

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8: CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8 India - Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife, explores the diversity of India's climate, which varies from tropical in the south to temperate in the north. India's climate is influenced by factors like latitude, altitude, and the monsoon winds.

The chapter highlights the importance of the monsoon season, which brings most of the rainfall to India. Vegetation varies across the country, from tropical rainforests to desert vegetation, alpine forests, and grasslands. India is also home to rich wildlife, including species like elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses, and various birds, protected in national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8 Overview

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8 India - Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife, is essential as it provides an understanding of India's diverse natural environment. The chapter introduces students to India's varied climate zones, influenced by factors like latitude, altitude, and the monsoon, which shape the country's weather patterns. It explains how this diversity in climate leads to different types of vegetation, ranging from tropical rainforests to desert and alpine forests. The chapter also emphasizes the importance of wildlife conservation, showcasing India's rich biodiversity with examples of species such as elephants, tigers, and rhinoceroses, which are protected in wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.

This knowledge helps students appreciate the relationship between climate, vegetation, and wildlife, laying the foundation for understanding environmental conservation and India's natural heritage, making it a crucial chapter for their academic development.

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8 India - Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

Below is the CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8 India - Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife -

The major seasons recognised in India are:

Cold Weather Season (Winter) December to February

Hot Weather Season (Summer) March to May

Southwest Monsoon Season (Rainy) June to September

Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) October and November

Cold Weather Season or Winter

The sun's rays do not shine directly on the area throughout the winter. Consequently, northern India experiences extremely low temperatures.

Hot Weather Season or Summer

Sunlight almost directly falls on this area throughout the hot weather season. The temperature rises sharply. Loo, or hot and dry breezes, blow during the day.

South-West Monsoon Season or Rainy Season

The arrival and progression of the monsoon signifies this season. The winds that blow towards the land originate in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. They bring moisture with them. Rainfall happens when these winds hit the mountain barriers.

Season of Retreating Monsoon or Autumn

From the continent, winds return to the Bay of Bengal. We refer to this time of year as the retreating monsoons. The southern areas of India, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, receive rainfall in this season.

The average weather over a long period of time is known as the climate. India's climate is generally referred to as monsoon-type.

The Arabic word "mausim," which meaning "seasons," is where the word "monsoon" originates. Since India is located in a tropical zone, monsoon winds are mostly responsible for bringing in the rain. In India, agriculture depends on rainfall. Enough rain and an abundant crop are the results of good monsoons. A location's altitude, terrain, and distance from the sea all influence its climate. Thus, the climate of India varies depending on the place.

Natural Vegetation

Our surroundings are home to a wide range of plant life, including blooming plants, cactus, shrubs, and small plants known as bushes. In addition, there are a lot of tall trees; some, like neem and mango, have many branches and leaves, while others, like palm, have few leaves.

Natural vegetation is made up of grasses, bushes, and trees that develop naturally without human assistance or influence. Various natural plant kinds are reliant on various climatic conditions, with rainfall being a crucial factor. India has a diverse spectrum of natural plants because of its varying weather conditions.

Why are Forests Necessary?

Forests provide a variety of purposes and are quite beneficial. Plants take up carbon dioxide and release oxygen for human breathing. Plant roots limit soil erosion because they link the soil. Forests give us wood for things like furniture, fuelwood, feed, lac, honey, gum, and medicinal plants and herbs.

Wildlife's natural home is forests. The careless felling of trees has resulted in a significant loss of natural vegetation.

Wildlife

Numerous animal species can be found in forests, including a wide range of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, insects, and worms. One of our national animals is the tiger. It can be found all around the nation. Asiatic lions live in Gujarat's Gir jungle. In the Assamese jungles, one-horned rhinoceroses and elephants roam freely. Kerala and Karnataka are also home to elephants. The Great Indian Desert and the Rann of Kutch are home to camels and wild asses, respectively.

The peacock is our national bird. Parrots, pigeons, mynah, geese, bulbul, and ducks are among the other common birds. To restore birds to their native habitat, a number of bird sanctuaries have been established.

India is home to hundreds of different species of snakes. Among them, cobras and kraits are significant. The hunting and forest-cutting practices are causing a sharp decline in the numbers of Indian animal species. Already, a large number of species are extinct. In order to safeguard them, various national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been created up. To save these creatures, the government has also launched Project Elephant and Project Tiger.

Benefits of CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8

The benefits of CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes 8 India - Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife include:

Concept Clarity: The notes simplify complex topics like climate patterns, vegetation types, and wildlife distribution across India, aiding in better understanding.

Quick Revision: Concise and well-organized notes help students quickly revise essential points before exams.

Enhanced Retention: Summarized information makes it easier for students to remember key details about India's diverse climate and natural environment.

Answer Writing: Well-structured notes assist students in framing better answers, supporting critical thinking.

Exam Preparation: Notes cover all important topics, making exam preparation more focused and efficient.