

Kerala experience two Monsoon season: The main season from June to August and the second, from October to November. But this year we could get rain during the month of April and May and then comes the first Monsoon season in June and it continuing as of now. During these periods, for a few years we were experiencing deep depressions formation in Bay of Bengal and that leads heavy rain fall especially in the hilly area and that affect the water holding capacities of Dams in Kerala and certain places of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. In order to avoid emergencies, all most all dams release water and that lead flood to every part of Kerala. Certain time this scenario continues for a few months and that make the life of Kerala to miserable.

In Indian National Civil Calendar Monsoon month is called Sravana Masam. In The last month in Traditional Malayalam Calendar, is named as Karkidakom. Kakidakom is the month of Poverty, sickness and darkness. Due to rain, flood and strong wind people will not be able to go for work, earn nothing. Fishermen cannot go to the sea for fishing, wage earners find no work, due to poor crop farmers will suffer financial lose as for sowing of seeds the farmers invested what they had in life. It affects normally poor people and poor become poorer.

This is also called as Ramayana Masam, Ra means darkness and Ma means destroy, which means may light destroy the darkness. Due to climate change and moisture people get viral infection, chest infections, stomach upsets due to contaminated water etc. therefore people remain mostly at home in prayer, lead ayurvedically and spiritual life.

The primary cause of Monsoon is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and Sea. The apparent position of the sun with reference to the earth oscillates from Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus, the low-pressure region crated by solar heating also changes latitude.

Monsoon is a seasonal change in the direction of Prevailing or strongest wind region. Monsoon cause wet and dry season throughout much of the tropics. Monsoon are most often associated with Indian Ocean. Monsoon always blow from cold to warm region.

The phenomenon of retreating Monsoons where the Monsoon winds withdraw from the land of the subcontinent is also last to leave Kerala. Hence the state has the longest rainy season. Some years continuous cyclone due to low pressure in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea causes heavy rain which cause flood. In Kerala we have 81 Dams are there, among them 59 Dams are using for electricity purpose. We also provide water to Tamil Nadu for drinking, agriculture and electricity. For this we have given a Dam for rent. 20 Dams are using for Kerala irrigation and for drinking water purpose we use 2 Dams. Most of these Dams are in high range areas of Kerala and some of the Dams are in middle range. Most

of the Dams are in forest areas too. Most of the time Kerala state will be having rain in forest areas and we get sufficient water for all our purposes.

During rainy season all the Dams are filled above its storing capacity and the Dam safety authorities open the spillway of the Dams and keep the water level in balance. In such cases rivers and canals will be filled with water which reach to the Arabian Sea. Sometimes, due to Cyclone Sea will not absorb water and the water discharge will spread to the land which cause heavy flood. Land will be already flooded with rain water and along with Water from the Dam will cause heavy flood in Kerala.

Kerala is also blessed with hills and small mountains which includes sand hills and rocky areas. Some ecological sensitivity Zone and Sand hills will be problematic and Land slide will occur. In this phenomena rocks and sand in huge amount will come down with heavy waterfall will come down which will destroy forest, Land, Infrastructures, homes, agricultural areas, wash away crops, life of animals and human beings. This also contaminate Water, sanitation and Hygiene.

In the year 2018 Kerala faced a huge flood which last almost three months in some low range areas. Usually, Alleppey lay only 4 meters higher than the Sea level. Therefore, absorbing water during huge flood time from the land here will not be possible in Arabian Sea.

In Hilly areas flood may remain only for two, three days. Slowly water will come down to the low range areas and commonly it reaches to Cochin and Alleppey. In Alleppey there is no deeper port to let the excess water out and more paddy cultivational fields and low range lands than compared to Cochin. In such areas water will remain for long time. Sea erosion and flood water from the east will destroy the normal life of the poor. They have to move from their shelter and look for relief camps. Government will arrange stay in Schools and community halls. They have to adjust their private life to a community life. At the time of flood, they lost valuable documents, cloth, domestic items, children their school books, loose their animals, some will die and other may flow with the flood water. Old and sick will die in relief Camps, Mothers may give birth to their new born and have to suffer a lot of discomfort and adjust with what they get in relief camps.

During winter monsoons dry weather can lead to draught and crop failures from lack of moisture. Many villages used to suffer from Drinking water shortage. In such areas Government provide drinking water once in a while and people have to collect water from the Tanker truck to their pot.

A positive effect brings fertility to soil and contributes to a good yield in agriculture.