

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – 11 INDIA - SEASONS

Introduction:- India has tropical monsoon type of climatic condition. In this type of climate, winds blows in opposite directions in different seasons.

India depicts all the typical features of tropical monsoon. During the first half of the year, the winds blow from south-west to northeast, and remaining half, they blow from northeast to south-west. In addition to this, geographically India is situated both in tropic and temperate zones. Latitude, height from the sea level, distance from the sea, direction of the winds, mountain ranges, ocean currents etc., are influence on the climatic condition of the country.

Questions and Answer

1) Name the climatic season in India

Ans:- Indian climate divided into four seasons:

1. **Summer season:** March to May
2. **South-west Monsoon season:** June to September
3. **Retreating monsoon season:** October to November
4. **Winter season:** December to Februar

2) In India during which month does summer seasons begins?

Ans:- The summer season begins from the first week of March

3) Where do we find highest temperature In India during summer season?

Ans:- We find highest temperature in Rajasthan's Ganganagar (records a maximum of 52°C in summer)

4) Why does South India experiences moderate temperature in summer?

Ans:- Because it is surrounded by water on three sides.

5) Why does rainfalls occurs in some places during April and May?

Ans:- Due to local temperature and winds, rainfall occurs in some places during April and May.

6) 'Kala Baisakhi' in West Bengal, 'Andhis' in Uttar Pradesh 'coffee blossoms in karnataka' and 'mango showers' in Kerala. What do these words refer to?

Ans:- Different Names given to the rainfall during April and May.

7) Write about Summer season in India.

Ans:- The summer season begins from the first week of March and it continues till the end of May. During this season, the sun rays are perpendicular in the Northern hemisphere. Hence temperature will be high. Days are quite long. The North-Indian plains are away from the sea and have very high temperature. Rajasthan's Ganganagar of records a maximum of 52°C in summer, and it is the hottest place in the country. In contrast South India is surrounded by water on three sides, and as such temperature is moderate seen. It will be between

32°C to 35° C. During this season, the North-Indian mountain regions and the peninsular plateau are cooler. Due to local temperature and winds, rainfall occurs in some places during April and May. These are called 'Kala Baisakhi' in West Bengal, 'Andhis' in Uttar Pradesh 'coffee blossoms in karnataka' and 'mango showers' in Kerala. In summer, the country receives only 10% of annual rainfall.

8) Write brief note about South-West Monsoon in Inda

Ans:- In India, the South-West Monsoons comprise the rainy season. These are called the South-West Monsoon winds. These are very humid and shower rain most parts of the country. This seson spreads from June to September 75% of the rainfall occurs during this season. South West Monsoon separates India into two braches: one is the Arabian Sea branch and the other is the Bay of Bengal branch. Monsoon winds are obstructed by the Western Ghats and as such, maximum rainfall is seen to the west of the Ghats. As these winds proceed to the east, they get depleted of rain. The eastern regions of the Western Ghats are called rain-shadow regions. The Bay of Bengal monsoon winds bring rain to Myanmar, Bangladesh, North-East Indian regions, foothills of the Himalaya and the North-Indian plains. The rain reduces as we move from North east to North west. With the exception of the TamilNadu region, most of the country's regions receive rain during the South-West Monsoon

9) Write about Retreating Monsoons

Ans: By the end of October, because of the Wide-spread South-West Monsoon rains, there is a decrease in the temperature. Besides, during this season, the sun rays fall vertically on the Southern hemisphere. As a result, there is a drop in the temperature in the Northern hemisphere. Hence this area becomes an area of high presure and the South-West monsoon winds start receding. Slowly, they stop blowing by the end of November. This is called the Receding Monsoon Period. During this season, India receives about 13% of the annual rainfall. Tropical eyclones frequently occur in the Bay of Bengal during this season. They can widespread damage along their path, particularly along the coast.

10) What is the average rain fall in India?

Ans:- The India's average rainfall is 118 cms.

11) The word Monsoon is derived from Arabic word 'Mausim'. It means

Ans:- seasons

12) Low rainfall region : Areas getting less thancms of rain are called areas of deficit rainfall.

Ans:- 50