**To do:**

One answer is written for each question. Please write 4 more answers for every question just by inserting rows downwards in the given table.

Some websites where answers can be found:

* Vedantu
* Byjus
* Toppr
* Learncbse
* studyrankers
* Jagaran josh

Please note:

* the difference between answers of a specific question should not be more than 20 words.
* Any two answers of a question should not be same or 100% similar.
* Each answer should contain at least 105/110 words.

**Class 9 Social Science Geography**

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| **NCERT Solutions For Class 9 Social Science Geography Chapter 1- India-Size And Location** |
| 1. **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?**   The ***latitudinal*** and ***longitudinal*** ***extent*** of ***India*** is about ***30°*** where the ***east-west*** ***extent*** is ***smaller*** than the ***north-south extent***. There is a ***time*** ***lag*** of ***two hours*** from ***Gujarat*** to ***Arunachal Pradesh*** and as ***Arunachal Pradesh lies*** to the ***eastern side*** of ***India***, therefore, the ***sun rises earlier*** here as ***compared*** to ***Gujarat***. Also, the ***time*** along the ***Standard Meridian*** of ***India*** (***82°30'E***) ***passing*** through ***Mirzapur*** (in ***Uttar Pradesh***) is ***taken*** as the ***standard*** ***time*** for the ***whole country***. The **latitudinal** ***extent*** ***influences*** the ***duration*** of ***day*** and ***night***, as one ***moves*** from ***south*** to ***north***. Therefore, the ***watches*** ***show*** the ***same*** ***time*** in all the ***parts*** of the ***country***. |
| The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west. But the clocks show the same time this happens because:  i) The longitudinal gap between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is about 30.  ii) Due to this, there is time lag of about two hours between these states.  iii) Since Arunachal Pradesh is in the east, the sun rises earlier here compared to Gujarat.  iv) The Indian Standard Time is taken from the time of Standard Meridian of India and hence, the watches show the same time in both the states. |
| India's longitudinal extent as observed is about 30O from west to east. This clearly indicates there would be around two hours time-lag from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. To evade such discrepancies in geologic time, Indian standard time has been determined to supply the whole nation a regular time. The local time, 82O 30’E (the Standard Meridian) has been recognised as the Standard Time by the entire nation. Due to this, we observe the rise of the sun two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh and two hours later in Gujarat in the west but the clocks display the corresponding time. |
| From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours, but the watches show the same time because the time along the Standard Meridian of India (82° 30' E) passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is taken as the standard time for the whole country. Because the same standard time for the whole country has been adopted, the watches show the same time in Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat and in all parts of the country. |
| There is a time lag of 2 hours from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh it means the sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the West but the watches show the same time the Earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through 1 degree of longitude therefore the time taken by the earth to rotate through 15 degree longitude is a 1 hour since, India has a longitudinal extent of 30 degree so there is a time difference of 2 hours between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat but the watches are set for all the parts of the country according to the Indian Standard Time measured at 82 and half degree longitude this is the reason why the watches show the same time everywhere in India |
| 1. **The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?**   India is a southward extension of the Asian continent has a central location between the East and West Asia. The Indian Ocean provides a strategic central location to India as it connects the East Asian countries with the country of Europe in the West. The Deccan Peninsula also protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. There is no other country like India which has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean thus justifying the naming of an ocean after it.   |  | | --- | | The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because - → 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. → This helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the Eastern coast. → The vast coastline and the natural harbors have benefited India in carrying out trade and commerce with its neighboring and distant countries. → It has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian Continent | | The central location of india that is head of indian ocean has a great significance because from this location it is very easy to transport things . I mean import and export of products. it will  make connect our india with other western countries like u.s.a. etc. it will help for our financial condition as the sea route is the cheapest mode of transport many people travel using this route. | | Since ancient times, the Indian Ocean has given India a strategic position. The routes that are connected from Europe to East Asia pass through the Indian Ocean, giving India access to them. It also provides routes of communication. India is able to reach Europe and Africa from its Western coasts, and East Asia from its Eastern coasts. It can communicate with not just neighbouring countries, but far away countries as well. The long coastline has facilitated the existence of several natural ports and harbours, which again, are very crucial not just for communication purposes but for economic purposes as well. The presence of the Indian Ocean highly affects the climate of the country, and gives it a distinct character. Hence, India’s location with respect to the Indian Ocean is of great importance | |
| The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West to the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India  to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and South-East and East Asia from the Eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has. Thus, India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean justifies the naming of an ocean after it. |

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| **NCERT Solutions For Class 9 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 - Physical Features of India** |
| 1. **Distinguish between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats**   1. The Western Ghats 1. Lie parallel to the Western Coast.  2. They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only 3. The Western Ghats average elevation is 900 – 1600 metres 4. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain-bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats. 5. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south. The Eastern Ghats 1. Lie parallel to the Eastern Coast. 2. They are discontinuous and irregular and 3. The Eastern Ghats are dissected by rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal. 4. The Eastern Ghats average elevation is 600 metres.   |  | | --- | | **1. Western Ghats** 1.The western ghats are continuous chains of mountains and can be crossed through passes only. 2.The height ranges from 900-1600 meters 3.Most of the Peninsular rivers originate from western ghats. 4. The soil is highly fertile. 5. The onset of monsoon is felt by the western ghats. **Eastern Ghats** 1. The Eastern ghats are not continuous and are cut by rivers falling into the Bay of Bengal. 2.Their height is lower than the western ghats, height ranges from 600 to 900 meter 3. No major river originates from Eastern ghats. 4. The soil is not so fertile here. 5. The retreating of the monsoon is felt here in October and November | | * **Western Ghats** Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau * Continuous, can be crossed through the passes only. * Higher; average elevation is 900−1600 meters * It experiences orographic rain mostly in summer due to the summer monsoons. The climate is   hot and moist. * Soil is highly fertile. Rice, spices, rubber and fruits like coconuts, cashew nuts etc. are grown * **Eastern Ghats** * Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau * Discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. * Lower; average elevation is 600 meters * It receives rain mostly in winter through North-eastern monsoon. However, here the rain is lesser than the western strip. * Soil is not as fertile as western ghats. Rice, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, coconuts etc. are grown | | **Western Ghats:**   1. They extend from the mouth of river Tapi to Kanniyakumari. 2. The average height is 1200 m but in some parts it rises to 2400 m. 3. They are continuous. 4. They are the source of rivers that flow across the Deccan. 5. They are steep and rugged, and riseabruptly from the arrow Western Coastal Plains. 6. They lie close to Arabian Sea.   **Eastern Ghats:**   1. They extend from Mahanandi Valley up to the Nilgiri Hills. 2. The average height is 450 m, rarely exceeding 1200m. 3. They are not continuous. Many rivers are through them. 4. They have gentle slopes that rises from the Eastern Coastal Plains. 5. They lie at some distance from the Bay of Bengal. | | **The Western Ghats** 1.The Western Ghats lie on the western margin of the Deccan Plateau. 2. The Western Ghats are higher in elevation. Their average elevation is from 900 to 1600 metres. 3. They have a continuous chain of mountains and can be crossed through passes only. 4. No major river has cut across them. **The Eastern Ghats**  1. The Eastern Ghats lie on the eastern margin of the Deccan Plateau. 2. The Eastern Ghats are lower in elevation. Their average elevation is 600 metres. 3. The mountain chains are not continuous and are denuded by the rivers which flow into the Bay of Bengal 4. They have been cut across by major rivers like the Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri. | |
| 1. **Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau**   The major physiographic divisions of India are 1. The Himalayan Mountains 2. The Northern Plains 3. The Peninsular Plateau 4. The Indian Desert 5. The Coastal Plains 6. The Islands Contrast the relief of Himalayan region and Peninsular Plateau Geologically, the Peninsular Plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth’s surface. It was supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks. The Himalayas are the most recent landforms. From the viewpoint of geology, Himalayan mountains form an unstable zone. The whole mountain system of Himalaya represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys and fast-flowing rivers. The northern plains are formed of alluvial deposits. The peninsular plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks with gently rising hills and wide valleys.   |  | | --- | | There are six major physiographic divisions of India are:  i) The Himalayan Mountains,(ii) The Northern Plains,(iii) The Peninsular Plateau,(iv) The Indian Desert,(v) The Coastal Plains, and(vi) The Islands.  1) **The Himalayan region** :  i) The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. ii) These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. iii) The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. iv) The rivers that originate from the Himalayas are perennial.v) The Himalayan region contains only a few minerals.  2) **The Peninsular plateau:**  i) The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.  ii) It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. iii) The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. iv) The rivers that originate from plateau are seasonal in nature. v) The Peninsular Plateau is the storehouse of the minerals. | | The major physiographic divisions of India are  1.The Himalayan Mountains 2.The Northern Plains 3. The Peninsular Plateau 4. The Indian Desert 5. The Coastal Plains 6. The Islands Peninsular Plateau The Peninsular Plateau in India is broadly divided into the Deccan Plateau and Central Highlands. The peninsular plateau contains metamorphic and igneous rocks. It is the oldest landmass, it was formed by breaking and drifting away from Gondwana land. Himalayan Mountains  * The Himalayas are spread over the northern borders of India. Himalayas are structurally folded mountains and geologically young mountains. * Along the longitudinal extent of the **Himalayas**, there are **three parallel ranges**, and these ranges have many valleys in between them. * **Himadri or the Inner Himalayas** or the Great Himalayas is the **Northernmost range** of the **Himalayas**. * All the prominent Himalayan peaks can be found in the Himadri. With an average height of 6000 metres, Himadri has the loftiest mountain peaks and it is the **most continuous mountain range**. * The **Lesser Himalayas**, also known as the **Himachal**, is the **most rugged mountain**system. This mountain range lies to the South of the Himadri. * The width of this Himalayan mountain range is 50 Km and the altitude varies between 4500 Metres and 3700 Metres. * **Shiwaliks** are the **outermost ranges** of the Himalayas. Their altitude varies from 1100 metres to 900 metres and their width ranges from 10 km to 50 km. | | The major physiographic divisions of India are (i) The Himalayan mountains          (ii) The Northern plains (iii) The Peninsular plateau             (iv) The Indian desert (v) The Coastal plains                     (vi) The islands   Contrast between the Himalayan region and the Peninsular plateau  **The Himalayan Region**   1. Formed by folding process due to collision of the Indo Australia plate with the Eurasian plate. 2. Himalayas made up of sedimentary rocks. 3. Himalayan mountains from an unstable zone. 4. Himalayas are the most recent landforms. 5. The average height of the Himalayas is 6,000 meters. 6. The Himalayas lack minerals. 7. Perenial rivers originate in the Himalayas.   **The Peninsular Plateau**   1. Formed due to the breaking and drifting of Gondwana land. 2. Plateau contains igneous and metamorphic rocks. 3. The Deccan plateau is one of the most ancient landmasses. 4. The average height of the plateau is 900 metres. 5. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals. 6. Peninsular rivers are seasonal. | | The physical features of India can be grouped under the following physiographic divisions  (1) The Himalayan Mountains  (2) The Northern Plains  (3) The Peninsular Plateau  (4) The Indian Desert  (5) The Coastal Plains  (6) The Islands  **The Himalayan region :**  The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.  **The Peninsular plateau:**  The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. | |
| 1. **Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.**   Northern Plains are the most recent landforms. The northern plains are formed of alluvial deposits. 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. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a productive part of India. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries — the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj originate in the Himalaya. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs. The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal to it’s East, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife.   |  | | --- | | 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. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 Km long and 240 to 320 Km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a very productive part of India. | | The Northern plains are an important physiological feature of India. They have the following features-   * + 1. It has an area of about 70000 sq.km. The plains are nearly 2400 km long and 240 - 320 km in breadth.     2. Composed of Alluvial soil and a  highly agriculturally productive area.  Main crops grown here are mostly paddy and wheat.     3. This plain is crossed with three  major rivers - the Ganges, the Indus and the Brahmaputra.     4. It's divided into four parts due to relief differences - Bhabar , Terai , Bhangar and Khadar.     5. Due to favorable climatic conditions and other socio- economic factors , the Northern Plain is  a  very densely populated. | | The Northern Plains of India are the most recent landforms in India and comprise enormous features. It is the largest plain covering an area of 7 lakh sq. km. They are 2400 km long and have a width of 250-300 km. It is the most fertile plain in India. It is a densely populated physiographic division having a population of around 400 million according to the survey. It is agriculturally a productive part of India because of the rich soil cover, adequate supply of water, and a favorable climate. The Northern Plains are formed by the interconnection of the three major river systems in India namely: The Indus, The Ganga, and The Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. The plain is mainly formed of alluvial deposits and has alluvial soil. The Northern Plain is divided into three regions: -Punjab Plains: It is the Western Part of the Northern Plains which is formed by the Indus and its tributaries and the larger part lies in Pakistan. -Ganga Plain: It is spread over the northern states of Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, and partly Jharkhand and also extends towards Bengal towards the eastern region. It broadly extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. -Brahmaputra Plain: In the eastern part of Assam lies the Brahmaputra Plain. | | The Northern Indian Plains have been formed due to the depositional activities of the Himalayan Rivers. This is one of the most fertile plains in the world. The plain spread over an area of 7 lakh square km. The Northern Plains are 2400 km long and about 240-320 km broad. Since it is extremely fertile, it is one of the most densely populated regions in the world. Favourable climate and adequate water supply has made it agriculturally an extremely productive part of India. Rice and wheat are two main food crops which are mainly cultivated on the Northern Plains. On the basis of regional characteristics, the Northern Plains are divided in two:  The Punjab Plains:The western part of the Northern Plains is referred to as the Punjab Plains  The Ganga Plains: The Ganga Plains are called so as they are mainly drained by River Ganga and its tributaries  The Brahmaputra Plains: The Brahmaputra Plains are drained by the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. This plain mostly lies in the state of Assam. | |
| 1. **Write short notes on The Island groups of India**   Lakshadweep Islands: Lakshadweep group of islands is composed of small coral islands. Earlier they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973, these were named as Lakshadweep. It covers a small area of 32 sq km. Kavaratti Island is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep. This island group has a great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitti island, which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary.  Andaman and Nicobar Islands: The elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. These are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is a great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and have thick forest cover.   |  | | --- | | India has two groups of islands. The Lakshadweep islands are located in the Arabian Sea close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala. These are the small group of the coral islands. Kavaratti Island is the administrative capital of the Lakshadweep. The Pitt Island is uninhabited and has a bird sanctuary. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are located in the Bay of Bengal and are an elevated portion of the submarine mountains. Since these islands lie close to the Equator, the climate remains hot and wet throughout the year and has dense forests. | | * There are two major island groups in India each in the Arabian Sea and the other in Bay of Bengal. * The island group are Lakshadweep Island and Andaman and Nicobar Island. * The Lakshadweep Islands are in the Arabian Sea. * The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are bigger and has many islands. * These islands are rich in biodiversity. | | The two island groups of India are the Lakshadweep Island in the Arabian Sea and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.  The **Lakshadweep islands** are situated in the Arabian Sea to the west of Kerala Coast and all these are coral islands. They have been formed through deposition of the dead bodies of microorganisms like corals over a long period of time. It expands over approximately 32 square kilometres and consists of 36 islands in total. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep Islands, the Union Territory of India. The largest island is the Minicoy with an area of 4.801 square kilometres. The entire group of islands is divided into two sections by the Eleven-degree channel - Amini Islands in the north and Cannanore Island in the south.  The **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** are situated in the Bay of Bengal form a group of 572 islands. They are situated at a distance of 1200 km from the mainland. They are the raised portions of the mountain chain visible over the water of the sea. The degree channel divides the island into Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Andaman Islands extend between 10 degrees to 14 degrees North latitude in North-west-north to South-east-south direction. The area of these islands is 8300 square kilometre. The Great Andaman group of Islands is divided into three parts, the Great Andamans, the Middle, and the little Andamans. In the Great Andamans, the Northern, the Middle and the Southern Andamans are more important. All these island groups are made of sandstone, limestone and shale. Port Blair is the capital city of this island group is the largest city and port of the Great Andamans. South or the little Andamans has the highest mountain peak, Mount Harriet with a height of 450 meters. The Nicobar island is separated by the Ten-degree channel and expands over 1648 square kilometres. | |
| India has two groups of island. The Lakshadweep Island lie in the Arabian Sea, to the southest of the mainland. The Andaman and Nicobar Island lie in the Bay of Bengal, to the southest of mainland. Lakshadweep is composed of small coral island, covering a small area of 32 square kilometers. Kavaratt island is its administrative headquarters. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of island is divided into Andaman ( in the north ) and Nicobar ( in the south ). Both these island groups are rich in flora and fauna, and are of great strategic importance to the country. |

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| **NCERT Solutions For Class 9 Social Science Geography Chapter 3 – Drainage** |
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| **NCERT Solutions For Class 9 Social Science Geography Chapter 4 – Climate** |
| 1. **Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?**   The climate of India is described as the ‘monsoon’ type. Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year. The monsoon type of climate is characterised by a distinct seasonal pattern. The weather conditions greatly change from one season to the other. These changes are particularly noticeable in the interior parts of the country. The coastal areas do not experience much variation in temperature though there is variation in rainfall pattern. Four main seasons can be identified in India – the cold weather season, the hot weather season, the advancing monsoon and the retreating monsoon with some regional variations. The climate of India is strongly influenced by monsoon winds. The duration of the monsoon is between 100- 120 days from early June to mid-September. |
| 1. **Why is the monsoon considered a unifying bond?**   The unifying influence of the monsoon on the Indian subcontinent is quite perceptible. The seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions provide a rhythmic cycle of seasons. Even the uncertainties of rain and uneven distribution are very much typical of the monsoons. The Indian landscape, it’s animal and plants life, its entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people, including their festivities, revolve around this phenomenon. Year after year, people of India from north to south and from east to west, eagerly await the arrival of the monsoon. These monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to set the agricultural activities in motion. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit. |
| 1. **Describe the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples**   1. 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 2. In March, the highest temperature is about 38° Celsius, recorded on the Deccan plateau. In April, temperatures in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are around 42° Celsius. In May, the temperature of 45° Celsius is common in the northwestern parts of the country. In peninsular India, temperatures remain lower due to the moderating influence of the oceans |
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| 1. **Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of the cold season.**   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. They blow from land to sea and hence, for the most part of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as here they blow from sea to land. In the northern part of the country, a feeble high-pressure region develops, with light winds moving outwards from this area. Influenced by the relief, these winds blow through the Ganga valley from the west and the northwest. The weather is normally marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble, variable winds. 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. |
| 1. **Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India.**   The Monsoon, unlike the trades, are not steady winds but are pulsating in nature, affected by different atmospheric conditions encountered by it, on its way over the warm tropical seas. The duration of the monsoon is between 100120 days from early June to mid-September. Around the time of its arrival, the normal rainfall increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days. This is known as the ‘burst’ of the monsoon and can be distinguished from the pre-monsoon showers. The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian peninsula generally by the first week of June. Subsequently, it proceeds into two – the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The Arabian Sea branch reaches Mumbai about ten days later on approximately the 10th of June. This is a fairly rapid advance. The Bay of Bengal branch also advances rapidly and arrives in Assam in the first week of June. The lofty mountains cause the monsoon winds to deflect towards the west over the Ganga plains. By mid-June, the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon arrives over Saurashtra-Kachchh and the central part of the country. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches of the monsoon merge over the northwestern part of the Ganga plains. Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June (tentative date is 29th of June). By the first week of July, western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and eastern Rajasthan experience the monsoon. By mid-July, the monsoon reaches Himachal Pradesh and the rest of the country. |

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| **NCERT Solutions For Class 9 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 – Population** |
| 1. **What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?**   Recognising that the planning of families would improve individual health and welfare, the Government of India initiated a comprehensive Family Planning Programme in 1952. The Family Welfare Programme has sought to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis. The National Population Policy (NDP) 2000 is a culmination of years of planned efforts. The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age, reducing the infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine-preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people-centred programme. |
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