

# Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II (2015-16)  
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).
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' be written with the 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.

## SECTION - A

1.1	a. The colonial government wanted to rule over a settled population because it was easy to identify and control. b. Nomads were considered criminals. c. Because of their movement the nomads could not be identified or controlled. (Any two)	1
	<b>OR</b>	
1.2	Java in Indonesia	1
	<b>OR</b>	
1.3	Peasants were exporting sugarcane, cotton, jute, wheat and several other cro	1
2	Atmospheric condition over an area at a given point of time	1
3	Under right to freedom of religion, it is not permitted.	1
4	Slogans are used by political parties to focus public attention on some big issues and to attract them and get them to vote for their party.	1
5	The President	1
6	* The World Bank	1
7	* Focus on human resources development	1
8	* Income method	1
9.1	a. Alternation of monsoons and dry season in dry central plateau of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh defines the movement of the Kurumas and Kurubas. b. They move from the cultivated patches near the woods to the coastal tract during the dry season. c. They leave the coastal area for the dry plateau when the rain arrives and the herd has to be shifted. Only their buffaloes like the wet conditions of the monsoon month. a. (To be assessed as a whole)	3
	<b>OR</b>	
9.2	Large areas of natural forests were cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantations to meet Europe's growing need for these commodities. The colonial government thus took over the forests, and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates. These areas were enclosed and cleared of forests, and planted with tea or coffee plants.	3
	<b>OR</b>	
9.3	(i) The early enclosures were usually created by individual landlords. (ii) They were not supported by the State or the Church. (iii) After the mid-eighteenth century, the enclosure movement swept though the countryside and changed the English landscape forever. (iv) Ultimately, the British Parliament could no larger watch this process from a distance and passed 4,000 Acts legalizing these enclosures. (Any three)	3

10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decolonisation, or the process through which different parts of European empires became independent nations, began with the independence of India in 1947 and continued for the next half a century.</li> <li>This process led to the decline of British influence in trade, commerce, military affairs, international politics and, inevitably, sporting matters.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>OR</b>	
10.2	<p>Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian member of ICS.</p> <p>He is remembered in the history of clothing as his wife Jnanadanandini Devi had adopted the Parsi style of wearing the sari pinned to the left shoulder with a brooch, and worn with a blouse and shoes</p>	3
11.1	<p>(i) Despite the exclusiveness of the white cricket elite in the West Indies, the game became hugely popular in the Caribbean.</p> <p>(ii) At the time of their independence, many of the political leaders of Caribbean countries like Forbes Burnham and Eric Williams saw in the game a chance for self respect and international standing.</p> <p>When the West Indies won its first Test Series against England in 1950, it was celebrated as a national achievement, as a way of demonstrating that West Indies were the equals of white Englishmen</p>	3
	<b>OR</b>	
11.2	<p>(i) These laws were imposed on members of different layers of society to control the behaviour of those considered inferior.</p> <p>(ii) These laws prevented them from wearing certain clothes, consuming certain foods and beverages.</p> <p>(iii) They were also prevented to practise hunting game in certain areas.</p>	3
12	<p>The commercially important trees of these forests are teak, bamboo, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, etc. They are found in the eastern states, along the foot hills of Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa, Chattisgarh and eastern slopes of Western ghats.</p> <p>Or any other relevant examples of trees or areas</p>	3
13	<p>The population of a nation is generally grouped into three broad categories :</p> <p>(i) Children (&lt; 15 years) : They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education etc.</p> <p>(ii) Working Age (15–59 years) : They are economically productive.</p> <p>(iii) Aged (&gt; 59 year) : They can be economically productive though they may have retired.</p>	3
14	<p>The rich bio-diversity of India threatened by</p> <p>(i) Hunting by greedy hunters.</p> <p>(ii) Pollution due to chemical and industrial wastes.</p> <p>(iii) Reckless cutting of forests for cultivation, inhabitation and railway expansion etc.</p>	3
15	<p>A contestant should keep the following values :</p> <p>(I) Honesty</p> <p>(II) Non violence</p> <p>(III) Patriotism</p> <p>(IV) Team work</p> <p>(V) Following the code of conduct</p> <p>(VI) Use less paper for publicity to save paper</p>	3
16	<p>Malpractices used by a party or candidate are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of false names and exclusion of genuine names in the voter's list.</li> <li>Recording multiple votes by the same person.</li> <li>Intimidation of voters and rigging on the polling day.</li> </ol>	3
17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Minister is elected by the people and empowered to represent the will of the people.</li> <li>He/She is answerable to the people for all the consequences of his/her decisions.</li> <li>The Minister decides the overall framework and objectives.</li> </ol>	3

18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poverty line is estimated periodically by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).</li> <li>2. It is normally done every five years.</li> <li>3. It is done by conducting sample survey</li> </ol>	3
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They could be landless labourers in villages or people living in overcrowded haggis in cities.</li> <li>2. Daily wage workers at construction sites or child workers in Dhabas.</li> <li>3. Beggars with children in tutters.</li> </ol>	3
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stress on universal free elementary education</li> <li>• To control growing population of our country</li> <li>• Empowerment of the women and economically weaker section of society.</li> </ul>	3
21.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. When pasturelands in one place was closed them, they changed the direction of their movement. (e.g. Raikas)</li> <li>b. They reduced the size of the herd.</li> <li>c. They combined pastoral activity with other forms of income and adapted to the changes in the modern world.</li> <li>d. Richer pastoralists began buying land and gave up their nomadic life.</li> <li>e. Some became settled peasants cultivating land.</li> <li>f. Some took to more extensive trading.</li> <li>g. Many poor pastoralists borrowed money from moneylenders to survive.</li> <li>h. Many lost their cattle and sheep and became labourers, working on fields or in small towns.</li> <li>i. After 1947, new political boundaries between India and Pakistan stopped the movement of the camel and sheep herding Raikas.</li> <li>j. They could no longer move into Sindh and graze their camels on the banks of the Indus as they had done earlier. So they had to find new places to go. They have been migrating to Haryana where sheep can graze on agricultural fields after the harvests are cut.</li> </ol>	5
	<b>OR</b>	
21.2	<p>Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and borders Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra. The central part of Bastar is on a plateau. To the north of this plateau is the Chhattisgarh plain and to its south is the Godavari plain. The river Indrawati winds across Bastar east to west. A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas. They speak different languages but share common customs and beliefs. The people of Bastar believe that each village was given its land by the Earth, and in return, they look after the earth by making some offerings at each agricultural festival. In addition to the Earth, they show respect to the spirits of the river, the forest and the mountain. Since each village knows where its boundaries lie, the local people look after all the natural resources within that boundary. If people from a village want to take some wood from the forests of another village, they pay a small fee called devsari, dand or man in exchange. Some villages also protect their forests by engaging watchmen and each household contributes some grain to pay them. Every year there is one big hunt where the headmen of villages in a pargana or cluster of villages meet and discuss issues of concern, including forests.</p>	5
	<b>OR</b>	
21.3	<p>When fences came up, the enclosed land became the exclusive property of one landowner. This increased their produce, and brought them huge profits. However; the poor faced hardships, as they could no longer collect their firewood from the forests or graze their cattle on the commons. They could no longer collect apples and berries, or hunt small animals for meat. Nor could they gather the stalks that lay on the fields after the crops were cut. Everything belonged to the landlord, everything had a price. Which the poor could not afford to pay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In places where enclosures happened on an extensive scale - particularly the Midlands and the counties around - the poor were displaced from the land.</li> </ul>	5

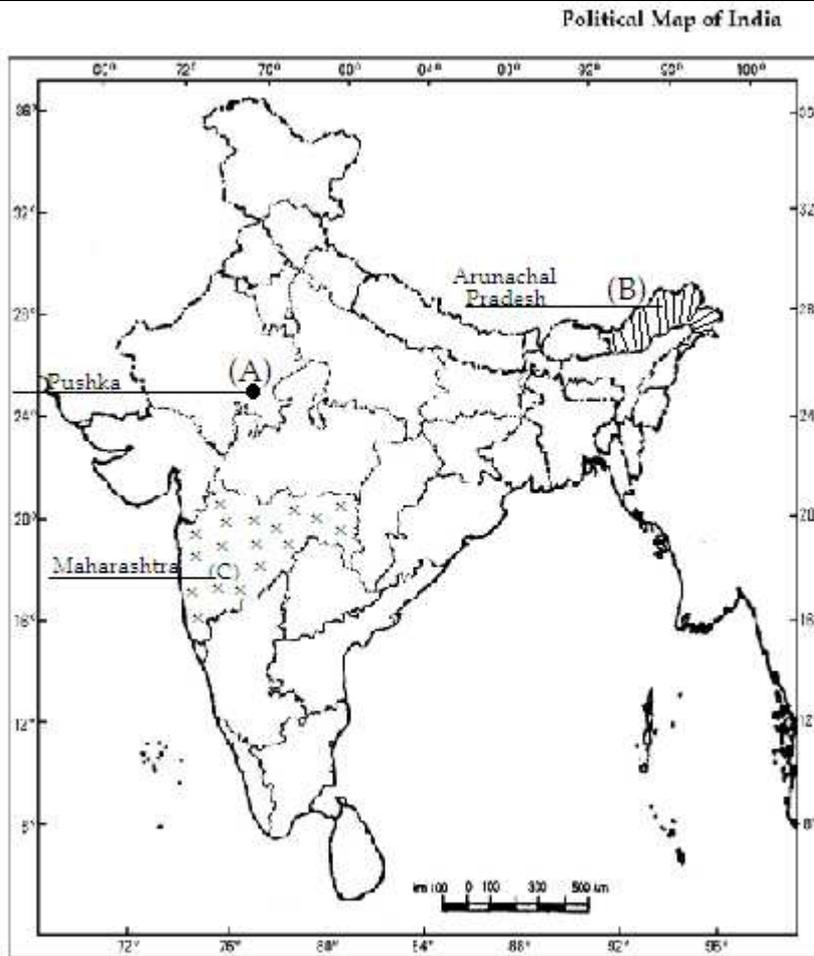
		They found their customary rights gradually disappearing. Deprived of their rights and driven off the land, they tramped in search of work.	5
22.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pakistan has pioneered two great advances in bowling : the <i>doosra</i> and the 'reverse swing'.</li> <li>• Both skills were developed in response to subcontinental conditions.</li> <li>• The doosra to counter aggressive batsmen with heavy modern bats who were threatening to make finger-spin obsolete</li> <li>• `Reverse swing' to move the ball in on dusty, unresponsive wickets under clear skies.</li> <li>• In time, it came to be accepted that the laws of cricket could not continue to be framed for British or Australian conditions of play, and they became part of the technique of all bowlers, everywhere in the world.</li> </ul>	5	
		<b>OR</b>	
22.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The laws tried to control the behaviour of those who were considered social inferiors, preventing them from wearing certain clothes.</li> <li>• In medieval France, the items of clothing a person could purchase per year were regulated, not only by income but also by social rank.</li> <li>• The material to be used for clothing was also legally prescribed. Only royalty could wear expensive materials like ermine and fur, or silk, velvet and brocade.</li> <li>• Other classes were debarred from clothing themselves with materials that were associated with the aristocracy</li> </ul>	5	
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) This is the transition period during the months of October and November.</li> <li>(ii) With the apparent movement of the Sun towards the south, the low pressure through over the northern plains becomes weaker. This is gradually replaced by a high pressure system.</li> <li>(iii) By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from the northern plains.</li> <li>(v) The months of October and November form a period of transition from hot rainy season to dry winter conditions.</li> <li>(vi) When monsoons retreat, skies get clear and the temperature rises.</li> <li>(vii) While day temperatures are high, nights are cool and pleasant, The land is still moist.</li> <li>(viii) Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes oppressive during the day. This is commonly known as 'October Heat'.</li> <li>(ix) The low pressure conditions get transferred to the Bay of Bengal by early November.</li> <li>(x) The cyclonic depressions originate from the Andaman sea and cause heavy and widespread rains on the eastern coast.</li> <li>(xi) These tropical cyclones are often very destructive and affect the coast of Orissa, West Bengal and Bangladesh.</li> </ul>	5	
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) In regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall, the natural vegetation consists of thorny trees and bushes.</li> <li>(ii) This type of vegetation is found in the north-western part of the country including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.</li> <li>(iii) The main plant species are acacias, palms, euphorbias and cacti. Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.</li> <li>(iv) The stems are succulent to conserve water. Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimize evaporation.</li> <li>(v) These forests give way to thorn forests and scrubs in arid areas.</li> </ul>	5	
25	People can follow different religions or some may not believe in any religion. State is concerned with relations among human beings and not with relations between human beings and God. A secular state does not establish an official religion. State is neutral and impartial in dealing with all religions. State does not confer any special privilege or favour to any particular religion. No jobs or promotions are based on religions.	5	
26	The Challenges to free and fair elections in India are as follows : 1. Use of money power.	5	

2. Use of muscle power.
3. Criminalisation of politics.
4. Dominance of a few families in different political parties.
5. Contesting elections is very costly affair.

The student has to attempt any one map question from question numbers 27a, 27b and 27c. Question no. 28 is compulsory. The maps are attached with the question paper.

27a

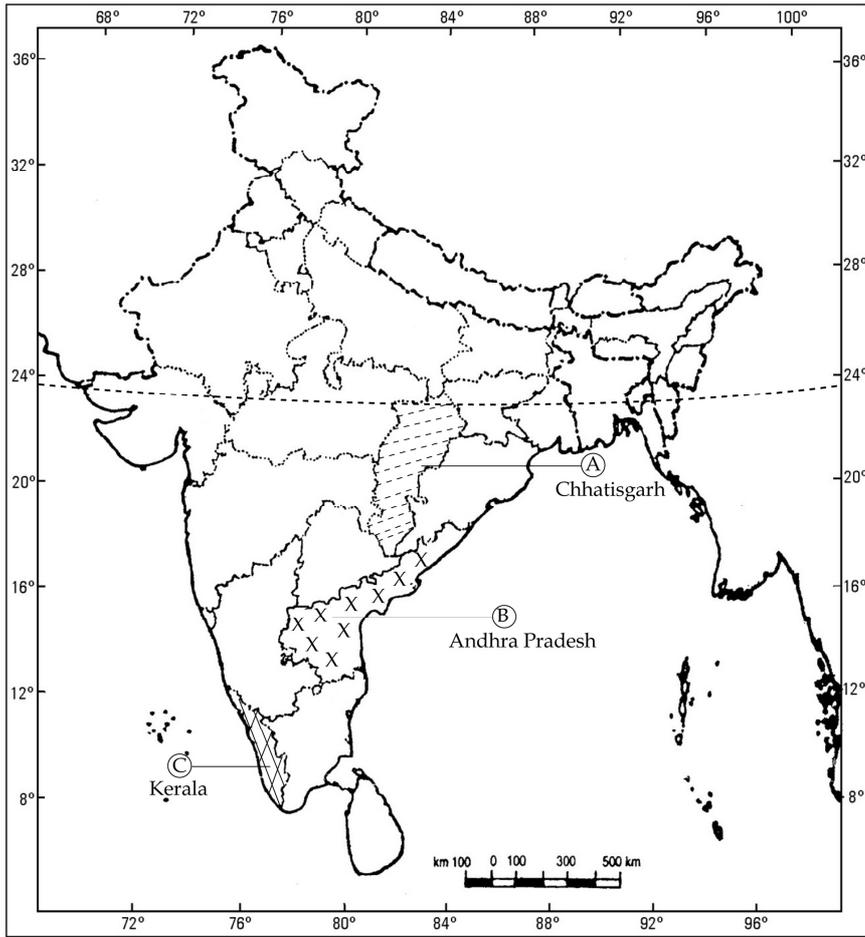
3



- (28.1) Pushkar
- (28.2) Arunachal Pradesh
- (28.3) Maharashtra

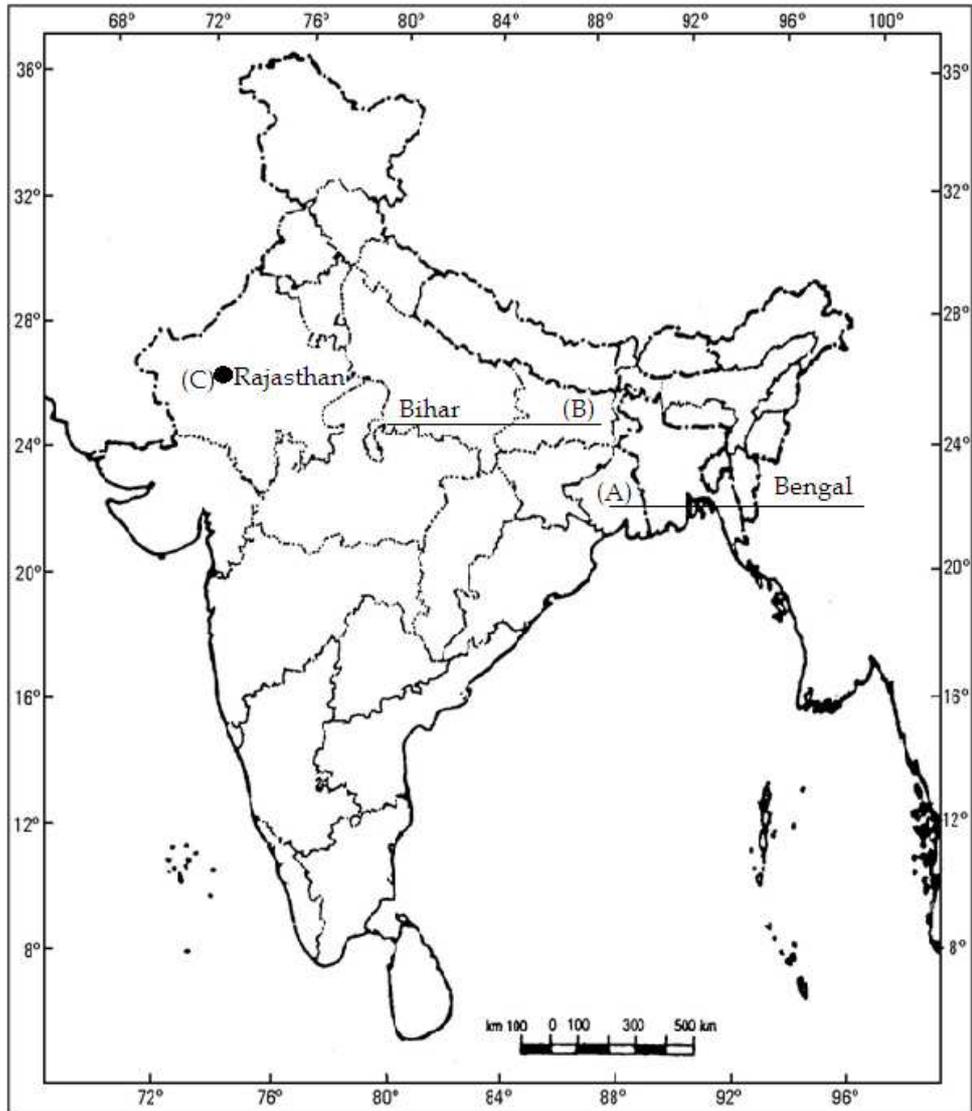
OR

## Political Map of India



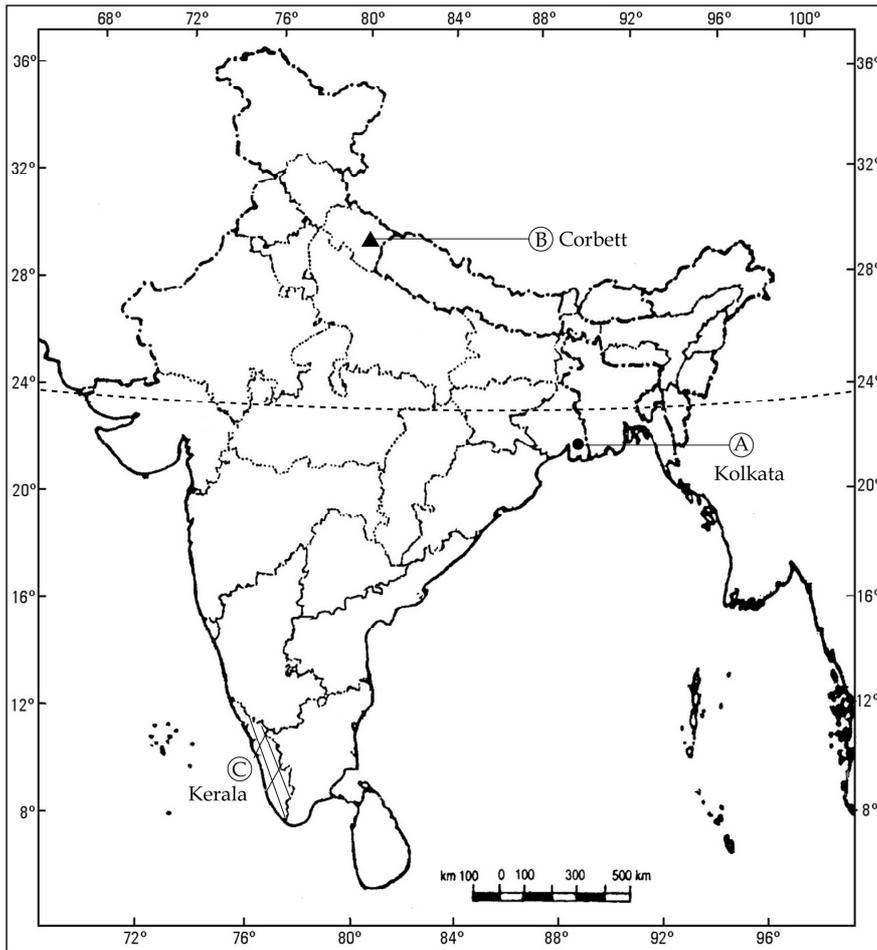
- (27.1) Bastar.  
 (27.2) Chhattisgarh  
 (27.3) Indravati.

OR/ अथवा



- (27.1) Portuguese
- (27.2) England and China
- (27.3) Bengal

Political Map of India



(28.1) Kolkata

(28.2) Uttarkhand

(28.3) Kerala

**खंडख (मुक्तपाठ्यवस्तुआधारितप्रश्न) / SECTION - B (OTBA)**

(\*कृपया सुनिश्चित कर लें कि इसविषय का मुक्त पाठ इसप्रश्न-पत्र के साथ उपलब्ध है)

(\* Please ensure that open text of the given theme is supplied with this question paper)

विषय : भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा/ Theme : Food Security in India

29

**Measures during natural calamity**

- More use of Information technology in disaster prone areas (coastal, hilly areas)
  - Efficient planning of distribution of food grains during calamity
  - Ensure accessibility of food grains to all the sections of society
- (Any other point)  
(To be assessed as a whole)

5

30

Bengal

- ❖ More Than 30 lacs people
    - Targeted PDS
    - Buffer Stock
    - Food Security Schemes- AAY, NFWP
- (To be explained)

5