

**Secondary School Examination**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II, 2012**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Class - IX**

**General Instructions :**

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity and maintain uniformity. The answers given in the marking scheme are the best suggested answers.
2. Marking be done as per the instructions provided in the marking scheme. (It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration). Marking Scheme be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. Alternative methods be accepted. Proportional marks be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only first attempt be evaluated and 'EXTRA' written with second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.

- |     |       |                                                                                                    |       |
|-----|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1.  | (d)   | Cricket most important tools more of pre-industrial materials found in nature.                     | 1     |
|     |       | <b>OR</b>                                                                                          |       |
|     | (b)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 2.  | (c)   | Race and Religion.                                                                                 | 1     |
|     |       | <b>OR</b>                                                                                          |       |
|     | (b)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 3.  | (b)   | Mangrove forests.                                                                                  | 1     |
| 4.  | (b)   | Assam and West Bengal.                                                                             | 1     |
| 5.  | (c)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 6.  | (b)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 7.  | (d)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 8.  | (a)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 9.  | (b)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 10. | (a)   |                                                                                                    | 1     |
| 11. | (i)   | According to the Act of 1878 the three categories are Reserved, Protected and Village forests.     | 1+2=3 |
|     | (ii)  | Villagers were not allowed to take wood from 'Reserved Forests'.                                   |       |
|     | (iii) | For house building or fuel they could take wood from protected or Village forests.                 |       |
|     |       | <b>OR</b>                                                                                          |       |
|     | (i)   | The Massive and other pastoral groups were forced to live within the confines of special reserves. | 3x1=3 |
|     | (ii)  | They were not allowed to move out with their stock without special permits.                        |       |
|     | (iii) | The pastoralists were also not allowed to enter the markets in white areas.                        |       |

- (iv) In some areas, they were prohibited from participating in any form of trade.  
(any three)

**OR**

The enclosure movement of 18<sup>th</sup> century was different from earlier enclosures. In the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century land was enclosed mainly for grain production. This was to solve the problem of increasing population and increasing demand of food grain.

**3x1=3**

- (i) By the 18<sup>th</sup> century the war between England and France disrupted trade and the import of food grains from Europe.
- (ii) Prices of food grains in England sky rocketed encouraging the landowners to enclose lands and enlarge the area under grain cultivation. Profits flowed and landowners pressurised the parliament to pass the enclosure act.
- (iii) Moreover industrialization led to migration of rural areas to work in urban areas. As the urban population grew market for food grains grew. To ensure constant supply of food landowners enclosed land.

(pg. 120)

**12. Kerry packer changed the nature of the game :**

**3x1=3**

- (i) Saw money making potential of Cricket
- (ii) Signed up by leading Cricketers for World Series Cricket.
- (iii) Attractive to television audience.

**OR**

The Swadeshi Movement.

**3x1=3**

- (i) It developed as a reaction to the decision to partition Bengal
- (ii) People were urged to boycott British goods
- (iii) Call to start their own industries
- (iv) Mass protests
- (v) use of khadi

(Any three)

- 13. •** During winter there is a high-pressure area north of Himalayas.
- Cold winds blow from here to low pressure areas over oceans towards the south.
- There is a complete reversal in the direction of winds during summers.
- Air moves from high pressure area to low pressure areas as Southwest Monsoon winds.
- The winds collect moisture from warm oceans and cause rainfall over Indian mainland.

**3x1=3**

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**14. Retreating Monsoon**

**3x1=3**

- Occur in the months of October and November
- Low pressure trough over Northern Plains becomes weaker and it is replaced by high pressure trough
- South west monsoon winds become weak and start withdrawing
- Transition from hot rainy season to dry cold winter occurs
- Clear skies and rise in temperature
- Day temperature is high and nights are cool and pleasant
- Weather is oppressive and is known as October heat
- Cyclonic depressions begin in Andaman sea and cause heavy rainfall and destruction (or a brief explanation)

**15. Tropical Evergreen Forests :**

**3x1=3**

- (1) These forests are restricted to heavy rainfall.
- (2) Forests are dense and have lofty evergreen trees.
- (3) Regions of these forests remain warm and wet throughout the year.

- (4) These regions have of all kinds of vegetation such as trees, shrubs and creepers.
  - (5) All such type of vegetations make a multilayered structure.
- (Any three points)

16. Population is the pivotal element

3x1=3

- (1) All other elements are observed from population.
- (2) All elements derive significance and meaning from population.
- (3) Resources , calamities and disasters are all meaningful only in relation to human beings.
- (4) All aspects of environment depend on different qualities of population for understanding and appreciation.
- (5) Any other relevant point  
(justification of any three points)

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17. (a) • She should ensure that every political party and candidate gets free and fair chance.
- No party or Candidate threatens or bribes the voters.
  - No one uses government resources for election campaign
  - Spends more money than specified.
- (b) • All EVMs are opened and votes are counted.
- Counting is done properly.
- (c) • ‘Identification’ of voters is checked.
- Candidate or party does not force any voter.
  - Mark is applied on each voters finger.
  - EVMs are sealed properly.

0.5x6=3

Two Points from each section

18. • EC has the right to take decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections.
- Implements the code of conduct and punishes violaters.
  - Prevents misuse of government machinery.
  - All government officers on election duty work under the control of Election Commission.

3x1=3

(Any three of above or any other relevant points)

19. Political Executive :

1½+1½=

The executive elected by the people for a specific period/term is called political executive. Political leaders who take big decisions come under this category.

3

Permanent Executive :

People who are appointed on a long term basis are called permanent Executive/ Civil services. The persons in this category are civil servants.

P – 86

20. Factors for the success

E – 35

3x1=3

- (1) Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates.
- (2) Kerala has focused more on human resource development.
- (3) West Bengal land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty.

21. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given “minimum level” necessary to fulfill basic needs.

1+1+=3

The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in Rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.

22. • The PDS is the most effective instrument of Govt. policy in stabilizing prices. 3  
 • It makes food available to the consumers at affordable prices.  
 • It helps in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus region of the country to the deficit ones.  
 (Or any other relevant point)
23. (A) Forest Act affected the lives of people. 5x1=5  
 (i) Cutting wood was illegal, grazing cattle, collecting fruit, hunting was also illegal.  
 (ii) Forest guards took bribes.  
 (i) Constables or forest guards harassed, asked free food.  
 (ii) No possibility of forest products like leaves, fruits, herbs, oil.  
 (iii) They wanted mixture of species.
- OR**
- The forests Acts changed the life of nomadic pastoralists. 5  
 (i) They were now prevented from entering many forests which earlier provided livelihood to them.  
 (ii) Even in the areas where they lived, their movements were restricted they needed permits to move out of their area.  
 (iii) The forests which produced commercially valuable timber like deodar, or 'sal' were declared reserved or protected forests. In these forests, the pastoralists lost grazing rights.  
 (iv) The pastoralists could no longer remain on area even if forage was available and had ample supply of grass and the undergrowth.  
 (v) By 1880 the government began to tax directly from the pastoralists to enter a grazing land, the cattle herder had to have a pass or pay tax.
- OR**
- For poor farmers machines brought misery. Hoping to make profit many farmers bought machines. If they had no money the bank offered loans. Those who borrowed found it difficult to pay back the debts. 5x1=5  
 Many deserted their farms and looked for jobs elsewhere.  
 Since mechanization reduced the need for labour, jobs were not easily available.  
 By mid 1920 the boom in agriculture came to an end farmers faced more trouble.  
 Unsold stocks piled up, store houses overflowed with grain and vast amount of food grains and vast amount of wheat and corn were turned into animal feed.  
 Wheat prices fell and export markets collapsed leading to great depression 1930s and ruined the farmers everywhere  
 Overall assessment (pg. 129)
24. (A) Impact of world war in Java. 5x1=5  
 (i) (1) 'Scorched earth' policy of Dutch.  
 (2) Japanese exploited the forest  
 (Any one)  
 (ii) (1) Dutch Destroyed saw mills, Burnt teak logs to prevent Japanese from taking.  
 (2) Japanese forced villagers to cut trees for war industries.  
 (3) Villagers took opportunity to expand agriculture.  
 (4) After war Indonesian forest did not get their land back.

(5) Cultivation got preference over conserving forest.

OR

Gaddis are shepherded community of the Himachal Pradesh.

5

- (i) They spent their winter in the low hills of siwalik range grazing their flocks in scrub forests.
- (ii) By April they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti.
- (iii) When the snow melted and the high passes were clear many of them moved on to higher mountain meadows.
- (iv) By September they began their return movement.
- (v) On the way they stopped once again in the village of Lahul and spiti reaping the summer crop and sowing their winter crop.

OR

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the English East India company was buying tea and silk from China for sale in England.

2½+2½=5

Expansion of tea trade created a problem, England at that time did not produce anything that could be sold to China.

Nor did the Chinese rulers encourage foreign merchants in China.

In such a situation, that the English could buy tea by paying in silver coins or bullion. This meant an outflow of treasure from England, a prospect that created wide spread anxiety as balance of trade was not favourable.

Merchants thus looked for ways to solve this problem of losing silver and also to cater for a favourable balance of trade.

They solved the problem by starting triangular trade.

In 19<sup>th</sup> century the English merchants started illegal trade with China. The British traders took opium from India to China and with the money they bought tea and carried to England.

This was known as triangular trade.

25. (a) Nature of society :

2+3=5

- (1) Rich called 'amateurs' played for pleasure
- (2) Poor called 'professionals' got gave money
- (b) (1) Game seasonal, employment, not whole year
- (2) Professionals worked in off season.
- (3) Social superiority of Rich built into Customs of Cricket.
- (4) Amateurs called Gentlemen and professionals only players
- (5) Entered from different gates
- (6) Amateurs tended to be batsmen
- (Any three points)

OR

- 1. Indians reacted in different ways. Many men incorporated elements of western style clothing in their dress. Baggy trousers and the phenta (hat) were added to long collarless coats, with boots and walking stick. It was to give a look of gentleman.
- 2. Many dalits who converted to Christianity also adopted western style. They regarded western clothes as a sign of modernity and progress.
- 3. Many Indians felt that use of western clothes would lead to loss of traditional culture.
- 4. Many Bengali bureaucrats began using western clothes for work outside the home and changed into comfortable Indian clothes at home. Some combined

5

western and Indian forms of dressing.

26. Distribution of population

5x1=5

- (1) India's population is 1028 million according to census 2001.
- (2) It accounts 16.7 percent of the world's population.
- (3) Unevenly distributed.
- (4) U. P. is the most populous state having about 16 percent of the country's population.
- (5) Sikkim is the least populous state having only 0.5 million population.
- (6) 50 percent of India's population lives in only five states.
- (7) Rajasthan the biggest state in terms of area, has only 5.5% of total population of India.
- (8) Any other relevant point  
Any five points to be described

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27. \* The President of India is elected indirectly. All the elected members of the both House of Parliament as well as the State Legislative Assemblies elect the President.

2+3=5

Powers and functions of the President

- (1) The president supervises the overall functioning of all the political institutions.
- (2) All government activities take place in his/her name.
- (3) All major appointments are made in his/her name.
- (4) All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the president.  
Or any other function.

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28. (i) The constitution specifies the cultural and educational rights of the minorities.  
(ii) Any section of citizens with a distinct language or culture has a right to conserve it.  
(iii) Admission to any educational institution maintained by government or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language.  
(iv) All minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Here minority does not mean only religious minority at the national level.  
(v) In some places people speaking a particular language are in majority, people speaking a different language are in a minority.

5

29. Anti - poverty measures/programmes

E - 38,39

5X1=5

- |           |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| (1) NREGA | (2) NEGE | (3) NFWP |
| (4) PMRY  | (5) SGSY | (6) PMGY |
| (7) AAY   |          |          |

(Explain the objectives of any five)

30. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains. The Govt. procures food grains like wheat and rice through food corporation of India. FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers where there is surplus produce at Minimum support price. The purchased food grain are stored in granaries.

2+3=5

The Govt. creates buffer stock to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price. This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the period of calamity.

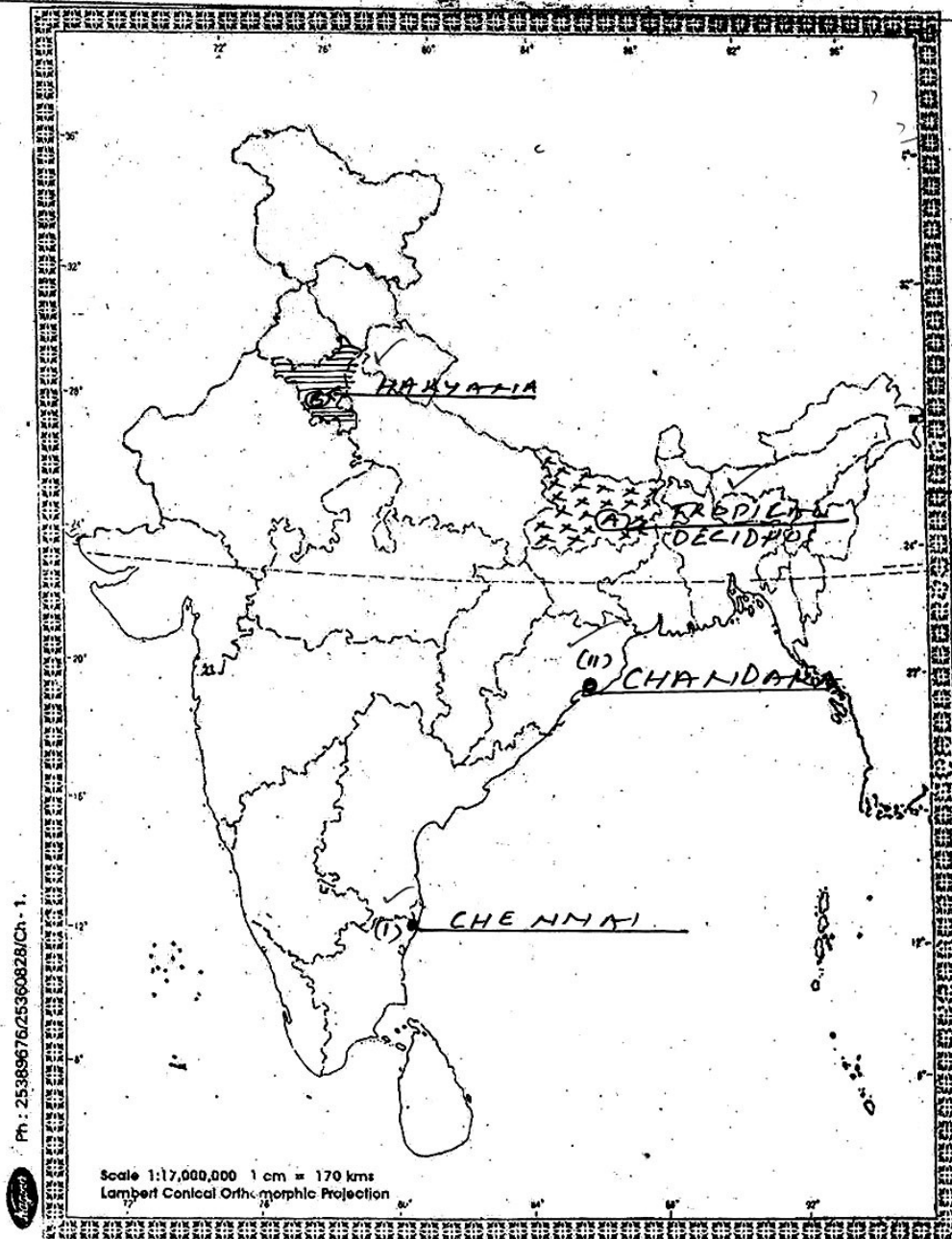
31.

# INDIA - STATE (POLITICAL)

Name :  
Std. :

Section :

4x1=4



For visually impair only :

- (31.1) Tropical Deciduous Forests.
- (31.2) Haryana
- (31.3) Leh
- (31.4) Orissa

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