
CBSE Sample Paper-02
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. What were reserved forests?

Or

Name any two nomad communities of India.

Or

Name any two commercial crops which were grown by the Indian farmers in the early 19th century.

2. Mention any two regions having tropical evergreen forests.

3. Explain No Confidence Motion.

4. How does Judiciary act as guardian of the Fundamental Rights?

5. Why is parliamentary democracy in most countries often known as the cabinet form of government?

6. How is the poverty line estimated periodically? Name an organisation which is responsible for estimating poverty.

7. How does the situation of starvation arise?

8. Define Green Revolution.

9. Mention any four factors which prompted the Samins to revolt against the Dutch?

Or

What are factors that affect the pastoral movement in plains?

Or

What do you know about native American groups?

10. Mention any three peculiarities of Test Cricket.

Or

What was the shoe respect case? Why was it opposed by the Indians?

11. 'Cricket in India was organised on the principle of race and religion.' Justify.

Or

What were the reasons that made women opt for comfortable and simple dresses?

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12. 'India is one of the twelve mega diversity country of the world'. Explain.
 13. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region? Mention any three points.
 14. What are the three main processes of change of population?
 15. Mention any three provisions which makes Election Commission an independent body.
 16. In what ways does the Lok Sabha exercise more powers than the Rajya Sabha?
 17. Mention the provisions of Fundamental Right against exploitation.
 18. "There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction." Explain.
 19. How were the social, cultural and economic factors responsible for the increase in poverty in India?
 20. How does PDS ensures food security in India?
 21. What is shifting cultivation? Why did the Europeans decide to ban it?

Or

How did Raikas of Rajasthan practise cattle rearing?

Or

Why the British insisted on growing opium in India?

22. Critically examine the significance of the victory of West-Indies in the first Test Series against England in 1950.

Or

"Despite its limitations the experiment with Swadeshi gave Mahatma Gandhi important ideas about using cloth as a symbolic weapon against British rule." Explain.

23. What are reserved constituencies? Explain the concept of reservation of seats.
24. Write a short note on the National Human Rights Commission.
25. Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and retained items.
26. Explain some measures which have been taken by the government to remove poverty.
27. On the given political map locate and label the following with appropriate symbol.

A. Jagdalpur

B. Konta

C. BailadialaHills



Or

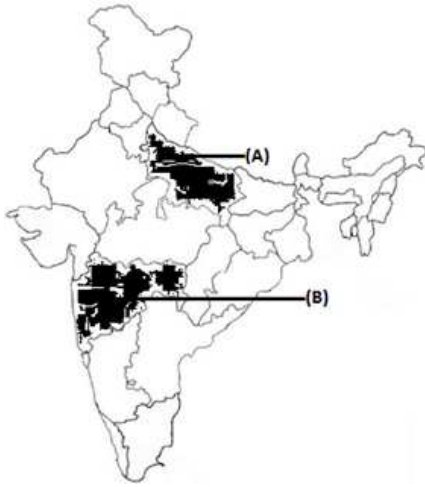
- (a) Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

A. Write the name of shepherded community of Uttar Pradesh

B. A pastoral community of Maharashtra

(b) On the same political map locate and label the following

C. A state to which Monpas belong



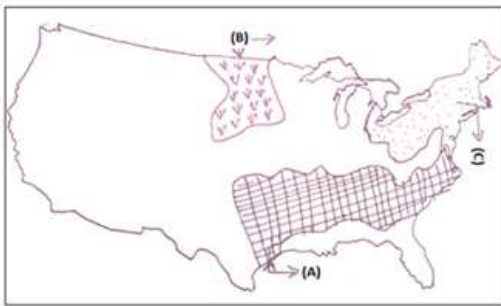
Or

On the given outline map of United States of America locate and mark the following

A. The cotton belt

B. The wheat area

C. Pasture region



28. On the political map locate and label the following

A. The state having the lowest sex ratio

B. The state having the highest sex ratio

C. The most populous state of India



29. Question Based on OTBA

30. Question Based on OTBA

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ANSWERS

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1. These were the best forests which produced commercially valuable timber. No individual was allowed to access to these forests.

Or

(i) Bakarwals

(ii) Gaddi

Or

Indigo and opium.

2. The Western Ghats, plains of West Bengal and Odisha, and the northeastern India.
3. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister. If a no confidence motion is moved in the Lok Sabha, and passed, then, the Government has to resign.
4. Judiciary acts as a guardian of the constitution. People have right to approach the courts to seek remedy in case of any violation of their rights.
5. The cabinet works as a team. The ministers may have different views and opinions but everyone has to own upto every decision of the cabinet.
6. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys.
These surveys are carried out by the **National Sample Survey Organisation**. (NSSO).
7. If any calamity happens in a very widespread area or is stretched over a large time period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take the form of famine.
8. The Green Revolution implies large increase in agricultural production due to use of high yielding varieties of seeds and other inputs such as manure, fertilizers, etc.
9. (i) The Saminists laid down on their land when the Dutch surveyors came to reclassify communal and salary lands, and used to cry out, “Kanggo”(I own it).
(ii) They cut teak despite Dutch efforts to guard the forest.
(iii) They refused to pay taxes, fines to accept wages, and to leave rented or communal land when their leases expired.
(iv) Some piled stones on the roads which they had been ordered to build.

Or

There are many factors which affect the pastoral movement in plains.

Their movement is not like the mountain nomad pastoralists.

They move according to the time of advancing monsoon and retreating monsoon.

In the dry season they move towards the main area and return back at the arrival of monsoon.

Or

Native American groups were nomadic as well as settled. Many of them lived only by hunting, gathering and fishing; others cultivated corn, beans, tobacco and pumpkin.

Some of them were expert trappers through whom the European traders secured their supplies of beaver fur since the 16th century.

10. (i) A match can go on for five days and still end in a draw.
(ii) No specification regarding the size or shape of the ground.
(iii) There were no limits on the shape or size of the bat.

Or

During Governor- Generalship of Lord Dalhousie, Indians were made to take off their shoes when entering any government institution.

But Europeans were exempted from following this rule. This was shoe respect case.

Indians were not happy with this. In 1862 M. C. Entee refused to take off the shoes in the court.

Indians urged that they take off their shoes while entering temples and home because there was the possibility of dirt and filth.

11. (i) When there was a quarrel between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi cricketers over the use of public park, the Britisher's favoured the Bombay Gymkhana.
(ii) They regarded religious communities as separate nationalities. That is why they used to approve applications for clubs on the basis of community.
(iii) They encouraged Pentangular tournament as it was based on communities.
(iv) The first class cricket was also organised on communal and racial lines. The teams that played colonial India's greatest and most famous first-class cricket tournament did not represent regions, but religious communities.

Or

(i) New schools for children emphasised the importance of plain dressing and discouraged ornamentation.

(ii) Gymnastics and games entered the school curriculum for women. As women took to sports, they had to wear clothes that did not hinder movement.

(iii) When they went out to work, they needed clothes that were comfortable and convenient.

12. Our country is one of the twelve mega bio-diversity countries of the world.

With about 47000 plant species India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity.

There are about 15000 flowering plants in India which account for 6% in the world's total number of flowering plants.

The country has many non-flowering plants such as ferns, algae and fungi.

13. Human beings are an integral part of ecosystem.

They utilize the vegetation and wildlife. The greed of human beings leads to over-utilization of these resources.

They create ecological imbalance like cutting of trees and the killing of animals.

They also responsible for extinctions of some species of plants and animals.

14. The three main processes of change of population are-birth rates, death rates and migration.

(i) **Birth rate:** It is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than the death rates.

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- (ii) **Death rate:** It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in the death rate.
- (iii) **Migration:** Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between countries).
15. (i) The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the President or the government.
- (ii) During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials.
- (iii) When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.
16. (i) Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session. However, since the number of members in the Lok Sabha are more; their view or decision is more likely to prevail.
- (ii) The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can delay it only by 14 days or can suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept the change.
- (iii) The Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say that they have 'no confidence' in the Council of Ministers; all the ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. The Rajya Sabha does not have this power.
17. (i) **Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour:** Under this traffic in human beings and "begar" or any other form of forced labour is prohibited. This means that sale and purchase of women, men and children and making a person work against their will without payment is banned.
- (ii) **Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories:** No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in a factory or mine and in other hazardous work. Thus child labour is banned, because this is considered as an exploitation, and as such it is illegal.
18. (i) Over period of thirty years lasting up to the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty. Official poverty estimates which were about 45 per cent in the early 1950s remained the same even in the early eighties.
- (ii) Since the eighties, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate jumped from the average of about 3.5% a year in the 1970s to about 6% cent during the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty.
19. Many socio-cultural and economic factors also are responsible for poverty.
- In order to full fill social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, the people of India including the very poor, spend a lot of money.
- Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.
- Since poor people hardly have any saving they borrow. Unable to repay because of poverty. They become victims of indebtedness.
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20. (i) **Government regulated shops:** The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society.
- (ii) **Food at lower cost:** Ration shops also known as Fair Price Shops keep stock of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene oil for cooking.
- (iii) **Stabilising prices:** The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.
- (iv) **Increase in food production:** The system, including the minimum support price and procurement.
21. In shifting cultivation, parts of forests are cut and burnt in rotation. Seeds are sown in the ashes after the first monsoon rains. The following prompted Europeans to ban it.
- (i) They regarded this practice as harmful for forests.
- (ii) They felt that the land which was used for cultivation every few years could not grow trees for railway timber.
- (iii) When a forest was burnt, there was the added danger of the flames spreading and burning valuable timber.
- (iv) Shifting cultivation also made it harder for the government to calculate taxes. Therefore, the government decided to ban shifting cultivation.

Or

- (i) In the deserts of Rajasthan lived the Raikas.
- (ii) The rainfall in the region is less and uncertain. On cultivated land, harvest fluctuated every year. Over vast stretches, no crop could be grown.
- (iii) So the Raikas combined cultivation with pastoralism.
- (iv) During the monsoon, the Raikas of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner stayed in their home villages, where pasture was available.
- (v) By October, when grazing grounds were dry and exhausted, they moved out in search of other pastures and water, and returned again during the next monsoon.
- (vi) One group of Raikas-known as MaruRaikas-herded camels and another group reared sheep and goat.

Or

- (i) In the late 18th century, the English East India Company was buying tea and silk from China for sale in England.
- (ii) As tea was gaining popularity in England, its demand rose from 15 million pounds to 30 million pounds.
- (iii) England at that time produced nothing that could be easily sold in China.
- (iv) This means an outflow of treasure from England to China.
- (v) Merchants wanted to balance their trade.
- (vi) So they searched for a commodity they could sell in China.
- (vii) Opium was such a commodity which had a demand in China, as it was used in medicines. So to balance their trade and to earn huge profits, they persuaded Indian farmers to grow opium so that the British traders could sell it in China.
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22. The victory of West- Indies over England in the first test series 1950 was celebrated as a way of National Movement in West Indies.

It was a way of demonstration that the West Indies were the equal of white Englishmen.

There were two ironies to this great victory. First the West Indies was captained by a white player. That is the West Indian team was captained by a white man.

Secondly, the West Indian cricket team represented not one nation but several dominations that later became independent countries.

The pan-West Indian team represented the entire Caribbean region in International Test Cricket.

Or

(i) Mahatma Gandhi's dream was to clothe the whole nation in khadi. He felt khadi would be a means of erasing difference between religions, classes, etc.

(ii) He made spinning on the charkha and daily use of Khadi, or coarse cloth made from homespun yarn, very powerful symbols. These were not only symbols of self-reliance but also of resistance to the use of British mill- made cloth.

(iii) In Durban in 1913, Gandhiji first appeared in a lungi and kurta with his head shaved as a sign of mourning to protest against the shooting of Indian coal miners.

(iv) On his return to India in 1915, he decided to dress like a Kathiawadi peasant.

(v) He adopted the short dhoti in 1921 and wore it until his death because according to him it was the dress of a poor Indian.

(vi) Khadi, white and coarse was to him a sign of purity, of simplicity and of poverty. Wearing it became also a symbol of nationalism, a rejection of western mill-made cloth.

23. When a constituency is reserved for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-such constituency is known as reserved constituency.

The constitution makers were worried that certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.

The weaker sections may not have sufficient resources to win elections against the resourceful and influential persons.

In such situation if the reservation is not given, our Parliament and Assemblies would become deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population.

If such downtrodden categories of the society do not contest and win election, our democracy will become less representative and less democratic.

24. (i) NHRC is an independent commission set up by the law in 1993.

(ii) Like the Judiciary, the commission is independent of the government.

(iii) The commission is appointed by the President and includes retired judges, officers and eminent citizens.

(iv) It does not bear the burden of deciding cases. So it can focus on helping the victims secure their human rights.

(v) These include all the rights granted to the citizens by the constitution.

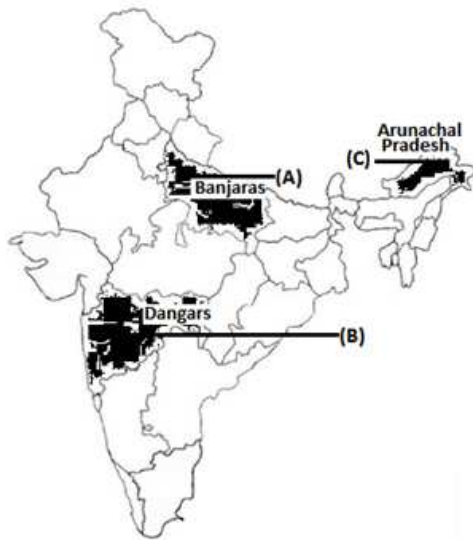
(vi) The NHRC cannot punish the guilty. That is the responsibility of the courts.

(vii) Like any court, it can summon witnesses, question any government official, demand any official paper, visit any prison for inspection or send its own team for on-the-spot inquiry.

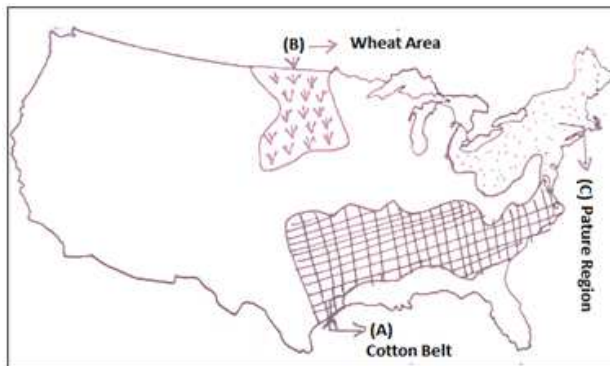
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25. (i) The Cooperative societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people.
(ii) In Delhi, 'Mother-Dairy' is making efforts to sell milk, milk products and vegetables at controlled rates.
(iii) Amul is another cooperative in milk and milk products in Gujarat. It has brought about the 'White Revolution' in the country.
(iv) In Maharashtra, Academy of Development Science (ADS) has a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions. They organise training and capacity building programmes on food security for NGOs. Grain banks are now slowly taking shape in different parts of Maharashtra.
(v) There are many more cooperatives running in different parts of the country, ensuring food security for different sections of the society.
26. To remove poverty government has adopted two approaches:
- (i) **Indirect approach:** This covers achieving high economic growth rate, promotion of small scale industry, promotion of agriculture. This approach is also referred as trickledown effect. It was assumed that the development of industry and agriculture would create employment opportunities and income, which would lead to rapid economic development.
- (ii) **Direct approach:** Under direct approach government has launched various poverty alleviation programmes and food schemes to target the poor directly.
- The government has launched various poverty alleviation schemes to control poverty.
- (a) **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005:** It was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. Later, the scheme will be extended to 600 districts. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- (b) **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP):** It was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural poor, who are in need of wage employment, and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, and food grains are provided free of cost to the states. Once the NREGA is in force, the NFWP will be subsumed within this programme.
- (c) **The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY):** It was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.
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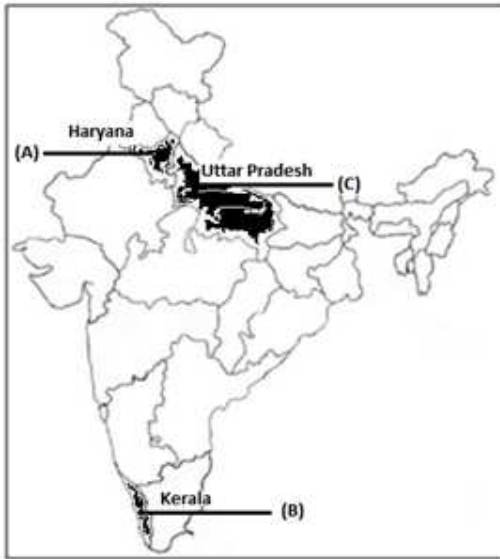


Or



Or





29. OTBA

30. OTBA
