

SAMAGRA SHIKSH, KERALA  
SECOND TERM VALUATION 2023-24  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (ENGLISH MEDIUM)**

Total Score - 80

<b>Answer any 7 from questions 1 to 8. Each carries 2 score.</b>		<b>(7 x 2 = 14)</b>
1.	<b>Founder of Mangolian Empire</b> - Genghis Khan <b>Postal system introduced by Genghis Khan</b> - Courier	2
2.	<b>Barchans-</b> A) <u>Wind</u> B) <u>Stacks</u> - <b>Sea waves</b>	2
3.	<b>Khud-Kashta</b> -Owned farm land -Farmed with the help of family members -Labourers were engaged if needed	2
4.	<b>Landforms created by underground water.</b> -Limestone caves -Stalactites -Stalagmites -Limestone pillars	2
5.	<b>Guilds?</b> -Guilds were the associations of experts in different occupational sectors. Two types of Guilds -The merchant guilds, -The craft guilds.	2
6.	<b>Wave length</b> -The distance between two adjacent crests  <b>Wave crest</b> -The summit of the wave	2
7.	<b>Features of the Maratha administration.</b> -Maratha king was the supreme authority with powers over the legislature, executive, judiciary and military. -Central administration had the support of an elaborate ministry -The ministers were the mere advisors of the king. -Their office was not hereditary. -There was an espionage to observe various officers and state affairs. -Local administration was prevailed	2
8.	<b>Differentiate between Islands and peninsula</b> -Islands are land surrounded by sea on all sides. -The landmasses surrounded by sea on three sides are called peninsula	2
<b>Answer any 6 from questions 9 to 15. Each carries 3 score.</b>		<b>(6 x 3 = 18)</b>
9.	<b>Part of the Constitution Fundamental Duties are included</b> -Part IV A Two Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens -To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India -To safeguard public property and to abjure violence	3

10.	<b>Different forms of precipitation</b> -a) Rainfall: The common manifestation of precipitation is in the form of water drops. -b) Snowfall: When the temperature falls below 0° Celsius, precipitation reaches the earth in the form of tiny crystals of ice. -c) Hailstones: If the water droplets released from the clouds happen to pass through colder layers of the atmosphere, they may reach the earth in the form of ice pellets.	3
11.	<b>Factors that helped agricultural progress in South India.</b> -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	3
12.	<b>Difficulties/limitations in calculating national income of India.</b> -Lack of reliable statistical data -There is a chance of double counting. -Services of housewives is not included in national income. -The production of goods for self-consumption is not included in the estimation of national income. -Ignorance and illiteracy of the people create problems in collecting statistical data. -The practical difficulty in assessing the money value of services. -Consumers seldom maintain records of expenditure incurred by them.	3
13.	<b>Features of early Bhakti traditions in south India.</b> -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.	3
14.	<b>Factors influencing the distribution of population</b> -Climate -Urbanization -Minerals -Soils -Availability of Water -Physiography -Industrialisation	3
15.	<b>Importance of election in a democracy system</b> -Elections reflect the aspirations of the people. -People can select the rulers of their choice through elections. -People can participate and respond in democratic process. -Election is a good reason for the rulers to act according to the aspirations of people.	3
<b>Answer any 9 from questions 16 to 25. Each carries 4 score. (9 x 4 = 36)</b>		
16.	<b>Importance of directive Principles in Indian constitution</b> -The Constitution directs the central and the state governments to organise and implement programmes for public welfare. -Socio-economic and political programmes which are helpful for the creation of a welfare state are included in the Directive Principles. -All these are directions. These are the directives to the state, which are to be considered while formulating policies and implementing plans.	4

	<b>Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi which included in the Directive Principles?</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Organization of Grama Panchayaths.</li> <li>-Promotion of cottage industries.</li> <li>-Prohibition of intoxicating substances.</li> </ul>		
17.	<b>Divergent margin</b>	<b>Convergent margins</b>	4
	-Plates move away from each other	Plates move towards each other	
	Created landforms -Mid oceanic Ridges, -New sea floor	Created landforms -Fold mountains -Oceanic trenches	
	Example -Mid Atlantic Ridge	Examples -The Himalayas, the Alps, the Andes, the Atlas, etc	
18	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	4
	-Peshwa	-Prime Minister	
	-Amatya	-Finance Officer	
	-Sachiv	-Royal Correspondence	
	-Nyayadhyaksh	-Chief Judicial officer	
19	<b>Cirques</b>	<b>Moraines</b>	4
	-Arm chair like valleys formed by glacial erosion are called cirques	-The sediments carried down by the glaciers will be deposited in various parts of the valley. -These depositional features by glaciers are called moraines	
20.	<b>Stastu of women in medieval Indian society</b>		4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Child marriage and the practice of Sati prevailed in many parts of the country.</li> <li>-Francois Burnier, a French traveller to India in the 17th century, recorded that he had witnessed Sati.</li> <li>-There were restrictions for remarriage.</li> <li>-Since girls were married at a very tender age, they did not get the opportunity for education.</li> <li>-The role of women in agricultural and non agricultural sectors was significant.</li> <li>-They involved themselves in all the stages of farming from sowing to harvesting.</li> <li>-They were engaged in weaving, pottery, and embroidery too.</li> </ul>		
21	<b>Sustainable development.</b>		4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-"Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need".</li> </ul> <p><b>Activities that challenge sustainable development.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reclamation of paddy fields</li> <li>-Intensive use of pesticides</li> <li>-Polluting and wasting clean water</li> </ul>		

22.	<b>Rulers adopted several measures for the development of trade in medieval India.</b> -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		4												
23	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A) Southern ocean</td> <td>Antarctic Ocean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) The smallest ocean</td> <td>Arctic Ocean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) The largest ocean</td> <td>Pacific Ocean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) Ocean in which the Warton trench</td> <td>Indian Ocean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A	B	A) Southern ocean	Antarctic Ocean	B) The smallest ocean	Arctic Ocean	C) The largest ocean	Pacific Ocean	D) Ocean in which the Warton trench	Indian Ocean			
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25.	<b>Leader of Virasaiva movement</b> -Basavanna  <b>Ideas of Virasaiva movement.</b> -Opposed caste system -Upheld the dignity of labour -Propagated the ideas of liberty and social justice -Questioned the doctrine of rebirth -Promoted widow remarriage, inter dinings and adult marriage -Give priority to gender equality		4												
<b>Answer the questions 26 to 27. Each carries 6 score. (6 x 2 = 12)</b>															
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	<p><b>(B) Reasons for tides</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The gravitational pull exerted by the moon and the sun</li> <li>-The centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects of tides</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The debris dumped along the sea shores and ports are washed off to the deep sea.</li> <li>-The formation of deltas is disrupted due to strong tides.</li> <li>-Brackish water can be collected in salt pans during high tides.</li> <li>-The fishermen make use of the tides for going and returning from the sea in catamarans.</li> <li>-Tidal energy can be used for power generation.</li> <li>-Ships can be brought to shallow harbours during high tides.</li> </ul>					
27.	<p><b>(A) Features of centralised administrative system implemented by the Sultans in medieval India</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The influence of Turkish tradition (The king is equal to God)</li> <li>-The Sultan was the head of administration, military and judiciary.</li> <li>-There were different ministers and officers to assist the king in administration.</li> <li>-An exact law of succession was absent.</li> <li>-The leadership of the Caliphate of Baghdad was accepted.</li> <li>-A strong army was maintained to defend the country from the threat of invasions and for the expansion of the empire.</li> <li>-The vast country was divided into different regions for the convenience of administration.</li> <li>-Regional laws prevailed at the village level</li> </ul> <p><b>(B) Role of Guru Nanak and Kabir in Bhakti Movement</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="224 1035 1466 1835"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="224 1035 846 1087">Ideas of Guru Nanak.</th> <th data-bbox="846 1035 1466 1087">Idea of Kabir</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="224 1087 846 1835"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Focused on the idea of monotheism.</li> <li>-Tried to combine the ideas of Hinduism and Islam.</li> <li>-He was a spokesman of the ideals of religious tolerance and universal brotherhood.</li> <li>-Opposed the rituals of both Hinduism and Islam.</li> <li>-One has to maintain purity in character and behaviour to reach God.</li> <li>-Opposed idol worship and pilgrimages.</li> <li>-Promoted a middle path which permitted spiritual life along with the responsibilities of householder.</li> <li>-Opined that all human beings are equal and hence there is no need of caste distinction among them.</li> <li>-The ideas of Nanak later led to the emergence of Sikhism.</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="846 1087 1466 1835"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Important figure in the Bhakti Movement</li> <li>-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.</li> <li>-Propagate a religion of love uniting people of all castes and religions.</li> <li>-Opposed all discriminations on the basis of caste, religion, class, family and wealth.</li> <li>-Focused on the unity of humanity and vehemently opposed caste system and untouchability.</li> <li>-Rejected idol worship, pilgrimages and bathes in holy rivers.</li> <li>-Not in favour of forsaking family life for accepting sainthood.</li> <li>-Ideas of Kabir developed through discussions and deliberations on the basis of the Bhakti-Sufi traditions.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ideas of Guru Nanak.	Idea of Kabir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Focused on the idea of monotheism.</li> <li>-Tried to combine the ideas of Hinduism and Islam.</li> <li>-He was a spokesman of the ideals of religious tolerance and universal brotherhood.</li> <li>-Opposed the rituals of both Hinduism and Islam.</li> <li>-One has to maintain purity in character and behaviour to reach God.</li> <li>-Opposed idol worship and pilgrimages.</li> <li>-Promoted a middle path which permitted spiritual life along with the responsibilities of householder.</li> <li>-Opined that all human beings are equal and hence there is no need of caste distinction among them.</li> <li>-The ideas of Nanak later led to the emergence of Sikhism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Important figure in the Bhakti Movement</li> <li>-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.</li> <li>-Propagate a religion of love uniting people of all castes and religions.</li> <li>-Opposed all discriminations on the basis of caste, religion, class, family and wealth.</li> <li>-Focused on the unity of humanity and vehemently opposed caste system and untouchability.</li> <li>-Rejected idol worship, pilgrimages and bathes in holy rivers.</li> <li>-Not in favour of forsaking family life for accepting sainthood.</li> <li>-Ideas of Kabir developed through discussions and deliberations on the basis of the Bhakti-Sufi traditions.</li> </ul>	6
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