

### Explanation on Distribution of Precipitation

India witnesses an uneven pattern of rainfall in different parts of the country. While the western coasts and north east India receives heavy rainfall of over 400 cm, it is less than 60 cm in western Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. The interiors of Deccan Plateau and in regions such as Leh in Jammu and Kashmir, the precipitation is less. In peninsular India rainfall decreases from coastal regions to the interiors. In the North East, rainfall increases with altitude. Moderate rainfall occurs in Western Ghats, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and many states. Low rainfall (about 60-100 cm) occurs in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and interior Deccan Plateau.

Owing to the nature of monsoons, the annual rainfall is highly variable from year to year. Variability is high in the regions of low rainfall such as parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats. As such, while areas of high rainfall are liable to be affected by floods, areas of low rainfall are drought-prone.

### Competency Based MCQs

1. The concept of differential heating is given to explain which geographical phenomenon in India?
  - (a) Desert storm
  - (b) Floods
  - (c) Monsoon
  - (d) Cyclones
2. Over the Western and Central Asian regions, north of the Himalayas, a westerly air current flows. Identify the fast blowing winds from the options given.
  - (a) Jet streams
  - (b) Hurricane
  - (c) Storm
  - (d) Cyclone

3. The local winds of West Bengal, 'Kali Baisakhi' blows in which direction?  
(a) South-west direction      (b) South-east direction  
(c) North-east direction      (d) North-west direction
4. Mango showers of Kerala and Karnataka are termed so because  
(a) These showers are vital for the ripening of mango.  
(b) The mango trees are planted at this time.  
(c) They are pre-monsoon winds  
(d) None of the above
5. Which one of the following places receives the highest rainfall in the world?  
(a) Silchar                              (b) Cherrapunji  
(c) Mawsynram                      (d) Guwahati
6. The wind blowing in the northern plains in summers is known as:  
(a) Kaal Baisakhi                      (b) Trade Winds  
(c) Loo                                      (d) None of these
7. Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India.  
(a) Cyclonic depression      (b) Western disturbances  
(c) Retreating monsoons      (d) Southwest monsoon
8. Monsoon arrives in India approximately in:  
(a) Early May                              (b) Early June  
(c) Early July                              (d) Early August

