

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK



LIVE

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

CLASS 3

RUBY MA'AM



14 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM -- 14 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS -- RUBY MA'AM

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM -- OVERVIEW OF GPE & PRACTICE -- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

4:00PM -- MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 1 -- NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - CLOZE TEST - CLASS 3 -- ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - INDIAN GEOGRAPHY - CLASS 3 -- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM -- GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 5 -- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - CLOZE TEST - CLASS 3 -- ANURADHA MA'AM

6:30PM -- MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 1 -- NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

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WHAT WILL WE STUDY?


- **Types of Indian Climates**
- **Monsoons**






WEATHER

SHORT-TERM STATE OF THE ATMOSPHERE



Rain




Temperature

Days


Can change within minutes or hours

VS




CLIMATE

LONG-TERM PATTERN OF WEATHER



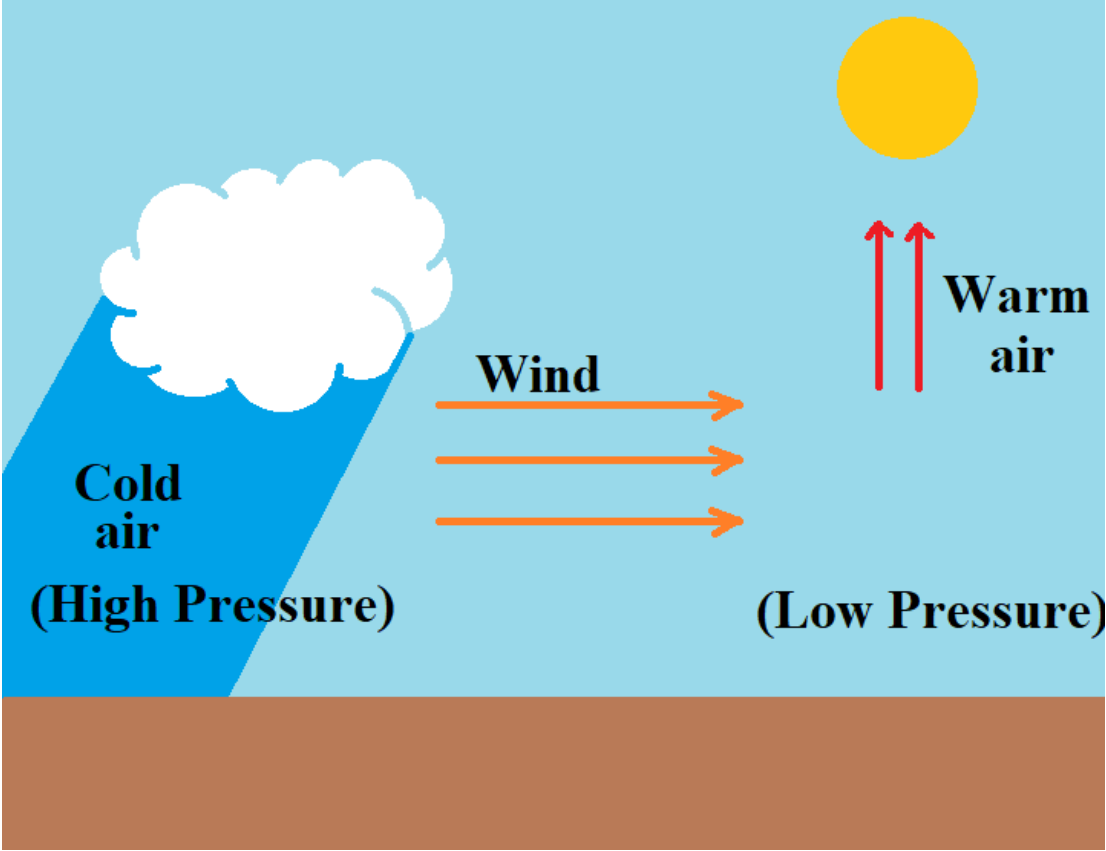
Tropical Climate



Temperature

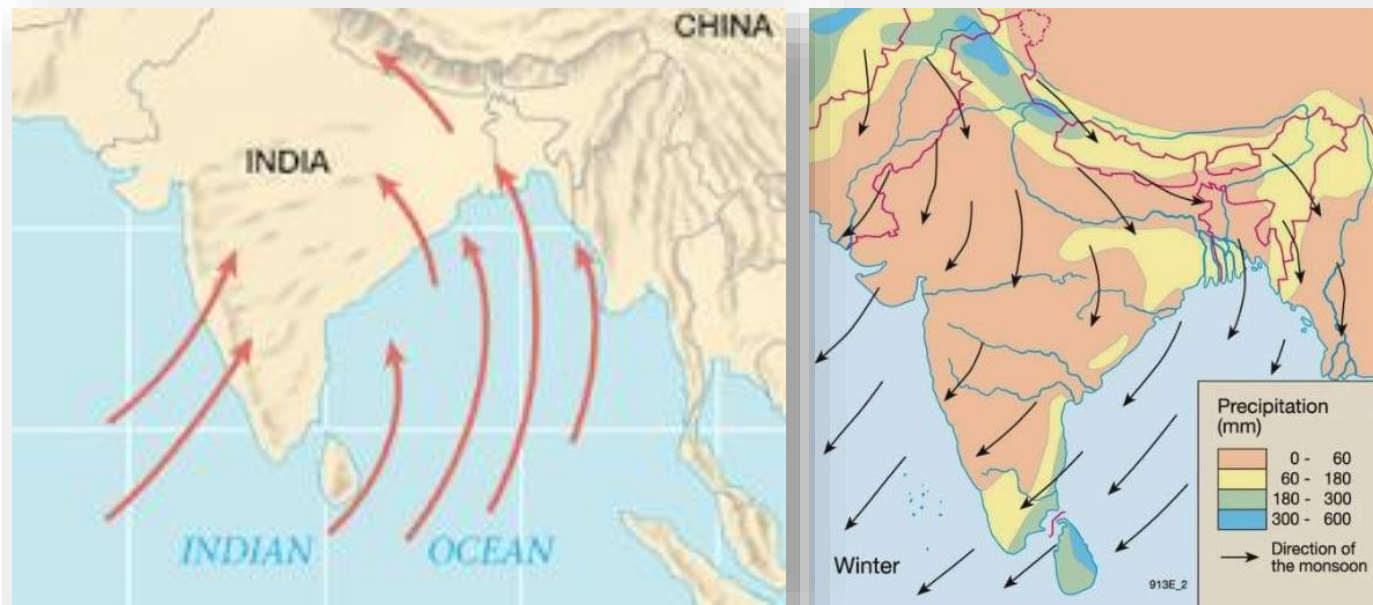
Years

Average weather over many years in one specific place



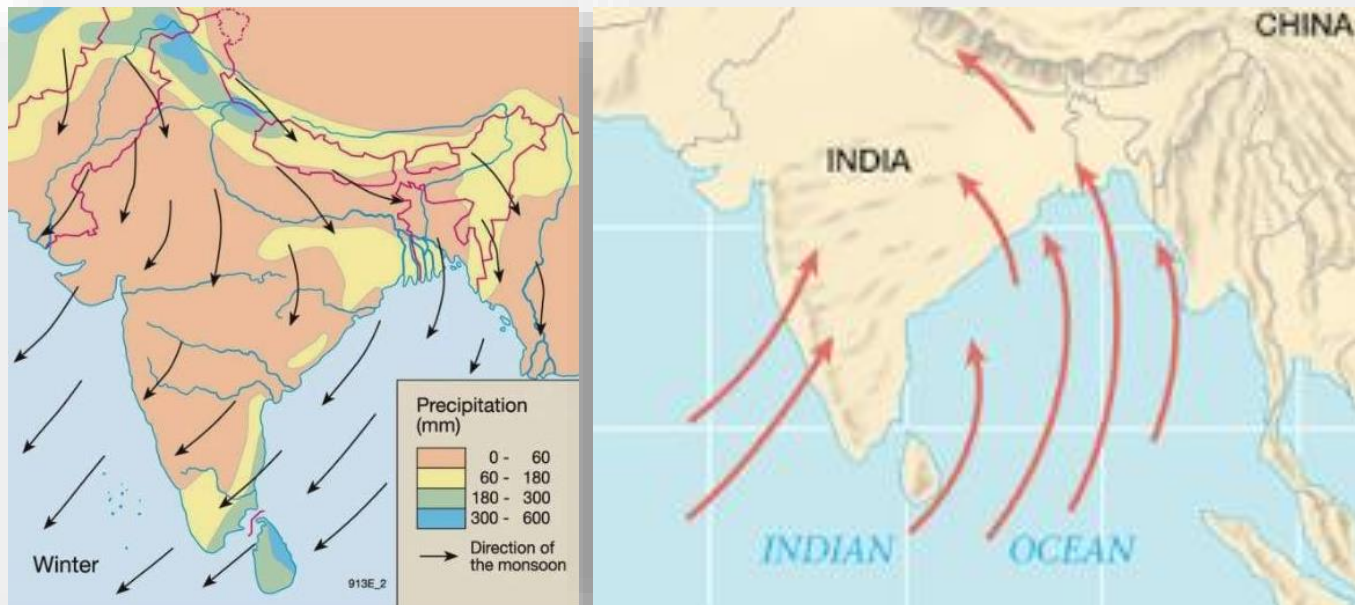
Climate Of India

India Has A **Monsoon Type Of Climate** Which Is Located Mainly In **South-Asia And South-east Asia**. The Word “**Monsoon**” Was Used By **Arab Navigators** To Describe A System Of **Seasonal Reversals Of Winds** Along The Shores Of The **Over The Arabian Sea**.



Climate Of India

Monsoons Are Periodic (Seasonal) Winds In Which There Is A Complete Reversal Of The Wind Direction After Every 6 Months. The Winds Blow From South-west To North-east During The Summer Season And From North-east To South-west During The Winter Season.



Factors Responsible For Climate Of India

Latitude

Altitude

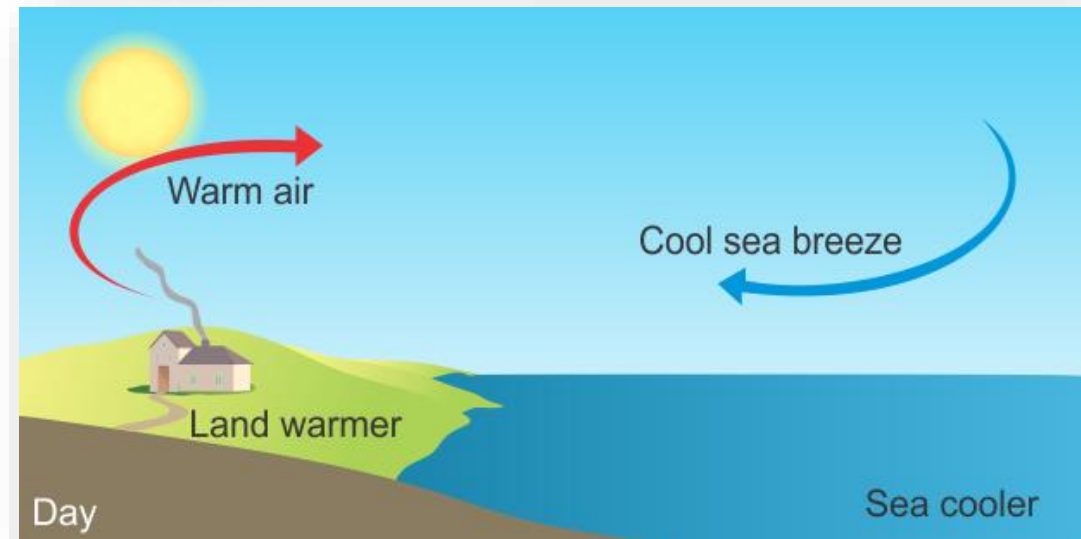
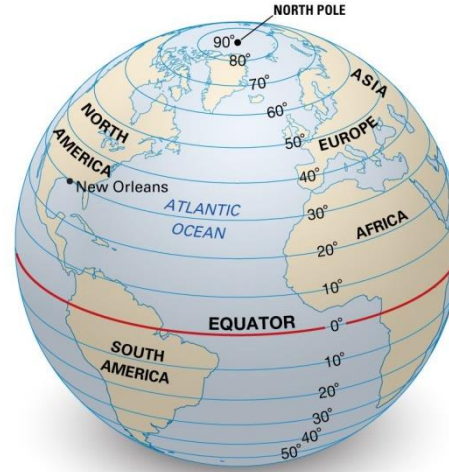
Air Pressure And Wind

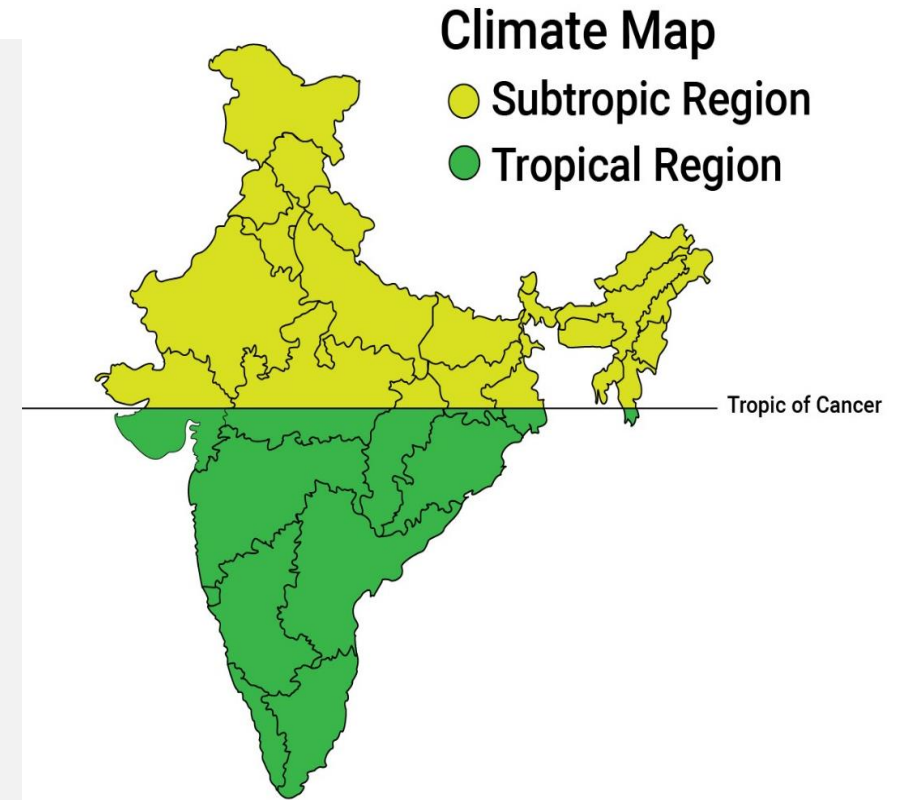
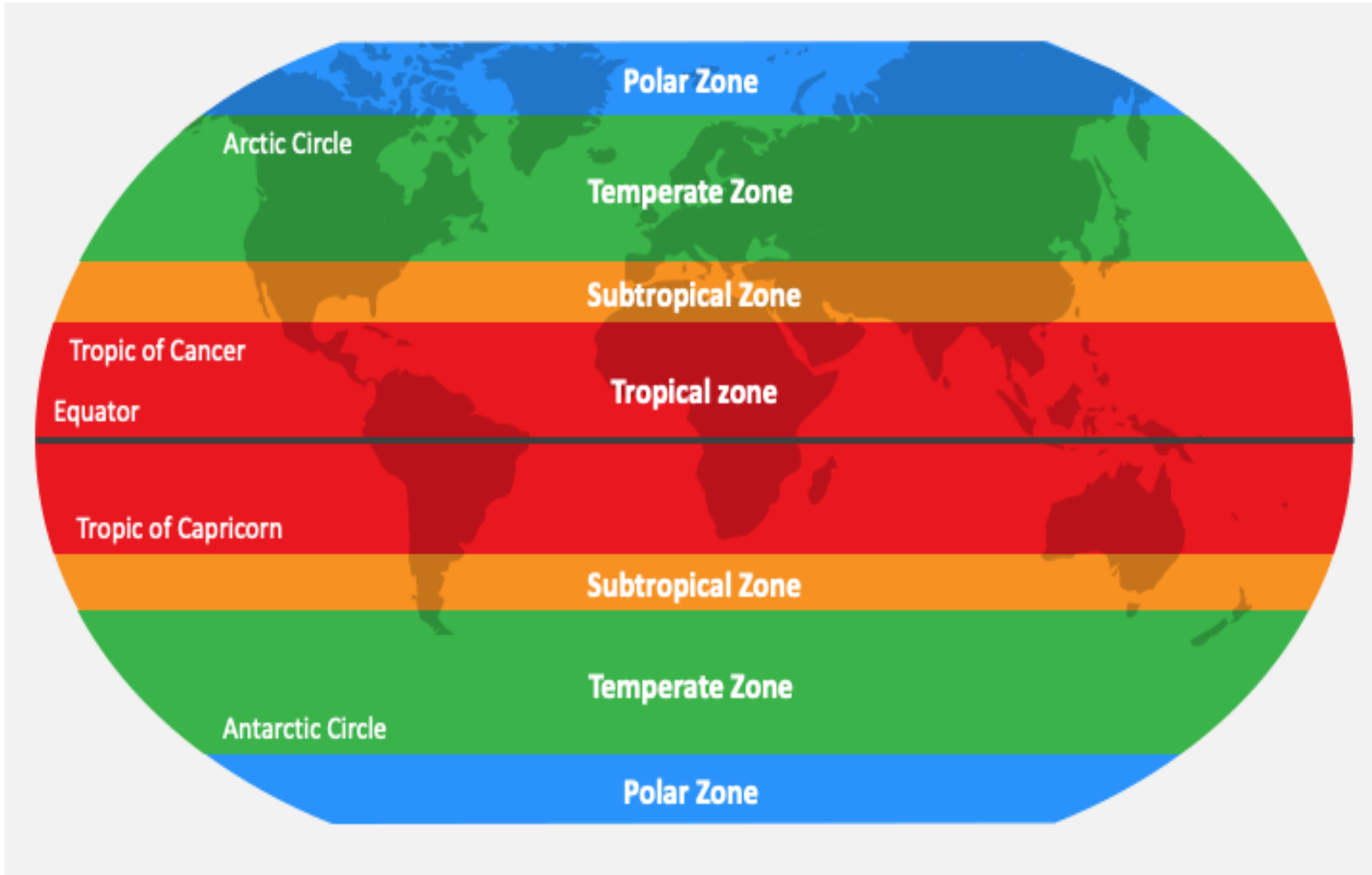
Distribution Of Land And Water

Distance From The Sea

Relief

The Himalayan Mountains







The Himalayan Mountains

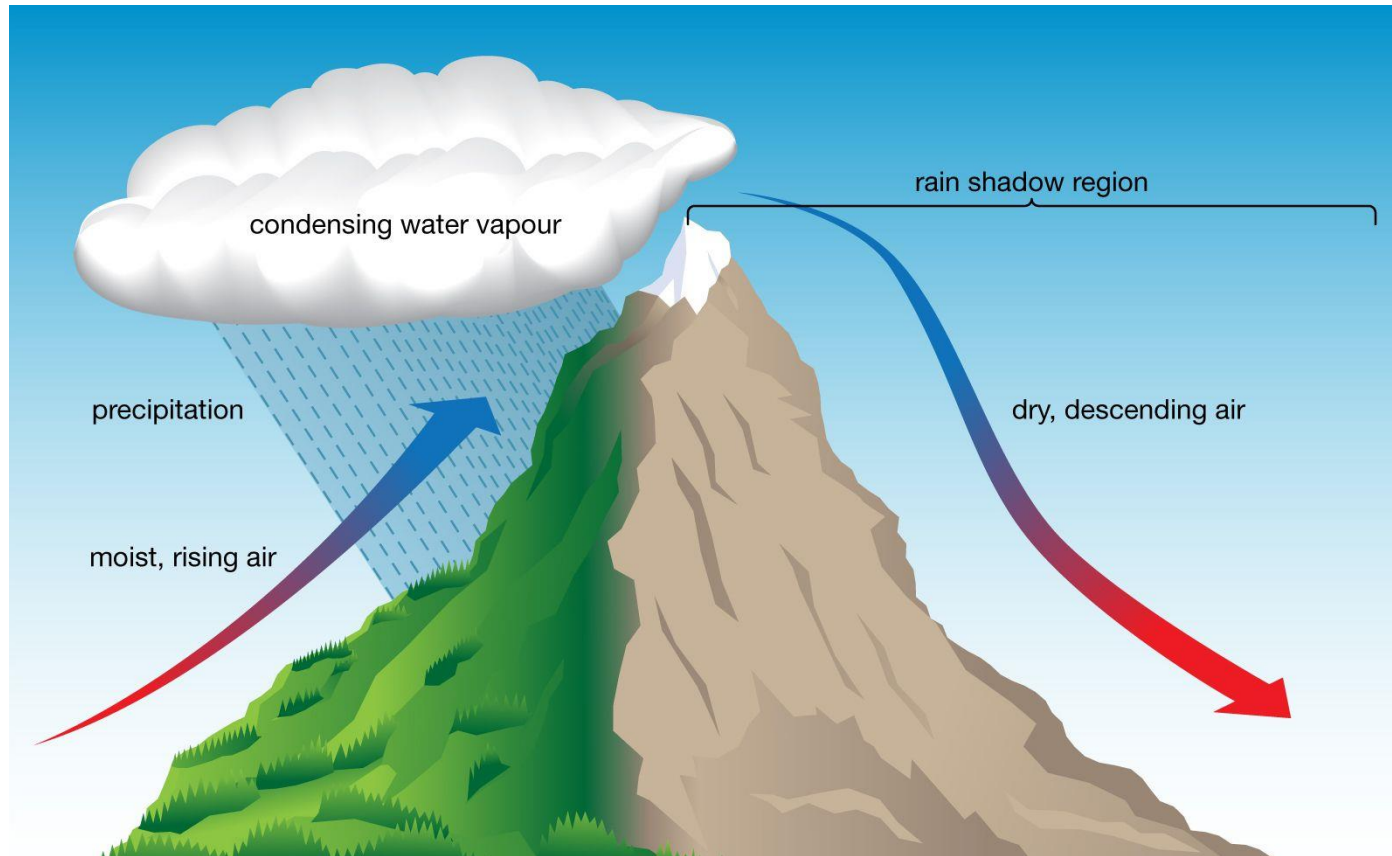
The **Himalayan Mountains** Protect Us Against The **Cold Northern Winds**

Which Originate Near **The Arctic Circle** And Blow Across **Central And Eastern Asia**. Because Of This reason, Our Subcontinent Experiences Comparatively **Milder Winters** As Compared To **Central Asia**.



The Himalayan Mountains

These **Mountains Trap The Monsoon Winds** Forcing Them To **Shed Their Moisture Within The Subcontinent.**

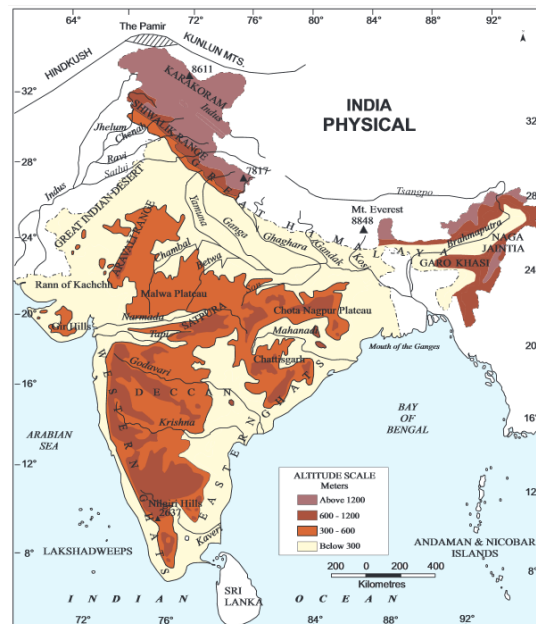


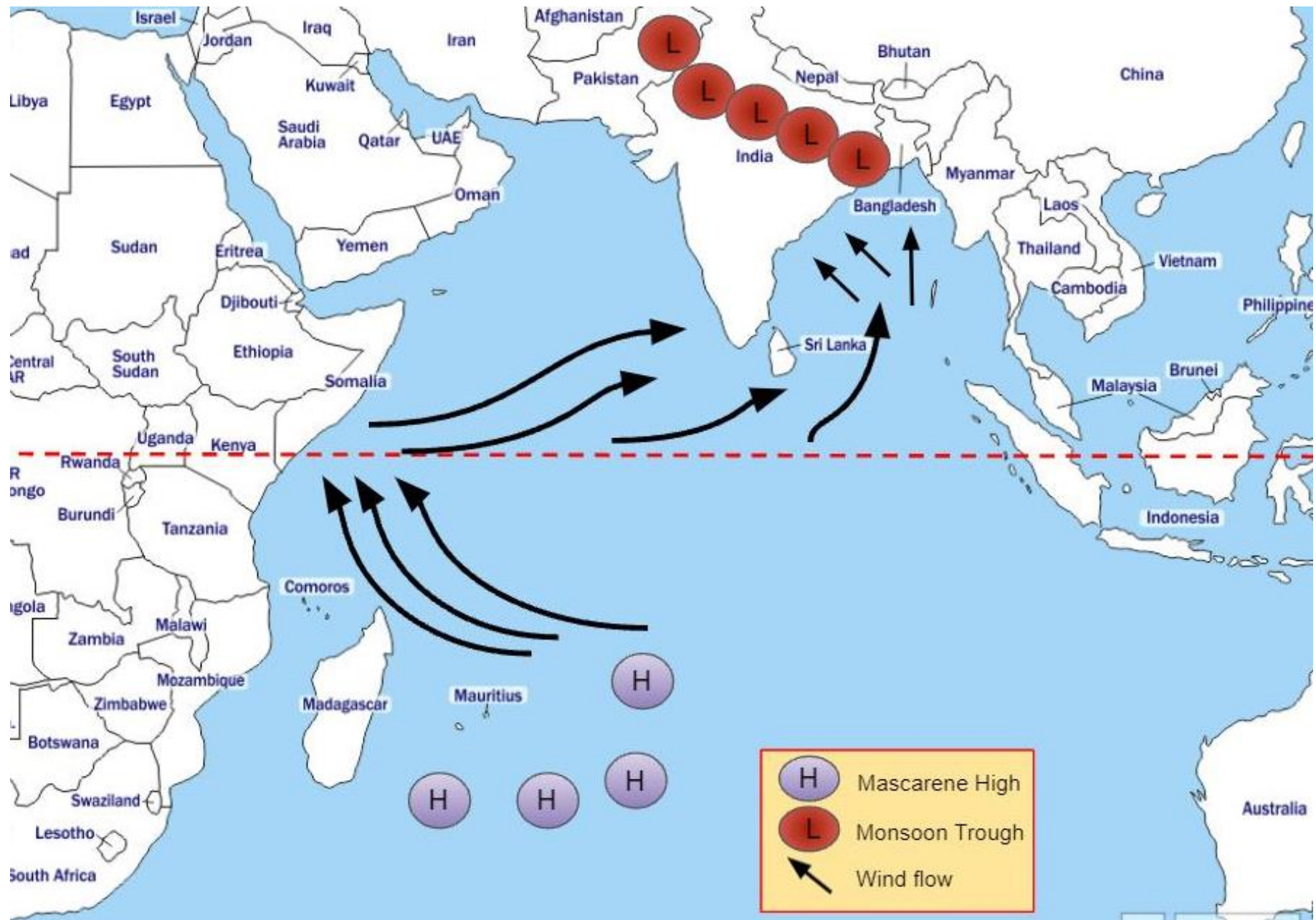
Distribution Of Land And Water

India Is Surrounded By **Himalayan Mountains** In The **North** & By **Water Bodies** On 3 Sides In The **South**. **Water Heats Up** And **Cools Down Quickly** As

Compared To Land. This **Difference In Heating** Creates **Different Air Pressure**

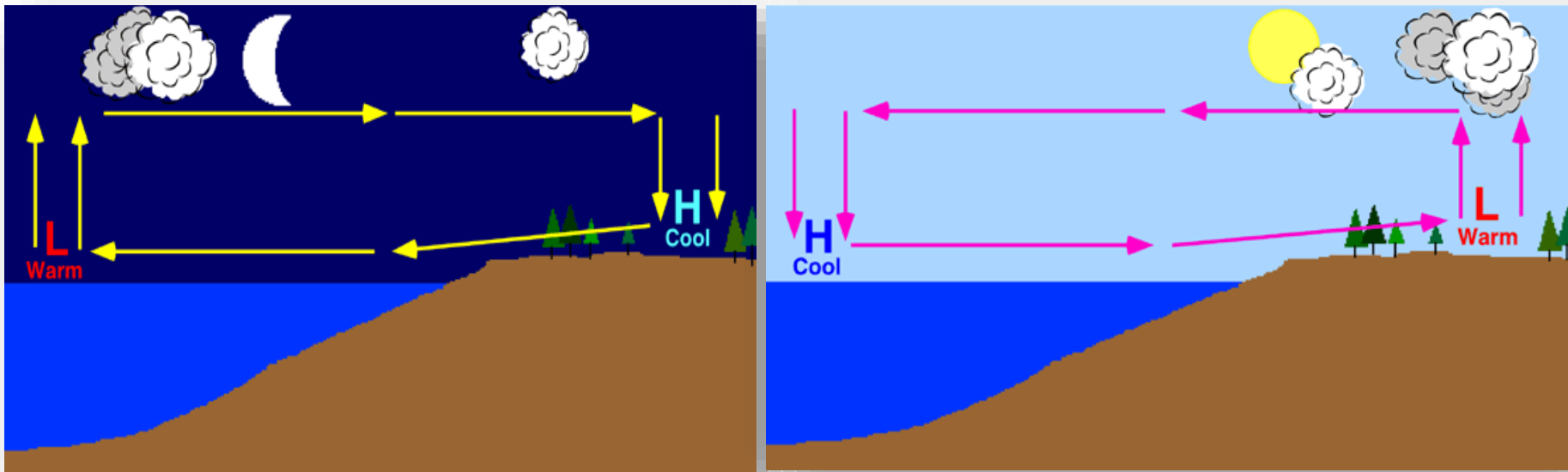
Zones In **Different Seasons** In And Around **Indian Subcontinent**.





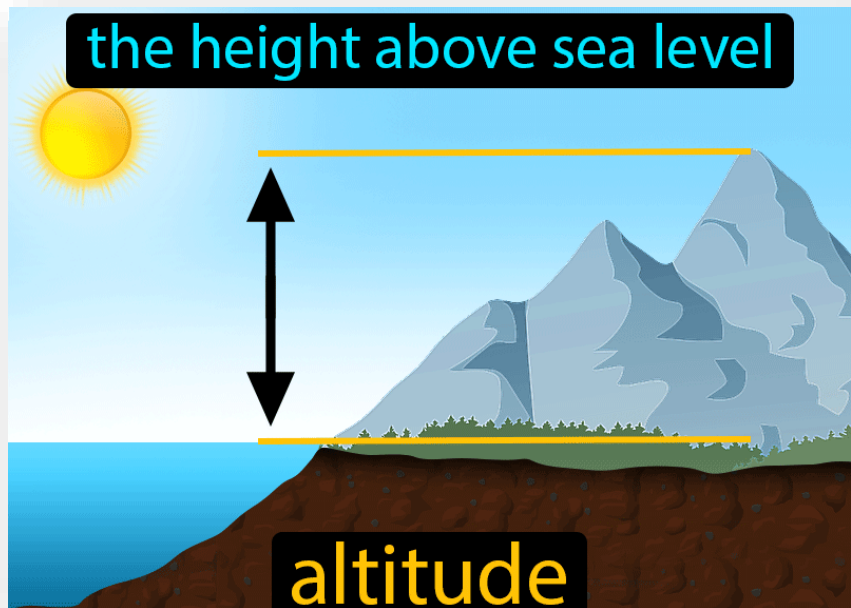
Distance From The Sea

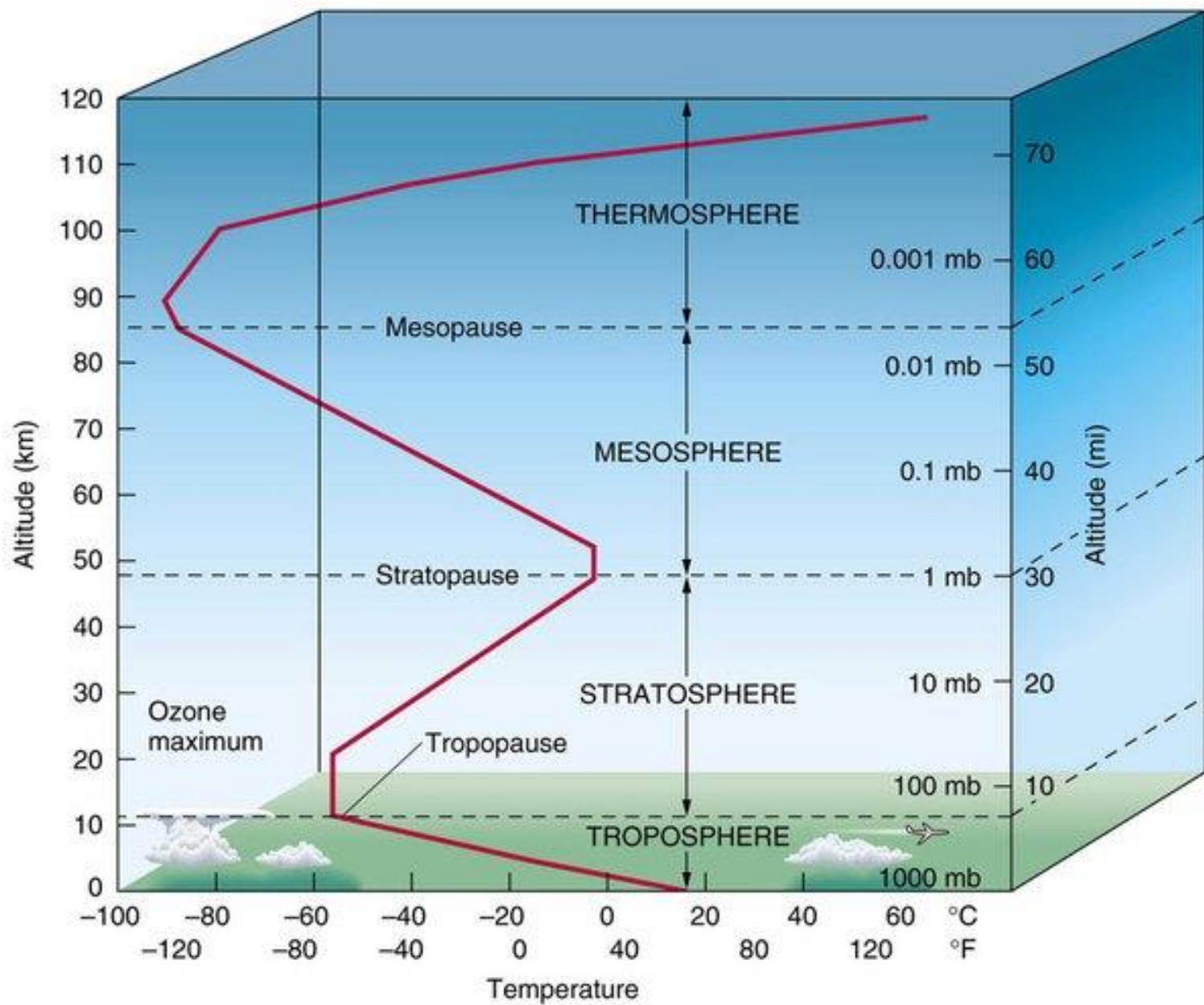
The **Sea** Delivers A **Moderate Impact On Climate**. When The **Distance From The Sea Increases**, Its **Moderating Impact Decreases** And These Regions Have **Extreme Weather Conditions**. This Situation Is Called **As Continentality (Very Hot Summers And Very Cold Winters)**



Altitude

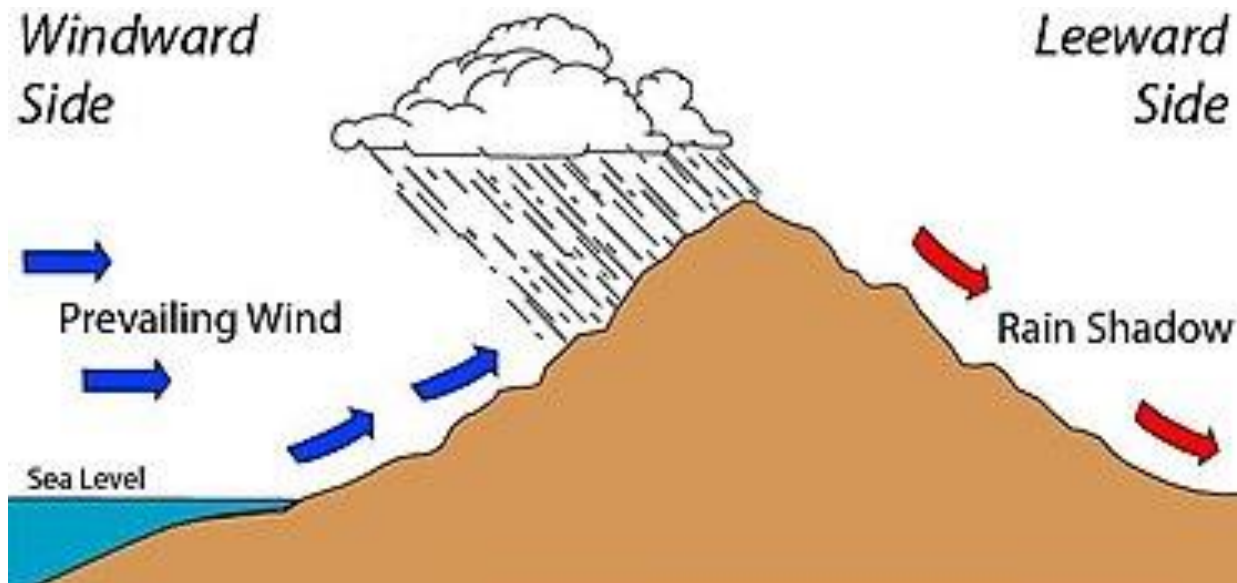
With The **Increase In Height**, **Temperature Decreases**. The **Mountain Places** Experience **Less Temperature** Than The Places On The **Plains**. If **2 Places** Are Located At The **Same Latitude**, The **Temperature May Vary** Because Of **Different Altitude**.





Relief

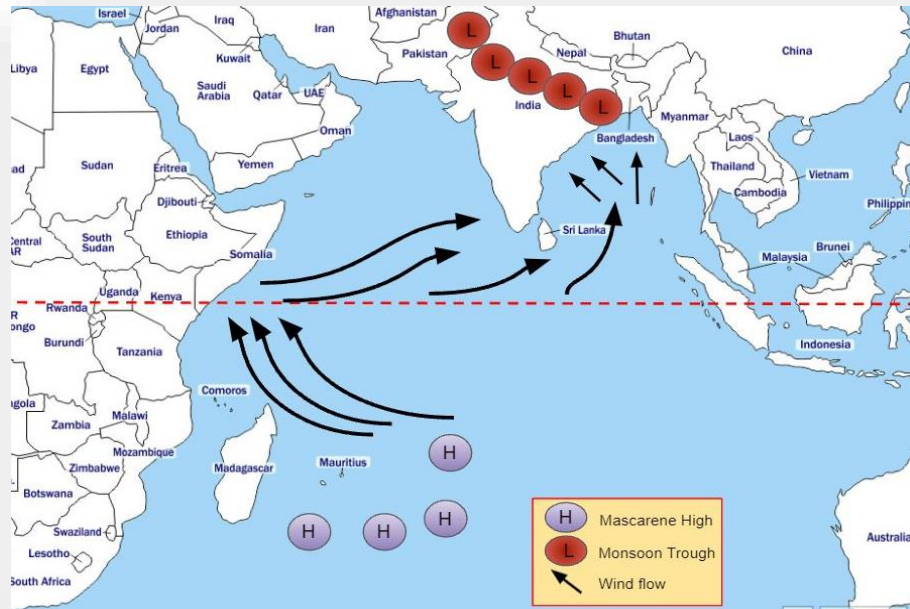
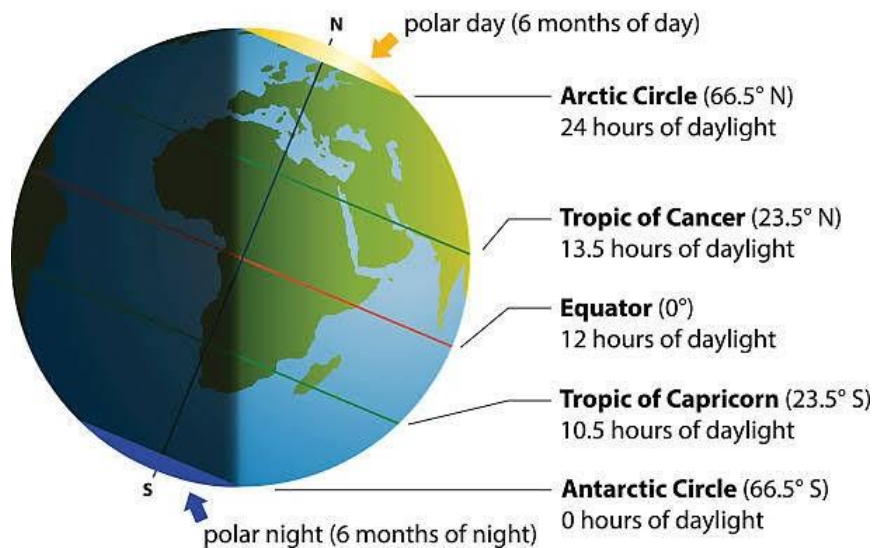
The **Physiography Of India** Also **Impacts The Temperature, Air Pressure, Direction, Speed Of The Wind & The Distribution Of Rainfall**. The **Windward Sides Of Western Ghats And North East** Receive **High Rainfall (June & September)** Whereas **Leeward Side** Areas Creates **Dry Impact**.





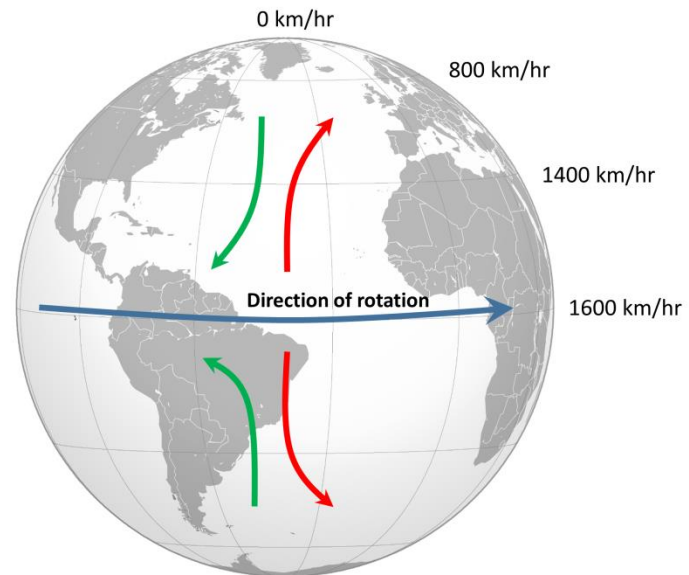
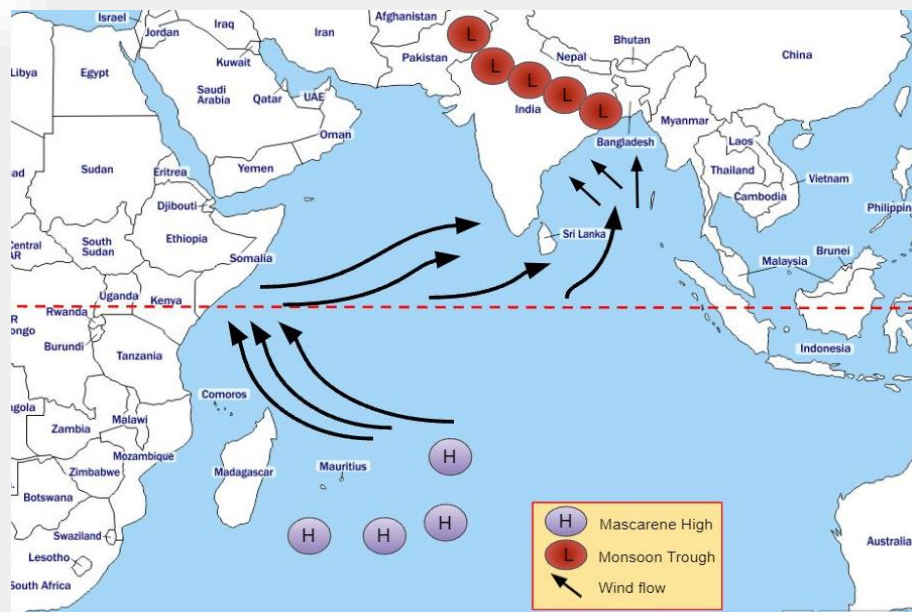
Monsoons

The Sun Strikes Vertically Over The Tropic Of Cancer During April & May Due To Which The Land Area In The North Of The Indian Ocean Gets Extremely Heated Which Results In The Formation Of Intense Low Pressure In The North-western Part Of The Subcontinent.



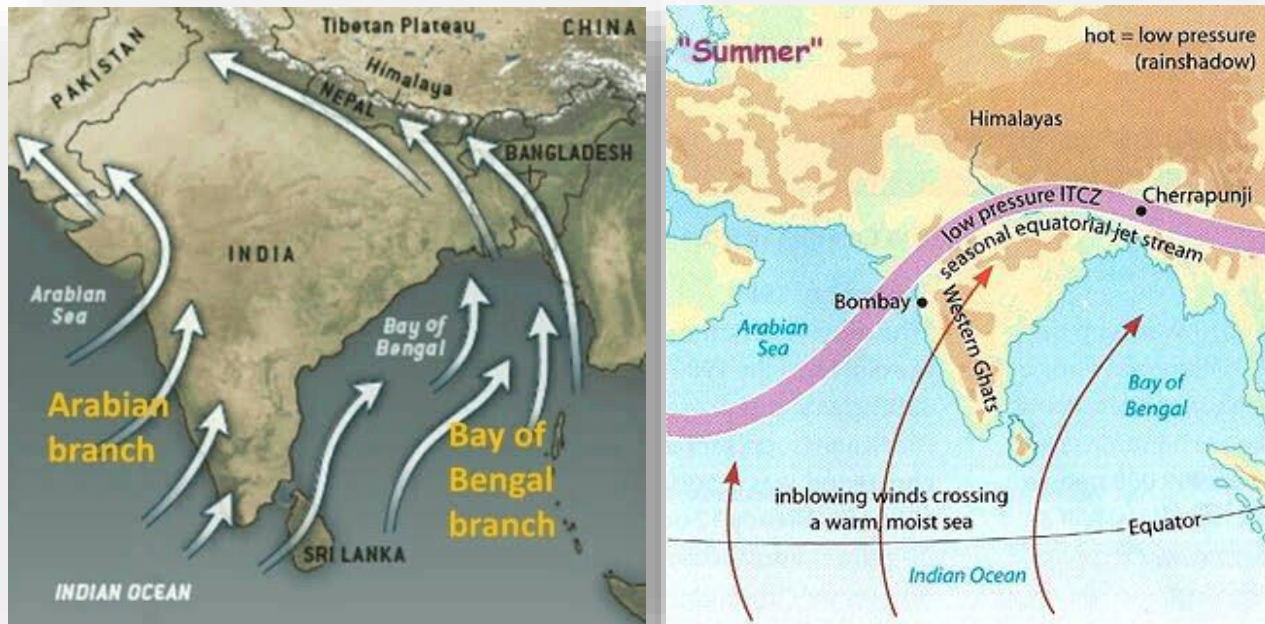
Monsoons

As The **Pressure In The Indian Ocean Is High**, **Water Gets Heated Slowly**, The **Low-pressure Region Attracts The South-east Trade Winds** Across The **Equator**. The **South-west Monsoon Is Continuation Of The South-east Trades** **Deflected Towards The Indian Subcontinent** After Crossing The **Equator**.



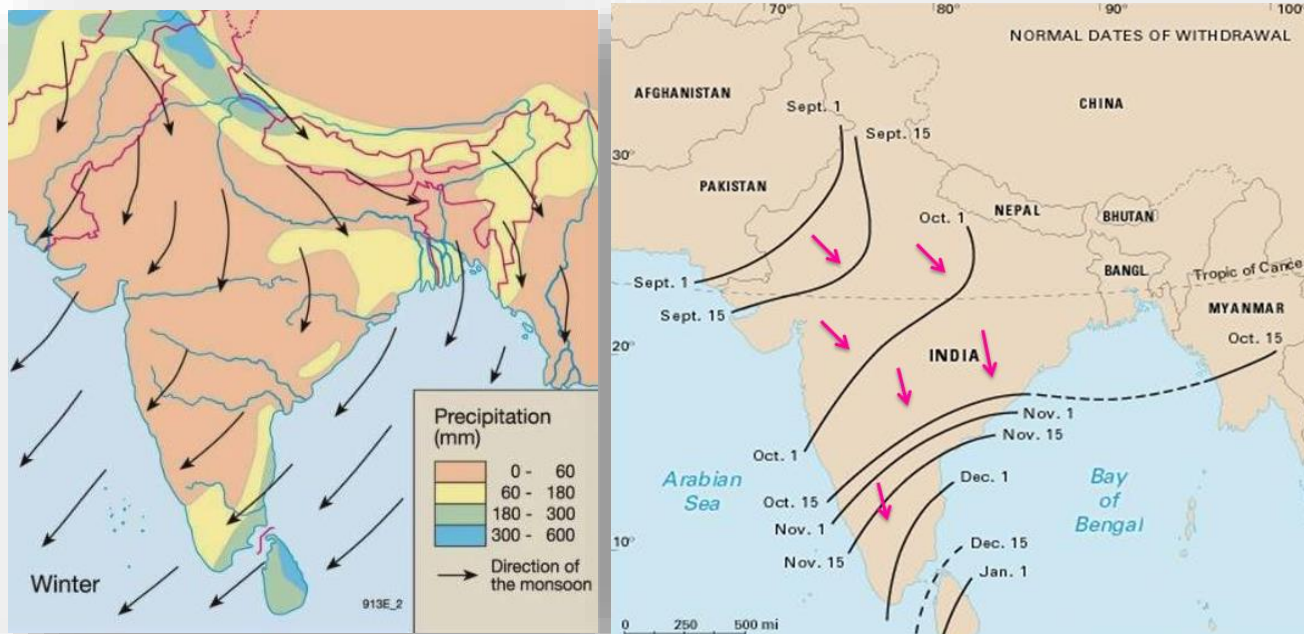
Monsoons

Both Branches Of The Monsoon Merge Over The North Western Part Of The Ganga Plains. By The First Week Of July, Western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab And Eastern Rajasthan Experience The Monsoons. By Mid - July, The Monsoon Reaches Himachal Pradesh And The Rest Of The Country.



Retreating Monsoon

By Early September, Monsoon Begins To Withdraw From The North-western States Of India. From The Northern Half Of India, It Withdraws Completely By Mid- October. By Early December, The Monsoon Withdraws From The Rest Of The Country.



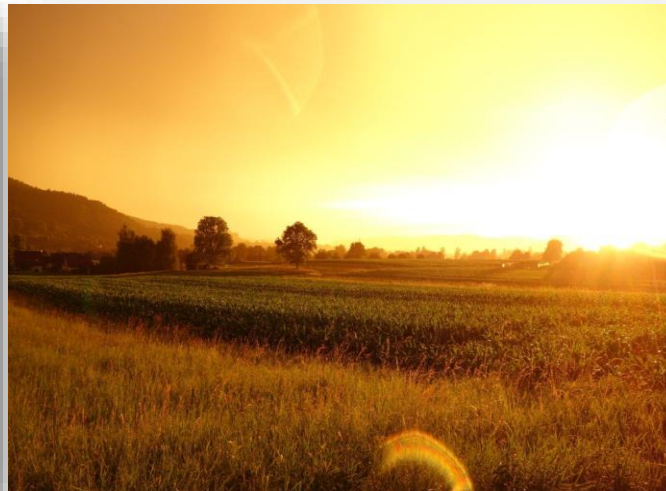
Seasons In India

Winter Season

Summer Season

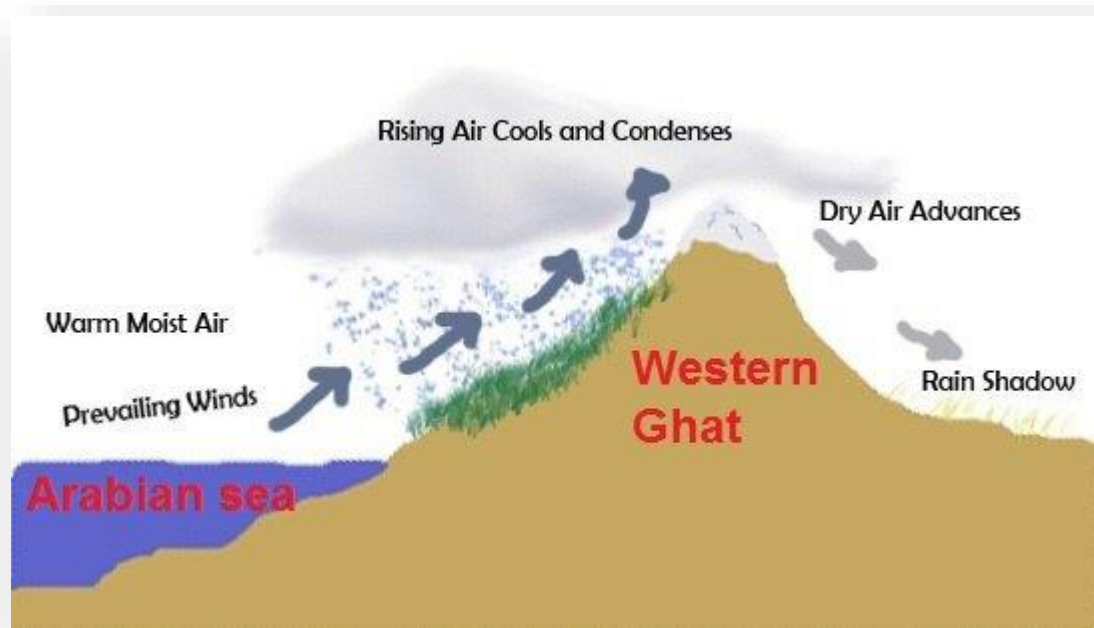
Rainy Season Or The South-west Monsoon

The Retreating Monsoon Season



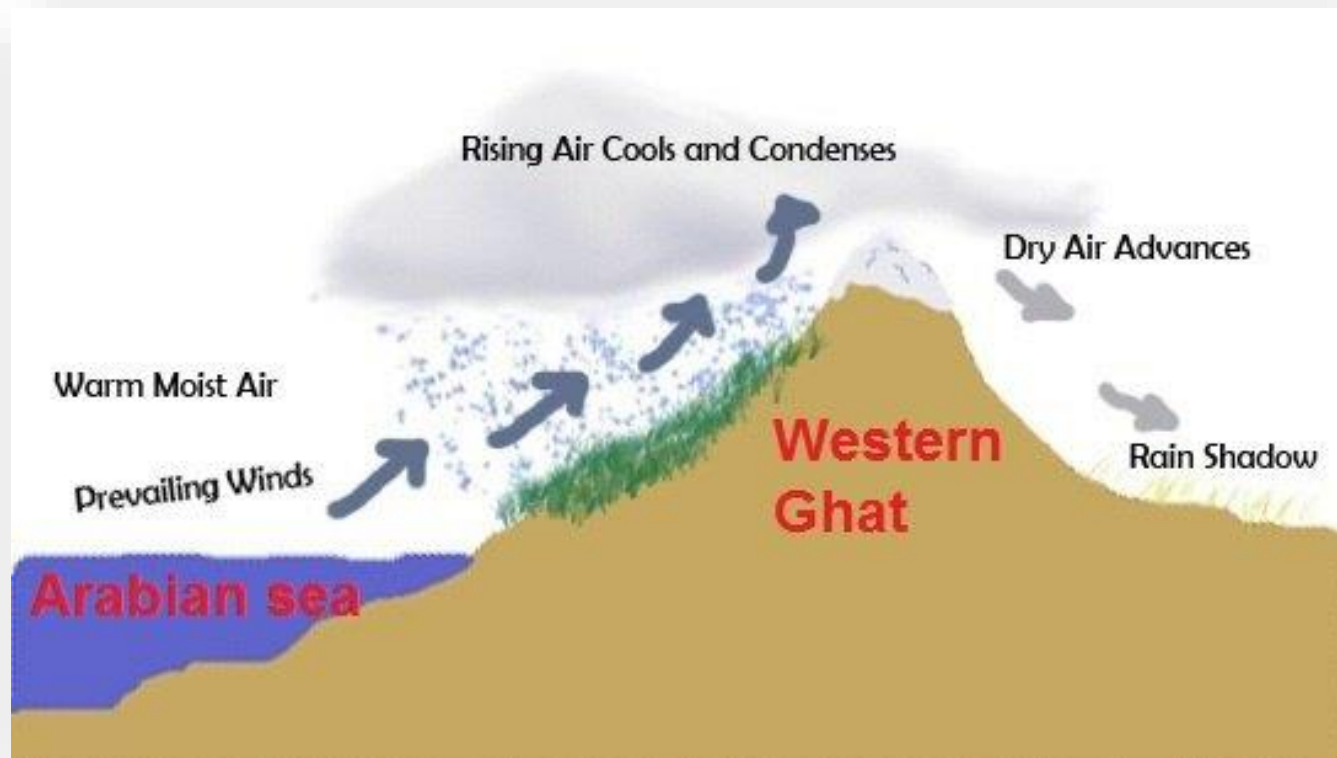
The Arabian Sea Branch

One Of The Branch Of **The Arabian Sea Impacts** The Western Ghats And These Winds Climb The Slopes Of Western Ghats. These Winds Become **Cool** And The **Windward Side** Of The **Sahyadris And Western Coastal Plain** Experiences Very **Heavy Rainfall (Between 250 Cm And 400 Cm)**.



The Arabian Sea Branch

After Crossing The Western Ghats, These Winds Sink And Heat Up Which Reduces The Humidity In The Winds. This Leads To Minimal Rainfall East Of The Western Ghats And This Region Is Called The Rain Shadow Area.



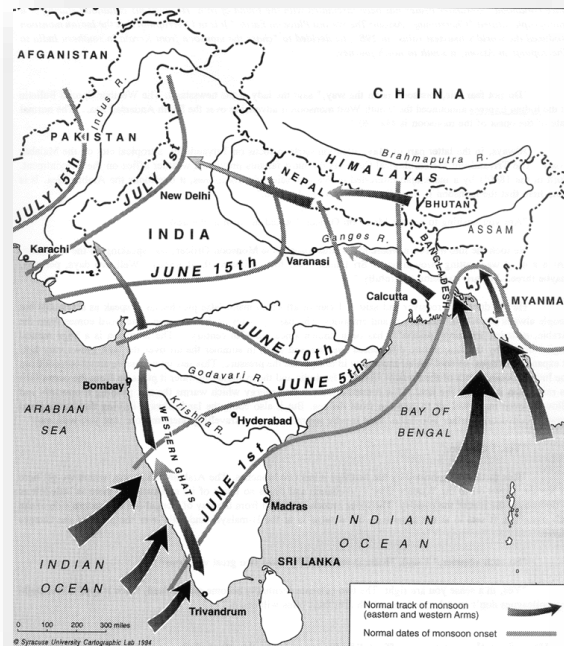
The Arabian Sea Branch

The **2nd Branch** Of The **Arabian Sea** impacts The **North Coast Of Mumbai**.

Flowing Along The Narmada And Tapti River Valleys, These Winds Cause

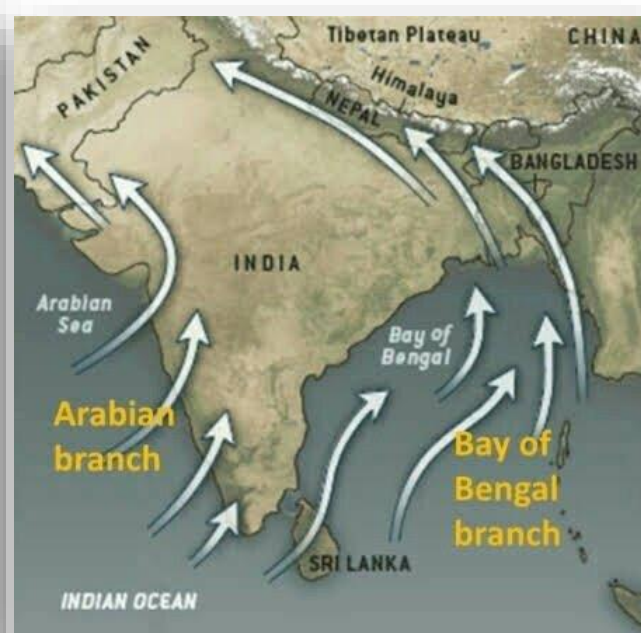
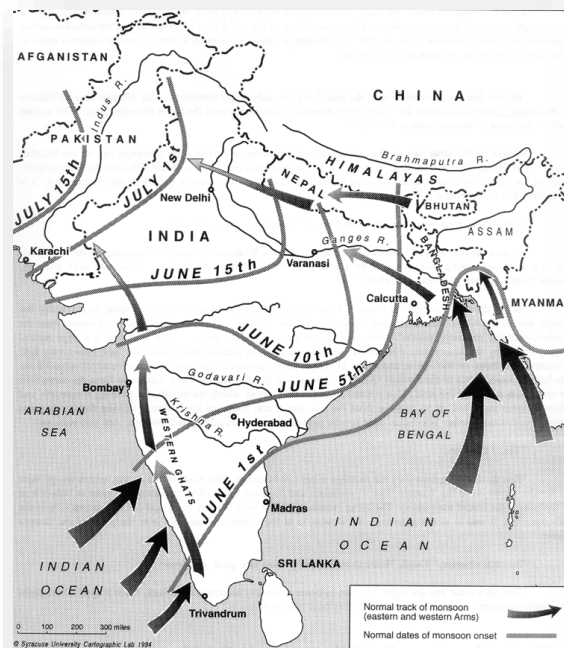
Rainfall In Central India. Thereafter, They Enter The **Ganga Plains** And Merge

With The Bay Of Bengal Branch.



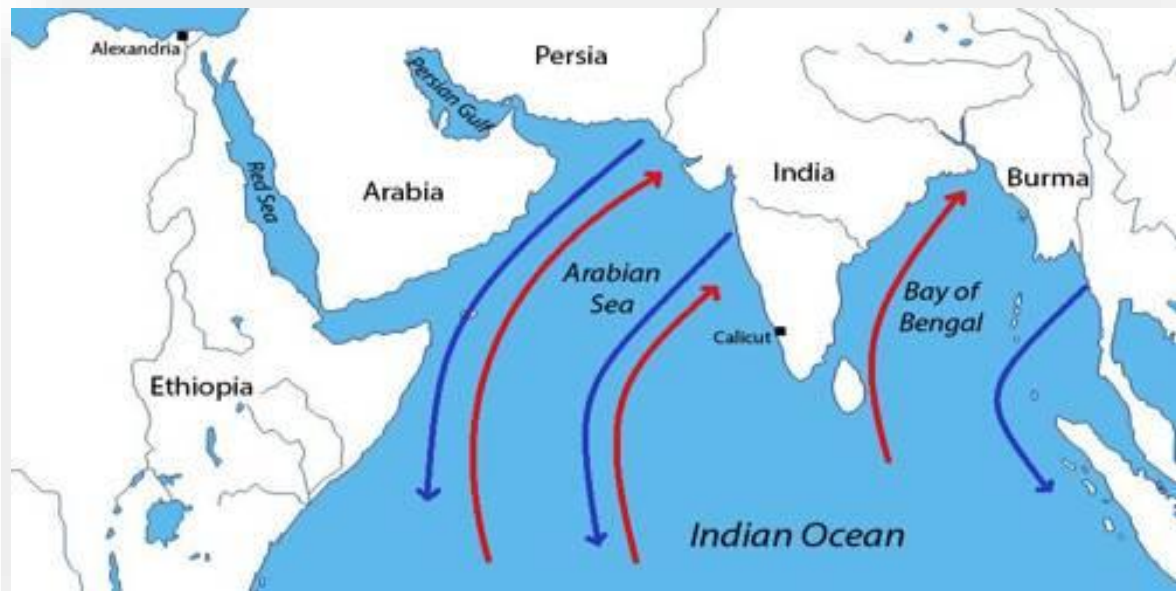
The Arabian Sea Branch

3rd Branch Impacts The **Saurashtra Peninsula & The Kachchh Region**. It Then Passes Over **West Rajasthan** And The **Aravallis**, Delivering Only A **Little Rainfall**. It **Merges With The Bay Of Bengal Branch** In **Punjab And Haryana**. These **2 Branches Together** Bring Rains In The **Western Himalayas**.



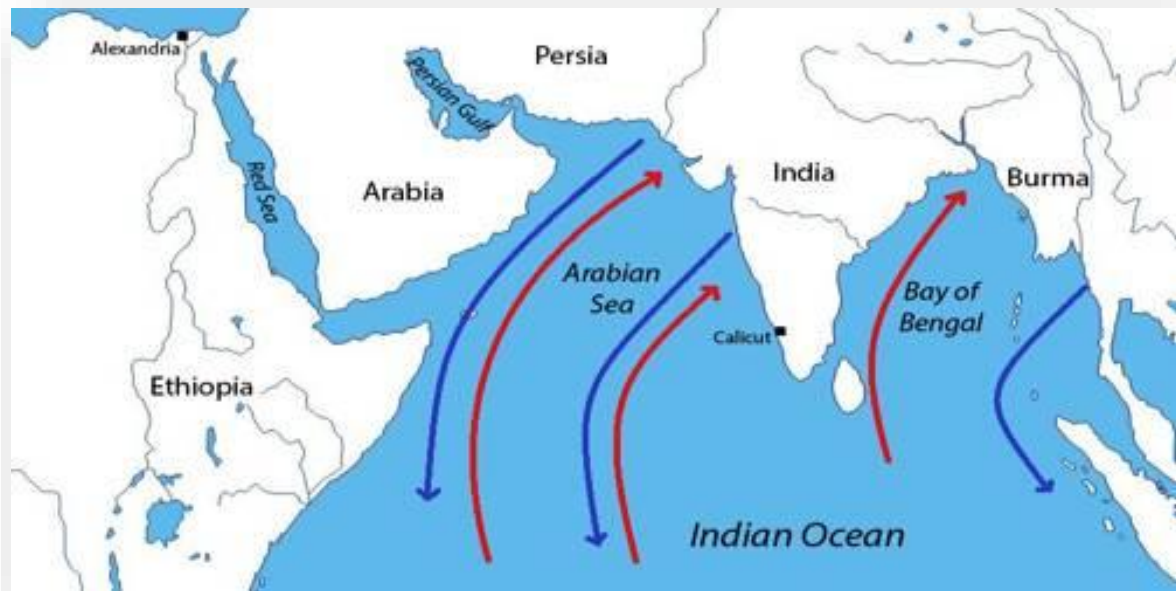
The Bay Of Bengal Branch

The **Bay Of Bengal Branch** Strikes The **Myanmar Coast & Parts Of Southeast Bangladesh**. Large Part Of This Branch Gets **Deflected Towards The Indian Subcontinent** By The **Arakan Hills & The Myanmar Coast**. The **Monsoon** Enters **West Bengal And Bangladesh** From **South And South - East**.



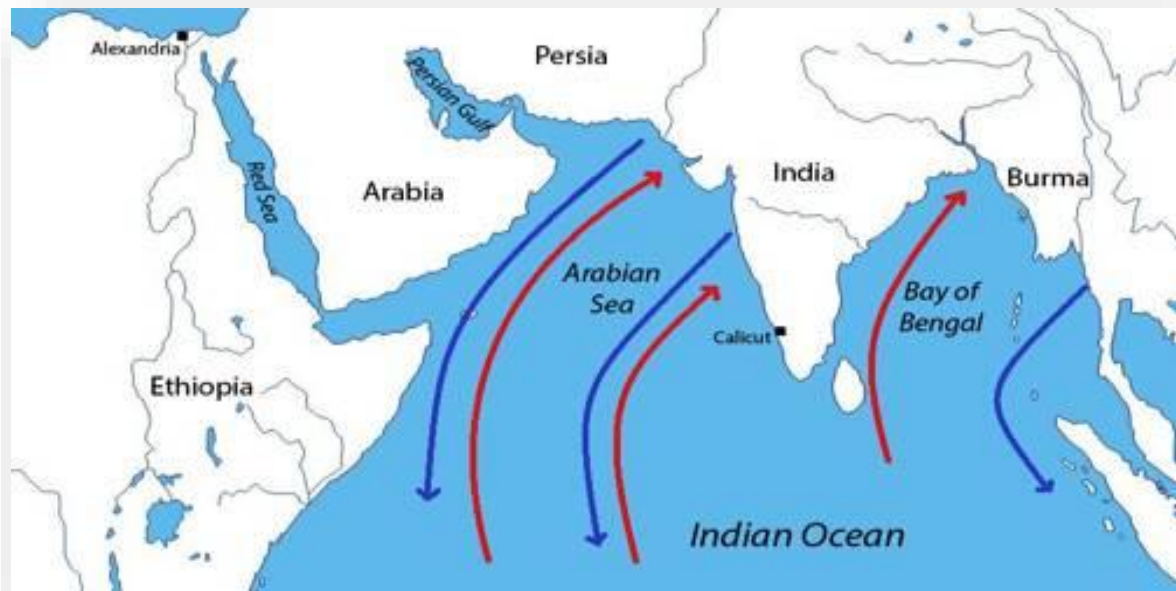
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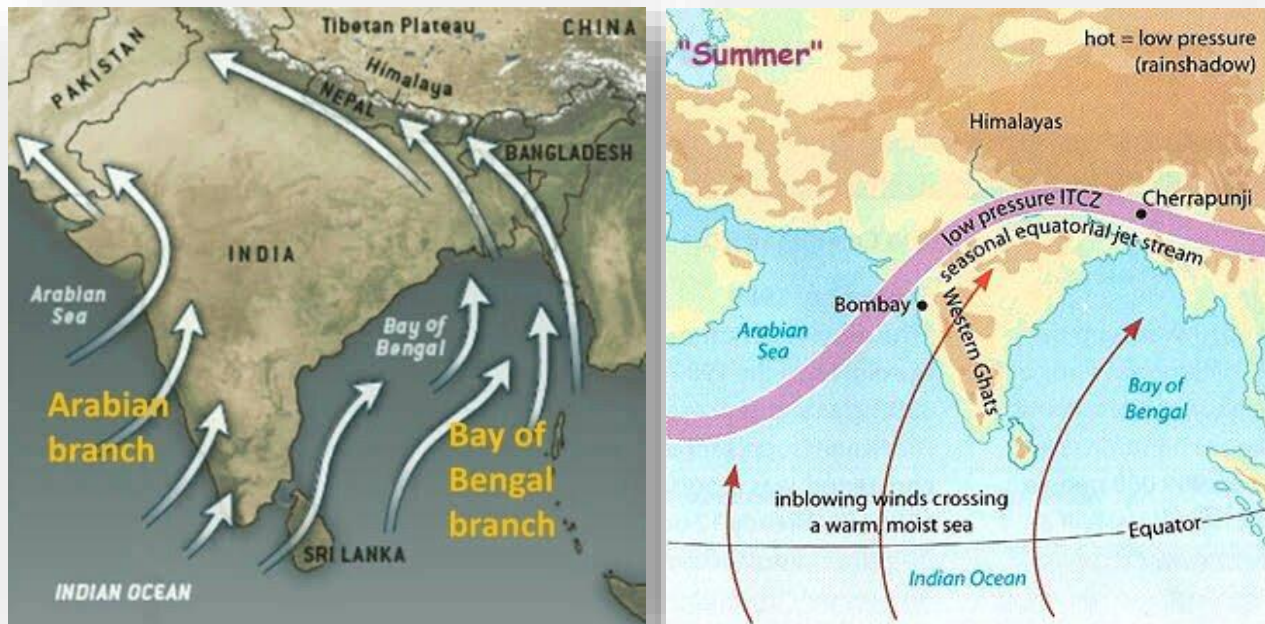
The Bay Of Bengal Branch

1 Branch Moves In A West Direction Along The Ganga Plains & Punjab Plains. The 2nd Branch Strikes Up The Brahmaputra Valley In The North And North-east, Causing Heavy Rains. Mawsynram (Khasi Hills) Receives The Highest Average Rainfall In The World.



The Bay Of Bengal Branch

The Tamil Nadu Coast Remains **Dry** Because It Is Situated **Parallel To The Bay Of Bengal Branch** Of The **South-west Monsoon** & It Also Lies In The **Rain Shadow Area** Of The **Arabian Sea Branch**. **Rainfall In The Ganga Plains** **Decreases From East To West**.



Rain Fall Distribution In India

Amount of Rain fall	Heavy Rainfall (200-320cm)	Moderately Heavy Rainfall (100-200 cm)	Less Rainfall (50-100 cm)	Scanty Rainfall <50cms
States	West coasts, on the western Ghats, Sub-Himalayan areas in North East and Meghalaya Hills. Assam, West Bengal, Southern slopes of eastern Himalayas	Southern Parts of Gujarat, East Tamil Nadu, North-eastern Peninsular, Western Ghats, eastern Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, the middle Ganga valley.	Upper Ganga valley, eastern Rajasthan, Punjab, Southern Plateau of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.	Northern part of Kashmir, Western Rajasthan, Punjab and Deccan Plateau

SUMMARY

- **Types of Indian Climates**
- **Monsoons**



Q. Consider The Following Statements

The South-west Monsoon Originates In India Due To

1. Low Pressure In The Punjab Plain.
2. High Pressure In Areas South Of India.
3. Equatorial Low Being Filled Up By Descending Air Current.
4. The Himalayas.

(A) 1 And 4

(B) 1 And 2

(C) 1 And 3

(D) 2 And 4

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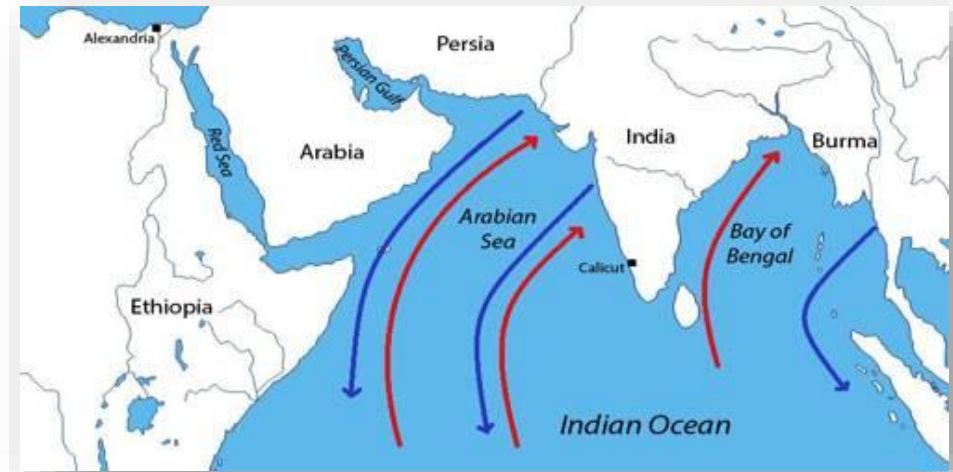
(A) 1 And 4

(B) 1 And 2

(C) 1 And 3

(D) 2 And 4

- **Explanation:**
- The **Southwest Monsoon** Brings Rains Towards The **End Of Summer** As The **High Pressure** Built In The **Indian Ocean** Pushes The **Wind Masses** Towards The **Low Pressure** Formed On Land.



Q. Consider The Following Statements

1. In The Month Of July, The Inter Tropical Convergencezone Is Located In The Indo Gangetic Plain.

2. Northern Inter Tropical Convergence Zone Is The Zone Of Clouds And Heavy Rainfall.

Which Of The Statement Given Above Is/Are Correct?

(A) Only 1

(B) Only 2

(C) Both 1 And 2

(D) Neither 1 Nor 2

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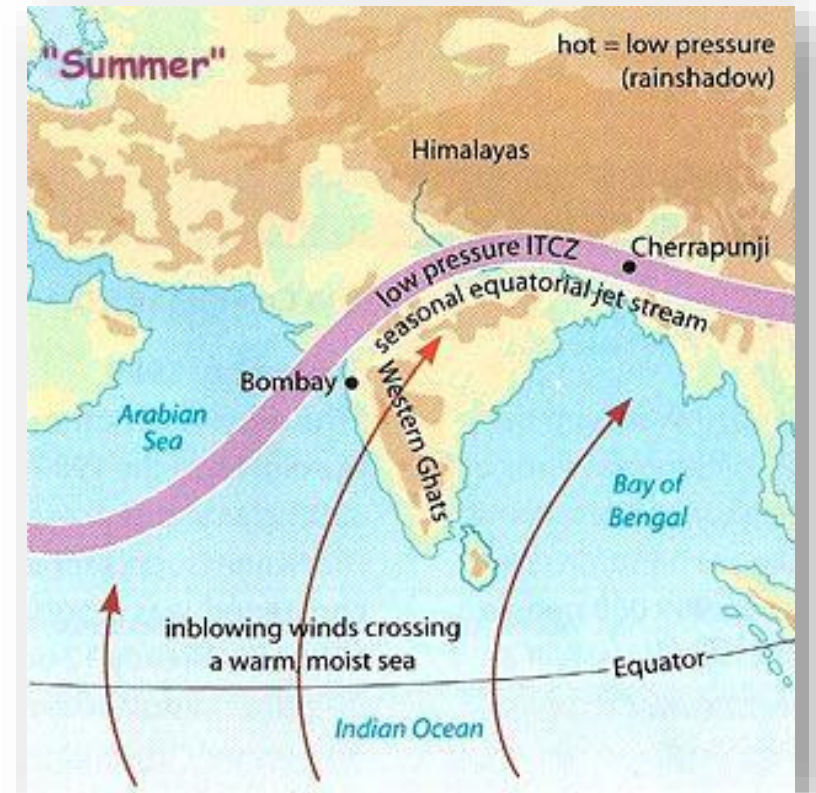
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- **Explanation:**
- **The Southeast Trade Winds In The Southern Hemisphere And The Northeast Trade Winds In The Northern Hemisphere Meet Each Other Near The Equator.**
- **The Meeting Place Of These Winds Is Known As The Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ).**



Q. Which One Of The Following Is Not Associated With Monsoon Climate In India?

- (A) El Nino Temporary Warm Currents
- (B) South-equatorial Warm Currents Of Indian Ocean
- (C) Western Disturbances
- (D) Cyclones Of Bay Of Bengal

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- **Explanation:**
- **The South Equatorial Current Is A Significant Pacific, Atlantic, And Indian Ocean Current That Flows East-to-west Between The Equator And About 20 Degrees South.**



Q. During The Indian Monsoon Season

- (A) The Westerly Jet Stream Alone Exists In The Indian Region
- (B) The Easterly Jet Stream Alone Exists In The Indian Region
- (C) Both Westerly And Easterly Jet Streams Exist In The Indian Region
- (D) Both Westerly And Easterly Jet Streams Disappear

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Q. The Rainfall Distribution Pattern Over The Ganga Basin Decreases

From The

- (A) West To East And North To South
- (B) East To West And North To South
- (C) West To East And South To North
- (D) East To West And South To North

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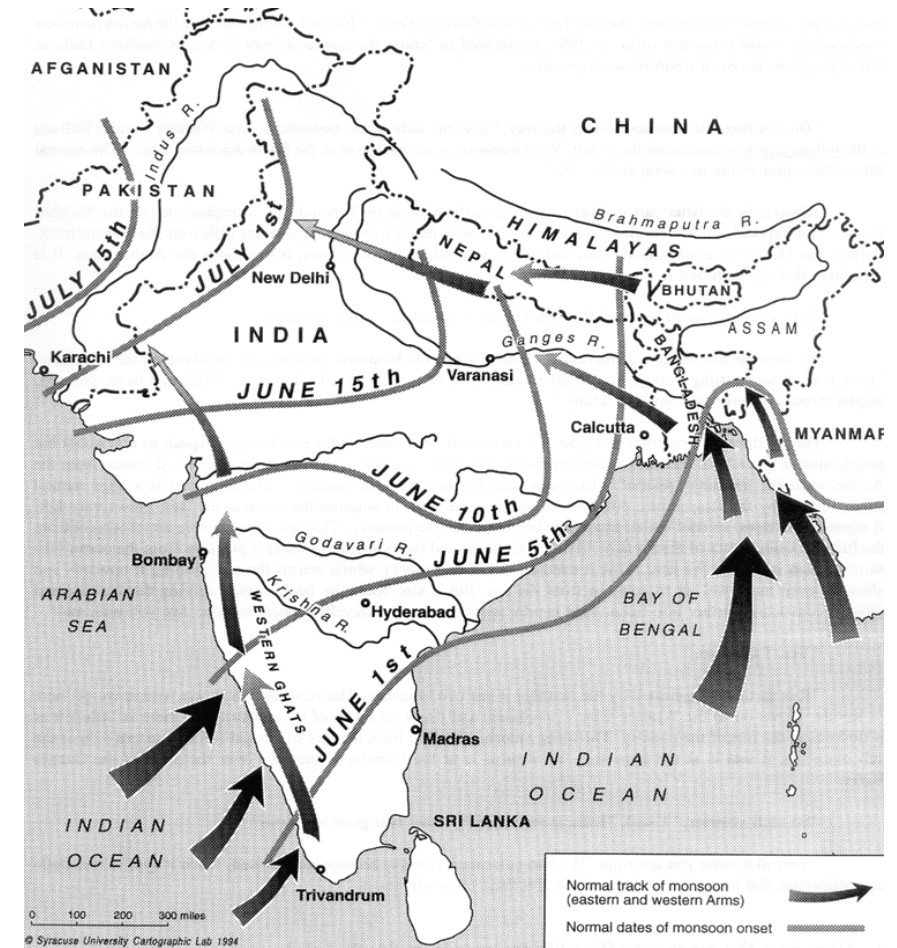
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**Q. 'El Nino' Associated With The Formation Of The South West
Monsoon Of India Is**

- (A) An Abnormally Warm Ocean Current
- (B) A Periodic Warm Air-mass
- (C) A Periodic Warm Wind
- (D) A Periodic Low Pressure Centre

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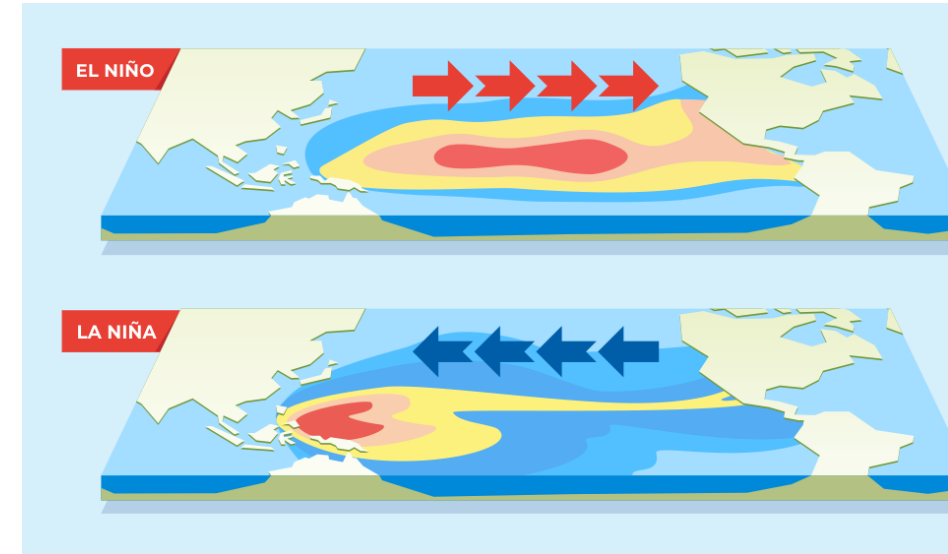
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(B) A Periodic Warm Air-mass

(C) A Periodic Warm Wind

(D) A Periodic Low Pressure Centre

- **Explanation:**
- **El Nino Is A Warm Ocean Current.**
- **The Term El Niño Refers To The Large-scale Ocean Atmosphere Climate Interaction Linked To A Periodic Warming In Sea Surface Temperatures Across The Central And East-central Equatorial Pacific.**



Q. Which One Of The Following Would Have Happened If The Himalayas Did Not Exist?

- (A) Monsoon Rains Would Have Taken Place In Winter Months
- (B) Coastal India Would Have Experienced Mediterranean Climate
- (C) North Indian Plain Would Have Been Much Cooler In Winter
- (D) North Western Part Of India Would Have Experienced Humid Condition

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Q. Consider The Following Statements With Regard To Cold Waves In Winter Season In Northern India:

1. There Is Lack Of Maritime Influence.
2. Northern India Is Nearer To The Himalayan Region.
3. Air Mass Comes From Polar Regions To Northern India.

Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct ?

- (A) 1 Only (B) 2 And 3
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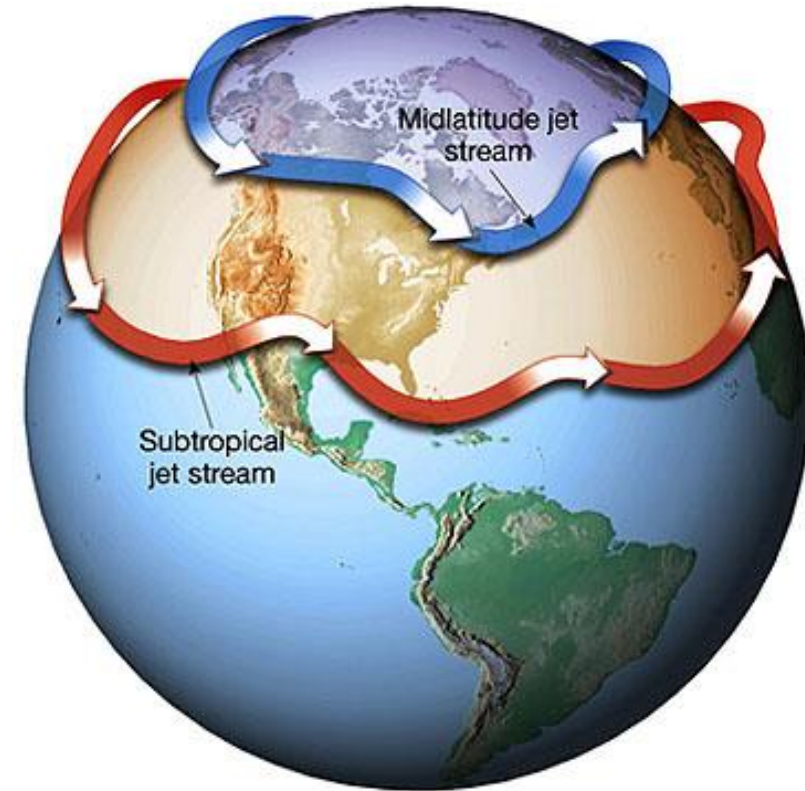
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- **Explanation:**
- **Western Disturbances Cause Heavy Snowfall In The Higher Reaches Of The Himalayas And Rainfall In The Plains.**
- **They Result In A Cold Wave In Northern India.**



Q. Which Amongst The Following States Gets The Highest Average Annual Rainfall?

(A) Arunachal Pradesh

(B) Sikkim

(C) Kerala

(D) Jammu & Kashmir

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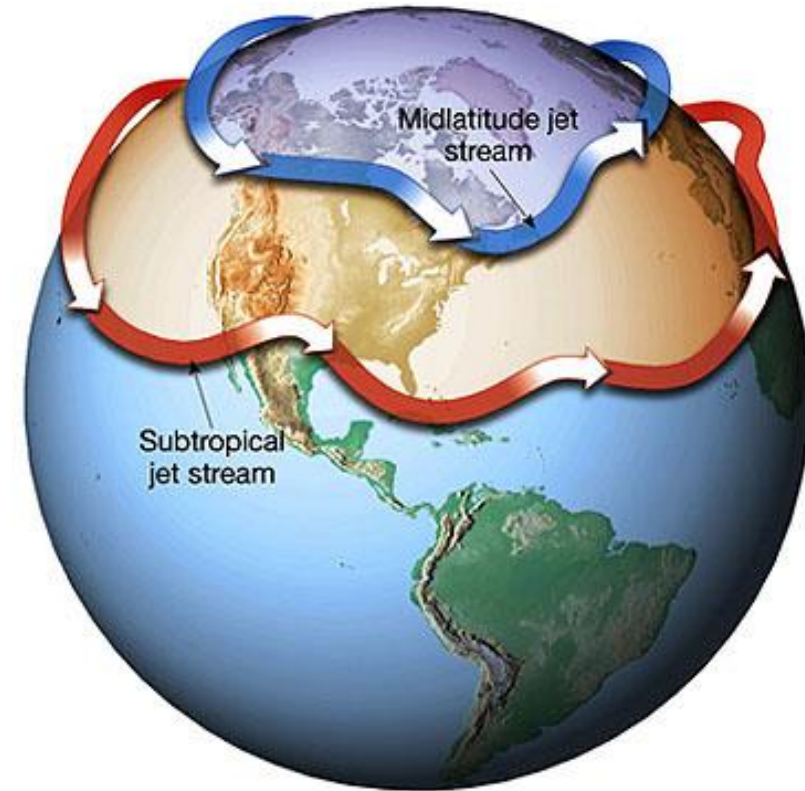
(D) Jammu & Kashmir

Q. The Basic Reason Of Winter Rainfall In Northwestern Part Of India Is

- (A) South-west Monsoon
- (B) Trade Wind
- (C) Retreating Of Monsoon
- (D) Western Disturbances

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Q. The Maximum Rainfall In India Is Received From

- (A) South-west Monsoon
- (B) Retreating Monsoon
- (C) North-eastern Monsoon
- (D) Cyclones

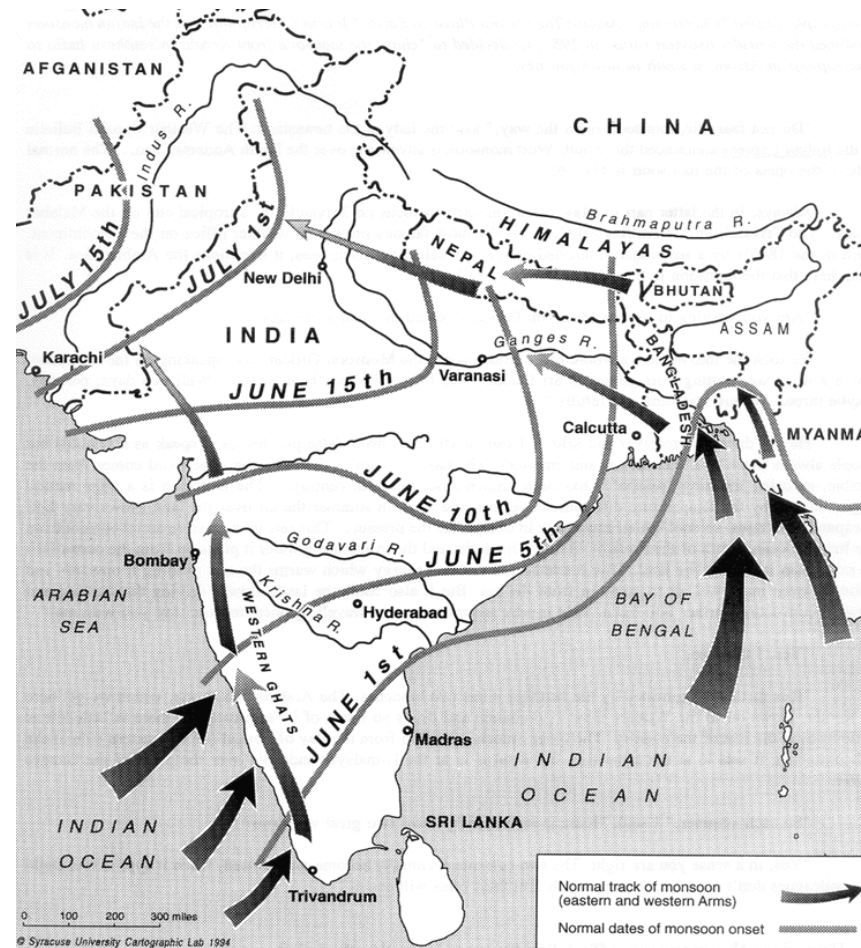
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Q. As Per Koppen's Classification Of Climate, Which One Of The Following Is The Suitable Description Of North-east India Including North Bengal?

- (A) Tropical Monsoon Rainforest (Amw)
- (B) Sub-tropical Monsoon Rainforest (Am)
- (C) Tropical Wet And Dry Climate (Monsoon Savannah)(aw)
- (D) Humid Sub-tropical Climate With Dry Winter (Cwg)

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Climate type	Regions of India	Code
Polar type	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.	E
Cold humid winter with short summer	Arunachal Pradesh.	Dfc
Monsoon with dry winters	Ganga plain, eastern Rajasthan, northern Madhya Pradesh, most of north-east India.	Cwg
Hot desert	Extreme western Rajasthan	Bwhw
Semi Arid steppe	North-western Gujarat, parts of Rajasthan and Punjab.	BShw
Tropical moist	Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu	As
Tropical monsoon with short	West coast of India, south of	Amw
Tropical Savanna	Most of the peninsular plateaus, south of the Tropic of Cancer.	Aw

Q. Which Of The Following Regions Is NOT Affected Much By The Arabian Sea Branch Of Monsoon?

(A) The Western Ghat

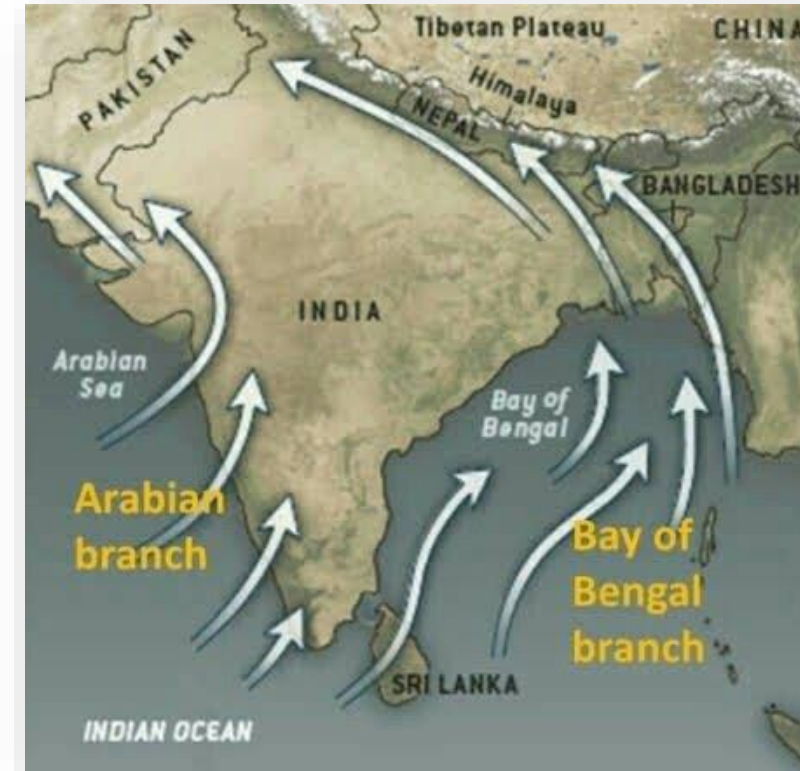
(B) Deccan Plateau

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Chhattisgarh Basin

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- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Chhattisgarh Basin**



Q. Which Of The Following Statements Regarding South-west Monsoon In India Is/Are Correct?

- I. Monsoon Reaches The Malabar Coast First
- II. Rajasthan Does Not Get Rainfall From South West Monsoon
- III. South-west Monsoon Retreats When The Permanent Wind Belts Start Shifting To The South

Select The Correct Answer Using The Code Given Below :

- (A) I, II And III (B) I And II Only (C) III Only (D) I And III Only

Q. Which Of The Following Statements Regarding South-west Monsoon In India Is/Are Correct?

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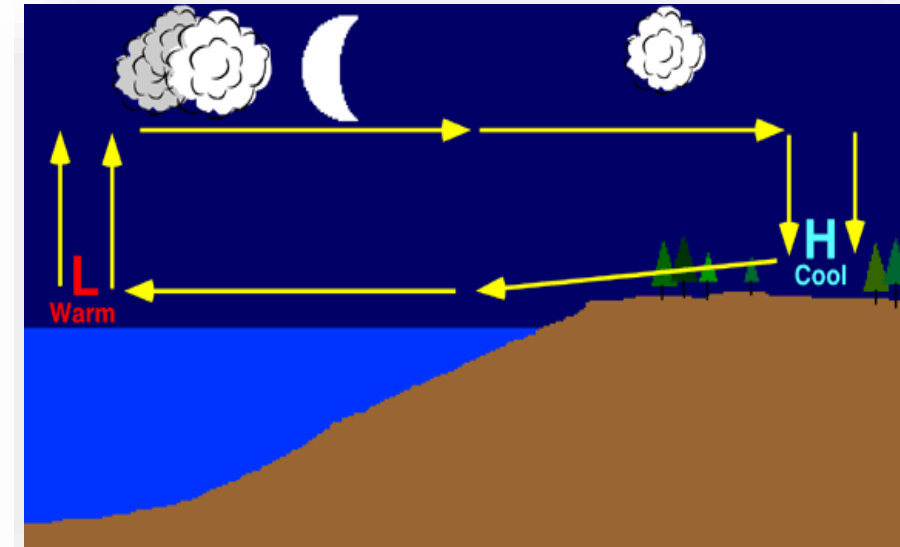
II. Rajasthan Does Not Get Rainfall From South West Monsoon

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Select The Correct Answer Using The Code Given Below :

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- **Explanation:**
- The **Southwest Monsoon** Brings Rains Towards The **End Of Summer** As The **High Pressure** Built In The **Indian Ocean** Pushes The **Wind Masses** Towards The **Low Pressure** Formed On Land.
- **Temperature Gradient Is Temperature Variation** Between The **Landmass And The Surrounding Sea.**



Q. Which Of The Following Statements With Regard To Rainfall In India Is/Are Correct?

1. Most Of The Rainfall In India Is Due To The South-west Monsoon.
2. In South India, Rainfall Decreases Away From The Eastern Ghats.

Select The Correct Answer Using The Codes Given Below

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 And 2 (D) Neither 1 Nor 2

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**Q. Interior Of The Deccan Plateau Receives An Annual Rainfall Of
Less Than 60 Cm, Mainly Because**

- (A) It Is A Rain Shadow Zone/Region.
- (B) It Is Located Parallel To Wind Direction.
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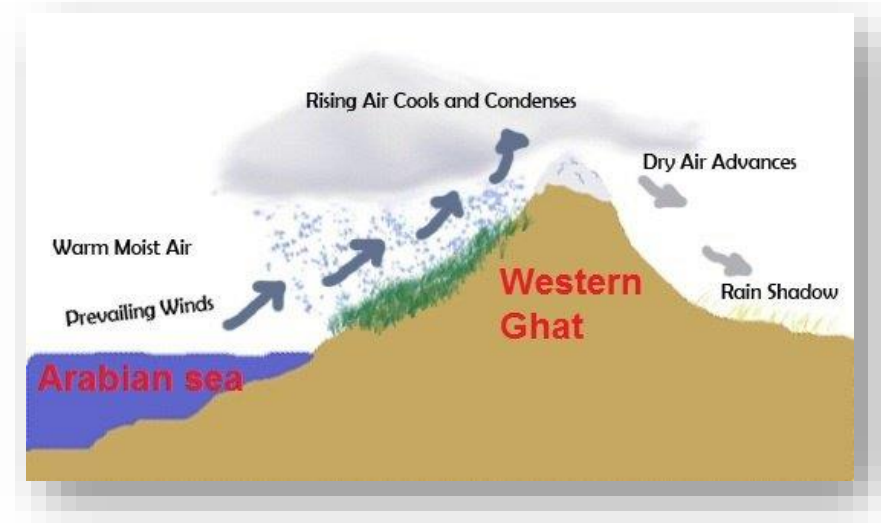
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(B) It Is Located Parallel To Wind Direction.

(C) It Is Away From The Coast.

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- **Explanation:**
- Because It Is A **Rain Shadow Region/Area**.
- This Area Have **Relatively Little Precipitation** Due To The **Effect Of A Topographic Barrier**, Especially A Mountain Range, That Causes The **Prevailing Winds** To Lose Their **Moisture** On The **Windward Side**, Causing The **Leeward Side** To Be **Dry**



**Q. South-west Monsoon Contributes To India's Total Rainfall Up To
The Extent Of**

(A) 80-90%

(B) 50-55%

(C) 100%

(D) 75%

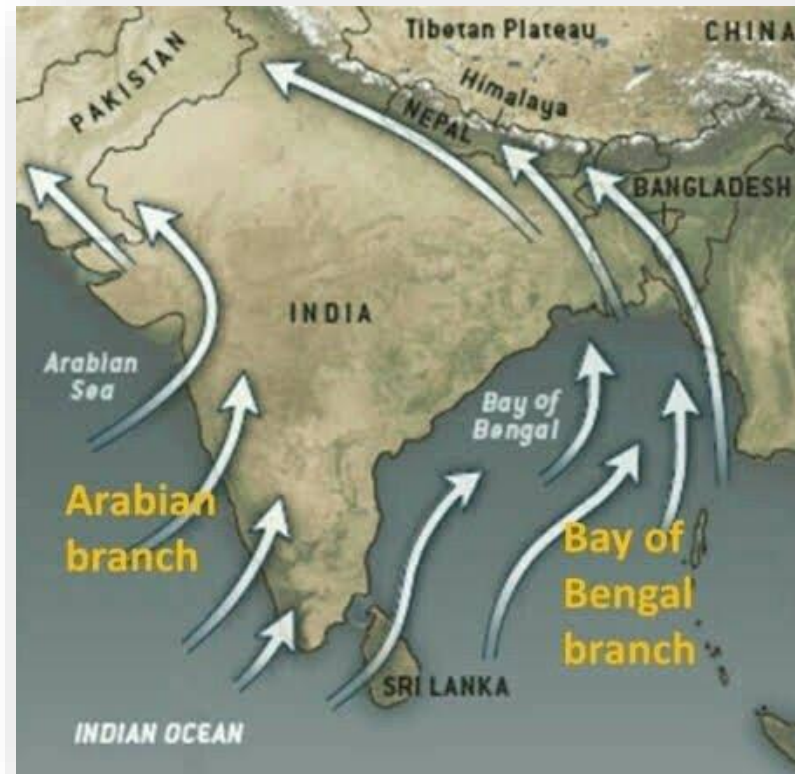
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Q. Cyclones Are More Frequent In The Coastal Areas Of Bay Of Bengal,

Because:

- A) Water In The Bay Of Bengal Has Chemicals Which Help In Formation Of Cyclones
- B) The Conical Shape Of Bay Of Bengal Stimulates Cyclones Northwards
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Q. Which Showers Are Favourable To The Rabi Crops In Punjab During Winter

A) Mango Showers

B) Kal-baisakhi

C) Showers Caused By Jet Streams

D) Showers Caused By Western Disturbances

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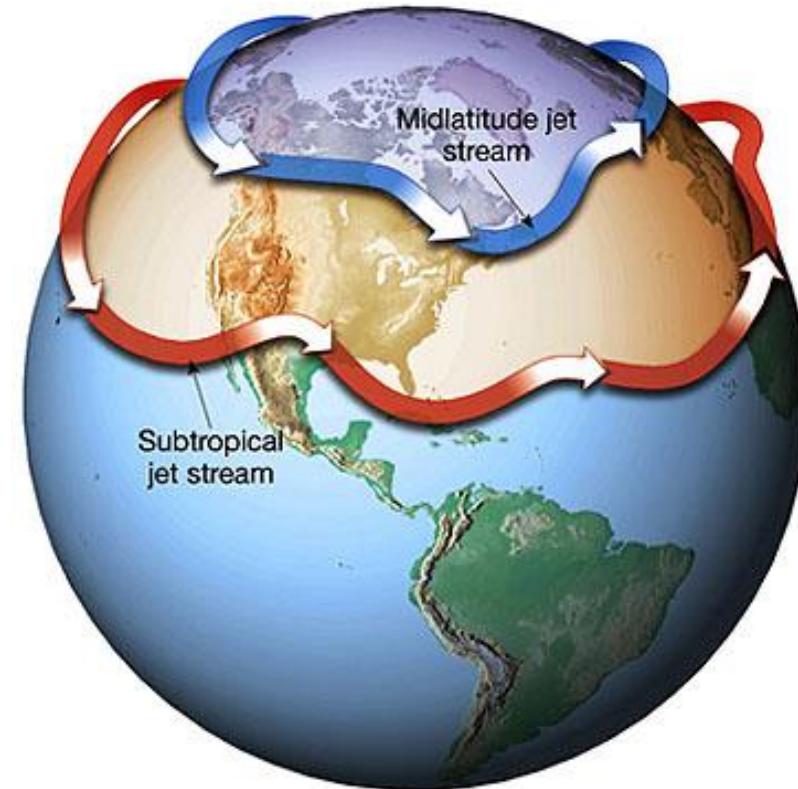
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- **Explanation:**
- It Causes **Winter And Pre-monsoon Season Rainfall Across Northwest India.**
- **Winter Months Rainfall** Has Great Importance In **Agriculture, Particularly For The Rabi Crops.**
- **Wheat** Among Them Is **One Of The Most**



Q. Assertion (A):

Anti-cyclonic Conditions Are Formed In Winter Season When Atmospheric Pressure Is High And Air Temperature Is Low.

Reason (R):

Winter Rainfall In Northern India Causes Development Of Anti-cyclonic Conditions With Low Temperature.

- A) Both (A) And (R) Are True, But (R) Is **Not** The **Correct** Explanation Of (A)
- B) (A) Is False, But (R) Is True
- C) (A) Is True, But (R) Is False

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Q. Mango Shower Is

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- B) Pre Monsoon Shower
- C) Shower Of Mangoes
- D) Rainfall In March - April In Bihar And Bengal

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Q. The Heavier Silicates Named As 'Sima' Or Silica + Magnesium Are Most Abundant In The

A) Crust

B) Core

C) Mantle

D) Ocean Floors