
CBSE Sample Paper-03
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT -II
Class – IX Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper has 30 questions. All Questions are compulsory.
 - b) Question numbers 1-8 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one each.
 - c) Question numbers 9-20 are three marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
 - d) Question numbers 21-26 are five marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words.
 - e) Question number 27 and 28 are map questions of three marks each.
 - f) Question numbers 29-30 are based on OPEN TEXT ASSESSMENT BASED.
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1. Where is Bastar located?

Or

Name any two pastoral communities of South India.

Or

Name any two commercial crops which the English East Company was buying from China for sale in England.

2. Mention any two factors responsible for deforestation.
3. "The Constitution of India has made necessary provisions for ensuring independence of judiciary." Justify your answer by giving two reasons.
4. What is the special feature of Money Bill?
5. What is the role of government in a citizen's life?
6. Define poverty with contest to World Bank. Name any four countries which have high percentage of population living below poverty.
7. How do famines lead to widespread deaths?
8. What is buffer stock?
9. State any three main characteristics of Tropical deciduous forests.

Or

How did drought affect the pastoralists in Africa?

Or

Which crops were grown in India for the world market?

10. Mention any three features of post packer game of cricket.

Or

What were the 'Sumptuary Laws' in France?

11. 'The organisation of cricket in England reflected the nature of English society'. Explain.

Or

Winton Churchill described Gandhiji as a Seditious Middle Temple lawyer now posing as a half naked fakir. State three reasons why he said so.

12. What steps have been taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna of the country?

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13. What is the importance of various species in the ecosystem?
 14. What is migration? Explain its types.
 15. What are elections? What is their importance?
 16. How the president of United States of America gets elected and what is his position in his country?
 17. How can you say that freedom of speech and expression is one of the essential features of any democracy?
 18. "The results of poverty alleviation programmes have been mixed.' Give any four reasons.
 19. Are the present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?
 20. Cite evidences which explain that India is self-sufficient in foodgrain production.
 21. Describe the rebellion of the Dhurwas of Kanger against the British.

Or

How did the British carry out the administration of the Maasais?

Or

Explain briefly the factors which led to the enclosures in England.

22. "The social and economic history of England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, cricket's early years, shaped the game and gave cricket its unique nature." Explain.

Or

How the caste system of India played the similar role to sumptuary Laws of Europe? Explain.

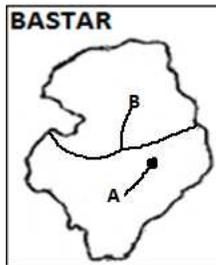
23. What are the merits and demerits of an electoral competition?
24. How does the constitution protect our rights?
25. How did India aim at self-sufficiency in food grains after independence?
26. How poverty line estimated in India? Explain.
27. Two features A and B are marked in the given map of Bastar. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. A place associated with a centre of colonial administration in Bastar

B. A river which flows East to West in Bastar region

On the same political map locate and label the following

C. Kanger-The forest in which there bellion against colonial rule started first.



Or

On the given map of India Mark and locate-

A. A state where Gaddies are found

B. A state where Banjaras are found

C. State where Dhangars are found



Or

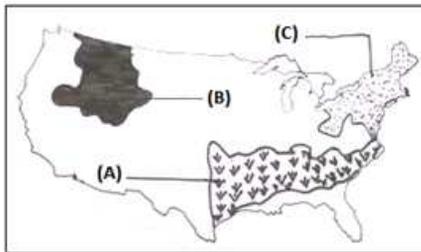
Three features A, B and C are marked in the given physical map of USA. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

Name of the crop grown in the shaded area in USA 1920

A. Name the mountain in the shaded area

B. Name the region of the shaded area

C. Name the area of the shaded area



28. On the political map locate and label the following

A. The most populous state of India

B. The most sparsely populated state of India

C. A state with moderate density of population



29. Question Based on OTBA

30. Question Based on OTBA

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ANSWERS

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1. Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh, and borders of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Maharashtra.

Or

- (i) The Gollas
- (ii) The Kurumas

Or

Tea and silk.

2. (i) Overgrazing by animals
(ii) Careless management of forests
3. (a) The judges are appointed by the executive on the basis of the prescribed qualifications, and according to a well established procedure.
(b) The Judges cannot be removed at the whims of the executive.
4. Money bill deals with money only. A money bill is introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
5. The government is responsible for ensuring security to the citizens and providing facilities for education and health to all. It collects taxes and spends the money on administration, defence and development programmes.
6. All those persons who live on less than \$ 1.25 per day are considered living below poverty line.
(i) Nigeria (ii) Bangladesh (iii) India (iv) Pakistan.
7. A famine is characterised by widespread deaths due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water or decaying food and loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation.
8. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
9. Main characteristics of Tropical deciduous forests:
(i) These are the most wide spread forests in India.
(ii) They are also called the monsoon forests and are spread over the region.
(iii) They receive rainfall between 200cm and 70cm.
(iv) Trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.

Or

Droughts made a severe effect on the pastoral tribes.

When rain is less and pastures are dry, pastorals move to new grazing lands but the colonial powers restricted their movement to a small area.

They were forced to live in the semi-arid areas.

During the drought period, a large number of cattle used to die due to starvation and disease.

Or

- (i) In the early 19th century, indigo and opium were two of the major commercial crops.
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- (ii) By the end of the century, peasants were producing sugarcane, cotton, jute, wheat and several other crops for export.
 - (iii) These crops were produced to feed the population of urban Europe and to supply to the mills of Lancashire and Manchester in England.
10. (i) Cricket became a marketable game.
- (ii) Colored dress, protective helmets, field restrictions, cricket under lights, became a standard part of the post - Oacker game.
 - (iii) Television coverage beamed cricket into small towns and villages.

Or

- (i) These laws were imposed on members of different layers of society control the behaviour of those considered inferior.
 - (ii) These laws prevented them from wearing certain clothes, consuming/certain foods and beverages.
 - (iii) They were also prevented to practise hunting in certain areas.
11. (i) As most of the administrative laws were favoring the rich class, similarly most of the cricket laws were in favor of the batsmen as Amateurs tended to be the batsmen.
- (ii) Most of the hard work was done by the poor, similarly, in cricket, fielding and bowling was done by the professionals.
 - (iii) Only the rich were having the right to lead, similarly, in cricket only the batsmen were made the captain.

Or

Winston Churchill looked upon Gandhi as the major threat to the British Empire.

He therefore described Gandhiji as being seditious.

He commented adversely on his dress which had major influence on the Indian people.

12. Steps taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna are as follows:
- (i) Since 1992, financial and technical assistance is being provided to many botanical gardens by the government.
 - (ii) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.
 - (iii) About 89 national parks, 49 wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens have been set up to take care of the natural heritage.
13. (i) We have selected our crops from the reserve of edible plants from a biodiverse environment.
- (ii) We have also experimented and selected many medicinal plants.
 - (iii) The animals were selected from large stocks to serve as milch animals.
 - (iv) They also provided us draught power, transportation, meat and eggs.
 - (v) The fish provide nutritive food.

14. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

Migration can be internal and international.

Internal migration means movement of the people with in a country. It does not change the size of population, but it influences the distribution of population within the nation.

International migration means movement of people from one country to another.

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15. In democracy people choose their representatives to govern their country. The process to choose representatives is called elections.
By elections a popular government is elected to run the country.
Elections are a method to bring about a change in leadership.
Elections made the representatives responsible towards people.
16. In many countries of the world, the President is both the head of the states and the head of the government. The President of US is the most well known example of this kind of President. The US President is directly elected by the people. He personally chooses and appoints the Ministers. The law making is still done by the legislature but the President can veto any law. Most importantly the President does not need the support of the majority of members in the congress and neither he is answerable to them. He has affixed tenure of four years.
17. (i) Our ideas and personality develop only when we are able to freely communicate with others. Even if hundred people think in one way, you should have the freedom to think differently and express your views accordingly.
(ii) You may disagree with a policy of the government or activities of an association. You are free to criticise the government in your conversation with parents, friends and relatives.
(iii) You may publicise your views through a pamphlet, magazine or newspaper. You can do the same through paintings, poetry or songs.
18. (i) One of the major reason for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting.
(ii) There has been a lot of overlapping of schemes.
(iii) Overpopulation
(iv) Corruption
19. No, the present methodology of poverty estimation is not appropriate.
Because it is based only on income and consumption level which is not correct.
It does not show the actual poverty and income level.
The concept and indicators given by the social scientists are ignored.
20. India has become self-sufficient in food grain production during the last thirty years.
(i) This is because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.
(ii) The availability of food grains even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise, has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.
(iii) This system has two components:
(a) Buffer stocks and **(b)** Public distribution system.
21. People began to discuss their issues in their village council or bazaars where ever the headmen of several villages assembled.
Although there was no single leader but Gunda Dhur from village Methnar became an important figure.
In 1910, mango boughs, a lump of earth, chillies and arrows began circulating among villages. They were actually messages inviting villagers to rebel against the British.
Every village contributed something to the revolution expenses.
Bazars were looted, the houses of officials and traders, schools and police stations were burnt and robbed, and grains redistributed.
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Most of those who were attacked were associated with the colonial powers.

Or

- (i) The British appointed chiefs of different sub-groups of the Maasais, who were made responsible for the affairs of the tribe.
- (ii) They imposed restrictions on raiding and warfare, thereby restricting the authority of elders and warriors.
- (iii) The chiefs, often collected wealth over time. They had a regular income with which they could buy animals, goods and land.
- (iv) They lent money to poor neighbours who needed cash to pay taxes. Many of them began to live in towns as traders.
- (v) Their wives and children stayed back in the villages to look after the animals.
- (vi) These chiefs managed to survive the devastations of war and drought. They had now both pastoral and non-pastoral income, and could buy animals when their stock was depleted.

Or

- (i) **Rising Demand for Wool:** In the 16th century, the demand for wool went up in the world market. This had a direct impact on the price of wool and profits. Rich farmers wanted to expand wool production to earn more profits. For this, they were eager to improve their sheep breeds. They started enclosing open fields to provide proper pastures to the sheep.
 - (ii) **Various Acts:** The early enclosures were usually created by individual landlords. They were not supported by the state or the church. But after 1850, many Acts were passed to legalise the enclosures.
 - (iii) **Rapid Rise in Population:** There was a rapid growth of population of England between the 18th and the 19th centuries. Between 1750 and 1900, it multiplied over *four times*. The increased population means more demand for food grains and other products. Due to increase in population the pressure on land also increased and the people had no other option except to enclose open fields.
 - (iv) **Increase in Demand for Food grains:** There was shortage of food grains in England due to increase in population and war with France. Price of food grains in England sky rocketed, encouraging landowners to enclose lands and enlarge the area under grain cultivation.
 - (v) **Use of Machinery :** As the demand for food grains was increasing at a very fast rate, the rich people started using machines. These machines needed large farms. So the rich landlords started enclosing more and open fields.
 - (vi) **Long-term Investments:** Enclosures were also seen as to make long-term investments on land, and plan crop rotations to improve the soil.
22. (i) **Cricket and rural life:** Cricket's connection with a rural past can be seen in the length of a Test match. Originally, cricket matches had no time limit. The game went on for as long as it took to bowl out a side twice. The rhythms of village were slower and cricket's rules were made before the Industrial Revolution.
- (ii) **Size of ground and the common land:** In the same way, cricket's vagueness about the size of a cricket ground is a result of its village origins. Cricket was originally played on country commons, unfenced land that was public property. The size of the commons varied from one village to another, so there were no designated boundaries or boundary hits.
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- (iii) **Cricket's tools:** Cricket's most important tools are all made of natural, pre-industrial materials. The bat is made of wood as are the stumps and the bails. The ball is made with leather, twine and cork.
 - (iv) **Division of the players:** Cricket players were also divided on their social and economic status. The rich who could afford to play it for pleasure were called amateurs and the poor who played it for a living were called professionals.
 - (v) **Cricket and the British Empire:** Team sport like cricket and rugby were not treated as just as outdoor play, but as an organised way of teaching English boys the discipline, the importance of hierarchy, the skills, the codes of honour and the leadership qualities that helped them build and run the British empire.

Or

Caste system of India played the similar role to sumptuary Laws of Europe. The Indian Caste System defined what the subordinate and dominant caste Hindu should wear and eat. On the other side, in Europe dress codes were imposed upon the members of different layers of society through actual laws. In India the man and women of the Shanar caste were forbidden from covering their upper bodies before the upper castes. On the other side in Europe the sumptuary laws were meant to emphasis social hierarchy. In India, under the influence of the Christian missionaries, the Shanar women began to wear tailored blouses and cloths to cover themselves. In 1822, these women were attacked by the Nairs who tore of their upper clothes. In 1859, riots broke out as the Shanar women were attacked in the market places and stripped of their upper clothes. Finally the government issued proclamation permitting Shanar women of all kinds to cover their upper bodies. On the other side in Europe the sumptuary laws tried to control the behavior of those considered social inferiors preventing them from wearing certain clothes, consuming certain foods and beverages and hunting game in certain areas.

23. Merits:

- (i) In an ideal world, all political leaders know what is good for the people and are motivated only by a desire to serve them.
- (ii) Our constitution makers opted for free competition in elections as the way to select our future leaders, because this system works better in the long run.
- (iii) Political leaders are motivated by a desire to advance in their political careers. They want to remain in power or get power and position for themselves for which, they can compete with other political parties.

Demerits:

- (i) An electoral competition creates a sense of disunity and factionalism in every locality.
 - (ii) Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.
 - (iii) Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.
24. (i) Fundamental Rights are guaranteed against the actions of the Legislature, the Executive and any other authority instituted by the government.
- (ii) There can be no law or action that violates the Fundamental Rights.
 - (iii) Courts also enforce the Fundamental Rights against private individuals and bodies.
 - (iv) The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to issue orders or 'writs' for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
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(v) They can also award compensation to the victims and punishment to the violators.

In case of any violation of a Fundamental Right, the aggrieved person can go to a court for remedy.

25. (i) After independence, the Indian policy makers adopted all measures to achieve self-sufficiency.

(ii) India has adopted a new strategy in agriculture called the 'Green Revolution', which is introduced in the production of rice and wheat.

(iii) Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India officially recorded the success of the Green Revolution by releasing a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution'.

(iv) The success of wheat was later replicated in rice.

(v) The highest rate of growth was achieved in Punjab and Haryana where food grains production jumped to an all-time high.

(vi) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh on the other hand, recorded significant increase in rice yield.

26. A common method used to measure poverty is based on income and consumption levels.

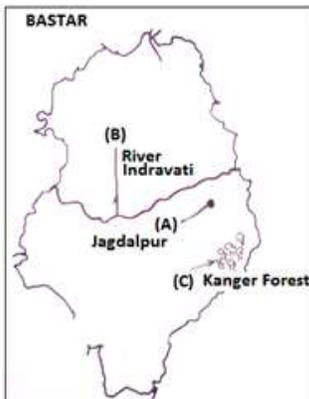
A minimum requirement of food requirement and other basic needs such as clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc. are determined for subsistence.

These are then calculated in terms of money required to consume them by multiplying physical quantities by their prices in rupees.

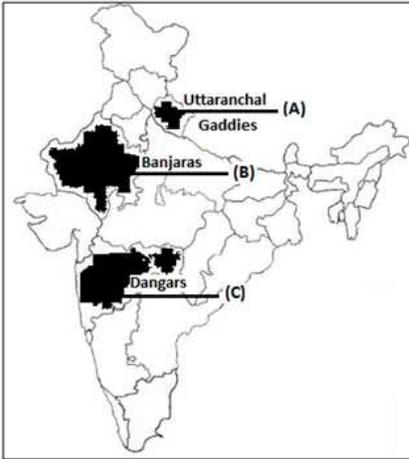
Such consumption expenditure determines the poverty line. For the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs 328 per month in rural areas and Rs 454 for the urban areas.

The poverty line is estimated by the NSSO in India.

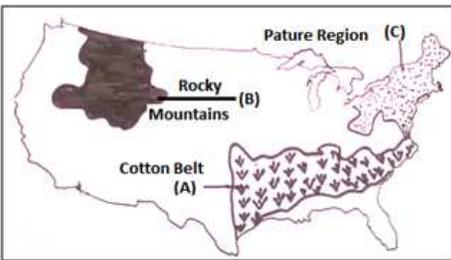
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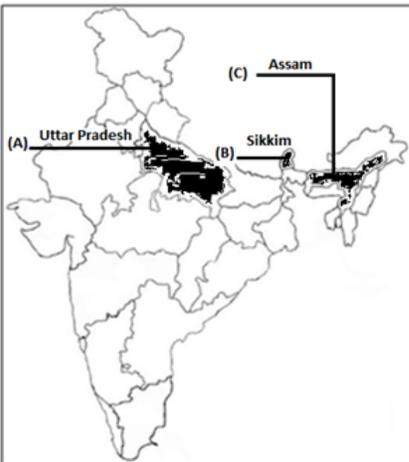
Or



Or



28.



29. OTBA

30. OTBA
