MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING
BASIC WIND SPEED

kilometres 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 kilometres

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE

STATE BOUNDARY LINE

BASIC WIND SPEED IN m/s	COLOUR SCHEME
55	
50	
47	
44	
39	
33	

Based upon Survey of India Political map printed in 2002.

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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.

The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971, but have yet to be verified.

The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.

The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.

The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.

NOTES

1 The occurrence of a tornado is possible in virtually any part of India. They are particularly more severe in the northern parts of India. The recorded number of these tornados is too small to assign any frequency. The devastation caused by a tornado is due to exceptionally high winds about its periphery, and the sudden reduction in atmospheric pressure at its centre, resulting in an explosive outward pressure on the elements of the structure. The regional basic wind speeds do not include any specific allowance for tornados. It is not the usual practice to allow for the effect of tornados unless special requirements are called for as in the case of important structures such as, nuclear power reactors and satellite communication towers.

2 The total number of cyclonic storms that have struck different sections of east and west coasts are included in Fig. 1, based on available records for the period from 1877 to 1982. The figures above the lines (between the stations) indicate the total number of severe cyclonic storms with or without a core of hurricane winds (speeds above 87 km/h) and the figures in the brackets below the lines indicate the total number of cyclonic storms. Their effect on land is already reflected in the basic wind speeds specified in Fig. 1. These have been included only as additional information.

FIG. 1 BASIC WIND SPEED IN m/s (BASED ON 50-YEARS RETURN PERIOD)