


SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY
TERM II
CHAPTER: 05(NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE)

Answer the following questions briefly.

i) What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

Ans. The various factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India are:

- a) Relief including land, soil type, drainage etc.
- b) Climate which include temperature, photoperiod, precipitation etc.

ii) What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.

Ans. Bio-reserve or Biosphere Reserves are large areas of protected land for conservation of wildlife, plant and animal resources especially endangered species of flora and fauna including micro-organisms and traditional life of the tribals in their natural habitat. Thus, bio-reserve helps to maintain the bio-diversity and culture of that area. For example; Pachmari bio-reserve, Nilgiri, Nanda Devi etc.

iii) Name two animals having habitat in tropical and montane type of vegetation.

Ans. Tropical animals: Elephants, Monkeys, Rats etc.

Montane animals: Spotted deer, Kashmir stag, Antelope etc.

Q3. Distinguish between

i) Flora and Fauna

FLORA	FAUNA
1. The automatically naturally grown greenery of a region is called flora. 2. Flora consists of grass, plants and creepers. Forests, bushes, shrubs and grassland make flora cover on the Earth. 3. With about 47000 plant species India occupies 10 th place in the world and 4 th in Asia.	1. Fauna includes all types of organism ranging from tiny bacteria to the giant elephant. 2. The fauna are of three types those moving on Earth those living in water and those flying in the air. 3. India has approximately 90,000 species of animals as well as a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters.


ii) Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests

TROPICAL EVERGREEN FORESTS	DECIDUOUS FORESTS
<p>1. The regions having tropical climate throughout the year with an average annual rainfall of more than 200 cms.</p> <p>2. Tropical evergreen forest is divided into two groups. The moist evergreen and the dry evergreen forests.</p> <p>3. These are evergreen as they do not shed their leaves in any season of the year.</p> <p>4. These forests exceed up to 60 metres in height.</p> <p>5. Western slopes of western ghats, plateaus of West Bengal, Orissa and North-east India are the major regions of these forests.</p> <p>6. Mahagani, Ebony, Rosewood, Cinchona are examples.</p>	<p>1. Tropical deciduous forest are spread over the areas where two distinct seasons, rainy and dry are found with an average annual rainfall of 75-200 cms.</p> <p>2. These forests are of two types the moist deciduous and the dry deciduous forests.</p> <p>3. They shed their leaves once a year to minimize evaporation during dry season.</p> <p>4. They are less than 50 metres in height.</p> <p>5. These forests are spread almost all over India. Moist forests are found on the Chotanagpur plateau and Shiwaliks. Dry forests are found in the Central and western parts of Central India.</p> <p>6. Sal, Teak and Sandalwood represent these forests.</p>

Q4. Name different types of Vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

Ans. The different types of Vegetation found in India are as follows:

- 1) Tropical Evergreen or Rain Forests
- 2) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- 3) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- 4) Montane Forests
- 5) Mangrove Forests (The Tidal Forests)

Vegetation of High Altitudes: The type of vegetation found in high altitudes is Montane forest. The following are the features of these forests:-

- Found at high altitudes in mountainous areas.
- There is a succession of natural vegetation belts as per altitude.



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- 1000-2000m: wet temperate forests. Evergreen broad leaf trees like oaks and chestnuts predominate.
- 1500-3000m: temperate forest containing coniferous trees like Pine, Deodar, Silver fir, Spruce and Cedar are found.
- 3000-3600m: temperate Grasslands.
- Above 3600m: Alpine vegetation. Silver Fir, Junipers, Pines and Birches are common. Above the snow line only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs grow.

Q5. Few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?

Ans. Endangered species of plants and animals are those which face the danger of getting extinct. About 1300 plant species and quite a few animal species have been distinguished as endangered species in India. The main causes for this are:

- a) Hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purpose.
- b) Pollution due to chemical and industrial wastes.
- c) Increasing population.
- d) Reckless cutting of plants and trees to bring the land under cultivation, industrialization and urbanization.
- e) Introduction of alien species causing imbalance in the ecosystem.

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Q6. Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?

Ans. India is one of the twelve mega bio-diversity countries of the world. With about 47000 plant species and 90,000 animals species and occupies tenth place in the world and 4th in Asia in plant diversity. India has all the major physical features i.e, topography varying from mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus, islands etc. The different regions of the country have different soil types. Though India has an essentially monsoon type of climate, it has great variations in temperature and humidity across the country.



CHAPTER: 06 (POPULATION)

Q2. Answer the following questions briefly.

i) Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?

Ans. The primary reason for the declining growth rate in India since 1981 has been falling fertility. The total fertility rate in India i.e, the estimated number of children per woman over the reproductive lifespan has fallen considerably over the past several decades.

ii) Discuss the major components of population growth.

Ans. The major components of population growth are birth rates, death rates and migration. The natural increase of population is the difference between birth rates and death rates. Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth, because in India birth rates have always been higher than death rates.

Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates.

Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between countries).

iii) Define age structure, death rate and birth rate.

Ans. Age structure refers to the number of people in different age groups. The common adopted age groups are Children (0-14 years), Adults (15-59 years) and Aged (60 years and above). Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a particular year. Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

iv) How is migration a determinant factor of population change?

Ans. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. It is a determinant factor of population change as it changes the demographics (size and composition) of both the areas of departure and arrival. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.



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Q3. Distinguish between population growth and population change.

Ans.

POPULATION GROWTH	POPULATION CHANGE
<p>1. Population growth is determined by the birth rate and death rates.</p> <p>2. Growth rate was 2.14% per year as per census 1991. It has declined to 1.93% per year in 2001.</p>	<p>1. Population change is the number of people added to the total population in a year. Population change is the change in the population composition.</p> <p>2. Population was 84.64 crore in 1991. It increased to 102.87 crore in 2001, an addition of 18.2 crore in a decade.</p>

Q4. What is the relation between occupational structure and development?

Ans. The occupational structure of a country refers to the distribution of its labour force in different occupations. When majority of people are engaged in primary occupations, rate of development is slow because primary occupations provide livelihood to a large number of people but do not contribute much to economic development. On the other hand, if more population is involved in secondary and tertiary sectors, it contributes much to the economic development of a country.

Q5. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?

Ans. The health of a person helps him to realize his potential and gives the ability to fight illness. A healthy person is an asset to the country, is more productive and helps in the progress of the country. A healthy person is able to earn more and improve his standard of living. A healthy individual is much more efficient and productive than an unhealthy individual.

Q6. What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?

Ans. The significant features of the National Population Policy 2000 are:

- i) The National Population Policy 2000 aims at reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per thousand live births.
- ii) The policy framework provides for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age.



iii) Some other areas of attention are promoting delayed marriages for girls and achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases. Family planning programme is to be promoted on a voluntary basis.

CHAPTER: 07 (GEOGRAPHY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND LADAKH)

1. Answer the following questions:

i) Explain the major physical divisions of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh?

Ans. The major physical divisions of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh are:

i) The Outer Plains: the southern side of the stage is covered by alluvial plains drained by Tawi and Ravi rivers and their tributaries. It stretches from river Ravi to river Chenab (110kms). The plains are locally called as Anderwah and Bajwat. Kathua, Akhnoor, Hiranagar, Bishnah, R.S.Pura, Doman etc. belong to the outer plains.

ii) The Shiwaliks: towards North of the outer plains lie the youngest mountains called Shiwalik hills. These mountains are 20-50 Kms wide and 600-1220 mts above sea level. To the north of Shiwalik hills lie series of longitudinal valleys called duns like, Basohli, Ramkote, Dansal, Udhampur and Sunderbani.

iii) The Middle Himalayas: the Pir Panjal representing the middle Himalayas varies in elevation from 1800-3600 mts. The Middle Himalayas have width of about 10-60 kms with an east-west orientation. The sacred cave of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi is situated on the slope of "Trikuta Mountain". The Jammu Srinagar national highway has been carved out through middle Himalayas.

iv) The Valley of Kashmir: the beautiful valley of Kashmir nestled in the north western folds of Himalayas is encompassed by Greater Himalayas in the North and middle Himalayas in South. The width of valley between 40-60 kms and its length is approximately 130-140 km with a varying elevation of 1500-1800 mts. The valley of Kashmir has been divided into distinct physiographic divisions:

a) The Valley Floor.

b) The Karewas.

c) The Side Valleys.



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v) The Ladakh Region: the Ladakh plateau constitutes the Northern most region of India. This cold desert is located at a height of 5000mts. Mostly covered with mechanically weathered rock material and granite dust. The mighty Indus River flows through Ladakh. The Glacier of Siachen, about 72 Km in length on Karakoram range is situated in this region. The plateau of Ladakh is comprised of the following ranges:

- a) Zaskar Range
- b) The Ladakh Range
- c) The Karakoram Range
- d) The Aksai Chin Range
- e) Gilgit Baltistan

Q1.ii) Name the areas of Jammu Division which are covered by the alluvial plains?

Ans. The areas of Jammu Division which are covered by the alluvial plains are; Kathua, Akhnoor, Hiranagar, Bishnah, part of Jammu city like, Talab Tillo, Gandhi Nagar and Satwari.

iii) Discuss the main features of climate of Ladakh.

Ans. Ladakh experiences a very cold and very dry climate. A cold desert prevails in this region. The climate is often characterized by great extremes of heat and cold, with excessive dryness. Ladakh received a little amount of precipitation throughout the year. Summers are short and oppressive and winters are long and extremely cold. Drass is the coldest place where temperature drops below -40°C .

iv) Name the main tributaries of River Jhelum?

Ans. The main tributaries of River Jhelum are Romushi, Doodh Ganga, Sukhnag, Lidder, Sindh Nallah, Madhumati and Phuru.

v) Which mountain ranges of Himalayas surround the valley of Kashmir?

Ans. The valley of Kashmir lies between Greater Himalayas in the North and the Middle Himalayas (Pir Panjal) in the South.

vi) Name the main rivers and tributaries which flow through the outer plains of Jammu?

Ans. The main rivers and tributaries which flow through the outer plains of Jammu are Chenab, Tawi, Ravi, Basantar, Ujh and Manawar Tawi.



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vii) Give a brief account of the soils found in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

Ans. Owing to the varied geo environmental and climatic conditions Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh are blessed with varied soil groups. River valleys are dominant with alluvial soils, brown forest soil and mountainous soil are also found in different regions. Major soil groups are:

a) **Alluvial soil:** the Jammu plains predominantly covered with alluvial soil. In Jammu region the alluvial soils have two variants; i) Old alluvium (Bhangar) lie above the banks of river and are generally free from floods. ii) New alluvium (Khadar) is frequently inundated as they lie in the flood plains of rivers.

b) **Karewas:** are the lacustrine deposits found at low flat mounds or elevated plateaus in the valley of Kashmir and Kishtwar, Bhaderwah tracts of Jammu Division. Karewas soils are coarse in the flanks of Jhelum and finer towards the central part. Due to the presence of proper irrigation facilities, this soil is highly productive for horticulture crops especially apple, almond and saffron.

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c) **Ladakh region** being a cold desert lacks well developed soil profile. However, some alluvial tracks are found on the banks of Sindh River and its tributaries. Mountainous soil is predominantly seen in various areas of Ladakh.

Q2. Write short notes on;

a) **Alluvial soil:** Alluvial is loose, unconsolidated soil or sediment that has been eroded, reshaped by water in some form, and redeposited in a non-marine setting. Alluvium is typically made up of a variety of materials, including fine particles of silt and clay and larger particles of sand and gravel. The Jammu plains predominantly covered with alluvial soil. In Jammu region the alluvial soils have two variants; i) Old alluvium (Bhangar) lie above the banks of river and are generally free from floods. ii) New alluvium (Khadar) is frequently inundated as they lie in the flood plains of rivers.

b) **Side Valleys:** Side valleys are valleys whose brooks or rivers flow into greater ones. The term side valley is used for higher order valleys near mountains as opposed to lower valleys. The sides or walls of the valley may be steep or gentle sloping. Side valleys like Sindh, Naranag, Lidder and Daksum are important centre of tourist attraction and live stock live stock rearing. The Kishenganga Valley in Gurez is one of the famous side valleys of the region.

c) **Plateau of Ladakh:** : the Ladakh plateau constitutes the Northern most region of India. This cold desert is located at a height of 5000mts. Mostly covered with mechanically weathered

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rock material and granite dust. The mighty Indus River flows through Ladakh. The Glacier of Siachen, about 72 Km in length on Karakoram Range is situated in this region. The plateau of Ladakh is comprised of the following ranges:

- a) Zaskar Range
- b) The Ladakh Range
- c) The Karakoram Range
- d) The Aksai Chin Range
- e) Gilgit Baltistan

Q2. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given;

- i) The outer plains of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir are locally called as;

Ans. d) Andarwah and Bajwat.

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- ii) Saffron is cultivated in the

Ans. b) Karewas of Kashmir.

- iii) Karewas is formed of which kind of deposits

Ans. a) Lacustrine.