

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.

खंडक/ SECTION - A

| | | |
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| 1.1 | Cultivation, trade and herding a. (Any two) | 1 |
| | OR/ अथवा | |
| 1.2 | Java | 1 |
| | OR/ अथवा | |
| 1.3 | The early enclosure in England were usually created by individual landlords. They were not supported by the state of the church. | 1 |
| 2 | It is close to sea. | 1 |
| 3 | Equality before law is a human right in which the laws apply in the same manner to all regardless of person's status. | 1 |
| 4 | It contains the names of contesting candidates along with party name and symbol. | 1 |
| 5 | Prime Minister | 1 |
| 6 | * Earning less than ₹ 1000/- on the basis of calculation for the year 2011-12 | 1 |
| 7 | b. To create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small town | 1 |
| 8 | * In 20 states and union territories, the poverty ratio is less than the national average | 1 |
| 9.1 | a. Continuous intensive grazing of pastures resulted in their decline. It resulted in undernourishment and death of flocks. b. Richer pastoralists began buying land and gave up their nomadic life. c. Some became settled peasants cultivating land. d. Some took to more extensive trading. | 3 |

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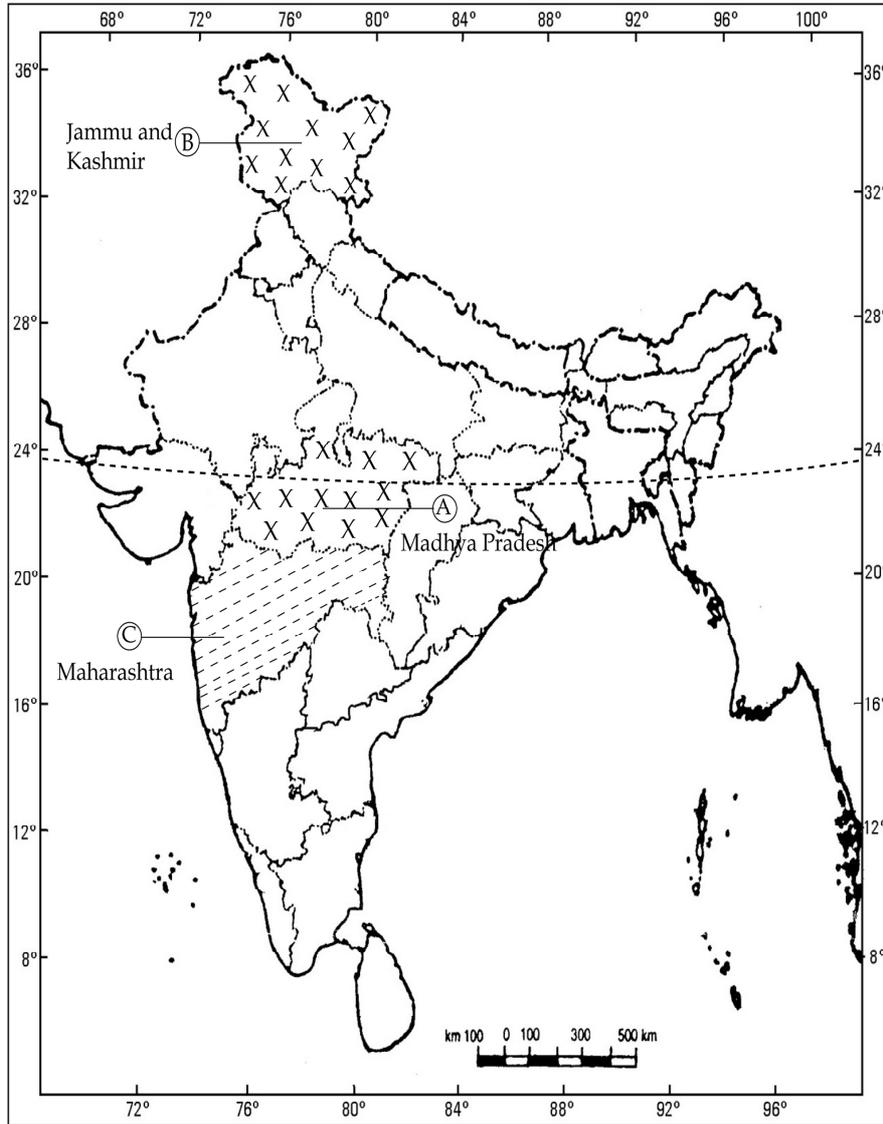
| | | |
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| | <p>e. Many poor pastoralists borrowed money from money lenders to survive.</p> <p>f. Many lost their cattle and sheep and became labourers, working on fields or in small towns.</p> <p>a. Any other relevant point. (Explain any three)</p> | |
| | OR/अथवा | |
| 9.2 | <p>(i) British needed forests in order to build ships and railways.</p> <p>(ii) They were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests.</p> <p>(iii) So, they decided to invite a German expert, Dietrich Brandis, for advice and made him the first inspector General of Forests in India.</p> | 3 |
| | OR/अथवा | |
| 9.3 | <p>The Confucian rulers of China, the Manchus, were suspicious of all foreign merchants. They feared that the merchants would meddle in the local politics and disrupt their authority. So the Manchus were unwilling to allow the entry of foreign goods.</p> | 3 |
| 10.1 | <p>(i) Cricket was originally played on country commons, unfenced land that was public property.</p> <p>(ii) The size of the commons varied from one village to another, so there were no designated boundaries or boundary hits.</p> <p>(iii) When the ball went into the crowd, the crowd cleared the way for the fieldsman to collect it. Even after boundaries were written into the 'laws of cricket', their distance from the wicket was not specified.</p> | 3 |
| | OR/अथवा | |
| 10.2 | <p>(i) In the 1870s, the National Woman Suffrage Association headed by Mrs Stanton and the American Woman Suffrage Association campaigned for dress reform.</p> <p>(ii) The argument was to simplify dress, shorten skirts and abandon corsets.</p> <p>(iii) On both sides of the Atlantic, there was a movement for rational dress reform. They felt that if clothes were comfortable and convenient then women could wear, earn their living and become independent.</p> | 3 |
| 11.1 | <p>(I) In the place of five days matches one day international became very popular these days.</p> <p>(II) Television increased the number of spectators.</p> <p>(III) Coloured dress, protective helmets and field restrictions became a standard part of the post-packer game.</p> | 3 |
| | OR/अथवा | |
| 11.2 | <p>The wealthy Parsis of western India were among the first to adapt Western-style clothing. Baggy trousers and the phenta (or hat) were added to long collarless coats, with boots and a walking stick to complete the look of the gentleman.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To some, Western clothes were a sign of modernity and progress. | 3 |
| 12 | <p>Each species has a role to play in the eco-system.</p> <p>(i) Animals provide us with meat, eggs, wool.</p> <p>(ii) They help in transportation and agriculture.</p> <p>➤ (iii) Insects help in pollination of crops and fruit bees.</p> | 3 |

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| 13 | Urban population has increased tremendously. There is steady growth of towns and cities. Cities like Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai are urban agglomeration. | 3 |
| 14 | Cold weather Season (winter) (i) Mid November to February (ii) High pressure develops over the Northern part of the region (iii) India comes under the influence of north - east trade winds which is rainless, hence its largely a dry season for India. (iv) Temperature ranges between 10 degree Celsius -15 degree Celsius in the north while 24 degree - 25 degree Celsius along the eastern coast (v) Winter rainfall is common due to Western Disturbances originating over the Mediterranean Sea; Mahawat. (Any three) | 3 |
| 15 | To ensure the equal participation of various fields for their enrichment. | 3 |
| 16 | It is good to have political competition because : 1. It enables the people to reward political leaders for securing the nation 2. It punishes the corrupt political leaders 3. If political parties raise issues of public interest their chances of victory increase in next elections. | 3 |
| 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes one can criticise the government but can not incite to rebel. • Right to freedom puts reasonable restrictions on the freedom of citizens. • Freedom can not be used : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for violence. - to rebel against government. - to defame others. | 3 |
| 18 | The historic reason of poverty is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries. • This resulted less job opportunities and led to poverty. | 3 |
| 19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "minimum" subsistence level of Living contain food, cloth and shelter(the basic needs) • A 'reasonable' level of living means not only food, cloth and shelter but also health care, education, job security and self confidence. | 3 |
| 20 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unequal distribution of land and other resources. 2. Policies failures of the government to tackle this problem. 3. Improper implementation of these policies. | 3 |
| 21.1 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They combined a range of different activities cultivation, trade, and herding to make their living. b. The rainfall in the region being meager and uncertain the Raikas combined cultivation with pastoralism. During the monsoons, the Raikas of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner stayed in their home villages, where pasture was | 5 |

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| | <p>available.</p> <p>c. By October, when these grazing grounds were dry and exhausted, they move out in search of other pasture and water.</p> <p>d. They return again during the next monsoon.</p> <p>e. The Raikas of Rajasthan calculate weather change and timing to decide how long the herds could stay in one area and where they could find water and pasture.</p> <p>f. They need to calculate the timing of their movements and ensure a relationship with farmers so that they could move through different territories where the herds could graze in harvested fields and manure the soil.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> | |
| | OR/अथवा | |
| 21.2 | <p>In many cases, across India, from Mizoram to Kerala, dense forests have survived only because villages protected them in sacred groves known as sarnas, devarakudu, kan, rai, etc. Some villages have been patrolling their own forests, with each household taking it in turns, instead of leaving it to the forest guards. Local forest communities and environmentalists today are thinking of different forms of forest management by combining experience with technology.</p> | 5 |
| | OR/अथवा | |
| 21.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the open field system, the women were an important part of the family. They were also playing very important role in daily affairs. • Cow keeping; collection of wood, gathering of berries and fruits from the open fields was earlier mostly done by women and children. • With the disappearance of the open fields system, they could no longer collect anything from the open fields. • It became difficult for women to graze cattle and fulfil the requirement of food for their family. • With the disappearance of the open field system; the, male members had, to, move out of villages in search of work. So the burden of family was on the women. | 5 |
| 22.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerry Packer, an Australian television tycoon saw the moneymaking potential of cricket as a televised sport. • He signed up fifty-one of the world's leading cricketers against the wishes of the national cricket boards and for about two years staged unofficial Tests and One-Day internationals under the name of World Series Cricket. • The innovations he introduced during this time to make cricket more attractive to television audiences endured and changed the nature of the game. • Coloured dress, protective helmets, field restrictions, cricket under lights, became a standard part of the post-Packer game. Packer drove home the lesson that cricket was a marketable game, which 'could,generate huge revenues. • Cricket board became rich by selling television rights to television companies. • Television channels made money by selling television spots to companies who were happy to pay large sums of money to air commercials for their products to cricket's captive television audience. • Continuous television coverage made cricketers celebrities who, besides being paid better by their cricket boards, now made even larger sums of money by making commercials for a wide range of products, from tyres to colas, on television. | 5 |
| | OR/अथवा | |

| 22.2 | In 1862 Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, an assessor in the Surat Fouzdaree Adalat, refused to take off his shoes in the court of the Session judge. The judge insisted that he take off his shoes as that was the Indian way of showing respect. But Manockjee remained adamant. He was barred entry into the courtroom. He sent a letter of protest to the Governor of Bombay. | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------|----------|----------|---|-------------|----------|---|-------------|----------|---|
| 23 | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Station</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Altitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>12 degree N</td> <td>909 mts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>26 degree N</td> <td>160 mts.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Station – A moderate climate, close to equator, high altitude Station – B extreme climate, far from equator, very low altitude</p> | Station | Latitude | Altitude | A | 12 degree N | 909 mts. | B | 26 degree N | 160 mts. | 5 |
| Station | Latitude | Altitude | | | | | | | | | |
| A | 12 degree N | 909 mts. | | | | | | | | | |
| B | 26 degree N | 160 mts. | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The conservation of wildlife is not just the responsibility of the government. (2) We cannot just sit back and raise slogans to stop the poaching of animals. (3) The greedy hunters and violators should be bined heavily and punished. (4) All individuals should report all such incidents to the forest department. (5) To discourage the commercial use of tusks, hide, horn and bones of animals, we should all boycott such products. <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | <p>The use of EVMs is as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EVMs are used to record votes. 2. The machine shows the names and symbols of candidates. 3. The voter can press the button against the candidate of his choice. 4. The votes of each candidates are counted by opening the EVMs. 5. The candidate who secures highest number of votes in the constituency is declared elected. | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | <p>Parliament has executive, legislative, financial and highest forums of discussion :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislative powers - Parliament makes laws in a country. It make new laws, change existing laws or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place. 2. It exercises control over the executive ie. Council of Ministers. 3. Parliament controls all the money that government has. It passes budget every year. Public money can be spent only will the approval of the parliament. 4. Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy. 5. The Council of Ministers are responsible to parliament (LokSabha). | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>परीक्षार्थी को प्रश्न संख्या 27a, 27b एवं 27c में से किसी एक मानचित्र प्रश्न का उत्तर देना है। प्रश्न संख्या 28 अनिवार्य है। मानचित्र प्रश्नपत्र में संलग्न हैं। 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.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

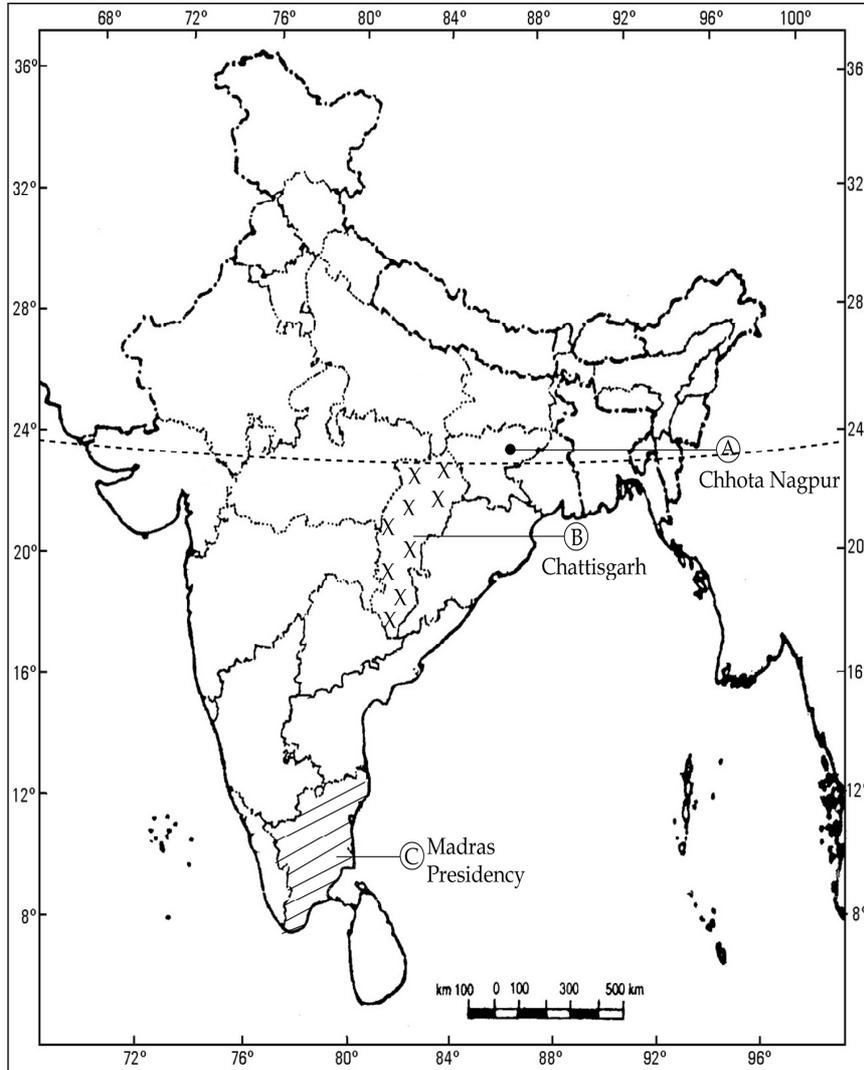
Political Map of India



- (27.1) Arunachal Pradesh
- (27.2) Himachal Pradesh
- (27.3) Kurumas Kurubas and Gollas

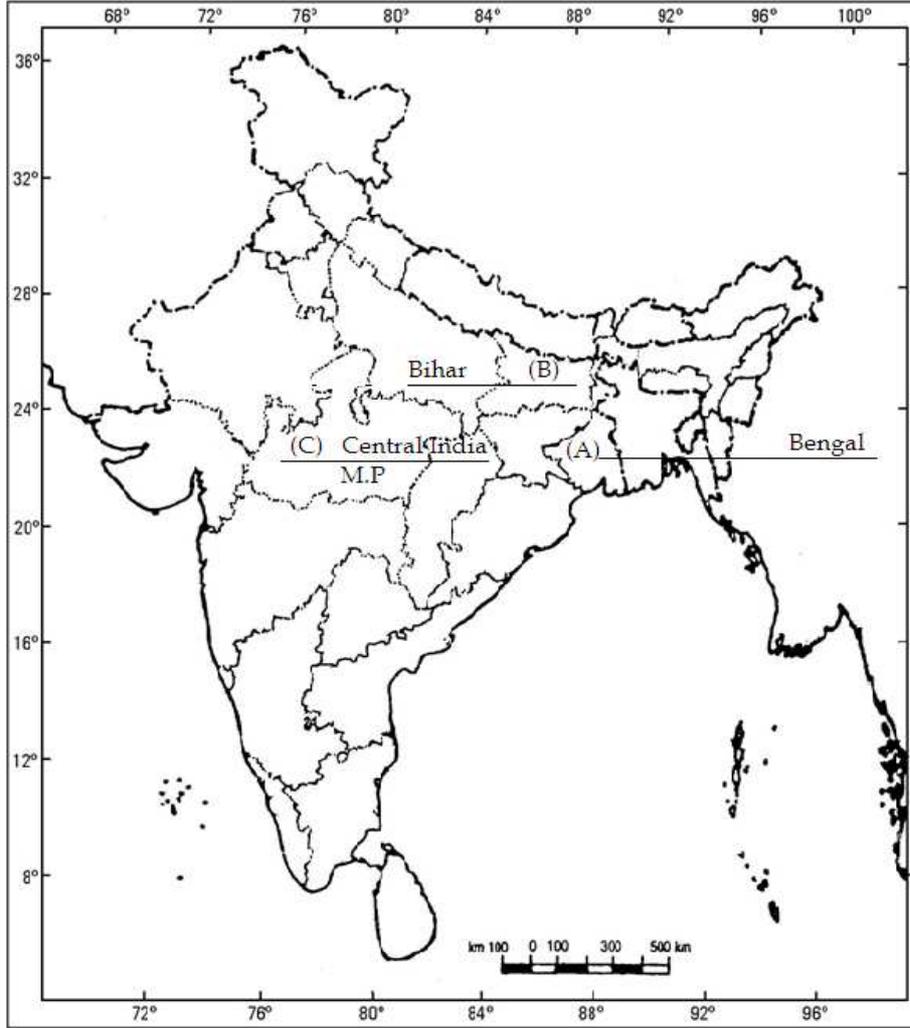
OR/अथवा

Political Map of India

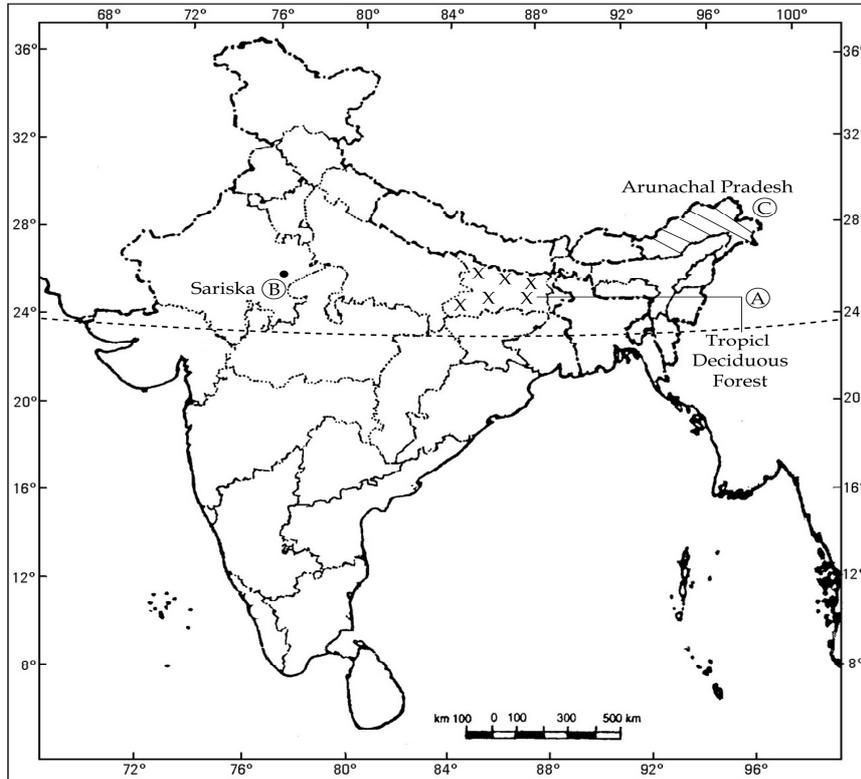


- (27.1) Santhal Pargana.
- (27.2) Chhattisgarh.
- (27.3) Gonds, Dhurvas, Maria and Muria, Bhatras and Halwas. (Any one)

OR/अथवा



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



- (28.1) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (28.2) Kerala
- (28.3) Arunachal Pradesh

SECTION - B (OTBA)

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

Theme : Together We Rise

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| 29 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women can become equal partners in increasing family income and economically independent. ▪ They can form Women Entrepreneur Federations and can collectively work in rural areas. ▪ They can become self-reliant and increase their economic status. ➤ (To be assessed as a whole) (Any other facts) | 5 |
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