

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

Class X — Social Studies

Answer Key — Set 2

For: Model Paper 2

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). Slogans (Q 20): any two meaningful slogans.

SECTION – I

12 × 1 = 12

1. Regur soil (black cotton soil)
2. Bhagirathi
3. B) Magnetite
4. Mahatma Gandhi
5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
6. Young Italy
7. Bhakra Nangal – Krishna (it is on the Satluj)
8. Simon Commission
9. India (Spain and Belgium are also correct)
10. D) Telugu Desam Party (it is a State party)
11. Moneylenders (or traders, relatives, landlords)
12. French Revolution (1789) → Congress of Vienna (1815) → Unification of Italy (1861) → Unification of Germany (1871)

SECTION – II

8 × 2 = 16

13. Renewable resources can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes, e.g. solar energy, wind, water, forests.
Non-renewable resources take millions of years to form and get exhausted with use, e.g. coal, petroleum, minerals.
14. Any two: groundwater levels are falling fast; it meets drinking and irrigation needs in dry seasons; it recharges wells and aquifers; it reduces dependence on big dams; it reduces urban flooding.
15. Rinderpest was a fast-spreading cattle plague that reached Africa in the late 1880s and spread rapidly in the 1890s.
It killed about 90% of the cattle, destroying African livelihoods. Colonial governments then used the situation to force Africans into wage labour.
16. Proto-industrialisation is the phase of large-scale industrial production for an international market before factories came — merchants gave raw materials to peasants and artisans in the countryside, who produced goods at home.

- 17.** Federal: power is divided by the constitution between two or more levels of government; each level has its own jurisdiction.
Unitary: there is only one level of government, or sub-units are subordinate to the central government, which can pass orders to them.
- 18.** A system in which work inside the home (cooking, cleaning, child care) is done by women and work outside the home is mainly done by men; it is a social expectation, not a biological fact.
- 19.** Collateral is an asset owned by the borrower (land, building, vehicle, livestock, bank deposits) that is used as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid.
Lenders ask for it so that, if the loan is not repaid, they can sell the asset and recover the money.
- 20.** Any two, e.g. "Save water, save life." / "Every drop counts — close the tap." / "Catch the rain where it falls."

SECTION – III

8 × 4 = 32

- 21.** Reserved forests — more than half of the forest land; the most valuable for conserving forests and wildlife.
Protected forests — about one-third of the forest area; protected from any further depletion.
Unclassed forests — other forests and wastelands belonging to the government, individuals and communities.
Reserved and protected forests are called permanent forest estates, maintained for timber, other forest produce and protection.
- 22.** Conventional sources: used for a long time; mostly non-renewable; cause pollution — e.g. coal, petroleum, natural gas, firewood, cattle dung cake.
Non-conventional sources: newer, mostly renewable and eco-friendly — e.g. solar, wind, tidal, geothermal energy, biogas; (nuclear energy is also counted).
Need: rising energy demand and depletion of fossil fuels make non-conventional sources important for sustainable development.
- 23.** Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century; its struggle for independence began in 1821.
Nationalists in Greece were supported by Greeks living in exile and by many West Europeans who admired ancient Greek culture.
Poets and artists praised Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion; Lord Byron organised funds and went to fight.
The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as an independent nation — this inspired the educated elite across Europe.
- 24.** The Bretton Woods Conference (1944, USA) aimed to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world after the war.
International Monetary Fund (IMF) — to deal with external surpluses and deficits of member nations.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) — to finance post-war reconstruction.
Fixed exchange rates linked to the US dollar and gold were set up.
- 25.** In 1517 Martin Luther wrote 95 Theses criticising many practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
Printed copies were read widely; his translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within weeks.
Print allowed his ideas to spread quickly, leading to the Protestant Reformation.

People began to question the Church and read religious texts themselves, giving rise to new interpretations; the Church responded with the Index of Prohibited Books.

26. Parties choose candidates keeping in mind the caste composition of the electorate.

Parties appeal to caste sentiment to win support; some are known to favour certain castes.

Universal adult franchise and 'one person, one vote' brought new consciousness among castes that were earlier treated as inferior.

But caste alone cannot decide results: no constituency has a clear majority of one caste, voters have more than one candidate from their caste, and they also vote on development and other issues.

27. Basic services like hospitals, schools, post and telegraph, police, courts, banks are required by all and provided by the government.

Growth of agriculture and industry needs transport, trade and storage.

As incomes rise, people demand more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals and schools.

New services based on information and communication technology have grown rapidly.

28. (i) Consumers, especially the well-off urban people: greater choice of goods, better quality and lower prices; higher standards of living.

[2 + 2]

(ii) Small producers: they face stiff competition from MNCs and imports; many units in batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy and edible oil have shut down; workers have lost jobs and many face uncertain, temporary employment.

SECTION – IV

5 × 8 = 40

29. A) Wheat is the second most important cereal crop of India and the main food crop of the north and north-west.

It is a rabi crop and needs a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.

It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall, evenly distributed over the growing season.

It grows well in well-drained, fertile alluvial and black soils.

Major regions: the Ganga–Satluj plains in the north-west and the black soil region of the Deccan.

Major producing states: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

29. B) On the basis of origin: biotic (from the biosphere — plants, animals, human beings, fish) and abiotic (non-living — rocks, metals).

On the basis of exhaustibility: renewable (solar and wind energy, water, forests) and non-renewable (fossil fuels, minerals).

On the basis of ownership: individual (land, houses), community (grazing grounds, village ponds, parks), national (minerals, forests, roads, railways) and international (oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles).

Marks: 2 + 2 + 4 with examples.

30. A) Count Cavour, the chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, led the movement to unify Italy; he was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

He made a clever diplomatic alliance with France, and Sardinia-Piedmont defeated the Austrian forces in 1859.

Giuseppe Garibaldi led a large number of armed volunteers (the Red Shirts).

In 1860 they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers with the support of local peasants.

In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

- 30. B)** There was no shortage of human labour; poor peasants and migrants came to the cities in large numbers, so wages were low.
Many industries had seasonal demand, so industrialists preferred to employ hand labour for the season rather than invest in machines.
Machines were costly and needed capital investment; repairs were expensive and they were not as effective as claimed.
Many products — with intricate designs and specific shapes — could only be made by hand; there was a range of products required, not mass-produced ones.
In Victorian Britain the upper classes preferred handmade goods as symbols of refinement and class.
- 31. A)** Observations (value points):
- The primary sector employs the largest share of workers (45%) but contributes only 18% of GDP.
 - The tertiary sector produces 55% of GDP with only 30% of the workers.
 - The secondary sector's shares of employment and GDP are almost equal (25% and 27%).
 - Problem shown: too many people are dependent on the primary sector — disguised unemployment / underemployment; more jobs need to be created in industry and services (e.g. MGNREGA, small-scale industry, cold storage, transport, tourism).
- 31. B)** i) Country Q has the highest per capita income (US \$7,500). [2 + 3 + 3]
ii) Country P has higher life expectancy (76 years) and more mean years of schooling (11), so its HDI rank is better than Q's even though Q's income is higher.
iii) Per capita income alone is not a complete measure of development; health and education must also be considered, as the HDI does.
- 32. A)** Linguistic states: in 1956 boundaries of many states were redrawn on the basis of language (e.g. Andhra Pradesh); this made the country more united and administration easier.
Language policy: the Constitution did not give any one language the status of national language; Hindi is the official language, 22 languages are scheduled; English continues to be used; states have their own official languages; Hindi was not imposed.
Centre–state relations: restructuring of these relations strengthened federalism; after 1990 the era of coalition governments at the centre made the centre respect state governments' autonomy.
Decentralisation: the 1992 amendment created a third tier — panchayats and municipalities.
The Supreme Court also made it difficult for the centre to dismiss state governments arbitrarily.
- 32. B)** Communalism: a way of thinking in which religion is seen as the principal basis of social community, and one religion is considered superior to or opposed to others; it is a problem when religion is mixed with politics.
Forms of communalism in politics:
- Everyday beliefs — religious prejudices, stereotypes and belief in the superiority of one's own religion.
 - A desire for political dominance of one's own religious community; for the majority it is majoritarian dominance, for the minority a desire for a separate political unit.
 - Political mobilisation on religious lines — use of sacred symbols, religious leaders and emotional appeals to bring followers of one religion together in politics.
 - Communal violence, riots and massacres (e.g. at the time of Partition).
- 33. A)** India map — location hints for valuers: [4 × 1]
- 1) Bhakra Nangal Dam — Himachal Pradesh–Punjab border, on the Satluj
 - 2) Nagpur — eastern Maharashtra (centre of India)
 - 3) Ahmedabad — Gujarat, on the Sabarmati

- 4) Madras (Chennai) — Tamil Nadu coast, Bay of Bengal
- 5) Calcutta (Kolkata) — West Bengal, on the Hooghly
- 6) Mumbai High — offshore oil field in the Arabian Sea, west of Mumbai
- 7) Kudremukh — Western Ghats, Karnataka
- 8) Hirakud Dam — Odisha, on the Mahanadi

33. B) World map — Greece (south-east Europe), Poland (central-eastern Europe), Ireland (island west of Britain), Netherlands (north-west Europe) [4 × 1]
(OR) China (east Asia), Japan (islands east of Asia), Australia (southern hemisphere continent), Brazil (South America)

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