



St. Xavier's Sr. Sec. School

Delhi-54

Summative Assessment II in **SOCIAL STUDIES** – Std. 9
25-2-2016

M. Marks : 90
Time : 3 hrs.

Roll No:

Total printed pages :	06
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. Why do Nomadic Tribes move from one place to another? (1)
2. What is a PIL? (1)
3. Define the term Rigging. (1)
4. What do you understand by the term Coalition Government? (1)
5. Define mango showers. (1)
6. What do you mean by the term vulnerability in terms of poverty? (1)
7. What is the full form of NSSO? (1)
8. What is international poverty line? (1)
9. Give any SIX similarities between Indian and African Nomads. (3)
10. Differentiate between Amateurs and Professionals. (3)
11. Why is Cricket a unique game? Give Reasons. (3)
12. The outcomes of India's elections prove that elections held in India are democratic. Explain. (3)
13. Why is a parliament important in a country? Give any 3 reasons. (3)
14. What are the procedures to be followed by the government or police officer while arresting or detaining a citizen? (3)
15. What does national population policy indicate? (any 3 points) (3)



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16. Sex ratio in the country has always remained unfavourable to females. What are its reasons? (3)
17. Give an account of the distribution of rainfall in India. (1+1+1)
18. Write the poverty line used by the world bank. What is the poverty line on the basis of calorie intake in India? Why is different in the rural and urban areas? (1+1+1)
19. There has been a significant decline in poverty in some states of India. Justify with any three examples. (1+1+1)
20. The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks. What are they? Discuss the link between economic growth and poverty reduction. (1+2)
21. What role did Television play in revolutionizing the game of Cricket? (5)
22. How did the Maasai's lose their grazing land? (5)
23. What are rights? Explain the following fundamental rights:
a) Right against exploitation b) Right to equality. (1+2+2)
24. List the powers and functions of the President. (5)
25. Give a brief description of the Mangrove forest. (any 5 points) (5)
26. Why is population a pivotal element in social studies? (5)
27. In the given map of India locate and label;
a) The area of Dhangar Tribes.
b) The area of Gujjar Bakarwals.
c) The area of the Raikas. (3)
28. Locate and label the following on a political map of India. (3)
a) Thiruvananthapuram meteorological station.
b) Any one state with population density of 501 and above. On the same map identify.
c) Wild life sanctuary in Rajasthan.



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Theme-1: Together We Rise

Abstract

India has been a land of milch animals and milkmen since ages. Our historical accounts clearly mention domestication of cows and buffaloes nearly 4000 years ago. Dairy farming has been an integral part of our culture and civilization from the Harappan times and remains so even today. Currently, dairy farming - especially through cooperative societies, has become an effective platform for providing growth and development to the rural areas with regard to supplementing farmers' income, generating employment opportunities and creating new avenues for youth progression besides contributing towards maintenance of food security.

This text enables the learner to enrich their knowledge about Operation Flood and White Revolution in India. The working of Cooperative Societies, especially Dairy Cooperatives in India and the causes of emergence of dairy industry in India are also given. It also gives the relation between dairy farming and food security and the link between Dairy Industry and Science and Technology. The students can assess the role of Dairy Cooperatives in rural and national economic growth by understanding the concepts of cooperation, self-help and democracy.

A. Dairy Cooperatives in India

Emergence of dairy industry in India, the way it has come up today, would not have been possible in the absence of the cooperative societies like Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union of Anand, popularly known as - AMUL. Over the period of time, under Operation Flood, all these milk cooperatives of the country have driven India to become the largest producer of milk in the world. From being a milk deficit country at one point of time to being a top producer in the world is no doubt a great achievement.

Beginning of the saga:

In 1940s, dairy sector in British India was dominated by a firm known as Polsons, established by Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee at Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1915. Polsons supplied milk to the city when it was a part of Bombay Presidency under Bombay Milk Scheme. Farmers of Kaira district in Gujarat produced milk in plenty and the firm decided to procure milk from them. Polsons collaborated with private contractors, the middle-men who actually went to Kaira and purchased milk from the farmers at a very low price. A regular supply of quality milk started in Bombay leading to huge profits for Polson and the milk contractors. Now Polson, which earlier produced coffee, started producing cream and butter also. It established total monopoly in the dairy sector with support of the British government. Farmers were unable to sell their milk to any other merchant in the market and were forced to sell it to Polson only, that too at a very low price. Dairying involved hard labour and a lot of expenditure on cattle feed and fodder, so the farmers were quite unhappy and dissatisfied with the payments made by the company. The system benefitted both, the company and the middlemen but the farmers remained bare handed.

Exploited and dejected due to unfair trade practices, these farmers approached popular nationalist leader Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. He advised them to unite and take charge of their own resources by getting rid of the middlemen, stopping milk supply to Polson and forming a cooperative society of their own - giving a big blow to Polson and its contractors by controlling procurement, processing and marketing in their own hands, being the owners of the co-operative society.



This is how the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union of Anand (later known as AMUL) was born, in 1946 with just two village dairy cooperative societies and 247 litres of milk. The spark of this unusual revolution was ignited where milk became the symbol of change. After the initial phase of struggle, the cooperation and mutual trust of these farmers bore benefits. Their success soon spread across the neighbouring districts of Gujarat where a number of milk co-operatives were setup.



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Milk Revolution across the nation under Operation Flood. To support these dairy societies and to expand their activities, State Milk Marketing Federations were set up in various parts of the country, which worked in association with NDDB.

The then Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri wished to replicate the success of AMUL to other parts of the nation. Hence, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was set up in 1965 and Dr. Varghese Kurien, as its Chairman led the



Think and discuss

How did milk revolution help the small and marginal farmers?

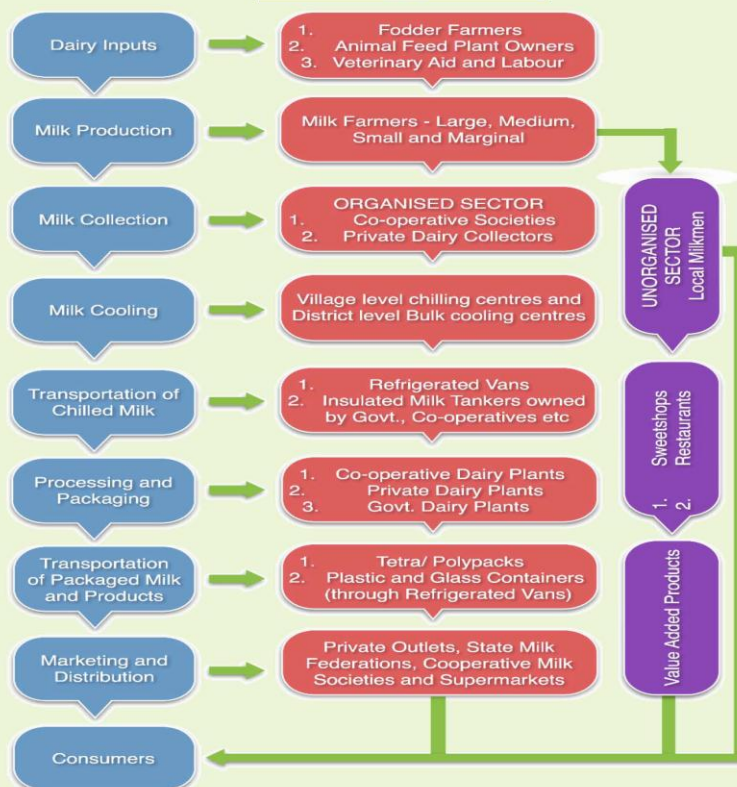
Current Status

Today Milk Cooperatives form the key portion of processed liquid milk sold in the nation. There are 22 State Co-operative Milk Marketing Federations, 190 District Milk Unions, 1,60,000 Village Dairy Co-operatives and more than 15 million milk producers in India. Together, they produce, procure, process and market milk and milk products in the local, national and international markets.

National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India (NCDFI), based at Anand (Gujarat), is the apex body that heads cooperative dairy sector. Federal dairy cooperatives of states and union territories are its affiliates. Its principal aim is to facilitate the working of dairy cooperatives through coordination, networking and encouragement. One of its highly significant

activities is coordinating sale of milk and milk products to the defence forces and other para military organizations as well as to Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) through its member co-operatives. It works in coordination and with the support of NDDB which promotes the growth and expansion of dairy cooperatives by extending financial help, technical assistance and medical expertise to farmers to ensure their welfare and well-being of their cattle.

Milk Supply Chain



Think and discuss

How has Science and Technology given a big boost to Milk Revolution? Which streams of science are directly related to production, procurement and processing of milk? How?



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Over the years, milk cooperatives have earned excellent reputation that is synonymous with quality, merit and value for money. Brands like Amul (Gujarat), Mother Dairy (Delhi), Vijaya (Andhra Pradesh), Verka (Punjab), Vita (Haryana), Saras (Rajasthan), Nandini (Karnataka), Milma (Kerala), Gokul (Kolhapur) and Aavin (Tamil Nadu) are among those that have become household names now.

Today, India as world's largest milk producer, contributes more than 18% of world's total milk produced. It is also the world's largest consumer of dairy products like milk, milk powder, curd, cream, butter, ghee, cheese, lassi, ice-cream, etc.

Did you know?

- ✧ Operation Flood was implemented in three phases – I - 1970-80, II - 1981-85 & III - 1985-96.
- ✧ India became the largest milk producing nation in 1999 and continued to be at this position in 2013-14 by producing 137.6 million tonnes of milk.

B. Success story of Hardeep Singh and Sukhjeet Kaur

In a small village Dharamkot, under Batala tehsil, district Gurdaspur in Punjab lived Hardeep Singh, a small farmer who had a very small patch of land to cultivate and three cows who provided milk to the family which comprised of his old parents, wife Sukhjeet Kaur and two children – a son and a daughter.

Being a small farmer, Hardeep Singh always remained hand to mouth as farm production was meagre and became almost nothing during dry phase adding on to his family's miseries. At such times, the family had to starve or sustain just on cows' milk, in whatever amount it was available.

In normal days, he sold surplus milk to the nearby dhabas and a few households in the locality. This supplemented his income but not on regular basis as these buyers never made the payments on time and paid very less price as compared to the market rates.

Hardeep Singh tried hard but could not make both the ends meet single handedly. Worries of fulfilling family needs troubled him as his resources were scarce. It was at this time that he approached his friend Gurpreet Singh to seek monetary help. Gurpreet Singh was the member of village Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) and advised Hardeep to join the society instead of taking loan from here and there. "After all, self-help is the best help", he said. "A milk farmer can become a member of any Dairy Co-operative Society by just buying a single share at the minimum and by committing sale of the milk to the respective co-operative society," he informed.

With his friend's help, though having many apprehensions in mind, Hardeep Singh became the member of DCS the very next day. He took a few litres of milk along to sell at the society's milk collection centre, from where milk was to be dispatched in refrigerated vans to the district milk unions for further processing. The milk was tested and to his utter surprise, the payment was made instantly as per the quality of milk. Rate per litre was almost the double of what he used to get from the dhaba owners. Hardeep thanked his friend for guiding him in the right spirit and started selling milk to the society which collected it twice a day. This provided him with a regular income and he could somehow cater to the needs of his family now. Things went fine in the flush season but his cows could not get fodder in the lean season. They became weak and the milk supply reduced.

He again contacted Gurpreet Singh. "We as shareholders are one of the owners of the Co-operative, when we work together with other members towards its growth, we also grow in return. It is nothing, but attaining self-reliance through self-help" Gurpreet said. I didn't understand what you are saying friend, Hardeep whispered.

The Consumers



State Co-op. Milk Federation



District Milk Co-op. Union



Village Dairy Co-op.



Milk Producers





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"The village DCS is associated with District and State co-operative federations my dear, which procure, process and market milk" Gurpreet explained. "The profits they earn are shared with all of us and are also invested in setting up milk processing and animal feed plants, buying other equipments and training members in advanced methods of dairying. Hence, the DCS provides its members with factory made animal feed in the lean season and also extends veterinary help for animal breeding and keeping them healthy. Not only this, it also provides loans to the members on very nominal interest rates in order to allow them to secure and expand their endeavours. You should also avail this opportunity," he said.

"Can I take charge of the dairy activities at home and be a member of the DCS?" asked Sukhjeet Kaur. "Why not, in fact, many women are successful members of the dairy co-operative and are doing really well. In this way, you would be empowered to be an equal partner in increasing the family income and would feel good on being economically independent. This would also enable Hardeep to earn some more for the family by giving extra time and focus to farming," Gurpreet answered.

The couple felt enlightened and followed their friend's advice. Today after fifteen years, Hardeep Singh and Sukhjeet Kaur are the joint owners of five hectares of farm land, where Hardeep follows multiple cropping and mixed farming using modern scientific methods. Sukhjeet runs a dairy with forty five cows and owns a good number of shares in the village DCS. Their son has graduated in Dairy Management. He helps his mother and also works in Verka milk processing plant owned by the Punjab State Milk Co-operative federation. Their daughter studied Bio-technology and works in the field of animal husbandry. The economic status and purchasing power of the family has increased manifolds. Gone are the days of starvation - they are food secure. They have created their own resources and are self-reliant now.

✧ Try to find out the link between Couple's decision to follow Gurpreet's advice and family becoming prosperous. How would have co-operation and collaboration at local level helped them reach the current status?

✧ Things cannot always be good as happened in the case of Hardeep Singh. There can be a number of problems faced by the members of Dairy Co-operative Societies. Try to identify and analyse these problems. Also suggest practical solutions to solve them.

C. Women's Group ensures payments in dairy farming



"I have to get back my payment of Rs. 22,000 for supplying milk which is pending from my earlier milk vendor. Even after two years he is not ready to pay. Every time when I go to ask for the amount, he gives some excuse and sometimes he is not in his shop," says Ms. Chellam from Thiruvannakoilpatti village, Illupur taluk, Pudukottai district in Tamil Nadu.

Like her, there are many people in different villages with the same story — pending payments from the local milk vendor or tea stall for the milk they supplied. But today, after the Rural Women's Entrepreneur Federation (RWEF) has been inaugurated in Pudukottai by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Ms. Chellam can be confident of getting back her due since there is a group to support her.

The group was started in 2012 with an initial membership of about 450 women members after a survey in the village revealed that cattle rearing was not a popular off-farm activity because of irregular monthly payments, faulty milk analysis, and lack of knowledge in animal health care and management. Based on a request from the members, a federation called Komatha Milk Producer Association (KMPA) was started, consisting of 375 women dairy entrepreneurs managed by RWEF.

The objective was to promote an integrated system of credit access for animal purchase, create quality and cost effective fodder banks, and establish vermi-composting units, manufacture bio products from cow urine and maintain animal health care and insurance.

To ensure a transparent management system, a committee consisting of nine members was elected from KMPA who meet once a month to discuss various matters related to their milk business. KMPA has established six milk collection centres till date and has provided a revolving fund loan for Rs. 13 lakh for purchase of milch animals to its members.



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Constant efforts of the group have resolved the issue of delayed payments and the milk supply has increased from initial 100 litres per month to 12,000 litres per month with an annual gross income of Rs. 25 lakh. The long term strategy for the RWEF is to increase the milk producers to 1,000 members by the end of 2015.

Source: The Hindu, April 30, 2014

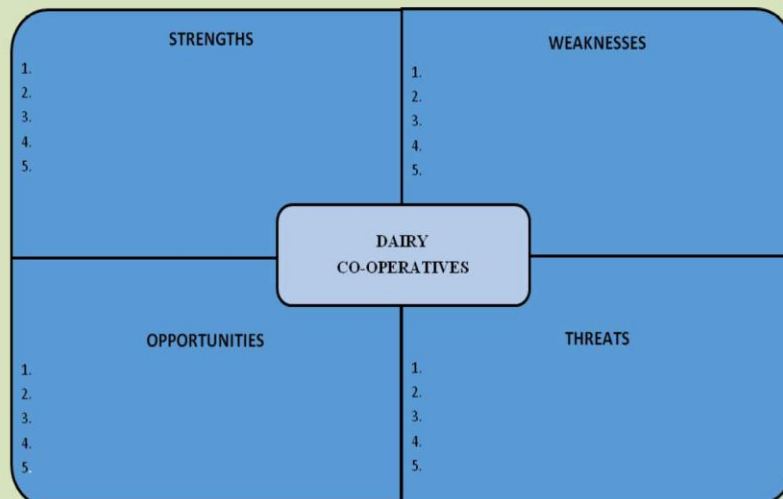
Did you know?

According to the Annual Report of NDDB - during 2013-14, the number of all-women Dairy Co-operative Societies in the country increased to 26,700. As on March 2014, there were 4.38 million women members in dairy cooperatives across the country.

Think and Discuss

- ★ *Reasons for which a large number of women have entered the field of dairying.*
- ★ *The relation among women empowerment, food security and nation building.*
- ★ *About other fields which have led to women empowerment / upliftment on a large scale.*
- ★ *Contribution of all-women Dairy Co-operative Societies in the rural areas.*

On the basis of the given content do a SWOT Analysis of the Dairy Industry in India.



Besides dairying, co-operative societies are working in various fields such as agriculture, fisheries, industry, housing, marketing and finance etc. Grain Co-operatives, Sugar Co-operatives, Fruit and Vegetable Co-operatives, and Textile Co-operatives are some of the common examples. They not only contribute towards socio-economic uplift of the rural areas but are very active in urban sector as well.



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Based on the OTBA text, answer the following questions:

29. Why were the farmers unhappy and dissatisfied with the firm known as Polsons?
List any two advice given to these farmers by Sardar Vallabhai Patel. (3+2)
30. "Economic status and purchasing power of Hardeep Singh's family increased manifolds." Comment. (5)

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