

Class IX

Climate

Climate-Refers to the sum of weather condition and variation over a large period of time

Weather Refers to the state of the atmospheric condition over an area at any point of time

Monsoon Type .the word monsoon type is derived from the Arabic word Mausim which means Season with complete reversal of wind over a large area.

Four seasons can be identified in India

1-Cold Weather Season 2-Summer season 3-Advance Monsoon 4-Retreating Monsoon

Jet Stream- These are a narrow belt of high altitude westerly winds in the troposphere

Loo-These are strong gusty hot dry winds blowing during the day over the north and northwestern India

Coriolis Force: An apparent force caused by the earth's rotation. This force is responsible for change in direction of wind in both hemispheres.

Choose the correct answer

1) Which one of the following places experiences very high range of temperature

a. Cochin b. Bhubaneswar c. Kandla d. Leh

2) The trade winds blow

a. From subtropical high to equatorial low pressure belt. b. From subtropical high to sub polar low pressure belt. c. From polar high to sub polar low pressure belt. d. From sub polar high to equatorial low.

3) The wind facing slope of a hill is called a. The rain shadow area b. The windward slope c. The leeward slope d. None of the above

4) The El Niño effect is experienced

a. In the first week of June b. In mid September c. In the end of April d. In the last week of December

5) What is monsoon trough

a. Clouds bringing rains b. a low pressure area extending from the Thar desert to Patna. c. a high pressure area in the Bay of Bengal. d. a low pressure area over the Himalayas

Answer the following question with help of provided keywords

1. What are the elements of climate and weather?

(Rainfall -Temperature)

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2. Distinguish between climate and weather.

(Atmospheric condition Time area)

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3. What does the term monsoon mean?

(Transversal wind)

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

(Tropic of cancer -Indian Ocean -Himalaya Mountain)

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Question – 14 - Give reasons as to why.

(a) Seasonal reversal of wind direction takes place over the Indian subcontinent? (ITCZ –Jet stream –low pressure centre –high pressure centre)

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c) The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.

(retreating Monsoon)

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d) The delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.

e)Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats are drought prone (gets low rainfall due to different region such as aravali mountain –anticyclonic condition

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

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Mark the following in map of India

- Areas of high rainfall
- ii. Leh
- iii.Jaisalmer
- iv.Areas which gets rainfall in winter season
- v.Direction of jetsream in winter and summer



Why do we need elections?

Through elections:

- Voters can choose the people who would make law for them.
- Voters can choose the people who would form government and take major decisions for them.
- Voters can choose the political party which would guide the government and law making.

Features of a democratic election:

- Every adult citizen should be able to choose. This means that every adult citizen should have one vote and each vote shall carry equal weight.
- Elections should offer choices to the people. There should be various political parties and candidates to choose from.
- The choice of selecting the rulers should be offered at regular intervals. In India, elections are normally held after every five years.
- The most preferred candidate should get elected. In India, we follow the first past the post system, i.e. the candidate who secures the maximum number of valid votes is declared a winner.
- Elections should be held in free and fair manner and people should be in a position to cast their votes without fear or favour.

Electoral Constituency: For parliamentary elections, the country is divided into more than 543 electoral constituencies. A constituency is usually made on the basis of population of a particular geographical area

Voter's List: A list of all eligible voters is prepared for each constituency a few months before the elections. Voter's list is updated from time to time to include the new voters and delete those who may have left the area or may have died. Voter's list is also called electoral roll.

Election Campaign: The candidates and political party conduct election campaign to educate the voters about their future programmes and policies. Political parties hold rallies, road-shows, mohalla sabhas, etc. They also spend on hoardings, advertising, banners, posters and pamphlets. Political parties usually try to focus the voters' attention on some big issues; like poverty alleviation, corruption, employment generation, provision for electricity, water, food, etc

Election Commission

The Election Commission is a constitutional body which is independent from the government. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. Once the election dates are announced, it is impossible to remove the CEC. Moreover, the whole civil administration comes under the Election Commission after the election dates are announced. These provisions ensure that the Election Commission remains an independent and impartial body. Hence, it can be said that elections in India are really democratic.

Challenges to Free and Fair Elections:

- Candidates from big political parties enjoy an advantage in terms of money and resources. This does not allow a level playing field for smaller parties and independent candidates.
- People with criminal background are well entrenched in some constituencies.
- Some families have been dominating different political parties. This trend rules out the possibility of a new entrant rising up.
- The major political parties are more or less similar in their policies and programmes and thus voters may not have a real choice.

- Answer the following question with the help of provided keyword.

- 1. What is the difference in General election and By election?

(Fix Period –in between period due to death etc.

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- 2. Define electoral constituency. (see important points)

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- 3. Define elections. Why do we need them?

(see important points)

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- 4. What kind of election is called a democratic election?

(see important points)

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- 6. Why is there a demand to reserve seats for women?

(Reduce gender discrimination –increase participation in decision making)

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- 7. What is the other name of Voter’s list? When is it prepared?

(See important points)

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- 8. What is Party’s nomination called?

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- 9. Who updates voter’s lists?

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- 10. What are the three stages of nomination?

(find out from text book)

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11. What details are given by a candidate while making a legal declaration?

(Education qualification -their assets-criminal case etc.)

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