भारत सरकार

Government of India

पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय (एम. ओ. ई. एस.)

Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Climate Research and Services (CRS)

Monthly Climate Summary for November 2025

1. Monthly Rainfall Scenario (01 to 30 November, 2025)

Rainfall over the country as a whole for the month of November 2025 was 17.0 mm which is 43% less than its Long Period Average (LPA) of 29.7 mm. Daily variation of the rainfall over the country as a whole during the month of November 2025 with normal based on data of 1971-2020 is presented in Fig 1 (a). The All India rainfall percentage departure from normal for November during 1901-2025 is presented in Fig 1(b). All India rainfall during November was 10th lowest since 2001 and 26th lowest since 1901 presented in Fig 1(c). Rainfall over South Peninsular India (50.7 mm) was 6th lowest since 2001 and 30th lowest since 1901 presented in Fig 1(d).

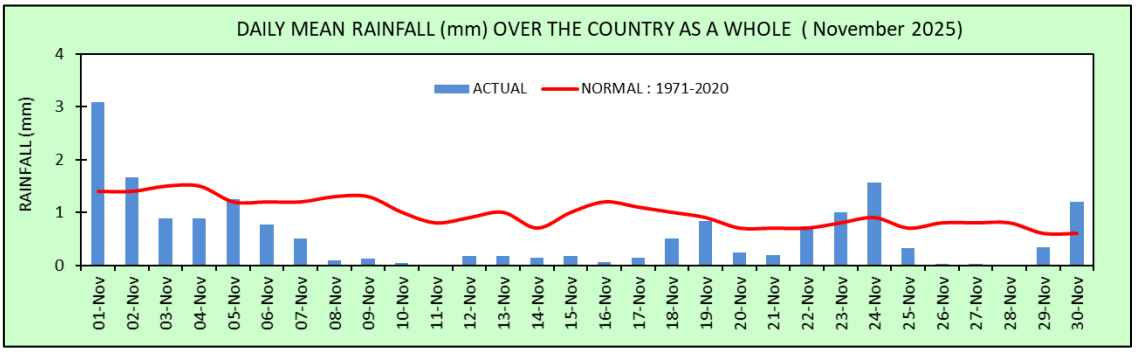


Fig.1 (a): Daily variation of rainfall over the country as a whole during November 2025.

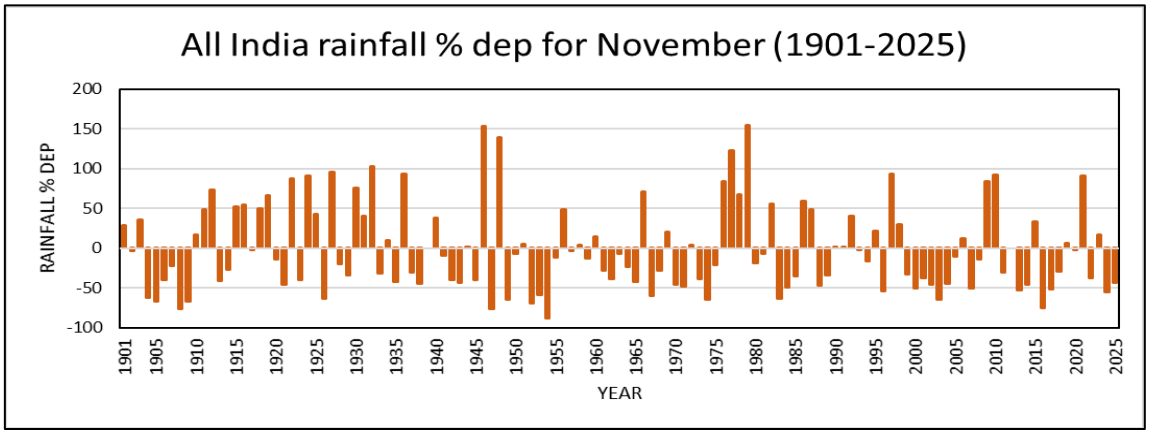


Fig. 1(b): All India monthly rainfall percentage departure from normal (1971-2020) for November from 1901-2025.

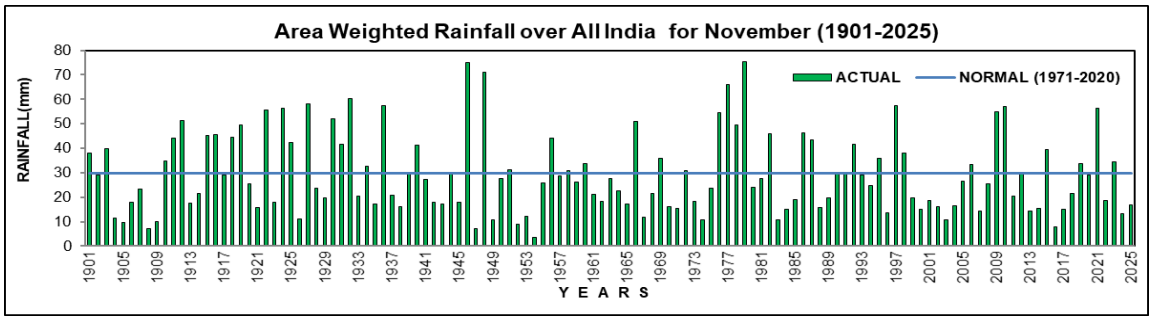


Fig. 1(c): Time series of area weighted rainfall over All India for November (1901 – 2025).

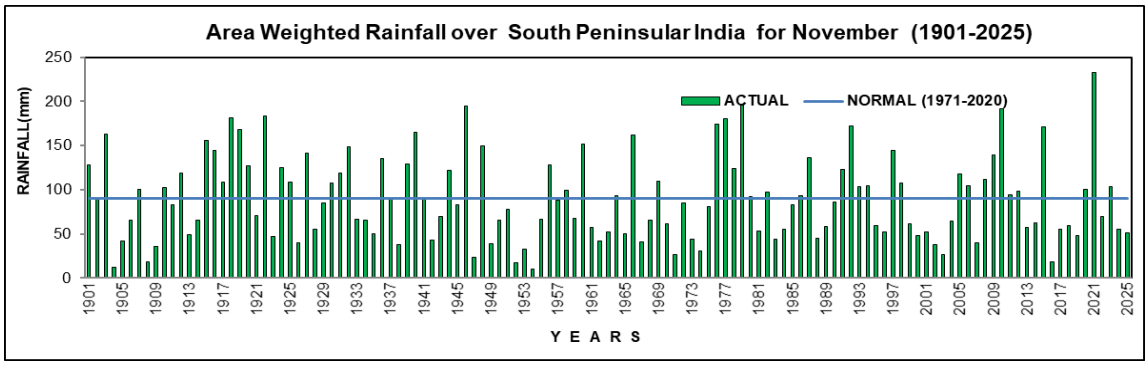


Fig. 1(d): Time series of area weighted rainfall over South Peninsular India for November (1901 – 2025).

The monthly rainfall for November 2025 is given in the table below:

Regions	Actual Rainfall (mm)	Normal Rainfall (mm)	% Departure from LPA
Country as a whole	**17.0**	**29.7**	**-42.8**
Northwest India	**2.65**	**12.1**	**-78.1**
Central India	**6.8**	**14.0**	**-51.3**
South Peninsula	**50.7**	**89.8**	**-43.6**
East & Northeast India	**24.6**	**22.6**	**8.9**

During the month, 4 sub-divisions recorded large excess rainfall, 6 received normal rainfall, 7 experienced deficient rainfall, and 19 registered large deficient rainfall (Fig. 2).

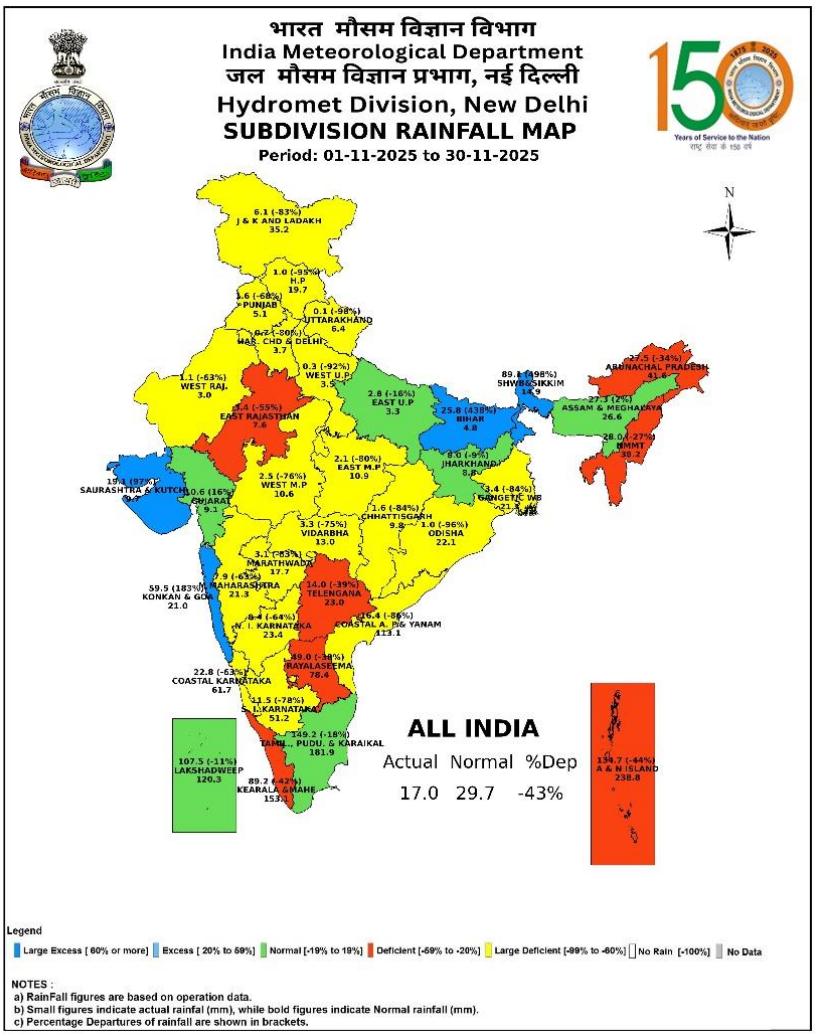


Fig. 2: Subdivision-wise rainfall distribution for November 2025

The observed spatial distribution of rainfall during November 2025, normal rainfall based on data of 1971 to 2020 and rainfall departures from normal during November 2025 are shown in Fig. 3.

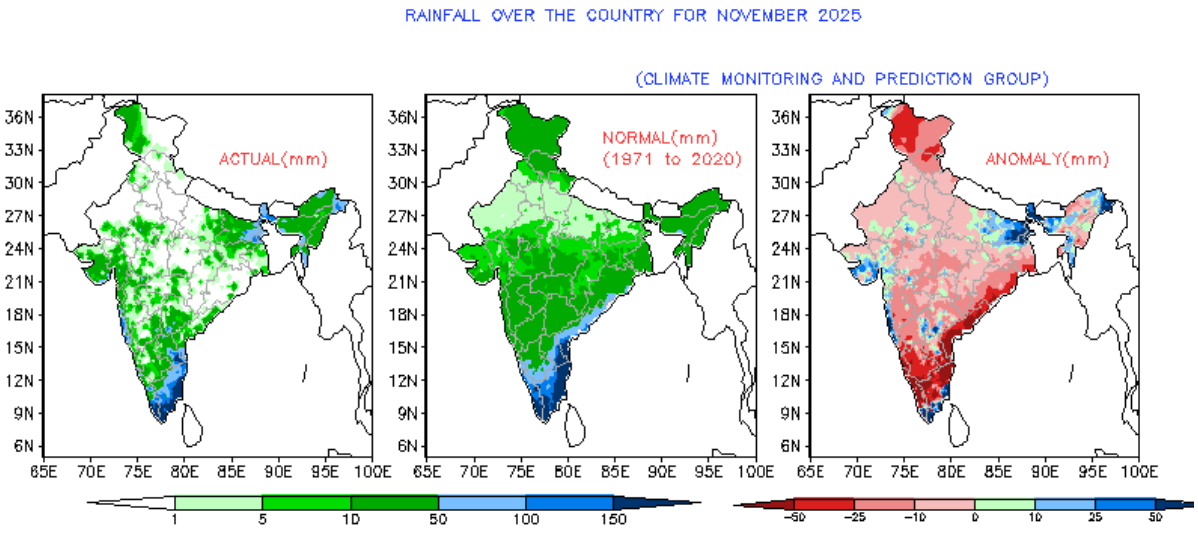
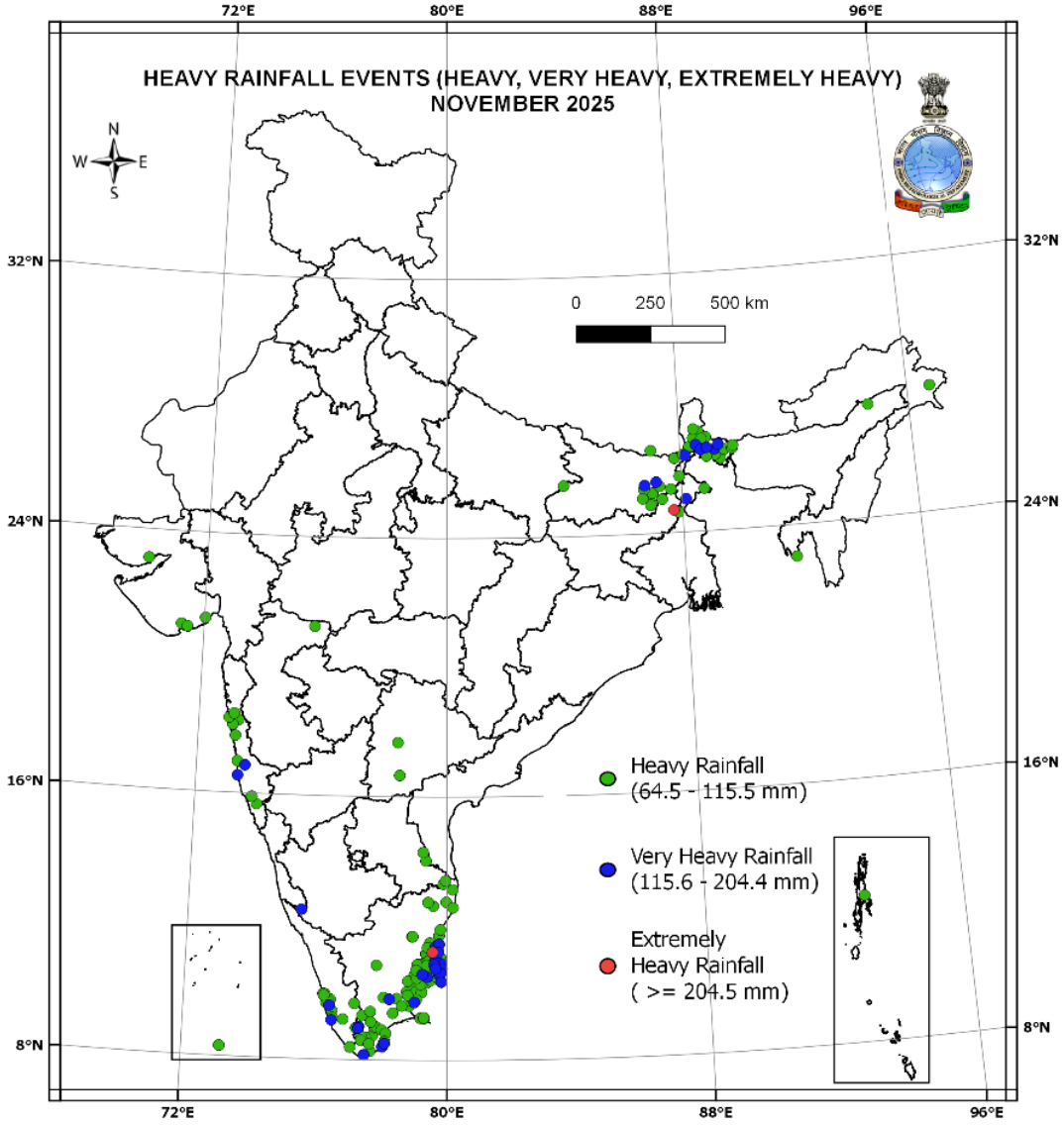


Fig. 3: Observed spatial Rainfall pattern for the month November 2025 over India and their departure from normal (1971 to 2020 period)
Departure from normal is anomaly = actual rainfall - normal rainfall

2. Frequency of Heavy Rainfall events

November 2025 witnessed Extremely Heavy rainfall (> 204.4 mm) events over Jharkhand and Tamilnadu, Puducherry & Karaikal, Very Heavy rainfall (115.6 – 204.4 mm) over Bihar, Coastal Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe, Konkan & Goa, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim and Heavy Rainfall events (64.5 – 115.5 mm) were observed over Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Lakshadweep, Madhya Maharashtra, Tripura, Rayalaseema, Saurashtra & Kutch and Telangana. The location of occurrences of Heavy, Very Heavy rainfall and Extremely Heavy rainfall events is shown in the Fig. 4.

Out of the 174 rainfall events recorded this month, 2 were categorised as Extremely Heavy (>204.4 mm), 36 as Very Heavy (115.6–204.4 mm), and 136 as Heavy (64.5–115.5 mm).



(Only highest category of rainfall event considered for a station)
Fig. 4: The location of occurrences of Heavy, Very Heavy and Extremely Heavy rainfall events in the month of November 2025.

Some stations received record rainfall (24 hours). The table below shows stations that received 24-hour record rainfall and their previous record.

24 Hours Record Rainfall				
STATION NAME	NEW RECORD (mm)#	DATE (November 2025)	PREVIOUS RECORD (mm)	DATE
FORBESGANJ	48.6	01-11-2025	47.2	03-11-1973
JALPAIGURI	169	01-11-2025	92.7	08-11-1924
MALDA	120.4	01-11-2025	77	10-11-1995

based on real-time available data

3. Chief Synoptic weather features observed during November 2025.

Low pressure systems: Tropical cyclone activity was above normal in November. Two cyclonic storms, Senyar (25–27 November) and Ditwah (26 November–3 December), formed over the Bay of Bengal, whereas climatologically (based on the 1971–2020 average), only one cyclone typically develops in this basin during November. In addition to these storms, a well-marked low-pressure area (2–5 November) and another low-pressure area (15–21 November) also formed over the Bay of Bengal. The tracks of these cyclonic storms are shown in Fig. 5(a) and 5(b).

Cyclone Senyar developed in late November 2025 over the Strait of Malacca—an area where cyclones are exceptionally rare due to its closeness to the equator. It is only the second recorded cyclone to form in this region, the previous one occurring more than a century ago. Although Senyar was not particularly intense in terms of wind speed, its impact was severe because of the prolonged and extreme rainfall it produced. This led to widespread flash floods, river overflows, and landslides, particularly across the mountainous and densely populated areas of Sumatra (Indonesia), southern Thailand, and Malaysia, which caused casualties and huge economic damage.

Similarly, Cyclone Ditwah made landfall on Sri Lanka’s eastern coast on 28 November 2025 and moved across the island, delivering intense rainfall and strong winds that triggered flooding and landslides. In some eastern and central areas, rainfall surpassed 300 mm within 24 hours, overwhelming rivers, saturating hillsides, and causing extensive floods and landslides.

Fig. 5(a): Track of Cyclonic storm Senyar

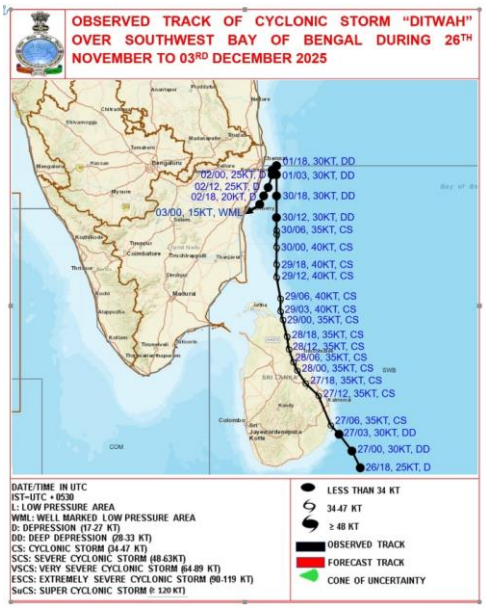


Fig. 5(b): Track of Cyclonic storm Ditwah

Western Disturbances: A total of 4 Western Disturbances impacted in terms of temperature over north India and almost all were mostly dry WDs: WDs;(3 – 6 Nov, 8-10 Nov, 26-30 Nov and 29-1 Dec) moved across northwest India

4. Characteristics of Temperatures for the month of November 2025

The average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature for the country as a whole during November 2025 were 28.36ºC, 15.47ºC and 21.91ºC respectively, against the normal of 28.75ºC, 15.86ºC and 22.30ºC based on data of 1991-2020. Thus, the average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature were below normal with departure from normal of -0.40ºC, -0.39ºC and -0.39ºC respectively for the country as a whole. The daily variation of maximum and minimum temperature departure from normal over the country as a whole for November 2025 is shown in the Fig. 6(a) and (b) respectively.

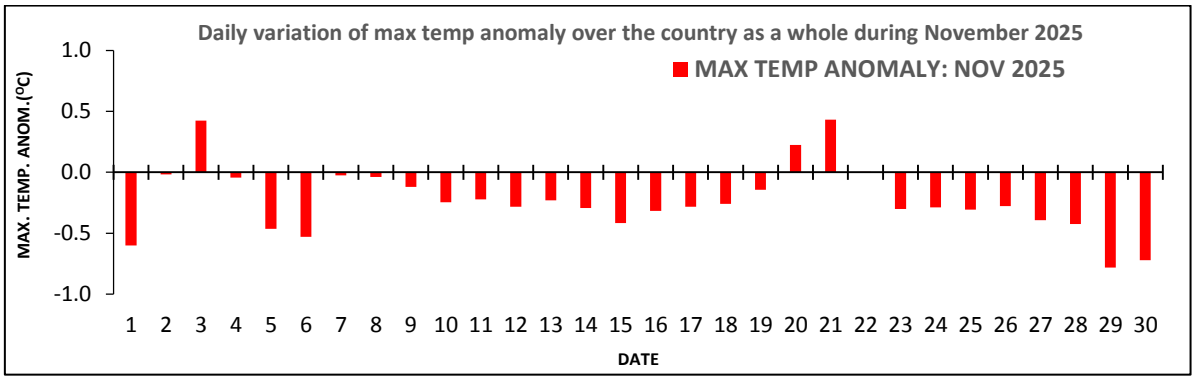


Fig. 6(a): Daily variation of maximum temperature anomaly (departure from normal) over the country as a whole for November 2025

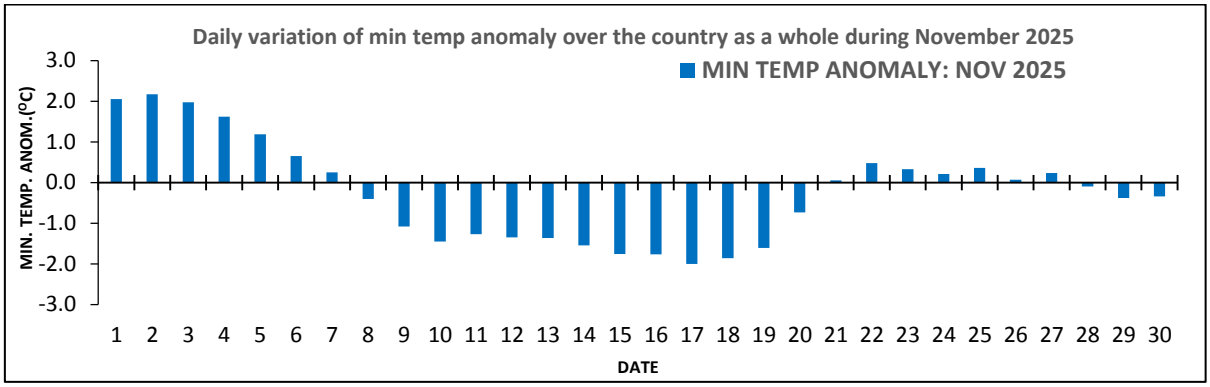


Fig. 6(b): Daily variation of minimum temperature anomaly (departure from normal) over the country as a whole for November 2025

Fig. 7 shows the time series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the country as a whole for the month of November 1901-2025. Over the country during November, the average maximum temperature was the 60th highest and average minimum temperature was the 53rd highest since 1901. The mean temperature was the 54th highest since 1901.

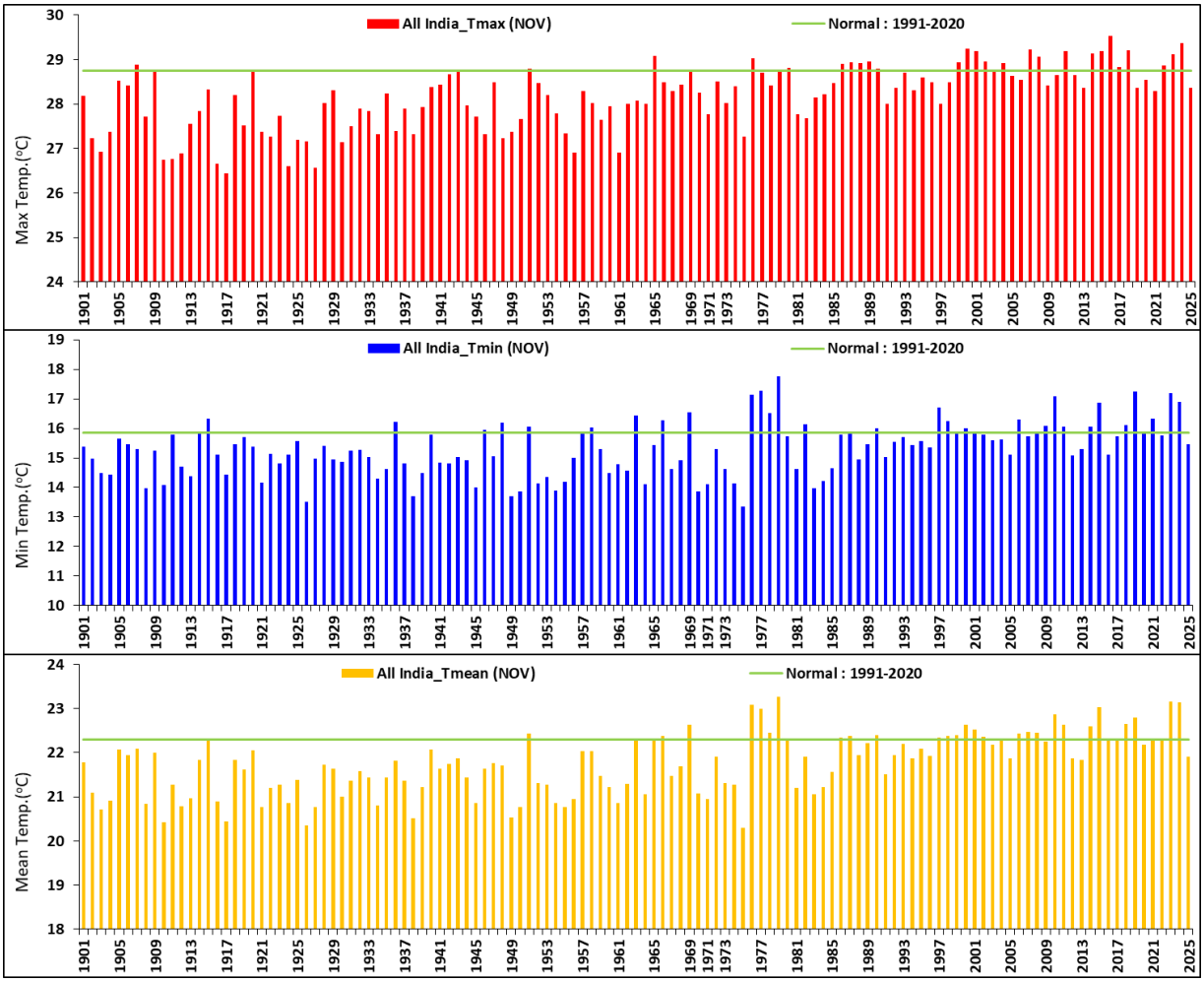


Fig. 7: Time series of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over the country as a whole for the month of November 1901-2025

The Temperatures during November 2025 for all India and homogeneous regions with its top ranks since 1901 are given below:

NOVEMBER 2025		Max Temp (^{0}C)	Min Temp (^{0}C)	Mean Temp (^{0}C)
ALL INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**28.36**	**15.47**	**21.91**
	NORMAL	28.75	15.86	22.30
	ANOMALY	-0.40	-0.39	-0.39
	Rank since 1901	**60**	**53**	**54**
NORTHWEST INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**25.92**	**10.42**	**18.17**
	NORMAL	26.08	11.46	18.77
	ANOMALY	-0.16	-1.04	-0.60
	Rank since 1901	**58**	**75**	**64**
EAST & NORTHEAST INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**27.73**	**16.43**	**22.08**
	NORMAL	27.49	15.59	21.54
	ANOMALY	0.24	0.84	0.54
	Rank since 1901	**23**	**12**	**11**
CENTRAL INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**29.88**	**15.92**	**22.90**
	NORMAL	31.11	16.80	23.95
	ANOMALY	-1.24	-0.88	-1.06
	Rank since 1901	**89**	**74**	**81**
SOUTH PENINSULAR INDIA	**ACTUAL**	**30.07**	**20.80**	**25.44**
	NORMAL	30.20	20.70	25.45
	ANOMALY	-0.12	0.10	-0.01
	Rank since 1901	**28**	**35**	**26**

Note: Values are rounded off to the nearest two decimals.

The stations that recorded the highest maximum and lowest minimum temperatures in November 2025 are listed in the table below, along with their previous records and the corresponding dates.

Highest Maximum				
STATION NAME	**NEW RECORD (^{0}C) #**	**DATE (NOV 2025)**	**PREVIOUS RECORD (^{0}C)**	**DATE**
BAPATLA	35.7	02-11-2025	35.5	16-11-2009
CHENNAI (NUNGAMBAKKAM)	35.5	03-11-2025	35.4	02-11-1999
COOCH BEHAR	34.6	05-11-2025	34.5	01-11-2016
DHUBRI	30.9	07-11-2025	30.6	10-11-1976
ERODE	36.6	03-11-2025	36.2	18-11-1998
KORAPUT	36.5	05-11-2025	32.5	02-11-2024
NARSAPUR	35.8	02-11-2025	35.2	01-11-2024
SHILLONG	25.4	04-11-2025	25.1	02-11-2022
Lowest Minimum				
STATION NAME	**NEW RECORD (^{0}C) #**	**DATE (NOV 2025)**	**PREVIOUS RECORD (^{0}C)**	**DATE**
BHOPAL (BAIRAGARH)	5.2	17-11-2025	6.1	30-11-1941
JHARSUGUDA	8.1	27-11-2025	8.4	30-11-1970
KANYAKUMARI	17.2	29-11-2025	20.1	30-11-1967
RAJNANDGAON	8.0	17-11-2025	10	29-11-1984
THOOTHUKUDI NEW PORT	16.0	30-11-2025	16.7	30-11-1991
WASHIM	10.4	17-11-2025	11	18-11-2012

based on real-time available data

The observed spatial temperature pattern of monthly average maximum, average minimum and mean temperature over India and their departures from normal (1991 to 2020 period) for the month of November 2025 is given in Fig. 8.

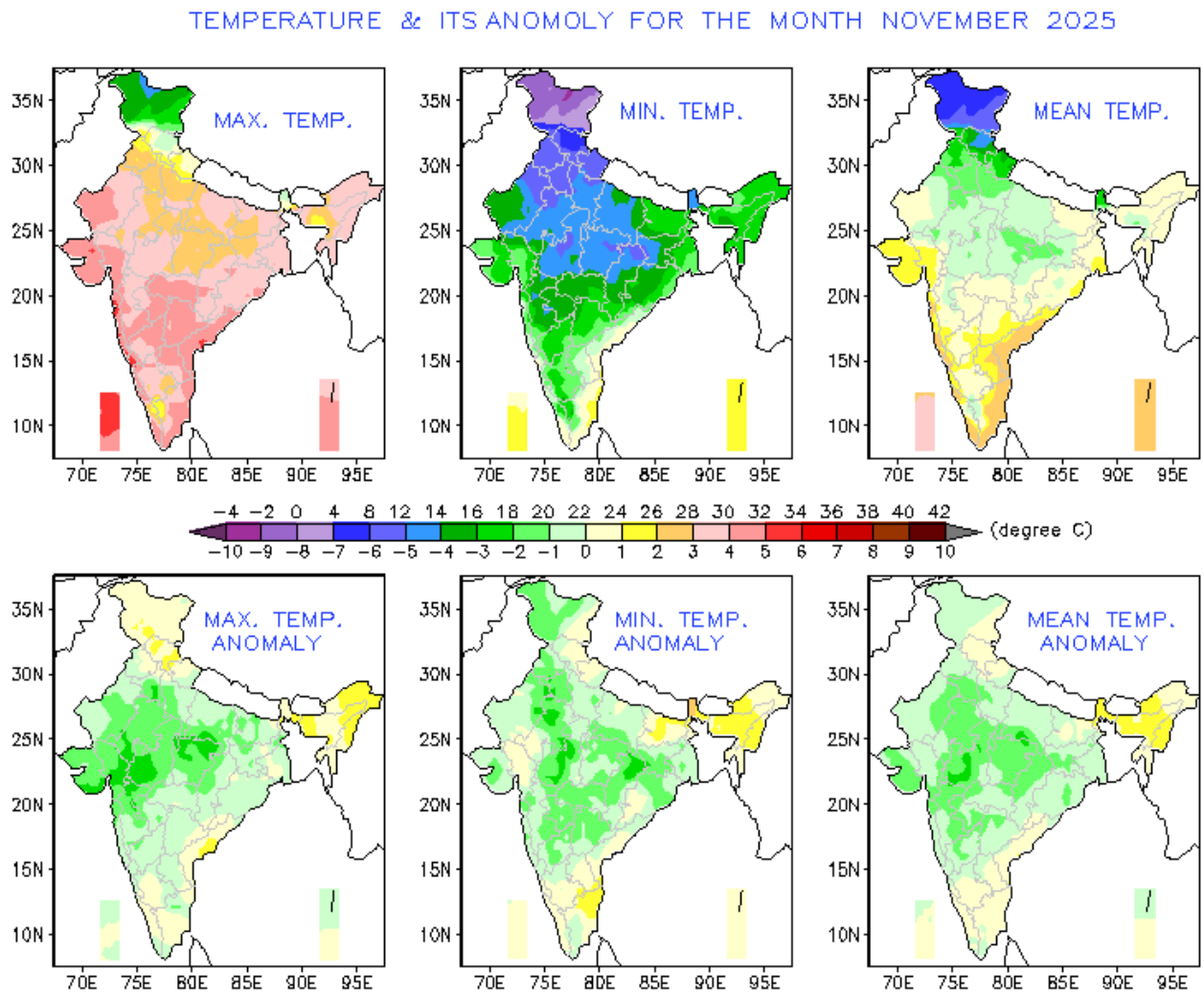


Fig. 8: Observed spatial temperature pattern of monthly average maximum, average minimum, and mean temperature over India (top three from left to right) and their departure from normal (1991 to 2020 period) for November 2025 (lower three from left to right)

5. Significant Weather Events:

Lightning associated with Thunderstorm: On 4th November, a total of 40 livestock, including sheep and goats, perished in the Sangar Dhoke area near Soliyan in Poonch district of UT Jammu and Kashmir. Additionally, districts such as Pakur (Jharkhand) and Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu) were impacted by extreme heavy rainfall during November. Figure 9 illustrates significant weather events for November 2025 (based on real-time media reports and data from state government agencies).

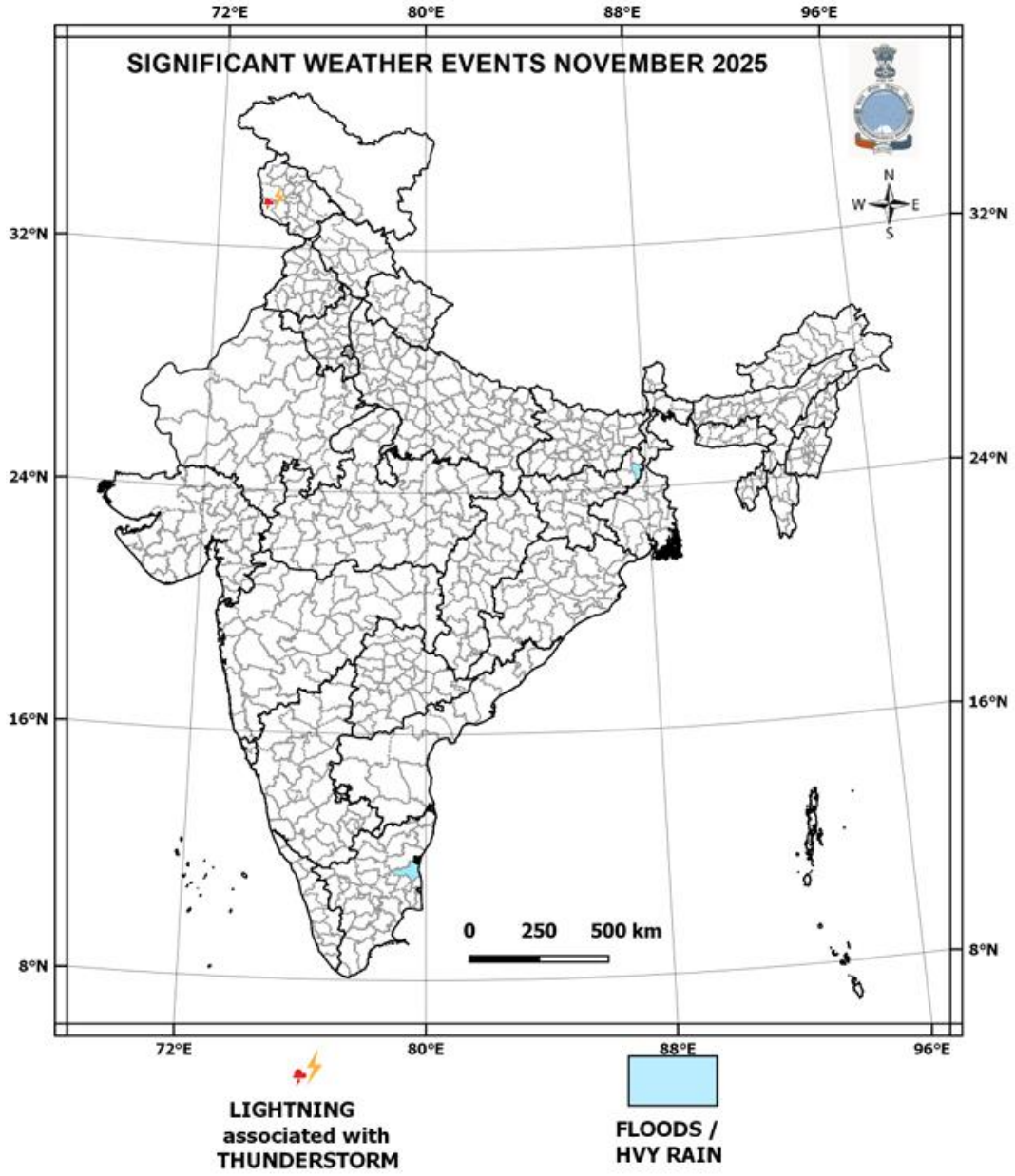


Fig. 9: Deaths and damages due to significant weather events during November 2025. (Based on real time media reports and other state government agencies)