AUTHOR NAME: Aravind kumar rai

YEAR :  July 25, 2014

DESCRIPTION : The analysis of weekly rainfall probability was also carried out at both the locations for field operations and crop planning in rainfed agricultural system for improving the farmer’s livelihood. Mean annual rainfall was 1233.8 mm with 32.6% variability for Sagar and 1225.1 mm with 30.3% variability for Damoh region. Sagar and Damoh region exhibited significant decreasing trend in the total amount of annual rainfall in the last 15 years (1996 to 2010). Also, both locations showed significant long-term decreasing trend in annual rainfall. Climate of both the regions have changed as in the recent 15 years annual rainfall had decreased by 156.4 and 310.7 mm at Sagar and Damoh from their long period average (LPA), respectively. The Initial and conditional rainfall probability analysis at Damoh reinforced that Initial probabilities {P (W)} of getting 10 mm rainfall per week was 76% during 25th (18-24 June) SMW

AUTHOR NAME :Pulak Gubathakurta,M.Rajeevan

YEAR :September 2008

DESCRIPTION : The trends and epochal variability of southwest monsoon over the country as a whole and four homogeneous regions are examined using monthly rainfall data (1901–2011) of 640 political districts of India. The district rainfall data is computed from station rainfall data. The same station data is used to analyse the trends in the frequency of rainfall events of different intensities for examining extreme rainfall events. The existence of the multidecadal epochal variability of rainfall is clearly established in the all-India monsoon rainfall as well as monsoon rainfall over the four homogenous regions. However, over different homogenous regions, the phases of multidecadal variability are found to be different. Principal component analysis brings out Northeast India (NEI) rainfall as more dominant mode for all-India rainfall. Significant decrease in southwest monsoon rainfall over NEI is observed during the post 1950 period. Decreasing trends are also observed over the monsoon core region during the post-1950 period. Over these regions, monsoon rainfall has increased significantly during the pre-1950 period. It has been shown that the decreasing trend in monsoon rainfall during the post 1950 period is the result of multidecadal epochal variability.

AUTHOR NAME:sharad k.Jain

YEAR :January 2012

DESCRIPTION : Trends in monsoon rainfall in different sub-divisions

and the whole of India were examined for the period

1871–1988 by Subbaramayya and Naidu31. Decreasing

trends in the central and western Indian sub-divisions

during the late 19th century and again in the 1960s were

observed. The later trend was reversed in the early 1970s.

Kothyari and Singh32 found decreasing trend in monsoon

rainfall and rainy days in the Ganga basin, and monsoon

and annual rainfall over India starting around the second

half of the 1960s. Singh and Sontakke33 analysed rainfall

AUTHOR NAME:Dileep k.panda,A.Kumar

YEAR :June 2012

DESCRIPTION : Some studies have investigated the trend and magnitude of variations in rainfall on the basin-scale. Mirza et al. 42 studied the changes over Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna basins and found that precipitation in the Ganges basin was by and large stable. One sub-division of the Brahmaputra basin showed a decreasing trend, whereas another showed an increasing trend. For Meghna basin, one sub-division showed decreasing trend and another showed increasing trend. Rao43 did not find any significant trend in monsoon and annual rainfall over Mahanadi basin during the period 1901–1980.

AUTHOR NAME:Kastui singh,Sunny kant

YEAR :November 2019

DESCRIPTION :  the accumulated rainfall is higher over Andhra Pradesh (AP), Tamil Nadu (TN), Odisha and southern West Bengal during pre-monsoon season. Among western coastal states, Karnataka and Kerala suffer maximum rainfall from CDs. During post-monsoon season, coastal AP, TN, Odisha, Karnataka and coastal Kerala received higher accumulated rainfall. Gujarat received ~70% and both AP and TN received up to 20–30% of rainfall by CDs during pre-monsoon months. During post-monsoon season, Gujarat, Odisha and AP received maximum rainfall contribution up to 50%. In most of the states, the overall rainfall contribution by CDs is observed to have a decreasing trend during both seasons. Owning to the stable average rainfall tren