

Social Science

(Chapter – 1) (India – Size and Location) (Contemporary India - I)

Question 1:

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Rajasthan | (b) Orissa |
| (c) Chhattisgarh | (d) Tripura |

Answer: (b) Orissa

(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) $97^{\circ}25'E$ | (b) $68^{\circ}7'E$ |
| (c) $77^{\circ}6'E$ | (d) $82^{\circ}32'E$ |

Answer: (a) $97^{\circ}25'E$

(iii) Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) China | (b) Bhutan |
| (c) Nepal | (d) Myanmar |

Answer: (c) Nepal

(iv) If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Pondicherry | (b) Lakshadweep |
| (c) Andaman and Nicobar | (d) Diu and Daman |

Answer: (b) Lakshadweep

(v) My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Bhutan | (b) Tajikistan |
| (c) Bangladesh | (d) Nepal |

Answer: (b) Tajikistan

Question 2:

Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.
- (ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.
- (iii) Which island group of India lies to its south-east?
- (iv) Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

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Answer 2:

- (i) Lakshadweep
- (ii) Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.
- (iii) Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.
- (iv) Maldives, Sri Lanka.

Question 3:

The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

Answer 3:

From the longitudinal extent of India it is observed that the longitudinal expanse is about 30° from west to east. This means that there would be a time-lag of two hours approximately from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. To avoid such differences in local time, Indian standard time has been fixed to give the whole country a uniform time. The local time of the Standard Meridian of $82^{\circ}30'E$ is observed as the Standard Time by the whole country. Because of this reason we find that the sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time.

Question 4:

The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Answer 4:

The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because:

- a) It has given India a strategic advantage due to the Trans Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.
- b) This helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with the Southeast and East Asia from the Eastern coast.
- c) The vast coastline and the natural harbours have benefitted India in carrying out trade and commerce with its neighbouring and distant countries since ancient times.
- d) It has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian Continent.
- e) No other country has such a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India. It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which has given the name of an Ocean after it.

Social Science

(Chapter – 2) (Physical Features of India)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 1:

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

- (a) Coast
- (b) Peninsula
- (c) Island
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Peninsula

(ii) Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as

- (a) Himachal
- (b) Purvachal
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Purvachal

(iii) The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as

- (a) Coromandel
- (b) Kannad
- (c) Konkan
- (d) Northern Circar

Answer: (b) Kannad

(iv) The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- (a) Anai Mudi
- (b) Mahendragiri
- (c) Kanchenjunga
- (d) Khasi

Answer: (b) Mahendragiri

Question 2:

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) What are tectonic plates?
- (ii) Which continents of today were parts of the Gondwana land?
- (iii) What is bhabar?
- (iv) Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south.
- (v) Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?
- (vi) Name the island group of India having coral origin.

Answer 2:

(i) Due to internal heat of the earth, the currents of the semi-molten rocks begin to move towards the crust and tear it apart dividing it into large fragments called lithospheric or tectonic plates. There are seven such major plates namely, South America, North America, Pacific, Indo–Australian, Eurasian, African and Antarctic.

(ii) Gondwana land is the name given to the hypothetical ‘super-continent’ located in Southern hemisphere. Gondwana Land included South America, part of Africa (south Africa including Madagascar), part of Asia (India, Arabia, Malaya), Australia and Antarctica, prior to its break-up under the forces causing continental-drift.

(iii) The ‘Bhabar’ is that narrow belt of the plain which is covered with pebbles and lies along the foothills of the Shiwaliks from the Indus to the Teesta. This belt is laid down by numerous streams descending down the hills.

(iv) The three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south are:

- a) The northernmost range which is known as the great Himalayas or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri.
- b) The range lying to the south of the Himadri which is known as Himachal or the lesser Himalaya.
- c) The outermost range of the Himalayas which is known as the Shiwaliks. These are the foothill ranges and represent the southernmost division of the Himalayas.

(v) Malwa plateau or Central Highland

(vi) Lakshdweep.

Question 3:

Distinguish between

- (i) Converging and diverging tectonic plates.
- (ii) Bhangar and Khadar
- (iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Answer 3:

(i) The internal heat of the earth makes the molten rocks to rush towards the surface of the earth and drive the crust into large fragments known as “Tectonic Plates”. These plates are drifting over the mantle of the earth. As a result when the two or more plates are pushed towards each other they are called ‘Converging Plates’. On the other hand if they are moving away from each other, they are called ‘Diverging Plates’.

(ii) According to the age of the soils of the Northern Plain they have been differentiated by two names: (a) Bhangar and (b) Khadar. The difference between these two are mentioned below:

- a) *Bhangar* - These are the older alluvium or old soil and form the largest part of the Northern Plains. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers and present a terrace like structure. It often contains *Kankar nodules* made of calcareous deposits.
- b) *Khadar* - The newer and younger deposits of the flood plains are known as 'Khadar'. So, these are the new alluvium or new soil and are very fertile. Thus, Khadar is ideal for intensive agriculture.

(iii)

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1. The Western Ghats are situated and mark the western edges of Deccan Plateau parallel to the western coasts of India along the Arabian Sea. 2. Continuous, can be crossed through the passes only. 3. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Average elevation is 900 - 1600 meters. 4. The height increases progressively from north to south. The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi, the Doda Belta. 5. The Western Ghats enclose a narrow strip between its western slopes and the Arabian Sea which is known as Western Coastal Plain. Its maximum width is 64 km. 6. It experiences orographic rain mostly in summer due to the summer monsoons. The climate is hot and moist. 7. Here the soil is highly fertile. Rice, spices, rubber and fruits like coconuts, cashew nuts etc. are grown here.	1. The Eastern Ghats are situated and mark the eastern edges of Deccan Plateau parallel to the eastern coasts of India along the Bay of Bengal. 2. Discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. 3. Average elevation is 600 meters. 4. The highest peaks include the Mahendragiri, the Javadi Hills. 5. The Eastern Ghats also enclose a strip of land between its eastern slopes and the Bay of Bengal which is known as the Eastern Coastal Plain. It is wider than the Western Coastal strip with its maximum breadth 120 km. 6. It receives rain both in summer and winter, especially in winter through winter monsoons. However, here the rain is lesser than the western strip. 7. The soil is not as fertile as western strip. Rice, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, coconuts etc. are grown here.

Question 4:

Describe how the Himalayas were formed.

Answer 4:

The Indian Peninsula drifted towards the north and finally collided with the much larger Eurasian Plate. As a result of this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosynclines (known as Tethys) got folded and formed the mountain systems of the West Asia and Himalaya.

Question 5:

Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer 5:

The major physiographic divisions of India are the following:

- a) The Himalayan Mountain Wall of the north.
- b) The Northern Plains.
- c) The Peninsular Plateau.
- d) The Indian Dessert.
- e) The Coastal Plains.
- f) The Islands.

The following table compares and contrasts between the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

Himalayan Region	Peninsular Plateau
1. The Himalayas are young fold mountains of comparatively recent origin. 2. They are the highest mountains in the world. 3. Many great rivers like - the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra originate from the Himalayas. 4. The Himalayas are formed of the sedimentary rocks. 5. They are formed at the edge of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. 6. Important hill stations like - Shimla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Nainital are found on the Himalayas.	1. They are a part of the oldest structures of the Indian subcontinent. 2. The Central Highlands are formed of low hills and there is no high peak of world-wide fame in these hills. 3. Very few rivers like - the Narmada and the Tapi originate from these hills. 4. The Central Highlands are formed of igneous and metamorphic rocks. 5. They are formed at the edge of the Deccan Plateau. 6. No well known hill station is found here.

Question 6:

Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Answer 6:

The Great Northern Plain extends from the Punjab Plain in the west to the Brahmaputra valley in the east. The Northern Plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems namely - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills to the south of the Himalayas over millions of years formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh square km. The plain is about 2400 km long and 240 - 320 km broad. The rich soil cover combined with the abundant water supply and favourable climate made this agriculturally a very productive part of India. Because of this factor the density of population is also the highest in this region among all the physiographic divisions of India. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections:

- a) The Punjab Plain - It is the western part of the Northern Plain formed by the Indus and its tributaries. This section is dominated by the Doabs.
- b) The Ganga Plain - It is the largest part of the Northern Plain and extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers.
- c) The Brahmaputra Plain - It forms the eastern part of the Northern Plain by the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. It is narrower than the Ganga Plain and is a flood prone area.

In the south-east side of the Northern Plain lays the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta which is the largest delta of the world.

Question 7:

Write short notes on the following.

- (i) The Indian Desert
- (ii) The Central Highlands

Answer 7:

(i) The Indian Desert - It is an important physiographic division of India. Some of its features are as follows:

- a) It covers almost the whole of Rajasthan state.
- b) It lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills.
- c) Its vast expanse is covered with sand dunes which their shape day in and day out.
- d) This region receives very little rainfall which is below 150 mm so; there are very few streams in this area.
- e) It has arid climate with very little vegetation.
- f) During the rainy season small streams are sometimes seen for a short-while which disappears again in sand after the rains are over.
- g) Luni is the only large river in this area.
- h) Crescent shape dunes which are called Barchans are a prominent feature of the Indian desert.
- i) Camel is the most important animal of this desert.

(ii) The Central Highlands - The northern division of the Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa Plateau is known as the Central Highlands. The Vindhayas and its eastern extensions divide the Central Highlands from the Deccan Plateau in the southern side. In its west lies the rocky desert of Rajasthan, in the north-west it is bounded by the Aravalis, in the north lays the Gangetic Plain and in the east it is surrounded by part of UP and south Bihar. Most part of the Central Highlands consists of the Malwa Plateau and the Chhotanagpur Plateau. The eastward extensions are known as the *Bundelkhand* and *Baghelkhand*.

Social Science

(Chapter – 3) (Drainage)

(Contemporary India - I)

(Class IX)

Question 1:

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree?

- (a) Radial
- (b) Centrifugal
- (c) Dendritic
- (d) Trellis

Answer: (c) Dendritic

(ii) In which of the following states is the Wular lake located?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: (d) Jammu and Kashmir

(iii) The river Narmada has its source at

- (a) Satpura
- (b) Amarkantak
- (c) Brahmagiri
- (d) Slopes of the Western Ghats

Answer: (b) Amarkantak

(iv) Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?

- (a) Sambhar
- (b) Wular
- (c) Dal
- (d) Gobind Sagar

Answer: (a) Sambhar

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(Chapter – 3) (Drainage)

(Contemporary India - I)

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(v) Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Mahanadi

Answer: (b) Godavari

(vi) Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley?

- (a) Mahanadi
- (b) Krishna
- (c) Tungabhadra
- (d) Tapi

Answer: (d) Tapi

Question 2:

Answer the following questions briefly,

- (i) What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.
- (ii) Which is the largest river basin in India?
- (iii) Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?
- (iv) Name the two head-streams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form Ganga?
- (v) Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?
- (vi) Which two peninsular rivers flow through trough?
- (vii) State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.

Answer 2:

- (i) Any upland or a mountain separating two adjoining drainage basins is known as water divide. Though the Indus, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra rivers rise very close to each other near the Mansarovar Lake but because of the water divides they flow in different directions.
- (ii) The Ganga basin is the largest river basin in India.
- (iii) The Indus river has its origin in Tibet near the Mansarovar Lake while the Ganga River has its origin in Gangotri Glacier in Uttaranchal.

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(Chapter – 3) (Drainage)

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(iv) Alaknanda and Bhagirathi are the two headstreams of the Ganga. They meet at Devaprayag.

(v) The Brahmaputra river, which is known as Tsangpo in Tibet, receives very little volume of water in Tibet so; it has very little silt there. On the other hand, this river when enters India it passes through such a region which receives heavy rainfall. As such in India, it carries a large volume of water and larger amount of silt.

(vi) Narmada and Tapi are two peninsular rivers which flow through trough.

(vii) Lake can be used for generating hydroelectricity. A lake can be a good tourist attraction. Rivers have been the centre of human civilization since ancient times. Even today, many big cities are situated on the bank of a river. River water is used for irrigation, navigation, hydroelectricity, fisheries, etc.

Question 3:

Below are given names of a few lakes of India. Group those under two categories - natural and created by human beings.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Wular | (b) Dal |
| (c) Nainital | (d) Bhimtal |
| (e) Govind Sagar | (f) Loktak |
| (g) Barapani | (h) Chilika |
| (i) Sambhar | (j) Rana Pratap Sagar |
| (k) Nizam Sagar | (l) Pulicat |
| (m) Nagarjuna Sagar | (n) Hirakund. |

Answer 3:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Wular: Natureal | (b) Dal: Natureal |
| (c) Nainital: Natureal | (d) Bhimtal: Natureal |
| (e) Govind Sagar: Human beings | (f) Loktak: Natureal |
| (g) Barapani: Natureal | (h) Chilika: Natureal |
| (i) Sambhar : Natureal | (j) Rana Pratap Sagar: Human beings |
| (k) Nizam Sagar: Human beings | (l) Pulicat : Natureal |
| (m) Nagarjuna Sagar: Human beings | (n) Hirakund: Human beings |

Social Science

(Chapter – 3) (Drainage)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 4:

Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers.

Answer 4:

The following table differentiates between the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers:

The Himalayan Rivers	The Peninsular Rivers
1. The Himalayan rivers rise in the snow-covered mountains are perennial type.	1. The mountains in which the Peninsular Rivers rise not snow covered. Hence they dry up during summer.
2. They flow in levelled Northern Plains and are highly useful for irrigation, cultivation and also navigation purpose.	2. The Peninsular Rivers flow on rocky surface and so, they are neither navigable nor useful for irrigation.
3. The Himalayan Rivers bring with them fertile alluvium which they deposit in the Indo-Gangetic plains.	3. They do not bring with them any alluvium. Due to their swift current the depositional activity are negligible.
4. Canals have been dug to use the water of these rivers for irrigation.	4. as the terrains are rocky and the banks of these rivers are high so, canals can not be dug. However, dams are built to store the flood water for irrigation with the help of small channels.
5. Many important towns and centers of trade are situated on the banks of these rivers.	5. Very few important towns and centers of trade are situated on the banks of these rivers.
6. The porous soil of Northern Plain absorbs the water which is later on used as ground water by digging wells and tube wells.	6. The underlying soil being rocky does not absorb any water. Hence, no wells can be dug.

Social Science

(Chapter – 3) (Drainage)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 5:

Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer 5:

The following table gives a comparison between the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular plateau:

East Flowing Rivers	West Flowing Rivers
1. The Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery are the main east flowing rivers of Peninsular India. 2. These rivers drain in the Bay of Bengal. 3. These rivers make deltas at their mouth. 4. These rivers have a developed, large tributary system. 5. These river flow not through very deep canals.	1. The Narmada and the Tapi are the main west flowing rivers of Peninsular India. 2. These rivers drain in the Arabian sea. 3. These rivers enter the sea through estuaries. 4. These rivers are devoid of a developed tributary system. Their tributaries are quite small in size. 5. These rivers flow in troughs.

Question 6:

Why are rivers important for the country's economy?

Answer 6:

Rivers are highly important for the country's economy. Following are some of the points which indicate the importance of rivers for the country's economy:

- The rivers contain natural fresh (sweet) water which is required for the survival of most of the animals including man.
- They provide water for irrigation and cultivation.
- They make soil rich and arable which can be easily brought under cultivation without much labour.
- Used for navigation and transport thus, important for commercial activities.
- Estuaries near the sea-shores, where the sweet water mixes freely with the salty water of the oceans, have proved one of the most biologically productive areas of the world.
- The rivers are being harnessed for generating hydro-electric power.
- Some lakes are also important tourist spots e.g. Dal Lake, Nainital etc.

Social Science

(Chapter – 4) (Climate)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 1:

Choose the correct answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) Which one of the following places receives the highest rainfall in the world?

- (a) Silchar
- (b) Cherrapunji
- (c) Mawsynram
- (d) Guwahati

Answer:

- (c) Mawsynram

(ii) The wind blowing in the northern plains in summers is known as:

- (a) Kaal Baisakhi
- (b) Trade Winds
- (c) Loo
- (d) None of the above

Answer:

- (c) Loo

(iii) Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India?

- (a) Cyclonic depression
- (b) Western disturbances
- (c) Retreating monsoon
- (d) Southwest monsoon

Answer:

- (b) Western disturbances

Social Science

(Chapter – 4) (Climate)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

- (iv) Monsoon arrives in India approximately in:
- (a) Early May
 - (b) Early June
 - (c) Early July
 - (d) Early August

Answer:

- (b) Early June

- (v) Which one of the following characterises the cold weather season in India?
- (a) Warm days and warm nights
 - (b) Warm days and cold nights
 - (c) Cool days and cold nights
 - (d) Cold days and warm nights

Answer:

- (c) Cool days and cold nights

Question 2:

Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) What are the controls affecting the climate of India?
- (ii) Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?
- (iii) Which part of India does experience the highest diurnal range of temperature and why?
- (iv) Which winds account for rainfall along the Malabar coast?
- (v) What are Jet streams and how do they affect the climate of India?
- (vi) Define monsoons. What do you understand by “break” in monsoon?
- (vii) Why is the monsoon considered a unifying bond?

Social Science

(Chapter – 4) (Climate)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Answer 2:

(i) Latitude, Altitude and Pressure and Winds are the main factors which affect the climate of India.

(ii) India comes in the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). This fact; in association with various other factors, like the El Nino, Jet Stream and Coriolis Force are the reasons for monsoon type of climate in India.

(iii) Northwestern part of India experiences the highest diurnal range of temperature. This happens because of the presence of the Thar Desert and also because this region does not have the moderating influence of the ocean.

(iv) Monsoon winds

(v) Fast flowing and narrow air currents are called jet streams. The streams flow at high altitudes (about 12,000 feet) in the troposphere. The westerly jet streams are responsible for western cyclonic disturbances in the north and north-western parts of India. The subtropical westerly jet stream moves north of the Himalayas with the apparent movement of the sun. The tropical jet stream (an easterly jet stream) blows over the Indian Peninsula; approximately over 14° north during the summer months.

(vi) The seasonal reversal in wind direction during a year is called monsoon. Monsoon tends to have 'breaks' in rainfall; which means that there are wet and dry spells in between. The monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time and then come the rainless intervals.

(vii) Although there are wide variations in weather patterns across India, the monsoon brings some unifying influences on India. The Indian landscape, its flora and fauna, etc. are highly influenced by the monsoon. The entire agricultural calendar in India is governed by the monsoon. Most of the festivals in India are related to agricultural cycle. These festivals may be known by different names in different parts of the country, but their celebration is decided by the monsoon. It is also said that the river valleys which carry the rainwater also unite as a single river valley unit. Due to these reasons, monsoon is often a great unifying factor in India.

Social Science

(Chapter – 4) (Climate)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 3:

Why does the rainfall decrease from the east to the west in Northern India?

Answer 3:

The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon winds moves towards northeast and return westwards covering the northern plains. While they move towards west, their moisture contains tends to reduce with subsequent rains. Hence the rainfall decreases from east to west in northern India.

Question 4:

Give reasons as to why.

- (i) Seasonal reversal of wind direction takes place over the Indian subcontinent?
- (ii) The bulk of rainfall in India is concentrated over a few months.
- (iii) The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.
- (iv) The delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.
- (v) Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats are drought-prone.

Answer 4:

- (i) Seasonal reversal of wind direction over the Indian subcontinent takes place due to pressure differential. El Nino has major role to play in the seasonal reversal of wind direction over the Indian subcontinent.
- (ii) The monsoon begins from the first week of June and advances quite rapidly to cover almost the whole country by mid-July. Hence, the bulk of rainfall in India is concentrated over the months of a few months; mainly June to August.
- (iii) The Tami Nadu coast receives winter rainfall because of movement of low-pressure conditions to the Bay of Bengal.
- (iv) The Bay of Bengal is the centre of various pressure changes and hence there is always a chance of development of cyclone. Due to this, the delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.
- (v) The parts fall in the rain shadow area of the Aravalli. Hence, they are drought prone.

Social Science

(Chapter – 4) (Climate)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 5:

Describe the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples.

Answer 5:

Indian Peninsular shows wide variations in climatic conditions across various regions. For example; during winter season, the temperature goes into negative in the Himalayan region. In the northwestern India, temperatures can range between zero degree to 15°C during winter. During the same season, the temperature in Chennai remains a comfortable 25°C . The same variation can be seen in summer as well, while the temperature in Rajasthan can hover around 47°C , it is a comfortable 30°C in Chennai.

Question 6:

Discuss the mechanism of monsoons.

Answer 6:

The low-pressure condition over the northern plains intensifies by the beginning of June. It attracts the trade winds from the southern hemisphere. These south-east trade winds cross the equator and blow in a south-westerly direction to enter the Indian peninsula as the south-west monsoon. These winds bring abundant moisture to the subcontinent.

Question 7:

Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of the cold season.

Answer 7:

The temperature ranges between 10° - 15°C in the northern plains. The weather is usually marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble variable winds. The inflow of the cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest is a characteristic feature of the cold weather over the northern plains. These low-pressure systems originate over the Mediterranean Sea and Western Asia and move into India. They cause winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains.

Social Science

(Chapter – 4) (Climate)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 8:

Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India.

Answer 8:

Monsoon tends to have ‘breaks’ in rainfall; which means that there are wet and dry spells in between. The monsoon is famous for its uncertainties. It may cause heavy floods in one part of the country, and may be responsible for droughts in other part. Because of its uncertain behaviour, it sometimes disturbs the farming schedule in India. This affects millions of farmers all over the country.



Social Science

(Chapter – 5) (Natural Vegetation and Wild Life)

(Contemporary India - I)

(Class IX)

Question 1:

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

- (a) Tundra
- (b) Himalayan
- (c) Tidal
- (d) Tropical Evergreen

Answer:

- (d) Tropical Evergreen

(ii) Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than

- (a) 100 cm
- (b) 70 cm
- (c) 50 cm
- (d) less than 50 cm

Answer:

- (a) 100 cm

(iii) In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Odisha
- (d) West Bengal

Answer:

- (d) West Bengal

(iv) Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bioserve?

- (a) Manas
- (b) Gulf of Mannar
- (c) Nilgiri
- (d) Nanda devi

Answer:

- (a) Manas

Social Science

(Chapter – 5) (Natural Vegetation and Wild Life)

(Contemporary India - I)

(Class IX)

Question 2:

Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) Define an ecosystem.
- (ii) What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?
- (iii) What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.
- (iv) Name two animals having habitat in tropical and montane type of vegetation.

Answer 2:

(i) All the plants and animals in an area are interdependent on each other. The plants and animals; along with their physical environment make the ecosystem.

(ii) Relief (Land and soil) and Climate (Temperature, humidity, photoperiod and precipitation) are the factors which are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India.

(iii) A biosphere reserve is an area proposed by its residents, ratified by a national committee, and designated by UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) program, which demonstrates innovative approaches to living and working in harmony with nature.

(iv) Tropical (Elephant, deer) and Montane (yak, snow leopard)

Question 3:

Distinguish between

- (i) Flora and Fauna
- (ii) Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests

Answer 3:

(i) Plant species comprise the flora, while animal species comprise the fauna.

(ii) Trees of evergreen forests do not shed their leaves at a fixed time in a year, while trees of deciduous forest shed their leaves at a fixed time in a year.

Social Science

(Chapter – 5) (Natural Vegetation and Wild Life)

(Contemporary India - I)

(Class IX)

Question 4:

Name different types of Vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

Answer 4:

There are five major types of vegetation in India: Tropical Rainforests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs, Montane Forests and Mangrove Forests.

Montane Forest: The forests in the mountainous areas are called montane forest. These forests are mainly found along the southern slopes of the Himalayas and at high altitudes in southern and north-eastern India. Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak, snow leopard, squirrels, Shaggy horn wild ibex, bear, rare red panda, sheep and goats are the common animals in these forests.

Question 5:

Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?

Answer 5:

Large scale deforestation has reduced the natural habitat of many plants and animals. Due to this, many species of plants and animals are endangered in India.

Question 6:

Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

Answer 6:

India has a variety of climatic conditions; like tropical, subtropical, desert and mountainous. Due to this, there are enough habitats for a large variety of flora and fauna. Due to this, India has a rich heritage of flora and fauna.

Social Science

(Chapter – 6) (Population)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 1:

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in

- (a) The area of departure
- (b) Both the area of departure and arrival
- (c) The area of arrival
- (d) None of the above

Answer:

- (b) Both the area of departure and arrival

(ii) A large proportion of children in a population is a result of

- (a) High birth rates
- (b) High death rates
- (c) High life expectancies
- (d) More married couples

Answer:

- (a) High birth rates

(iii) The magnitude of population growth refers to

- (a) The total population of an area
- (b) The number of persons added each year
- (c) The rate at which the population increases
- (d) The number of females per thousand males

Answer:

- (b) The number of persons added each year

(iv) According to the Census 2001, a “literate” person is one who

- (a) Can read and write his/her name
- (b) Can read and write any language
- (c) Is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding
- (d) Knows the 3 ‘R’s (reading, writing, arithmetic)

Answer:

- (a) Can read and write his/her name

Social Science

(Chapter – 6) (Population)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 2:

Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?
- (ii) Discuss the major components of population growth.
- (iii) Define age structure, death rate and birth rate.
- (iv) How is migration a determinant factor of population change?

Answer 2:

(i) The family planning programme helped in increasing the awareness about the benefits of smaller family size. This helped in reducing the rate of population growth in India since 1981.

(ii) Birth rate, death rate and migration are the major components of population growth. A higher birth rate; coupled with a lower death rate leads to population growth. International migration can lead to population growth of more number of people are coming from other countries than the number of people going outside the country.

(iii) Age Structure: Relative percentage of various age groups in the population is called age structure of the population. Age group is generally divided into children (upto 14 years), working age (15 – 59 years) and aged (60 years and above).

Death Rate: The number of deaths per 1000 persons is called death rate.

Birth Rate: The number of live births per 1000 persons is called birth rate.

(iv) Migration within the country is called internal migration, while that between two countries is called international migration. Internal migration has no change on population size but it changes the population composition of a particular area. International migration can lead to a growth or degrowth in population; depending on the degree of immigration and emigration.

Social Science

(Chapter – 6) (Population)
(Contemporary India - I)
(Class IX)

Question 3:

Distinguish between population growth and population change.

Answer 3:

Population growth is about increase or decrease in the population. Population change is about changes in population composition; like age structure, sex ratio, literacy rate, occupational structure, etc.

Question 4:

What is the relation between occupational structure and development?

Answer 4:

Occupational structure greatly affects the development of a country. A large portion of the Indian population is still dependent on the primary sector for employment; which is one of the reasons for lack of development in India. Examples of developed nations suggest that when a greater portion of population engages in secondary and tertiary activities, it leads to proper development.

Question 5:

What are the advantages of having a healthy population?

Answer 5:

A healthy population helps in building a productive workforce for the country. Even the non-productive age group needs to be healthy to reduce the burden of healthcare. Healthy children would grow into healthy adults and would be able to contribute better in the economy. Healthy elders would mean less strain on the resources.

Question 6:

What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?

Answer 6:

NPP 200 has put special emphasis on the adolescent population. Focus is given to special nutritional needs of the adolescents. Awareness programmes are conducted to increase awareness about STDs, unwanted pregnancies, child marriage, risks of unprotected sex, etc.