

# AP Board Class 10 Social Science Important Questions With Answers

**1. "Public Distribution System can ensure better food security for people." Explain.**

**Answer:**

The 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.

**2. What are the consequences of the economic liberalisation in India?**

**Answer:** The consequences of the economic liberalisation in India are:

- Indian industries need to compete with global manufacturers.
- Privatisation was expanded.
- Foreign companies entered the market and set up companies in India.
- Many subsidies were cut down.
- Demand for cheap products led to the close down of many factories.

**3. Write a short note on the basic principles of the Indian Constitution.**

**Answer:** A careful study of the Constitution of India shows that it has at least 8 basic principles, which are embodied in it and which form the foundation of the political system in India. These are:

1. Popular Sovereignty
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles
4. Cabinet Government
5. Secularism
6. Socialism
7. Federalism
8. Judicial Independence

**4. How did oil extraction affect agriculture in Nigeria?**

**Answer:** Oil extraction affected agriculture in Nigeria due to the following reasons.

- Due to oil extraction soil got contaminated.
- Crops were destroyed.
- Marine life was destroyed.
- Groundwater got contaminated.

**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. What were the main challenges before the leaders of the country in the early years after Independence?**

**Answer:** India got its independence after the Second World War so the stocks and resources were exhausted. There was violence in newly created borders since people had to migrate from one place to another. The mindset of national leaders were clashing thus, apart from this, there were language disputes as well.

**7. How did the education system in Vietnam contribute to the emergence of nationalist ideas?**

**Answer:** The origins of education derive from the country's belief in Confucianism as Vietnam's philosophy of education was influenced by Chinese influence. Confucius believed that man is fundamental to the world, but he cannot be alone. In society, he finds happiness. He also told himself that everyone has the same educational ability, so that education should be open to all. Consequently, Vietnam was built to be a collectivist society, making people less important than the whole. Culture is extremely important so that education is seen as a means of establishing a culture of good citizens, rather than as a way of personal advancement.

**8. "Right to Information Act resembles the true spirit of Democracy". Explain.**

**Answer:** Right To Information, resembles the true spirit of a democracy as in a democracy like India, we, the people have the right to question the working of the government. We can question them about the use of our money and other public resources. RTI is a medium through which we can achieve the above mentioned goals. We can file an RTI in any government office and demand information regarding any public related affair. The government has to respond back to us within a fortnight.

**9. Explain the rise of Nazism in Germany.**

**Answer:** The rise of Nazism in Germany is because of the following reasons.

- I) Political Instability - Under the Weimar Republic, there existed a political instability. Democracy failed to give any relief to the people. Hitler along with the Nazi party promised to give relief to the people on the economic front and to establish a stable government and he won their confidence.
- II) Reaction to the humiliating treaty of Versailles - The Treaty of Versailles imposed very humiliating terms on Germany like paying huge war penalties. The people began to look upon the Weimar Republic as a symbol of disagreement and an act of betrayal from the German people.
- III) The economic disaster: - Unemployment, inflation ruined Germany's trade and industry. The Great economic depression in the USA created economic disaster in Germany. Hitler blamed democratic government for this and promoted relief to the people.
- IV) Political Radicalism - The communists in Germany started a revolution on the pattern of Soviet revolution. Communists and Socialists became incompatible enemies and couldn't unite against Nazism. The Germans gave full support to Hitler's Nazi party, as the party was against socialism.
- V) Hitler's dynamic personality - Hitler had a dynamic personality. He was influential and was a great organiser, an excellent speaker and a tireless worker. His logic was convincing and his appeals touched the emotions of the people.

**10. Write down the ill effects of reckless oil extraction in Nigeria.**

**Answer:** Nigeria witnessed the slow poisoning of the waters and the destruction of vegetation and agricultural land by oil spills which occur during petroleum operations. But since the inception of the oil industry in Nigeria, more than twenty-five years ago, there has been no concerned and effective effort on the part of the government. The government gave the control to oil operators, to control environmental problems associated with the industry.

**11. Describe any four of the major relief divisions of Indian land mass.**

**Answer:** The four major relief divisions of Indian land mass are:

**Himalayas:** To the north of India, The Himalayan mountains extend from West to East at a length of 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 Arabian Sea. They are of coral Origin.

**12. How did the Election Commission overcome the problem of illiteracy in the conduct of first general elections in India?**

**Answer:** The Election Commission overcome the problem of illiteracy in the conduct of the first-general elections in India in the following ways:

- The commission has asked the government to create an education friendly environment.
- It has forced the government to start programs to motivate people to send their children to schools.
- The commission has also worked on initiating programs to stop gender discrimination when it comes to education.

**13. Explain how the RTI Act enriches Democracy.**

**Answer:** RTI enriches democracy in the following ways:

- It controls corruption and supplements the existing laws that ban corruption and impose strict penalties.
- This act has given people an extensive right to know what is happening in the government.
- This law helps to know who has taken the decision as per the established norms and procedures. So the executives have to think twice before taking any biased decision.
- This act enables people to know about every detail of any program from the level of planning to implementation. By this people can know lapse, misappropriation, etc, if committed by any official and file a complaint.
- By this law people are empowered with the right to know the source of income, details of expenditure etc. This puts an effective control over the government officials by dealing with the funds.

**14. Mention any two happenings of the 20th century in support of calling it, "The Age of Extremes".**

**Answer:** The two happenings of the 20th century in support of calling it, "The Age of Extremes" are:

- World War I, followed by the Great Depression 1929 and later rise of fascist ideologies in Germany and Italy.
- World War II which was followed by the Cold War.

**15. 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 the 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 impact on the environment may include serious damages that go beyond the carrying capacity of the environment.

**16. Explain the differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.**

**Answer:** 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.

**17. "America was very cruel in the Vietnam war" - Comment.**

**Answer:** America was cruel in the Vietnam war because of the following reasons.

- While fighting with Vietnam, the US was very brutal.
- The US used Agent Orange, the most dreadful chemical against Vietnam which was an apt example of brutality.
- Agent Orange was a deadly poison that kills plants.
- The US forces sprayed some 11 million gallons of this chemical from planes.
- Their plan was to destroy forests and fields so that they could easily kill the Vietnamese.
- Till today the people are affected by this chemical.

- The chemical has been causing cancer and brain damage in children.
- The tonnage of bombs used in Vietnam exceeded that used throughout The Second World War.

### **18. What are called factors of production?**

**Answer:** Factors of production is an economic term that describes the inputs that are used in the production of goods or services, in order to make an economic profit. The factors of production include land, labor, capital and entrepreneurship. These production factors are also known as management, machines, materials and labor. Knowledge has recently been talked about as a potential new factor of production.

### **19. People generally do not like to work in unorganised sectors. Why?**

**Answer:** Unorganized sector is not considered secure because:

- (i) The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the -control of the government.
- (ii) Workers working in an unorganised sector get less wages.
- (iii) There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc.
- (iv) Employment is subject to high degree of insecurity.
- (v) A large number of people doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work come under the unorganised sector.

### **20. Describe the Indian Islands**

**Answer:** The Indian Mainland includes two groups of islands, i.e. Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands. The former is situated in the Bay of Bengal and the latter is found in the Arabian Sea. Andaman & Nicobar islands are a group of 572 islands with its capital city as Port Blair, whereas Lakshadweep islands is a group of 36 islands with its capital as Kavaratti. Other than these two main groups India has a large number of islands.