SAMAGRA SHIKSHA, KERALA

ANNUAL EVALUATION 2024-25

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 2½ Hours **Total Scores : 80**

Answer all questions from 1 to 5. Each carries 1 score **(5 × 1 = 5)**

1. Which among the following is not a Kharif crop?
   A) Rice B) Cotton
   C) Jute D) Wheat

2. Identify the landform from the given picture.



   A) Barchans B) Mushroom rocks
   C) Sief Dunes D) Sand Dunes

3. Identify the Buddhist work which mentions about sixteen Mahajanapadas.
   A) Satapathabrahmana
   B) Arthashastra
   C) Digha Nikaya
   D) Anguttaranikaya

4. Which is the major lake of Coromandel coast?
   A) Kolleru Lake B) Chilka Lake
   C) Pulikat Lake D) Dal Lake

5. Identify the Chola ruler who built the Brihadiswara Temple of Thanjavur.
   A) Rajaraja Chola
   B) Rajendra Chola
   C) Mahendra Varman
   D) Kulothunga Chola

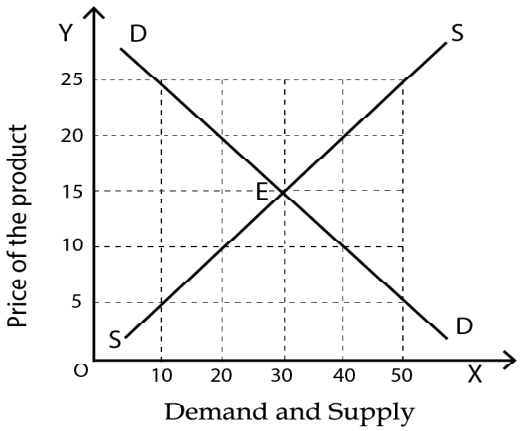
6. Identify the passes from the given hints.
   a) The pass which connects Jammu with Kashmir valley.
   b) The pass which connects Himachal Pradesh with Ladakh.
   c) The pass that connects Kulu valley with Lahul and Spiti valleys.

7. What do you mean by 'Inputs' in the production process? Write any two examples for Inputs.

8. Differentiate Sex and Gender.

9. Answer the following questions related to the Election Commission of India.
   a) Who appoints the members of the Election Commission?
   b) Mention the term of office of the members of the commission.
   c) By which Article of the Constitution, the Election Commission came into existence?

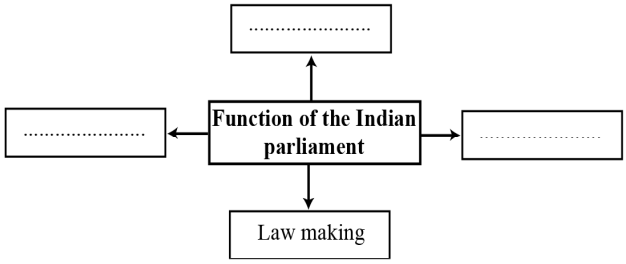
10. Observe the graph and answer the following questions.



   a) What does the curve marked as SS indicate?
   b) What does the curve marked as DD indicate?
   c) What is the equilibrium price at point E ?

11. Why the Harappan civilization is called as'the first urbanisation' in Indian history?

12. Complete the chart based on the functions of the Indian Parliament.



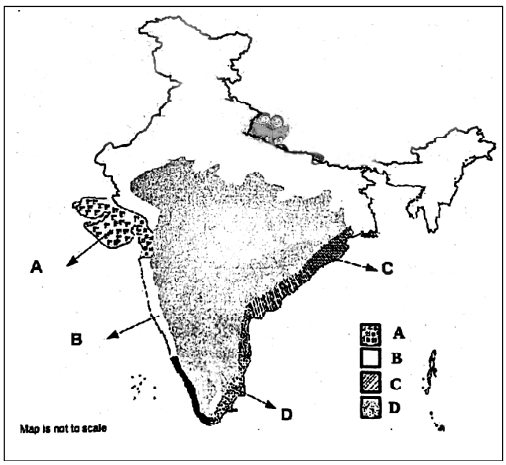
13. What are the activities implemented for the progress of agriculture in the Chola Kingdom?
14. Write any three rights ensured by the Indian Constitution related to gender.

Answer any 10 from questions 15 to 26. Each carries 4 score each. (10 × 4 = 40)

15. Arrange the items in column ' B ', appropriate to column ' A '.

A	B
Nyaya	Badarayana
Vedanta	Jaimini
Samkhya	Gauthama
Mimamsa	Kapila

16. What is Health as defined by the World Health Organisation? Elucidate how the declining health affect individual and national development.
17. Give an account of the problems faced by the unorganised employment sector.
18. Explain the human life of Lakshadweep based on occupation and tourism.
19. Identify the divisions of the coastal plains marked as A,B,C and D in the given map and write their names.



20. What is digital marketing? Write any three features of digital marketing.
21. List out the important functions of the National Minority Commission.
22. Mention the peculiarities of winter season in the Thar Desert.
23. What is density of population? List out the social problems caused by high density of population.
24. Name the ruler who introduced the Market Control during the Sultanate rule. Elucidate the features of the Market Control.
25. One of the factors that reinforce gender stereotypes is language. Substantiate the statement.
26. Rainfall is moderate or scanty throughout the peninsular plateau. Substantiate the statement based on the monsoon seasons.

Answer the questions 27 and 28 as per the directions. (1 × 5 = 5)

27. A) Explain the human life of the Thar desert.

OR

B) Explain how the given coastal landforms are created.
- Cliffs
- Sea caves
- Sea arches
- Sea stacks
- Beaches

28. A) Explain the activities of the National Commission for Women based on the hints given below.
- Structure
- Functions

OR

B) Explain how the agricultural progress during the reign of the Delhi Sultans influenced the country's economy.

ANSWERS

1. D) Wheat
2. B) Mushroom rocks
3. D) Anguttaranikaya
4. C) Pulikat Lake
5. A) Rajaraja Chola
6. a) Banihal Pass
   b) Baralacha La Pass
   c) Rohtang Pass
7. Factors which are used in the production process are called inputs.
   Examples: Land, Organisation
8.

SEX	GENDER
Refers to biological features	Refers to social, cultural and psychological features
Refers to difference between males and females in chromosomes, physical structures, hormones, genitalia, and other physical factors.	Neither biological nor constant
Inherited at the time of birth and thus it is an ascribed status.	Acquired and strengthened through social intervention
	A Social construct
	Achieved status - formed from the culture we live in.

9. a) President of India
   b) 6 years
   c) Article 324
10. a) SS indicates the quantity of the Product supplied.
    b) DD indicates the quantity of the product demanded.
    c) Equilibrium price at point E is Rs 15.
11. • The Harappan civilization in India belongs to the Bronze Age.
    • Cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Well planned Public buildings, Great Bath, houses, Streets, Drainage system,granaries and the presence of various types of crafts and trade are clear evidences of urbanisation.
    • That is why the Harappan civilization is called the 'first urbanisation' in Indian history.
12. • Act as a custodian of the public treasury
    • To control the executive
    • Act as judicial authority in impeachment
13. • Constructed different irrigation facilities. Ponds, tanks, canals and wells.
    • In addition to this, bunds were constructed across the rivers and the water thus collected was distributed to different parts of the country through canals.
    • Huge ponds were built in areas where there were no natural streams, and rain- water was collected in them during the rainy season.
    • These water reservoirs that were protected from going dry were called 'Erippatti.
    • Tax concessions given for the development of agriculture.
    • Encouraged to bring barren land under cultivation.
    • By donating land to temples and Brahmins, it became possible to expand agriculture to a larger area.
14. • Equality of all genders.
    • All genders have the right to dignity, individual liberty and privacy.
    • Equality of opportunity for all genders.
15.

A	B
Nyaya	Gauthama
Vedanta	Badarayana
Samkhya	Kapila
Mimamsa	Jaimini

16. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a state of physical, mental and social well-being.
    • Decreases productivity
    • Refrains from work
    • Slows down production

17. The workers of unorganised sector face many problems like unsafe work places, long working hours, and low wages. This hinders the transformation of such employees into excellent human capital. Apart from this, it leads to their lower contribution to national income and widens the socio- economic inequality. Compared to those in the organised sector, the employees in the unorganised sector face many problems such as backwardness and lack of opportunities. This leads to a different types of inequality. The central and state governments have passed various laws to mitigate these problems.

18. The Lakshadweep Islands formed by coral reefs are located about 280 to 480 km away from the Kerala coast in the Arabian Sea.Fishing is the major occupation and the main fish caught is tuna. Fish is processed to make various value added products. 'Mass' made of dried Tuna is famous. Coconut is the main agricultural crop. Copra (dried coconut) making and coir making are two other traditional occupations along with fishing. The fast growing tourism is developing as a modern occupational sector taking advantages of the lagoons, beaches and coral reefs. Adventure tourism such as scuba diving is also an upcoming job sector.

19. A) Gujarat Coast
    B) Konkan Coast
    C) Northern Circars
    D) Coromandel Coast

20. Marketing of goods and services with the help of digital channels by using information technology is called digital marketing.

    Features:

    - It is a type of marketing which uses Internet (online) based technology.
    - Customers do not need to visit the market place. Products can be selected from any part of the world through digital platform.
    - Saves time; diverse products; attractive
    - Digital platforms create new job opportunities.

21. - Evaluate the progress of the social development of the minorities.
    - Evaluate the functioning of the constitutional provisions and laws for the protection of the minorities.
    - Submit reports on the issues and crises faced by minorities from time to time.
    - Examine the complaints regarding the violation of the rights of minorities and make recommendations for further action.

22. The winter season in the Thar Desert begins in December, with mean minimum temperatures ranging from 5 Degree to 10 Degree Celsius. Clear skies, low atmospheric temperatures, low humidity, and gentle breezes are the characteristic features of winter. Extreme cold is experienced here in January. The night time temperature often falls below 0 (zero) Degree Celsius in places like Bikaner, Churu and Sikar. Winter ends by February.

23. The average Population per square kilometer is called Density of Population.
    Social Problems:
    - Lack of open space
    - Pollution
    - Lack of water storage
    - Crowding
    - Unemployment

24. Alauddin Khalji

    Features of the Market Control:

    - To control the prices of all products in general and the price of the foodstuff in particular.
    - To build a strong army after the Mongolian invasion.
    - A large army would require huge sum of money to be paid as salary.
    - If the price of products is low, it is enough to pay low salary.
    - He established warehouses and punished those who charged higher prices and the hoarders.

25. There is also gender difference in the languages we use. The nouns in many languages are classified on the basis of gender. For instance, there is no such term as 'male-doctor,' but 'lady doctor.' The words and usages that are used to refer to areas that were once monopolised by men continue to be used in this way. The repeated usage of such terms

reinforces stereotypes. Gender-inclusive terms and usages are effective ways to offend these stereotypes. Eg: Teacher,Nurse,Engineer etc.

26. Rainfall is moderate or scanty throughout the Peninsular Plateau except the western slopes of the Western Ghats. During the southwest monsoon season the moisture - laden winds, raised and condensed along the western slopes of the Western Ghats cause heavy rainfall along the windward side. The west coast and the western slopes of the Western Ghats receive 250 to 400 cm rainfall during this period. The winds descending along the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats being dry, the plateau regions situated close to the eastern slopes receive very less amount of rainfall (less then 50cm). Such regions are termed as rain shadow regions.
The southwest monsoon winds reaching the Maharashtra coast enter the peninsula through Narmada and Tapti river basins and cause moderate amount of rainfall throughout Central India. Chota Nagpur Plateau also receives a small amount of rainfall during this period. Peninsular Plateau generally experiences dry climate during the north-east monsoon or retreating monsoon season. Though the low pressure whirls developed over the Bay of Bengal causes heavy showers along the east coast, especially Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, the plateau remains unaffected.

27. **A)** The Thar Desert is a sparsely populated region. Human life in most of the region is difficult. People inhabit only those places conducive to living. Most of the people live in rural areas. When droughts become severe, many groups migrate as nomads to other places suitable for human habitation.

Agriculture: Generally, the Rajasthan desert, where an arid climate prevails, does not provide conditions favourable for agriculture. Only the crops that require a minimal amount of water for their growth are mostly cultivated here. But crops are cultivated even on commercial scale in many possible areas by using irrigation facilities. Major crops include bajra, jowar, wheat, corn, millets, groundnut and cotton. Indira Gandhi Canal Project is an important irrigation project in this region where irrigation is particularly significant.

Pastoralism: In the desert, farming is limited to certain places only, as most of the regions in the desert are either arid or semi-arid. As a result, the number of people who engage in cattle rearing is comparatively large. It is estimated that Rajasthan accounts for around 10 percent of the total livestock of the country. Goats, buffalo, sheep, cows and camels are primarily reared here.

Mining: Most of the marble used in Kerala comes from the Rajasthan desert. Makrana marble from Rajasthan is world-famous. Every year, metric tonnes of marble are mined from here. This region also has significant deposits of lead, zinc, silver, copper, tungsten, manganese, iron, gypsum, lignite, and limestone.

Handicrafts Industry: Beyond the fact that the vast desert in Rajasthan is an arid region, many villages in this area boast of skilled labourers who create exquisite handicrafts. Renowned for leather products, artisans here use camel hides to craft items such as lampshades, pouches, sandals, and more. Traditional indigenous musical instruments made of leather are a specialty of this region.

Energy Generation: A large number of windmills (Wind Parks) are installed in various parts of Thar Desert for generating electricity. Solar panels are also widely used here for energy generation. This energy is primarily used for desalination of water.

Tourism: Tourism is a major source of income for the Thar Desert. The national parks in this region attract many tourists. Places of attraction in this region include Hawa Mahal, Ajmer Fort, Dilwara Jain Temple, Ranakpur Jain Temple and more. Tourism in the desert provides locals with numerous employment opportunities. It's common to see tourists travelling on camel back, through the desert in this region, with local guides.

OR

B)

- **Cliffs:** When sea waves hit continuously against the rocks in coasts, coastal rocks are removed by erosion. As a result, steep land surfaces are formed. Such landforms are called cliffs.
- **Sea caves:** As a result of erosional process by waves, small holes develop in the coastal rocks. These holes get enlarged over a period of time and forms the sea caves.

- **Sea arches:** Due to wave erosion, sea caves develop from both the sides of coastal rock that protrudes into the sea. As the erosion continues, both the caves subsequently merge to form an arch shaped landforms. This is the sea arch.
- **Sea stacks:** When the roof of a sea arch collapses through continued erosion, then the seaward part of the arch stands detached from the shore and remains as a pillar. This is called the sea stack.
- **Beaches:** Beaches are the temporary deposits of sand and gravel deposited between the limits of the high tides and low tides by the action of waves.

28. A) 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 commission was founded on 31 January 1992. The commission consists of a chairperson, five members and a member secretary. The members of the commission are appointed by the Government of India. Their tenure of office is three years. The National Women's Commission is equipped with extensive powers for the protection, equality and rights of women.

Functions:

- Examine the constitutional provisions and laws for the safety 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.
- Intervene in various issues faced by women and suggest solutions.
- Advise governments in policy formation on matters concerning women.

OR

B) The Moroccan Traveler Ibn Batuta, who visited India in the fourteenth century, opined that the fertile soil of India was very suitable for agriculture. He has recorded that cultivation was done twice or thrice a year. The majority of the population was farmers. But, continuous famines and wars made the life of farmers difficult. Sugarcane, wheat, indigo, cotton, oil seeds, fruits and flowers were cultivated. This led to the development of crafts like oil making, jaggery making, weaving and colouring of textiles. 'Rahat Irrigation system' in which water was drawn from a waterbody for irrigation by spinning a wheel using cattle was in practice.

In addition to the growth in agriculture, administrative stability, improvement in the transportation system and a monetary system based on Tanka (Silver) and Dirham (Copper) contributed to the growth of trade. Both exports and imports got strengthened. Soft silk, glass, horses, Chinese vessels, ivory and spices were imported from different countries. In India there were more exports than imports. So, gold and silver had flowed into India during that period.

The development of trade caused the growth of cities and urban life. Delhi and Daulatabad were the biggest cities of the eastern world of that period. Bengal and Gujarat were well-known for their textile products. Lahore, Multan and Lucknow were busy towns. The Turks started paper making in addition to the already existing hand crafts like leatherwork, metallurgy, carpet making and carpentry. The whole land of the country was divided into iqtas and were allotted to the Turkish nobles. The nobles collected the land revenue from these iqtas and gave it to the Sultan. The collection of tax in cash led to the emergence of cash economy and thereby paved the way for the massive economic growth.