**Analysis Of Variation of Rainfall Trends and Patterns Over the Indian Subcontinent**

S. Sangita Mishra

Department of Civil Engineering, Amity School of Engineering and Technology, Amity University Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Mumbai – Pune Expressway, Bhatan Post – Somathne, Panvel, Mumbai, Maharashtra 410206, India

e-mail:ssmishra@mum.amity.edu

Shruthi B.K.

Department of Civil Engineering, Amity School of Engineering and Technology, Amity University Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Mumbai – Pune Expressway, Bhatan Post – Somathne, Panvel, Mumbai, Maharashtra 410206, India

e-mail:bkshruthi@mum.amity.edu

Vedprakash Maralapalle

Department of Civil Engineering, Amity School of Engineering and Technology, Amity University Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Mumbai – Pune Expressway, Bhatan Post – Somathne, Panvel, Mumbai, Maharashtra 410206, India e-mail:vcmaralapalle@mum.amity.edu

ABSTRACT

Rainfall plays a pivotal role in any region's agricultural productivity, water resources management, and overall socio-economic development. Hence an understanding of the changing patterns and trends of rainfall is crucial for effective planning, resource allocation, and climate change adaptation strategies. To conduct this study, long-term rainfall data for a period of 121 years from India meteorological department across the Indian subcontinent were collected and analyzed. A detailed analysis of monthly, annual, seasonal and non-seasonal rainfall was carried out. The findings reveal significant changes in rainfall trends and patterns over the Indian subcontinent. Both inter-annual and intra-seasonal variability were observed, highlighting the complex nature of rainfall dynamics in the country. The study also examined the impact of climate phenomena such as El Niño (dry) and La Niña (wet) on the rainfall patterns, emphasizing their influence on the interannual variability using the SPI as an indicator. The yearly SPI analysis revealed that 61 years were wet where the rainfall was more than the normal rainfall out of which 17 years were very wet leading to flood like situations. A more detailed analysis of dry and wet months in the monsoon season was done in order to have an idea regarding the availability of rainfall during the monsoon months for crop planning and irrigation scheduling. All the monsoon months witnessed water scarcity conditions in 50%-60% of the total 121 years’ time period. The results of this research contribute to a better understanding of rainfall dynamics in the Indian subcontinent, aiding scientists, water resource managers, and climate scientists in making informed decisions. Moreover, the findings highlight the need for further research and the development of potent climate models to accurately predict future rainfall trends in the face of climate change.

Keywords— Rainfall trends, Rainfall patterns, Indian subcontinent, Climate variability, Water scarsity, SPI

#  INTRODUCTION

 Rainfall is one of the most crucial natural resources that is essential for the survival of life on earth. In India, monsoon season plays an important role in the country’s economy and livelihood of the people. India receives its rainfall from two Monsoons, the South-West Monsoon and the North-East Monsoon. The South-West Monsoon, which starts in June and ends in September, is responsible for 75% of the country’s total rainfall. In Contrast, the North-East Monsoon which occurs from October to December, brings rainfall to the parts of South India. The Study of Rainfall Data Analysis in India is essential because it provides insights into the distribution, variability, and trends of rainfall patterns in the country. The analysis of rainfall data can help Scientists, Meteorologists, Weather and Farmers to make informed decisions related to Water Management, Crop Planning and Disaster Management. Furthermore, it can help Researchers to study the impact of climate change on rainfall patterns and its consequences on the country’s environment and economy state. In this research paper we explored rainfall data of India for the last 121 years and it’s variation throughout the decades. Using statistical technique, the trends and patterns over the years were analyzed and studied. Several studies have been conducted on Rainfall data Analysis in India using various statistical techniques like Trend Analysis, Seasonal Analysis and Frequency Analysis. These studies have provided valuable insights into the variability and trends of rainfall patterns in different regions of the country. However, there is still a need for further research to improve our understanding of the complex relationship between climate and rainfall in India. In this study, we focused on this complexity of rainfall variation in the country as a whole. The rainfall variation in India is much complex that it cannot be predicted exactly as we proclaim. Even though studies have been made on the depending factors, these patterns and trends varies even with the slightest influence of an external factor. The study focusing on the analysis of the rainfall data, will examine the impact of climatic change on the country’s rainfall patterns. The findings of this research can contribute to the development of strategies for multipurpose of the rainfall dependent strategies and sectors such as water management and disaster management, and other related domains in the country. Assessing the overall distribution of rainfall, locate areas with high and low rainfall rates, and look into seasonal fluctuations and looking into long-term rainfall trends spanning over ten number of decades to analyze the trend of rainfall, whether it is increasing or decreasing, and going through significant changes. Rainfall is the main source of water source in the Indian subcontinent. It is aiding a number of main as well as minor sectors in the country. One of the main importance of Rainfall Analysis is the role it plays for agriculture. It determines crop yields, affect food security and influences rural livelihoods. In Water Resource Management, rainfall patterns influence water availability for drinking, irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. Another aspect is climate change assessment; Studying the long-term rainfall trends helps in understanding climate variability in order to identify potential climate change impacts, and to develop adaptation strategies. Annual and Seasonal Rainfall Trend study includes the analysis of annual Rainfall patterns over the past century including inter-annual variations and long-term Trends. This includes studying seasonal rainfall patterns, particularly the impact of South-West Monsoon (June-September) and the North-East Monsoon (October-December). This can help in the identification of Drought and Flood prone regions based on historical rainfall data. Extreme Rainfall Events are also studied which includes analysis of extreme rainfall events, including heavy precipitation, cyclonic disturbances, their frequency and intensity over the century that can help in the evaluation of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of extreme rainfall such as floods, landslides and infrastructure damage. Analyzing rainfall data from the last 121 years provides crucial insight into India’s historical precipitation patterns, regional variations, extreme events and potential climatic change impacts. This comprehensive analysis is vital for Scientists, researchers and stakeholders to develop effective strategies for sustainable water management, agricultural planning, disaster preparedness

# LITERATURE REVIEW

The rainfall trends and patterns over the Indian subcontinent are diverse and influenced by various factors, including the monsoon system, regional geography, and climate variability. Conducting detailed research in this field is essential for ensuring the long-term well-being and prosperity of India's population and its upcoming days. Several studies have been carried out on analysis of rainfall pattern and trends in different climatic regions of India and some of them are summarized below.

The researchers in [1] examined the long-term changes and short-term fluctuations in monsoonal rainfall and temperature over Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (hereafter KBK) districts in the state of Odisha. Both rainfall and temperature data for period of 1980–2017 were analyzed in this study. Statistical trend analysis techniques like Mann–Kendall test and Sen's slope estimator were used to examine and analyze the rainfall. The detailed analysis of the data for 37 years indicate that the annual maximum temperature and annual minimum temperature have shown an increasing trend, whereas the maximum and minimum temperatures during monsoon season have shown a decreasing trend. Statistically significant trends are detected for rainfall and also the result is statistically significant at 99% confidence limit during the period of 1980–2017. Rainfall analysis showed a quite good increasing trend with Sen's slope of 4.034 for monsoon season. The maximum temperature for the observed period, showed a slight warming or increasing trend (Sen's slope = 0.29) while the minimum temperature showed a cooling trend (Sen's slope =−0.006) but result of maximum temperature trend analysis is statistically significant at 95% confidence limit, on the contrary, the trend analysis result of minimum temperature is not statistically significant. In another study [2], analyzed all-India rainfall along with its subdivisions (northwest, west-central, northeast, central northeast, and peninsular India) and determined correlations between rainfall and the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) for three different subperiods: 1949–1965, 1966–1990, and 1991–2016. The statistical analysis of rainfall data and the regime shift analysis method form the basis of this analytical study. The findings showed a significant decreasing trend in rainfall from July to October for 1949–2016. The monsoon season (June to September) showed a strong positive correlation with SOI for the subperiods 1949–1965 and 1966–1990, which weakened in the period 1991–2016. The rainfall from October to December showed a strong positive correlation with the SOI during 1949–1965 that weakened later. They stated that these types of results are helpful for decision makers, planners, agriculturists, hydrologists, and other experts for the proper management of water resources.

The authors in [3] used the daily rainfall data for a period of 30 years to understand normal rainfall, deficit rainfall, Excess rainfall and Seasonal rainfall of the selected circle headquarters. This analysis provided useful information for water resources planner, farmers and urban engineers to assess the availability of water and create the storage accordingly. The mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation of monthly and annual rainfall was calculated to check the rainfall variability. From the calculated results, the rainfall pattern was found to be erratic. The best fit probability distribution was identified based on the minimum deviation between actual and estimated values. The scientific results and the analysis helped to determine the proper onset and withdrawal of monsoon results which were used for land preparation and sowing. In another study, [4] accuracy evaluation of rainfall disaggregation methods. Hourly rainfall depths were the most important data input for simulation of watershed, stream, and water quality processes when using the hydrological simulation program FORTRAN model. However, the density of stations measuring precipitation data on an hourly basis was low, so the disaggregation of daily rainfall values or the transfer of information from nearby stations was commonly applied. This investigation evaluated the accuracy of four methods for estimating hourly precipitation depths and assessed whether or not the accuracy of the estimates was a function of the distance between stations. Hourly rainfall records from 74 gauges located within or near the Chesapeake Bay watershed were used to evaluate the biases and accuracies of procedures for disaggregating measured daily depths into hourly amounts or transferring rainfall information for nearby gauges. None of the four methods provided accurate predictions of hourly rainfall, which suggested that it was difficult to get reliable estimates of hourly rainfall intensities by disaggregating daily totals or transferring hourly values from nearby gauges. However, the transfer of daily totals was more accurate than the estimation of hourly depths.

The researchers in [5] studied on rainfall analysis in Rangareddy district. The different climatic factors such as seasonal rainfall data, maximum and minimum temperature, forest area, relative humidity and wind velocity were considered. Multiple regression models were used for rainfall analysis. Rainfall was increasing with time and reaching the district normal rainfall after the year 2005. Estimated rainfall in the year 2005 was 804 mm and in the year 2010 was 926 mm. The trends of annual maximum, minimum and average temperature were studied with respect to rainfall variation. It was observed from the analysis that, the rainfall was decreasing with the increase in annual average temperature. Annual humidity trends were also studied over a period of 18 years. The rainfall was increasing with the increase in annual humidity. Variation of annual wind velocity with rainfall was studied for the available data over a period of 18 years. The results indicated that there was an increasing trend in rainfall with increase in wind velocity.

Another study was conducted by [7] on rainfall forecasting by atmospheric downscaling using neural networks. The experiments were focused on estimating 12 hours mean rainfall in the Chikugo River basin, Kyushu Island, Southern Japan, from large scale values of wind speeds and precipitable water. The result indicated that (1) two neural networks in series might greatly improve the reproduction of intermittency; (2) longer data series were required to produce variability; (3) intensity categorization might be useful for probabilistic forecasting; and (4) overall performance in that region was better during winter and spring than during summer and autumn. The variability and trends in annual as well as seasonal rainfall in the seven states of North East India for the period 1901–2020, was analyzed by [10] using non-parametric tests like Mann–Kendall, trend-free pre-whitening Mann–Kendall, modified Mann–Kendall (MMK), as well as using the innovative trend analysis (ITA). The study revealed the variabilities in annual and seasonal rainfall in these seven states. In most cases, the results of all the tests were similar. However, significant differences were observed in the case of post-monsoon rainfall of Assam and Meghalaya, pre-monsoon rainfall of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura, as well as in winter rainfall of Arunachal Pradesh and monsoon rainfall of Tripura. Compared to the other states of NE India and other tests, ITA detected no significant annual trend for Tripura; however, the winter season had shown a decreasing trend. It was observed that only the MMK test could predict such changes in rainfall distribution across seasons to a certain extent at varying significance levels in comparison to the other three methods. Since these states are vulnerable to water-related disasters.

Therainfall data of 29 years (1967-1995) of Agro-meteorological Observatory, Jabalpur, was analyzed by [11] for annual, seasonal, monthly and weekly periods to evolve rainfall-based cropping system with a minimum risk to utilize the rainfall efficiently for increased production. The mean annual rainfall was worked out to be 1369 mm. *Kharif*, *Rabi* and summer seasons were found to receive 1229.32, 110.86- and 28.8-mm rainfall, respectively. The month of August received highest (495.08 mm) rainfall and April (3.68 mm) the lowest. About 89 per cent of total annual rainfall was received between 23rd and 39th meteorological standard weeks. The normal distribution was used for predicting the weekly rainfall probabilities of receiving at least 10, 20, 30 and 40 mm of rainfall. Sowing of *Kharif* crops was advocated from 2nd and 3rd week of June. The months of July and August were regarded suitable for transplanting of rice. The *Rabi* crops should be sown during 36th and 37th meteorological weeks.The monthly, seasonal and annual trends of rainfall in India using monthly data series of 135 years (1871–2005) for 30 sub-divisions (sub-regions) was studied by the authors in [14]. According to the study, half of the sub-divisions showed an increasing trend in annual rainfall, but three sub-divisions (Haryana, Punjab and Coastal Karnataka), had shown a more statistically significant trend. Similarly, only one sub-division (Chhattisgarh) indicated a significant decreasing trend out of the 15 sub-divisions. It was also observed from the study that during June and July, the number of sub-divisions showed increasing rainfall is almost equal to those showing decreasing rainfall. In August, the number of sub-divisions showing an increasing trend was more than those showing a decreasing trend, whereas in September, the situation is just the reverse of August. Their study showed that for the whole of India, no significant trend was detected for annual, seasonal, or monthly rainfall. Annual and monsoon rainfall decreased, while pre-monsoon, post-monsoon and winter rainfall increased at the national level.

The authors in [15] worked out the dates of onset of monsoon rainfall and established a relationship between the same and the earliest sowing week at Chandigarh. Attempts were also made to relate the amount of seasonal rainfall i.e. season of July, August and September. The monthly rainfall amounts received in July, August and September were separately taken the incidence of onset of monsoon rainfall as independent variable. It was concluded that date of onset of monsoon rainfall influenced July rainfall and the total seasonal rainfall only. The monthly rainfall amounts received in August and September individually were independent of the incidence of onset of monsoon rainfall at Chandigarh.

Many researchers also analyzed rainfall data to characterize the drought events and water scarcity conditions in different parts of the country. The authors in [6] analyzed the rainfall data and gave a drought early warning system on real-time multi reservoir operations. A colour coded early warning system was developed and proposed for drought management on the real-time reservoir operation. The system consisted of three essential elements namely drought watch, water consumption measure, and policy making. A new drought alert index was used to characterize the alert level of drought severity. For demonstration the drought warning procedures were effectively applied to two parallel reservoir regions in northern Taiwan. The spatio-temporal variability of drought in portugal was carried out by [8] using SPI at different time scales (1, 6 and 12 consecutive months and 6 months from April to September and 12 months from October to September), principal component analysis and cluster analysis. By this way three different and spatially well-defined regions with different temporal evolution of droughts were identified (north, central and south regions of Portugal).

The authors in [13] assessed the spatial and temporal variation of drought in northern highlands of Ethiopia based on the SPI and vegetation condition index (VCI). The results of the SPI and VCI analysis reveal that the eastern and southern zones of the study region suffered a recurrent cycle of drought over the last decade. Results further show that there is a time lag between the period of the peak VCI and precipitation values obtained from the meteorological stations across the study area. A significant agreement was observed between VCI values with the current plus last two-months of precipitation. In another study, [9] calculated the SPI and four other Palmer’s indices viz. PDSI, WPLM, PHDI and the Palmer moisture anomaly Z-index and compared them to a water balance derived drought index for assessment of hydrological droughts in 14 sub-watersheds of Pinios river basin. The results showed that the water balance derived drought index is a good indicator of hydrological drought in all sub-watersheds, since it is capable to quantify drought severity and duration. SPI at 3- and 6-month timescales and the WPLM could be used along with the water balance derived drought index in risk and decision analysis at the study area. In a similar study, the researchers in [12] analyzed variation of temporal and spatial drought patterns in Tel River basin of India using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and GIS based interpolation techniques.

The above study interprets that while the monsoon season accounts for the majority of India's yearly rainfall, a more thorough investigation of the seasonal distribution of precipitation and intra-seasonal variability is required. Understanding the distribution of rainfall during the monsoon season as well as the occurrence of dry spells or wet spells would aid in managing water resources and agricultural planning.

# STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY

## **Study Area**

 India is the seventh-largest country in the world, with a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometres. India is located between 8°4' north and 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude, north of the equator. Rainfall in India exhibits drastic variation both spatially and temporally. The country's diverse topography, influenced by factors such as monsoons, oceanic currents, and regional climate systems, contributes to this variability. Understanding the patterns and trends of rainfall is crucial for so many sectors especially agricultural planning, water resource management, and disaster preparing. India experiences two major monsoon seasons: the Southwest Monsoon (June-September) and the Northeast Monsoon (October-December). The Southwest Monsoon, also known as the summer monsoon, is the primary source of rainfall for most parts of the country. It accounts for around 75-90% of the annual rainfall and it is critical for agricultural activities. The monsoon's onset, withdrawal, and spatial distribution significantly impact crop yields and water availability.

 

Fig. 1 Annual Rainfall Distribution in India (Source: https://th.bing.com/th/id/OIP.p\_ReK-K\_SbqdpuXVrGLnrAHaIo?pid=ImgDet&rs=1 )

Spatially, Rainfall patterns vary across different regions of India. The Western Ghats and northeastern states receive heavy rainfall due to orographic effects and proximity to moisture-laden winds. The coastal areas, including the Western Coast and the Bay of Bengal region, also experience substantial rainfall. In contrast, arid and semi-arid regions such as Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat receive minimal precipitation. At several scales, temporal variation in rainfall is seen. The term "inter-annual variability" describes changes in rainfall totals from one year to the next. The El Nio and La Nia, which are two climate events, have an impact on this variability. Over India, these two occurrences are typically accompanied by decreased rainfall and increased precipitation, respectively. These climatic patterns influence the frequency of droughts and floods in various regions of the nation.

## **Methodology**

The monthly rainfall data for a period of 121 years (1901-2021) was collected from the India Meteorological Department for this study. The collected rainfall data was preprocessed to take care of missing data, outliers, and irregularities. Further, a basic statistical analysis was carried out as it gives insights into the average rainfall, variability, trends, and statistical properties of rainfall patterns. These parameters form the foundation for analyzing and understanding the behavior of rainfall, enabling informed decision-making and planning in various sectors impacted by precipitation. The wet and dry years were calculated using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for the yearly and monthly rainfall data. The SPI was calculated using the equation 1 and the dry and wet years were categorized using table 1.

SPI = (X - X̄) / σ………………………………(1)

Where

X is the observed precipitation value for the month

X̄ is the long-term average (mean) of the precipitation data for that month

σ is the standard deviation of the precipitation data for that month

**Table 1 Drought categories using SPI**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SPI values | Drought Category |
| 0 to – 0.99 | Mild drought |
| -1.00 to -1.49 | Moderate drought |
| -1.50 to -1.99 | Severe drought |
| -2.0 or more | Extreme drought |

Figure 2 shows the detailed methodology adopted in this study.

**Figure 2. Methodology Flow Chart**

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## **Annual and Seasonal Rainfall Analysis**

The monthly data for a period of 121 years was analyzed and it was observed that the highest rainfall was occurred in the year 1917 i.e. 1344.5 cm and the lowest rainfall was observed in the year 1918 i.e. 856.5 cm as mentioned in figure 3. A huge temporal variation was observed in the rainfall in every decade. As India is an agriculture dependent country and depends on rainfed agriculture, hence a more detailed analysis of seasonal and non-seasonal rainfall was carried out to have a clear idea about the contribution of monsoon rainfall (figure 4). In the histogram, the black bars represent monsoon rainfall and the red bars represent non-monsoon rainfall. It was observed that around 70-80% of rainfall is received during monsoon months (June-September) leading to water scarcity and drought conditions during non-monsoon season and waterlogging or flood conditions during monsoon season. By plotting monsoon seasons separately, it becomes possible to assess the strength and timing of the monsoon. Analyzing the onset, duration, and withdrawal of the monsoon season provides insights into the temporal distribution and overall performance of the monsoon rainfall. This information is crucial for agriculture, water resource planning, and climate change studies.

The distribution of rainfall within the monsoon season is not uniform and there are variations in the timing, intensity, and duration of rainfall between different months. By examining the rainfall variation during monsoon months i.e., June, July, August, and September separately, it becomes possible to identify any shifts, anomalies, or trends in the seasonal distribution of rainfall. Each month within the monsoon season has specific implications for different crops. Say, June is crucial for the sowing of major kharif crops, while August and September are important for crop maturation and harvesting. Analyzing the monsoon rainfall variation of these months helps assess the adequacy of rainfall for each critical agricultural period. Researchers gain insights into the temporal and spatial dynamics of the monsoon season in India. It helps in understanding the seasonality, regional differences, agricultural implications, water resource management, and climate change impacts associated with the monsoon rainfall. The study depicted a wide variation in rainfall in the monsoon months over the period under observation, figure 5.

**Figure 3. Annual variation of rainfall in India (1901-2021)**

**Figure 4. Seasonal and Non-Seasonal variation of rainfall in India (1901-2021)**

**Figure 5. Variation of rainfall in monsoon months in India (1901-2021)**

## **Analyis of Dry and Wet Years**

As mentioned in the methodology section, the SPI was estimated to categorize the dry and wet years. The yearly SPI analysis revealed that 61 years were wet where the rainfall was more than the normal rainfall out of which 17 years were very wet leading to flood like situations. Similarly, mild drought conditions were observed for almost 41 years and severe to extreme drought conditions were observed for 7 years for the period under observation as mentioned in table 2. This information is vital for planning and allocation of water for various purposes such as agriculture, drinking water supply, industry, and ecosystems.

**Table 2. Annual variation of SPI values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SPI Category** |  **No. of years** |
| 0 to -0.99 | 41 |
| -1to-1.45 | 11 |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | 3 |
| above -2 | 4 |
| 0 to 1 | 44 |
| 1 to 2 | 17 |

**Figure 6. Variation of SPI values in monsoon season and non-monsoon season.**

A more detailed analysis of dry and wet months in the monsoon season was done in order to have an idea regarding the availability of rainfall during the monsoon months for crop planning and irrigation scheduling. The variation of SPI in monsoon and non-monsoon season is shown in figure 6. More extreme droughts were experienced by the country during the non-monsoon season. It was observed that around 54% of the 121 June months were dry months while rest months were wet showing the availability of water for crops as mentioned in Table 3. Similarly, around 42% of the July months were found dry, (table 4) with different intensity of water scarcity which is not at all good for crop planning as plants need more water during the early growth stages than the late growth stages. The analysis of SPI in August months indicated that around 42 years were dry with mild water scarcity and 51% of the total August months had shown water scarcity, whereas around 49% of the years showed wet conditions as per table 5. No extreme drought was observed in any September month for the entire period under observation. However, mild to severe drought was observed in September for 55% of the years under the observation period as shown in table 6. The monthly SPI analysis enables the vulnerable regions to develop early warning systems, emergency response plans, and infrastructure designs that account for potential flooding, landslides, or water scarcity.

**Table 3. Variation of SPI values in June month (1901-2021)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SPI Value Category** |  **No. of years** |
| 0 to -0.99 | 46 |
| -1to-1.45 | 11 |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | 6 |
| above -2 | 2 |
| 0 to 1 | 34 |
| 1 to 2 | 21 |

**Table 4. Variation of SPI values in July month (1901-2021)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SPI Value Category** |  **No. of years** |
| 0 to -0.99 | 40 |
| -1to-1.45 | 4 |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | 3 |
| above -2 | 5 |
| 0 to 1 | 52 |
| 1 to 2 | 16 |

**Table 5. Variation of SPI values in August month (1901-2021)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SPI Value Category** |  **No. of years** |
| 0 to -0.99 | 42 |
| -1to-1.45 | 15 |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | 3 |
| above -2 | 2 |
| 0 to 1 | 38 |
| 1 to 2 | 20 |

**Table 6. Variation of SPI values in September month (1901-2021)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SPI Value Category** |  **No. of years** |
| 0 to -0.99 | 45 |
| -1to-1.45 | 16 |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | 5 |
| above -2 | 0 |
| 0 to 1 | 34 |
| 1 to 2 | 20 |

# CONCLUSION

This study was aimed at analyzing the rainfall patterns and trends all over the Indian sub-continent and the study revealed significant insights into the complex dynamics of precipitation across the country. The annual rainfall of 121 years was analyzed and it was observed that the highest rainfall was occurred in the year 1917 and the lowest rainfall was observed in the year 1918 for the entire period under observation. It was also observed that around 70-80% of rainfall is received during monsoon months (June-September) leading to water scarcity and drought conditions during non-monsoon season and waterlogging or flood conditions during monsoon season. By examining the rainfall variation during monsoon months i.e., June, July, August, and September separately, it was observed that there are variations in the timing, intensity, and duration of rainfall between different months. The yearly SPI analysis revealed that 61 years were wet where the rainfall was more than the normal rainfall out of which 17 years were very wet leading to flood like situations. A more detailed analysis of dry and wet months in the monsoon season was done in order to have an idea regarding the availability of rainfall during the monsoon months for crop planning and irrigation scheduling. All the monsoon months witnessed water scarcity conditions in 50%-60% of the total 121 years’ time period. Analysis of station wise daily rainfall data would improve the accuracy of the study and will be benefited for the farmers.

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