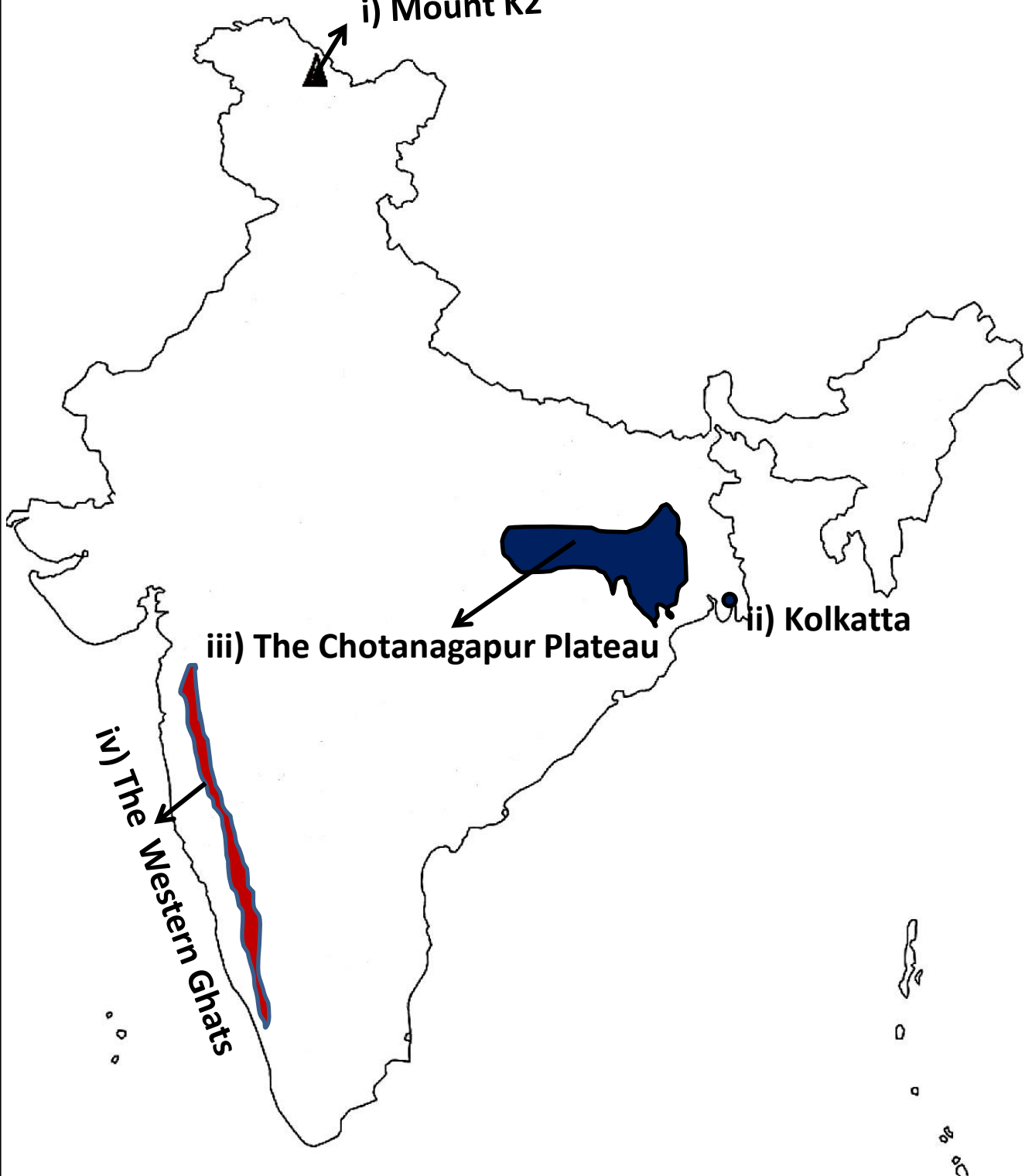


33 a) i) K 2 ii) Kolkatta

iii) Chota Nagpur Plateau iv) Western Ghats

or

i) Mount K2



iii) The Chotanagpur Plateau

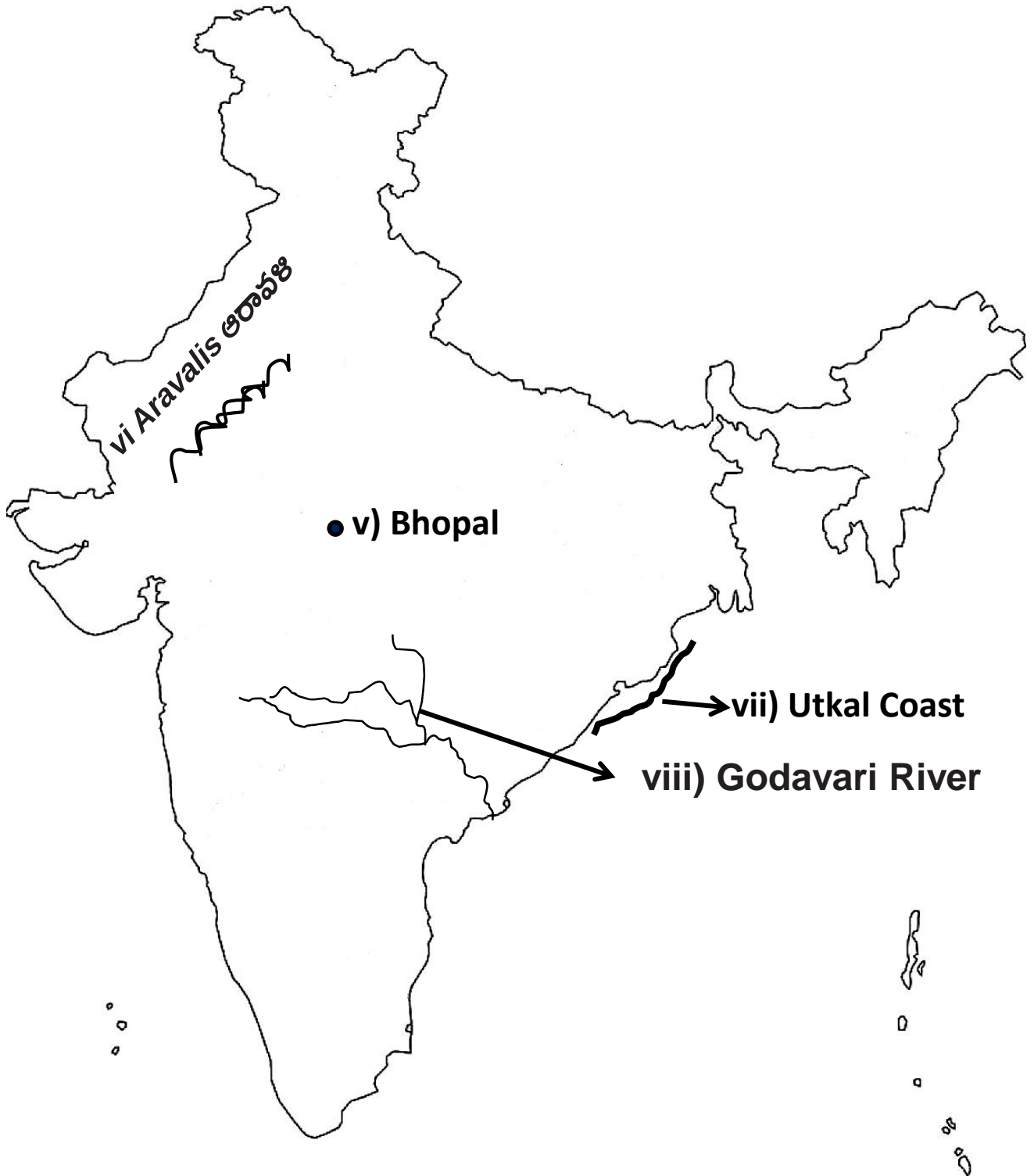
ii) Kolkatta

iv) The Western Ghats

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33 a) v) Bhopal vi) Aravali Mountains
vii) Utkal Coast viii) Godavari river

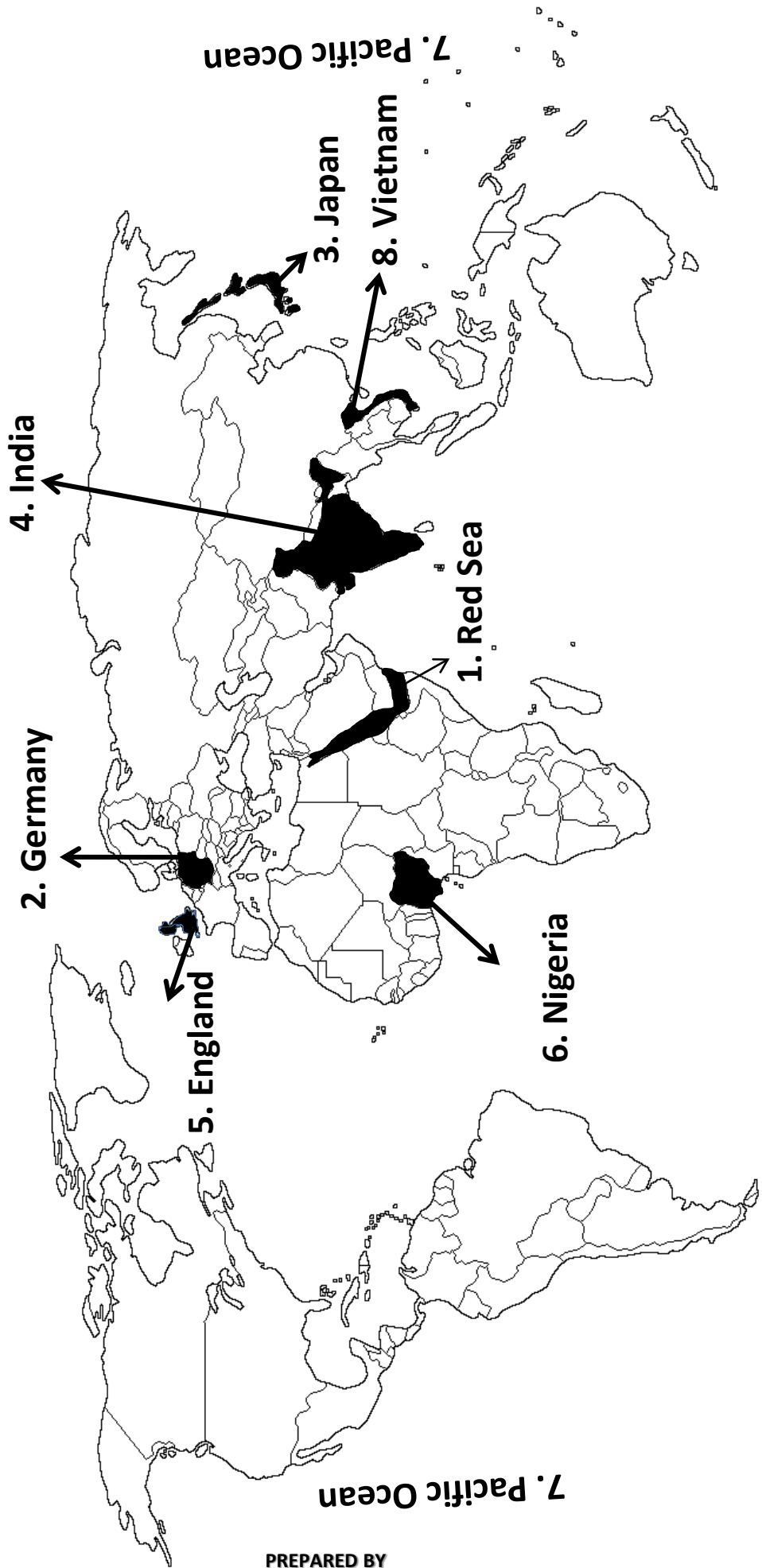


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33 B) 1. Red Sea 2. Germany 3. Japan 4. India Or

5. England 6. Nigeria 7. Pacific Ocean 8. Vietnam



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