

Summative Assessment –II Social Science

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 31 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries one mark.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 11 to 22 are 3 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 23 to 30 are 5 mark questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- (vi) Question number 31 is a map question of 4 marks from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

1.A When did West Indies win its First Test Series against England ? 1

- (a) 1950 (b) 1960 (c) 1970 (d) 1980

OR

1.B Which one of the following associations was headed by Mrs. Stanton ? (a) Rational Dress Reform Movement. (b) Jacobins Association (c) National Women Suffrage Association. (d) Women's Right Association.

2.A According to the available records, when did the English sailors start playing cricket in India ? (a) 1719 (b) 1721 (c) 1723 (d) 1725 1

OR/
2.B Who among the following was the first Indian member of the I.C.S ? 1

- (a) Satyendra Nath Tagore (b) Jananadanandini Tagore
(c) Sir M. Vishvewhwarayya (d) Rabindranath Tagore

3. Which type of forests have no definite time for trees to shed their leaves ? 1

- (a) Tropical rain forests (b) Thorny forests (c) Montane forests (d) Mangrove forests

4. „Peepal“ trees belong to which one of the following types of forest ? 1

- (a) Tropical evergreen forests (b) Tropical moist deciduous forests
(c) Thorn forests (d) Tropical dry deciduous forests

5. Chudhary Devi Lal belonged to which party ? 1

- (a) Lok Dal (b) Congress Party (c) Samta Party (d) Rashtriya Dal

6. What is the total number of constituencies for Lok Sabha elections in India ? 1

- (a) 542 (b) 543 (c) 544 (d) 545

7. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right ? 1

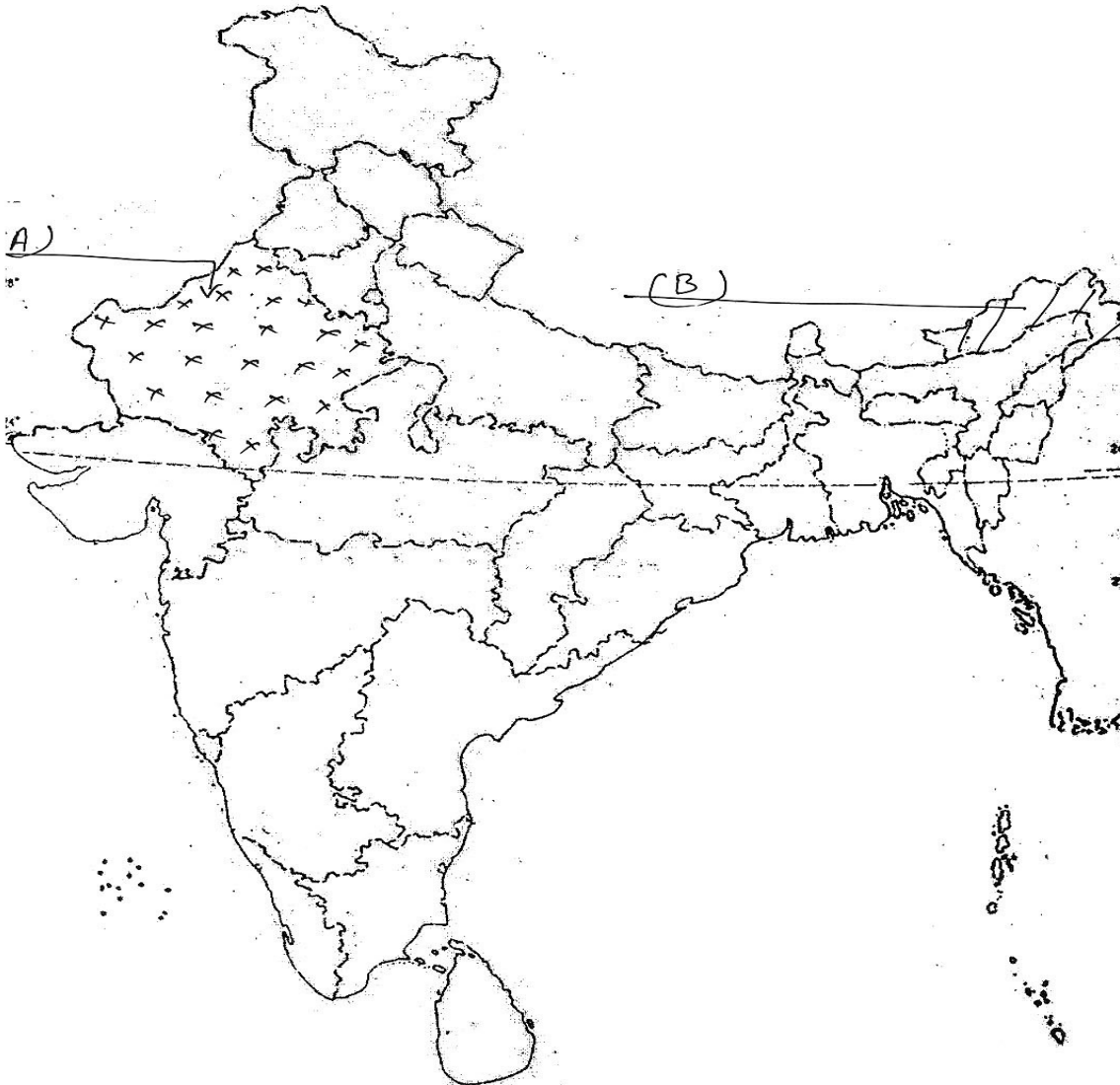
- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(c) Right to sacrifice animals under the Right to Freedom of Religion
(d) Right against Exploitation

8. There has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala because of : 1

- (a) focusing more on human resource development (b) land reform measures
(c) public distribution of food grains (d) high agricultural growth rates.

9. When was the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) passed ? 1
(a) 2000 (b) 2003 (c) 2004 (d) 2005
10. The most devastating famine of 1943 occurred in which state of India ? 1
(a) Orissa (b) Bengal (c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan 1943
- 11.A Why were the kalangs of Java known as a community of skilled forest cutters ? 3
OR
- 11.B How does drought affect the life of pastoralists ? Explain 3
OR
- 11.C Why were the rulers of China anxious regarding trade of opium by the western merchants in China ? 3
- 12.A Why did Gandhiji criticise the Pentangular tournament on communal and racial lines ? Give three reasons. 3x1=3
OR
- 12.B Who were Shanars ? Mention any two restrictions they were subjected to. 1+2 = 3
13. Explain any three factors affecting the climate of India. 3x1=3
14. Highlight any three characteristics of cold weather season in India. 3x1=3
15. State any three main characteristics of Tropical deciduous forests. 3x1=3
16. What is census ? When was the first census held in India ? Which type of informations can we get through census ? 1+1+1=3
17. "One final test of the free and fairness of election lies in the outcome itself". Justify the statement with the help of the outcomes of India's elections. 3
18. Describe any three functions of the Election Commission of India. 3x1=3
19. In which three ways is Lok Sabha more powerful than Rajya Sabha ? 3x1=3
20. Explain any three reasons for poverty in India. 3x1=3
21. How far is it correct to say that social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty ? Explain 3
22. What is meant by Buffer Stock ? Why is it created by the government ? 1+2=3
- 23.A Describe any five effects of the two World Wars on the forests. 5x1=5
OR
- 23.B How did the life of pastoralists change dramatically during the colonial period ? Explain any five changes. 5x1=5
OR
- 23.C What type of problems aroused in great plains by the expansion of wheat agriculture ? 5
- 24.A Explain any five ways in which the lives of the villagers were affected by the Forest Acts. 5x1=5
OR
- 24.B Why did the Maasais face the problem of continuous loss of their grazing lands under the colonial rule. Give any five reasons. 5x1=5
- 24.C In which five ways were the poor affected by the Enclosure Movement ? Explain. 5x1=5
- 25.A How did television transform cricket into its modern form ? Explain. 5x1=5
OR
- 25.B Describe the changes that came to be seen in women's clothing as a result of two World Wars. 5
26. Describe the occupational structure of India. 5
27. "Prime Minister is the most important political institution in the country." Justify the statement. 5
28. Who said that the Right to Constitutional Remedies is the heart and soul of our Constitution ? What does this statement mean ? 1+4=5
29. What is the current government strategy of poverty alleviation ? Mention any three 2+3=

- anti-poverty measures taken up by the government of India. 5
30. Analyse any five problems in the functioning of ration shops. $5 \times 1 = 5$
31. Two features A and B are shown in the political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the line marked on the map : $2 \times 1 = 2$
- (a) A type of forest
- (b) The state having the lowest population density
- AND On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols : (i) Corbett National Park (ii) Metrological station of West Bengal. $2 \times 1 = 2$



- | | | |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1.A | (a) 1950 | 1 |
| | OR | |
| 1.B. | (c) National women suffrage association | 1 |
| 2.A | (b) 1721 | |
| | OR | |
| 2.B | (a) SatyendraNath Tagore | |
| 3. | (a) | 1 |
| 4. | (b) | 1 |
| 5. | (a) | 1 |
| 6. | (b) | 1 |
| 7. | (c) | 1 |
| 8. | (a) | 1 |
| 9. | (d) | 1 |
| 10. | (b) | 1 |
| 11. | (i) The kalangs of Java were a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators. | 3 |
| A | (ii) They were so valuable that in 1755 when the Mataram kingdom of Java split, the 6000 kalang families were equally divided between the two kingdoms. (iii) Without their expertise, it would have been difficult to harvest teak and for the kings to build their palaces. | x
1
=
3 |
| | OR | |
| 11B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Drought affects the life of Pastoralists everywhere. ◆ When rains fail and pastures are dry, cattle are likely to starve unless they can be moved to areas where forage is available. That is why traditionally, pastoralists are nomadic, they move from place to place. This nomadism allows them to survive bad times and avoid crises. | 3 |
| | OR | |
| 11. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Chinese were aware of the danger of opium addiction and the emperor had forbidden its production and sale except for medicinal purpose. ◆ But western merchants in the mid eighteenth century began an illegal trade in opium. ◆ It was unloaded in a number of sea ports of south eastern china and carried by local agents to the interiors. That's why ruler of china was amnions regarding trade of opium by western merchants. | 3 |
| C | | |
| 12. | (a) Mahatma Gandhi criticised the Pentangular tournament as it was played by five teams i.e. the Europeans, the Parsis, the Hindus, the Muslims, and the Rest. | 3
x |
| A | (b) Gandhiji condemned the tournament as it was based on racial and communal foundations. (c) This tournament was communally divisive competition that was out of place in a time when nationalists were trying to unite Indian's diverse population. or any other relevant point. | 1
=
3 |
| | OR | |
| 12. | The Shanars were a community of toddy tappers who migrated to southern Travancore to work under Nair landlords. They were considered a subordinate caste. They were subjected to these restrictions : (a) They were not allowed to use umbrellas and wear shoes or gold ornaments. (b) Men and women were also expected to follow the local custom of never covering their upper bodies before the upper castes. Or any other relevant point. | 1+2=3 |
| B | | |
| 13. | Any three factors affecting the climate of India. | 3x1=3 |
| | (1) Latitude | |
| | (2) Altitude | |

- (3) Pressure and winds
(4) Distance from sea
(5) Ocean currents
Or any other relevant point (Any three points with their brief explanation)
14. Cold weather season in India. 3x1=3
(1) Duration of this season is mid November in the Northern Plains and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the Northern parts of the country.
(2) The temperature decreases from south to north. The days are warm and night are cold.
(3) Frost are common in the north and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall. (4) North east trade winds blow over the country. They blow from land to sea. For most part of the country it is dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the coast of Tamil Nadu from these winds as here they blow from sea to land.
(5) In the northern part of the country, a feeble high pressure region develops, with light winds moving out wards from this area. Or any other relevant points. (any three points)
15. Main characteristics of Tropical deciduous forests. (1) These are the most wide spread forests in India. 3x1=3
(2) They are also called the monsoon forests and are spread over the region
(3) They receive rainfall between 200cm and 70cm.
(4) Trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. Or any other relevant point. (Any three)
16. 1+1+1=3
◆ A census is an official enumeration of population done periodically.
◆ In India, the first census was held in the year 1872. The first complete census, how ever, was taken in the year 1881. Since then, the censuses have been held regularly every tenth year.
◆ The Indian census is the most comprehensive source of demographic, social and economic data.
17. The outcome of India"s elections speaks for itself. 3x1=3
◆ The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India both at the national and state level. In fact in every two out of the three elections held in the last fifteen years, the ruling party lost.
◆ Candidates who are known to have spent a lot of money on „buying votes“ and those with known criminal connections often lose elections.
◆ Barring very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as „peoples verdict“ by the defeated party.
18. (a) Election Commission takes decision on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results. 3x1=3
(b) It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.
(c) During the election period, the Election Commission 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.
(d) when the election duty, government officers work under the control of the Election Commission and not the government.
Or any other relevant point. (Any three functions)
19. The Lok Sabha exercises supreme power in most of the matters :
(a) 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 in which members of both the Houses

sit together. Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting.

(b) Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters.

(c) Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. (Any three) or Any other relevant point

20 Reasons for poverty in India. 3x1=3

- ◆ Historical reasons
- ◆ Low growth rate of economic development
- ◆ High rate of population
- ◆ Unequal distribution of land and other resources.
- ◆ Socio – cultural and economic factor.

Or any other relevant point. (Any three points with their brief description)

21. (1) Poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings. Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense. (2) Broadly, it is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits and opportunities that others (their "betters") enjoy. (3) A typical example is the working of the caste system in India in which people belonging to certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities. Social exclusion thus may lead to, but can cause more damage than, having a very low income. 3x1=3

22. Buffer Stock Stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India. It is created by the government. Reason for creating it : (1) To distribute food grain in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than market price. (2) This helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the period of calamity. Or any other relevant point. 1+2=3

23.A The First and Second World War had a major impact on forests. (1) In India working plans were abandoned at this time and the forest department cut trees freely to meet British war needs. (2) In Java just before the Japanese occupied the region, the Dutch followed „a scorched earth“ policy, destroying sawmills, and burning huge piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands. (3) The Japanese then exploited the forests reculessly for their own war industries, forcing forest villagers to cut down forests. (4) Many villagers used this opportunities to expand cultivation in the forest. (5) After the war, it was difficult for the Indonesian forest service to get this land back. (6) As in India people“s need for agricultural land has brought them into conflict with the forest department“s desire to control the land and exclude people from it. (Any five points) 5x1=5

OR

23.B Under colonial rule grazing grounds of pastoralists were taken over. 5x1=5

(1) Their movements were regulated and the revenue they had to pay increased. Their agricultural stock declined and their trades were adversely affected.

(2) The colonial states wanted to transform all grazing lands into cultivated farms. Land revenue was one of the main sources of its finance.

(3) By the mid nineteenth century, various forest acts were also being enacted in different provinces. Through these Acts, some forests which produced commercially valuable timber like deodar or sal were declared „Reserved“ no pastoralist was allowed access to these forests.

(4) Other forests were classified as protected and village forests.

(5) Forest acts changed the lives of pastoralists. They were now prevented from

entering many forests that had earlier provided valuable forage for their cattle.

OR

- 23.C The expansion of wheat agriculture in the great plains created many other problems. 5
- ◆ In the 1930s, terrifying duststorms began to blow over the southern plains. Black blizzards rolled in, very often 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, rising like monstrous waves of muddy water. They came day after day, year after year, through the 1930s.
 - ◆ Cattle were suffocated to death, their lungs caked with dust and mud sand buried fences, covered fields, and coated the surface of rivers till the fish died.
 - ◆ Dead bodies of birds and animals were strewn all over the landscape.
 - ◆ Tractors and machines that had ploughed the earth and harvested the wheat in the 1920s were now clogged with dust, damaged beyond repair.

- 24.A The lives of the villagers were affected by the forest laws : 5x1=5
- (a) Now the villagers were deprived of their customary practices like hunting, cutting, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits etc.
- (b) One of the major impacts was on the practice of shifting cultivations or swidden agriculture.
- (c) People were now forced to steal wood from the forests and if they were caught, they were at the mercy of the forest guards who would take bribes from them.
- (d) Women who collected fuel woods were especially worried.
- (e) It was common for police, constables and forest guards to harass people by demanding free food from them.

OR

- 24.B (a) The colonial government restricted the lives of the Maasai pastoralists. 5
- (b) Their freedom was snatched when their best grazing lands were gradually taken over in the late 19th Century for the white settlements and they were pushed into smaller area to South Kenya and North Tanzania.
- (c) They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.
- (d) Due to the expansion of the cultivation, pasturelands were turned into cultivated fields.
- (e) Large areas of Maasai grazing land were also turned into game reserves.
- (f) Hence they were cut off from their grazing lands and were forced to live within a semi-arid tract prone to frequent droughts. (Any five points) Or any other relevant point.

OR

- 24.C (a) When fences came up, the enclosed land became the exclusive property of one landowner. (b) The poor could no longer collect firewood from the forests or graze their cattle on the commons. 5x1=5
- (c) The poor could no longer collect apples and berries, or hunt small animals for meat.
- (d) Nor they could gather the stalks that lay on the fields after the crops were cut.
- (e) In places where enclosures happened on an extensive scale – particularly the Midlands and countries around – the poor were displaced from the land.
- 25.A ◆ Television coverage have changed cricket. It expanded the audience for the game by beaming cricket into small towns and villages. 5
- ◆ It also broadened cricket's social base.
- ◆ Children who had never previously had the chance to watch international cricket because they lived outside the big cities, where top-level cricket was played, could now watch and learn by imitating their heroes.

OR

- 25.B 5
- ▶ Many European women stopped wearing jewellery and luxurious clothes.
 - ▶ Clothes got shorter during the First World War out of practical necessity. Several women got employed in ammunition factories. This made them wear a working uniform.
 - ▶ Bright colours faded from sight and only sober colours were worn as the war dragged on. Thus, the clothes became plainer and simpler.
26. Occupational structure of India. 5x1=5
- (1) Classified as primary, secondary and tertiary.
 - (2) Primary occupation includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying etc.
 - (3) Secondary occupation includes manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc. (4) Tertiary occupation includes transport, communication, commerce, administration and other services. (5) In India 64% of the population is engaged only in agriculture
27. (a) Prime Minister is the head of the government and has wide ranging powers. 5x1=5
- (b) He chairs the Cabinet meetings.
 - (c) He coordinates the work of different Departments.
 - (d) His decisions are final, in case disagreements arise between Departments.
 - (e) He exercises general supervision of different ministries.
28. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said these words, The Right to Constitutional Remedies is a Fundamental Right which makes other rights effective. If our rights are violated by fellow citizens, private bodies or by the government, we can seek remedy through courts. It is a Fundamental Right in which we can directly approach to the Supreme Court or the High Court of the state. That is why Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to constitutional remedies, „The heart and soul“ of our constitution. Or any other relevant point. 1+4=5
29. Current government strategy of poverty alleviation 2+3=5
- ▶ Is based on two planks –
 - (1) Promotion of economic growth
 - (2) Targeted anti-poverty programmes.
- Anti – poverty measures
- NREGA NEGF NFWP SGSY AAY PMRY (Any three to be explained)
30. Problems in the functioning of ration shops
- (1) Found resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margins.
 - (2) Selling poor quality of food grain at ration shops.
 - (3) Irregular opening of shops and very bad behaviour if they are asked about the grains in the shops. It is very common to find that ration shops regularly have unsold stock of poor quality grain.
 - (4) A massive stock of poor quality of food grains.
 - (5) The three types of ration cards. Or any other relevant point.

