

AP Board SSC Class 10 Social Studies Solved Previous Year Question Paper 1 2017 in PDF

1. What is the reason for October heat?

Answer: The reason for October heat is

- By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from the northern plains.
- The month of October forms the period of transition from the hot rainy season to dry winter conditions.
- The retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear skies and a rise in temperature.
- In the month of October, day temperature is high and the night temperature is cool.
- The land is still moist and the weather becomes more oppressive during the day.

2. The rise of 2°C in average temperature results in a rise of one meter in sea level by early next century. Write any two slogans on the control of global warming.

Answer: Two slogans on the control of global warming are

- Think Globally Act Locally
- If Global Warming is a lot, it makes the Earth Hot

3. When the fertility rate is near 2, what does this imply?

Answer: Fertility rate is the number of children a woman has on average. So if it's 2 they would on average have 2 children in their lifetime.

4. What is the main theme of Rachel Carson's book 'Silent Spring'?

Answer: Silent Spring is a 1962 environmental science book by Rachel Carson. The book documented the detrimental effects on the environment—particularly on birds—of the indiscriminate use of pesticides. Silent Spring is considered the first worldwide warning against the harmful effects of pesticide use in agriculture.

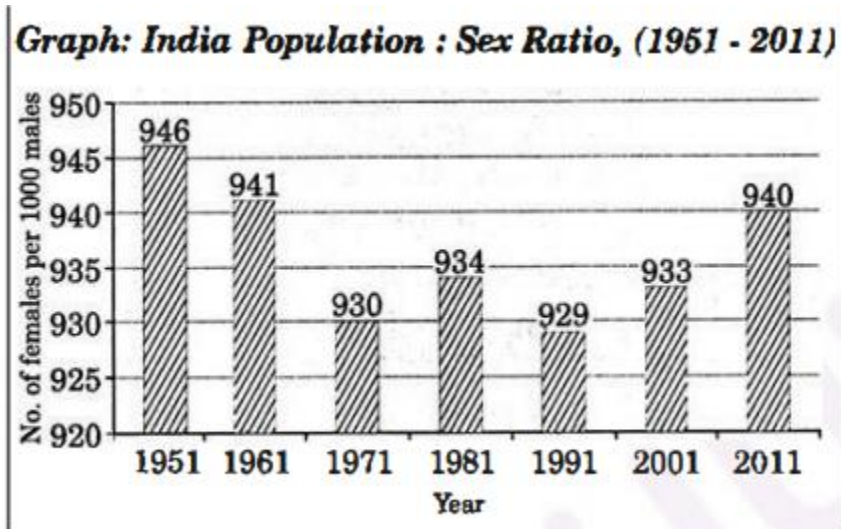
5. What do you learn from the schooling revolution in Himachal Pradesh?

Answer: A schooling revolution took place in Himachal Pradesh which was once considered a backward area. The literacy rates rose from 21% for boys and 8% for girls in 1961 to 94% and 86%, respectively in 1991. There is a primary school every few kilometres and the student-teacher ratio is 25:1. The education department has also introduced co-curricular activities. The expansion in education has been based almost entirely on government schools. This has been achieved despite the unfavourable settlement pattern and high involvement of child labour.

The reasons for this are:

- High level of parental motivation.
- The social consensus in favour of education.
- Better staffing, with an average of three teachers per school.
- School calendar adjusted to the agriculture cycle.
- Involvement of community and local bodies.

6. Study the following graph and answer the given questions



- (a) In which year was the highest sex-ratio recorded?
 (b) Identify the reasons for low sex-ratio in India.

Answer a: In the year 2011, the highest sex ratio was recorded.

Answer b: The reasons for India low sex ratio include:

- The general idea that boys are superior to girls.
- Female infanticide and abortion which lead to the low female population numbers.
- Religious and cultural beliefs that exacerbate the belief that boys are better than girls and lead to pride and preservation of family line and name.

7. Convert the information given below into a pie-chart (rough diagram). Write your observation.

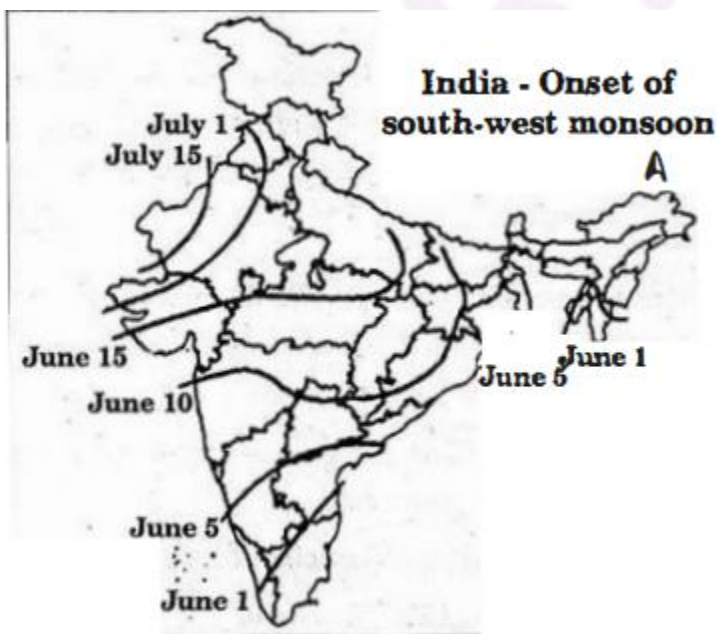
Type of farmers	Percentage of cultivated area
Small farmers	48%
Medium and large farmers	52%

Answer: The answer for this question will be answered soon.

8. How do you justify the statement -: "Public Distribution system can ensure food security for people"?

Answer: FCI distributes the food procured from the farmer through government-regulated ration shops. It is called the Public Distribution System (PDS). Ration shops also, known as Fair Price Shops, keep stock of foodgrains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking. Rationing in India was introduced during the 1940s against the backdrop of the Bengal famine. Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important step taken by the Government of India towards ensuring food security. From June 1997, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced to adopt the principle of targeting the 'poor in all areas'. In 2000, two special schemes were launched, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (APS).

9. Study the following map and answer the questions given below.



- In which state do the south-west monsoons enter first?
- When do the south-west monsoons reach Gujarat?

Answer a: Kerala is the first state where south-west monsoons enter first.

Answer b: In Gujarat monsoon arrives by the third week of June.

10. Describe any four of the major relief divisions of Indian landmass.

OR

What is the meaning of international migration? Identify the reasons and consequences of it.

Answer: The four major relief divisions of Indian landmass are:

- Himalayas - To the north of India, The Himalayan mountains extend from West to East at a length around 2400 kms. There are three parallel ranges viz. Himadri, Himachal and Shivaliks.
- Indo - Gangetic plains: Indo - Gangetic plain is formed with interaction of rivers Ganga, Indus and their Tributaries.
- Thar Desert: Thar desert lies in the rain shadow region of Aravali mountains. Luni is the only river in the region
- Islands: Andaman and Nicobar islands are in the Bay of Bengal. They are of Volcanic origin. Lakshadweep islands are in the Arabian Sea. They are of coral origin.

Answer: Movement of the population from one country to another, across the international borders is called international migration.

The reasons for International Migration are as follows:

- To improve the standard of living people migrate from one place to another especially from rural to urban.
- Sometimes people migrate from one place to another due to natural disasters or civil disturbance.
- People also migrate to cities for educational purpose and in search of jobs.
- Favourable climates are another factor that triggers people to migrate.
- The outbreak of famine also leads to the migration of people in search of food or employment or other means of livelihood.

The consequences of International migration are:

- Variation in National Population in both countries
- Exchange of culture between countries
- Negligible Variation in Country's GDP

11. "While the service sector has grown, all service sector activities are not growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repairpersons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them."

**Q: "The life conditions of all the people in the service sector are not the same."-
Comment.**

OR

"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. Today shallow and deep tubewells have the potential to draw a lot of water.'

Q: Write your comment on the judicious way of using an equal distribution of groundwater and suggest a few measures in this regard.

Answer: The life conditions of all the people in the service sector are not the same because:

- Regarding the service sector, a limited number of skilled workers in the organized sector get higher wages.
- On the other hand, a large number of unskilled workers in the unorganized sector are not able to get minimum wages. They are living in miserable conditions.
- Self-employed, shop keepers, migrant labourers etc., do not have better working conditions, regular employment and other allowances.
- They are being forced to continue in the same job due to the lack of required skills and alternative employment sources.
- By considering these situations, the government has to plan suitable programmes for the balanced development of the service sector.

Answer: The groundwater law in India, gives every individual landlord unlimited access to groundwater harvesting. But this law is now inappropriate, because the groundwater is the main source of water, nowadays. This unlimited access can easily deplete the whole groundwater storage, which can cause geographical land damages and unavailability of the water resources. That's why a limited usage of groundwater should be performed by the new and corrected groundwater law.

Some of the measures on the judicious way of using an equal distribution of groundwater are as follows:

- By rainwater harvesting
- Limited usage of wells and tubewells.

- By making tunnels, ponds in agricultural areas.
- Control overpopulation.
- Limited use of water while using it for various purposes.

12. Increasing urbanization is not just about greater opportunities for people and the economy. It also results in many problems. - Express your attitude on the consequences of urbanization.

OR

"Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Write your opinions on it.

Answer: The consequences of urbanization are:

Urbanisation affects the physical environment through the impact of the number of people, their activities and the increased demands on resources. Urbanisation has negative consequences on health mainly due to pollution and overcrowded living conditions. It can also put added pressure on food supply systems. The pressures of urban living may lead to crime and other consequences of social deprivation. Urbanization also leads to unemployment. It causes serious health hazards. Due to this, water pollution also increases. It can also put added pressure on food supply systems. The pressures of urban living may lead to crime and other consequences of social deprivation.

Answer: Globalisation has benefited well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth. Many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of the rising competition. Removal of trade barriers and liberalisation policies of the governments to facilitate globalization have hit the local producers and manufacturers hard. Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure.

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

- (1) The youngest folded mountains.
- (2) The triangular plateau.
- (3) The most densely populated state.
- (4) The largest peninsular river.

OR

- (1) The capital of Meghalaya.
- (2) The Prime Meridian of India.
- (3) Konkan coast.

(4) Chotanagpur plateau

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself

14. Identify the mis-match one.

Konkan coast	Maharashtra
Coromandel coast	Tamil Nadu
Malabar coast	Kerala
Sircar coast	Odisha

Answer: Sircar coast - Odisha

15. The following organisation publishes the Human Development Report.

- (A) U.N.D.P.
- (B) IMF
- (C) IBRD
- (D) WTO

Answer: A

16. Among the following, this does not belong to the organised sector.

- (A) Tahsildar
- (B) Blacksmith
- (C) Bank employee
- (D) Software engineer

Answer: B

17. Among the following, this is not a hill station of the Himalayan region.

- (A) Gulmarg
- (B) Darjeeling
- (C) Kodaikanal
- (D) Nainital

Answer: C

18. For which purpose, was IPCC organisation formed?

- (A) To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.
- (B) To slow down the process of climate change.
- (C) To reduce anthropogenic global warming.
- (D) All the above.

Answer: D

19. According to the 2011 census, literacy rate of India is. :

- (A) 82.14%
- (B) 65.46%
- (C) 74.04%
- (D) 64.84%

Answer: C

20. Heathrow International airport is located in

- (A) Dubai
- (B) London
- (C) Bangkok
- (D) Baghdad

Answer: B

21. According to national census surveys, every person in India is a migrant.

- (A) fifth
- (B) second
- (C) third
- (D) fourth

Answer: A

22. Water intensive crop among the following is

- (A) Maize
- (B) Bajra
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) Jowar

Answer: C

23. The impact of globalisation in India is

- (i) Particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas benefited.
- (ii) The impact of globalisation has not been uniform on producers and workers
- (iii) Arrival of Multinational Companies.
- (iv) The greater choice before consumers

- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv) only.
- (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only.
- (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only.
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

Answer: D

24. Identify the correct sentence.

- (i) The Indian government made the National Food Security Act in 2013.
- (ii) National Institute of Nutrition is located in Bangalore.
- (iii) A standard of 2100 calories per day in urban areas and 2400 calories in rural areas is the recommended food intake per day

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (ii) and (iii)
- (C) (i) and (iii)
- (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Answer: C

25. This is not the aim of the Chipko movement.

- (A) Protection of soil and water.
- (B) Protection of forests.
- (C) Protection of the environment.
- (D) Protection of minerals

Answer: D

26. The first state in India planned to shift completely to organic farming.

- (A) Assam
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Tripura

Answer: B

27. The fertility rate in India during 1961 to 2011 was

- (A) increasing regularly.
- (B) decreasing regularly.
- (C) not changed.
- (D) increasing sometimes and decreasing sometimes.

Answer: B

* Observe the following table and answer the questions from 26 to 31.

Data regarding India and its neighbours for 2013

<i>Country</i>	<i>Per capita income in \$</i>	<i>Life expectancy at birth (years)</i>	<i>Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world</i>
Srilanka	5170	75.1	92
India	3285	65.8	136
Pakistan	2566	65.7	146
Myanmar	1817	65.7	149
Bangladesh	1785	69.2	146
Nepal	1137	69.1	157

28. Based on the above table, which country has low per capita income?

- (A) Myanmar
- (B) Bangladesh
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Nepal

Answer: D

29. The countries which have the same life expectancy?

- (A) India, Myanmar
- (B) Myanmar, Pakistan
- (C) Bangladesh, Nepal
- (D) Pakistan, India

Answer: B

30. The country with high per capita income.

- (A) Pakistan
- (B) India
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Myanmar

Answer: C

31. The countries that have the same HDI rank.

- (A) India, Pakistan
- (B) Myanmar, Bangladesh
- (C) Bangladesh, Nepal
- (D) Pakistan, Bangladesh

Answer: D

32. To conserve the water resources for future generations

- (A) Water resources to be treated as private property.
- (B) Deep borewells to be dug.
- (C) Water intensive crops to be grown.
- (D) Water resources have to be treated as a common pool resource

Answer: D

33. These are associated with food security.

- (A) Ration shops.
- (B) Mid-day meal scheme.
- (C) Anganwadi centres.
- (D) All the above

Answer: D