

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA

SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION -2018

SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME : 2 1/2 Hours

STD : IX

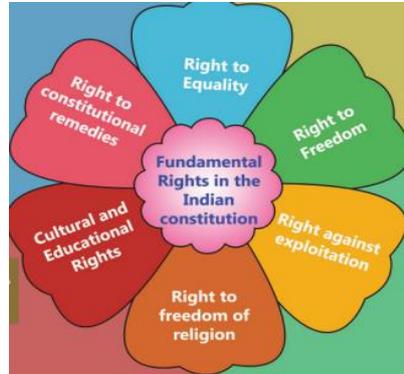
ANSWER KEY

MARKS :80

1. Abul Fazal (1)
2. *The rivers overflowing their banks during rainy seasons
*Flood water may cover extensive areas on both sides of the river
*The deposition of alluvium along both the flooded banks may cause the formation of plains. Such Plains are called flood plains. (2)
3. * The painting style that came into vogue during the Mughal period is known as miniature painting.
* It was a combination of both Indian and Persian styles.
* Painting competitions were organized in the royal institutes (Kharkhana) during the reign of Akbar.
* Painters - (Jahangir rule- Bishandas and Abul Hassan) , (Kalyandas - shajahan rule)
* Wall paintings on the Tanjore temple Cholas Period
* The Rajastani style was another style developed during this period. (2)

		<p>4.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Peasants</p> <pre> graph TD A[Peasants] --> B[Khud-Kashta] A --> C["(b) Pahi-Kashta"] B --> D["(a) Owned farm land • Farmed with the help of family members • Labourers were engaged if needed (If any one)"] C --> E["Cultivated in the farmland of others"] </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>
5.	<p>1. Edible oil, Jagery, Weaving, Dyeing. (If any two)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>	
6.	<p>1. Product method 2. Income method 3. Expenditure method</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain If any one) (3)</p>	

7.



(If any Three)

(3)

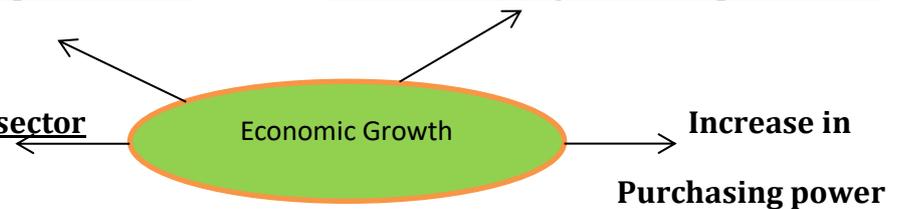
8. Complete the Diagram

(3)

A. Increase in industrial production

B. Increase in agricultural production

C. Growth in the service sector



9. • Organization of Grama Panchayaths. • Promotion of cottage industries. • Prohibition of intoxicating substances. (3)

10.

- To assess the contribution of different sectors in the economy
- To study the problems faced by the economy
- To help the government in planning and implementing different projects.
- To find out the limitations and advantages of economic activities like production, consumption, and distribution. (if any Three) (3)

11.	<p>* Gross Domestic Product is the most suitable concept of national income to analyse the contribution of sectors in an economy.</p> <p>* The GDP of a country is the total money value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory during a financial year.</p> <p>*The income of people working abroad and the profit of institutions and firms operating abroad will not be included while calculating the Gross Domestic Product.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>
12.	<p>* Paddy, wheat, barley, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, and indigo were the major crops.</p> <p>*Firoz Shah Tughlaq sanctioned money in advance to the peasants for digging wells to facilitate irrigation.</p> <p>*Canals were constructed to carry water from the Yamuna to farmlands. Consequently, agricultural products and wealth increased.</p> <p>*Maize brought from Spain and Africa became a major crop of Western India. Tomato, potato, chilli, pineapple, and pappaya also became popular in India.</p> <p>*The advent of new tools and technology accelerated agricultural progress. The Persian wheel used for irrigation was important one among them. The lightweight ploughs with ploughshare and sowing 'drill' were used at that time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(5)</p>
13.	<p>• Adopted the title of Badsha-i-Hind (the Emperor of India) • To maintain religious harmony he formulated a new faith named Din-illahi by inculcating the ideas of all religions. • The Rajputs such as Raja Todarmal, Birbal, Mansingh, etc. were appointed as high officials. • Akbar and his relatives married Rajput ladies. • The army was strengthened by including different sections. (if any four points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>

14. **Meanders.**

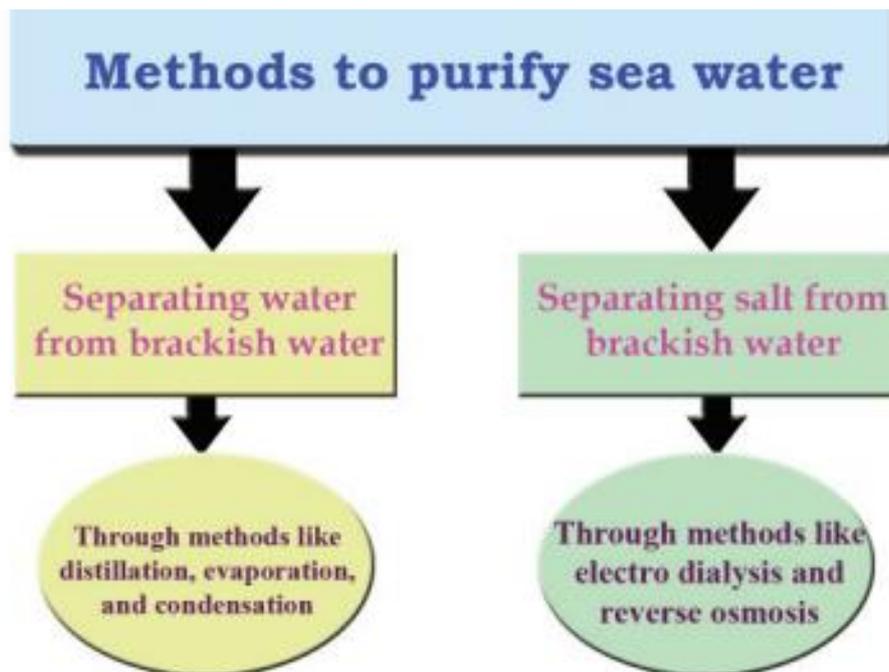
The rate of erosion along the river bed decreases as the river leaves the upper course. However, lateral erosion dominates. The river flowing through comparatively gentle slopes takes deviations when the sediments or rock forms create obstruction to the flow. The sinuous curves formed along the river course are called meanders.

Oxbow Lakes.

Meanders may further curve through continuous erosion and deposition. Finally the river takes a straight course. The curves may get detached from the main river to form isolated water bodies. Such water bodies are called oxbow lakes (4)

15. • Constructed roads connecting major cities • Granted loans to traders • Constructed Sarais (rest houses) • Implemented uniform taxation • Postal facilities were made efficient • Implemented efficient coinage system . (if any Four) (4)

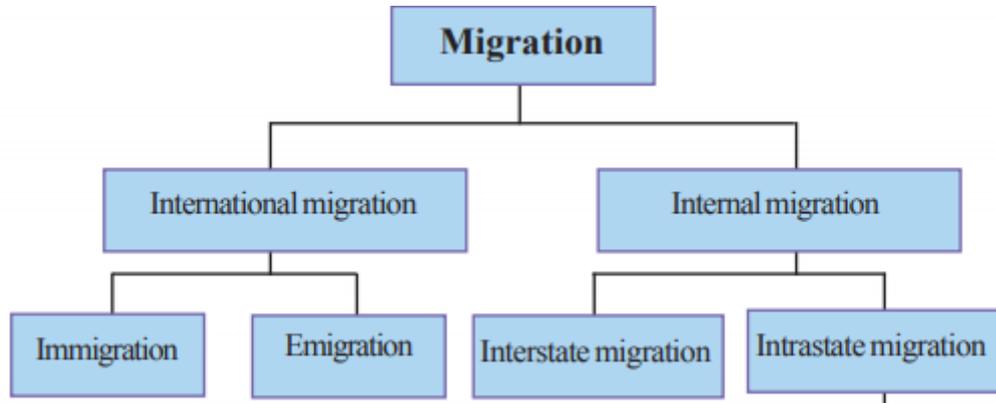
16.



(Explain if any Two) (4)

17. Complete the Flow chart:-

(4)



18.

- Strengthened the concept of social equality against caste discriminations.
- The idea of gender equality also began to take shape.
- Regional languages developed.
- Evil practices were questioned.

(4)

19.

THE FUNCTIONS OF ELECTION COMMISSION

- Supervise the election
- Prepare voters' list
- Declare the dates of different stages of election
- Allot election symbols
- Frame code of conduct
- The appointment and training of election officials
- Voting, counting of votes and declaration of results
- Examine election expenses of candidates

(If any Four) (4)

20. **Peculiarities of the Upper course of rivers:-**

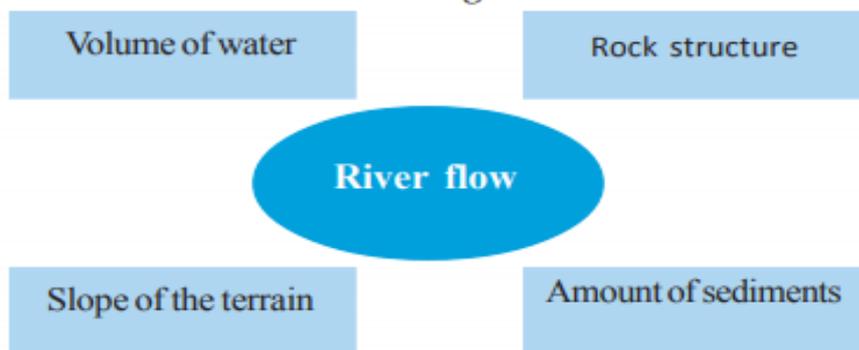
- Place of origin of the river
 - River flows through steep slopes
 - Intense rate of erosion
 - Less amount of sediments
 - No deposition
 - Landforms such as valley, waterfall, etc are seen.
- (4)

21. **Match the following:-**

(4)

A	B
Ezhuthachan	Adhyathma Ramayana Kilipattu
Amoghavarsham	Kaviraja Margam
Thulasidas	Ramacharitha Manas
Krithivasa Ojah	Bengali Ramayana

22.



(4)

23. **1. Provide several job opportunities in various sectors like fishing, its processing, and marketing.**

2. Possibilities of tourism.

3. Ocean transport is ideal for the transportation of heavy goods at cheaper rates from one continent to another.

4. Marine organisms are the source of many medicines. They are used for the production of antibiotics, steroids, and vitamins.

5. Purify sea water ,The ocean water is purified through distillation

(If any our) (4)

24.	<p>• The influence of Turkish tradition • The Sultan was the head of administration, military and judiciary. • There were different ministers and officers to assist the king in administration. • An exact law of succession was absent. • The leadership of the Caliphate of Baghdad was accepted. • A strong army was maintained to defend the country from the threat of invasions and for the expansion of the empire. • The vast country was divided into different regions for the convenience of administration. • Regional laws prevailed at the village level. (Including Explain 6)</p>
25.	<p><u>Manzabdari System:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The base of Mughal administration was a strong military system. • The term 'Mansab' denotes the rank or position of a Mughal military officer. Those who held this position were called Mansabdars. • The position of the officers, their salary and military responsibilities were categorically determined through the Mansabdari system. • The rank of a Mansabdar was determined by the number of horses and cavalrymen he maintained. • There were more than 30 ranks in the army of Akbar, ranging from mansabdars of 10 horses to 10,000 horses. • Each Mansab had two sub-divisions called the 'Zat' and the 'Sawar'. The word 'Zat' means individual. • It fixes the rank and salary of a person in the army while Sawar refers to the number of horses a Mansabdar had to maintain. (If any three value Points) (3) <p><u>Jagirdari System:-</u></p> <p>Jagirdari system was another reform introduced by the Mughal emperors, to make the administration more effective. The Jagirdari system was a higher form of the Iqta system of the Sultanate period. It was a system which granted land in lieu of salary to the Mansabdars. The land thus granted was known as 'Jagir'. The officers were provided possession right of the Jagir land only. Such officers were known as jagirdars. As in the Iqta system, the Jagirdars never lived in or ruled over the land they received. The position of jagirdar was not hereditary. They were transferred by the king. Their only authority over the ascribed land was the utilization of the revenue collection of this area. (If any three value Points) (3)</p>

26.

- **Tides:-**
- Tides are the periodic rise and fall of water level in the ocean.
- Tides are formed as a result of the gravitational pull exerted by the moon and the sun along with the centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation
- In addition to the gravitational pull of the moon, the gravitational pull exerted by the sun also causes tides.
- Though the moon is smaller than the sun, its attraction is more powerful than that of the sun, since it is closer to the earth.

Effects of tides

- The debris dumped along the sea shores and ports are washed off to the deep sea.
- The formation of deltas is disrupted due to strong tides.
- Brackish water can be collected in salt pans during high tides.
- The fishermen make use of the tides for going and returning from the sea in catamarans.
- Tidal energy can be used for power generation.
- Ships can be brought to shallow harbors during high tides.

(6)

27.

- Sea water is salty. The concentration of salt content in sea water is known as salinity.
- It is expressed as the grams of salt present in 1000 grams of water.
- Salinity will be more in landlocked seas.
- Salinity increases in areas of high evaporation.
- Salinity decreases in areas where snow melt water reaches in large quantity
- Salinity decreases at river mouths.
- Heavy rainfall leads to reduction in salinity.
- Salinity varies from ocean to ocean and at different depths.

(6)

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