**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**

**BANGALORE REGION**

**SA II SOCIAL SCIENCE 2013-14**

**CLASS IX TIME:31/2 HOURS M.M 100**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Q.NO.1-8 VSA 1\*8=8**

1. To fulfil the demand of commercial crops and timber, forests are considered

 As waste lands

 OR

 To increase its revenue, to ban cattle herders from entering grazing tracts

 OR

 Plant was delicate, fertile lands required, price paid by the govt was very low

2. Parsis

 OR

 Mahatma Gandhi

3. Lok Sabha-SCs 79 and STs 41

4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

5. An International Organisation of volunteers who campaign for human rights

6. Land Reform measures

7. Chronic and Seasonal

8. Availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times

**Q.No. 9-20 3M\*12= 36**

9. 1. The colonial govt proposed to reserve 2/3 of the forest in 1905 to stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce.

2. To oppose this the people of Bastar organised a rebellion against the British in the following ways

a. In 1910 mango boughs, a lump of earth , chillies and arrows, began circulating between villages

b. Every village contributed something to the rebellion expenses.

c. Bazaars were looted, the houses of officials and traders, schools and police stations were burnt and robbed and grains redistributed.

OR

1. The colonial government wanted to transform all grazing lands in cultivated forms because the colonial government considered any uncultivated land as unproductive.

2. If this land could be transformed into cultivated form land, it would result in an increase in land revenue and production of crops such as jute, cotton and wheat.

3. By these rules uncultivated lands were taken over and given to select individuals.

4. These individuals were granted various concessions and encouraged to settle these lands.

5. In most areas the land taken over were actually grazing tracts used regularly by pastoralists, thus expansion of cultivation meant the decline of pastures which badly affected the life of the pastoralists.

OR

1. Unwilling cultivators were made to produce opium through a system of advances.

2. In rural areas of Bengal and Bihar there were large number of poor peasants, it was difficult for them to pay rent to the landlord or to buy food and clothing.

3. When offered a loan through village headmen, the cultivators were tempted to accept, hoping to meet their immediate needs and pay back the loan at a later stage.

10. i. Mumbai , 158.9 cms

 ii. Delhi – It is away from the sea and experiences continental climate.

11. 1. The monsoon rainfall in India is not evenly distributed, rainy season has a longer spell in the eastern part of the country , the North West gets rains for barely two months, the duration of the rainy season is longer in the South than in the North.

2. The South West monsoon pours more water over areas of Western Ghats that are situated in the direction of the winds, the quantity of rainfall is heavy in the hilly regions of the North East.

 3. Monsoons are not steady, rainy days are interspersed with rainless days.

 ( Any other relevant point)

12. **Tropical evergreen forests**

 a. Found in areas receiving heavy rainfall of more than 200 cms

 b. No definite time for shedding the leaves as there is no distinct dry season.

 c. Ebony , mahogony , rosewood , rubber are important trees.

 **Tropical deciduous forests**

 a. Found in areas receiving rainfall between 100 cms and 70 cms

 b. Shed their leaves during a distinct dry period of 6 to 8 weeks in summer.

 c. Teak, sal, peepal and neem are important trees.

 (Any other relevant point)

13. 1. Project Tiger , Project Rhino , Project Great Indian Bustard and other eco development projects to protect endangered species.

 2. Bio-sphere reserves to protect bio diversity.

 3. Setting up of National Parks, Wild life sanctuaries , zoological gardens, protected and reserved forests, botanical gardens.

 (Any other relevant point)

14. 1. Children (generally below 15 years) – They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing , education and medical care.

 2. Working age (15 to 59 years) - They are economically productive and biologically reproductive , they comprise the working population.

 3. Aged (above 59 years) – They can be economically productive, they may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment.

15.1. Create a sense of disunity and party politics.

 2. Parties level allegations against each other of using dirty tricks to win elections.

 3. Long term policies cannot be formulated.

 4. Good people do not enter politics.

16. According to this **no** party or candidate can

 1. Use any place of worship for election propaganda

 2. Use government vehicles, aircrafts and officials for elections.

 3. Once elections are announced, ministers shall not lay foundation stones of any projects.

 (Any other relevant point)

17**. Political executive**

 a. Who are elected by the people for a specific period.

 b. They remain in office only so long as they command the confidence of the majority members of Parliament.

 c. They are answerable to people for all the consequences of their decisions.

 d. They are more powerful, they take all the final decisions.

 **Permanent executive**

 a. Salarised civil servants who are appointed on a long term basis

 b. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes, their tenure of the office is fixed.

 c. They are not answerable to the people.

 d. They are less powerful and they do not take decisions. They only help political executives.

18. 1. The Act assures 100 days employment every year to every household

 2. 1/3 of Jobs are reserved for women.

 3. Under the program if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days, she or he will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance

 (Any other relevant point)

19. 1. The official definition of poverty line is not appropriate, as it is based on the minimum subsistence level of living rather than a reasonable level of living.

 2. It is suggested that the concept of poverty must be broadened so as to include other indicators such as basic education , health , drinking water, sanitation etc.,

 3. A large number of people may have been able to feed themselves but they do not have education , health care , job security , gender equality etc.,

 4. Therefore a proper definition of poverty should not only be given in terms of income level but should be based on other factors also.

20.1. Certainly the Green Revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains.

 2. After Independence many measures were adopted to achieve self sufficiency in food grains, India adopted a new strategy in agriculture like Green Revolution to increase the production of wheat and rice.

 3. The highest rate of growth was achieved in Punjab and Haryana where food grain production jumped from 7.23 million tons in 1964-65 to reach an all time high of 30.33 million tons in 1995-96

 4. Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh on the other hand recorded significant increases in rice yield.

**Q.No.21-28 5\*8=40**

21. 1. In shifting cultivation parts of a forest are cut and burnt in rotation , seeds are sown in ashes after the first monsoon rains and the crop is harvested by October – November.

 2, Such plots are cultivated for a couple of years and then left fallow for 12 to 18 years for the forest to grow back.

 3. The British banned the shifting cultivation because they felt that land which was used for cultivation every few years could not grow trees for railway timber, when the forest was burnt there was the danger of the flames spreading and burning valuable timber.

OR

 1. In 1885 Maasai land was cut into half with an international boundary between the British Kenya and German Tanganyika , the best grazing lands were gradually taken over for white settlement hence the Maasai lost 60% of their pre colonial lands.

 2. From the late 18th century the British colonial government in East Africa also encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation which resulted in the pasture lands turning into cultivated fields.

 3. Large areas of grazing lands were also turned into game reserves like the Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya.

 4. Pastorolists were not allowed to enter these reserves, very often these reserves were in areas that had traditionally been regular grazing grounds for Maasai herds.

 5. The loss of the fine grazing lands and water resources created pressure on the small area of land that the Maasai were confined within.

 OR

 1. CaptainSwing was a mythic name used in the threatening letters during the rural English protests against the use of threshing machines.

 2. Reasons-a)The price of wool went up in the market

 b)The English population expanded

 c)More demand for grains

 d)To make long term investments

 ( well explained points)

22. 1. The rule about wide balls was applied

 2. The exact circumference of the ball was specified

 3. Protective equipment like pads and gloves began to be used

 4. Boundaries were introduced where previously all shots had to be run

 5. Over-arm bowling became legal

 (any other point)

 OR

 1. Socially deprived wanted to experiment with western dress style

 2. Others found khadi expensive to buy, especially women

 3. Women like Sarojini Naidu and Kamala Nehru wore coloured saries with designs,instead of coarse, white home spun

 4. Dalits began to wear three-piece suits, shoes and socks on all public occasions as a mark of self-respect

 5. Unlike Mahatma Gandhi, other leaders such as Dr. B.R.Ambedkar never gave up the western-style suit

23. **Amateurs**

 1. were rich, played cricket not for money but for enjoyment

 2. played it for pleasure

 3. were called Gentlemen

 4. tended to be batsmen 5. enjoyed social superiority

 **Professionals**

 1. were poor, played for money

 2. played it for living

 3. were called Players

 4. were given hard work of fast bowling

 5. were considered inferior

 OR

 **1. Turbans- Hats**

 a.Indians used to wear turbans to protect them from the heat and it was also a sign of respect, it could not be removed at will.

 b. In contrast, Europeans used to wear hats which had to be removed before social superiors as a sign of respect.

 **2. Shoes**

 a. Indians were made to take off their shoes when entering any govt office, which many Indians did not like it

24. a. The quality of the population depends upon their health which affects the process of development.

 b. A healthy population is physically strong and mentally active

 c. They are economically more productive and contribute towards the economic prosperity of a country

 d. Healthy people can work hard and earn enough to support their family members which reduces poverty and raises standard of living.

 e. Healthy population is contributive towards economic, social, cultural and political development of a country.

25. a. chairs Cabinet meetings.

 b. coordinates the work of different depts..

 c. His/Her decisions are final in case disagreements arise between depts.

 d. distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.

 e. has the power to dismiss ministers.

 ( any other point)

26. 1. Right to equality

 2. Right to Freedom

 3. Right against Exploitation

 4. Right to Freedom of Religion

 5. Cultural and Educational Rights

 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

 (well explained any five)

27. 1. Policies of colonial govt

 2. The Indian Administration failed in promoting economic growth and population control

 3. Industries and Agriculture could not provide enough jobs

 4. High level of indebtedness

 5. Huge income inequalities

 (well explained points)

28. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains procured by the govt through FCI,to distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price, to resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamities.

 PDS

 a. The food procured by the FCI is distributed through govt regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society.

 **b. The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of govt policy** over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.

 c. It has been instrumental in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.

29&30 are map questions.

**SECTION B OTBA Theme-I (Clean Air-a Shared Concern)**

(a)(i) Student shall express his decision with some reason 1

(ii) Two reasons to be given 1+1= 2

(iii) Feelings to be expressed (subjective expression) 2

(b) Two reasons – Students are expected to give any two logical reasons such as callous policies, aggressive promotion and growth of tourism, unchecked and unplanned developments, disturbing the ecological balance (any two) (2)

Measures :

(i) State planning board should take care of new construction

(ii) Development plans should be made and executed strictly

(iii) Every village must have some strong and pucca buildings to work as shelter during the period of natural calamaties

(iv) Any other (any three) (3)

 

