

VIDYA BHAWAN

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CH:CLIMATE(LONG QUESTIONS AND ANSWER)

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Q.“ Despite an overall unity in the general pattern of climate of India,there are perceptible regional variations in climatic conditions within the country.” Justify.

Or

“India has diverse climatic conditions”Support this statement by giving examples, each of tempera-ture and precipitation.

Answer:

- The mercury occasionally touches 50°C in the western deserts, and it drops down to as low as -45°C in winter around Leh.
- The annual precipitation is less than 10 cm in the north-west Himalayas and the western desert. It exceeds 400 cm in Meghalaya.
- Most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September, but some parts like the Tamil Nadu coast get most of its rain during October and November.

Question 2.

Explain the factors affecting India's climate. [CBSE 2015]

Answer:

- Latitude : The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kuchchh in the west to Mizoram in the east. Almost half of the country, lying south of the Tropic of Cancer, belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area, north of the Tropic, lies in the sub-tropic. Therefore, India's climate has characteristics of tropical as well as subtropical climates.
- Altitude: India has mountains to the north which have an average height of about 6,000 metres. India also has a vast coastal area where the maximum elevation is about 30 metres. The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent. It is because of these mountains that this subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia.
- Pressure and Winds: The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. During winter, there is a high-pressure area north of the Himalayas. Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low-pressure areas over the oceans to the south. In summer, a low-pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as

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over northwestern India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of

- winds during summer. Air moves from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean, in a south-easterly direction, crosses the equator, and turns right towards the low-pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These are known as the Southwest Monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.