

X CLASS –SOCIAL STUDIES 100 MARKS MODEL PAPER WITH KEY (EM) BY APSCERT



సాంఘిక శాస్త్రం సమున్నతం

**KSV KRISHNA REDDY, GHM,
ZPHS, ETHAKOTA.
EAST GODAVARI
9492146689**

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బెస్ట్ సోషల్ టీచర్ వాట్సాప్ గ్రూపు నియమాలు

- ❑ అడ్మిన్ వాట్సాప్ నెంబరును **9492146689** మీ ఫోన్ కాంటాక్ట్స్ నందు సేవ్ చేసుకోండి.
(మీకు అవసరమైన ముఖ్యమైన సందేహాల నివృత్తికొరకు మీకు వ్యక్తిగతంగా పంపే నిమిత్తం.)
- ❑ పాఠశాల సమయంలో బెస్ట్ సోషల్ టీచర్ గ్రూపులో పోస్టులు చేయరాదు.
- ❑ గ్రూపు సభ్యులతో గ్రూపులో వ్యక్తిగత చాటింగ్ చేయరాదు. కేవలం సబ్జెక్టు అంశాలను మాత్రమే చర్చించాలి.
అసంబద్ధ స్టిక్కర్లు, ఇమోజీలు, చేతి గుర్తులు పంపరాదు. (మీరు వ్యక్తిగత సెలవులో ఉన్నప్పటికీ పాఠశాల పనివేళలలో గ్రూపులో పోస్టింగ్స్ చేయరాదు)
- ❑ మన గ్రూపు సాంఘిక శాస్త్ర విషయచర్చకు సాంఘిక శాస్త్ర ఉపాధ్యాయులతో మాత్రమే ఏర్పరచబడినది.
ఇతర సబ్జెక్టులవారిని చేర్చమని కోరరాదు. చేర్చరాదు.
- ❑ గ్రూపులో చేరదలచుకున్నవారు అడ్మిన్ వాట్సాప్ నెంబరును తమ ఫోన్ కాంటాక్ట్ లలో సేవ్ చేసుకుని వారి వాట్సాపు నుండి మాత్రమే వారి వివరములను (పేరు, పనిచేసే పాఠశాల, మండలం, జిల్లా వాట్సాప్ నెంబరు) వాట్సాప్ సందేశం రూపంలో పంపవలెను.
- ❑ బెస్ట్ సోషల్ టీచర్ వాట్సాప్ గ్రూపులో యాడింగ్ రిక్వెస్టు పంపరాదు. మహిళా ఉపాధ్యాయులను వారి వ్యక్తిగత సమ్మతి లేకుండా గ్రూపులో చేర్చలేము.
- ❑ గ్రూపు సభ్యులందరూ తాము సబ్జెక్టులో తయారు చేసిన లేదా సేకరించిన అంశములను గ్రూపు సభ్యులతో పంచుకోవాలి. కేవలం స్వీకర్తలుగా ఉండరాదు.
- ❑ గుడ్మార్నింగ్, పండుగ శుభాకాంక్షలు, వ్యక్తిగత ఫోటోలు వంటివి గ్రూపులో పంపరాదు.
- ❑ వ్యక్తిగత దూషణలకు దిగరాదు. వ్యర్థ వాదనలు చేయరాదు.
- ❑ మీవంతుగా సబ్జెక్టు పరంగా మీ పాఠశాలలో చేసిన ఏ విషయమునైననూ పంచవచ్చు. సబ్జెక్టు విషయములు తప్ప ఇతర విషయములు ఏవీ పోస్టు చేయరాదు.
- ❑ యూనియన్ మెసేజ్లు, అడ్వర్టైజ్ మెంట్లు, మూఢనమ్మకాలు, దేవుని ఫోటోలు, మతపరమైన వాక్యములు, గ్రూపులో పంచరాదు. హేతు బద్ధమైన శాస్త్రీయమైన అంశాలు చర్చించాలి.
- ❑ సబ్జెక్టు సందేహములు మాత్రమే పోస్టు చేయవలెను. సబ్జెక్టులో సందేహములను నిష్ణాతులైన సభ్యులెవరైనా నివృత్తి చేయవచ్చు. కేవలం అడ్మిన్ మాత్రమే స్పందించాల్సిన పనిలేదు.
- ❑ వివిధ మతాలు, కులాలు, రాజకీయ పార్టీలను కించపరిచేలా మరియు ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలను, నాయకులను విమర్శిస్తూ సందేశాలు, వ్యాఖ్యలు, ఫోటోలు పోస్ట్ చేయరాదు. ఇతరులు పంపే ఫార్వార్డింగ్ మెసేజ్లు సరైనవో కావో నిజ నిర్ధారణ చేసుకోకుండా మన గ్రూపులో ఫార్వార్డ్ చేయరాదు.
- ❑ సబ్జెక్టుకు సంబంధించి మీరు గ్రూపులో షేర్ చేసే ప్రతీ ఫోటోకు, వీడియోకు వివరణ చేర్చవలెను.
- ❑ గ్రూపు నియమాలు పాటించని వారిని వెంటనే తొలగించుట జరుగును. దీనిపై అడ్మిన్ దే తుది నిర్ణయం.
- ❑ మీరు వాట్సాప్ నెంబరు మార్చుకున్నప్పుడు, గ్రూపును విడిచేటప్పుడు అడ్మిన్ కు తెలియపరచవలెను. లేనట్లయితే మరళా చేర్చే అవకాశాన్ని కోల్పోతారు.
- ❑ పదవీ విరమణ పొందినవారు, గ్రూపు నచ్చక గ్రూపును విడిచిపెట్టేవారు అడ్మిన్ కు తెలియపరిచి వైదొలగాలి. మరళా చేర్చకుండా ఉండేందుకు.

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KSV KRISHNA REDDY, GHM,

సాంఘిక శాస్త్రం సమున్నతం ZPHS, ETHAKOTA, EAST GODAVARI

ADMIN NO. 9492146689.

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BLUE PRINT FOR MODEL PAPER**Subject : SOCIAL STUDIES (Paper - I&II)****Max. Marks: 100****Time : 3 hrs.15min****TABLE 1****WEIGHTAGE FOR ACADEMIC STANDARDS**

SL.NO.	ACADEMIC STANDARD	WEIGHTAGE	MARKS
1	AS1	40%	40
2	AS2	10%	10
3	AS3	15%	15
4	AS4	10%	10
5	AS5	15%	15
6	AS6	10%	10
		100%	100 M

TABLE 2**TYPE OF QUESTIONS**

SL.NO.	TYPE OF QUESTION	MARKS	QUESTION NO.s	TOTAL MARKS
1	VERY VERY SHORT	1	1 - 12	12
2	VERY SHORT	2	13 - 20	16
3	SHORT	4	21 - 28	32
4	ESSAY	8	29 - 33	40
TOTAL			33 Q	100 M

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS - 2022

SOCIAL STUDIES : PAPER - I&II (English Version)

Class : X

Max.Marks : 100

Time : 3hrs.15min.

Instructions :

1. 15 minutes of time is allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3.00 hours for writing the answers.
2. All the answers should be written in the separate answer booklet.
3. There are four sections in the question paper.
4. There is internal choice in Section IV.
5. In the question No. 33, Both A & B (India map and world map) should be answered separately.

SECTION - I**12 × 1 = 12 M****Note:**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 1 mark

1. Mention any two major relief divisions of India.
2. Find the mismatch.
 - ✱ Primary sector - Mining
 - ✱ Secondary sector - Fishing
 - ✱ Tertiary sector - Banks
3. Based on the relationship between the items in the first pair, fill up the blank in the second pair.
Northern part of India : temperate zone : : Southern part of India :
4. Name any two tributaries of River Indus.
5. Match the following in respect of 2011 census.

State	Population density
i) Bihar	() a) 308
ii) Arunachal Pradesh	() b) 1106
iii) Andhra Pradesh	() c) 17

6. Mid Day Meal Scheme in schools started first in the state (Fill up the blank).
7. Expand I.L.O
8. Name any two Indian leaders who were inspired by the experience of U.S.S.R.
9. Which of the following is not associated to Gandhiji ?
 - ✱ Writing a letter to Adolf Hitler for peace
 - ✱ Launching Quit India movement
 - ✱ Fasting on the first republic day of independent India

10. Anti - Hindi agitation was started by which party ? In which state ?
11. Based on the information given below, answer the following question.

British King	President of India
- Hereditary	- Not hereditary
- No fixed tenure	- Fixed tenure of 5 years

★ Why is India called a “Republic”?

12. Name the two continents in which Russia is located.

SECTION - II

8 × 2 = 16 M

Note:

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 2 marks.

-
13. How does the upper atmospheric circulation influence the climate ?
14. Name the states that share the water of Tungabhadra River ?
15. What are the reasons for explosion of population in India ?
16. “Winners also get ravaged in wars” - comment.
17. Why did Indian government remove the barriers for foreign trade and investments around 1991?
18. Write any two slogans on the importance of right to vote.
19. Plot the below information on a bargraph.

“The Indian constitution was ammended 7times during the decade 1951-60 and 15 times during the decade 1961 - 70.”

20. Arrange the following countries from east to west.

U.S.A, Russia, Britain, Japan

SECTION - III

8 × 4 = 32 M

Note:

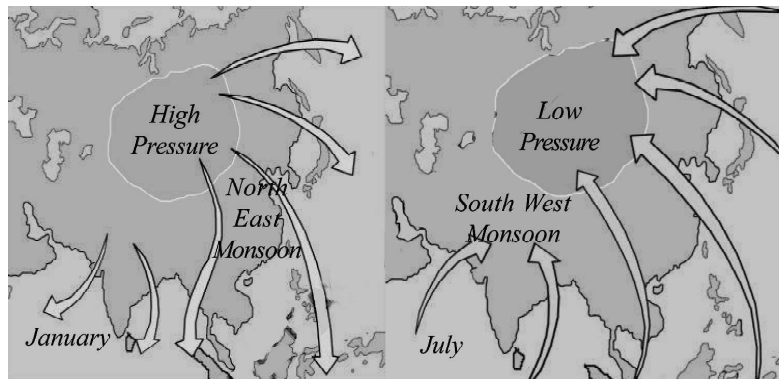
1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 4 marks.

-
21. Write the boundaries of Deccan Plateau.
22. Differentiate between weather and climate.
23. Mention the effects of Great Depression.
24. What is called “Policy Paralysis” ? explain.
25. State the achievements of India in the first 30 years after independence.
26. Appreciate the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in National Movement.

27. Write your observations based on the information given below.

Percentage of workere employed in different sectors			
Years	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1972 - 73	74%	11%	15%
2009 - 10	53%	22%	25%

28. Observe the map given below and answer the following questions.



- What is the relationship between pressure and wind ?
- Name the two monsoons that blow in India. Which of them gives the bulk of annual rain fall in India?

SECTION - IV

5 × 8 = 40 M

Note:

- Answer all the questions.
- Each question carries 8 marks.

29. Explain about the National Food Security Act 2013.

(OR)

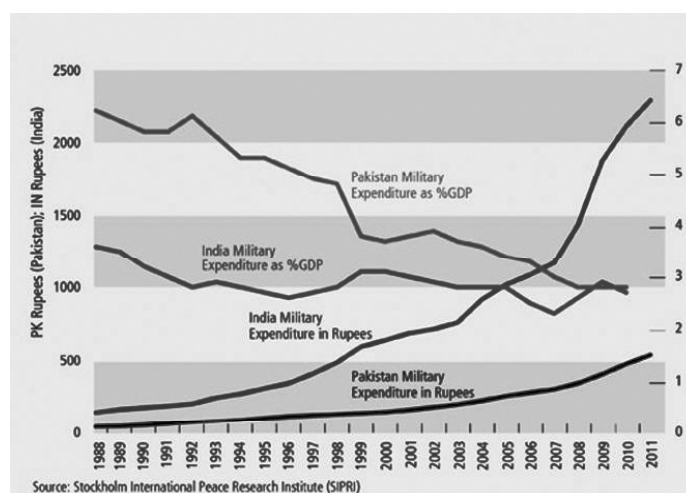
Explain the impact of climate change on India.

30. “Hitler used the situation of Germany after great depression in favour of him in an intelligent manner”. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

(OR)

Comment on the “Divide and rule” policy of the British in India

31. Analyse the graph given below.



Based on the information given below answer the following questions.



- i) When did the World War -I begin ? When did it end ?
- ii) Name the peace organisations that were established after two world wars.
- iii) What was the immediate cause of World War II ?
- iv) What was the year of Bolshevik revolution ? Who led that revolution ?

32. Explain why the current laws on ground water to be changed.

(OR)

Explain the impact of globalisation on India.

33. **Locate the following on India map.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Chennai | 2) Himalayan Mountains |
| 3) Himachal Pradesh | 4) Kanyakumari |
| (Or) | |
| 5) Andaman and Nicobar islands | 6) River Ganga |
| 7) Thar Desert | 8) Peak Anaimudi |

(OR)

Locate the following on World map.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1) Portugal | 2) Pacific Ocean | 3) Poland | 4) Italy |
| (Or) | | | |
| 5) New york | 6) Egypt | 7) Greece | 8) Nepal |

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS - 2022

SOCIAL STUDIES: PAPER –I & II (English Version)

MODEL PAPER Released by AP-SCERT

**(PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION - Prepared by K.Venkata Rao. S.A.(S.S.),
M.C.H.School, Kaspa, Vizianagaram)**

Class: x

(Max.Marks:100)

Time:3.15 hours.

General Instructions:

1. 15 minutes of time is allotted for reading the question paper in addition to 3.00 hours for writing the answers.
2. All the answers should be written in the separate answer booklet.
3. There are four sections in the question paper.
4. There is internal choice in Section IV.
5. In the question No. 33, Both A & B (India map and world map) should be answered separately.

SECTION - I

12 × 1 = 12 M

Note:

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 1 mark

1. Mention any two major relief divisions of India.

**Answer:- 1. The Himalayas 2. The Indo-Gangetic Plain 3. The Peninsular Plateau 4. The Coastal plains
5. The Desert 6. The Islands**

(Any two relief divisions - 1/2 mark for one relief division)

2. Find the mismatch

- Primary sector - Mining
- Secondary sector - Fishing
- Tertiary sector - Banks

Answer:- Secondary sector - Fishing

3. Based on the relationship between the items in the first pair, fill up the blank in the second pair.

Northern part of India : Temperate zone : : Southern part of India :

Answer:- Tropical zone

4. Name any two tributaries of River Indus.

Answer:- Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Bias, Sutlej

(Any two tributaries - 1/2 mark for one tributary)

5. Match the following in respect of 2011 census.

State		Population density
i) Bihar	()	a) 308
ii) Arunachal Pradesh	()	b) 1106
iii) Andhra Pradesh	()	c) 17

Answer:- i – b ; ii – c ; iii - a

6. Mid Day Meal Scheme in schools started first in the state (Fill up the blank).

Answer:- Tamil Nadu

Prepared by K.VENKATA RAO, S.A.(S.S.), M.C.H.SCHOOL, KASPA, VIZIANAGARAM. PH. No.9247166939

7. Expand I.L.O.

Answer:- International Labour Organisation

8. Name any two Indian leaders who were inspired by the experience of U.S.S.R.

Answer:- M.N.Roy, Tagor, Nehru

(Any two leaders - 1/2 mark for one leader)

9. Which of the following is not associated to Gandhiji ?

- Writing a letter to Adolf Hitler for peace
- Launching Quit India movement
- Fasting on the first republic day of independent India

Answer:- Fasting on the first republic day of independent India

10. Anti - Hindi agitation was started by which party? In which state?

Answer:- Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu State

11. Based on the information given below, answer the following question.

British King

President of India

Hereditary -

Not hereditary

No fixed tenure -

Fixed tenure of 5 years

❖ Why is India called a Republic?

Answer:- President of India is not hereditary. President of India is indirectly elected by the people.

12. Name the two continents in which Russia is located.

Answer:- Europe and Asia

SECTION – II

Note: 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 2 Mark.

8 x 2 = 16

13. How does the upper atmospheric circulation influence the climate?

Answer:- 1. The movement of *upper air currents* known as 'jet streams'. An easterly jet stream develops at about 25°N.

2. A jet stream causes the neighbouring atmosphere to cool. This cooling effect of the easterly jet stream causes rain from clouds already found over this latitude.]

14. Name the states that share the water of Tungabhadra River?

Answer:- Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh

15. What are the reasons for explosion of population in India?

Answer:- 1. Death rate is decreased due to improved medical facilities

2. Early marriages lead to population growth.

3. Illiteracy is one of the reasons. Illiterate people don't want family planning.

4. Poverty is one of the reasons. Poor people think that If they have more children, they will earn more money.

(Any two points 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

16. "Winners also get ravaged in wars" - comment.

Answer:- 1. The soldiers on the winners side also will die in the war.

2. The winning countries will also expend more money for the war.

3. Many factories, and mines of winning countries may be destroyed during the war.

4. Food shortages may be occurred as the most of the food will be diverted to the warfare.

(Any two points 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

17. Why did Indian government remove the barriers for foreign trade and investments around 1991?

Answer:- 1. The Indian government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.

2. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since

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they would have to improve their quality.

3. This decision was supported by powerful international organisations.

(Any two points 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

18. Write any two slogans on the importance of right to vote.

Answer:- 1. Cast your vote - Make your future the best

2. Vote with Honesty – Save Democracy

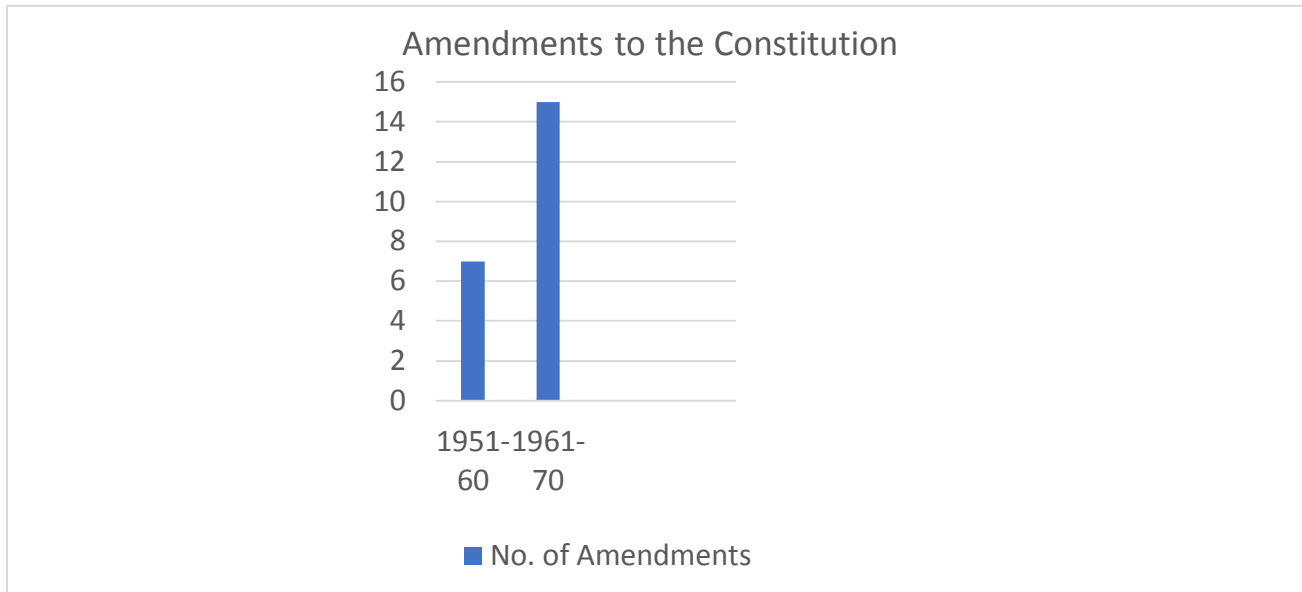
3. Vote for the right person – Defeat the corrupt person

(Any two slogans 2x1=2 marks. Consider any other relevant slogans.)

19. Plot the below information on a bar graph.

“The Indian constitution was amended 7times during the decade 1951-60 and 15 times during the decade 1961 - 70.”

Answer:-



20. Arrange the following countries from east to west.

U.S.A, Russia, Britain, Japan

Answer:- Japan, Russia, Britain, U.S.A.

SECTION – III

Note: 1. Answer all questions.

2. Each question carries 4 Marks.

8 x 4 = 32

21. Write the boundaries of Deccan Plateau.

Answer:- 1. Satpura range forms the Deccan plateau's north edge.

2. Nilgiris form southern boundary.

3. Eastern Ghats form eastern boundary.

4. Western Ghats form western boundary.

(1 mark for each boundary)

22. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Answer:-

Weather	Climate
1. The state of atmospheric conditions over an area at a particular time refers to weather	1. Climate refers to weather conditions over a large area and follows a similar general pattern over thirty years or more. What have been the general conditions, year after year, gives us the climate.
2. Weather conditions fluctuate very often even in a short period.	2. There are variations from year to year but a basic pattern remains the same.

3. Weather is not taken as criterion to divide the year into seasons.	3. On the basis of these generalised conditions, the year is divided into seasons.
4. Important elements of the weather are temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, and precipitation.	4. Important elements of the climate are temperature and precipitation.

(2 marks for any one difference. Consider any other relevant differences)

23. Mention the effects of Great Depression.

Answer:- 1. During 1929-1939, there was a worldwide economic decline triggered by a decline in demand and a fall in prices. This was called the Great Depression.
 2. Prices fell as demand fell.
 3. Hence, the factories suffered losses and they were closed down and many workers lost their jobs.
 4. Some other factories reduced their workers' wages as their profits fell sharply.
 5. The purchasing power of people declined as many lost their jobs and many workers' wages were reduced. It led to a further decline in demand.
 6. This cyclical effect caused massive unemployment and decline of real incomes of ordinary people as well as governments across the world.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

24. What is called "Policy Paralysis"? explain.

Answer:- 1. Sometimes no single party achieves a majority to form a government of its own. In such a situation, some parties will form a coalition government together.
 2. This meant that the political ideologies and programmes of a number of parties had to be accommodated and a common agreement had to be arrived at. Thus no party could pursue its extreme agendas and had to tone down their approaches.
 3. Even small parties tried to gain undue advantage as the withdrawal of their support could cause the fall of the government.
 4. Sometime this also caused 'policy paralysis' – as the coalition could not implement any policy which called for serious change for fear of withdrawal of support by one or the other partners.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

25. State the achievements of India in the first 30 years after independence.

Answer:- 1. The establishment of a stable democracy was achieved.
 2. The gradual emergence of a competitive multi-party system, with parties representing diverse interests was a real achievement.
 3. India unlike other countries not only had regular, free and fair elections but also had genuine change of governments and leaders as well.
 4. The Indian Constitution not only guaranteed civil rights but also had an institutional architecture in place to ensure its protection.
 5. India also set up an impressive institutional framework with independent institutions like the judiciary, Election Commission, Controller and Auditor General and so on.
 6. Bureaucratic neutrality was also an important achievement.
 7. The establishment of civilian control over the armed forces was another significant achievement.
 8. India has been extremely successful in holding together and maintaining its unity and integrity.
 9. In terms of economic goals, the setting up of the Planning Commission and the aim of balanced regional development is noteworthy.
 10. There was a genuine concern for the social and economically deprived sections of society.
 11. From a state of dependency for food, India gradually became self-sufficient in food production.
 12. It set up the foundation for desirable industrial base.

(1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

26. Appreciate the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in National Movement.

Answer:- 1. Subhash Chandra Bose was a great patriot. Hence, he decided to fight against the British at the cost of his life.

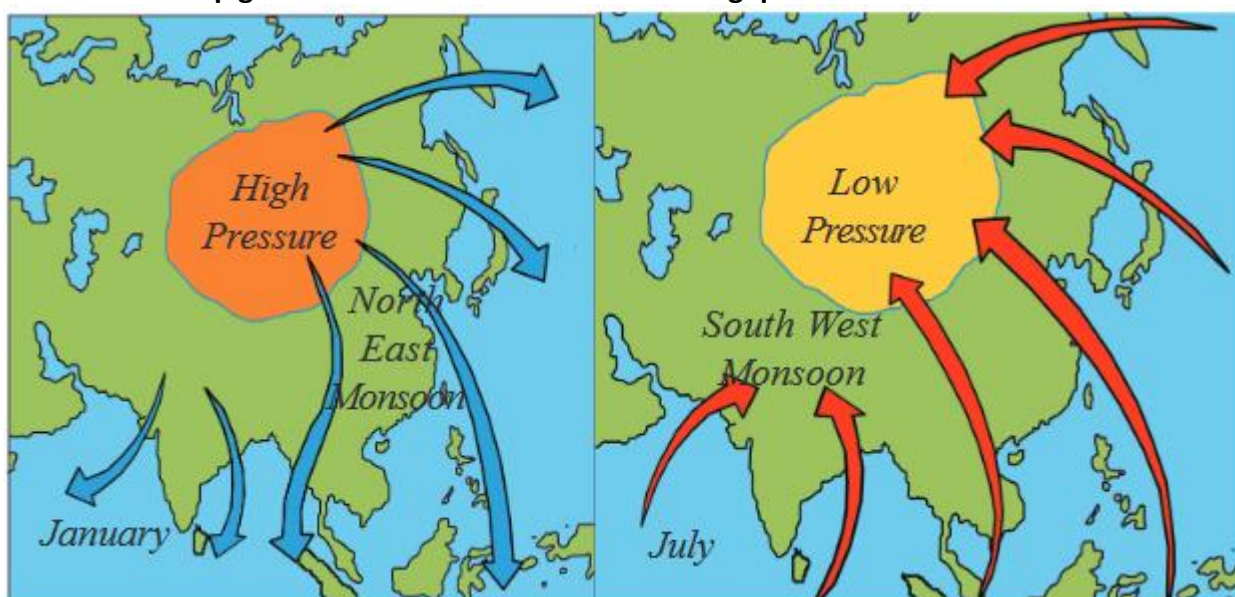
2. He was a good diplomat. Hence, he was able to get help from Japan.
 3. He was a wise person. He motivated the defeated Indian soldiers of British army captured by Japan to join Indian National Army.
 4. He was a brave person. He could escape from India and went to Germany and then Japan to seek help from them.
- (1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

27. Write your observations based on the information given below.

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1972-73	74%	11%	15%
2009-10	53%	22%	25%

- Answer:-
- 1) Even after 37 years, the agricultural sector still plays a major role in the creation of employment.
 - 2) Although the share of the agricultural sector in employment has declined from 74% to 53%, it is still the sector that employs the most people.
 - 3) Employment in the industrial sector increased from 11% to 22%. That is, doubled.
 - 4) The share of the services sector in employment has increased from 15% to 25%. That is almost doubled.
- (1 mark for any one point. Consider any other relevant points)

28. Observe the map given below and answer the following questions.



- i) What is the relationship between pressure and wind?
Answer:- Wind always blow from the high pressure areas to the low pressure areas.
- ii) Name the two monsoons that blow in India. Which of them gives the bulk of annual rain fall in India?
Answer:- Southwest monsoons and Northeast monsoons blow in India. Southwest monsoons give the bulk of annual rainfall in India.

SECTION - IV

5 × 8 = 40 M

Note:

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Each question carries 8 marks.

29. Explain about the National Food Security Act 2013.

- Answer:-
1. The Indian government (the Parliament) made the National Food Security Act-2013.
 2. This act legalises peoples' Right to Food.
 3. It applies to approximately 2/3rd of the population of India.
 4. As per this law, every person of low income families is entitled to 5 kilograms of food grains per month at subsidised rates.
 5. Among poor families, the poorest ones are entitled to 35 kilograms of food grains.
 6. For a few years, the central government will supply rice, wheat and millets for Rs.3, Rs.2 and Rs.1 respectively.
 7. Under this law, if required, a maximum of 75 per cent of people living in rural areas and 50 per cent of urban population have the right to buy food grains from public distribution system.
 8. If the government is not able to arrange food grains, it will give cash for the people to buy food grains.
 9. This law also envisages providing free cooked meals for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children aged 1-6 coming to anganwadis and mid-day meals for children aged 6-14 in schools.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

(OR)

Explain the impact of climate change on India.

- Answer:-
1. Though a rise of 2° C in average temperature may appear to be small, it would result in a rise of one meter in sea levels by early next century.
 2. This would affect large portions of our coastal areas and millions of people would have to be shifted. They would lose their livelihood.
 3. Nearly 200 families came to Kolkata in search of work, after the "Aila" super-cyclone ravaged Sundarbans in 2009.
 4. The other effect would be on rainfall. This is likely to be more erratic and lead to greater imbalances: some places are likely to receive excess rainfall whereas others would get less than normal. Hence droughts and floods are expected to increase. This would greatly affect the agriculture pattern and people's livelihood.
 5. The faster melting of Himalayan glaciers would disturb the livelihood of fresh water fisher folk as their natural habitat of fish is affected.
 6. Climate change is something that happens at a global level. Therefore, it affects all of us.
 7. Many people in large towns are suffering from lung diseases due to air pollution.
 8. Freak weather conditions are likely to increase.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

30. "Hitler used the situation of Germany after great depression in favour of him in an intelligent manner". Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

Answer:- I agree with this statement. Why because

1. The German economy was the worst hit by the Depression. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 per cent of the 1929 level.
2. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million.
3. The middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, saw their savings diminish when the currency lost its value.
4. Small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers suffered as their businesses got ruined. Big business was in crisis. The large mass of peasantry was affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices.
5. This caused acute political instability as government after government collapsed and could not provide a stable rule.
6. Hitler used these situations and made many promises. As he was a powerful speaker, all the Germans were attracted and believed that Hitler can rebuilt the country.
7. Hitler promised to build a strong nation, undo the injustice of the Versailles Treaty and restore the dignity of the German people.
8. He promised employment for those looking for work, and a secure future for the youth.
9. He promised to weed out all foreign influences and resist all foreign 'conspiracies' against Germany.

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10. He also attacked Communism and Capitalism terming both of them as Jewish conspiracies and promised to build a strong state which will counter both.

11. He appealed specially to the middle class which felt threatened by capitalism and the Great Depression.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

(OR)

Comment on the "Divide and rule" policy of the British in India

Answer:- 1. The British thought that if all Indians were united and participated in the movement, it was very difficult to suppress the movement. Hence, they decided to weaken unity by creating differences between Hindus and Muslims.

2. The British actively raised doubts about the right of the Congress to represent the people of the country.

3. The British government followed the "divide and rule Policy " to weaken the Congress' hold over the people.

4. Towards this end, the British government supported and encouraged the plans of the Muslim League and downplayed the importance of the Congress.

5. Separate electorates for Muslims were implemented from 1909.

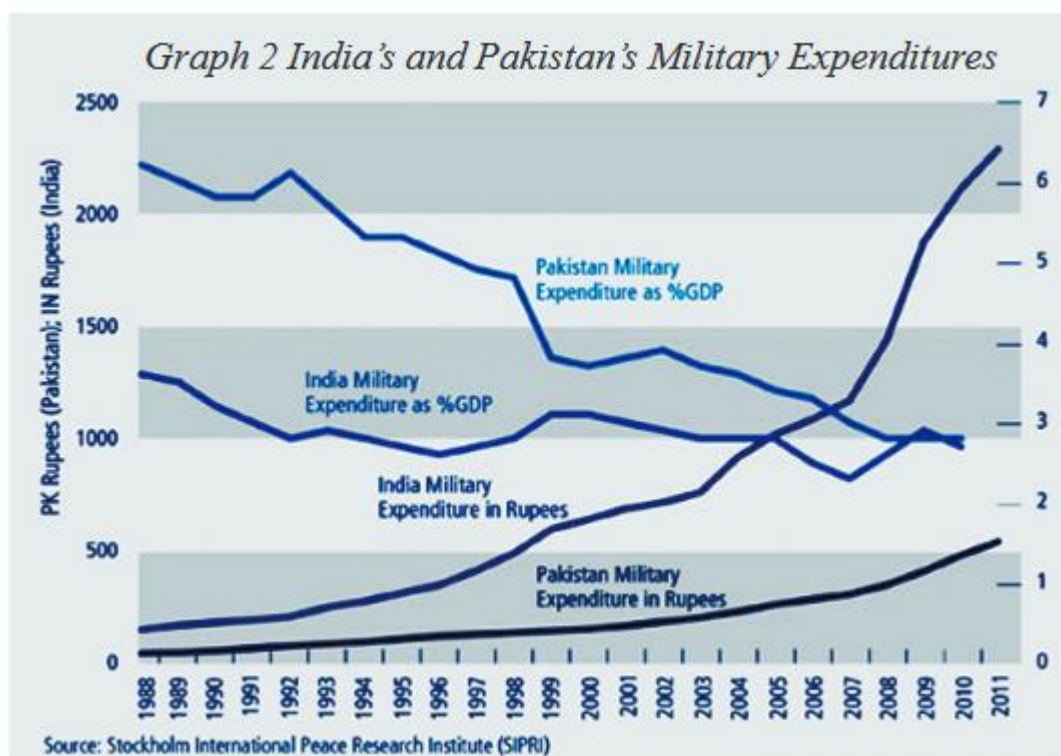
6. The British divided Bengal into East Bengal and West Bengal in 1905 to weaken the movement.

7. The British played Indians against one another - princes against people; Hindu against Muslims; caste against castes; and provinces against provinces.

8. In this way, they tried to water down the movement by creating differences among Indians.

(Any eight points 8x1=8 marks. Consider any other relevant points.)

31. Analyse the graph given below.



1. The above graph indicates the military expenditure incurred by India and Pakistan from 1988 to 2011.

2. This graph is taken from Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

3. India's military expenditure (in rupees) higher than Pakistan's military expenditure (in rupees) because India has a larger population and land area than Pakistan.

4. Though India's military expenditure in rupees is higher than that of Pakistan, its expenditure as percentage of GDP is almost equal to Pakistan.

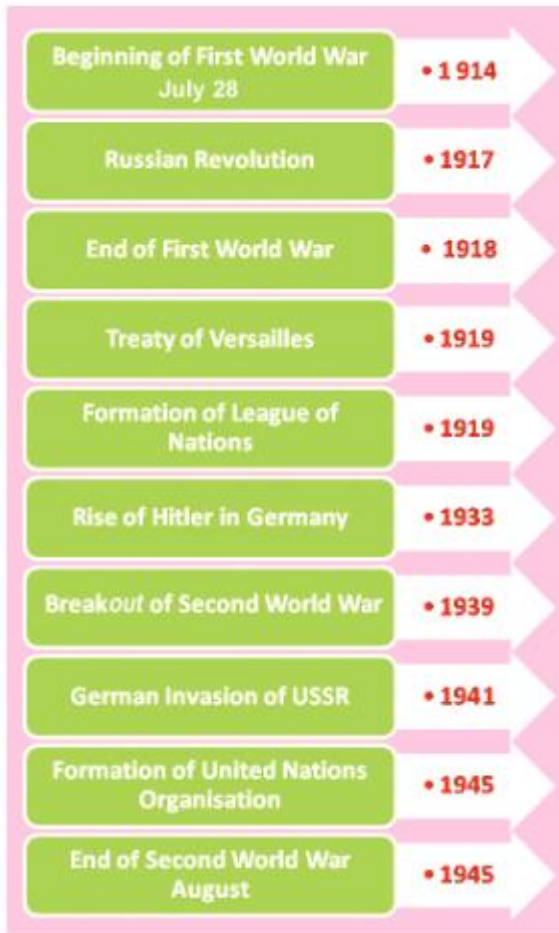
5. India's military spending as a percentage of GDP was nearly 3.5% in 1988 and nearly 3% in 2011. So, it was almost stable.

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6. Pakistan's military spending has been fluctuating as a percentage of GDP since 1988. Military spending fell from about 6 percent of GDP in 1988 to about 3 percent of GDP in 2011.
7. From 1988 to 2008, India's military spending as a percentage of GDP was lower than Pakistan's military spending. Since 2009, the two countries' military spending has been roughly equal to their respective GDPs.
8. As there is a border dispute, they are suspecting each other that one country may attack the other at any time. Hence, they are spending more money on the military.

(OR)

Based on the information given below answer the following questions.



i) When did the World War -I begin? When did it end?

Answer:- The World War-I began on 28th July, 1914. It ended in 1918.

ii) Name the peace organisations that were established after two world wars.

Answer:- League of Nations was established after the Word War-I. United Nations Organisation was established after the World War-II

iii) What was the immediate cause of World War II?

Answer:- A Serbian fanatic murdered Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria on 28th June, 1914. Hence, Austria declared on the Serbia. As Serbia was with Allied powers (like U.K., France, Russia), these powers came to Serbia's defence. Then, the Central powers (like Germany and Italy) allied to Austria, also joined the war. Thus, the first World War began on 28th July, 1914.

iv) What was the year of Bolshevik revolution? Who led that revolution?

Answer:- Bolshevik revolution was held in the year 1917. Vladimir Lenin led this revolution.

32. Explain why the current laws on ground water to be changed.

Answer:- 1. The current laws about groundwater in many states are both outdated and inappropriate. They were developed at a time when groundwater was a marginal source of water.

2. Currently, groundwater is the main source of water for people. This means that groundwater is mostly used for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.

3. Current laws on ground water use are inappropriate because the basic link between access to groundwater and land ownership on which these rules are based are defective. Since groundwater has to be extracted from the land above, a link was established between land ownership and control. The water drawn from the underground system was assumed to be 'owned' by the landowner. This implies that groundwater is mostly controlled by individuals that own the land. Land owners were not restricted in the amount of water they can take out.

4. Water is a flowing resource. If groundwater is high below one owner's land, it may have flowed in from the other's land or if the groundwater is low, it may have flowed from here into others' land. It is therefore not possible to determine the boundaries of ownership of the ground water as the boundaries of ownership of the land are determined.

5. Therefore, the current laws should be changed so that the connection between ownership of land and water drawn from the underground system through tube wells on the land should be delinked. There should be some restrictions on ground water use.

(OR)

Explain the impact of globalisation on India.

Answer:- 1. MNCs have increased their investments in India. They have invested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. Investment in these industries is beneficial for them.

2. These products have benefited consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.

3. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created.

4. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.

5. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.

6. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.

7. Some large Indian companies have emerged as multinationals themselves. Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundram Fasteners (nuts and bolts) are some Indian companies which are spreading their operations worldwide.

8. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. Data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering are now being done cheaply in countries such as India and are exported to the developed countries.

9. However, many small producers (small companies) get losses as they can not compete with multinational companies.

10. The government has relaxed labour laws for multinational companies. Hence, workers are damaged. Their employment and rights were violated.

11. The impact of globalization is not the same on producers and workers.

33. Locate the following on India map.

1) Chennai 2) Himalayan Mountains 3) Himachal Pradesh 4) Kanyakumari

(Or)

5) Andaman and Nicobar islands 6) River Ganga 7) Thar Desert 8) Peak Anaimudi

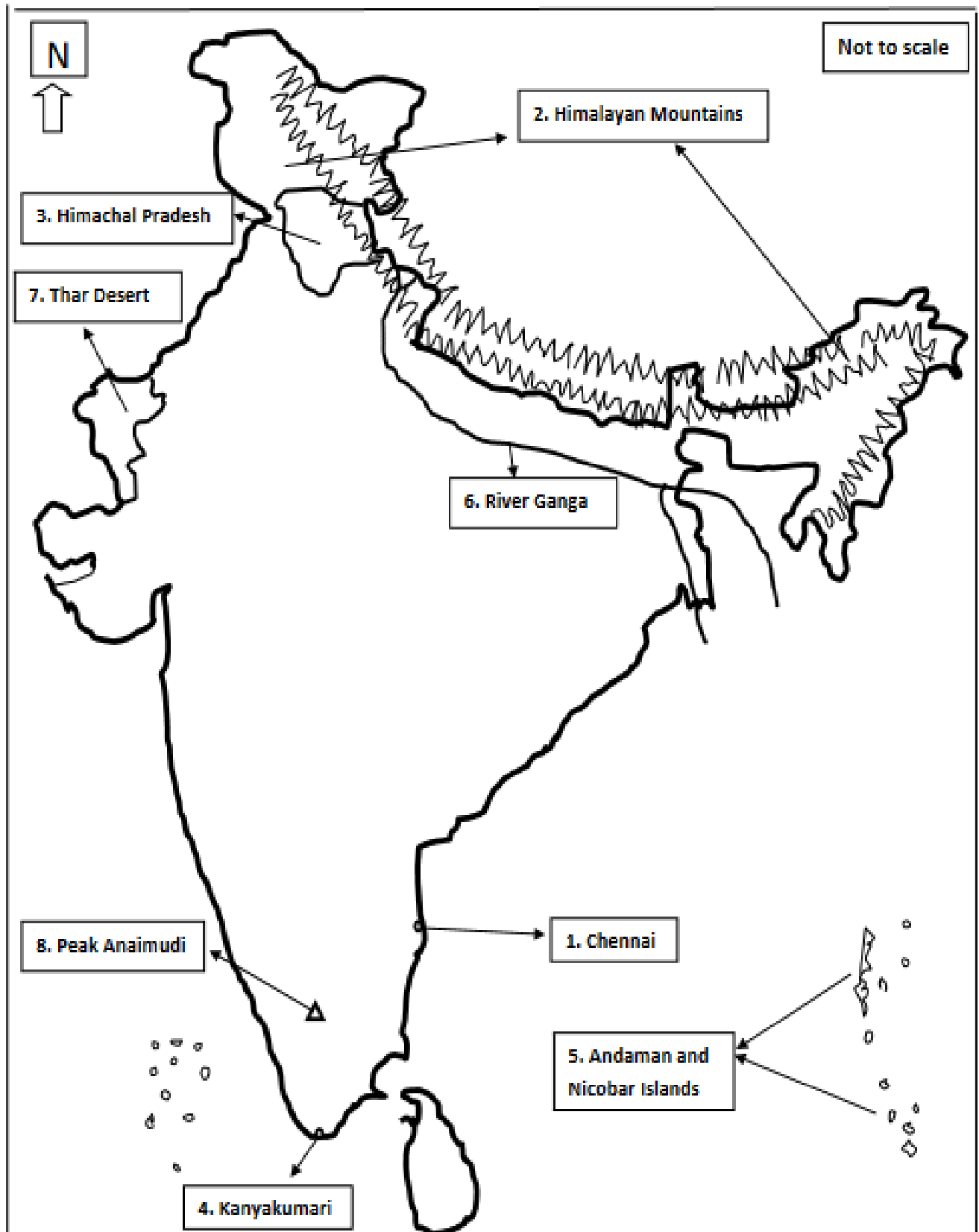
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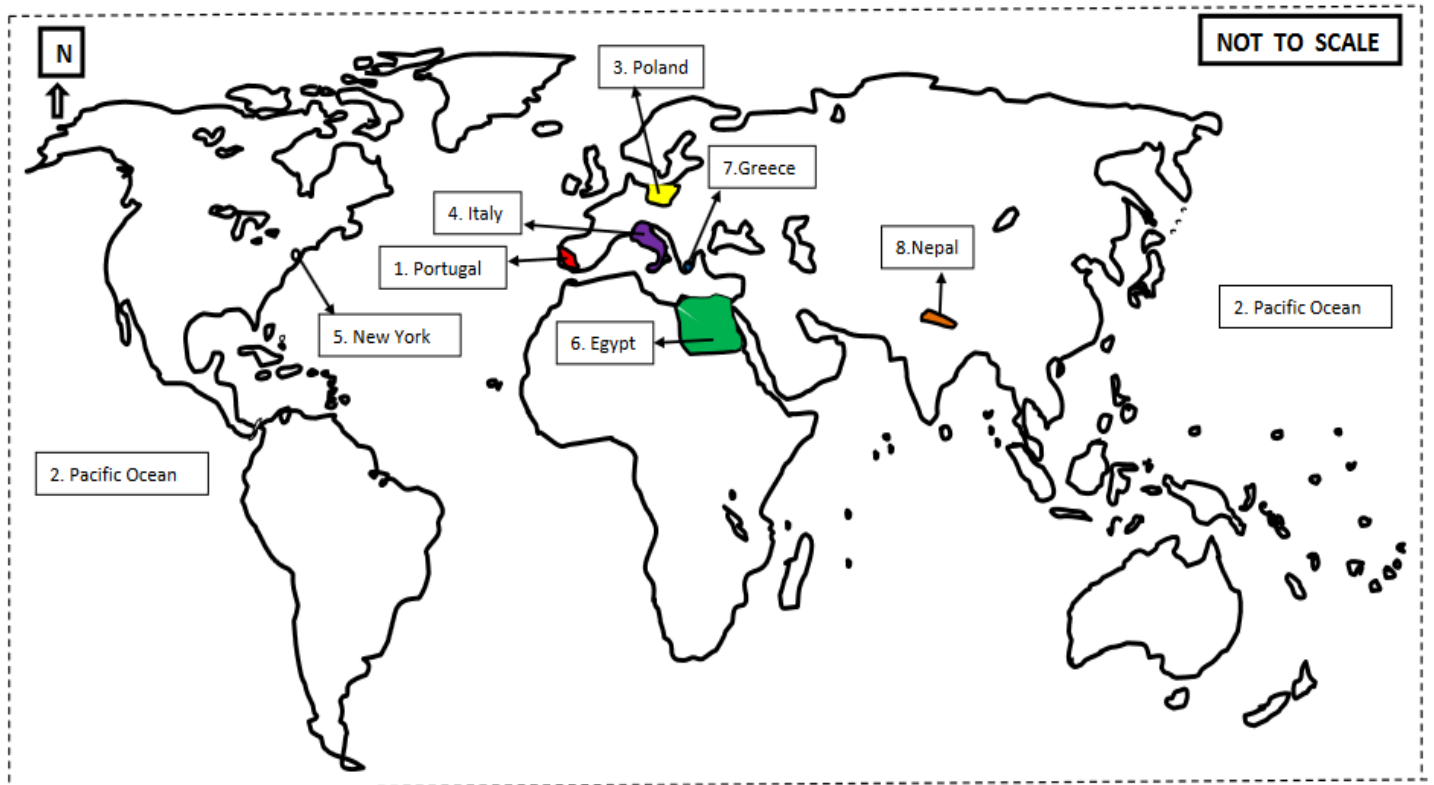
Locate the following on World map.

1) Portugal 2) Pacific Ocean 3) Poland 4) Italy

(Or)

5) New York 6) Egypt 7) Greece 8) Nepal





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GRADE	10 M	20 M	40M	50 M	80 M	100 M	300 M	350 M	600 M
A1	10	18-20	36-40	46-50	73-80	91-100	273-300	319-350	546-600
A2	9	16-17	32-35	41-45	65-72	81-90	243-272	284-318	486-545
B1	8	14-15	28-31	36-40	57-64	71-80	213-242	249-283	426-485
B2	7	12-13	24-27	31-35	49-56	61-70	183-212	214-248	366-425
C1	6	10-11	20-23	26-30	41-48	51-60	153-182	179-213	306-365
C2	5	8-9	16-19	21-25	33-40	41-50	123-152	144-178	246-305
D1	4	7	14-15	18-20	28-32	35-40	105-122	123-143	210-245
D2	0.3	0-6	0-13	0-17	0-27	0-34	0-104	0-122	0-209



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