

CLASS-9

SUBJ- GEOGRAPHY

CHAP- 3 CLIMATE

The term climate is the sum total of weather conditions over a large area for a long period of time. whereas weather refers to the state of of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time. Based on generalised monthly atmospheric conditions, the year is divided into seasons such as winter, summer and rainy seasons. The world is divided into numbers of climatic regions. The climate of India is described as monsoon type. This type of climate also found in South Asia and South-Eastern countries.

Regional Climatic Variations in India

Although there is an overall unity in the general climatic pattern in India, there are some noticeable regional variations.

Temperature

In India, there is much variations in the temperature of different parts of the country even in the same season. For example on a summer day the temperature in Rajasthan desert may be 15 degree celsius but on the same day it will be around 20 degree celsius in some part of Jammu and Kashmir.

There is also a variation in the day or night temperature in some parts. For example in Thar desert the day temperature may rise upto 50 degree celsius and drop down to 15 degree celsius on the same night. Also there are the regions such as Andaman and Nicobar islands or Kerala where there is no much variation in day and night temperature.

Precipitation

There is a wide variation observed in amount and seasonall distribution of precipitation.

For example the annual precipitation varies from over 400 centimetre in meghalaya to less than 10 centimetre in Ladakh and Western Rajasthan. Similarly most part of the country receive rainfall from June to September but the Tamilnadu coast gets most of its rain during October and November.

Upper parts of Himalayas receive precipitation in the form of snow, while it rains over the rest of the country.