OBJECTIVIE:

This study investigates the impact of those changes on rainfall patterns in Tamil Nadu, the most southern state of India, which has experienced a significant drop in agricultural productivity as a result of climate change. The minimum temperature in Coimbatore has increased drastically since 1969, while the minimum and maximum temperatures in Madurai have both increased greatly. At the five sample stations studied across the state, climate change occurred between the late 1980s and early 1990s. Due to this disruption of the south-west monsoon, September's rainfall decreased with less dispersion, whereas August's rainfall increased with higher dispersion.As a result, the south-west monsoon crop season window has decreased, leaving the north-east monsoon crop to defend itself against flood risk during its early stages. in addition, due to the state's varying warming, climate change, and rainfall impacts, separate endemic and institutional version approaches for different regions must be created to resist the damaging effects of climate change on husbandry.

These days, rain has become a serious worry. For the moment, the weather is fluctuating. Forecasting rain is crucial because without it, many tragedies could occur. Regularly, severe rain can destroy crops and trigger deadly floods that can endanger human life. For efficient use of water resources, crop productivity, and advanced design of water structures, it is crucial to calculate the rainfall precisely.