

CLIMATE DELHI

Delhi is situated on the banks of river Yamuna in the northern part of India. Once a part of the Aravalies, today Delhi has only the Ridge area to tell the story of the greenery this place once had. Himalayas are in the North of Delhi. The capital of India is a land locked city. The distance from the sea gives Delhi an extreme type of continental climate. The summers in Delhi are very hot and winters very cold. The temperature range varies from 45 degrees in summers to 4 degrees in winters. The winters are marked by mist and fog in the mornings and often sun is seen in the afternoons. The cold wave from the Himalayan region makes winters very chilly. In summers the heat wave is immense and adequate precaution has to be taken before going out in the hot summer afternoons.

The best season to visit Delhi is During the spring seasons of February to April and August to November. The bloom season of February and March make Delhi colorful. This time of the year brings greenery on the face of Delhi.

ANNUAL TEMPERATURE & RAINFALL CHART

MONTHS	MAX	MIN	RAINFALL
JANUARY	21	07	25
FEBRUARY	24	10	22
MARCH	30	15	17
APRIL	36	21	07
MAY	41	27	08
JUNE	40	29	65
JULY	35	27	211
AUGUST	34	26	173
SEPTEMBER	34	25	150
OCTOBER	35	19	31
NOVEMBER	29	12	01
DECEMBER	23	08	05

Jaipur climate / weather / rainfall

Minimum Temperature : 21° C (Summer), 8° C (Winter)

Maximum Temperature : 40° C (Summer), 34° C (Winter)

Best Time to Visit : October to March

Jaipur also popularly known as the Pink city, is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan. Jaipur is one of the finest planned cities of India. The very structure of Jaipur resembles the taste of the Rajputs and the Royal families. At present, Jaipur is a major business centre with all requisites of a metropolitan city

Summer season: Summer in Rajasthan is hot and dry. Maximum temperature during the summers (from April to July) reaches a high of around 40°C

Monsoon or Rainy season: Monsoon months fall between June and September as during this time only little rainfall takes place. Throughout the year temperatures remain fairly high.

Winter season: In winter the days are sunny and pleasant while nights can be chilly. Some light warm clothing is required in the evenings and early in the morning.

What to wear : Tourists visiting Jaipur(Rajasthan) in summer should protect themselves from the sun by wearing loose comfortable cotton clothes, and using sunglasses and sunscreen lotion. For winter some light warm clothing is required in the evenings and early in the morning

Agra climate / weather / Rainfall

Minimum Temperature : 19° C (Summer), 8° C (Winter)

Maximum Temperature : 42° C (Summer), 34° C (Winter)

Best Time to Visit : November to March

Agra is the city of the Taj Mahal, in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, some 200 km from Delhi. Agra is famous as being home to one of the Seven Wonders of the world-the Taj Mahal. It is more just a decadent city of graveyards and work.

Summer season: The summer season extending from the month of April to June. The maximum temperatures during this period can rise up to 42° C

Monsoon or Rainy season: The month of July marks the commencement of monsoons in Agra, which last almost till October. The rainy season comes as a relief from the hot summers, to the people of Agra. Heavy rainfall is received by the city of Agra during the monsoons

Winter season : Winters in Agra stays from November till the month of March. The winter temperature is about 8° C

What to wear : In summer, only light cotton clothes will be most comfortable. In winter, warm woolen clothes and anything that is warm are most advisable

Khajuraho/Orcha climate / weather / rainfall

Minimum Temperature : 22° C (Summer), 8° C (Winter)

Maximum Temperature : 43° C (Summer), 34° C (Winter)

Best Time to Visit : October to April

Khajuraho is a small town located in the Bundelkhand region (Chhatarpur District) of Madhya Pradesh and is famous for groups of Hindu and Jain temples. These temples are famous for their beautiful and erotic rock carvings. Khajuraho has the Vindhya range of mountains as its beautiful backdrop. This makes Khajuraho a more fascinating destination to visit.

Summer season: The summers are hot with temperature ranges from 22° to 43°.

Monsoon or Rainy season: Monsoon embarks on the city in the month of July and lasts until September. This period is characterized by heavy rainfall and frequent bouts of drizzle

Winter season: Winters are marked by quivering cold with temperature dropping to 8°C at times. November, December, January and February are the winter months in Khajuraho

What to wear: Light and loose cotton clothes for summer and dip woolen clothes for winters are advisable

Varanasi climate / weather / rainfall

Minimum Temperature: 22° C (Summer), 9° C (Winter)

Best Time to Visit: October to March

Maximum Temperature: 41° C (summer), 33° C (Winter)

Varanasi is the oldest living city in the world. It probably derived its name from the two rivers that border the city- Varanasi in the North and Asi to the South. This city is situated in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. Varanasi experiences a humid subtropical climate with large variations between summer and winter temperatures. Cold waves from the Himalayan region cause temperatures to dip across the city in the winter from December to February and temperatures below 5 °C are not uncommon

Summer season: During summers, weather can be as hot as 41° C and humid too as Varanasi lies at the Tropic of **Monsoon or Rainy season:** Torrential rains and high humidity accompanies the monsoons that usually come in late June or early July for about two months.cancer

Winter season: Winters in Varanasi see very large diurnal variations, with warm days and downright cold nights. Cold waves from the Himalayan region cause temperatures to dip across the city in the winter from December to **What to wear:-** Wear light woollens during summer and very heavy woollens during winter February and temperatures below 10 °C are not uncommon.

Climate in India

India is characterised by a hot tropical climate which varies from region to region. The winters fall between November to mid-March and summers from April to June. Northern India remains dry, dusty, and unpleasant during the summer months. The nature of monsoon, which lies between mid-July and September, is erratic where some areas experience heavy rains the others experience drought and still others get flooded. Tourists can explore the country in all the seasons but by being selective for certain places during certain part of the year.

Weather and Climatic Conditions in various parts of India

Northern Plains

Northern Plains of India which lie to the north of River Ganges have extreme climate. The area is characterised by hot, humid, and very harsh summers. Light cottons are recommended for this season. The rainy season lies between the month of July and the month of September where monsoon brings with it most of the rain received in this region. Winters present the most desirable season to tour the North India. Nights can be freezing cold so heavy woollens should be brought

here.

Western Himalayas

The best time to explore the Western Himalayas (which covers the extreme northern part of India stretching from Jammu & Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh) are the summers, as the climate remains desirable with slightly cold evenings and plenty of sunny days. The Western Himalayas offer great opportunities for adventure sports like trekking, hiking, white water rafting, and mountaineering during the summers. During winters, there is heavy snowfall, due to which the area becomes inaccessible but, places like Auli, Manali, and Kufri are famous for skiing.

Central India

The two Central Indian states, namely, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, experience summer with moderate temperatures where the winters are moderate as well. The monsoons fall between July and September which brings heavy downpour which is essential.

Western India

The region is characterised by summers that are extremely hot accompanied with very high humidity. Monsoon falls between mid-June and mid-September and the winters during the months of November and February where the evenings can be slightly cold. For most of the year one requires lightweight cottons and linen, warmer clothes are required for the winters and waterproof material for the soon monsoon.

Southwest India

The months of summer are characterised by high temperature and extremely high humidity. Monsoon brings rains between late April and July and the most pleasant weather is from November to March. The coastal areas have more or less same temperatures and are characterised by heavy rainfall.

India's Population 2014

Current Population of India in 2014	1,270,272,105 (1.27 billion)
Total Male Population in India	655,875,026 (655.8 million)
Total Female Population in India	614,397,079 (614.4 million)
Sex Ratio	940 females per 1,000 males
Age structure	
0 to 25 years	50% of India's current population
Currently, there are about 51 births in India in a minute.	
India's Population in 2012	1.22 billion
India's Population in 2011	1.21 billion

Currency:- Indian Currency know as Indian Rupees (I NR) which is small notes and bigger (Bill convert in Rs Notes 5,10,20,50,100,bigger one is 500 and 1000/-Foreign currency and traveler's

cheques can be exchanged at the main branches of the major banks in India, but you may find it more convenient to exchange your money at four star and Five star hotels. Hotels usually give the official exchange rate, though some will charge a small commission. Keep at least a few of your exchange receipts. You will need them if you want to exchange any remaining RBI back into US/Canadian Dollars at the end of your trip. Avoid changing money on the streets. Besides the advantage of safety, the exchange rate on traveler's cheques is more favorable than what you get for cash with a small commission. Credit cards issued by most of the world's leading banks and other financial institutions are widely accepted in India. (Cash Exchange: The banks in India will only exchange for clean and undamaged bills. Bills with marks, writings or torn will be rejected) International ATM machines are available everywhere in India.

Exchange Rate

CA\$ 100.00 = INR 5400.00 approx.

US\$ 100.00 = INR 6000.00 approx.

Remarks: (1) Above exchange rate are subject to currency fluctuation.

US Dollar cash bill can get a better exchange rate than Canadian Dollar in India.

Traveler Cheque need exchange in the various major banks in India like HSB, Thomas cook, Bank of India, State bank of India.

What to pack: -Pack only what you will need. Think "light-weight and compact" when you're deciding what to bring India. Bear in mind that although international flights allow two pieces one big Luggage 20-kg and one small hand baggage allowed 7 kg most domestic flights within India allow only two pieces one big Luggage 15-kg and (checked-in). You are also allowed to carry one piece of hand-carry baggage; it should be in weight 7 kg. During the summer months you will not need any heavy clothing. The Chinese themselves-both men and women-usually dress in shorts, T-shirt and flip-flops north of China during spring and autumn, though winter clothing will be necessary if you are planning to be in the north during the winter months.

It is recommended that you bring along Just carry things that can be used up and thrown out at the end (creams, shampoos etc.) Though a lot of variety is available in the big cities. Sun lotion. Bring clothes that are light, but have long sleeves. Bring a sweater too, because the evenings can be cold. Take a good pair of slippers and walking shoes with you.

Airport Securities :-All check-in bags had to be locked as required by the Indian Airport Securities. **Not allowed:-Put in Suitcase** Hand carry for Gels, Liquids, Lotions, Pastes, Sprays, And Water - Maximum 100 ML containers, put into the Plastic bag to be presented separately from other hand baggage for screening. All passengers are requested to have their passport ready with the boarding pass and air ticket for inspection when going through airport securities.

Telephone & fax:-Mobile cell Phone Cards:- Sim cards can be purchased at the airport/City, **Like Voda phone,Airtel** hotel lobbies and in most telecommunications offices in denominations of Rs(INR)15/-phones are charged by the minute. To make dialing code to Canada is 00-91 are +91 from India from .Major cities in 4-star+ hotels usually operate a business centre offering telephone, fax, and email services.

Electricity: -Electricity is 220V, 50 cycles AC. Plugs come in at least four designs: three-pronged angled pins (like in Australia), three-pronged round pins (like in Hong Kong), and two flat pins (Canadian style but without the round wire) or two narrow round pins (European style). For the most part, however, you can safely travel with two types of plugs: Canadian-style or Australian-style together with a conversion plug.

Toilets: -Public toilets, like those found in railway stations and in the side streets of the cities and towns, generally do not meet the average westerner's expectations of hygiene. Toilets in tourist areas are generally more acceptable than the public ones, though there may be an admission charge of INR. Toilets charging admission usually provide toilet paper and-for those that don't, you will need to supply your own tissues and/or disposable wet towels.

Drinking water: -Tap water is not potable anywhere in India. Bottled water and soft drinks are widely available and should be safe to drink. However, please be careful when you purchase bottled water from street vendors and make sure the bottled had not been opened.

Food: -3 meals daily were provided throughout the journey. Breakfast are served in buffet style with a good mix of Indian/Chinese and western food in the hotel. Lunch and dinner are usually served pre-ordered Indian/Chinese/Western dishes. A variety of dishes will be served and we will make an effort to avoid dishes being repeated. Please note that the cooking style in India may use excessive oil (mainly/Refined/ peanut oil) and strong taste. If you were not used to too oily food, we would recommend you to use a bowl of hot water or tea to wash the food before you eat them.

Medicine Check with your family doctor and/or health department for professional advice as to what kind of medicines you would be advised to bring along with you.

Bargaining In small shops, street stalls and bazaar, bargaining is expected. You can also bargain on ships and in hotels and with most people you might want to strike a deal with. In large establishments such as department stores or government-regulated stores, where prices are clearly marked, there is usually no room for bargaining.

If you want to do a little bargaining, it is important to be polite. There is nothing wrong in asking for a discount - just make sure you do it with a smile.

Local Transportation Taxis are charged according to meters. They start from INR62 to INR 65, depend on which city you are in and make sure you get a receipt after you paid. And In Delhi we have Auto like in Bangkok Tuk Tuk which start from INR 25, In most cities, the receipt will be printed with the taxi's company information, total charged kilometers and fare you paid. After 11p.m., the taxi fare will increase by INR 25% sad meter when starting.

Metro Transit subways are available in New Delhi they are safe and easy to use.

Safety In general, India is a safe country. However, small crimes do exist, such as pickpockets, swindlers, etc. Foreigners are specially targeted. Walking alone at night is not recommended. It is not recommended to bring along your passport when you go on tour. Safes are available in your hotel room or at reception.

Gratuities: -Tipping in restaurants in India is neither customary nor expected depending on them self.Tipping to the bellboy when they deliver baggage - hotel lobby/room/hotel lobby, preferably to be paid individually by the tour member. (Proposed: US\$1.00/INR 60/- per bag and please do not pay by Canadian coins)

Tour personnel gratuities:-Tour group staff tipping is mandatory. It is an expression of appreciation for services provided. Your India tour price includes scheduled daily activities, sightseeing, and all meals. Your tour conductor, local guides and drivers will accompany you every day.The customary practice for Canadian group members is to tip US\$10.00 per day. For this tour, you are required to tip US\$150.00, and this will be collect in India on Day 3 by your Indian National Guide -This will be shared among the tour guides and drivers in each city.During your trip, if you find any person providing you exceptional services, you are always free to give him/her special encouragement individually.