

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, MARCH - 2016

SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER - I

(RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY)

PART - A

PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION

(ENGLISH VERSION)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

1. *Social Studies being a content subject, language mistakes need not be penalized.*
2. *Any relevant point other than laid down in the principles may be valued and assessed.*
3. *If more than required questions are answered exceeding the limit in a section, all answers should be valued and the answers with maximum marks should be considered.*
4. *Awarding 1/4 mark should be avoided.*
5. *Border cases should be dealt with great care.*

A.P.

21 E

PAPER - I

Marks 35

SECTION - I

5 x 2 = 10 M

GROUP - A

- Note :**
1. Answer any FIVE (5) questions choosing atleast TWO (2) from each of the following groups A and B.
 2. Each question carries TWO marks.

1. **In what ways is water bought and sold in your area and for what purposes? Do you think there should be some checks and balances for this?**

Ans:

1. Water is bought and sold for agricultural purposes in our area due to the drought.
2. For industrial purposes also water is bought and sold.
3. People bought and sold water for drinking and domestic purposes. **3 x ½ = 1½ M**
4. To control the misuse of water and water business there should be some checks and balances. **½ M**

(Note: Any other related points should be considered)

2. Answer the questions.

Q. (i) In Which decade, the change in the population percentage is less?

Ans: 1981-91

1 Mark

(ii) What are the reasons for increasing population in Visakhapatnam?

Ans: 1. Visakhapatnam is a port city.

2. Employment opportunities.

3. Migration from other places. **Any two points 2X ½ = 1 M**

(Note: If any other related points should be considered)

3. Read the following paragraph and answer the question.
People migrate of higher incomes.

Q. In urban areas, what are the common sectors of the economy in which migrants from the rural areas find employment? Give examples.

Ans: In urban areas unorganised sector is the common sector of the economy in which migrants from the rural areas find employment.

1 M

Examples:

The workers in small scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport etc., and those who work as

street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers etc. **1Mark**

(Note: If any other examples should be considered)

4. What are the factors that help to achieve the high literacy in Himachal Pradesh?

Ans: 1. Both the government of Himachal Pradesh and the people of the state were keen on education.

2. The government started schools and made sure that education was largely free, or costs very little for parents.

3. Further, it tried to ensure that these schools had at least the minimum facilities of teachers, classrooms, toilets, drinking water, etc.

4. Among the Indian states, Himachal Pradesh has the distinction of one of the highest spending from the government budget on education for each child. **4 X ½ =2 Marks**

(Note: Any other related points should be considered.)

(Each point carries ½ Mark.)

GROUP - B

5. Why are only unskilled workers from India wanted in West Asian countries?

Ans.1. West Asian countries need the unskilled workers to work in their factories and manufacturing units at low salaries.

2. These countries have plenty of oil mines.

3. Digging oil from the wells and other activities need unskilled workers.

4. These employees work on large scale with low salaries.

4 X ½ = 2 Marks.

(Note: Any other related points should be considered.)

(Each point carries ½ Mark.)

6. Is the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary useful? Explain any two uses.

Ans: I think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful. **1 Mark.**

Uses:1) To know how many people are employed in each sector.

2) To estimate how much goods and services are produced.

1 Mark.

2 Marks

(Note: If any other related points should be considered.)

7. Observe the Pie diagram and answer the following questions.

Q. (i) What do the arrows indicate?

Ans: (i) The arrow marks indicate the percentage of small farmers against cultivation of lands by them. **1 Mark.**

(ii) Would you agree that the distribution of cultivated land is unequal in India?

Ans: Yes I agree, in India 87% of small farmers have only 48% of lands for cultivation. **1 Mark.**

8. If the food grain production is affected because of natural calamity, in what ways can the Government ensure higher availability of food grains?

Ans: 1) The FCI releases the buffer stock.

2) By bringing supplies from other areas.

3) Through a universal PDS system, the low cost food grains would be available.

4) The Anthyodaya Card holders are entitled to get 35 Kgs. of food grains per month per family. **4 X ½ = 2 marks**

(Note: If any other related points should be considered.)

(Each point carries ½ Mark.)

SECTION - II**4 x 1 = 4 M**

- 9. Why do certain places attract more people as settlements? Mention the reasons.**

Ans: Water resources, security, employment opportunities etc.,
1 Mark

(Note: If any other related examples should be considered.)

- 10. What are called Mega Cities? 1 Mark**

Ans: Cities having more than 10 Million people are called Mega Cities.

- 11. Give any two examples, which give vitamins.**

Ans: Fruits, Leafy Vegetables, sprouts, unpolished rice etc.,
1 X ½ = 1 M

(Note: If any other related examples should be considered.)

(Each example carries ½ Mark)

- 12. Read the table given below and answer the following questions.**

- Q. Which of these data are for rising and setting times for the Sun at Ahmadabad and Imphal?**

Ans: According to data the sun rising and setting as follows:

	Sun rising	Sun setting
1. Imphal	5:59	16:37
2. Ahmadabad	7:20	18:05

A.P.

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13. Expand the term F.C.I.

Ans: Food Corporation of India.

1 Mark

14. What do the large and medium farmers do to get labour for their farms in Rampur?

Ans:1. A farm labourer might be employed on daily basis, or on contract for one particular farm activity like harvesting, or for the whole year.

2. Wages can be in cash or in kind (crop). Some times labourer gets meals, too.

1 M

SECTION - III

4 x 4 = 16 M

GROUP - A

Note : 1. Answer Any Four questions choosing TWO from each of the following groups A & B

2. Each question carries Four marks

15. How are the Eastern coastal plains and Western coastal plains similar or different?

Ans: Similarities:

- 1) Both Coastal plains are stretching from North to South.
- 2) Both Coastal plains are receiving abundant rainfall during south west monsoons.

- 3) East and west coastal plains are extending between the sea and mountain ranges.
- 4) Both East and West coastal plains covered with fertile soil.

4 X ½ = 2 M

Differences:

- 1) In eastern coastal plains there are river deltas, whereas in West coastal plains there are no river deltas.
- 2) East coastal plain is wider than West coastal plain.
- 3) East coastal plain has lakes like Kolleru, Chilaka and Pulikot, Whereas West coastal plain has no lakes but it has lagoons and back waters.
- 4) East coastal plain has better irrigational facilities than West coastal plains.

4 X ½ = 2 M

(Note: If any student answered in the form of table should be considered.)

16. Describe India's climate controls.

Ans: The factors that affect climate are called climatic controls. These include:

- 1) Latitude.
- 2) Land - Water relationship.
- 3) Relief
- 4) Upper Circulation.

1. Latitude:

- a. Intensity of temperature depends on the latitude. It is more intense in lower latitudes than at higher latitudes.
- b. In India, the Southern part lies in the tropical zone, closer to the equator; it has higher average temperature than the northern part.

2. Land - Water relationship:

- a. The water bodies absorb and losses heat more slowly than land.
- b. Due to this the formation of land and sea breezes influence the climate of coastal region.

3. Relief:

- a. Relief or altitude of a region influences the climate of the area.
- b. Several hill stations have cool climate even during summer months. Eg: Simla, Nainital, Mussorie, Kodaikanal.

4. Upper air circulation:

- a. The high velocity of Upper air movements is known as "Jet Streams".
- b. This jet stream causes the neighboring atmosphere to cool.

4 X 1 = 4 M

(Each point carries one mark.)

17. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions.

Q. (a) What does the above graph explain?

Ans: It explains the Sex ratio of India from 1951 to 2011. **1 M**

(b) In which year, the least sex ratio is recorded?

Ans: The least sex ratio recorded in 1991. **1 M**

(c) How was the sex ratio calculated?

Ans: The sex ratio is calculated as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. **1 M**

(d) How many times the female number is recorded more than 935?

Ans: 3 times. **1 M**

18. Should ground-water regulation be primarily community-led as in the case of Hiware Bazar?

Ans: Yes, Groundwater regulation should be primarily community led such as Hiware Bazar. **1 M**

- 1) It should be supervised by the government strictly.
 - 2) Because ground water should be considered as common pool of resource.
 - 3) Need some norms to regulate and use the ground water like Hiware Bazar.
 - 4) The successful efforts of Hiware Bazar should become wide spread.
- 3X1 = 3 Marks**

(Note: Any three points. Each point carries 1 mark.)

(Any other related information should be considered)

GROUP – B

19. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian Government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

Ans: Reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and investment:

- 1) The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment.
- 2) This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
- 3) Industries were just coming up after independence, and competition from imports at the stage would not have allowed these industries to survive.
- 4) Giving protection to domestic producers through a variety of means. **4X ½ =2 Marks.**

Reasons to remove trade barriers:

- 1) Some far reaching changes in policy were made in India.
- 2) The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
- 3) It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers.
- 4) Due to the competition prices of the goods have to decrease and benefit the common people. **4X ½ =2 Marks.**

4 Marks

20. Environment protection is not just crucial for those communities directly affected but for all of us. Explain with few examples.

Ans: 1) For most of the rural communities, the link between the environment and the lives of the people is very strong.

2) The environment serves a large number of needs like food, firewood, fodder and many other articles.

3) Project construction, mining and industrialization leads to pollution and destroy the environment. The people will be affected a lot and they are the greatest losers.

4) The question of environment and sustainability is intimately connected to the issue of equity.

5) If environment is not protected properly all the people will face the problem of fodder to their livestock and problem of scanty rainfall.

6) Deforestation is one of the main reason for the decay of environment. So we have to protect forests.

7) In present days the extreme use of plastic also effects the environment. We should minimise the use of plastic.

8) It is our responsibility to protect the environment for the future generations.

8 X $\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 Marks

(Note: Each point carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.)

(Any other related information should be considered)

21. Read the table given below and answer the following questions

Q. (a) What are the works done only by male workers?

Ans: Ploughing **1 mark.**

(b) What are the works done only by female workers?

Ans: Transplanting, Picking cotton **1 mark.**

(c) In which works, the wages are different for male and female?

Ans: Sowing, weeding, Harvesting, Winnowing, Threshing.
1 Mark.

(d) What are the reasons for paying less wages to female workers than male workers.

Ans: The concept existing in the society is that, the women do less work than men.
1 Mark.

4 Marks

22. In what ways, agricultural bio-diversification is useful to Indian farmers? Explain.

Ans:1) Due to the Bio-diversification the usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides would be reduced.

- 2) Availability of pest predators causes quality food grains.
- 3) Soil fertility would be increased.
- 4) The spread of pests would be controlled.
- 5) The quality of production would be increased.
- 6) Farmers produce a number of crops rather than only one or two crops.
- 7) Income of the farmers would be increased.
- 8) Furthermore, production levels can be maintained similar to modern agricultural methods. **8 X ½ = 4 Marks.**

(Note: Any other related points should be considered.)

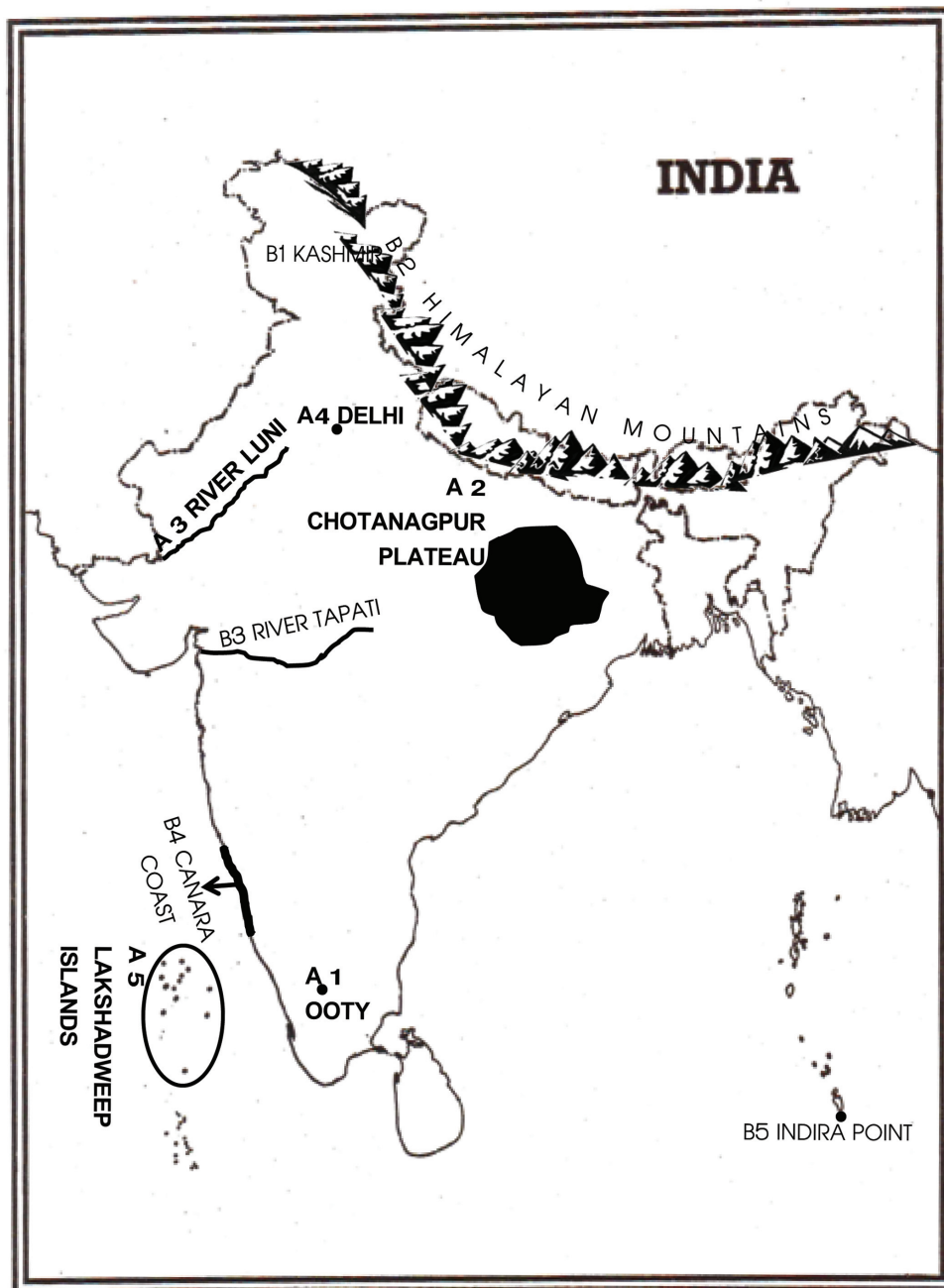
SECTION - IV

Note: Locate the following place on the given outline map of World.

5 x 1 = 5 M

23. Group - A : 1. Ooty , 2) Chotanagpur Plateau, 3) River Luni , 4) Delhi, 5) Lakshadweep Islands (OR)

Group - B: 1) Kashmir, 2) Himalayan mountains, 3) River Tapati, 4) Canara Coast, 5) Indira Point



PART - B

I. Choose the correct Answers

20 x ½ = 10 M

Q.No's	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answers	C	B	A	D	A	A	D	A	A	C
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	D	B	C	D	B	C	A	A	Add score	B

II. Fill in the blanks

5 x ½ = 2½ M

- 21) Satpura Ranges
- 22) United Nations Development Programme
- 23) Working
- 24) Multiple Cropping
- 25) Arab Spring

III. Match the following

5 x ½ = 2½ M

- 26) **B**
- 27) **D**
- 28) **A**
- 29) **C**
- 30) **F**

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