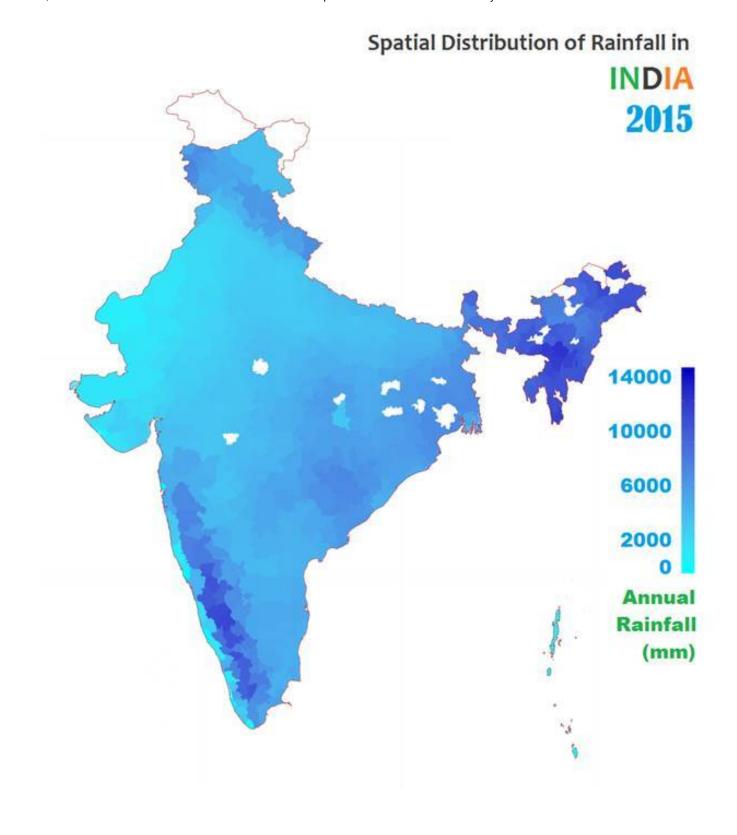
How India's Water Resources are Distributed

Rainfall Distribution in Space and Time

There exist considerable spatial and temporal variations in the distribution of rainfall and hence in availability of water in time and space across the country. Over 80% of the annual rainfall is received in the four rainy months of June to September. Many areas of the north-eastern part of India receive more than 500 cm of annual rainfall, while many parts in the Thar Desert receive less than 10 cm of annual rainfall.



ALL-INDIA MONTH-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MONSOON RAINFALL*

YEAR	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	TOTAL
2002	180.1	146.2	259.8	151.2	737.3
2003	179.9	317.8	252.3	169.5	919.5
2004	158.7	242.1	248.7	124.6	774.2
2005	143.2	334.1	190.1	206.9	874.3
2006	141.8	287.6	281.3	178.6	889.3
2007	192.5	286.2	257.4	206.8	943.0
2008	202.0	244.9	265.8	165.1	877.7
2009	85.7	280.6	192.5	139.4	698.2
2010	138.1	300.7	274.7	197.7	911.1
2011	183.6	246.1	284.9	186.7	901.2
2012	117.6	250.3	262.3	193.4	823.6
2013	219.8	310.1	254.9	152.6	937.4
2014	95.2	261.1	237.4	187.9	781.7

BLUE: Excess (110% or more of long period average)

GREEN: Normal (below 110% to above - 110% of long period average)

RED: Deficient (-110% or below of long period average); * In Millimeters

Next Chapter >> **Potentials of India's Major River Basins**