Monsoon Pattern - As monsoon is accompanied with thunder and lightening, its incoming is called monsoon burst.

It divides in two branches :-

a) Arabian Sea branch

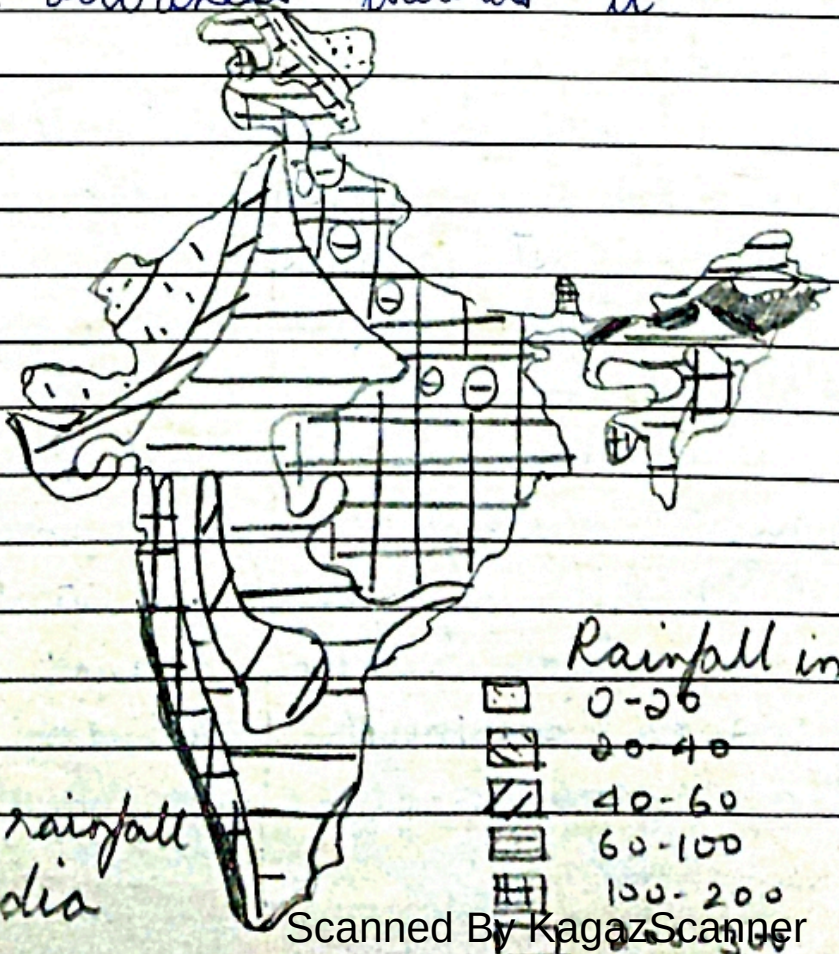
b) Bay of Bengal branch

South-western monsoons arrive at Saurashtra, Kutch on 10th June and merges with Bay of Bengal branch and till mid June extends to almost all over the country.

Arabian Sea branch is more powerful than Bay of Bengal branch as :-

(i) Arabian Sea is longer than Bay of Bengal

(ii) Entire Arabian Sea current advances to India whereas only a part of Bay of Bengal advances towards it.



Average rainfall of India

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D) Retreating Monsoon —

It extends from mid September to October. Its withdrawal is gradual.

Main features :—

1) Temperature — Diurnal temperature increase due to lack of cloud cover. Average temperature is in between 25°-30°c while in Himalayan region, it is 0°c. Day temperature rises at initial stage but soon falls steeply.

2) Pressure and Winds —:

Low pressure trough in North India weaken and move southwards. It's axis runs in east-west along 13° N latitude. Pressure gradient is low.

Wind direction is influenced by local pressure conditions.

3) Rainfall — Humidity and rainfall are quite reduces. Coastal areas receive 50% of their rainfall in this season.

October-November is the main rainy season in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and secondary rainy period in Kerala.

4) Special features :—

This is the season of most severe and devastating tropical cyclones, originating

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mostly in Bay of Bengal. In Bay of Bengal they originate between 8°-14° N latitutes while in Arabian Sea between 12°-17° N latitutes. Coastal belts are the most vulnerable belt.

Conclusion— In this way it is clear that in India seasons are clearly demarcated from each other and due to their distinct features affect human life and economic activities differently.

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