

SOCIAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

1. INDIA : PHYSICAL DIVISIONS

1. The Indian standard longitude _____ passes through _____.
(82°30' East Longitude, Allahabad)
2. The Indian standard time is _____ hours ahead to Greenwich mean time. (5½)
3. The highest peaks lie in the _____ of the Himalayas. (Greater Himalayas or Himadri Range)
4. The _____ and _____ ranges form the important ranges in Lesser Himalayas.
(Pirpanjal & Mahabharata)
5. The Shivalik range of Himalayas are called _____ hills in Arunachal Pradesh and _____ in Asom. (Mishmi, Cachar)
6. The valleys lying between the Lesser Himalayas and Shivalik ranges are called _____. (Duns)
7. The Himalayan rivers while flowing down deposit gravel and pebble sediments in a narrow belt at the foot hills of Shivaliks. This is called _____. (Bhabar)
8. Small rivers and streams flow underground through Bhabar and reappear in lower areas and form a swampy and marshy region called _____. (Terai)
9. _____ plateau is rich in mineral resources. (Chotanagpur)
10. _____ is the highest peak in the Nilgiris. (Dodabetta)
11. The highest Peak in Annamalai hills is _____. (Anaimudi)
12. The only river flows through the Thar desert _____. (Luni)
13. The southern most tip of India lies near _____ in Nicobar Islands. (Indira Point)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **What is Terai?**
Wide marshy tracts are called 'Terai'.
2. **Name the place said to be situated on the three seas.**
Kanyakumari
3. **What is a Dun? Give examples.**
The deep mountaneous valleys in the Himalayas are called 'Duns'.
Ex : Dehradun, Patli Dun
4. **Which is the standard meridian of India?**
82°30' East longitude.

2 Marks questions :

1. **The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west. But the clocks show the same time. How does this happen?**
To remove the differences in timings of different areas in our country, and to avoid the confusion among the states, the central meridian i.e., 82°30' East longitude has been taken as the Indian standard Meridian. All Indian states follow the same time on this meridian.
2. **If the Himalayas would have not been in its present position how would be the climatic conditions of the India sub-continent?**
 1. India would get cold winds from Central Asia in winter months.
 2. There would be no rainfall from south west monsons.
 3. India would have been a tropical desert.
 4. There would be no perennial rivers in North India.

2. IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. A protest movement was done against the Nuclear Power Project at _____ in Tamilnadu. (Kudamkulam)
2. According to World Development Report, countries with per capita income of _____ and above, per annum in 2012 are called _____. (US \$12,600, High Income or Rich countries)
3. In 2012, those with per capita income of _____ or less, per annum are called _____. (US \$ 1,035, Low Income Countries)
4. In the Human Development Index 2013, India occupied _____ place. (136th)
5. For the development of education, the Schooling Revolution is introduced in _____. (Himachal Pradesh)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **How to calculate per capita Income?**

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Total population}}$$

2. **Write two development goals of landless rural labours.**

1. More days of work. 2. Better wages.

3. **Define the term 'Literacy Rate'.**

Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

4. **What is Infant Mortality Rate?**

It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

2 Marks questions :

1. **What lesson can you draw about the importance of income from the fact that Himachal Pradesh with lower per-capita income has a better human development ranking Punjab?**

1. It reveals that per capita income does not show better human development.

2. There fore inspite of having lower per capita income of Himachal Pradesh better than Punjab, it has better facilities like health and education.

2. **Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.**

They are 1) equal treatment in the society. 2) freedom 3) security 4) respect from others.

3. **Write developmental goals of landless rural labours.**

More days of work, better wages, local school in order to provide quality education for their children.

4. **Usually behind each social phenomenon, there would be several contributing factors and not one. What in your opinion are the factors, that are together contribute for the development of schooling in Himachal Pradesh?**

1. Free and compulsory education.

2. Mid-day meals scheme.

3. Free supply of text books and note books.

4. Attendance

5. Parental care.

3. PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Agriculture and related activities such as fishing, forestry, mining come under _____ sector. (Primary)
2. Manufacturing processes and other industries, where goods are produced by people using tools and machines come under _____ or _____. (Secondary or Industrial Sector)
3. The activities which don't directly produce a good but provide services that are required in production and other services for people come under _____ or _____ sector. (Tertiary or service)
4. The share of _____ sector has been increasing fast in Gross Domestic Product. (Service)
5. Unorganised workers are more in _____ sector. (Agricultural or Primary)

1 Mark Questions :

1. What is Disguised unemployment?

The workers who are working less than their capacity is called Disguised unemployment. It is mostly seen in Agricultural Sector.

2. Who are Marginal farmers?

Marginal Farmer is a farmer who grows crops for the sake of his family members only.

3. What do you mean by 'Organised Sector'? Give examples.

The sector which is registered, follows government rules and regulations is called 'Organised Sector'. **Ex :** Railways, Banks, Heavy Industries.

4. What is 'Unorganised Sector'?

The sector which has no definite pattern, working hours, salary and wages is called unorganised sector. **Ex :** Agricultural Sector, Small and cottage industries.

2 Marks questions :

1. How is the service sector different from other sectors?

1. The Agricultural Industrial Sectors produce goods. But service sector does not produce goods by itself.
2. The activities under the sector help in the development of primary and secondary sector.

2. What are the difference between organized and unorganized sectors?

Organized sector	Unorganized sector
1. It has some set of rules and regulations which must be followed.	1. In this sector there are no rules and regulations.
2. Eg : Indian Railways.	2. Eg : Making beedis, hand paper, Agarbatties.
3. People get regular monthly salaries.	3. People get daily wages.
4. Working hours are fixed.	4. Working hours are not fixed.

3. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

1. It gives clear idea of individual contribution of each sector to GDP.
2. It helps to understand the share distribution of three sections which effects socio-economic development of country.

4. CLIMATE OF INDIA

1. The climographs show _____ and _____ in the climate. (**temperature, rainfall**)
2. _____ divides India approximately into two equal parts. (**Tropic of Cancer**)
3. Moving distant from the Equator, temperature _____. (**decreases**)
4. Comparing to land, sea water warms and cool _____. (**slowly**)
5. Moving from the sea level to high altitudes, temperature _____. (**decreases**)
6. The winds blowing from the subtropical high pressure belt towards the equatorial low pressure belt in the Northern Hemisphere are called _____. (**trade winds**)
7. The movement of upper air currents is known as _____. (**Jet streams**)
8. Cyclone depressions coming from Mediterranean sea are called _____. (**Western Disturbances**)
9. The dry and hot winds blow in the northern plains of India are called _____. (**Loo**)
10. Towards the end of the summer season, the pre-monsoon showers in the Deccan Plateau are called _____. (**Mango showers**)
11. The maximum rainfall occurs in India due to _____ monsoons. (**South West**)
12. Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becoming rather oppressive is called _____. (**October Heat**)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **What are 'climographs'?**

The graphs which show average monthly values of maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall on a specific place.

2. **What do you mean by 'Jet Streams'?**

The movement of upper air circulations on the seas and oceans are known as 'Jet Streams'.

3. **What is Global warming?**

Increase of temperatures on the earth is called 'Global Warming'.

4. **What is weather?**

The State of Atmospheric conditions over an area at a particular time is called weather.

5. **What is climate?**

The average atmospheric conditions for areas over a long period of time is called 'climate'.

2 Marks questions :

1. **What is called Green - house effect?**

The atmosphere traps a lot of the solar energy that reaches the earth by preventing it from totally escaping back into space. This is called Green house effect.

2. **What is known as onset of monsoon?**

Both the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal branches of South-West monsoons reach India by the beginning of June, which is known as 'Onset of Monsoons'.

3. **What are the elements of weather and climate?**

1. Temperature 2. Atmospheric pressure 3. Wind 4. Humidity 5. Precipitation.

5. INDIAN RIVERS AND WATER RESOURCES

1. The birth place of the river Indus is in the northern slopes of the _____ in _____ near _____ lake. (**Kailash range, Tibet near, Manasarovar**)
2. The Ganga has twin sources _____ and _____. (**Bhagirathi, Alakananda**)
3. The Brahmaputra in Tibet is called _____. It rises from the snout of the _____ glacier of the Kailash range near Manasarovar. (**Tsangpo, Chemayungdung**)

4. The river Brahmaputra is called Dihang in _____ . (Arunachal Pradesh)
5. _____ of water includes precipitation, surface flow and ground water flow. (Inflow)
6. The waters of Tungabhadra, a tributary to Krishna have been shared by _____ and _____ States. (Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh)
7. Hiware Bazar lies in Ahmednagar district of _____ State. The _____ Yojana has been implementing here. (Maharashtra, Adarsh Gram)
8. The agricultural seasons are _____. (Kharif, Rabi and Zayad)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **What is 'Doab'?**
'Doab' is the region lying between two rivers.
2. **What are the main tributaries of the Indus?**
Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.
3. **What are the Himalayan River Systems?**
The Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra.
4. **What are the Peninsular rivers?**
Godavari, Krishna, Penna, Cauveri, Narmada, Tapi.

2 Marks questions :

1. **Name the four bandis of Hiware Bazar village taken under Adarsh Gram Yojana?**
1. ban on felling trees 2. ban on free grazing 3. family planning 4. ban on liquor.
2. **"Rivers of India play an important role in the lives of people"?**
1. Provide irrigation to agriculture.
2. Supply sufficient water for households.
3. Helps as means of transport.
4. Generates hydro-electricity.

6. PEOPLE

1. 92% of the workers in India are in _____. (unorganised sector)
2. The _____ and _____ organises the collection and recording of the census in India. (Registrar General, Census Commission of India)
3. In India, the first census was taken in _____. (1872)
4. The working age is between _____ years. These are called _____. (15-59 working population)
5. According to 2011 census, the sex ratio in India is _____. (940 : 1000)
6. The literacy rate in India in 2011 is _____. (74.04%)
7. In 2011, the density of population in India is _____. (382 persons/sq.km.)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **What is Sex Ratio?**
Sex Ratio is the number of females for every 1000 males in the populations.
2. **What is Density of Population?**
Number of people living in one square kilo metre area at an average is called population density.
3. **What is meant by 'census'?**
Census is the procedure of systematic acquiring and recording information about the member of a given population. It is taken once in 10 years.

2 Marks questions :

1. **Into how many groups the working people are classified as per census of India?**

1. Cultivators or farmers.
2. Agriculture labourers.
3. Workers in household industries.
4. Other workers.

2. **Write some reasons for population growth in India.**

1. High birth rate.
2. Low death rate.
3. Improvement in medical facilities.
4. High fertility rate in young couples.
5. Illiteracy.

3. **“Over population creates many problems”. Do you support this statement? Write in your own words.**

1. The number of non-working people increases.
2. Per capita income decreases.
3. Difficult to provide facilities like education, health and transportation to all the people.

7. PEOPLE AND SETTLEMENT

1. The settlements which are not recognised and accepted by the authorities in Delhi called _____ (Juggi Jhopdi)
2. A settlement has three basic concepts _____ (1. Site 2. Situation 3. The History of the place)
3. For selling and buying things in villages, _____ are conducted. (weekly markets or fairs)
4. People have been increasingly taking up non-agriculture work and living in cities and towns is called _____. (urbanisation)
5. The cities having more than 10 million people are called _____. (Mega cities)
6. The settlements centered around large airports are called _____. (Aerotropolis)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **What is ‘Urbanisation’?**

Increasing of cities (or) towns is called ‘Urbanisation’.

2. **What are ‘Juggi Jopdis’?**

The unauthorised thatched settlements in Delhi are called ‘Juggi Jobdis’.

2 Marks questions :

1. **What is an aerotropolis?**

An aerotropolis is an urban plan in which the layout, infrastructure and economy is centered around an airport, existing as an airport city.

8. PEOPLE AND MIGRATION

1. In India, mainly the people are migrating from _____ areas to _____ areas. (rural, urban)
2. The huts where the sugar-cane cutters in Maharashtra are living, are called _____. (Kopis)
3. The _____ centres have 50-100 kopis whereas the _____ centre settlements have 200-500 kopis. (Gadi, Tyre)
4. The tribals who migrate to Asom to work in Tea Plantation are _____. (Saora)

5. _____ and _____ men migrate to work in mining sites in odisha.
(Munda, Santhal)
6. _____ is the Indian law governing migration and employment of Indians abroad.
(The Emigration Act, 1983)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **What is Internal Migration?**

The movement of people within a country is called Internal Migration.

2. **What is International Migration?**

Moving of the people from one country to another country is called International Migration.

2 Marks questions :

1. **Why do people migrate?**

1. Insufficient employment opportunities in their native places.

2. Inadequate income.

3. Expecting good income in other areas.

4. More oppourtunities for family members and for better devices.

2. **Why are embassies set up?**

Embassies set up by Indian Government in different countries are expected to follow the legal procedures and protect the welfare of international migration as given in the Emigration Act.

9. RAMPUR : A VILLAGE ECONOMY

1. A big village _____ is 3 kms from Rampur. (Raiganj)
2. To grow more than one crop on the same piece of land during the year is known as _____.
(Multiple cropping)
3. Every production is organised by people or entrepreneurs combining the elements of land, labour and physical capital. These are called _____.
(Factors of Production)

1 Mark Questions :

1. **What is Multiple Cropping?**

Growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the same year is called Multiple cropping.

2. **What are the methods of Modern Farming?**

HYV, chemical fertilizers and use of pesticides are the methods of modern farming.

2 Marks questions :

1. **Which changes have taken place in the way of farming practised in India?**

1. Traditional seeds have been replaced by H. Y. Vs.

2. Natural manures were replaced by chemical fertilizers.

3. Use pesticides.

4. Use of farm machinery.

2. **Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides decline the fertility of land. Give your opinion on this?**

Yes. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides decline the fertility of land.

Reasons : 1. Soil loss its natural strength due to the usage of chemical fertilizers.

2. Chemical fertilizers even pollute the under ground water.

3. Excessive usage of pesticides leads to the increase of immunization among pests.

4. Due to these, our surrounding atmosphere is getting polluted.

10. GLOBALISATION

1. A _____ is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. (Multi National Company)
2. MNCs with the collaboration of local companies taking up the production is called _____. (Joint Venture)
3. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as _____. (liberalisation)
4. At present, there are _____ members in World Trade Organisation. (150)
5. In India, _____ provides largest share of employment. (agricultural sector)

1 Mark Questions :

1. Define 'Globalisation'?

Globalisation is the process of rapid integration of countries.

2. What is Liberalisation?

Removing financial restrictions set by the Government is known as Liberalisation.

2 Marks questions :

1. What is called Arab Spring?

In 2013 several nations in Western Asia, and Northern Africa like Tunisia, Egypt were influenced by each other's revolutions and uprooting of dictators. This was called Arab spring in the media.

11. FOOD SECURITY

1. A standard of _____ per day in urban areas and _____ in rural areas is the recommended food intake per day. (2100 kilocalories, 2400 kilocalories)
2. To the families having _____ card, 35 kgs. of food grains are supplied. (Anthyodaya)
3. The stock of foodgrains procured and maintained by the government through Food Corporation of India is called _____. (Buffer stock)
4. The pre-announced price for the crops of farmers by the government is called _____. (Minimum Support Price)
5. The Indian government formulated the National Food Security Act in _____. (2013)
6. The National Institute of Nutrition is located at _____. (Hyderabad)

1 Mark Questions :

1. What is 'Minimum Support Price' (MSP)?

The pre-announced price of the crop by the government at which it buys the production from the farmers.

2 Marks questions :

1. Write your comments on the Food Security Bill.

1. The Food Security Bill promises to eliminate hunger and guarantee subsidised food to Indian's poor people.
2. Under the programme everyone who are eligible for the subsidy will be entitled to 5 kg. of rice, wheat etc.

2. Write your comments on P.D.S.

The urbanisation of Indian's population is pushing household both rural and urban into greater food security. The P.D.S has helped in stabilising food prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices. I think this PDS is working effectively throughout the nation.

12. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUITY

1. The value of goods and services produced in the country is called _____.
(**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**)
2. The potential of an environment to provide the natural resources is referred to as an _____.
(**“environment’s source function”**)
3. _____ describes an environment’s ability to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution.
(**‘The Sink function’**)
4. In 1962, _____ wrote in the book _____ about the impact on birds and human beings, of spraying DDT for mosquito control. (**Rachel Carson, Silent Spring**)
5. In India, the lethal impact of pesticides was seen by _____ pesticide. (**Endosulfan**)
6. Bava Mahaliya of Jalsindhi village belonged to _____ state. (**Madhya Pradesh**)
7. The environmental movement against the construction of Sardar Sarovar dam on Narmada is _____.
(**‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’**)
8. The movement of hugging trees in order to protect forests in Uttarakhand is _____.
(**Chipko Movement**)
9. An Alternative Public Distribution System was started in _____.
(**Zaheerabad Mandal, Medak district of Andhra Pradesh**)

1 Mark Questions :

1. What is Sustainable Development?

The development which can preserve and transmit the resources for the future generations is called Sustainable Development.

2. What is meant by ‘Bio-Diversity’?

The existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants is called Bio-Diversity.

2 Marks questions :

1. Why do you think environment is called Natural Capital?

1. Natural capital is the stock of natural ecosystem that yields of a flow, of valuable ecosystem of goods or service in to the future.
2. Animals and plants will continue their families.
3. Environment is naturally occurring and its supply is fixed and capital is man made.

2. Why should water be considered as common property?

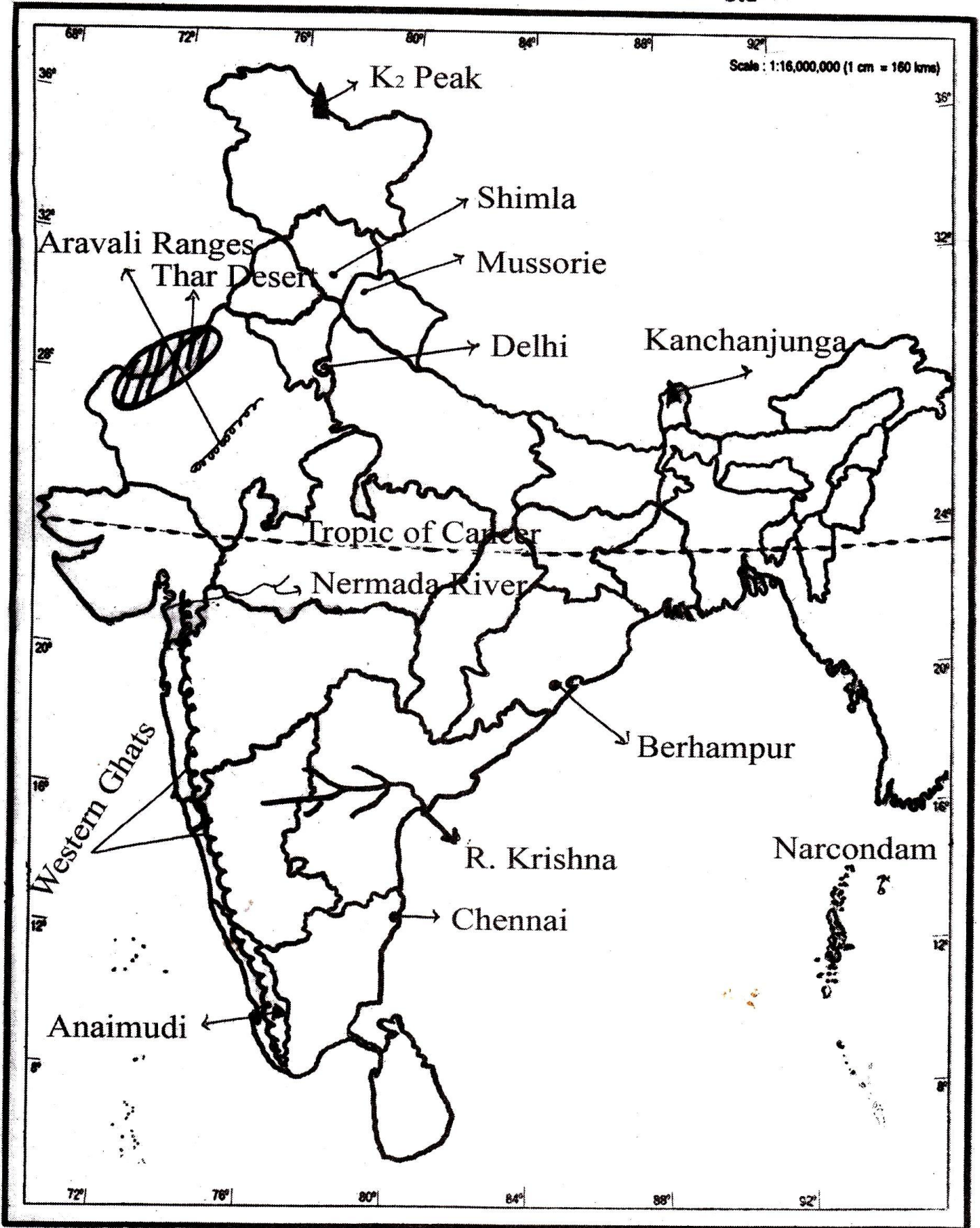
1. Water is a natural resource and no one has any special rights over it.
2. Water belongs to the entire nation.
3. Every person has the right on safe drinking water.

3. What are the disadvantages of projects or dams?

1. Displacement of local people.
2. Submerging of low lying areas.
3. Destroying fertile land.
4. Causing ecological imbalance.

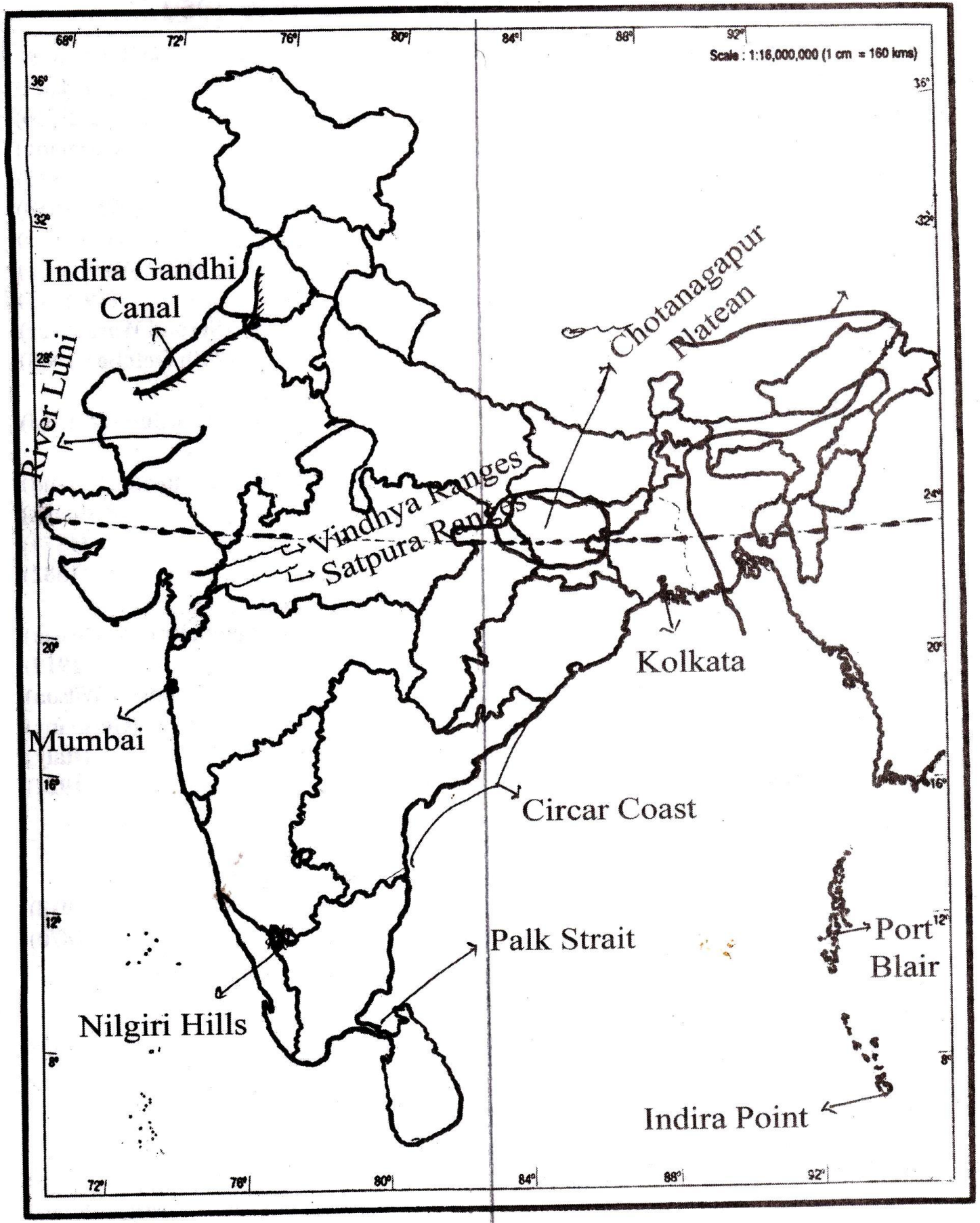
INDIA - POLITICAL (STATE)

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ABBREVIATIONS

1. GDP – Gross National Product
2. AGW – Anthropogenic Global Warming
3. IPCC – Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
4. DDA – Delhi Development Authority
5. MGNREGA – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Ayojan
6. MNC – Multi National Company
7. WTO – World Trade Organisation
8. SEZ – Special Economic Zone
9. IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
10. IDA – International Development Agency
11. IMF – International Monetary Fund
12. FCI – Food Corporation of India
13. MSP – Minimum Support Price
14. ICDS – Integrated Child Development Scheme
15. BMI – Body Mass Index
16. HDI – Human Development Index

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