

**VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM
LAKHISARAI**

Class IXth Subject Geography Date 14.2.2021.

Ch: CLIMATE (IMPORTANT QUESTION)

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

Answer:

1. The cold weather season begins from mid-November in northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature decreases from south to north. The average temperature of Chennai, on the eastern coast, is between 24° – 25° Celsius, while in the northern plains, it ranges between 10°C and 15° Celsius. Days are warm, and nights are cold. Frost is common in the north, and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall
2. In March, the highest temperature is about 38° Celsius, recorded on the Deccan plateau. In April, temperatures in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are around 42° Celsius. In May, the temperature of 45° Celsius is common in the northwestern parts of the country. In peninsular India, temperatures remain lower due to the moderating influence of the oceans.

6. Discuss the mechanisms of the monsoon.

Answer:

1. Due to Sun, there is differential heating of land and water.
2. ITCZ shifts over Ganga plains during the summer.
3. The high-pressure area, east of Madagascar affects the monsoon.
4. Due to strong vertical air currents and formation of high pressure over Tibetan plateau, the plateau gets intensely heated during the summer.
5. Southern Oscillation affects the monsoon.