

For XAT , CMAT , SNAP , MAT , IIFT Exam

CLIMATE OF INDIA

- There are six major controls of the climate of any place. They are: latitude, altitude, pressure and wind system, distance from the sea (continentality), ocean currents and relief features
- The Tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal halves
- The area located to the south of Tropic of cancer experiences high temperature and no severe cold season throughout the year whereas, the areas to the north of this parallel enjoys subtropical climate.
- When the altitude increases, the temperatures decreases. Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.50C for every 1000 metres of ascent
- Distance from the sea does not cause only temperature and pressure variations but also affects the amount of rainfall
- Air near the coast has more moisture and greater potential to produce precipitation
- Areas of central and north India experience much seasonal variation in temperature due to the absence of influence of seas
- A large area of India, especially the peninsular region, is not very far from the sea and this entire area has a clear maritime influence on climate
- The most dominant factor which affects the climate of India is the monsoon winds
- The climate of southeast India is also influenced by northeast monsoon
- The meteorologists recognize the four distinct seasons in India. They are;
 1. Winter or cold weather season (January - February).
 2. Pre Monsoon or summer or hot weather season (March - May).
 3. Southwest monsoon or rainy season (June - September).
 4. Northeast monsoon season (October - December).
- Mawsynram, the place which receives highest rainfall (1141 cm) in the world. It is located in Meghalaya.
- The average annual rainfall of India is 118 cm