



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

CLASS: IX

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 4: CLIMATE

SUB-TOPIC – *The Cold Weather Season*

- *The Hot Weather Season*
- *The Distribution of Rainfall*

WEEK – *09 NOVEMBER TO 13 NOVEMBER, 2020*

NUMBER OF BLOCKS PER WEEK – *1*

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: *Each student will be able to:*

- a. *Analyse the movement of earth leading to change in weather condition.*
- b. *Comprehend the characteristics of the respective season.*

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: *Maps*

ACTIVITY – *DISCUSSION BASED UPON REAL LIFE EXAMPLES AND MAP INTERPRETATION*

Read the E lesson and the unit: CLIMATE from the textbook (Students may refer to the link given below). Thereafter, follow the instructions and do the given assignment in the notebook. Please mention date, index and topic.

Text book link: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm>

LESSON DEVELOPMENT

RECAPITULATION

- *The Indian Monsoons*

THE COLD WEATHER SEASON

- The winter season begins from mid-November and stays till February; in northern India. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature ranges between 10°-15°C in the northern plains, while it ranges between 24°-25°C in Chennai.

- The revolution and tilt of the earth away from the sun is the prime reason for the change in weather condition in North India.
- The northeast trade winds prevail over the country in this season. As these winds blow from land to sea, most parts of the country experience a dry season.
- The weather is usually marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble variable winds.
- The inflow of the cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest is a characteristic feature of the cold weather over the northern plains. These low-pressure systems originate over the Mediterranean Sea and Western Asia and move towards India. They cause winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains. The winter rainfall is in small amount but is very important for the rabi crop. This rainfall is locally known as mahawat.
- The peninsular region does not get a well-defined winter because of the moderating influence of the sea.



MEAN TEMPERATURE OF INDIA DURING JANUARY

THE HOT WEATHER SEASON

- The summer season is from March to May. During this period, the global heat belt shifts towards north because of the apparent northward movement of the sun.
- During summer, the temperatures rise and air pressure falls in the northern part of the country. Towards the end of May, an elongated low-pressure area develops in the region which extends from the Thar Desert in the northwest to Patna and Chotanagpur in the east and southeast.

- A characteristic feature of the hot weather season is the 'loo'. These are strong, gusty, hot and dry winds which blow during the day over the north and north-western India.
- Dust storms are very common in northern India during the month of May. This is also the season of localized thunderstorms; accompanied by violent winds, torrential downpours, and hail.
- Pre-monsoon showers are common towards the end of the summer season; especially in Kerala and Karnataka. They are often called 'mango showers' as they help in the early ripening of mangoes.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL

- The western coast and north-eastern India receive over 400 cm of rainfall annually.
- The annual rainfall is less than 60 cm in western Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. Rainfall is also low in the interior of the Deccan Plateau and east of the Sahyadris. The area around Leh also gets low rainfall.
- The rest of the country gets moderate rainfall. Snowfall is restricted to the Himalayan region.



ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL OVER INDIA

ASSIGNMENT

Q.1. Differentiate between Hot and Cold Weather Season. (5 points)

Q.2. Why the distribution of rainfall is uneven in India?

Q.3. Examine the importance of winter rainfall in North India.

BBPS, PITAMPURA