

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
HAFLONG GOVT. COLLEGE

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MONSOON

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to the tenth edition of our e-magazine! We are thrilled to bring you a collection of engaging stories, insightful articles, and creative expressions. This edition reflects the talent, passion and dedication of our contributors and we hope it inspires and resonates with you.

Happy reading!

Warm regards,

The Editorial Team

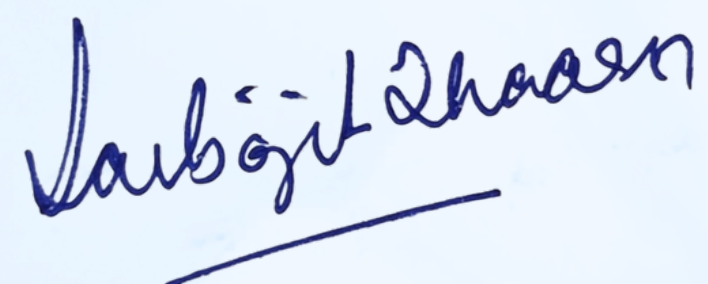


MESSAGE FROM THE ADVISOR

I want to feature on the importance of consistency in achieving success. Often we focus on grand goals and forget that small, consistent efforts lead to significant outcomes. Its okay to stumble but always get back up and continue, consistency lays the foundation for progress. Growth is not about perfection, its about persistence.

Together, we can explore ways to overcome challenges and search our fullest potential.

My best wishes..



Dr Sarbojit Thaoson(Principal i/c)
Advisor
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Monsoon

A monsoon is a large-scale seasonal reversal in wind direction that causes dramatic shifts in precipitation, usually resulting in distinct wet and dry seasons. Rather than just a rainstorm, it is driven by the sun heating landmasses and oceans at different rates, causing winds to blow from the cooler ocean to the warmer land.

Urvash Johari
FYUG 5th Semester

Effects of Mosoon

The Indian monsoon drives the subcontinent's climate, bringing ~75% of its annual rainfall between June and September. Its effects are profound: it acts as the backbone of the rural economy by determining crop yields, heavily dictates food inflation, landslides and recharges essential water reservoirs.

Anubhav Joishi
FYUG 5th Semester

Cloudburst

A cloudburst is a sudden, extremely heavy rainfall over a small area usually covers 20-30 sq. Km. in a short time unlike normal rain, cloudburst water falls like a wall and triggers instant flood and landslide.

Main causes:

- **Intense convection:** Hot air rises rapidly in hills, carrying huge moisture.
- **Mountain Geography:** Common in himalayan states like uttarakhand, Himachal, Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of North-East including Assam Hills.
- **Moisture Supply:** Monsoon winds from Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea bring heavy moisture.
- **Climate Change:** Warmer air holds more water. This is making cloudbursts more frequent and intense.

Major Effects:

- **Flash Floods:** Sudden rush of water destroy houses and bridges in minutes.
- **Landslide:** Loose soil on hills collapse, blocking roads and rivers.
- **Damage to property:** Homes, farms and vehicle gets washed away, breakage of Power lines and water pipes.
- **Impact on Economy:** Tourism and agriculture suffers. Rescue and rebuilding costs often run into crores.

Landslide

A landslide is the sudden movement of rock, soil and debris down a slope due to gravity. It is triggered by rain, earthquakes or human activity. Most commonly in hilly and mountainous region.

Main causes:

- **Heavy Rainfall:** Water seeps into soil, makes it loose and heavy.
- **Earthquakes:** Shaking breaks rocks and destabilize slopes.
- **Deforestation:** Cutting trees removes roots that hold soil together.
- **Poor drainage:** Blocked drains on hills increase water pressure in soil.

Major Effects:

- **Loss of Life:** People living on slope and in valleys get trapped with little warning.
- **Road and Rail Blockage:** NH highways in hills get cut off for days. Supply of food and medicine stops.
- **Damage to Homes:** Homes, schools and shops get buried or washed away by debris.
- **On Environment:** Forest destroyed, wildlife habitat loss.

In Meghalaya and Arunachal often block NH-27 road to Assam, 200+ lives and thousands of roads blocked across India.

Rahul Chetri

FYUG 3rd Semester

Flood

A flood is a natural disaster where an overflow of water submerges land that is usually dry. It happens when the volume of water in rivers, lakes or drainage system exceeds their capacity. In India, flood mainly occurs in the monsoon rain when rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra can't hold excess water.

Main causes:

- **Heavy Rainfall:** 75% of rain falls between June-September.
- **River Overflow:** Ganga, Brahmaputra, etc. swell up during monsoon.
- **Deforestation:** Loss of trees increase runoff into rivers.
- **Poor drainage:** Blocked drainage system causes flood.

Major Effects:

- **On People:** Lakhs displaced homes, damaged properties.
- **On Education:** Colleges shut, exams postponed.
- **On Economy:** Rs 1800 crore loss yearly. Crops destroyed, roads damaged.
- **On Health:** Rise in cholera, dengue, malaria and Japanese Encephalitis.
- **On Environment:** Forest destroyed, wildlife habitat loss.

Rahul Chetri
FYUG 3rd Semester

Flood in Assam

Assam with its vast network of rivers is prone to natural disasters like flood and erosion which has a negative impact on overall development of the state. The Brahmaputra and Barak River with more than 50 numbers of tributaries feeding them, causes the flood devastation in the monsoon period each year. The flood prone area of the state as assessed by the Rastriya Barh Ayog (RBA) is 31.05 Lakh Hectares against the total area of state 78.523 Lakh Hectares i.e. about. 39.58 % of the total land area of Assam. This is about 9.40% of total flood prone area of the country. Records show that average annual area affected by flood is 9.31 Lakh Hectares. During post independence period, Assam faced major floods in 1954, 1962, 1972, 1977, 1984, 1988, 1998, 2002, 2004 and 2012. Almost every year three to four waves of flood ravage the flood prone areas of Assam. Average annual loss due to flood in Assam is to the tune of Rs. 200.00 Crores and particularly in 1998, the loss suffered was about Rs. 500.00 Crores and during the year 2004 it was about Rs. 771.00 Crores.

Anubhav Joishi
FYUG 5th Semester