

## Competency Based Test Class-9

**Month- September**

**Subject – Social Science**

1. Namami Gange will focus on pollution abatement interventions, namely interception and diversion and treatment of waste water flowing through open drains via bio-remediation/ appropriate in-situ treatment/ use of innovative technologies/ Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)/ Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs).

Source (edited): The Economics Times

In which year, the Namami Gange Programme was approved by the Union Government?

- A. 2015
- B. 2008
- C. 2010
- D. 2014

**Answer:- D. 2014**

**Explanation:-** The Namami Gange Programme is an Integrated Conservation Mission approved as a 'flagship programme' by the Union Government in June 2014 to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the national river, Ganga.

2. The major Himalayan Rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These rivers are long and are joined by many large and important tributaries. A river along with its tributaries may be called a river system.

Where does the river Indus originate?

- A. Jammu and Kashmir
- B. Tibet, near lake Mansarowar
- C. Baltistan
- D. Attock

**Answer:- B. Tibet, near lake Mansarowar**

**Explanation:-** The river Indus rises in Tibet, near Lake Mansarowar. Flowing west, it enters India in the Ladakh.

3. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

*Statement I* Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial.

*Statement II* The two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the North of the mountain ranges.

- A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect
- B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct
- C. Both I and II are incorrect
- D. Both I and II are correct

**Answer:- D. Both I and II are correct**

**Explanation:-** The major Himalayan rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These rivers are long, and are joined by many large and important tributaries. The Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the North of the mountain ranges.

4. Rita, Nita and Rina are preparing for the upcoming examination of Geography, and Rita asked a question to Nita and Rina that "Kaveri River rises from which ranges?". Nita said it rises from

**Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh, but Rina said "No, it rises from the Western Ghats in the Nasik district of Maharashtra". Rita replied "You both are wrong, it actually rises ....." Complete Rita's statement.**

- A. in the Brahmagiri range of the Western ghat, Kodagu district of Karnataka.
- B. in the Gir range in Western Gujarat state.
- C. in the Balaghat range in Western ghat, Maharashtra.
- D. in the Karakoram is a mountain range in the Kashmir region.

**Answer:- A. in the Brahmagiri range of the Western ghat, Kodagu district of Karnataka.**

**Explanation:-** The Kaveri rises in the Brahmagiri range of the Western Ghats and it reaches the Bay of Bengal in south of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu. The total length of the river is about 760 km.

**5. Which one of the following is a factor that makes an election non-democratic?**

- A. There should be something to choose from.
- B. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections.
- C. The choice should not be offered at regular intervals.
- D. The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.

**Answer:- C. The choice should not be offered at regular intervals.**

**Explanation:-** In a democratic nation, The choice should be offered at regular intervals.

**6. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.**

**Statement I** *In our country, elections are conducted by the independent and very powerful election commission.*

**Statement II** *CEC is appointed by the President as well removed by the President of India.*

- A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.
- B. Statement I is incorrect and II is correct.
- C. Both I and II are correct.
- D. Both I and II are correct.

**Answer:- A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.**

**Explanation:-** In our country elections are conducted by an independent and very powerful Election Commission (EC). Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. Even if the ruling party or the government does not like what the Commission does, it is virtually **impossible for it to remove the CEC.**

**7. Assertion (A):** *Electoral competition is criticised in a democracy.*

**Reason (R):** *It creates a sense of disunity and factionalism in every locality.*

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and B 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:-** But is it good to have political competition? Clearly, an electoral competition has many demerits. It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality.

**8. Geeta, mother of Vilas, earned an income by selling fish. Thus, women are paid for their work when they enter the labour market. Their earning like that of their male counterpart is determined on the basis of education and skill. A majority of women have meagre education and low skill information.**

*Women are paid low compared to men. Most women work where job security is not there. Employment in this sector is characterised by irregular and low income.*

**Why are rural women employed in low paid jobs?**

- A. They do not need to work in high-paid jobs.
- B. They lack in education or the necessary skill.
- C. They are not allowed by their families to do high paid jobs.
- D. They are not aware of the wage structure.

**Answer:- B.** They lack in education or the necessary skill.

**Explanation:-** Their earning like that of their male counterpart is determined on the basis of education and skill. A majority of women have meagre education and low skill information.

**9. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.**

Trends in Literacy Rates in Post independent India		
Year	Male	Female
Literacy Rate of 2018	73%	65%
Literacy Rate of 2017	78%	70%
Literacy Rate of 2011	72%	64%

(Source : Census of India, Office Register General, India 2021)

**How much percentage of males is illiterate in 2018?**

- A. 73%
- B. 22%
- C. 31%
- D. 27%

**Answer:- D. 27%**

**Explanation:-** Illiteracy Rate = 100 - literacy Rate  
= 100 - 73 = 27%

**10. Population as an asset for the economy rather than a liability. Population can be turned into a productive asset by**

- I. Investment in healthcare and well-being.
- II. Education and skill development.
- III. Economic opportunities and entrepreneurship.
- IV. Social and political participation.

- A. Only I
- B. III and IV
- C. I and II
- D. I, II, III and IV

**Answer:- D. I, II, III and IV**

**Explanation:-** Population can be turned into a productive asset by investment in healthcare and well-being, education and skill development, economic opportunities and entrepreneurship and social and political participation.

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