

COMPETANCY BASED TEST - CLASS 9

MONTH- JANUARY

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.1 Identify the pastoral community with the help of following information.

- * This is a pastoral community of Himachal Pradesh.
- * During winter, they grazed their flocks in scrub forests of the low hills of Shiwalik range.
- * It performs a similar cycle of seasonal movements like Gujjar Bakarwals.

- (a) Gaddi Shepherds
- (b) Dhangars
- (c) Banjaras
- (d) Maldharis

Answer - (a) Gaddi Shepherds

Explanation: It is a nomadic pastoralist tribe of Himachal Pradesh and perform seasonal movement with their flocks for fodder.

Q.2. This pattern of cyclical movement between summer and winter pastures was typical of many pastoral communities of the Himalayas, including the Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris. All of them had to adjust to seasonal changes and make effective use of available pastures in different places. Which of the following most likely will describe the potential challenge faced by these Himalayan pastoral communities?

- (a) Difficulty in maintaining strong social bonds within the community due to constant movement.
- (b) Increased risk of exposure to natural disasters in both summer and winter locations.
- (c) Competition for resources with other nomadic groups encountered during migration routes.
- (d) Overgrazing and depletion of vegetation in both summer and winter pastures due to repeated use.

Answer-(d) Overgrazing and depletion of vegetation in both summer and winter pastures due to repeated use

Explanation: Due to the overuse of pasture land they are facing the problem of depletion of this resource.

Q.3. Under colonial rule, the life of pastoralists changed dramatically. Their grazing grounds shrank, their movements were regulated, and the revenue they had to pay increased. Their agricultural stock declined and their trades and crafts were adversely affected. Which statement best describes the primary consequence of shrinking grazing grounds for pastoral communities under colonial rule?

- (a) Increased reliance on agriculture and settled life.
- (b) Difficulty in finding suitable seasonal pastures for their livestock.
- (c) Increased income from trade with other communities.
- (d) Flourishing of cultural traditions associated with nomadic lifestyles.

Answer-(b) Difficulty in finding suitable seasonal pastures for their livestock.

Explanation: colonial government passed forest law and used land for the expansion of agriculture land.

Q.4 Assertion (A) No pastoralists are allowed to access 'reserved forests'.

Reason (R) 'Reserved forests' produces commercially valuable timber, viz, deodar, sal, etc.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

Answer-(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation: pastoralist were not allowed because cattle could graze small plant which were commercially useful.

Q.5 Identify the pastoralist in the picture given below.



(a) Maasai of Africa

(c) Somali of Africa

(b) Zulu of Africa

(d) Kabbabish of Africa

Answer-(a) Maasai of Africa

Explanation: Consider the picture

Q.6 Which one of following is incorrect about an arrested person in India?

- (a) He has to be informed of the reasons for his arrest and detention.
- (b) He has to be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest.
- (c) He has to be produced before a court within 24 hour of arrest if a judge asks to the police to do so.
- (d) He has the right to consult a lawyer for his defence.

Answer-(c) He has to be produced before a court within 24 hour of arrest if a judge asks to the police to do so.

Explanation: He has to be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest. It is mandatory.

Q.7 Which of the following statements accurately describes a right to freedom of religion?

- I. A secular state is one that does not confer any privilege or favour on any particular religion.
- II. There shall be a religious institution with the religious instruction in the government educational institution.
- III. The government cannot compel any person to pay any taxes or promotion of any religion.
- IV. In institutions like hospitals and schools etc there is a reservation on the basis of religion.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only IV
- (d) Both I and III

Answer-(d) Both I and III

Explanation: in a secular state person has freedom to practice and profess his religion, state has no official religion, and cannot impose any religious tax.

Read the source given below and answer the question that follow.

Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy. In a democracy every citizen has right to vote and the right to be elected to government. For democratic elections to take place, it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities. Rights also perform a very special role in a democracy. Rights protect minorities from the oppression of the majority. They ensure that the majority cannot do whatever it likes. Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This

usually happen when those in majority want to dominate those in minority. The government should protect the citizens' rights in such a situation. But sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate them. In most democracies the basic rights of the citizens are written down in the constitution.

Q.8 The principle of majority rule means that

- (a) The majority always makes correct decisions.
- (b) The majority has the right to make decisions, but with respect to minority rights.
- (c) The minority has the sole right to make decisions.
- (d) Decision-making is solely in the hands of the government.

Answer-(b) The majority has the right to make decisions, but with respect to minority rights.

Explanation: here we are talking about elected majority and they have to respect minority because every person is equal in a democracy

Q.9 The protection of minority rights contributes to

- (a) A stable and inclusive democracy.
- (b) Excessive concentration of power in the majority.
- (c) Suppression of majority voices.
- (d) Enraging majority

Answer-(a) A stable and inclusive democracy.

Explanation: protection of minority check the dominance of majority it increase harmony and maintain stability in country.

Q.10 The purpose of protecting minority rights is to

- (a) Promote discrimination.
- (b) Ensure equal treatment and representation.
- (c) Suppress minority voices.
- (d) Concentrate power in the majority.

Answer-(b) Ensure equal treatment and representation.

Explanation: protection measures for minority is affirmative and provide equal opportunities

