**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**PERIODIC TEST – III (2023-24)**

**SUBJECT – Social Science (Answer key) Class: IX Marks: 30**

**Date: 18/12/2023**

**SECTION –A**

1. Dhangars were an important Pastoral community of (1)

a) Gujarat **b) Maharashtra**

c) Uttar Pradesh d) Rajasthan

2. Which institution acts as the final interpreter of the Constitution in India? (1)

a) President of India b) Parliament

c) Election Commission **d) Supreme Court**

3. Which of the following was not a reason for Maasai loss of grazing land? (1)

**a) Cultivated fields were converted into pasture lands.**

b) White settlement

c) Colonial government encouraged local peasants to expand cultivation.

d) Game reserves.

4. Ahmad has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ card , which is a PDS card for below poverty line people. (1)

a) Red and Orange b) **Yellow**

c) White d) Blue

SECTION -B

**5. i. Define climate. (1+1=2)**

**ii. What does Monsoon refer to?**

i) Climate refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time.

ii) Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

**6. Discuss Why the Colonial Government in India brought in the following laws? (3)**

**(a) Waste Land rules**

By these Rules uncultivated lands were taken over and given to select individuals. These individuals were granted various concessions and encouraged to settle these lands. Some of them were made headmen of villages in the newly cleared areas. In most areas the lands taken over were actually grazing tracts used regularly by pastoralists.

**(b) Forest Acts**

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. Other forests were classified as ‘Protected’. In these, some customary grazing rights of pastoralists were granted but their movements were severely restricted.

**(c) Criminal Tribes Act**

By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth. Once this Act came into force, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. The village police kept a continuous watch on them

**7. Describe the lifestyle of Gujjar Bakarwals? (3)**

* Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir are great herders of goat and sheep. Many of them migrated to this region in the nineteenth century in search of pastures for their animals. Gradually, over the decades, they established themselves in the area, and moved annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds.
* In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills of the Siwalik range. The dry scrub forests here provided pasture for their herds.
* By the end of April they began their northern march for their summer grazing grounds.
* Several households came together for this journey, forming what is known as a kafila. They crossed the Pir Panjal passes and entered the valley of Kashmir.
* With the onset of summer, the snow melted and the mountainsides were lush green. The variety of grasses that sprouted provided rich nutritious forage for the animal herds.
* By end September the Bakarwals were on the move again, this time on their downward journey, back to their winter base. When the high mountains were covered with snow, the herds were grazed in the low hills. (any 3 points)

**8. What are the powers of the Prime Minister? (3)**

* He chairs Cabinet meetings.
* He coordinates the work of different Departments. His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between Departments.
* He exercises general supervision of different ministries. All ministers work under his leadership.
* The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.
* He also has the power to dismiss ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits. (any 3 points)

**9. How is Lok Sabha more powerful than Rajya Sabha? (3)**

* 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.
* Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.
* Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed the Prime Minister. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have ‘no confidence’ in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. The Rajya Sabha does not have this power.

**10. Explain any three major controls of climate of any place. (3)**

There are six major controls of the climate of any place are: **latitude**, **altitude**, **pressure and wind system, distance from the sea**, **Ocean currents and relief features**.

\***Latitude**-Due to the curvature of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to **latitude**. As a result, air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles.

\***Altitude-**As one goes from the surface of the earth to higher **altitudes**, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. The hills are therefore cooler during summers.

\*The **pressure and wind** system of any area depend on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern.

\***Distance from the sea**-The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate: As the **distance from the sea** increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions.

\***Ocean currents** along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas, For example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore.

\***Relief** too plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds; they may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds.

**11. List three features of the Cold Weather Season. (3)**

* The cold weather season begins from mid- November in northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India.
* The temperature decreases from south to the north.
* The average temperature of Chennai, on the eastern coast, is between 24°– 25° Celsius, while in the northern plains, it ranges between 10°C and 15° Celsius.
* Days are warm and nights are cold.
* Frost is common in the north and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall.
* During this season, the northeast trade winds prevail over the country.
* The weather is normally marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble, variable winds in the Northern parts of the country.
* A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest.
* These low-pressure systems, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much-needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains. Although the total amount of winter rainfall locally known as *‘mahawat’* is small, they are of immense importance for the cultivation of *‘rabi’* crops.
* The peninsular region does not have a well- defined cold season.
* There is hardly any noticeable seasonal change in temperature pattern during winters due to the moderating influence of the sea.

**12. Mention and explain the dimensions of food security. (3)**

Food security has following dimensions

(a) *availability of food* means food production within the country, food imports and the previous years stock stored in government granaries.

(b) *accessibility* means food is within reach of every person.

(c) *affordability* implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

**13. i. List any two groups of people who are food insecure. (1+2=3)**

**ii. Differentiate between Chronic hunger and Seasonal hunger.**

i) In India, the worst affected groups are

* Landless people with little or no land to depend upon,
* Traditional artisans,
* Providers of traditional services,
* Petty self- employed workers and Destitutes including beggars.
* Employed in ill-paid occupations and casual labour market.

ii) **Chronic hunger** is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for survival.

**Seasonal hunger** is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of casual labourers, e.g., there is less work for casual construction labourers during the rainy season.