

Second Term Examination 2018-19

Social Science

IX- Mark 80

Answer all the questions from Qn.1 to 12

1- Abul Fazl

1 score

2- 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. **2 score**

3- The painting style that came into vogue during the Mughal period is known as miniature painting. This is the style of drawing pictures like the pictures in books. It was a combination of both Indian and Persian styles.

Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdu Samad were brought to Humayun court. Painting competitions were organized by Akbar. The stories of Mahabharata were completely compiled into a series of painting called Raznama by Daswant who lived during the period of Akbar.

Bishandas , Abul Hassan and Kalyandas were the greatest painters **(2 Point for 2 Score)** U C

4- a) • Owned farm land

• Farmed with the help of family members

• Labourers were engaged if needed (one point) 1 sore

b) • Pahi-Kashta 1 sore **Total 2 score**

5- weaving, edible oil, jagery, weaving, dyeing. Salt production and metallurgy **2 for 2 score**

6- • Product method

• Income method

• Expenditure method $1.5 + 1.5 = 3$ score

Product method Short note on **any one**

Under the product method, the national income is calculated by adding up the money value of goods and services produced by the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. It is useful for

assessing the contribution of each of these sectors towards the national income. It is also used to analyse which sector contributes the most to national income.

Income method

In income method, national income is calculated based on rent, wages, interest, and profit, which are the rewards for factors of production. This method is helpful in analysing the contribution of each factor of production to the national income

Expenditure method

U C

The expenditure method is used to estimate the national income by calculating the expenditure incurred by individuals, firms and government in a particular year. In Economics, just like consumption expenditure, investment is also considered as an expenditure. The summation of consumption expenditure, investment expenditure and government expenditure, gives the total expenditure.

7- any three for **3 score**



- 8- a) Increase in industrial production
 b) Increase in agricultural production
 c) Growth in the service sector **3 score**
- 9- • Organization of Grama Panchayaths. **3 score**
 • Promotion of cottage industries.
 • Prohibition of intoxicating substances.
- 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. **3 Score** U C
 • To find out the limitations and advantages of economic activities like production, consumption, and distribution.
- 11 **Gross Domestic Product is the most suitable concept of national income to analyse the contribution of sectors in an economy. 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. 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 **3 Score****
- 12** Paddy, wheat, barley, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, and indigo were the major crops. The rulers provided all facilities for agricultural progress. To extend cultivation, Balban, the Sultanate ruler, allotted Doab region (the region between the Ganga and the Yamuna) to farmers. Firoz Shah Tughlaq sanctioned money in advance to the peasants for digging wells to facilitate irrigation. Canals were constructed to carry water from the Yamuna to farmlands. Consequently, agricultural products and

wealth increased. Maize brought from Spain and Africa became a major crop of Western India. Tomato, potato, chilli, pineapple, and pappaya also became popular in India. The Persian wheel used for irrigation was important one among them. The lightweight ploughs with ploughshare and sowing 'drill' were used at that time. They were drawn by oxen.

Agricultural progress in South India.

- 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, the body for village administration **5 score**

Answer any 9 questions from Qn. 13 to 23. Each carries 4 score

U C

13- • Adopted the title of Badsha-i-Hind (the Emperor of India)

- To maintain religious harmony he formulated a new faith named Din-i- Ilahi 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.
- Akbar and his relatives married Rajput ladies.
- The army was strengthened by including different sections.

14 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 rockforms create obstruction to the flow. The sinuous curves formed along the river course are called meanders. Meanders are

usually formed in the middle and lower courses of wide rivers.

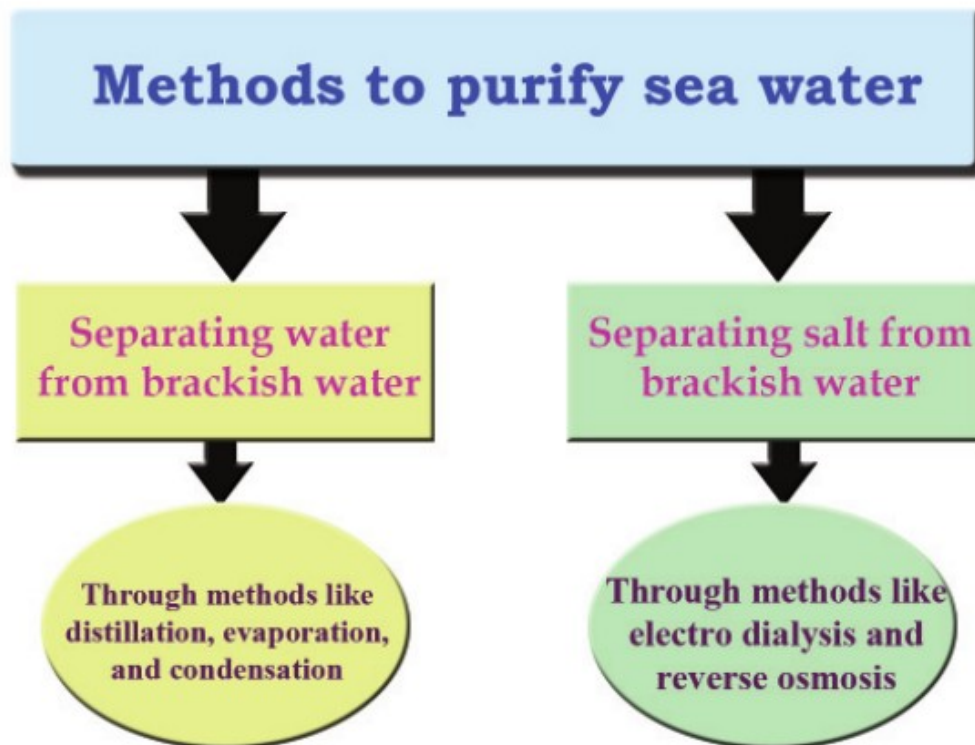
2+2 score

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 lake

15 • Constructed roads connecting major cities **(any 4)**

- Granted loans to traders
- Constructed Sarais (rest houses)
- Implemented uniform taxation
- Postal facilities were made efficient
- Implemented efficient coinage system

16



- 17 a) International migration **4score**
b) Immigration
c) Interstate migration
d) Intrastate migration

U C

18 Even though the Bhakti Movement evolved with the aim of dedication to God, it created certain qualitative changes in the Indian social system. The propagators of the Bhakti cult, through their words and songs, maintained that every one was equal in front of God. This strengthened the concept of social equality against caste discriminations. The idea of gender equality also began to take shape. The idea of social equality got wide popularity since the Movement was led by low caste people like Thiruppana Alwar, Kabir and Lalded. Regional languages developed. Evil practices were questioned.

19 **functions 4 only**

20

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

Upper course

4point

U C

- 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
- rapidly flow

21

Ezhuthachan	Adhyatma Ramayanam Kilipattu
Amoghavarshan	Kaviraja Margam
Thulsidas	Ramacharitamanes
Krithivasa Ojah	Bengali Ramayana 4 score

22 Volume of water

Rock structure

Slope of the terrain

Amount of sediments

23 any 4 point

Mineral deposits

Climate

Power generation

Oceans as a source of food

Drinking water from the sea

- Provide several job opportunities in various sectors like fishing, its processing, and marketing

- Possibilities of tourism.

U C

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

Answer any one from Qn. 24& 25 **6 score - 6point**

- 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

OR

3+ 3

Mansabdari 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.

Jagirdari System

U C

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.

Answer any one from Qn. 26 & 27 6 score – 6point

26 - Tides are the periodic rise and fall of water level in the ocean. The rise in the level of ocean water is the high tide and

the lowering of the water level is known as the low tide. 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.

The water level on the part of the earth facing the moon rises. The rise in water level due to the gravitational pull exerted by the moon leads to high tide. The centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation is the reason for the rise in water level opposite side.

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

OR

27 The concentration of salt content in sea water is known as **salinity**.

variation in salinity are given below:

- 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. 1+ 5 score