

**SECOND TERM EVALUATION 2022-23**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE – CLASS -IX**

**GHSS PUTHOOR**

1. (A) Wave length (B) Trough
2. Ashtapradhan – Sachivan
3. Wind erosion - Mushroom rocks  
Wind deposition - sand dunes, barchans
4.
  - a. Per capita income is an average income. This is merely a numerical calculation.
  - b. While calculating economic development on the basis of per capita income, it cannot be claimed that improvement in the quality of living has been attained if the rich-poor disparity persists.
  - c. Per capita income as a development index ignores factors like education, availability of nutritious food and health care facilities that improve the quality of living.
  - d. Concerned only with economic growth, per capita income as a development index does not take into account social welfare and the equitable distribution of income.
5.

The Maratha kingdom was divided into two : 'Swarajya' and 'Mogalai'.  
The Swarajya was the territories of the Marathas whereas the Mogalai was the regions annexed to the kingdom.
6.

Meanders and Oxbow lakes
7. a. Marvadis, Gujarathis  
b. Inland trade
8.
  - Its propagators were the saints who were Bhakti poets.
  - Challenged the conservative Brahmanic traditions.
  - Provided representation to the lower castes and women.
  - Rendered contributions in the field of culture and music.
9.

Fundamental Duties are included in Part IV A of the Constitution.  
Certain duties are to be performed by the citizens towards the state to protect the unity and integrity of the nation. These duties are known as Fundamental Duties. When the state provides us rights and protection, it is our duty to abide the Constitution to develop cordiality among the citizens and to provide help for the betterment of the nation. Accomplishing the Fundamental Duties in this manner will create a better society and its result will reach everyone. In effect the Fundamental Duties can be considered as the responsibilities which the individual have to perform towards themselves.

  - (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
  - (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
  - (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
  - (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
  - (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
  - (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
  - (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
  - (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
  - (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements;

(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between age of six and fourteen years.

10.

The deposition of alluvium along both the flooded banks of the rivers may cause the formation of plains. Such plains are called flood plains.

Many of the famous civilizations have taken birth along such flood plains.

Flood plains are very significant as they are suitable for agriculture due to the presence of alluvial soil.

11

The use of charkha (a domestic spinning wheel) was the key factor that facilitated the development of textile industry. It was in the fourteenth century that charkha began to be used in India. Indians adopted this technology from the Chinese. With the advent of charkha, the production of yarn increased by six times.

Weaving also advanced along with spinning. The invention of loom brought tremendous changes in weaving.

The technology for the production of silk from silkworms also spread widely during that period. It was Bengal that pioneered the production of silk in the fourteenth century.

Metallurgy and mining were other industries that flourished in this period. Those who were engaged in metallurgy mostly produced agriculture tools and war equipments. The production of horse shoe, and iron stirrup made drastic changes in war technology.

Copper and gems were mined from Rajasthan and Golkonda respectively.

12.

The Brundtland Commission appointed by the United Nations Organisation has defined sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need". This view ensures social justice while utilising the natural resources. The essence of this concept is that natural resources are not to be enjoyed by one generation alone. The future generation too has the right to use them. Sustainable development has three main goals.

- Environmental goals
- Economic goals
- Social goals

13.

- 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 harbours during high tides.

14.

Mirabai - Rajasthan

Lal Ded - Kashmir

Akka Mahadevi - Karnataka

15.

Upheld the dignity of labour

Opposed cast system

Give priority to gender equality  
 Promoted widow remarriage, Inter dining and adult marriage  
 Questioned the doctrine of rebirth  
 Propagated the idea of liberty and social justice  
 16.

Water prosperity in River Kaveri  
 Alluvial deposit of its distributaries  
 Canal constructed for irrigation by the Chola Kings  
 The measures taken by the Samitis that worked under the Sabhas, body for village administration

17.

Warm currents

Brazilian current

Gulf stream

Cold currents

Labrador currents

Humbolt currents

18.

<b>Economic growth</b>	<b>Economic development</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in income and production</li> <li>• Measured in terms of increase in national income</li> <li>• Quantitative measure</li> <li>• Emphasis is purely on the economic factors</li> <li>• Growth happens in a short term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement in the quality of life</li> <li>• Measured in terms of various indices such as Physical Quality of Life Index, Human Development Index, etc.</li> <li>• Qualitative measure</li> <li>• Emphasis on socio - economic factors</li> <li>• Economic development happens over a long period of time</li> </ul>

19.

The Sultanate rule of Delhi was based on the strength of the army. The Sultans always paid attention to maintain a well equipped army.

Market regulation of Alauddin Khalji was a reform implemented with the intention of maintaining a large army with less expenditure.

It was necessary to control the prices of essential commodities to reduce the military expenditure.

As part of this, the government fixed the prices of essential commodities. Hence the merchants were forced to sell their products at the fixed price. Black marketeers and hoarders were strictly punished.

The weights and measures were unified.

The government established granaries to store the grains bought from the peasants.

The corns were distributed during the time of famines at a moderate price. Officers were appointed for the strict implementation of the market regulations. As a result, the soldiers were able to purchase commodities at a moderate price. Hence there was no need to pay them high salaries. Through these acts, the Sultan curtailed the military expenditure and the amount thus saved was utilized to enhance the strength of the army.

20

Volume of water

Rock structure

Slope of the terrain

Amount of sediments

21

Mansabdari System – Akbar

Ashtapradhan – Sivaji

Amuktamalyata- Krishna Devaraya

Iqtha System - Sulthanat rule

22.

Sea water is salty. The average amount of saltiness of sea water is 3.5%.

The concentration of salt content in sea water is known as salinity. It is expressed as the grams of in 1000 grams of water. The average salinity of sea water is 35 parts per thousand .This means that 35 grams of salt is present in 1000 grams of sea water.

The conditions leading to variation in salinity

- Salinity will be more in land-locked 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.

23.

Agricultural and commercial progress accelerated the growth of cities.

The urban population rapidly increased during medieval period.

In the earlier period, majority of the inhabitants in the cities were the kings, Brahmins, and soldiers. During the sultanate period, different sections of people including cooks, weavers, and leather craftsmen migrated to the cities.

The major cities were Agra, Lahore, Delhi, Khandesh, Ahammedabad, Dacca, Daulathabad, and Banaras.

The rulers brought a large number of slaves captured from battles to cities. Subsequently the urban population went up.

With the effort of the new sections of people inhabited the cities, handicrafts advanced much.

The demand for the products increased with the growth of urban population.

The cities had to depend extensively on the products from villages.

It empowered the village economy, as villages were the major production centres.

24

Better educational facilities

Increase in the number of people receiving education

Increase in employment opportunities to educated people

Increase in income and purchasing power

Better standard of living

25

Kabir, was an important figure in the Bhakti Movement. He reminds that the Hindu and the Muslim are two wares made out of the same soil and he tried to promote brotherhood between Hinduism and Islam. The aim of Kabir was to propagate a religion of love uniting people of all castes and religions.

He strongly opposed all discriminations on the basis of caste, religion, class, family and wealth.

He focused on the unity of humanity and vehemently opposed caste system and untouchability.

He rejected idol worship, pilgrimages and bathes in holy rivers.

He was not in favour of forsaking family life for accepting sainthood.

The ideas of Kabir developed through discussions and deliberations on the basis of the Bhakti-Sufi traditions

26.

Oceans are useful to man in different ways.

### **Climate**

Oceans have a decisive role in controlling the climate along the coastal regions. The sea breeze during the day and the land breeze in the night regulate the temperature over the coasts.

Oceans play a part in the formation of weather phenomena like rain, wind, and cyclones. Generally the coastal regions have moderate climate, whereas severe summer and winter prevail in regions away from the sea.

### **Mineral deposits**

Most of the minerals found on land are also found in the oceans. Apart from the deposits of common salt, bromine, magnesium chloride etc, the oceans contain iron ore, coal, petroleum and natural gas. Extraction of petroleum and natural gas from the oil field in the Arabian Sea about 162 km to the west of Mumbai shore started in 1974. This oil field is known as Mumbai High.

### **Power generation**

Waves and tides are used for the generation of electric power. The waves that strike the turbines on the shores produce electricity by turning them. Sometimes reservoirs are constructed for storing sea water. Seawater that enters the reservoir at high tides is released during low tide. The turbine moves at both instances and electricity is generated.

### **Oceans as a source of food**

Fish is an important item of food. Japan, Peru, China, Norway, and the United States of America are the leading fishing nations. Marine organisms are the source of many medicines. They are used for the production of antibiotics, steroids, and vitamins.

### **Drinking water from the sea**

We can purify sea water for drinking purposes. The ocean water is purified through distillation in some places in India. The people of Lakshadweep use water obtained through this process.

The following are the other uses of oceans to man. Find out more.

- Provide several job opportunities in various sectors like fishing, its processing, and marketing.
- Possibilities for tourism.
- Ocean transport is ideal for the transportation of heavy goods at cheaper rates from one continent to another.

Or

Rocks like limestone easily dissolve in rainwater which percolates to form underground water.

Hence the erosional and depositional landforms of underground water are mainly confined to limestone regions. Such landform features are generally called Karst topography.

The water with dissolved limestone in it drips from the roof of caves. A portion of this mixture remains on the roof of the caves itself. This deposit of lime grows upside down due to this

long continued process. They are called stalactites. The deposit of lime on the floor of the cave also grows upward as a result of the deposition from above. These are called stalagmites. Stalactites and stalagmites do merge together with to form pillars.

Limestone caves are formed by erosion, whereas stalactites, stalagmites, and limestone pillars are formed by deposition.

The Borra caves near Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh is an example for lime stone caves

The wonderful landforms have made the caves a tourist hotspot.

27.

The propagators of the Bhakti – Sufi movements spread their ideas through their vernacular languages. This was to enable the common people to understand them. This resulted in the growth of the regional languages. Many languages such as Punjabi, Kannada, Telugu, Oriya, Assamese, Marathi, Bengali, Sindhi and Malayalam evolved during this period. In almost all parts of the country, Persian was the court language of the medieval period. Hence many Persian words can be found in many regional languages. Out of the relationship between Persian and Hindi, a new language, Urdu, came into being. Urdu is the most important example of the cultural synthesis of India during the medieval period. Urdu, which was spoken in the Deccan, was strongly influenced by the languages such as Telugu and Marathi. Gradually Urdu became the most popular spoken language of the towns. In the Western Coast, merchants used Arabic. Soon it began to influence the regional languages of that area. Because of the influence of the Arabic language, a new mixed dialect, Arabi – Malayalam, evolved in Kerala. People also used Sanskrit during the Middle Ages. Sanskrit was used in the court of Vijayanagara on festive occasions. Sanskrit prevailed as the language of higher education. The popular literature of Sanskrit such as the Puranas, Ramayana and the Mahabharata were available in the regional languages. The Persian literature influenced some poets and writers of the period. The most notable Persian writer of the period was Amir Khusrau. His love towards India and the pride of being an Indian is clearly revealed through the content of his works. During this period a large number of Indian works were translated into Persian language. Ramayana, Mahabharata, Adharvaveda, Upanishads, etc. Belong to this category. The historic chronicle of Kalhana, Rajatarangini, was translated into Persian during the reign of the Kashmir king, Zain-ul-abdin. Hindi received tremendous impetus during the medieval period. Ramananda and Kabir delivered their moral advice in Hindi. The dohas of Kabir were the finest example of Hindi literature. The Sursagar of Surdas, Ramacharitanames of Thulsidas, the Bhajans of Thulsidas Mirabai and Padmavati of Malik Muhammed Jayasi enriched Hindi language.

<b>Languages</b>	<b>Works/Branch of literature</b>	<b>Authors</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bengali</li> <li>•Marathi</li> <li>•Oriya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translated Mahabharata into Bengali</li> <li>• Bengali Ramayana</li> <li>• Geethas</li> <li>• Kavyas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sreekaranandi, Kaveendran</li> <li>• Krithivasa Ojah</li> <li>• Vamana Pandit</li> <li>• Saraladasa</li> </ul>

OR

For the sake of administration, the Chola kings divided the country into Mandalams, Valanadus, Nadus and Kottams. A group of autonomous villages formed a Kottam. All the responsibilities and authorities relating to the administration of the villages were vested with the people of the villages. Two councils known as the Ur and the Sabha functioned for the purpose of village administration. The people of the whole village was included in the Ur, whereas the Sabha was only a Council of the Brahmins. These councils assembled on the premises of the temples.

The features of the Sabha

- There were separate regulations for the functioning of the Sabha
- The Sabha was divided into many panchayats with separate responsibilities for administrative convenience.
- The members of the Panchayats were determined through both selection and election
- The members were elected annually.
- One person could serve as the member of the panchayat for a maximum of three consecutive terms.
- Those who were accused of crimes such as bribery and theft were not given the chance to contest in the election.
- The members of the Sabha were called Perumakkal and the members of the panchayats were known as Variya perumakkal.

All the responsibilities and powers relating to the administration of villages were vested with the Sabha.

- Receive land for the temples.
- Collect tax by surveying land.
- Undertake public works for the welfare of the people.
- Keep accounts and records
- Conduct judicial administration of the village.

Pradeep