

**Andhra Pradesh — Summative Assessment 1 (SA1), 2026-27**

**Class X — Social Studies**

**Answer Key — Set 1**

**For: Model Paper 1**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Notes for valuers**

- Value points are given for 2-, 4- and 8-mark answers; accept any correct points in the student's own words.
- 8-mark answers: about 6–8 relevant points, well organised. Award marks for content, not length.
- Map (Q 33): each correctly located place carries 1 mark (4 in India map + 4 in World map).

**SECTION – I**

**12 × 1 = 12**

1. Alluvial soil
2. C) Solar energy (renewable; the others are fossil fuels)
3. Satluj (Sutlej)
4. Victor Emmanuel II
5. World Trade Organisation
6. 1921 (January 1921)
7. Zaid crop – Mustard (mustard is a rabi crop)
8. Johann Gutenberg
9. Belgium
10. Residuary subjects (Union Government legislates on them)
11. Banking / transport / trade (any service)
12. Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919) → Non-Cooperation Movement (1921) → Simon Commission (1928) → Dandi March (1930)

**SECTION – II**

**8 × 2 = 16**

13. Resource planning is the judicious use of resources — identifying, planning and using them wisely.  
Necessary in India because resources are unevenly distributed: some regions are rich in some resources and poor in others.
14. Rabi: sown in winter (Oct–Dec), harvested in summer (Apr–Jun); e.g. wheat, gram, mustard.  
Kharif: sown with the onset of monsoon, harvested in Sept–Oct; e.g. paddy, maize, cotton.
15. The Corn Laws were laws in Britain that restricted the import of corn.  
They were abolished because industrialists and urban dwellers, unhappy with high food prices, forced the government to scrap them.
16. The Rowlatt Act (1919) gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.  
It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years — Indians saw it as unjust.
17. A government formed by two or more political parties together, usually when no single party gets a majority in the legislature.
18. Any two:
  - Sinhala was made the only official language (1956), ignoring Tamil.
  - Sinhala applicants were preferred for university positions and government jobs.
  - The constitution gave special protection to Buddhism.

19. It shows globalisation — rapid integration of countries through MNCs; investment, production and markets now flow in both directions across countries.
20. Public sector: government owns most assets and provides services, e.g. Indian Railways, Post Office.  
Private sector: assets owned and services provided by private individuals or companies, e.g. TISCO, Reliance Industries.

### SECTION – III

8 × 4 = 32

21. Soil erosion: the removal of the top soil by natural forces like wind and water, and by human activities.  
*[definition 1, methods 3]*
- Methods of conservation (any three):
- Contour ploughing — ploughing along contour lines slows down water flow.
  - Terrace farming — steps cut on slopes reduce erosion.
  - Strip cropping — strips of grass between crops break the force of wind.
  - Shelter belts — rows of trees planted to check wind.
22. Jawaharlal Nehru called dams the 'temples of modern India' because they integrate agriculture and the village economy with industry and urban growth — irrigation, electricity, flood control, water supply, fish breeding, navigation.  
Opposition now: displacement of local people; excessive sedimentation; damage to aquatic life; floods; water-logging and soil salinity; inter-state water disputes; benefits go mainly to landowners and industries.
23. Nationalist feelings were strong among middle-class Germans, but the 1848 Frankfurt Parliament failed. Prussia took the lead under its chief minister Otto von Bismarck, using the army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years — with Austria, Denmark and France — ended in Prussian victory. In January 1871 the Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles.
24. Huge increase in defence expenditure, met by war loans and higher taxes; customs duties raised and income tax introduced.  
Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918, causing hardship to common people.  
Villagers were forcibly recruited into the army, causing anger.  
Crop failures (1918–21) and an influenza epidemic led to food shortage and many deaths. These created conditions for a mass movement.
25. Newspapers in English and Indian languages spread news and ideas across regions and connected communities.  
They criticised colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities (e.g. Tilak's Kesari).  
Vernacular newspapers reached common people; the Vernacular Press Act (1878) showed how the government feared their influence.  
Printed books, pamphlets and debates on social reform made people aware of their rights.
26. Regular elections to local government bodies made constitutionally mandatory.  
Seats reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs; at least one-third of positions reserved for women.  
State Election Commission created in each state to conduct local elections.  
State governments required to share some powers and revenue with local bodies.
27. i) Country A has the higher per capita income (US \$12,000). *[i) 1, ii) 3]*  
ii) Country B is more developed: its literacy rate (92%) and life expectancy (74 years) are much higher.  
Income alone is not a full measure of development; health and education matter too.
28. SHGs are small groups of 15–20 members, mostly women, from one locality, who pool their savings.  
Members can take small loans from the group at reasonable interest.

After a year or two the group becomes eligible for bank loans without collateral, used for self-employment (buying seeds, animals, sewing machines).

SHGs free members from moneylenders, make women financially independent and give them a platform to discuss social issues.

#### SECTION – IV

5 × 8 = 40

**29. A)** Odisha–Jharkhand belt: high-grade haematite in Badampahar mines (Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar), Gua and Noamundi (Singhbhum).

Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt (Chhattisgarh–Maharashtra): Bailadila hills in Dantewara — very high-grade haematite; exported to Japan and South Korea via Visakhapatnam port.

Ballari–Chitradurga–Chikkamagaluru–Tumakuru belt (Karnataka): Kudremukh mines in the Western Ghats; ore sent as slurry to Mangaluru.

Maharashtra–Goa belt: Goa and Ratnagiri district; ore not of very high quality, exported through Marmagao port.

Marks: 2 per belt.

**29. B)** Institutional reforms: collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari after Independence.

Technological reforms: Green Revolution (HYV seeds, fertilisers, irrigation) and White Revolution (Operation Flood).

Comprehensive land development programmes; crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.

Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for loans at lower interest.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes on radio and TV.

Minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.

**30. A)** Reasons: the Simon Commission had no Indian member; the Lahore Congress (1929) declared Purna Swaraj; Gandhiji's eleven demands (including abolition of the salt tax) were ignored by Viceroy Irwin. The movement began with the Salt March from Sabarmati to Dandi (March–April 1930).

Rich peasants (Patidars, Jats) joined because of falling prices and high revenue demand.

Poor peasants wanted remission of rent; some joined radical movements.

Business classes (FICCI, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, G.D. Birla) supported it, wanting protection against foreign goods.

Industrial workers (e.g. Nagpur) boycotted foreign goods and joined some protests.

Women took part in large numbers — in marches, salt making and picketing of liquor and foreign-cloth shops.

**30. B)** The Company eliminated existing traders and brokers and established direct control over weavers.

A paid servant called the gomastha was appointed to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine quality.

Weavers were given advances and had to sell only to the Company — they lost the freedom to bargain.

Prices paid were low; gomasthas often punished weavers for delays.

Many weavers deserted villages or took up agriculture; there were clashes with gomasthas.

Later, cheap Manchester cotton goods flooded Indian markets and raw cotton became costly — the weavers' condition worsened further.

**31. A)** Observations (value points):

- The share of the primary sector fell sharply from 40% (1980) to 18% (2020).

- The share of the tertiary sector rose steadily from 35% to 56% and is now the largest.
- The secondary sector stayed almost the same (25–27%).
- The economy has shifted from agriculture towards services; the growth of services shows rising demand for transport, banking, IT, health and education.
- Since employment in agriculture usually falls more slowly than its share in GDP, many people may still depend on a sector producing less — a sign of underemployment.

**31. B) Observations (value points):**

- Moneylenders are the largest single source of credit (35%).
- Formal sources (banks 30% + cooperatives 20%) give 50% of loans; informal sources (moneylenders, relatives, others) give the other 50%.
- Dependence on informal credit means high interest and risk of a debt trap for rural households.
- Banks and cooperatives should expand in rural areas so that cheap formal credit reaches more people; SHGs can help.

**32. A) Horizontal distribution among organs of government — legislature, executive, judiciary (checks and balances). e.g. India.**

Vertical distribution among governments at different levels — central, state, local (federal government). e.g. India, USA.

Among social groups — religious and linguistic groups, e.g. 'community government' in Belgium; reserved constituencies in India.

Among political parties, pressure groups and movements — coalition governments; interest groups influence decisions.

Marks: 2 for each form with example.

**32. B) Contest elections and put up candidates.**

Put forward different policies and programmes for voters to choose from.

Play a decisive role in making laws for the country.

Form and run governments.

Play the role of opposition when they lose elections — criticise and check the government.

Shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues.

Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

**33. A) India map — location hints for valuers:**

[4 × 1]

- 1) Champaran — north-west Bihar, near the Nepal border
- 2) Dandi — coastal south Gujarat (Navsari district)
- 3) Amritsar — Punjab, near the Pakistan border
- 4) Kheda — central Gujarat, near Ahmedabad
- 5) Chauri Chaura — eastern Uttar Pradesh, near Gorakhpur
- 6) Tehri Dam — Uttarakhand, on the Bhagirathi
- 7) Jharia coalfield — Jharkhand, near Dhanbad
- 8) River Narmada — flows west from Amarkantak (MP) to the Gulf of Khambhat

**33. B) World map — France, Germany, Italy, Belgium (western/central Europe)**

[4 × 1]

(OR) Sri Lanka (south of India), Austria (central Europe), Britain (island north-west of Europe), USA (North America)

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