RESEARCH REVIEW JOURNALS
Volume-04
Issue-10
October-2019

ISSN: 2455-3085 (Online)
RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Multidisciplinary
www.rrjournals.com[Peer Reviewed Journal]

Distribution and Display of Seasonal Rainfall in Different Regions of India During The Year 2005 to Year 2017(June-September)

Dr.Mukesh Mishra

Guest Faculty (Geography), Mata Savitri Bai Phule, Govt.College Batiyagarh,Damoh, MP (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History
Published Online: 14 Oct 2019

Keywords
(1) Incorporating (2)Condition (3)Irrigation (4)Distribution (5)Describing (6)Summarize (7)Monsoon.

***Corresponding Author**
Email: mukesh07812[at]gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Geographically the mainland of India lies between 804'and 3706'North latitude and extends between 6807'eastern longitudes to 97025' eastern longitudes and the total geographical area of India is 3287263 square kilometers. Agriculture is the backbone of India economy. It is believed that due to lack of proper irrigation facilities its condition is deteriorating every year in India uttar pradesh, rajasthan, madhya pradesh, punjab and andhra pradesh are the five most irrigated state.(Allison,peter1997)

I have prepared a research paper by incorporating all the facts related to the research title in the paper, for this research, I have included the research paper for the distribution of the rainy season from year 2005 to year 2017 for India and through a saree tried to explain it. After that I have described the wide area-wise rainfall of northern India from the year 2005 to the year 2017.Similarly,I have described the sequence of central India, Southern India, Eastern and North Eastern India and South Western monsoon from the year 2005 to year 2017.Not only this, I have also described the top five states of India in my research paper and have tried to give more clarity to this paper by briefly describing some important irrigation resources. (Algappa,A.1977)

By writing this research paper, I have come to know what is the level of irrigation in India because while making it, I have tried to summarize it by aggregating more and more information related to the title.

1. Introduction

India is an agrarian country, so agriculture in India is called the backbone of the India economy and agriculture is being done in India from the era of Indus valley civilization. After 1960 a new phase in agriculture came which is known as green revolution and in the year 2007,in the Indian economy, agriculture and allied works accounted for 16.6% of the gross domestic production, at that time 52 percent of the total workers were in agriculture defense was.**(Ayyar,N.P.1961)**

Keeping this in mind, I have briefly covered all possible facts related to Indian monsoon rainfall in this paper in my research paper about Indian rainfall. In my research paper, under table-1,I have explained the percentage of actual and ordinary rainfall(In millimeters) and its departure in the year 2005 to year 2017 related to the entire section from this complete table it shows that if we look at the year 2007,in this year the maximum rainfall has been 936.6 under actual rainfall and 893.2 under normal rainfall**.(Basu,A.K.1963)**

Similarly, in this paper the actual and normal rainfall and departure of rainfall in north western India is described in table-2 to dat the monsoon of central India is described in table-3 about western-southern India in table-4,I have told about the monsoon rainfall of eastern India and northern India and under table-6,I have told about the seasonal rainfall of south western India. Under table-7 I have mentioned about the five most irrigated state of the whole of India and have also given a brief description of the major means of irrigation. **(Chorley,Richards,J.1969)**

2. Objectives

- Weather rain condition in India.
- >Various information related to weather in India.
- >Description and display of seasonal rainfall.
- >Weather changing conditions of rainfall in different year.
- >A serial description of maternal rainfall occurring in India.

3. Materials and Methods

I have used agricultural statistics 2017 in this paper, along with this which I had knowledge of different states of India and by using reference book, I have completed it and I have used explanatory descriptive etc.

4. Results

In my research paper, the result has come out that the whole of India is an agricultural country, so it is mostly dependent on seasonal rainfall although other means of truth are also available, but it is not possible to do agricultural work all over India using those means. It is because the country of India is so big that there are many areas here where even today the complete means of truth is not available.

The farmer residing there are compelled to stay dependent on the rainy season due to which it has a great impact on agricultural productivity because when there is lack of rain, agriculture in these areas is completely affected which will affect the Indian economy. But it is also seen because the Indian economy is dependent on the agriculture of the whole of India. **(Mathur,S.C.1970)**

It comes as a result that the weather rainfall is completely affected by this new addition because seasonal rain is being affected due to the effect of current industries which is harmful for Indian agriculture and maternal rainfall**.(Khan M.M.)**

5. Acknowledgement

The research paper presented by me has been written by myself or I have created it by incorporating my own ideas and I have interpreted it based on the data in this research paper.

TABL-1
All India Monsoon Season(Jun-September) rainfall distribution from Year2005-06 to Year 2017-18
(In Millimeters)

Year	Actual	Normal	% of Departure
2005-06	879.3	892.5	-1.0
2006-07	886.6	892.2	-0.6
2007-08	936.9	892.2	5.0
2008-09	873.2	892.2	-2.1
2009-10	689.8	892.2	-22.7
2010-11	912.8	893.2	2.2
2011-12	899.9	887.5	1.4
2012-13	819.5	886.9	-7.6
2013-14	936.7	886.9	5.6
2014-15	777.5	886.9	-12.3
2015-16	760.6	887.5	-14.3
2016-17	862.0	887.5	- 2.9
2017-18	841.3	887.5	-5.2
Total	11076.1	11564.9	-54.5

Source:-Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2017

FIGURE-1(Table-1)

All India monsoon season(Jun-September)Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017

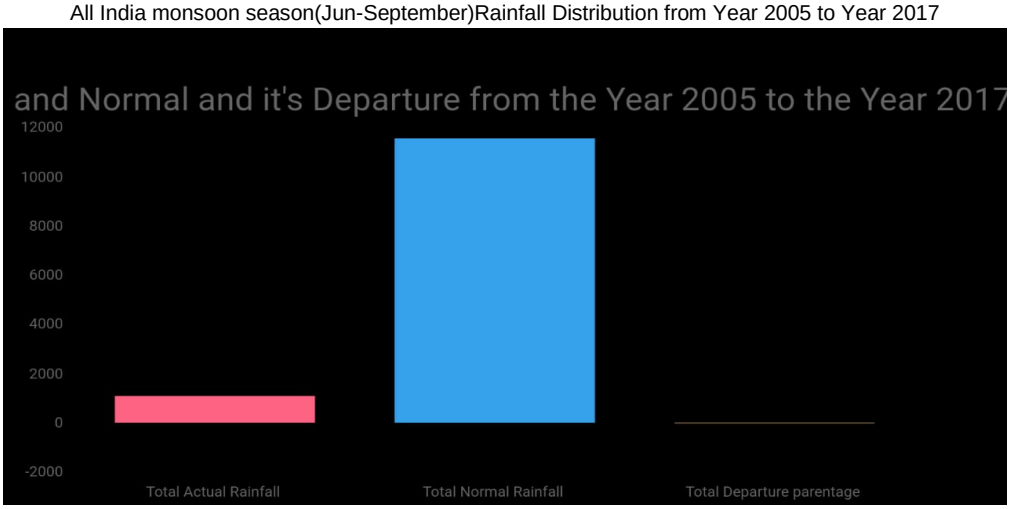

TABLE-2
Broad region-wise north-west India monsoon(Jun-September) Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017
(In Millimeters)

Year	Actual	Normal	% of Departure
2005-06	552.1	611.6	-10
2006-07	573.7	611.6	-6
2007-08	520.8	611.6	-15
2008-09	651.7	611.6	7
2009-10	392.1	611.6	-36
2010-11	688.2	613.0	12
2011-12	654.8	615.0	7
2012-13	569.3	615.0	-7

2013-14	671.8	615.0	9
2014-15	483.1	615.0	-21
2015-16	510.6	615.0	-17
2016-17	584.2	615.0	-5
2017-18	552.9	615.0	-10
Total	7404.7	7361.06	-92

Source:-Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2017

FIGURE-2(Table-2)
Broad region-wise North-West India monsoon season(Jun-September)Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017

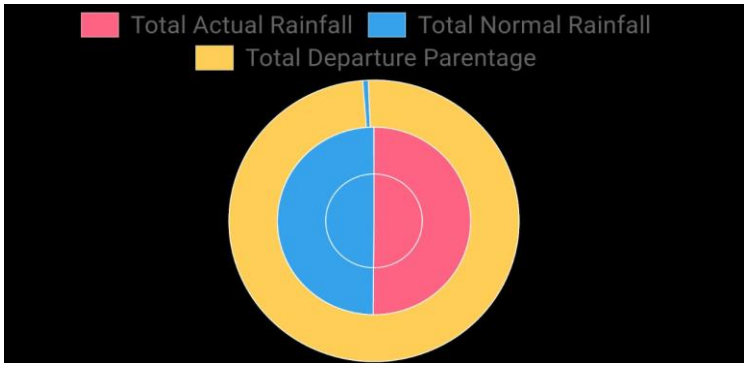

TABLE-3
Broad region-wise central India monsoon(Jun-September) Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017
(In Millimeters)

Year	Actual	Normal	% of Departure
2005-06	1094.9	993.2	10
2006-07	1152.2	993.9	16
2007-08	1073.8	993.9	8
2008-09	956.9	993.9	-4
2009-10	794.8	993.9	-20
2010-11	1027.9	991.5	4
2011-12	1073.6	975.5	10
2012-13	934.6	974.2	-4
2013-14	1195.3	974.2	23
2014-15	879.7	974.2	-10
2015-16	815.5	975.5	-16
2016-17	1034.1	975.5	-6
2017-18	918.8	975.5	-6
Total	12952.1	12782.1	+17

Source:-Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2017

FIGURE-3(Table-3)
Broad region-wise Central India monsoon season(Jun-September)Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017

TABLE-4
Broad region-wise South Peninsula monsoon(Jun-September) Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017
(In Millimeters)

Year	Actual	Normal	% of Departure
2005-06	808.9	722.6	12
2006-07	684.6	722.6	-5
2007-08	907.3	722.6	26
2008-09	692.5	722.6	-4
2009-10	693.0	722.6	-4
2010-11	853.6	722.9	18
2011-12	715.2	715.5	0
2012-13	644.0	715.7	-10
2013-14	825.6	715.7	15
2014-15	665.4	715.7	-7
2015-16	605.7	716.1	-15
2016-17	661.5	716.1	-8
2017-18	717.6	716.1	0
Total	9474.9	9346.5	-6

Source:-Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2017

FIGURE-4(Table-4)
Broad region-wise South Peninsula monsoon season(Jun-September)Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017

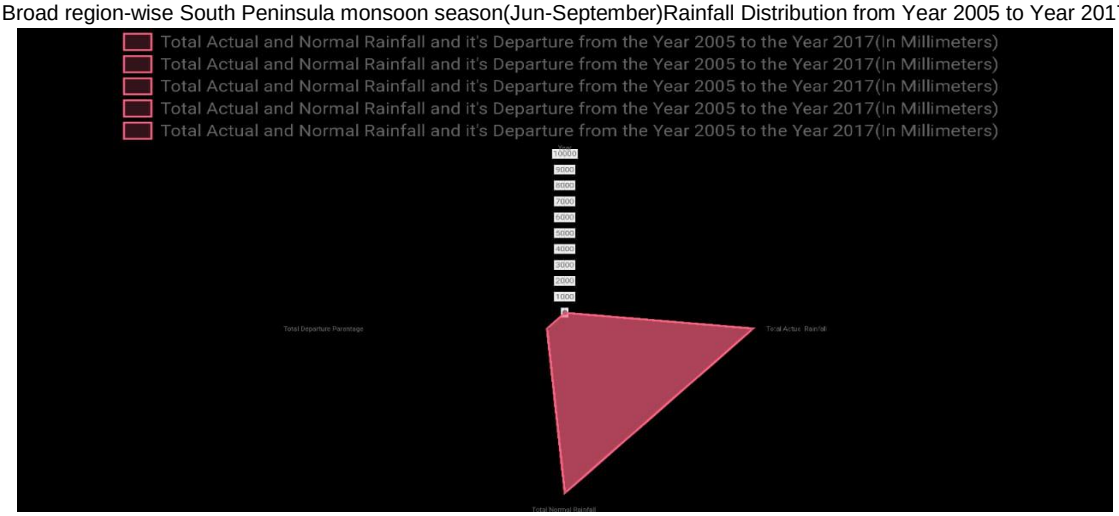

TABLE-5
Broad region-wise East and North-East India monsoon(Jun-September) Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017
(In Millimeters)

Year	Actual	Normal	% of Departure
2005-06	1140.9	1430.7	-20
2006-07	1177.6	1427.3	-17
2007-08	1485.9	1427.3	4
2008-09	1346.0	1427.3	-6
2009-10	1037.7	1427.3	-27
2010-11	1175.8	1436.2	-18
2011-12	1233.6	1438.3	-14
2012-13	1275.3	1437.8	-11
2013-14	1037.9	1437.8	-28
2014-15	1267.7	1437.8	-12
2015-16	1317.5	1438.3	-8
2016-17	1281.5	1438.3	-11

2017-18	1386.4	1438.3	-4
Total	16163.8	17355.7	-172

Source:-Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2017

FIGURE-5(Table-5)

Broad region-wise East and North-East India monsoon season(Jun-September)Rainfall Distribution from Year 2005 to Year 2017

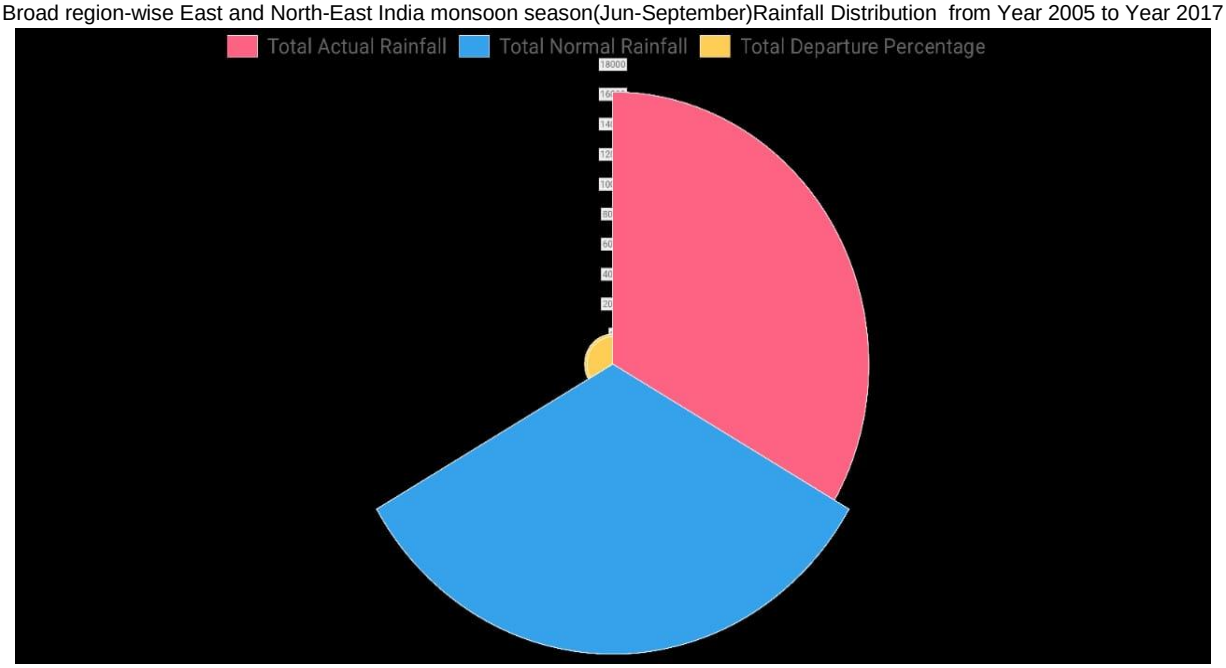

TABLE-6

Performance of South-West monsoon during Year 2005 to Year 2017(1 June-30 September)

(In Millimeters)

Year	Number of Metearological sub-division		Percentage of Districts with Normal/Excess Rainfall	Actual Rainfall as % of normal Rainfall(All India)
	Excess/Normal Rainfall	Deficient/Scanty Rainfall		
2005-06	32	4	72	99
2006-07	26	10	59	100
2007-08	31	5	72	106
2008-09	33	3	76	98
2009-10	14	22	41	77
2010-11	31	5	69	102
2011-12	33	3	76	101
2012-13	23	13	58	92
2013-14	30	6	72	106
2014-15	24	12	55	88
2015-16	19	17	51	86
2016-17	27	9	68	97
2017-18	30	6	66	95
Total	353	115	835	1247

Source:-Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2017

FIGURE-6(Table-6)
Performance of South west monsoon during Year 2005 to Year 2017(1 June-30September)

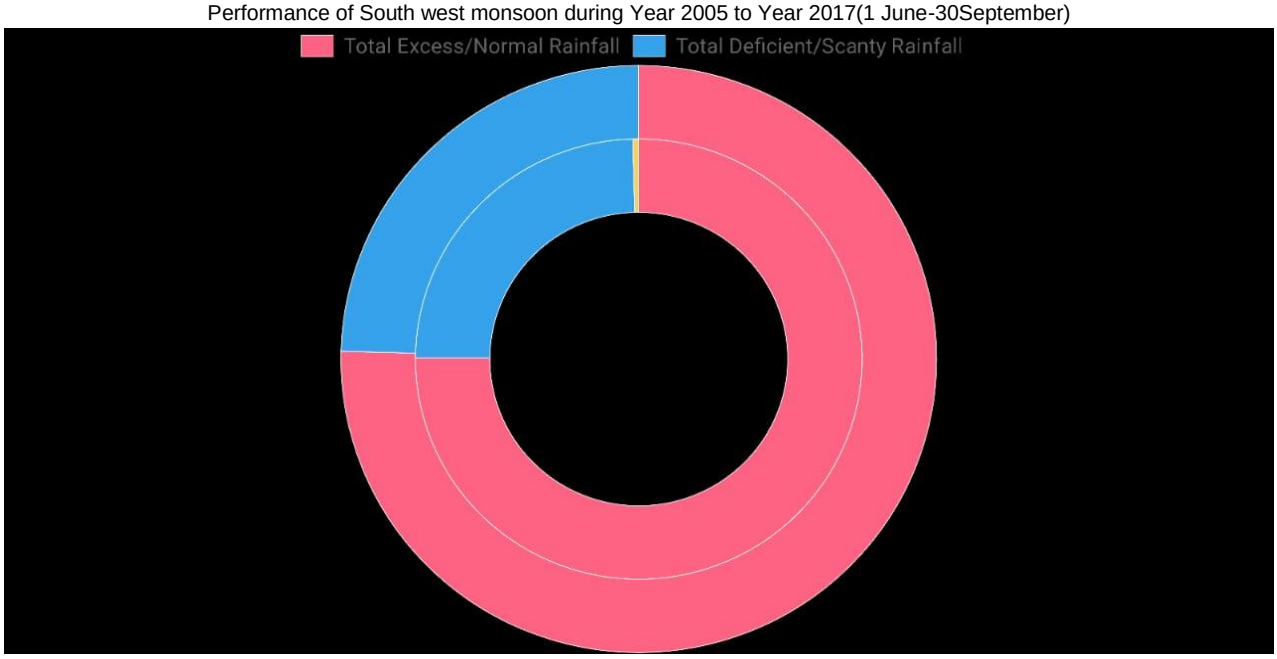

FIGURE-7(Table-6)
Performance of South west monsoon during Year 2005 to Year 2017(1 June-30September)

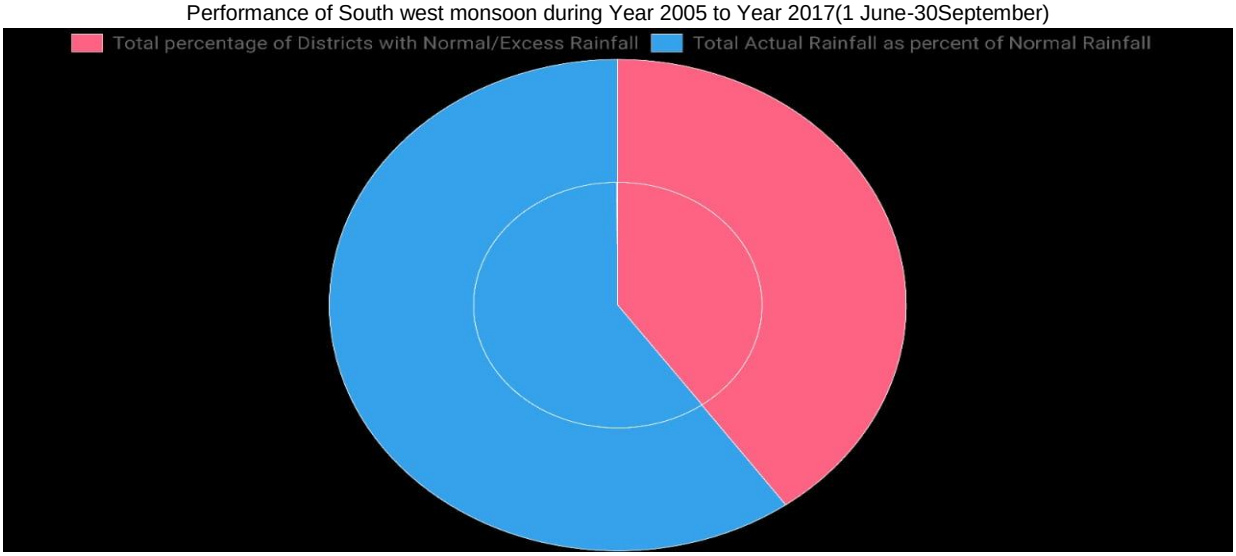

TABLE-7
Contribution of Irrigation source in India most irrigated states and categories of different Irrigation sources

Sources of Irrigation	% in total irrigated area	State name	Rank	State name	Rank	State name	Rank	State name	Rank
Tubwell	45.0%	U.P.	1	Rajistan	1	Punjab	1	Andrapradesh	1
canals	26%	Rajistan	2	Hariyana	2	Rajistan	2	Tamilnadu	2
wells	19%	M.P.	3	Andraprades h	3	Bihar	3	M.P.	3
Tanks	3%	Punjab	4	Punjab	4	Hariyana	4	Karnataka	4
Others	7%	Andrapra .	5	Bihar	5	Andraprades h	5	Orisa	5

Source:-Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2017

6. Discussion

I have made this paper perfection sincerely from my point of view, there is a lot of impact on the agricultural rain in India. Weather rainfall varies in different parts of India find that India is a there is a field different leaders because there are religious variations here, but there is also a variation of monsoon rain which I have done though this research paper.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that on the basis of actual rainfall in India, it can be said that India appears to be rain affected on its basis, but a study of the monsoon rainfall of the whole of India shows that the year 2005 there is not much change in maternal rainfall in the year from 2017.It is clear that the level of rainfall remains the same in India. But due to the effect of some seasonal events the seasonal rainfall of India is affected which depends only on nature. Central India, North India, South India, Eastern and Western India. Describing all the regions makes it clear that the seasonal rainfall over the whole of India has the effect of the only different is that there is seasonal rainfall according to the areas that are caused by nature as well as many types of irrigation facilities are available in India like tube well, nobles through which the irregularly of seasonal rainfall is reduced by completing India is moving ahead in the field of agriculture and strengthening the Indian economy**. (Directorate of Agriculture 2017)**

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