

Summative Assessment Term II 2025-26

Social Science

Std 9

Score 80

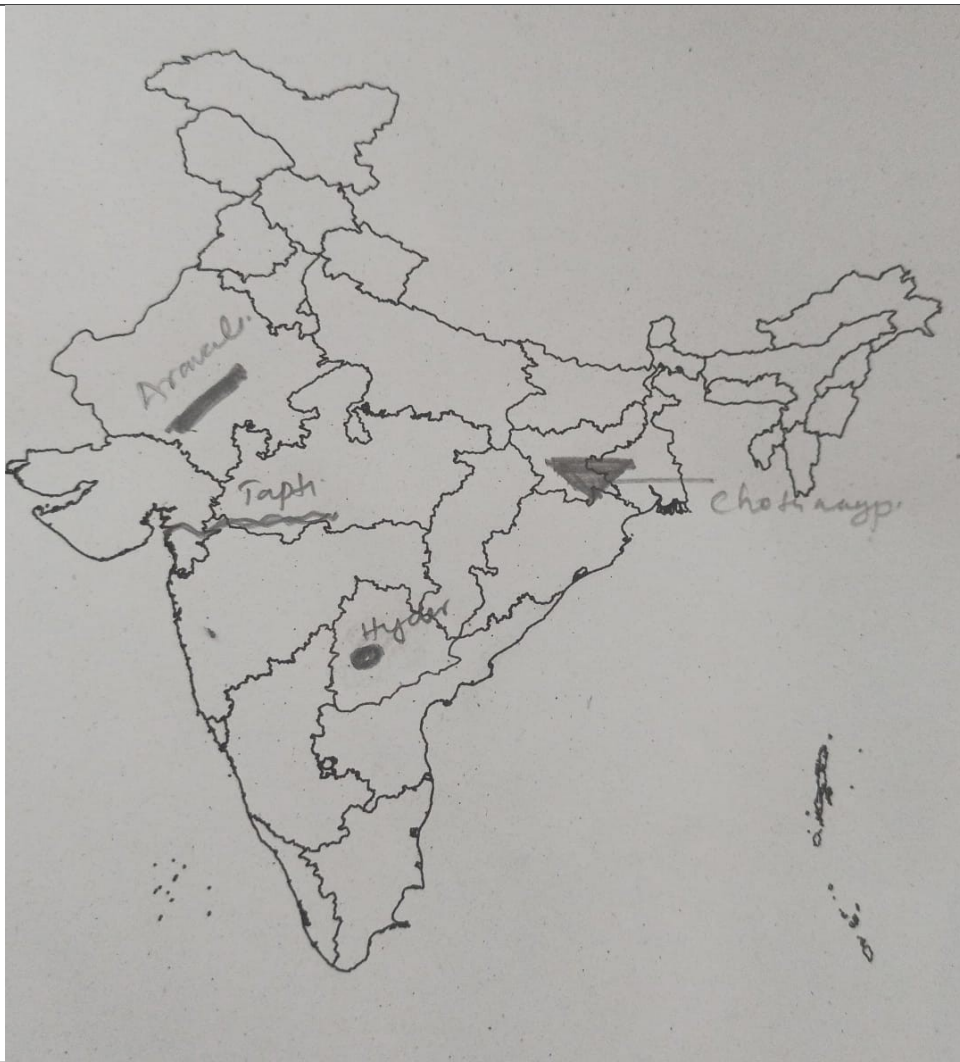
Answer all questions 1 to 8 . Each carries 1 score		
1	Who was the exponent of the Samkhya', one of the six systems of philosophy existed during the Gupta period? C.Kapila	1
2	Choose the correct statements related to the features of Western Ghats from those given below. C. i, iii	1
3	Find out the statement that is not related to the Election Commission of India. B. The tenure of office of the members is five years	1
4	Which among the following is a challenging factor for human capital formation? D. Unemployment	1
5	Arrange the items in column B appropriate to column A C. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i	1
6	B. Both (A) & ® are correct ® is not correct explanation of (A)	1
7	Select the one related to population density ? C. Average population per square kilometre area	1
8	<p>A. Statement I : The boundary line separating two watersheds is called Water Divide.</p> <p>B. Statement II : Eastern Ghats is the major water divide in Peninsular India.</p> <p>Analyse the above statements and choose the correct option from those given below A.I only is correct.</p>	1
Answer the questions 9 to 15 in two or more sentences.Each carries 2score 7x2= 14		
9	<p>Complete the chart related to Land Grants.</p> <p>A.The Guptas B.Right to the resources of the land only was given</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Complete the chart related to the social life of the Gupta period * a-‘Chandalas’ b-the animal skin</p>	2

	tanners	
10	<p>Eradication of poverty is essential for human capital formation. Substantiate.</p> <p>Because poverty leads to low income, low purchasing power. Scarcity of food, malnutrition, lack of access to education, chronic illness. High infant mortality rate, low life expectancy, increasing number of dependents. Low productivity, lack of capacity to work</p>	2
11	<p>Write the features of the Rajyasabha</p> <p>The upper house of the Indian Parliament-Upper House. Age for contest 30 years. Permanent House. Elected by elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. Term of its members is 6 years .Chaired by The Vice President</p>	2
12	<p>What are the characteristics of Deccan Trap'.</p> <p>The north western part of the Deccan Plateau is composed of lava rocks called basalt. This region is called as Deccan Trap. It is formed through volcanic eruption. Black soil is major soil type here. Cotton cultivation is seen.</p>	2
13	<p>Observe the given news headline and mention the peculiarities of the Constitutional Amendment method to which it is related.</p> <p>Rigid Amendment - A special majority of both the houses of the Parliament is required to make amendments Eg: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles</p>	2
14	<p>The Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 ensures equal justice and opportunity for women. Substantiate the statement.</p> <p>Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act came into force in India on 26 October 2006. This law protects women from violence by their life partners or relatives. The broad definition of domestic violence includes all activities that insult women or cause them danger. This law assures protection, boarding and financial help to women who are victims of domestic violence.</p>	3
15	<p>Guest workers are coming to Kerala from other states of India in search of employment. Which type of migration is this ? Explain.</p> <p>There are two types of migration. .Internal migration -migration within a countries border. Eg people of Kerala going to other states.</p>	3
Answer the questions 16 to 23 in three or more sentences.Each carries 3 score 8x3= 24		
16	<p>Write the main ideas of Asoka Dhamm.</p> <p>The ideas propagated by Emperor Asoka to maintain peace and coexistence among his subjects are known as 'Asoka Dhamma' (Dharma).Be tolerant to other religions Respect elders and teachers</p>	3

	.Be kind to slaves and the sick	
17	<p>The most favourable condition for sugarcane cultivation persists in the Deccan Plateau region, even though the Northern Plains dominates in the area of cultivation. Substantiate the statement.</p> <p>Favourable condition like black soil in the Deccan Plateau persists in the Deccan Plateau region. Tropical climate and long crushing. Comparatively high sucrose content in the tropical variety of sugarcane. Largest sugarcane producing state in India - Uttar Pradesh.</p>	3
18	<p>Mention the law passed for the welfare of those working in the unorganised sector Evaluate the role of this law in ensuring the safety of workers in the unorganised sector.</p> <p>(a)The Unorganised Worker's Social Security Act - 2008 This law empowers the central and state governments to implement various policies to ensure healthcare of unorganised workers, maternity benefits, old age protection, education, housing and various social security benefits.</p> <p>(b)The Code on Social Security 2020 The Code on Social Security 2020 was formed in 2020 by giving importance to the measures that ensure social security of the employees under organised and unorganised sectors. This law confers various benefits on the self-employed, housekeepers, daily wage workers, workers from other states, and gig platform workers. Various grants given to physically and mentally challenged workers, accident insurance, maternity benefit, free medical benefits and old age protection come under the ambit of this law.</p>	3
19	<p>How did land grants help to spread agriculture during the Gupta period?</p> <p>• Although most of the land grants were received by the Brahmins, gradually, other sections also started receiving land as grant. Thus it led to spread of agriculture. Uncultivated areas were made suitable for agriculture * The new social system provided sufficient labour-force for agriculture * The knowledge of Brahmins about agricultural technology and climate.</p>	3
20	<p>Importance of calculating National Income- Can understand the economic growth of the country. Can assess the contribution of different sectors. Can help the government plan and implement various projects. Can compare the economic status of countries</p>	3
21	<p>What problems arise when the population increases? Poverty → Unemployment Starvation Malnutrition → → migration quality of life → Food shortage → Creating crises in the health sector and</p>	3

22	Bhabar – Width approximately 8 to 10 km. Running parallel to the Shiwalik mountain range at the break-up of the slope. Situated to the south of the Shiwalik mountain range along its foothills. Formed by the deposition of rocks and boulders brought by rivers flowing from the mountains. The rivers flowing through this region are not visible as they flow beneath the rocks and boulders.	4
23	Open unemployment- Willing to work but unemployed Structural unemployment- Job loss due to the introduction of new technology. Disguised unemployment - A condition where more than the number of labourers required are employed in production process without any change in total output	4
Answer the questions 24 to 29 in four or more sentences. Each carries 4 score (6x4= 24)		
24	What are the factors that led humans to begin agriculture and domestication of animals? • Population growth • An increase in the number of human settlements • Complex social organisation • Shortage of food products • Change in technology.	4
25	Differences in factors such as elevation, topography and climate create regional variations in the natural vegetation of the Himalayan ranges. Substantiate. Differences in factors like elevation, topography, soil type and climate lead to regional variations in natural vegetation in the Himalayan terrain. As the average annual rainfall received is above 200 cm, more tropical evergreen vegetation is found in the Eastern Himalayas and the North Eastern Hills. Temperature decreases with altitude and the corresponding change is also visible in the natural vegetation of the Himalayan Mountain region. Depending on the changes in the altitude, a spectrum of natural vegetation from evergreen forests to the vegetation type of the cold climates such as Tundra can be found here. Semi-evergreen and deciduous forests are seen in the valleys and the lower mountain slopes. Moist deciduous forests are seen at altitudes ranging from 1000 to 2000 metres. Coniferous tree varieties such as pine and deodar grow more along the mountain slopes. Shrubs such as junipers and rhododendrons grow at higher altitudes whereas in the highest altitude, alpine meadows are seen.	4
26	A. A person's life expectancy is an estimate of Kerala has higher life expectancy than other states in India. Analyse the statement. Factors contribute to the high life expectancy rate in Kerala • High literacy rate and higher education • Decentralised public health policy • Cleanliness • Food availability and public distribution	4

	<p>B.What is demographic dividend? Mention the advantages.</p> <p>Demographic gift or Demographic dividend • A decrease in dependency ratio leads to economic progress of the country • Number of employed people to be more than the number of the unemployed among the working age population • This is called the demographic gift or demographic dividend</p> <p>*Advantages of Demographic dividend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The socio - economic progress of the country increases -Productivity of the country increases -The country enjoys high human resources development. <p>To reap the full benefits of the demographic dividend, the youth need better job opportunities.</p>	
27	<p>A.Analyse the graph and answer the following questions.</p> <p>i. What was GVA share of service sector in 1982-83 ? 33%</p> <p>ii. Compare the contribution of different sectors to GVA during the period of 2022-23 share of primary sector- 17% Secondary sector- 28% Tertiary sector- 55%</p> <p>Or</p> <p>B.Analyse the graph and answer the following questions.</p> <p>i.What was the contribution of agricultural sector to the GSVA in 2020-21-10.11</p> <p>ii.Compare the contribution different sectors to GSVA during the period of 2022-23 share of Agricultural sector- 8.98 industrial sector- 28.4% Service sector- 62.62%</p>	4
28	<p>Mark and label the geo-information mentioned below in the outline map of India</p> <p>a. Kiver that originates from Multai and flows through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.-Tapti</p> <p>b.Residual mountain range, worn down by long term erosion and which is situated to the east of Thar Desert- Aravalli</p> <p>c.Hyderabad City</p> <p>d.Plateau situated to the eastern part of the Central highlands.- Chotanagpur</p>	4



29

A.Functions of the National Human Rights Commission .

To conduct inquiries on complaints related to human rights violation. .Become a party to court proceedings in matters related to the violation of human rights. .To visit jails and rehabilitation centres and make recommendations for reforms. .To evaluate the functioning and efficiency of the systems for protection of human rights and give suggestions. Analyse the international agreements and declarations regarding human rights and take appropriate steps.

29B.Write ideas that can be included in a seminar presentation on the functions of the National Commission for Women, on the occasion of observance of National Women's day.

Good morning all...

National women's commission which was set in 1992 January 31.

The most important function of the National Women's Commission is to intervene in the various issues faced by women in society and to suggest legal solutions The National Women's Commission is

	equipped with extensive powers for the protection, equality and rights of women. Submit proposals for legislation to protect women's rights. Activities for ensuring gender justice. Give suggestions to eliminate inequality and discrimination faced by women.	
Answer the questions 30 to 31 in detail. Each carries 5 score(2x5= 10)		
		5
30	<p>A.Land Grant System brought changes in the socio-cultural life of South India. Evaluate.</p> <p>Granting of land to the Brahmins led to the development of agriculture.Brahmins' knowledge of agricultural technology and climate helped the expansion of agriculture.</p> <p>Kings and local administrative bodies encouraged agriculture by building reservoirs and maintaining irrigation facilities.Surplus production in agriculture led to the progress of trade.Maritime trade flourished along with internal trade.Expansion of agriculture, growth of trade, and a variety of crafts Land gifted became the sources of revenue.People had to pay for to of the produce as land tax.</p> <p>B.Features of Dravidian Architecture?</p> <p>The 'Dravidian' style prevailed in South India. • Huge mandapas was the chief characteristic of Dravidian architecture. • Have certain specific features. They are, Sreekovil' or 'Garbhagriha (Sanctum Sanctorum), 'Vimana' (the top portion of the temple building), Sikhara (the top portion of the vimana), 'Mandapa' and 'Pradakshina patha' (Path for circumambulation). • Gigantic entrance gateways, tall 'gopuras', (towers), carved elephants, horses, and dragon faces indecorative styles are the characteristic features of the Dravidian style. • Pallavas were the first to prove excellence in Dravidian architecture. Eg.Temples at Mahabalipu mahabalipuram</p>	6
31	<p>A.Give an account of the two major geographical divisions of Thar Desert</p> <p>\$ The Marusthali- Marusthali is a vast sandy expanse with a few outcrops of bedrock. * The bedrock is composed of gneisses, schists, and granites. * The bedrocks in this region indicate that it is the northwestern extension of the Peninsular Plateau. * The average elevation of this region is between 200 and 250 meters above mean sea level. * In general, the eastern part of the Marusthali is rocky while its western part is covered by shifting dunes locally known as Dhrian \$ The Rajsthan Bagar-• The eastern part of the Thar Desert, up to the Aravali range, is a semi- arid plain known as the Rajasthan Bagar. * The region is drained by several short seasonal rivers</p>	

originating from the Aravali. * These rivers make agriculture possible in some patches of fertile tracts called Rohi. * The most significant river in this area is the Luni, which is a seasonal river that flows towards the Rann of Kachchh. * The sandy plain to the north of the Luni River is called Thali.

B.Explain the role of the climate in the formation of the Thar Desert. Severe summer and Scanty rain fall is the reason for the formation of the Thar Desert.

Features of Summer season

Very hot and dry begins in March ends by June

The daytime temperature increases

The atmospheric humidity is very low.

Hot winds called 'Loo' and dust winds are characteristic features

Rainfall- in western part of the Rajasthan is very scanty throughout the year. The southwest monsoon winds passes parallel to the

Aravali mountains without entering the interior parts of Rajasthan

receiving very low rainfall The movement of the Bay of Bengal

branch checked by the Aravali mountains, so do not receive rain

The high rate of evaporation and the arid winds in these areas

reduce the possibility of rainfall

Experienced from July to September.

Though the southwest monsoon causes rain, the region experiences comparatively very low annual rainfall. While the eastern part of the Aravali mountains receives an annual rainfall of about 76.2 cm

The Thar Desert in the west receives an annual rainfall of less than 25 cm.

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