

Climate

Chapter 4: Climate · Topic 1

Key Concept

India's climate is classified as a monsoon climate, characterised by seasonal wind reversal bringing rain in summer and dry conditions in winter.

The southwest monsoon (June-September) brings most of India's rainfall, crucial for agriculture, while the northeast monsoon affects southeastern regions.

Factors affecting India's climate include latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, and the Himalayas blocking cold winds from Central Asia.

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

Quick Revision Notes

- India: monsoon climate type.
- Seasonal wind reversal: rain in summer, dry winter.
- Southwest monsoon (June-Sept): most rainfall.
- Crucial for agriculture.
- Northeast monsoon affects southeastern regions.
- Factors: latitude, altitude, distance from sea.
- Himalayas block cold Central Asian winds.
- Four seasons: winter, summer, monsoon, post-monsoon.

Practice Questions

- 1 Discuss the southwest monsoon's importance for agriculture.
- 2 Research the four seasons in India.
- 3 Discuss how the Himalayas affect India's climate.
- 4 Compare climate in different regions of India.
- 5 Discuss why monsoons are called 'seasonal wind reversal'.
- 6 Explain India's climate factors in your own words.