

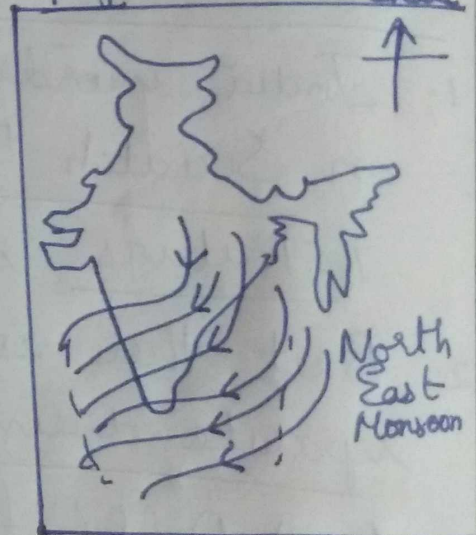
Discuss the significance of North East Monsoon for India. Why it has remained subdued this year? Examine.

North East Monsoon over India begins over mid-October and last till December giving around 15% rainfall over pan India and 80% rainfall over coastal states of peninsular India. The monsoon is the lifeline of the coastal states of peninsular India.

Agriculture and monsoon:

1. The peninsular country's Rabi crops like wheat, sape seed, linseed, barley etc, depends upon monsoon.
2. Over southern states like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Pisaram paddy and Sugarcane cultivation begins October-November.
3. (e.g) 75% of Tamil Nadu Paddy agriculture depends upon North East Monsoon.

Fig: North East Monsoon in India



Drinking water and groundwater Management:

1. Reservoirs, dams, lakes, ponds etc, are removed from debris, plants to act as rain water storage.

2. gives rise to peninsular rivers like Kaveri, Vaijai, Ghat Pradha, Koyna etc; which acts as drinking water source for peninsular states.
3. (e.g) Kaveri and Vaijai stored across dams favour drinking needs to Tamil Nadu over the year.

Biodiversity and forest:

1. Favours growth of biodiversity over Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and Central India
2. (e.g) Forest Survey - 2019 Modularity
Dense forest in South India is 71% whose growth of diversity is by North East Monsoon

Deficit of Rainfall by North-East Monsoon:

There is a deficit of 25% rainfall in Tamil Nadu, 45% in Andhra Pradesh by IMD-2020 report over October-December.

Strong La Nina over Central & Eastern Pacific Ocean:

1. Cause weakened North East Monsoon which is prolonged till March 2021.
2. IMD - mentioned 30% deficit this monsoon

Location of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone:

1. ITCZ lies north from its normal position.
2. This cause the coastal states like Tamil Nadu lack of abundant rainfall due to prolonged standby and cause weekend rainfall.
3. Although the monsoon is deficit, reservoir management and mitigation can help to cope up the deficit incurred.