

SAMAGRA SHIKSH, KERALA
SECOND TERM VALUATION 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (ENGLISH MEDIUM)

STD-9

Total Score - 80

Answer all questions from 1 to 5. Each carries 1 score.		(5 x 1 = 5)
1.	b) Chandragupta Mourya - Founder of Mourya Kindon	1
2.	c) i) A permanent house iv) Chaired bi the Vice President	1
3.	b) Nilgiri Hills - Western ghats and Eastern ghats join	1
4.	d) Mahabalipuram - Major port of the Pallavas	1
5.	a) Luni - River oriented from the Aravali mountain ranges	1
Answer any 8 from questions 6 to 14. Each carries 3 score.		(8 x 3 = 24)
6.	A -Certain provisions of the Constitution of India can be amended by the Parliament with simple majority through the procedures similar to ordinary legislation. -Eg., name of the states, boundaries, citizen ship,etc. B -Rigid Amendment C -Some very crucial provisions can be amended only with the special majority of both houses of the Parliament along with the approval of not less than half of the states. -Examples are division of powers between Centre and State, Representation of the Peoples Act, etc.	3
7.	Geographical conditions favourable for the agriculture in North Indian Plains -Fertile alluvial soil, -flat topography, -presence of perennial rivers -favourable climate	3
8.	A - Service sector B - 2022-23 C – 25% BIJUKK GHSS TUVVUR MALAPPURAM, 9778300200	3
9.	Factors that helped the spread of agriculture during Gupta period. -Even the uncultivated areas were made suitable for agriculture -The new social system provide sufficient labour force for agriculture -The knowledge of Brahmins about agricultural technology and climate -Different irrigation facilities	3
10.	Plateaus based on their location: -Inter montane plateaus -Piedmont plateaus -Continental plateaus	3
11.	Favourable conditions existed in India for nourishing the knowledge-based sectors -Mass of people who can handle foreign languages with ease, -Improved scientific and technological growth. -Extensive government-cooperative-private sectors. -The ever evolving markets which grow day by day.	3
12.	A-Structural unemployment	3

	<p>-Structural unemployment, or, job loss due to the introduction of new technology.</p> <p>B-Seasonal unemployment</p> <p>-Seasonal unemployment, or, employment during a particular season and remaining unemployed during the rest of the time.</p> <p>C-Disguised unemployment</p> <p>-Disguised unemployment, or, a condition where more than the number of labourers required are employed in production process without any change in total output.</p>											
13	<p>Functions of the National Human Rights Commission</p> <p>-To conduct inquiries on complaints related to human rights violation.</p> <p>-Become a party to court proceedings in matters related to the violation of human rights.</p> <p>-To visit jails and rehabilitation centres and make recommendations for reforms.</p> <p>-To evaluate the functioning and efficiency of the systems for protection of human rights and give suggestions.</p> <p>-Analyse the international agreements and declarations regarding human rights and take appropriate steps.</p> <p>-To examine the human rights violations committed by the law enforcement officers and other public servants, and take necessary actions after examining the failures in the prevention of such incidents.</p>	3										
14	<p>a) Demography - is the branch of science that deals with the population structure</p> <p>b) Once in ten years – Time interval at which census is usually conducted in India</p> <p>c)The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India- The Institution heads the census activities in India</p>	3										
<p>Answer any 10 from questions 15 to 26. Each carries 4 score.</p>		<p>(10 x 4 = 40)</p>										
15.	<p>A - Aravali mountain ranges</p> <p>B - Western ghats</p> <p>C - River Kaveri</p> <p>D – Eastern Ghats</p>	4										
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17.	<p>Features of the administrative system of the Mauryas</p> <p>-Amatya (Ministers) – Appointed by the king</p> <p>-Salary to officers paid in cash</p> <p>-Detailed calculation to determine tax</p> <p>-Monetary system is strong</p>	4										
18.	<p>Functions of the president of India.</p> <p>-Summon the Parliament,</p> <p>-Dissolve the Lok Sabha,</p> <p>-Appoint the Prime Ministers,</p> <p>-Appoint the Council of Ministers,</p> <p>-Appoint the judges of the Supreme Court,</p> <p>-Appoint the High Courts, State Governors,</p>	4										

	-Declaration of emergency, -Acts as the Commander-in-Chief of the defence forces.					
19.	How the Poverty becomes a challenge to the human capital formation -Poverty is the state of not being able to meet even our basic needs. -This is the biggest challenge faced by human capital formation. -It is the low income that pushes people into poverty. -Due to low income, people are unable to meet even their basic needs like education and health, further leading to poverty. -The causes and consequences of poverty are endlessly inter connected as in a circle. -Human capital formation will be possible only if this is broken by improving human resources.	4				
20.	Peculiarities of the Hot Weather Season in North Indian Plains -The temperature increases in the North Indian Plain by March. -The summer season in the North Indian Plain is experienced in the months of April, May, and June. -Summer is extremely severe in North Indian Plain. -By the month of May, the temperature rises up to 48 Degree Celsius in the western part of the North Indian Plain. -Hot, dry and oppressive wind blows from the desert region of Rajasthan to the Ganga Plain in the months of May and June. -This wind, called 'Loo', increases the temperature considerably in the North Indian Plain. -Dust storms are very common in the evenings in Punjab, Haryana, Eastern Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. -As these storms bring light rain during summer, it provides some relief from the oppressive heat.	4				
21	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>(A) Narmada</th> <th>(B) Krishna</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Source: Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh) Tributary: Hiran, Banjar</td> <td>Source: Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra Tributary: Tungabhadra, Bhima, Koyna</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(A) Narmada	(B) Krishna	Source: Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh) Tributary: Hiran, Banjar	Source: Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra Tributary: Tungabhadra, Bhima, Koyna	4
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22	List out the functions of the Election Commission -Preparation of electoral roll. -Issuance of identity card. -Supervise, administer, and control the elections to the offices of the President and the Vice President of India, Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies. -Promulgation and enforcement of the codes of conduct. -Recognition of political parties and allotment of symbols to them. -Issue election notifications, receive, scrutinise and accept nominations, and publish the lists of candidates. -Schedule the dates for poll and its counting, declare results and resolve disputes. -Audit election expenses and take appropriate follow-up actions.	4				
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24	<p>What are the reasons by which Gordon Childe, named the changes occurred during Neolithic period as ‘Neolithic Revolution’ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -As a result of using neolithic tools surplus production in agriculture became possible. -A section of society became free from agrarian activities. -They began to engage in other occupations such as pottery making, weaving, etc. -The Neolithic society came to include different occupational groups. -This resulted in significant challenges in the social formation. -The basis of the progress humans have achieved today can be seen in the changes during the Neolithic age. -With reference to these changes, Gordon Childe named this period as ‘Neolithic Revolution’ 	4
25	<p>Explain the education in the development of a nation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Education -Increase in Ability -Technological Knowledge -Skill Development -Better Job -Better Income -Better Quality of Life -National Development 	4
26	<p>Limitations in measuring National Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of accurate statistical data. -Double counting (The possibility of counting the monetary value of a product in more than one stages of production). -Non inclusion of goods and services produced for self consumption. -Not including those products whose monetary value is not determined in the market. -Value of household work not included. 	4
<p>Answer the questions 27 to 28 as per the direction</p>		
27	<p>A) Soil Types in Peninsular Plateau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Most of the soil types found in the Peninsular Plateau are in- situ soils. -The soils found here can be classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -black soil, -red soil, -laterite soil and -mountain forest soils. <p>*Black Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The north western part of the Deccan Plateau is a vast lava plateau. -Black soils are formed as a result of long-term weathering of lava rocks called basalt in this region. <p>*Red Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Red soil is formed by the weathering of very old crystalline metamorphic rocks of the Peninsular <p>*Laterite Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Laterite soil is formed as a result of leaching of minerals such as silica and lime from the soil at places experiencing alternating periods of heavy rain and drought. <p>*Mountain Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In South India, mountain soil is seen along the Western and the Eastern Ghats. 	5

OR

Causes for the very low rain fall in the Thar Desert

- The Arabian branch of the south west monsoon winds enters Gujarat through the western coastal plain and passes parallel to the Aravali mountains without entering the interior parts of Rajasthan.
- Since these rain-bearing winds do not get into the interior of Rajasthan, the likelihood of receiving rainfall from these monsoon winds in the north western part of India, particularly in the western part of Rajasthan, is very low.
- The Bay of Bengal branch of the south west monsoon winds blow parallel to the Himalayan Mountains from east to west.
- The movement of these winds is checked by the Aravali mountains in north western part of India.
- So the Thar desert and adjoining places do not receive rain from the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon winds.

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Powers of the Supreme Court

- Original Jurisdiction
- Appellate Jurisdiction
- Advisory Jurisdiction.
- Writ Jurisdiction.
- Judicial Review

***Original Jurisdiction**

- Certain matters which can be resolved only by the Supreme Court come within the ambit of this jurisdiction. E.g., Centre-State Disputes.

***Appellate Jurisdiction**

- The Supreme Court is the highest appellate court.
- Therefore, it has the jurisdiction to entertain appeals against the judgement of any lower court in the country.

***Advisory Jurisdiction.**

- The Supreme Court has a constitutional obligation to give legal advice on any matter demanded by the President.

***Writ Jurisdiction.**

- The Supreme Court has the powers to issue special orders in the form of writs for the protection of fundamental rights when they are violated.

***Judicial Review**

- Judiciary is the most powerful force in carrying out its role as the guardian of the Constitution with its judicial review.

OR

Gupta administration on the based on Social Life and Position of Women

Social Life during Gupta period

- We have already discussed the various occupational groups (Srenis) that were formed in the Gupta period.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The entry of new occupational groups and the coming of new peoples led to the formation of a number of sub-divisions in the society.-It was impossible for the existing varna system to accommodate all these new occupational groups.-In this circumstance, each occupational group became a new 'jati' or 'upajati'. <p>Position of Women during the Gupta period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Women had a low status in society.-Only a few queens like Prabhavathi Gupta of Vakadaka dynasty were held in high esteem.-All women, from queens to the women of the lowest section in the society, were expected to be submissive to men.-Even the upper-class women did not enjoy a high position or consideration in the society.-There is no evidence of land grants received by even a Brahmin woman. | |
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