

Climate of India

Chapter 8: Climate of India · Topic 1

Key Concept

India's climate is dominated by the monsoon system, with the southwest monsoon bringing most annual rainfall between June and September.

The Himalayas act as a climatic barrier, blocking cold winds from Central Asia and forcing monsoon winds to release rainfall.

India experiences four seasons - winter, summer, monsoon (rainy), and post-monsoon (retreating monsoon) - each with distinct characteristics.

Understanding India's climate patterns is essential for agriculture, water resource management, and disaster preparedness for floods or droughts.

Quick Revision Notes

- India's climate is dominated by monsoons.
- Southwest monsoon brings most rainfall (June-September).
- The Himalayas block cold winds and trap monsoon rain.
- India has four seasons: winter, summer, monsoon, post-monsoon.
- Each season has distinct characteristics.
- Climate affects agriculture significantly.
- It affects water resource management.
- It's essential for flood and drought preparedness.

Practice Questions

- 1 Discuss India's four seasons.
- 2 Research when the monsoon arrives in your region.
- 3 Explain the Himalayas' role in blocking cold winds.
- 4 Discuss why climate matters for agriculture.
- 5 Research a flood or drought caused by monsoon variation.
- 6 Create a chart showing India's seasonal climate patterns.