

# 100 DAYS ACTION PLAN 2025-26

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### DCEB PALNAD DISTRICT

#### DGE & 100 DAYS ACTION PLAN

#### (5) MODEL PAPERS WITH ANSWERS

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#### MODEL PAPERS INFORMATION:

1.DGE ( 2 )MODEL PAPERS WITH ANSWERS 2025-26

2.100 DAYS ACTION PLAN (3 ) MODEL PAPERS WITH ANSWERS

*and something to hope for.*

# DGE MODEL PAPER -1

BLUE PRINT & MODEL PAPERS OF SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-26  
BY THE DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS (SSC BOARD), A.P.

21E & 22E

## SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 2025 - 26 SOCIAL STUDIES (ENGLISH VERSION)

### SECTION - I (12 × 1 = 12 Marks)

1...Which type of soil is ideal for growing cotton?

Answer: Black soil (also known as regur soil).

2...Find the odd one out:                    A. Wind.    B. Water,    C. Solar Energy,    D. Metal.

Answer: D. Metal (Wind, Water, and Solar Energy are renewable energy sources, while Metal is not).

3...Which industry uses bauxite as a raw material?                    Answer: Aluminium industry.

4...Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?                    Answer: Metternich.

5...Expand IMF.                    Answer: International Monetary Fund.

6...What is "El Dorado" in South America famous for?                    Answer: Mythical city of gold.

7...Find out the mismatched pair: Tata Motors - Automobiles, Ranbaxy - IT, Asian Paints - Paints.

Answer: Ranbaxy - IT (Ranbaxy is a pharmaceutical company, not IT).

8...What is the oldest political party in India?                    ::                    Answer: Indian National Congress (INC).

9...Who presides over the meetings of a Municipal Corporation?                    ::                    Answer: Mayor.

10....Not an Indian MNC:

A. Apple,    B. Ranbaxy,    C. Sundaram Fasteners,    D. Infosys.                    ————Answer: A. Apple.

11...Based on the first pair fill the second pair:    Coming together federations:    USA,

Holding together federations:    \_\_\_\_\_    Answer: India.

12...Rewrite the following countries from West to East based on their location:

Japan, Mexico, France, China.    \_\_\_\_\_    Answer:    Mexico, France, China, Japan

### SECTION - II (8 × 2 = 16 Marks).    2 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

13..What are basic industries? Give any two examples.

Basic industries are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods.

2. Eg: Iron and steel, Copper smelting, Aluminum smelting.

**14...State any two merits of roadways.**

1..Provide door-to-door connectivity.

2.Supports Other Transport – Connects railways, ports, and airports.

3..Flexible and Convenient – Road transport can be used anytime and anywhere.

**15...Mention the movements or flows within international economic exchange.**

1..Flow of goods and services (trade).

2...Flow of capital and investments.

**16...What was the contribution of printing press in spreading knowledge in Europe?**

1..The printing press made books cheaper and more accessible, allowing ideas to spread quickly across Europe.

2.. It played a key role in the Renaissance, Reformation, and Scientific Revolution.

**17...List the subjects included in the State List and the Union List.**

State List: Police, agriculture, local government.

Union List: Defence, foreign affairs, currency.

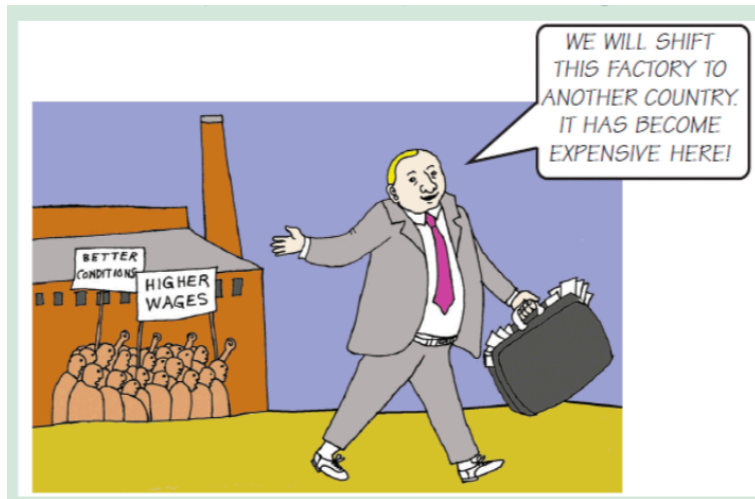
**18..."Caste alone cannot determine election results in India." - Justify.**

Caste alone cannot determine election results

1..; development, leadership, and party policies also play a key role

2.. People also consider the candidate's integrity and economic issues.

**19..."We will shift this factory to another country. It has become expensive here**



**" Analyse the picture in the context of globalisation**

1. "Higher wages and better working conditions have led to increased costs."

2. "Therefore, we have decided to shift this factory to another country – please begin the necessary preparations."

**20....Prepare any two slogans to alert consumers.**

1.. "Check labels, know your rights!"

2.. "Stay aware, avoid unfair trade!"

#### 4 MARK'S QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

21.. how have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna...? Explain ...

1. People cut down trees for farming, buildings, and roads, destroying homes for animals and plants.
2. Emissions from factories, vehicles make air, water, and land dirty, harming many living things.
- 3..Deforestation for agricultural expansion.
4. Degradation of forests by shifting cultivation
5. Large scale development projects.
6. Mining activities ,Deforestation

22.. Describe the distribution of coal in India...?

India has two main types of coal fields:

**1. Gondwana Coal Fields** :: These are older coal deposits found mostly in the eastern and central parts of India.

Jharkhand – Jharia, Bokaro, and Giridih coalfields are important.

Chhattisgarh – Korba and Hasdo Valley are major coal areas.

Odisha – Talcher and Ib Valley coalfields.

West Bengal – Raniganj coalfield is one of the oldest in India.

Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra – Singrauli and Wardha Valley coalfields.

**2. Tertiary Coal Fields** ::: These are younger coal deposits found in the northeastern region.

Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh have small coal reserves.

23...The ideals of the French Revolution are still relevant in present-day India. Explain how.?

The French Revolution (1789) gave the world the ideas of: Liberty , Equality, Fraternity (brotherhood)

These ideals are still important in India today. How they are relevant in India:

1. Liberty –In India, people have the freedom to speak, write, and follow any religion. This is guaranteed by the Constitution.
2. Equality –The Indian Constitution gives equal rights to all citizens, no matter their caste, religion, or gender.
3. Fraternity – India promotes brotherhood among people of different languages, cultures, and religions to stay united.

24. Analyse the living conditions of workers during Industrialisation.....?

1. Poor Housing:

- 1..Workers lived in overcrowded slums near factories.
- 2..Houses were dirty and lacked clean water or toilets.

2. Low Wages and Long Hours:

- 1..Workers worked for 12 to 16 hours a day.
- 2...They were paid very low wages, which led to poverty.

3. Unsafe Working Conditions:

- 1.Factories had no safety measures.
- 2...Accidents and injuries were common.

4. Child Labour: :: 1...Children were forced to work in factories.

2....They worked in dangerous conditions, which harmed their health and stopped their education.

**25....Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.**

1. They are not provided adequate education. 2. Parents prefer to have sons.

3. Female foeticide is practiced. 4. Women get low wages than men.

5. Various kinds of harassment and exploitations. 6...Women face domestic violence, harassment, and dowry-related abuse.

**26..Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich. Give arguments to support or oppose this assertion.**

1. No. I do not agree with this statement. 2. Dictatorship does not help any poor country become rich.

3. A dictator enjoys power without any limitations. 4. Economic development depends on resources and policies.

**27..Design a development model for a poor nation in the context of economic development.**

1. Improve the education system – Provide education to everyone.

2. Expand healthcare services – Improve medical care and cleanliness.

3. Support farmers and small businesses. 4. Provide infrastructure and good governance.

**28...Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers.**

1. False information. 2. Unfair trade practices. 3. Using faulty weights or scales.

4. Selling adulterated or defective goods. 5. Lack of awareness among the consumers.

## **8 MARK'S QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**29..A)...Illustrate how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out....?**

1.In semi-arid regions of Rajasthan every house has tankas. 2. The tankas means large and deep underground water tanks.

3. They store the rain water in the tankas. 4. The tankas would built inside the house or the courtyard.

5. The tankas would be linked to the roof of the houses.

6. Rainwater falling on roofs would run down through the pipe.

7. The collected rainwater would be stored in the tankas. 8. These tankas would be helped to beat the summer heat also.

9. The palar pani (rainwater) is considered the purest water form.

**B)... Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.**

1. Rice is the staple food crop in India. 2. India is the 2nd largest producer of rice after China.

3. Rice is a kharif crop. 4. Rice requires above 25°C temperature.

5. Rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm. 6....Fertile clay or alluvial soil.

7..Plenty of water and flat land for irrigation.

8..Rice is grown in the northern plains and north-eastern parts, coastal and delta regions.

**30) "The Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonization." - Justify....**

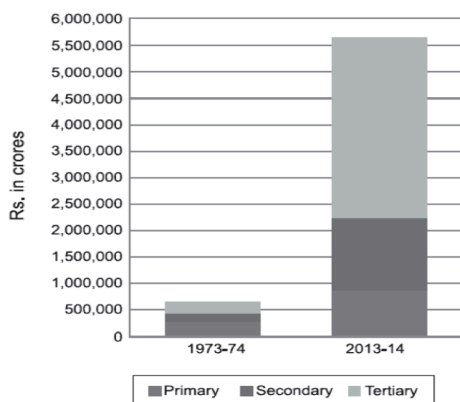
1. Gandhi used salt as a powerful symbol to unite the nation.
2. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
3. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
4. Salt was an essential item of food and was consumed by all.
5. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
6. So Gandhiji started Salt march on 6th April 1930.
7. He reached Dandi, violated the law and made salt.
8. This march developed the feeling of nationalism.
9. Thus, the Salt March became an effective tool of resistance

**B) "Some people fear the effect of easily available printed books." Examine the statement.**

1. Books became cheap and easily available to all.
2. Religious leaders feared loss of control over people.
3. Upper class people feared about the cheap printed books.
4. They feared the spread of literacy among the common people.
5. The literacy would lower their position or authority.
6. Some people feared that it may lead to the spread of rebellions.
7. In India, the press had controlled by the Vernacular Press Act.
8. Some believed too much knowledge could cause confusion in society.

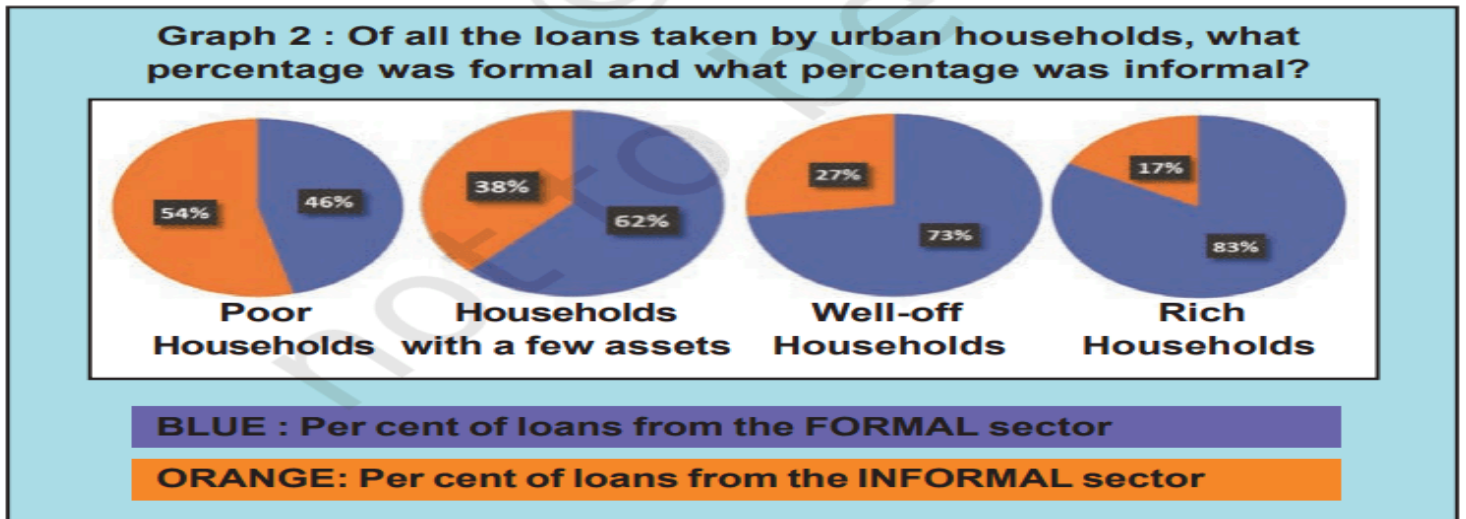
**31)..A) Analyse the graph given below:**

**Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors**



1. The graph explains about the share of the sectors in GDP (%)::
2. It compares the financial years 1973-74 and 2013-14.
3. Agriculture was the largest producing sector in 1973-74.
4. Services is the largest producing sector in 2013-14.
5. The tertiary sector has grown the most over forty years.
6. The GDP of India in 2013-14 was more than Rs. 55,00,000/-.
7. Production in all the three sectors has increased.
8. The production in the tertiary sector has highly increased.
9. The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector.
- 10..In 2013-14 the share of primary sector in GDP is very low

**B)... Study the pie charts and write your observations.....**



**Observe the graph and analyse it.**

1. The graph shows loans taken by different types of urban households.
2. Poor households take 46% loans from formal and 54% from informal sources.
3. Households with few assets take 62% from formal and 38% from informal sources.
4. Well-off households take 73% from formal and 27% from informal sources.
5. Rich households take 83% from formal and 17% from informal sources.
6. As income increases, dependence on formal loans increases.
7. Poor people depend more on moneylenders and informal sources.
8. Rich people easily get bank loans and formal credit facilities

32)...A) State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

**Prudential Reason:**

1. India is a multicultural society.
2. The distribution of power is necessary to maintain peace.
3. In India, some seats are reserved for SC and STs.
4. It enables all social groups to manage the government.

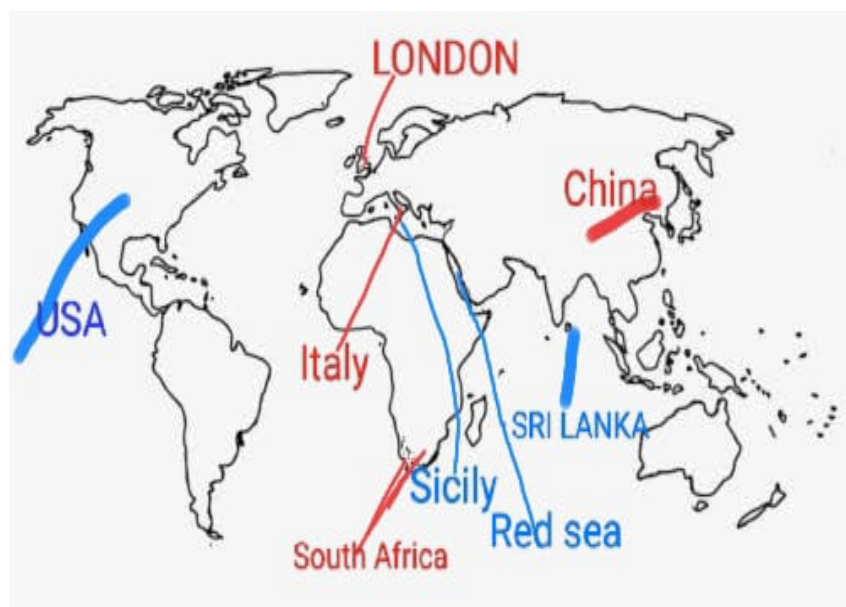
**Moral Reason:**

1. India is a democratic country.
2. It upholds the ideals of democracy.
3. In a democracy, the people themselves are the rulers

**B) Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.**

- 1.. Give equal opportunities to women and minorities.
2. Political parties should have a membership list.
3. They should hold elections for office bearers on a regular basis.
- 4 One-third of the seats should be designated for women.
- 5..The government should provide funds to political parties.
- 6.Criminals should not be allowed to contest elections.
- 7..Encourage honest and educated leaders to take part.
8. Bring in internal democracy within the political party.

33).. MAP POINTING INDIA MAP & WORLD MAP



# DGE MODEL PAPER -2

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## SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 2025 - 26 SOCIAL STUDIES

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### 1 MARK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified as:

A) Biotic And Abiotic. B) Renewable And Non Renewable. C) Potential And Developed. D) None Of The Above

Ans.....Renewable and Non-Renewable

2. What should be the percentage of forest in geographical area? ————Answer: 33%

3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

A)..Aluminium smelting. B) Cement. C) Paper. D) Steel ..... Answer: A) Aluminium smelting

4. Who formed a secret society called "Young Italy"? .....Answer: Giuseppe Mazzini

5. Expand IMF: ..... Answer: International Monetary Fund

6. What was the year of the Civil Disobedience Movement?..... .Answer: 1930

7. Which MNC belongs to India given below?

( Infosys, Ford Motors, Google, Samsung. )

Answer: A) Infosys

8. Find out the odd one: Ladakh, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh

Answer..... Andhra Pradesh

9. Which of these is a National Party?

A) BJP. C) Janasena. B) TDP. D) DMK.

Answer: A) BJP

10. Which of the following neighboring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

A) Bangladesh. B) Sri Lanka. C) Nepal. D) Pakistan. Answer: B) Sri Lanka

11. Based on the first pair: fill the second pair: Agriculture: State list; Marriages: ? Ans :: Concurrent List

12....Arrange the following countries from East to West according to their location: Egypt, China, England, Japan.

Answer: Japan, China, Egypt, England

## 2 MARK'S QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

13...What is manufacturing?

A..... Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

14)... observe the map and answers the following Questions



\*\*\*\* What does the map show?

A.....Indian national highways

15...Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries?

1. The developing countries organised Group of 77 to demand a new international economic order (NIEO).
2. It is called G-77

16...What is called globalization?

A. Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

17..Mention two functions of Gram Sabha.

1. Gram Sabha approves village development plans.
2. It monitors the functioning of the Gram Panchayat.

18..Women are facing so many problems today. Write any two arguments in support of this statement.

Gender Discrimination -, Domestic Violence – , Lack of Education – Low Political Representation

19.. "The impact of globalization has not been uniform." Explain.

1. "Globalisation has not had a uniform impact."
2. It has benefited only skilled people in cities.
3. It has not benefited the unskilled people in rural areas.
4. Globalisation has benefited the industrial and service sectors.

20..Imagine that you are a member of the Consumer Protection Council. How would you help the consumers?

1. I would spread awareness about consumer rights and responsibilities.
2. I would help consumers file complaints against unfair trade practices.

## 4 MARK'S QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

21. Features are marked by numbers in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

1..National Park.

2...Wildlife Sanctuary



22...Why do we need to conserve mineral resources ?

1. Mineral resources found on the earth surface are limited. 2. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources. 3. Minerals required millions of years to be created. 4. The geological process of mineral formation is so slow.

23. Observe the paragraph and Rewrite the paragraph in your own words:

Original Paragraph: During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

Answer.....

1. Mazzini's Aim:

In the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini wanted to unite Italy into one republic.

2. Young Italy:

He started a secret group called Young Italy to spread his ideas.

3. Failed Revolts:

The uprisings in 1831 and 1848 failed to bring unity.

4. Role of Sardinia-Piedmont:

After the failures, King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont led the unification through war, hoping for economic and political strength.

24...Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

1. The machines were very expensive.

2. The machines were cautious to use.
3. The machines often broke down.
4. The cost of repairing them was huge.
5. Cheap labour was available in plenty.
6. Merchants preferred to use labour as it was economical.

**25..Propose any two solutions to strengthen secularism in India.**

**1. Promote Equal Education About All Religions:**

Schools should teach students to respect all religions equally by providing knowledge about different faiths, their values, and promoting harmony among communities.

**2. Strict Implementation of Laws Against Discrimination:**

The government should strictly enforce laws that protect people from religious discrimination and ensure equal rights for all, regardless of their religion.

**26..1. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? / Democracy is a legitimate government.Explain...**

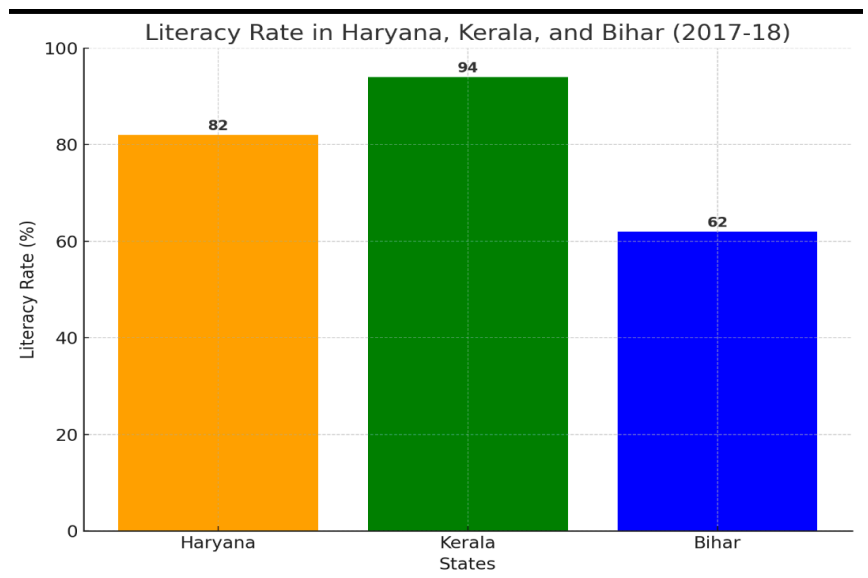
1. In a democracy, people elect their leaders through free and fair elections.
2. The elected representatives form the government.
3. People can change the government by voting in the next elections.
4. This keeps the leaders accountable to the people.
5. Democratic governments work for the needs of the public.

**27. Based on the given data convert into bar grap**

**SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR**

STATE	LITERACY RATE (2017-18)
Haryana	82
Kerala	94
Bihar	62

Based on the given data convert into bar graph.



## 28....In your opinion what is the importance of consumers international?

1. In 1985, the United Nations adopted the Guidelines for Consumer Protection.
2. These guidelines helped countries take steps to protect consumer rights.
3. This marked the beginning of the global consumer movement.
4. Consumers International was formed to bring together consumer organisations worldwide.
5. Today, it includes over 200 member organisations from more than 100 countries.
6. It works to protect consumer rights and promote fair trade, safety, and honest practices.

## 8 MARK'S QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### 29... Discuss rain water harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out....?

1. In semi-arid regions of Rajasthan every house has tankas.
2. The tankas means large and deep underground water tanks.
3. They store the rain water in the tankas.
4. The tankas would be built inside the house or the courtyard.
5. The tankas would be linked to the roof of the houses.
6. Rainwater falling on roofs would run down through the pipe.
7. The collected rainwater would be stored in the tankas.
8. These tankas would be helped to beat the summer heat also.
9. The palar pani (rainwater) is considered the purest water form.
- 10...Check dams are built across streams to slow water flow and store it.

### B)... Suggest the initiative steps taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production

1. Land development programs were initiated.
2. Crop insurance is announced.
3. Minimum Support Price is initiated.
4. Established the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
5. Irrigation facilities were developed.
6. Constructed many multi-purpose projects on rivers.
7. Supplied the HYV seeds to the farmers.
8. Provided loans to the farmers for investment.

### 30)...A) Read the given paragraph and comment on it.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1932. Its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up."

1. The Non-Cooperation Movement had a powerful effect on the economy.
2. People strongly opposed foreign goods and supported Indian products.
3. Foreign clothes were burnt and liquor shops were protested against.
4. Between 1921 and 1932, foreign cloth imports fell by 50%.

5. The value of imported cloth reduced from Rs.102 crore to Rs.57 crore.
6. Many Indian traders stopped selling or supporting foreign goods.
7. People preferred Indian-made clothes over imported ones.
8. This helped increase the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms.
- 9..The movement gave economic strength to the freedom struggle.

**B)....Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India**

1. Print culture spread new ideas quickly to large numbers of people.
2. Newspapers and books created awareness about British rule and its impact.
3. Nationalist leaders used print to inspire unity among Indians.
4. Journals and magazines spread messages of freedom and self-rule.
5. Vernacular languages in print reached people in villages and towns.
6. Social reformers used print to fight caste and religious divisions.
7. National songs, poems, and stories boosted patriotic feelings.
8. Overall, print culture helped unite Indians in the struggle for independence.
9. The print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India

**31)....A) The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organized and unorganized sectors. Read the table carefully, fill in the missing data, and answer the questions that follow.**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Organised</b>	<b>Unorganised</b>	<b>Total</b>
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475
Total in Percentage	17	83	100%

i...What is the percentage of people in the unorganised sector in agriculture?..... ( Ans.....99 )

ii. Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganised sector activity? Why?

A. Yes. Agriculture has no job security, no health faicilities and no insurance...

iii. If we look at the country as a whole, we find that the percentage of workers in India are in the unorganised sector. .... Ans..... ( 83% )

i.

iv. Organised sector employment is available to only about the percentage of workers in India.....(.17 %)

**B)... What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.**

1. SHG means Self Help Group.
2. It is a small group of poor women.
3. Members save money every month.
4. They give small loans to members from the savings.
5. It helps develop the habit of saving.
6. Members start small businesses and earn income.
7. It helps them avoid moneylenders.
8. Women move forward with self-confidence.

**32)....A) State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.**

Prudential Reason:1. India is a multicultural society. 2. The distribution of power is necessary to maintain peace.

3. In India, some seats are reserved for SC and STs. 4. It enables all social groups to manage the government.

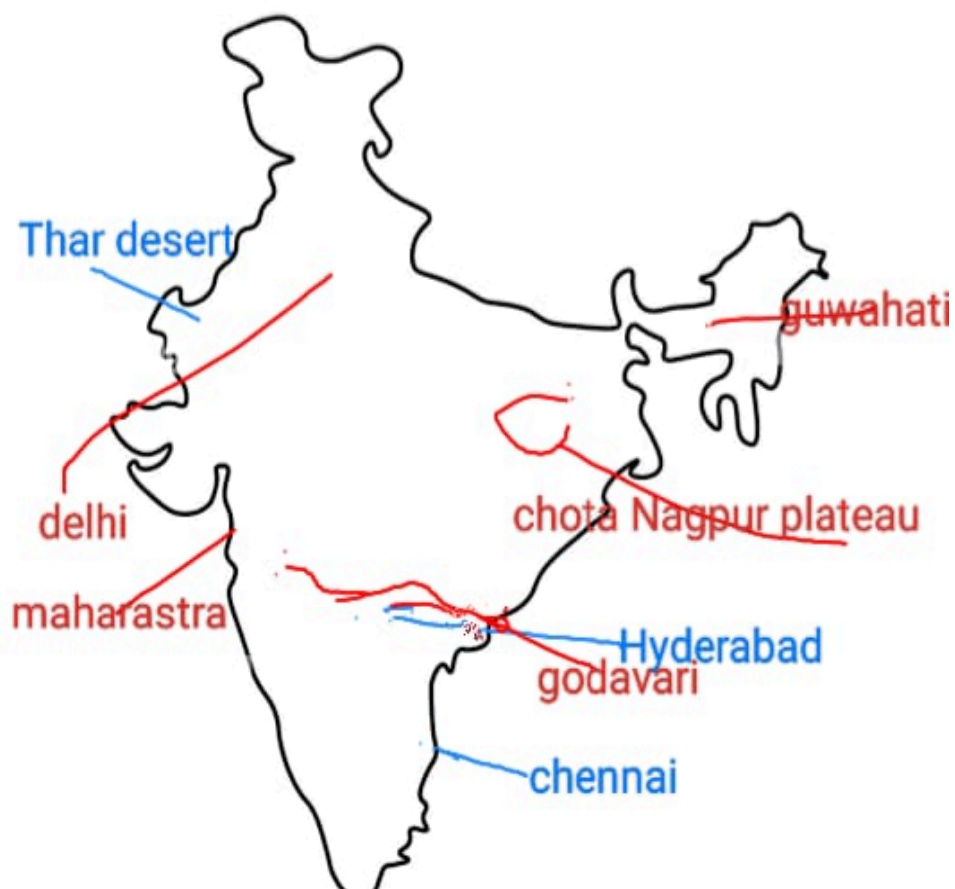
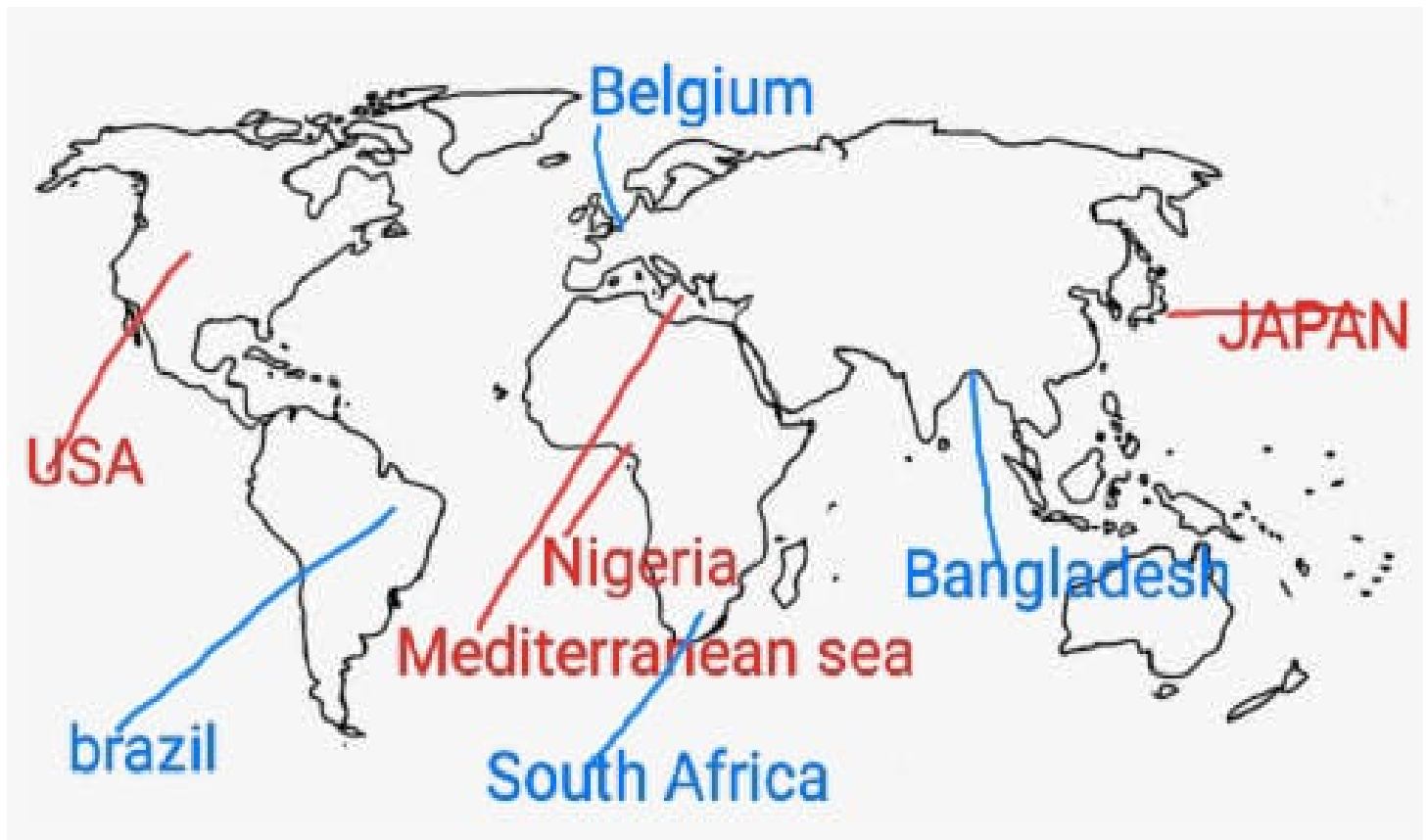
Moral Reason:

1. India is a democratic country.
2. It upholds the ideals of democracy
3. In a democracy, the people themselves are the rulers.

**B)....Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.**

- 1.. Give equal opportunities to women and minorities.
2. Political parties should have a membership list.
3. They should hold elections for office bearers on a regular basis.
- 4 One-third of the seats should be designated for women
- 5..The government should provide funds to political parties.
- 6.Criminals should not be allowed to contest elections.
- 7..Encourage honest and educated leaders to take part.
8. Bring in internal democracy within the political party.

**33)...MAP POINTING**



## SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATION (2025-26) MODEL PAPER-I

## SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS : X

Time: 3.15 Hours.

Max. Marks : 100

**1 MARK QUESTIONS**      **12×1=12M**

1. Where was the First International Earth Summit held?

→ Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

2. On the basis of exhaustibility, how can resources be classified?

→ Renewable and Non-renewable resources

3. Identify which of the following is NOT an agro-based industry.

A) Sugar. B) Rubber. C) Aluminium. D) Wheat

C) Aluminium

4. What does plebiscite mean?

→ A direct vote by which all the people of region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

5. What is "Rinderpest"?

→ A cattle plague (a deadly viral disease) that affected cows and livestock.

6. Expand IBRD.

→ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

7. What is the three-tier system in India?

→ Panchayati Raj System with

1. Gram Panchayat. 2. Panchayat Samiti. 3. Zilla Parishad

8. Find the odd one out: Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Telangana, Delhi.

→ Delhi (It is a Union Territory with legislature; others are states.)

9. Identify the National Party from the given list: TDP, DMK, BJP, AGP.

→ BJP

10. Define the term IMR.

→ Infant Mortality Rate – number of infants who die before age one per 1,000 live births.

**11. Give an example of a trade barrier.**

→ Import duty / Tariff

**12. Arrange the following countries from West to East:**

India, Egypt, Germany, USA

→ USA → Germany → Egypt → India

**2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

**13) . Arrange the following products based on agricultural and mineral origin:**

**Agricultural origin:** → Sugar, Textile

**Mineral origin:** → Coal, Iron & Steel

**14) How many types of transportation are there? Write their names.**

→ There are four types of transportation:

1. Roadways. 2. Railways. 3. Waterways. 4. Airways

**15) 15. Explain the term G-77 and its importance.**

→ It is a group of 77 developing countries, formed in 1964 to work together.

**Importance:**

Helps developing countries protect their economic interests.

Gives them a common voice in world meetings.

Works to reduce inequality between rich and poor countries.

**16) "Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian Society of the 19th century" – Comment...?**

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Social reforms spread     | 2. Helped in education   |
| 3. Rise of Indian newspapers | 4. Unity and nationalism |

**17) Classify the following parties as National Parties and Regional Parties:**

National Parties: (CPM). BJP

Regional Parties: DMK, TDP

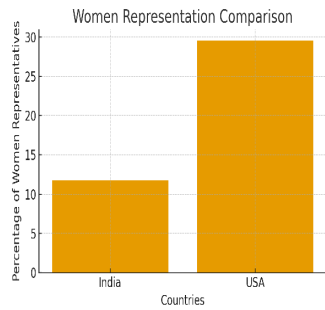
**18) "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. "Globalisation has not had a uniform impact.    | 2. Standard of living improved                               |
| 3. It has benefited only skilled people in cities. | 4...It has not benefited the unskilled people in rural areas |

19) Show the following data in the form of a bar diagram:

Percentage of women representatives in India - 11.8%

Percentage of women representatives in USA - 29.5%



20) Prepare two slogans to educate and create awareness among consumers.

1. "Check before you buy!"
2. "Be a wise consumer!"

**2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

21) Distinguish between National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

	<b>National Park</b>	<b>Sanctuary</b>
(i)	It is meant for protection of both flora and fauna.	It is meant for protection of fauna only.
(ii)	Grazing is allowed.	Grazing is not allowed.
(iii)	Private ownership is permitted.	Private ownership is not permitted.
(iv)	<i>E.g.</i> , Jim Corbett National Park, Yellowstone Park etc.	<i>E.g.</i> , Vellode Bird Sanctuary, Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary.

22) Differentiate between Conventional and Non-Conventional Energy.

<b>Conventional sources of energy</b>	<b>Non-conventional sources of energy</b>
1) They are used as energy resources for many years	1. They are used in recent times
2. Ex: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum etc.	2) Ex: solar power, wind energy, tidal power....
3) They make the use of non-renewable energy resources	3. They use renewable resources
4. They are expensive	4) They are comparatively cheaper
5) They can generate a lot of pollution	5. They cause very little or no pollution

**23) State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.**

1. Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India.
2. Even today, most people marry within their own caste.

**24) How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?**

1. In a democracy, people elect their leaders through free and fair elections
2. The elected representatives form the government.
3. People can change the government by voting in the next elections.
4. This keeps the leaders accountable to the people

**25). Critically Examine the progress of consumer movement in India?**

1. The movement has increased consumer awareness.
2. Now the people are more likely to fight for their rights
3. People know more about their consumer rights now.
4. But solving complaints takes time, so the consumer movement must improve.

**26). Analysing the living conditions of the workers, during the industrialization?**

1. **Low Wages:** Workers were paid very little for long working hours
2. **Poor Housing:** They lived in small, crowded, and dirty houses.
3. **Unhealthy Conditions:** Factories were unsafe and caused health problems
4. **No Job Security:** Workers could be removed at any time without notice.

**27) Compose and write a short notes on "The unification of Germany"**

- 1.. The national feeling work while spread among middle class Germans.
2. They tried to United the different regions of the German.
3. It was began in 1866.
- 4.. It was completed in the year 1871 led by the kingdom of Prussia.
- 5... Bismarck was the architect of the German unification.
- 6.. In January 1871 the Prussian King William -1 was proclaimed as the German Emperor.
- 7... The ceremony held at Versailles
- 8.. Wars Fought: Prussia fought wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870–71).

**28) . Is the average income an important Criterion for development.**

1. Yes, it shows how much money people earn.

2. More income can improve living conditions.
3. But income alone cannot show full development.
4. Health, education, and other facilities also matter.

### 8 MARKS QUESTIONS

29) Write Do's and don'ts to be followed during the floods

Do's	Don'ts
1. Move to a safe high place.	1. Don't walk in floodwater.
2. Drink clean boiled water.	2. Don't drive through flowing water.
3. Keep a torch and medicines ready.	3. Don't go near electric wires.
4. Switch off electricity.	4. Don't drink dirty water.
5. Listen to government warnings.	5. Don't believe rumours.
6. Keep important documents safe.	6. Don't travel unless necessary.
7. Help children and elders.	7. Don't touch fallen trees or poles.
8. Stay connected with neighbours.	8. Don't ignore safety instructions.

B) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

1. Rice is the staple food crop in India.
2. India is the 2nd largest producer of rice after China.
3. Rice is a kharif crop.
4. Rice requires above 25°C temperature.
5. Rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm
- 6...Labour needed crop
- 7.Plenty of water and flat land for irrigation.
- 8..Rice is grown in the northern plain

30) A) How does power sharing help in maintaining the stability of political order?

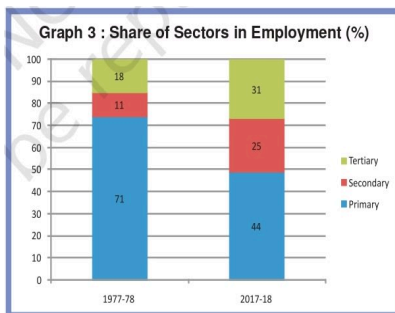
1. Power sharing reduces fights for power.
2. All groups get a role, so no one feels left out.
3. It lowers conflicts between communities.
4. It creates trust among people and leaders.

5. It protects minority rights.
6. It stops misuse of power.
7. It improves decisions by involving more people.
8. It keeps democracy stable.

**B) " Political parties are facing many challenges in democracy." Justify your answer.**

1. Ordinary members cannot take part in decision-making.
2. Top leaders make decisions without consulting others.
3. Family politics is increasing (dynastic rule).
4. Money power is used to win elections.
5. Muscle power is used to influence voters.
6. Internal elections in parties are not conducted properly.
7. Parties often do not keep proper records of their members.
8. Voters do not get meaningful choices because many parties have similar ideas.

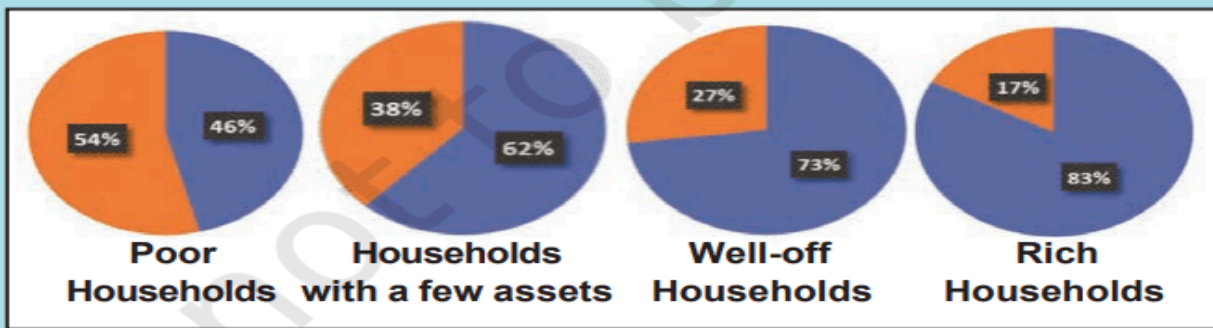
**31) A ) Observe the bar graph and analyse it.**



1. In 1977–78, most people worked in agriculture (71%).
2. By 2017–18, fewer people worked in agriculture (44%).
3. Jobs in industries increased from 11% to 25%.
4. Jobs in services increased from 18% to 31%.
5. People moved from farming to industry and services.
6. Agriculture now provides fewer jobs.
7. Industries and services grew more than before.
8. India's economy shifted from farming to services.

**31) B) bserve the pie graph and analyse it.**

**Graph 2 : Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?**



**BLUE : Per cent of loans from the FORMAL sector**

**ORANGE: Per cent of loans from the INFORMAL sector**

1. The graph shows loans taken by different types of urban households.
2. Poor households take 46% loans from formal and 54% from informal sources.
3. Households with few assets take 62% from formal and 38% from informal sources.
4. Well-off households take 73% from formal and 27% from informal sources.
5. Rich households take 83% from formal and 17% from informal sources.
6. As income increases, dependence on formal loans increases.
7. Poor people depend more on moneylenders and informal sources.
8. Rich people easily get bank loans and formal credit facilities

**32) A) "The Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonization." - Justify the statement...?**

1. Gandhi used salt as a powerful symbol to unite the nation.
2. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
3. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
4. Salt was an essential item of food and was consumed by all.
5. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
6. So Gandhiji started Salt march on 6th April 1930.
7. He reached Dandi, violated the law and made salt.
8. This march developed the feeling of nationalism

B)How print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India? are you agree with statement..? write your answer...?

1. Print culture spread new ideas quickly to large numbers of people.
2. Newspapers and books created awareness about British rule and its impact.
3. Nationalist leaders used print to inspire unity among Indians.
4. Journals and magazines spread messages of freedom and self-rule.
5. Vernacular languages in print reached people in villages and towns
6. Social reformers used print to fight caste and religious divisions.
7. National songs, poems, and stories boosted patriotic feelings.
8. Overall, print culture helped unite Indians in the struggle for independence
9. The print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India

33) A ) Locate the following in the given outline map of World

- 1.Amaravathi.
- 2.Gujarath
3. Godavari.
4. Delhi

(Or)

- 5.Andaman Nicobar Islands.
6. Bihar.
7. Chennai.
8. Mahanadi

b) Locate the following in the given outline map of World

- 1.India.
2. Russia.
- 3.England.
- 4.USA

(Or)

- 5.Japan.
- 6.Srilanka.
- 7.Germany.
- 8.Pacific ocean.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE : MODEL PAPER - II**

**X-CLASS**

**SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATION (2025-26) MODEL PAPER-II**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**CLASS : X**

**Time: 3.15 Hours.**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Instructions :**

**SECTION 1 ANSWERS**

**12×1=12M**

**1. How did Gandhiji voice his concern about resource conservation?**

Gandhiji said that the world has enough for everyone's need, but not for anyone's greed—meaning resources must be used wisely and not wasted.

**2) What is the total geographical area of India?**

3.28 million sq. km (or 32.8 lakh sq. km)

**3. Which of the following is an agro-based industry?**

A) Sugar B) Rubber C) Cement D) Coffee.                      Ans.... Sugar

**4. The Vienna Congress was hosted by whom?**

By Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich

**5. Expand NIEO.**

New International Economic Order

**6. Until well into the 18th century, which countries were the richest in the world?**

India and China

**7. What is federalism?**

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between the central government and state governments.

**8. Fill in the blank:**

Coming-together federations: v USA ::

Holding-together federations: .....                      Ans.....India

**9.What is political party?**

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government...

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

Infant Mortality Rate is the number of children who die before the age of one year per 1,000 live births.

**11) What is globalisation?**

A. Globalisation is this process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

**12) Rewrite the countries from West to East:**

USA → France → South Africa → Japan

**2 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**13) What are basic industries? Give one example.**

☒ Supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods are called basic industries.

☒ Eg: Iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminum smelting

**14).Write any two benefits of roadways.**

☒ Easy to reach anywhere (Accessibility & Flexibility).

☒ Useful for all types of transport (Versatility)

**15)Write a short note on the Great Economic Depression.**

1. It began in 1929 after a big stock market crash.

2. Banks collapsed and many factories closed.

3. Millions of people lost their jobs.

4. It affected almost the whole world badly.

**16) John Gutenberg and his printing press**

☒ Gutenberg invented the first metal-type printing press in 1440.

☒ His machine printed books fast and in large numbers.

☒ Books became cheap.

**17) India is a federal country. Give some reasons.**

1. India has two governments – Central and State.

2. Their powers are divided clearly.

3. A written Constitution explains this division.

4. The Supreme Court solves Centre–State disputes.

**18)Analyse the impact of globalisation on the Indian economy**

1. More foreign companies came to India.

2. Many new jobs were created.

3. Goods became cheaper and better.

4. Indian companies improved because of competition.

**19) “Caste has still not disappeared from present India”.Justify this statement.**

.Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India.

. Even today, most people marry within their own caste.

**20) “Jago Grahak Jago” – Prepare a pamphlet to create awareness among consumers.**

1. Always check MRP, expiry date, and quality marks before buying anything.

2. Take a bill/receipt for every purchase.
3. Don't believe fake offers; buy only from trusted shops.
4. If cheated, complain to the Consumer Helpline (1800-11-4000).

#### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

21) What are the differences between reserved forests and protected forests?

RESERVED FOREST	PROTECTED FOREST
➤ The reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable.	The forest land is protected from any further depletion
➤ More than half of the total forest has been declared reserved forests.	Almost one third of the total forest area is declared protected forest
➤ These forests are majority found in Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra.	The forests are majority found in Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Odisha.

22) Distinguish between the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
1) They are used as energy resources for many years	1. They are used in recent times
2. Ex: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum etc.	2) Ex: solar power, wind energy, tidal power....
3) They make the use of non-renewable energy resources	3. They use renewable resources
4. They are expensive	4) They are comparatively cheaper
5) They can generate a lot of pollution	5. They cause very little or no pollution

23) If you were the leader of a political party, can you lead your party in our country without mentioning caste? Why?

Yes, I can lead a party without mentioning caste, because:

1. Caste creates divisions among people.
2. A leader should focus on development and welfare.
3. Everyone should be treated equally.
4. Issues like jobs, education, and health are more important than caste.

24) What would be your verdict on democracy if you had to base it on the performance of democratic regimes in terms of growth and equal distribution?

1. Democracy gives slow but steady economic growth.
2. It allows people to participate in decisions.
3. Wealth is not shared equally in a democracy.
4. Democracy is fair, but it needs to improve in reducing inequality.

**25) As a consumer, what rights are you aware of?**

**1. Right to Safety**

You have the right to get safe products and services.

**2. Right to Choose**

You can choose any product or service from different options.

**3. Right to Information**

You have the right to know the quality, price, and details of the product.

**4. Right to be Heard**

Your complaints must be listened to by the concerned authorities.

**26) "India's industrial production increased during the First World War." Analyse the statement**

1. British mills focused on army goods.
2. This created a home market for Indian mills. prolonged war increasing Army demands.
3. Indian factories to contribute to British army requirements
4. Like saddle, boots, tents, uniform and jute bags.
5. New factories were established in India

**27) Rewrite the given paragraph in your own words.**

Rewrite the given paragraph in your own words. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism, and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

1. After Napoleon's defeat, European rulers wanted to keep old traditions like kings, the Church, and family roles.
2. They did not want to go fully back to old times but accepted some modern changes.
3. Modern armies, better governments, and stronger economies could make kings and rulers more powerful.

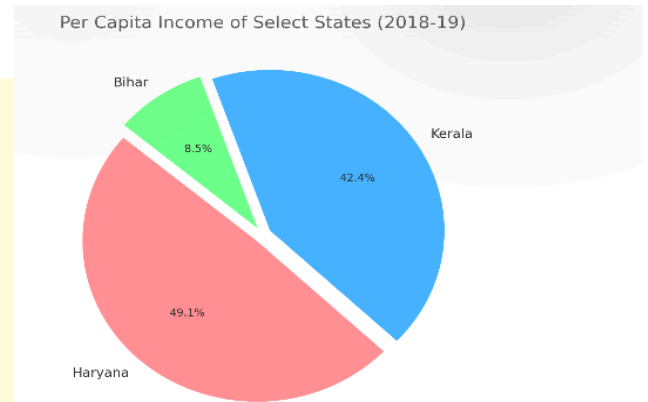
4. Ending feudalism and serfdom helped strengthen the authority of monarchs.

28) observe the table information and Convert into pie graph

28. According to the given table generate the pie chart

TABLE 1.3. PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES

State	Per Capita Income for 2018-19 (in Rs)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982



Here is the pie chart showing the per capita income of select states for 2018-19:

- Haryana: 49.1%
- Kerala: 42.4%
- Bihar: 8.5%

## 8 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

29) Describe multi-purpose projects. Write their advantages and disadvantages.

A multi-purpose project is a single project that is built to serve more than one purpose, such as providing water for irrigation, generating electricity, controlling floods, and supplying drinking water.

### ADVANTAGES

Dams store water for irrigation.

- ☒ They generate hydro electrical power.
- ☒ They provide water for domestic and Industrial use.
- ☒ They help control floods.
- ☒ They support fishing and tourism.
- ☒ They help water transportation.
- ☒ They check soil erosion.
- ☒ Thus, they play a crucial role in economic development.

### DISADVANTAGES

- ☒ Causes deforestation.
- ☒ Migration of people.
- ☒ Aquatic life is affected.
- ☒ Restricts the natural river flow.
- ☒ Leads to the deposits of sediments.
- ☒ Loss of existing agricultural lands.
- ☒ Changes cropping pattern.
- ☒ Forests and wildlife can be destroyed.

**29 ( B) Suggest the initiatives taken by the government to ensure an increase in agricultural production.**

1. ☒ Collectivisation
- 2 ☒ Abolition of zamindari system land reforms
- 3.☒ First five year plan focused on agriculture.
- 4.☒ The Green Revolution to increase food production
- 5.☒ Minimum support price
6. ☒ KSS
- 7.☒ Subsidy on agricultural inputs.
8. ☒ Land development programs were initiated.
- 9.☒ Crop insurance is announced.
10. ☒ Minimum Support Price is initiated. .
- 11.☒ Established the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- 12.. ☒ Irrigation facilities were developed.

**30) A )State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.**

**Prudential Reason:**

- ☒ India is a multicultural society.
- ☒ The distribution of power is necessary to maintain peace.
- ☒ In India, some seats are reserved for SC and STs.
- ☒ It enables all social groups to manage the government.

**Moral Reason:**

- ☒ India is a democratic country.
- ☒ It upholds the ideals of democracy.
- ☒ In a democracy, the people themselves are the rulers.

**30) B) What are the various political challenges in present-day politics?**

1. Political parties are crucial for the working of democracy.
2. Parties are the most visible face of democracy.
3. Corruption—Some leaders misuse power for personal gain
4. No Real Choice –All parties seem similar, so voters don't have a clear choice.
5. Less Women Participation.
6. Caste and Religion Politics
7. Money and muscle Power.
8. Limited choices.
- 9... Misuse of power.

**31) A) Observe the given table, analyse it.**

**TABLE 2.3 WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)**

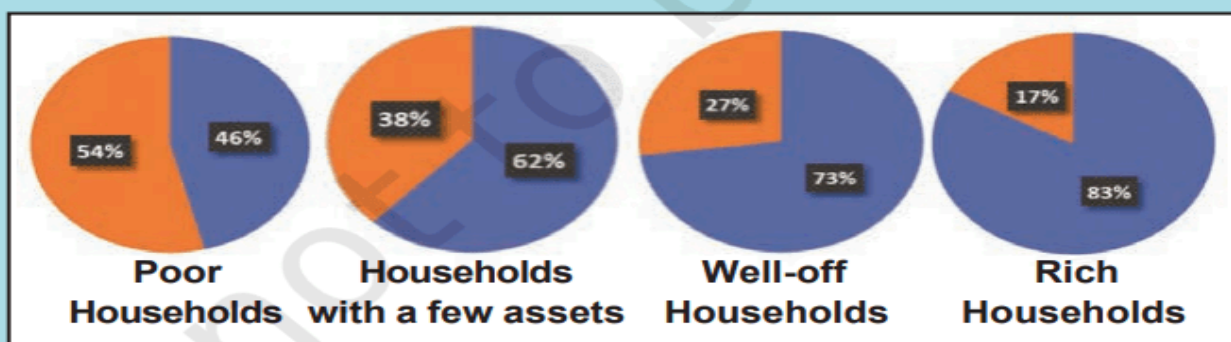
Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475

Total in Percentage 100%

1. Total workers are 475 million in all sectors.
2. Most workers (393 million) are in the unorganised sector.
3. Only 82 million people work in the organised sector.
4. In the primary sector, almost all workers (231 million) are unorganised.
5. Only 1 million primary workers are organised.
6. In the secondary sector, unorganised workers (74 million) are more than organised (41 million).
7. In the tertiary sector, unorganised workers (88 million) are more than organised (40 million).
8. Overall, unorganised workers are the highest in every sector.

**B) Observe the pie graph analyse it.**

**Graph 2 : Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?**



**BLUE : Per cent of loans from the FORMAL sector**

**ORANGE: Per cent of loans from the INFORMAL sector**

1. The graph shows loans taken by different types of urban households.
2. Poor households take 46% loans from formal and 54% from informal sources.
3. Households with few assets take 62% from formal and 38% from informal sources.
4. Well-off households take 73% from formal and 27% from informal sources.
5. Rich households take 83% from formal and 17% from informal sources.
6. As income increases, dependence on formal loans increases.
7. Poor people depend more on moneylenders and informal sources.
8. Rich people easily get bank loans and formal credit facilities

**32) A) Assess the effectiveness of the March as against the Salt as a symbol of resistance to colonialism.**

1. Gandhi used salt as a powerful symbol to unite the nation.
2. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
3. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
4. Salt was an essential item of food and was consumed by all.
5. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
6. So Gandhiji started Salt march on 6th April 1930.
7. He reached Dandi, violated the law and made salt.
8. This march developed the feeling of nationalism

**32) B) "The printing press played a major role in shaping Indian society in the 19th century". Justify your answer**

1. Printing made books and newspapers cheap.
2. More people started reading and writing.
3. Reformers used print to fight social evils.
4. Newspapers spread information about British rule.
5. Print helped people develop national feelings.
6. Indian languages grew because of printed books.
7. Common people became more aware of issues.
8. Print encouraged new ideas and discussions.

**33) Locate the following on the outline map of India:**

1. New Delhi.
2. Kolkata.
3. South Central Railway Headquarters.
4. Mumbai

(OR)

5.Ganga River. 6.Godavari River 7.Chotanagapur Plateau. 8.Bay of Bengal

B) Locate the following on the outline map of World

1. Russia. 2. USA. 3. China. 4. India

(OR)

5. England. 6. South Africa. 7. Afghanistan. 8. Bangladesh

SOCIAL SCIENCE : MODEL PAPER - III

X-CLASS

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATION (2025-26) MODEL PAPER-III

SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS : X

Time: 3.15 Hours.

Max. Marks : 100

1 MARK QUESTIONS

12×1=12M

1. Expand the word UNCED

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

2.According to the National Forest Policy 1952, how much geographical area is desired as forest area ?

33 % of the total geographical area

3. Basic raw material used by Aluminium industry

Bauxite

4. Secret society founded by Mazzini

Young Italy

5. Organisations called Bretton Woods twins

IMF (International Monetary Fund) and World Bank

6. When did the Great Depression begin?

1929

7. Scheduled Languages recognised by the Constitution of India

22 languages

8. Find the odd one out. A) Foreign affairs. B) Police. C) Banking. D) Currency

Answer: B) Police

(Police is a State List subject; others are Union List subjects.)

9. BJP – National Party,

TDP. \_\_\_\_\_ ? State Party

10. Define Infant Mortality Rate

The number of children who die before the age of one year per 1,000 live births.

11. Correctly matched pair

A) Tata Motors – Automobile                      B) Ranbaxy – Information technology

Correct answer: A) Tata Motors – Automobile

12. Number of countries currently members of WTO

164 countries

## 2 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

13) How do industries pollute the environment?

Industries pollute the environment in many ways.

They are: Air Pollution.    ii. Water Pollution.    iii. Thermal Pollution.    iv..Chemical Pollution:

14) 14. What is meant by trade ? What is the difference between international trade and local trade?

<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>	<b>LOCAL TRADE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ The exchange of good from two or more countries</li><li>❖ Trade usually take place through sea or air routes</li><li>❖ Export and import are the components of international Trade</li><li>❖ economic barometer of a country</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Trade is within the country</li><li>❖ Red tape mainly through roads railways in land water ways</li><li>❖ Sales and purchases taking place with in the local market</li><li>❖ Economic prosperity of the local people</li></ul>

15) What was the importance of Hosay?

☒ Hosay was a festival celebrated by Muslims, but people of many religions joined it.

☒ It became an event showing unity, brotherhood, and shared culture among different communities.

## 16) How did the print culture spread literacy among poor people in India ?

Books became cheap and easy to get.

☒ Poor people could buy or borrow small books and newspapers.

☒ Printed materials helped them learn reading.

☒ It increased their knowledge and awareness.

## 17). What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one ?

1...In a federal government, power is shared between central and state governments;

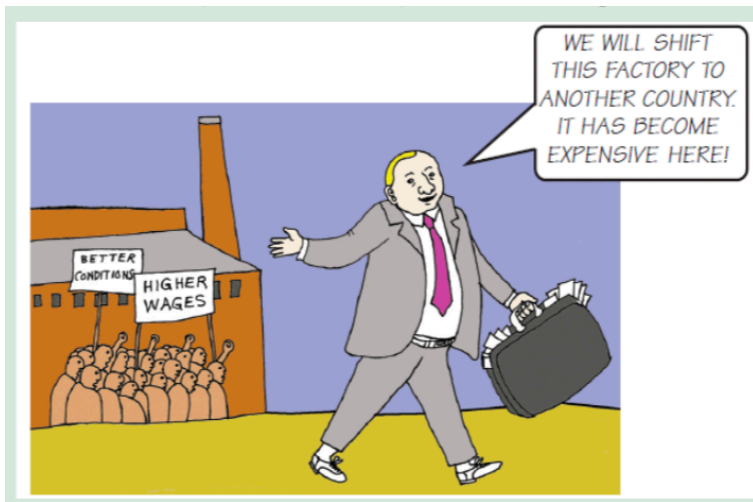
Example: India is federal, USA

2... In a unitary government, all power lies with the central government. Example: the United Kingdom is unitary., Japan

## 18) Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state ?

.1.....Constitution ensures freedoms of religion. 2) No religion has a special status

## 19). We will shift this factory to another country. It has become expensive here.



1."Higher wages and better working conditions have led to increased costs."

2. "Therefore, we have decided to shift this factory to another country — please begin the necessary preparations."

## 20) How consumer protection councils help the consumes ?

1. They help consumers know their rights and duties.

2. They guide people on how to complain when they are cheated.

3. They protect consumers from dishonest sellers.

4. They make sure consumers get good products and fair prices.

## 4 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**21) Human activities have affected the deflection of flora and fauna in many ways. ? Explain?**

- ☒ Deforestation
- ☒ Habitat destruction.
- ☒ loss of habitats for many species.
- ☒ pollution from Industries.
- ☒ agriculture activities.
- ☒ These are all affected the health and survival of many species.

**22) .Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India? Explain?**

- 1) Solar energy is an inexhaustible source of energy produced from sunlight.
- 2) It has bright future in India because of the following reasons.
- 3) Many parts of the country received sunlight on 300 days annually
- 4) So it becomes possible to generate 20MW solar energy per sq.km in such areas.
- 5) It is easy to establish solar plants in urban and rural areas
- 6) It is also becoming popular as used for cooking, heating water, lighting, etc....
- 7) It is also a renewable source of energy.
- 8) Thus the Solar energy has a bright future in India

**23) Read the paragraph and comment .....**

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

1. Liberalism meant freedom for individuals and equality before the law.
2. It supported a government that works with the consent of the people.
3. Liberals wanted to end autocracy and special privileges of the Church.
4. They believed in having a constitution, elected parliament, and protection of private property.

**24). Analyse why women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny ?**

Women thought the Spinning Jenny would take away their jobs.

- ☒ They feared they would earn less money.
- ☒ They felt the machine would replace hand spinning.
- ☒ So they attacked and broke the Spinning Jenny.

**25). Identify the challenges to democracy ?**

Corruption weakens public trust.

- ☒ Lack of awareness affects good voting.
- ☒ Money power makes elections unfair.
- ☒ Social divisions create conflicts.

**26). How does democracy produce an accountable responsive and legitimate government ?**

In a democracy, people elect their leaders through free and fair elections.

- ☒ The elected representatives form the government.
- ☒ People can change the government by voting in the next elections.
- ☒ This keeps the leaders accountable to the people.

**27). "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person.**

**Question : How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development ? Discuss.**

1. Earth has enough resources for everyone's needs, but not for people's greed.
2. Overusing resources harms the environment and reduces them for future generations.
3. When a few people take too much, it creates inequality in society.
4. Real development means using resources carefully so all people benefit.

**28). Describe some of your duties as a consumer if you visit a shopping complex in your locality?**

We should check the MRP, manufacturing date, and expiry date before buying any product.

- ☒ We must always take a bill or receipt for every purchase.
- ☒ We should read the label and product information carefully.
- ☒ We must behave responsibly inside the shopping complex and not damage any goods.

**8 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**29) A) Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out?**

- ☒ In semi-arid regions of Rajasthan every house has tankas.
- ☒ The tankas means large and deep underground water tanks.

- ☒ The tankas would be built inside the house or the courtyard.
- ☒ The tankas would be linked to the roof of the houses.
- ☒ Rainwater falling on roofs would run down through the pipe.
- ☒ The collected rainwater would be stored in the tankas.
- ☒ These tankas would be helped to beat the summer heat also.
- ☒ The palar pani is considered the purest water form.
- ☒ Rainwater harvesting in semi-arid Rajasthan is a blend of tradition and sustainability.

**B) )Explain the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers?**

- ☒ Abolition of zamindari system.
- ☒ Consolidation of small holdings.
- ☒ Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
- ☒ Co-operative societies.
- ☒ Land development program (LDP)
- ☒ Providing loan facilities to farmers.
- ☒ Minimum support price.
- ☒ Distribution of fertilizers and pesticides
- ☒ Crop Insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, disease.

**30) A) Evaluate the impact of participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement on the lives of women. Analyze the extent to which their involvement challenged traditional gender roles and contributed to both the national struggle and personal empowerment.**

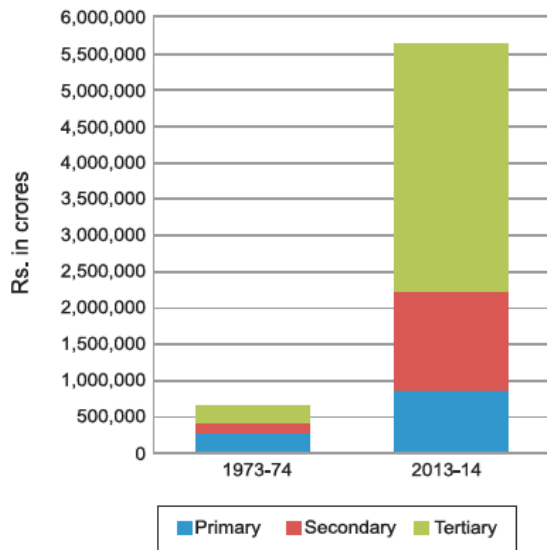
1. Women came out of their homes and joined public protests for the first time.
2. They broke traditional rules that said women should not take part in politics.
3. They marched in rallies, picketed shops, and boycotted foreign goods.
4. Many women faced police lathicharges and even went to jail.
5. Their courage gave confidence to other women to participate.
6. They became more aware of their rights and gained self-respect.
7. Their participation strengthened the national movement.
8. It also helped in women's empowerment and improved their status in society.

**B) . Some people fear the effect of easily available printed books. Examine the statement.**

1. Books became cheap and easily available to all.
2. Religious leaders feared loss of control over people.
3. Upper class people feared about the cheap printed books.
4. They feared the spread of literacy among the common people.
5. The literacy would lower their position or authority.
6. Some people feared that it may lead to the spread of rebellions.
7. In India, the press had controlled by the Vernacular Press Act.
8. Some believed too much knowledge could cause confusion in society

**31)A) Observe the given table and answer the following questions.**

**Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors**



**a) Which was the largest producing sector in 1973-74 ?**

Agriculture

**b) Which is the largest producing sector in 2013-14 ?**

Tertiary sector / service sector

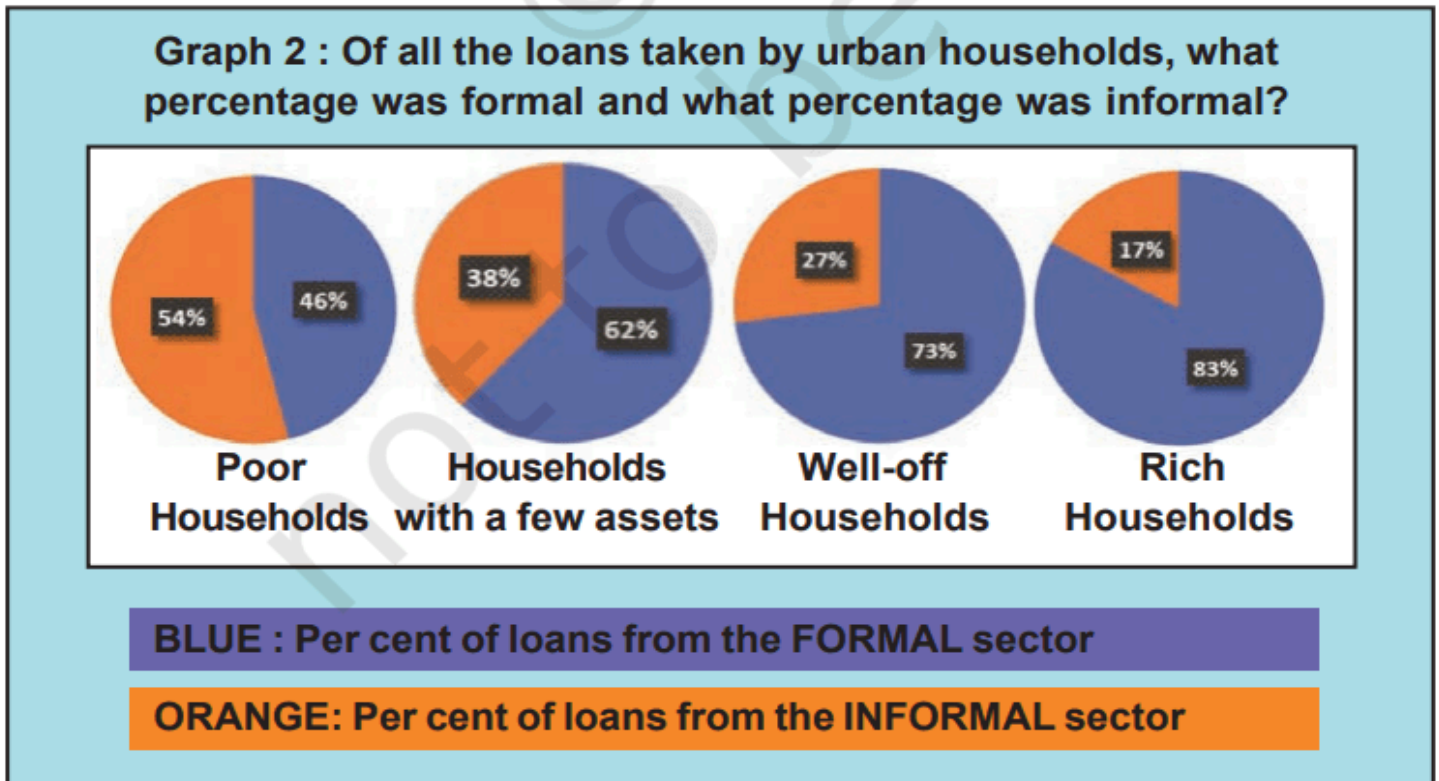
**c) Which sector has grown the most over forty years ?**

Tertiary sector

**d) What was the GDP of India in 2013-14 ?**

Ans: The GDP of India in 2013-14 was more than Rs. 55,00,000/-

B) Observe the pie graph and Analyse it.



1. The graph shows loans taken by different types of urban households.
2. Poor households take 46% loans from formal and 54% from informal sources.
3. Households with few assets take 62% from formal and 38% from informal sources.
4. Well-off households take 73% from formal and 27% from informal sources.
5. Rich households take 83% from formal and 17% from informal sources.
6. As income increases, dependence on formal loans increases.
7. Poor people depend more on moneylenders and informal sources.
8. Rich people easily get bank loans and formal credit facilities

32)A) What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies ? Give an example of each . ?

☒ Forms of power-sharing: Power sharing forms are 4 types.

### 1. Horizontal Division of Power:

☒ Power is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary.

☒ It is called as horizontal distribution of power.

☒ For example: India.

## 2. Vertical Division of Power:

- ☒ Power can be shared among governments at different levels.
- ☒ A government for the country is called federal government
- ☒ (Example - India): 1. Central Government . 2. State Government . 3. Local Government

## 3. Community government:

- ☒ Power may also be shared among different religious and linguistic groups.
- ☒ Ex: 'Community government' in Belgium.

## 4. Power-sharing among political parties:

- ☒ Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
- ☒ Ex: NDA and UPA governmen

## B) State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy ..... ?

Political parties contest in the elections.

- ☒ They play an important role in the law-making process.
- ☒ They form and run governments.
- ☒ They play the role of opposition party also.
- ☒ They shape public opinion.
- ☒ They connect people with the government.
- ☒ They solve people's problems by raising their issues in the government.
- ☒ Link between People and Government

## 33) A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India:

1) Delhi. 2) Bay of Bengal. 3) Gujarat. 4) Lakshadweep Islands

(OR)

5) Arunachal Pradesh. 6) Aravalli Mountains. 7) Kolkata. 8) Ladakh

## B) Locate the following in the given outline map of world :

1) USA. 2) Germany. 3) Sri Lanka. 4) China

(OR)

5) Britain. 6) India. 7) Brazil. 8) Russia

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