



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

Summative Assessment II
SOCIAL SCIENCE – Std. 9

M. Marks : 90
Time : 3 hrs.

20-2-2017

Roll No:

--	--

Total printed pages :	05
Total printed questions :	30

General Instructions :

1. The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory and are to be answered in serial order to avoid **deduction** of marks.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 - 8 are very short answer questions of 1 mark each.
4. Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 21 - 26 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
6. Question number 27 and 28 are map questions of 3 marks each.
7. Q. No./options must be clearly written on the space provided in the map.
8. OTBA : Question numbers 29 & 30.
9. Leave the first page of the answer sheet blank.

1. Name the two contributions of Pakistan towards the technique of bowling. (1)
2. Define by-elections (1)
3. What is an executive? (1)
4. Write about fundamental rights briefly. (1)
5. Why have the Western slopes of the Western Ghats covered with thick forest and not the Eastern slopes? (1)
6. In the year 2011-12 what amount was fixed for the poverty line for a person in a rural and urban area? (1)
7. Mention 2 planks on which the current anti poverty strategy of the government is based on. (1)
8. Define famine. (1)
9. "The Battle of Waterloo was won the playing fields of Eton". Justify the statement. (3)
10. Name the first cricket club set up by the Parsis. What conflict did they have with Bombay gymkhana? (3)
11. "People of Bastar speak different languages but share common customs and beliefs."



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

- Elaborate the statement by giving any three examples of common customs and beliefs. (3)
12. How does a person exercise his right to freedom of religion? (3)
 13. What does "integrated judiciary" mean? Write any two points on how independence of judiciary is maintained. (1+2)
 14. Write the powers of the Election Commission of India. (3)
 15. Write any three characteristics of the type of vegetation in India receiving less than 70cms of rainfall. (3)
 16. Define sex ratio. Write any four causes of the unfavourable sex ratio in India. (1+2)
 17. What do you by the term migration? Discuss two types of migration. Explain the most common route of migration in India. (1+1+1)
 18. Give an account of interstate disparities in poverty in India. (3)
 19. What is the impact of the public distribution system? (3)
 20. What is food security? What are its different dimensions? (3)
 21. What is shifting cultivation? Why was it regarded harmful by the British? (5)
 22. "Cricket changed with changing times and yet fundamentally remained true to its origin in rural England". Justify the statement with regard to cricket equipment. (5)
 23. Elaborate upon the challenges to free and fair elections. (5)
 24. Write four powers of the head of the government of India. How does he/she accommodate different groups in a coalition government? (4+1)
 25. Discuss briefly the poverty alleviation programs in India. (any five) (5)
 26. Write a note on the role of co-operatives in providing food and related items. (5)
 27. Items A, B, C are shown on the given political map of India. Identify these items with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map: (3)
 - A. Imperial Forest Research Institute is set up here
 - B. The place where pastoral nomadic community of Koravas live
 - C. The place where Gunda Dhar revolted against British colonial policies regarding forests.
 28. Locate and label the following on the political map of India: (3)



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

- A. Tropical thorn forest on the Deccan plateau
- B. Simlipal-National Park
- C. Any one state having density of population between 101-250

OTBA

Theme 1: Rainfall-An important factor governing Indian economy
(Based on Geography Unit 4 - Climate)

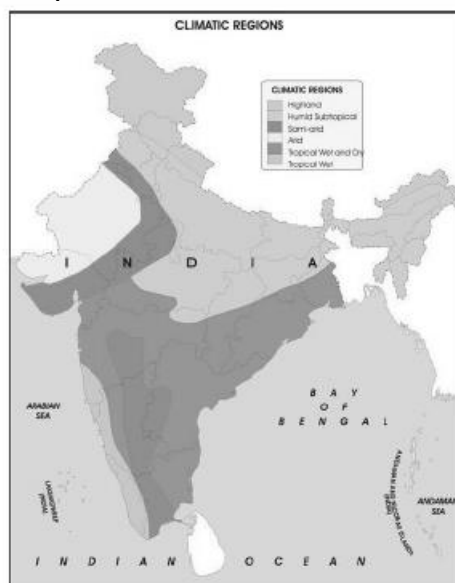
Abstract

India, a primarily agrarian country, is dependent on rain for 62% of its net sown agricultural area. The southwest monsoon (June-September) provides about 80% of the India's precipitation. As can be expected, a good monsoon season with sufficient rainfall results in good agricultural production, whereas a bad monsoon season with low precipitation negatively impacts the economy through lower production. Thus Indian agriculture is governed by monsoon. Bumper production provides growth and development to the rural areas, generating self-employment facilities, raw material to agro-based industries, better living standard and food security. Text enables to enrich knowledge about Indian climate and agriculture. The students can understand the role of monsoon in governing Indian agriculture, its economy, direct and indirect impact on each and every occupation and suggested ways to reduce dependence of agriculture on monsoon.

The climate of India comprises a wide range of weather conditions across a vast geographic scale and varied topography, making generalizations difficult. India has monsoon type of climate. Notwithstanding its broad climatic unity, the climate of India has many regional variations, expressed in the pattern of winds, temperature and rainfall, rhythm of cycle of seasons and the degree of wetness or dryness. These climatic differences are due to location, altitude, distance from the sea, faces of the land and upper air circulation.

Think and discuss

How the monsoon regime gives unity to India?



Source: <http://www.indiamapssite.com/india/climatic-regions-map.html>



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

Characteristics of Monsoonal Rainfall includes

- Seasonal in character-June to September
- Mainly orographic in its mode of occurrence
- Rainfall decreases with increasing distance from the sea
- Burst of monsoon and dry and wet spells
- Pulsating in nature

Did you know?

The Bombay HC order has ordered to shift IPL matches out of Maharashtra owing to water crisis, then **IPL chairman** said they are ready to do whatever is in their hand to resolve the water crisis but shifting of matches is surely not a solution.

Impact of Monsoon Climate of India on Agriculture –An overview

India is a Monsoon land. Besides it is basically an agricultural country. Monsoon climate influences agricultural crops in a big way as under:

- India is primarily an agricultural country. About 74% of the total population directly or indirectly earns livelihood from agriculture. Growth and development of Indian agriculture is mainly dependent on Monsoon climate.
- Climatic diversities have led to differential cropping patterns. Both tropical and temperate climates allow agricultural crops to be raised here without any difficulty. Agricultural crops include rice, wheat, jawar-bajra, cotton, tea and oilseeds.
- High temperatures have resulted in ever growing seasons: Agricultural crops are raised throughout the year.
- Sudden rise in temperatures in summer culminates in less and partially grown grains. Hence our production of food grains is inferior in quality.
- Western depressions cause rains in the North-western parts of the country in winter. It is ideal for wheat cultivation.
- Dry summer causes dearth of fodder for animals.
- Uncertainty and unevenness of rainfall causes damages to agricultural crops. It also creates twin problems of floods and famines in the country.
- Mosquitoes breed in large numbers in rainy season, causing Malaria. Other diseases which cause anxiety in this season are Cholera and Diphtheria.



Fig. 2

Indian agriculture's tryst with monsoon, or the South-West monsoon to be precise, is an age-old one. It is also unique. There is hardly any other climatic event across the globe that can match the Asian monsoon in its grandiose sweep and bearing on the economy. The monsoon that hits India is



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

the largest in the world because of the extent of area covered, which is practically the whole subcontinent. "Industry in India depends greatly on the monsoon," says Laxman Singh Rathore, Director General, India Meteorological Department (IMD). "It is believed that only the agriculture sector is affected by monsoon. Despite its contribution to the GDP declining to 15 per cent, it remains a vital sector for rural India where 65 per cent of our population resides. But all other sectors, particularly power, are equally dependent on the season," adds Rathore.

A century ago, Viceroy Lord George Curzon had said that the Indian economy is a 'gamble on the monsoon.' Rathore agrees that it continues to be so. Weather patterns impact farm and industrial output, labour productivity, energy demands and health. India, which is the world's second-biggest grower of rice and wheat, depends on the June-September rains to water its farms because about 60 per cent of arable land isn't irrigated. Farmers rely on the timing of the monsoon to decide which crops to grow. The season typically starts on the first day of June. Every few years, parts of the country are impacted due to insufficient rains. This drives up food prices and hits electricity output. This causes inflation, the bugbear of policymakers, to flare up.

Riding the luck

The Indian monsoons, among the most prominent and oldest weather patterns in the world, are perhaps unique in terms of their profound economic significance, affecting the lives of 25 per cent of the world's population that live in the Indian sub-continent. In India alone, monsoon rains are vital to the farm sector which accounts for 14 per cent of the national economy and around 50 per cent of employment. Moreover, half of India's farmland lacks irrigation. Yet, it has proven notoriously difficult to predict, and understanding of the phenomenon is still evolving. In addition, the good monsoon is likely to stimulate rural employment and give a fillip to industrial production as well.

Searching for perfection- Innovative Methods Required to Deal with 'Deficient Monsoon'

- Need of the hour is to develop latest technologies that enhance farmers' confidence and give a higher cost-benefit ratio are organic practices such as growing green manure, and plant protection measures, such as applying a herbal decoction.
- The present scenario exemplifies the importance of making agriculture in India more drought resistant and increasing agricultural water use efficiency to produce "more crop per drop." The Centers for International Projects Trust, affiliated with the Columbia Water Center at the Earth Institute, has undertaken various low cost technological innovations to reduce the amount of water used for the production of rice and wheat.
- In Central Punjab, India, the center and Punjab Agricultural University worked with 8,000 farmers to achieve a 12-15 percent reduction in water use through the use of low cost tensiometers, a tool used to measure the moisture content of the soil. These savings also correspond to a reduction in energy usage for groundwater extraction. The center plans to introduce a new, easy-to-use and low-cost soil moisture sensor that will inform farmers when to irrigate their fields.
- In Gujarat, India, the center has been pilot testing the use of GW-11 variety of wheat with farmers in the Mehsana district of North Gujarat. GW-11 is drought resistant and produces yields that are comparable to the traditional variety of wheat. The center is in the process of collecting this harvest season's GW-11 crop yield measurement data with the intent to analyze the production versus the number of irrigations. Initial findings indicate that the GW-11 variety requires less irrigation than traditional wheat.



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

- Low cost innovations not only reduce water usage in agriculture but also make farmers less vulnerable to climate variability, especially as it relates to the monsoon season. Simple solutions like the ones being developed by the center have the potential to be widely adopted and lead to significant water savings and growth in agricultural production.

The table below shows the impact of a normal versus below normal southwest monsoon season on the production of two major food grains – rice and wheat – across the past decade.

Year	Status of Monsoon	Production of Rice (Metric Tonnes)	Production of Wheat (Metric Tonnes)
2002-03	Below Normal Monsoon – Drought Year	71.82	65.76
2003-04	Normal Monsoon	88.28	72.11
2004-05	Below Normal Monsoon – Drought Year	83.13	68.64
2005-06	Normal Monsoon	91.79	69.35
2006-07	Normal Monsoon	92.76	74.89
2007-08	Normal Monsoon	96.69	78.57
2008-09	Normal Monsoon	99.18	80.68
2009-10	Below Normal Monsoon – Drought Year	89.09	80.80
2010-11	Normal Monsoon	98.98	86.87
2011-12	Normal Monsoon	105.30	94.88

Source: DAC data book and IMD Reports

The data shows a decrease in the production of rice and wheat during drought years (2002, 2004 and 2009).

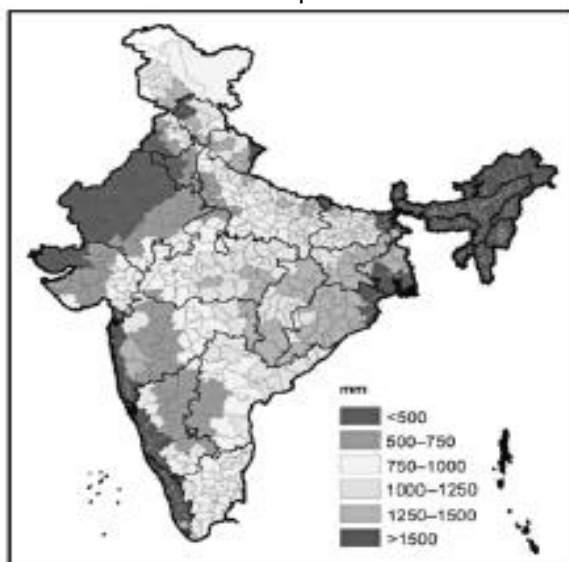


Fig. 3: District wise average annual rainfall

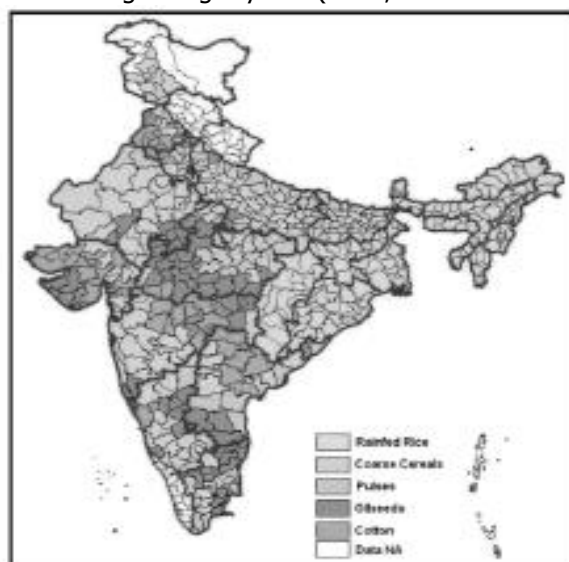


Fig. 4: Rain fed districts and rainfall their main crops

Source: Current Science Source: NRAA, 2012

Precipitation in India is unevenly distributed over time and space. As shown in Figure 3, average annual rainfall varies across districts, with less than 500mm in districts of western Rajasthan to more



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

than 1,500mm in the northeast. Figure 4 shows that rain-fed rice is mostly prevalent in the eastern and northeastern parts of India, whereas coarse cereals are mainly confined to western and central regions.



Fig. 5 : Agricultural Practice - Dependence on Monsoon

Thus we can say that we have to find alternatives to reduce dependence on monsoon, improve agricultural productivity and create rural job opportunities. Dams used for irrigation projects help produce electricity and transport facilities, as well as provide drinking water supplies to a growing population, control floods and prevent droughts. Indian economy is vitally linked with the monsoon because of its water resources. The distinct advantage of hydro-electric power over all other types of power is that its source, i.e. monsoon water, is perennial, although it shows some fluctuations from year to year. The population of India is increasing at a much faster rate than the total food grains production and soon the country may be facing a serious economic crisis. A large part of the monsoon water which is currently unutilized should be held at suitable locations for irrigation and possible power generation.

29. Write any four characteristics of monsoonal rainfall. Discuss any three impacts of monsoon climate of India on agriculture. (2+3)
30. Discuss any five measures to deal with deficient monsoon. (5)

-X-X-X-X-X-X-