

AP Board SSC Class 10 Social Studies Solved Question Paper 1 2019 in PDF

1. Write any two slogans on the environmental pollution.

Answer: The two slogans on environmental pollution are:

Save the Environment - Save the World.
Better Environment - Better tomorrow

2. Expand WTO.

Answer: WTO means World Trade Organisation.

3. In the context of development two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. Give one example for this.

Answer: In the context of development two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting because the conditions or circumstances are different for every person. For example: An industrial worker would want to make large dams so that his industry could grow but this may cause huge displacement of poor people. So, in this case there is development for the industrialist but not for the poor people.

4. What is Arab Spring?

Answer: Arab Spring means uprooting of dictators in West Asian and North African countries like Tunisia and Egypt.

5. Differentiate between the environment's 'Source function' and 'Sink function'.

Answer: The difference between the environment's 'Source function' and 'Sink function' are: Sink function is the mechanism of earth in which it easily absorbs pollution and waste products that is generated by human beings on earth, whereas Source Function is the function in which the biophysical environment is responsible for production of natural resources on Earth.

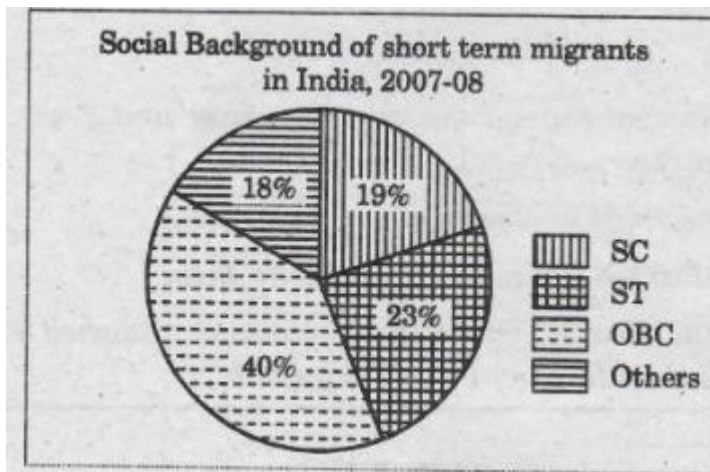
6. Even in years of continuous drought, there was no drinking water shortage in Hiware Bazar. What are the reasons for this?

Answer: Even in years of continuous drought, there was no drinking water shortage in Hiware Bazar because of the following reasons.

- They banned felling trees.
- They also banned free grazing.
- Borewells were banned for irrigation.

- Ban on water intensive-crops.

7. Study the information given below and write your observations

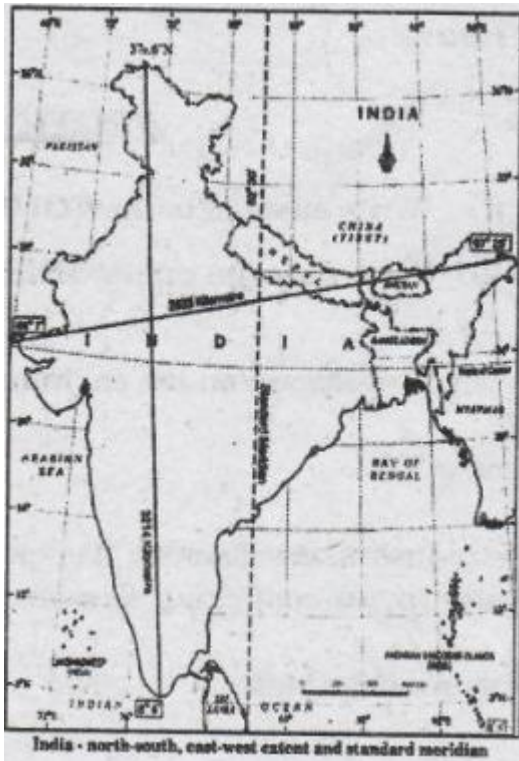


Answer: 1 - The given graph explains the social background of short term migrants in India in 2007-08.

2. In short term migrants SCs are 19%.
3. In short term migrants STs are 23%
4. In short term migrants OBCs are 40%
5. In short term migrants Others are 18%

8. Observe the map given below, and answer the following questions.

- (a) What is the difference between the eastern and western most points of India?
- (b) Name any two countries that share their boundaries with India.



Answer a: The difference between the eastern and western most points of India is 2933km.

Answer b: The two countries that share their boundaries with India are Nepal and Pakistan.

9. How would the rapid extraction of natural resources affect the future development prospects? Explain.

Answer: With the population explosion, there are more people to feed and facilitate

- We are extracting minerals and natural resources rapidly.
- Modern industrial development and agricultural development are intensive in use of minerals and natural resources .
- If this extraction goes on like this, the minerals deposits and natural resources will be depleted.
- The extent of our current use of minerals and natural resources is such that the changes of future generations to have access to natural resources are endangered.
- Moreover, the consequences in terms of impacts on the environment may include serious damages that go beyond the carrying capacity of the environment.

10. (A) Explain the differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.

OR

(B) "Public Distribution System can ensure better food security for people." Explain.

Answer A: The difference between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats are:

Western Ghats:

- Western Ghats are a continuous chain of hills starting from Tapti valley in the North to Kanyakumari in the South.
- Run almost Parallel to the West Coastal Plain.
- Western Ghats act as a Climatic barrier to the South - West monsoon winds.
- Most of the rivers that rise in western Ghats drain into Arabian sea.

Eastern Ghats:

- Eastern Ghats are discontinuous chain of hills from Mahanadi River in north and Vaigai River in the south.
- Run parallel to the East Coastal Plain.
- Eastern Ghats lie on the rain shadow region of the South - West monsoon Winds
- Most of the rivers that rise in Eastern Ghats drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Answer B: Public distribution system ensures better food security for people. The Food corporation of India (F.C.I) procures food and distributes this food among the poorer section of the society by the government. This is called Public Distribution System (P.D.S). This food is stored in Fair Price Shops or Ration shops . It includes food grains, wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene oil for cooking. These things are sold to poor people at a very low price as compared to market price. Hence people with low wages can get food at low income because of PDS and have a relief of security of their food. Hence, PDS ensures better food security for people.

11. (A) Read the paragraph given below and comment:

The benefits of globalisation have been unevenly distributed. It has benefited well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and huge wealth. Certain services, enabled with technology, have expanded. On the other hand, thousands of small producers and workers have seen their employment and workers rights erode. It is important to understand the two sided nature of globalisation.

OR

(B) The organised sector offers jobs that are the most-sought after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary.

Q. Do you think the organised sector is better than the unorganised sector? Give your opinion.

Answer A: The effects of globalisation are:

- In India, the impact of globalisation is not uniform
- Some Indian companies have grown into large MultiNational Companies.
- On the other hand, small producers are not happy with globalisation.
- Many factories were closed down due to demand for cheap products in the market.
- Economic inequalities will increase in society, if globalisation is not fair.

Answer B: Yes, organised sector is better than unorganised sector.

- In the organised sector, the employment term is regular and permanent.
- In the organised sector, government rules are followed.
- In this sector, workers enjoy security of employment.
- Fixed working hours of employees.
- Employees were benefited like paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund, etc.

12 (A) Observe the table and answer the following questions.

Some data regarding India and its neighbours for 2013

Country	Per capita Income in \$	Life Expectancy at birth (Years)	Average years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world
Sri Lanka	5170	75.1	9.3	12.7	92
India	3285	65.8	4.4	10.7	136
Pakistan	2566	65.7	4.9	7.3	146
Myanmar	1817	65.7	3.9	9.4	149
Bangladesh	1785	69.2	4.8	8.1	146
Nepal	1137	69.1	3.2	8.9	157

1. Which country stands ahead of India in all aspects in HDI?
2. Mention the aspects that are considered in making the Human Development Index?
3. Name the country that has the lowest per capita income?
4. Give two suggestions for the improvement of the rank of India in HDI.

Answer 1: Sri Lanka stands ahead of India in all aspects in HDI.

Answer 2: The aspects that are considered in making the Human Development Index are:

- Per capita income
- Life expectancy at birth

- Average years of schooling
- Expected years of schooling

Answer 3: Nepal has the lowest per capita income.

Answer 4: Two suggestions for the improvement of the rank of India in HDI are:

- Health facilities should be improved.
- Quality education should be improved.

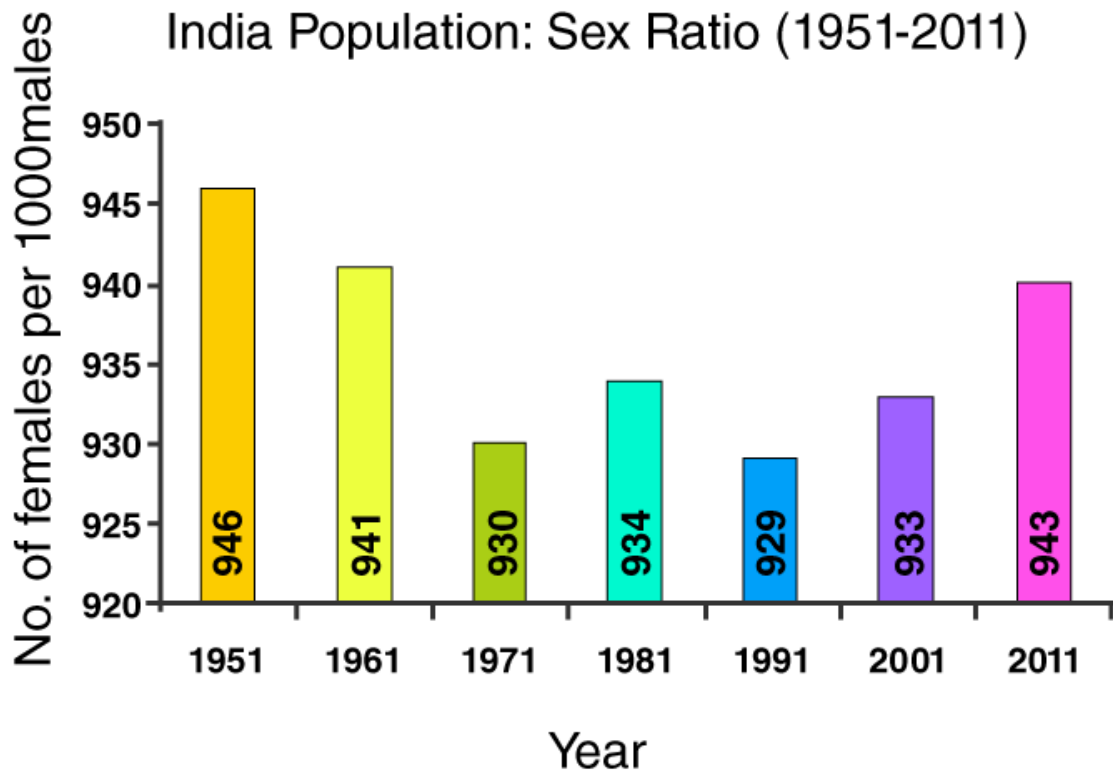
OR

(B) Plot the below information on a bar graph. Write your observation.

Table : India Population : Sex Ratio 1951-2011

Sl.No.	Year	No. of females for 1000 males
1.	1951	946
2.	1961	941
3.	1971	930
4.	1981	934
5.	1991	929
6.	2001	933
7.	2011	943

Answer:



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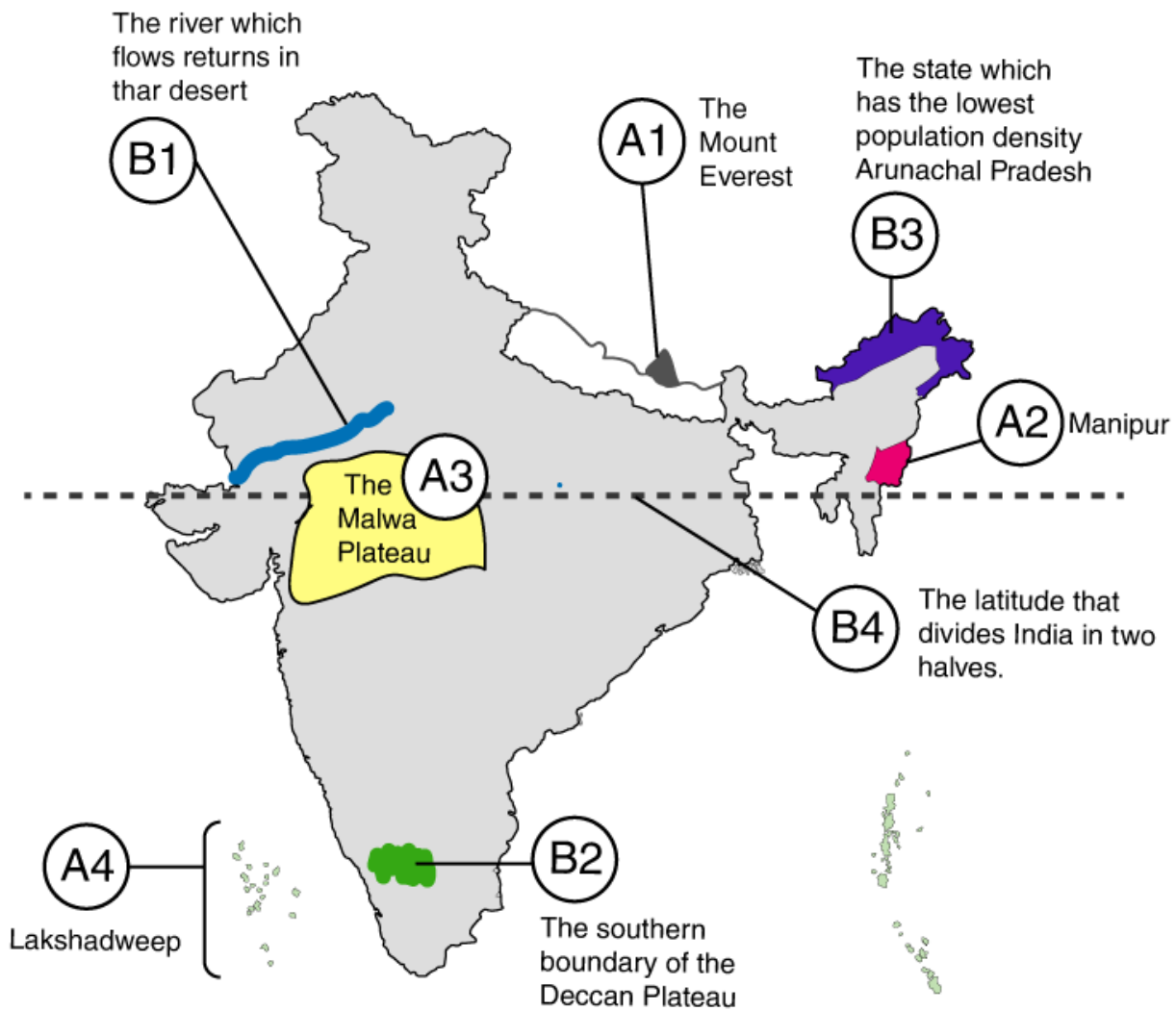
13. Locate the following in the given outline map of India

- (A) 1. Mount Everest
 2. Manipur
 3. The Malwa Plateau
 4. Lakshadweep

OR

- (B) 1. The river which flows in the Thar Desert.
 2. The southern boundary of the Deccan Plateau.
 3. The state which has the lowest population density.
 4. The latitude that divides India in two halves.

Answer:



14. The author of the book "Silent Spring":

- (A) Rachel-Carson
- (B). Arundhati Roy .
- (C) Medha Patkar
- (D) None of the above

Answer: A

15. Which article provides the Right to Life?

- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 22

- (C) Article 23
- (D) Article 24

Answer: A

16. The origin of the river Krishna.

- (A) Triambak
- (B) Mahabaleshwar
- (C) Amarkantak
- (D) Multai

Answer: B

17. Total value of goods and services produced in a country during a particular year.

- (A) GDP
- (B) NDP
- (C) GNP
- (D) NNP

Answer: A

18. Which coast receives low rainfall during the south-west monsoon?

- (A) Circar coast
- (B) Coramandal
- (C) Utkal coast
- (D) Canara coast

Answer: B

19. The first Census was taken in India in

- (A) 1872
- (B) 1772
- (C) 1820
- (D) 1773

Answer: A

20. Liberalisation in India was started around

- (A) 1991

- (B) 2000
- (C) 1981
- (D) 2001

Answer: A

21. The Bhimbedka Rock Shelters, used by the early humans, were situated in this state.

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Maharashtra.

Answer: A

22. The first state that implemented the Mid-day Meal Scheme:

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Kerala

Answer: C

23. Consider the following statements

- (1) Sikkim is the first state in India that planned to shift completely to organic farming
- (2) Uttarakhand too is following the same path of being 100% organic state

Which of the following statement is/are True?

- (A) (1) only
- (B) (2) only
- (C) Both (1) & (2).
- (D) None of the two

Answer: C

24. The National Institute of Nutrition is situated at

- (A) Chennai
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Delhi

Answer: B

25. The winter crop season is called

- (A) Kharif
- (B) Rabi
- (C) Ziad
- (D) None of the above.

Answer: B

26. The river that is called 'Padma' in Bangladesh:

- (A) The Ganga
- (B) The Indus
- (C) The Brahmaputra
- (D) The Sutlej

Answer: A

27. Which of the following helps water conservation?

- (A) Borewells for irrigation should not be laid without permission.
- (B) Much water consuming crops like sugarcane should not be grown
- (C) Wise usage of drinking and irrigated water
- (D) All the above.

Answer: D

28. Which of the following statements is True in the context of service sector in India?

- (A) While the service sector has grown, all service activities are also growing equally well.
- (B) While the service sector has grown, all service sector activities are not growing equally well.
- (C) Service sector provides employment only for highly educated people.
- (D) The sectoral share of service sector in G.D.P. is very low.

Answer: B

29. Kulu and Kangra valleys present in these ranges:

- (A) The Greater Himalayas.
- (B) The Lesser Himalayas.
- (C) The Shivaliks
- (D) The Sahyadri.

Answer: B

30. Mawkdok Dympep valley is situated in

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: C

31. The state where the schooling revolution took place.

- (A) Asom
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: B

32. Consider the following statements.

- (1) Human activities are one of the causes of global warming.
 - (2) Climate change happens at a global level.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?

- (A) (1) only.
- (B) (2) only.
- (C) Both (1) & (2).
- (D) None of the two.

Answer: C

33. Which of the following is not physical capital?

- (A) Tools
- (B) Machines
- (C) Buildings
- (D) Salaries & Wages

Answer: D