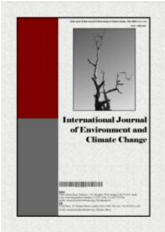

International Journal of Environment and Climate Change

12(10): 981-990, 2022; Article no.IJECC.86911
ISSN: 2581-8627
(Past name: British Journal of Environment & Climate Change, Past ISSN: 2231–4784)

Trend Analysis of Annual Rainfall in Bastar Plateau and Northern Hill Zones of Chhattisgarh, India

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/IJECC/2022/v12i1030888

Open Peer Review History:
This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/86911

Original Research Article

Received 02 April 2022
Accepted 07 June 2022
Published 15 June 2022

ABSTRACT

This study was to find out the trend of annual rainfall for 11 districts of Bastar plateau and the Northern hill zone of Chhattisgarh. Long-term rainfall data of (27 years) in respective districts were collected from the Department of Agro-meteorology. IGKV, Raipur (Chhattisgarh). The trend analysis of rainfall was computed with the help of the Mann-Kendall method and linear trend graph method. Results revealed that the annual rainfall of two districts *i.e.* Sukma and Kondagaon of the Bastar plateau zone recorded a significant increasing trend at a 5 % level of significance whereas two districts *i.e.* Bastar and Bijapur were showing a significant increasing trend at a 1 % level of significance. Jashpur district of Northern hill zone shows a significantly decreasing trend at a 5 % level of significance whereas rest five districts *i.e.* Dantewada, Narayanpur, Surguja, Surajpur, and Koria districts reported non-significant. Two districts showed a non-significant increasing trend *i.e.* Narayanpur and Balrampur districts. The maximum number of districts reported more or less stable rainfall during the years. On an annual basis, the Bijapur district recorded the maximum amount of rainfall *i.e.* 3144.5 mm in a year while the lowest rainfall was 511.4 mm in the Dantewada district. The maximum average annual rainfall over the study period was 1624.7 mm in the Sukma district and the lowest average annual rainfall was 1029.5 mm (in 17 years data set) in the Balrampur district.

Keywords: Trend analysis; annual rainfall; bastar plateau; northern hill zone; mann-kendall and linear trend graph method.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Water resource has become a prime concern for any development and planning including food production, flood control, and effective water resource management. Mondal *et al.* [1]. Indian agriculture primarily depends on monsoon (June-October) rainfall. Studies of large-scale changes especially in the occurrence and distribution of rainfall are foremost factors in the planning and management of irrigation projects, reservoir operation, changes in water requirement, and agricultural production. The variation of annual rainfall has great consequences in the planning of irrigation projects and therefore, such studies are important for agricultural planning in India. Trend analysis is one of the active areas of interest to investigate the rainfall variability over the years [2] associated with global warming, changing rainfall patterns and their impact on surface water resources are important climatic problems facing society presently. According to Goyal [3] the earth's climate has changed over the past century in terms of variation in rainfall and temperature. The main impact of climate change is the changing precipitation patterns. Changes in rainfall due to global warming will influence the hydrological cycle and the pattern of stream flows and demands (particularly agricultural), requiring a review of hydrologic design and management practices. Urbanization is also leading to climate change with changing land use from the impact of agricultural and irrigation practices. Changes in run-off and its distribution will depend on likely future climate scenarios. Any changes in precipitation patterns will have an impact on stream flow as they are directly proportional. The rainfall received in an area is an important factor in determining the amount of water available to meet various demands, such as agricultural, industrial, and domestic water supply, and hydroelectric power generation [4]. The Indian climate is dominated by the southwest monsoon. About 80% of the rainfall in India occurs during the four monsoon months (June–September) with large spatial and temporal variations over the country. Such a heavy concentration of rainfall results in a scarcity of water in many parts of the country during the non-monsoon period. Therefore, for India, where agriculture has a significant influence on both the economy and livelihood, the availability of adequate water for irrigation under changed climatic scenarios is very important. The agricultural output is primarily governed by the timely availability of water. In the future, population growth along with a higher demand for water for irrigation and industries will put more pressure on water resources [5]. In view of all the above problems, the present study had done as an attempt to find out the trend of the most important climatic variable, rainfall. In the present study, trend analysis of rainfall data for selected 27 years (1993-2019) is used. Mann-Kendall test and linear trend graph methods are used [6]. In Chhattisgarh climate is mainly of dry sub-humid type. The average annual rainfall of the state is approximately 1200 mm. Annual rainfall is highest over the Bastar plateau (1396 mm) and lowest in Chhattisgarh plain (1103 mm) while it is intermediary over the Northern hilly zone (1270 mm). The area of the Northern hill zone accounts for 20.86 % of the total geographical area of the State. Balrampur, Jashpur, Koria, Surajpur, and Surguja are major districts situated in this zone. The mean annual rainfall of about 1200 mm is received over 58 rainy days with a variability of 22 % though the annual variability on a rainy day is low.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Area

Chhattisgarh is located in the east-central part of the country, between 17^{o}46’ N to 24^o 06’ N latitude and 80^o 15’ to 84^o 24’E longitude. The present study was carried out in the Bastar plateau and northern hills zone covering 11 districts of Chhattisgarh state. *viz*. Bastar, Sukma, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Dantewada, Kondagoan, Sarguja, Jashpur, Balrampur, Surajpur and Koria districts.

The Bastar Plateau Zone lies between the latitude ranging from 17^0 44’ to 20^0 30’ North and longitude from 82^0 15’ to 82^0 20’ East. It comprises 6 districts (Bastar, Dantewada, Bijapur, Kondagaon, Sukma, and Narayanpur) but the study was limited to the old 2 districts *i.e.* Bastar and Dantewada. The geographical area is 25.90 % of the state [7].

Northern hills lie between the latitude from 22^0 to 24^0 11’ North and longitude from 80^0 to 84^0 East. It includes 5 districts (Jashpur, Koria, Surajpur, Surguja, and Balrampur) but the study was limited to the old 3 districts i.e. Jashpur, Surguja, and Koria with an area of 23.52 lakh hectares which comprises 25.15% of the total geographical area of the state. The normal annual rainfall is 1270 mm. [8,9].

2.2 Rainfall Data

The daily rainfall data for 27 (1993 to 2019) years were collected from the Department of Agrometeorology, IGKV, for different districts of Bastar plateau and the Northern hill zone of Chhattisgarh.

2.3 Method Description

2.3.1 Trend analysis

Trend analysis is a method of collecting information and attempting to find out a pattern or trend from that information. This method is based on the time-series data where information (data) in the sequence is plotted against time (significantly long period) to detect a general pattern of a relationship between time and information (factor).

The Mann-Kendall test is a non-parametric test used to identify trends in time series data. The test was suggested by Mann (1945) and has been extensively used with environment time series by Hipel and McLeod (2005). The test compares the relative magnitude of sample data rather than the data value. One benefit of this test is that the data need not conform to any particular distribution. Let X_1, X_2 ……………….X_n represents n data points where X_i represents the data point at time j. Then the Mann-Kendall statistics (S) are given by

$$S = \sum\sum Sign\ (X_j - X_k)$$
$$j = 2, 3....... n;$$
$$k = 1, 2...... j-1$$

Where:

$$Sign\ (X_j - X_k) = 1 \text{ if } X_j - X_k > 0$$
$$= 0 \text{ if } X_j - X_k = 0$$
$$= -1 \text{ if } X_j - X_k < 0$$

A very high positive value of S is an indicator of an increasing trend and a very low negative value indicates a negative trend. However, it is necessary to compute the probability associated with S and the sample size n, to quantify the significance of the trend. For a sample size > 10, normal approximations to the Mann-Kendall test may be used.

Then standardized statistical test is computed by:

$$Z = S-1/V(S) \text{ if } S>0$$
$$= 0 \text{ if } S = 0$$
$$= S+1/V(S) \text{ if } S<0$$

The presence of a significant trend is evaluated using the Z value.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Trend Analysis of Annual Rainfall for 11 Districts of Chhattisgarh

Trend analysis of Bastar plateau and Northern hill zone of Chhattisgarh has been done in the present study with 27 years of rainfall data from 1993 to 2019. Mann-Kendall and Linear trend graph method has been used for the determination.

3.1.1 Bastar plateau zone

Table-1 (a) represents the average annual rainfall for 27 years with maximum rainfall of 1624.7 mm and minimum rainfall was 1231.6 mm respectively. Bastar district recorded maximum rainfall of 2397.4 mm in the 2019 year and minimum rainfall of 1097.0 mm in the 1997 year along with average annual rainfall of 1470.1 mm. The significantly increasing trend of the average annual rainfall of Bastar district was recorded under both the methods applied. Average annual rainfall, maximum rainfall, and minimum rainfall in the Dantewada district were 1366.4 mm, 2287.7 mm in the 2001 year, and 511.4 mm in the 2009 year respectively. A non-significant decreasing trend in rainfall was observed with both methods. The average annual rainfall of Narayanpur district was 1419.6 mm with a maximum and minimum value of rainfall was 2153.4 mm in the 2019 year and 794.3 mm in the 2000 year respectively. In both the methods non-significant increase in rainfall trend was reported. The average annual rainfall of Sukma district was 1624.7 mm with a maximum value of 2544.7 mm and a minimum value of 1024.8 mm during 2006 and 2008 year respectively. A significantly increasing trend in rainfall was reported with both methods of analysis. The average annual rainfall of the Bijapur district was 1548.6 mm with maximum rainfall of 3144.5 mm in the 2013 year and minimum rainfall of 994 mm in the 1997 year. The trend of annual average rainfall was significantly increased in both methods. The average annual rainfall of the Kondagaon district was 1231.6 mm with maximum and minimum rainfall of 1703.6 mm in the 2019 year and 749 mm in the 2003 year respectively. A significantly increasing trend of rainfall was observed on an annual basis when data was subjected to the Mann-Kendall test method.

3.1.2 Northern hill zone

Table-1 (b) shows the average annual rainfall variation and it is shown that the maximum rainfall was 1327.8 mm and the minimum rainfall was 990.9 mm occurred in the 2017 year. The year 2006 is referred to as the 'wet year' and 2012 'dry year' during the study period. The annual average rainfall of the Jashpur district was 1327.8 mm, whereas maximum rainfall and minimum rainfalls were 1892.6 mm in the 1994 year and 931.9 mm in the 2014 year respectively. A significantly decreasing trend of annual average rainfall was observed in the Mann-Kendall test method, while in the linear trend graph method it was increasing significantly. The average annual rainfall of the Surguja district was 1238.4 mm with maximum rainfall of 1748.9 mm in the 1994 year and minimum rainfall of 609 mm in the 2010 year. Non-significantly decreasing trend of rainfall was reported in both the methods. The average annual rainfall of the Balrampur district was 1029.5 mm with a maximum value of 1753.5 mm in the 2003 year and minimum rainfall of 598 mm in the 2010 year. There was a non-significant trend in rainfall was observed under both methods. The average annual rainfall of the Surajpur district was 1225.6 mm, with a maximum value of 1884.2 mm in the 2001 year and a minimum value of 540.3 mm in the 2009 year. Results indicate that there was a Non-significantly decreasing trend of rainfall in both the methods. The average annual rainfall of the Koria district was 1232 mm, with maximum and minimum rainfall of 1894.6 mm in 2011 and 750.6 mm in the 2007 year respectively.

Table 1(a). Annual Rainfall (mm) of six districts (Bastar, Dantewada, Narayanpur, Sukma, Bijapur, and Kondagaon of Bastar plateau from 1993 to 2019

District →	Bastar	Dantewada	Narayanpur	Sukma	Bijapur	Kondagaon
Year↓	RF(mm)	RF(mm)	RF(mm)	RF(mm)	RF(mm)	RF(mm)
1993	1290.2	1181.2	1179.3	1127.6	1290.2	NA
1994	1274.6	1554	1869.1	1686.1	1274.6	NA
1995	1371	1590.1	1537.8	1610.8	1371	NA
1996	1224.3	1225.7	1189.2	1606	1224.3	NA
1997	1094	1121.8	1442.8	1118.5	994	NA
1998	1168.2	1328.7	1119.9	1246.4	1168.2	NA
1999	1393.9	1501.4	1355.3	1548.1	1637.8	1377.5
2000	1251.5	1145.6	794.3	1325.7	1126	924.9
2001	1488.7	2287.7	1796.7	1166.1	1126.2	1590.8
2002	1032.2	1029	1918.1	1203.7	1157.4	967.2
2003	1652	1493.3	1559.3	1996.5	1314.4	749
2004	1621.3	2176.2	1454.9	1366.3	1193.7	949.4
2005	1472.7	1437.4	958.6	1487.5	1282.2	1316.2
2006	1483.1	1294.9	1688.4	2544.7	1153.3	1460.3
2007	1186.4	1759.3	1378.2	1747.7	1262.8	1187.4
2008	1364.7	1299.5	1276.7	1024.8	1551.1	1172.2
2009	1294.7	511.4	1117.2	1031.4	1207.5	1038.7
2010	1970.3	1705	1710.8	1691.1	2218.2	1129.6
2011	1175.2	1399.4	1144.9	1425.9	1200.5	1201.5
2012	1878.5	1371.3	1471.8	2042.2	2198.2	1201.7
2013	1430.6	1267.9	1538.7	1856.1	3144.5	1242.6
2014	1531.5	923	1510.6	1966.9	1851.5	1280.3
2015	1751	1043.2	1409.5	2293.4	2092.2	1225.7
2016	1867.2	1051.9	1280.4	1561.1	1702.7	1586.6
2017	1582.1	1315.1	1050.6	2297.8	1251.8	1285.2
2018	1446.7	1320.7	1422.3	2208.7	1994.6	1272.2
2019	2397.4	1558.2	2153.4	1686.3	2823.8	1703.6
Average	1470.1	1366.4	1419.6	1624.7	1548.6	1231.6

Table 1(b). Annual Rainfall (mm) of five districts (Jashpur, Surguja, Balrampur, Surajpur, and Koria of the Northern hill zone from 1993 to 2019

District →	Jashpur	Surguja	Balrampur	Surajpur	Koria
Year↓	RF(mm)	RF(mm)	RF(mm)	RF(mm)	RF(mm)
1993	1294.8	892.1	NA	1367	997
1994	1892.6	1977.4	NA	1770.2	1538
1995	1246.5	1352.4	NA	1039.5	1070
1996	1603.6	1193.6	NA	1019.2	1003.4
1997	1488	1501.9	NA	1143.5	1485.6
1998	1798.6	1748.9	NA	1032.4	1847.2
1999	1562.6	1342.6	NA	1827	1379.2
2000	1089.8	1543.9	NA	1376	923
2001	1611.1	751.8	NA	1884.2	1454.2
2002	1182.4	1511.1	NA	1646.4	952.2
2003	1351.8	1614.3	1753.5	1461.1	1584.1
2004	1127.3	1111.9	975.9	998.4	1464.5
2005	1285.4	907.2	945.8	1129.4	1157.4
2006	1276.4	1072.8	788.4	1236.2	1183
2007	1181.8	1167.1	1234	998.1	750.6
2008	1276.5	1129.9	975.9	689.8	1139.8
2009	1210.5	776.3	286.8	540.3	884.1
2010	1074.7	609	598.2	552.2	871
2011	1677.7	1286.9	1234	1303.9	1894.6
2012	1217.6	1250.8	995.4	1339.9	1545.5
2013	1018.2	1187	1083.1	820.9	1517.4
2014	931.9	1158	1065.4	998.5	1480.7
2015	1067	1217.2	993.4	934.6	761.1
2016	1427.7	1660.9	723.5	1684.8	1281
2017	1336	1321.9	1065.6	1395.7	873.4
2018	1100.1	1037.2	817.4	1363.6	1029.7
2019	1518.6	1112.7	1309.9	1539.3	1197.2
Average	1327.8	1238.4	990.9	1225.6	1232.0

Table 2. Trend analysis of Annual Rainfall for 11 districts of Bastar plateau and Northern hill zone of Chhattisgarh based on Mann-Kendall and Linear trend graph method

S.N.	District	Year	Mann-Kendall Trend Results	Linear trend graph Results
1	Bastar	1993-2019	S Inc*	Sig-Inc *
2	Dantewada	1993-2019	NS Dec	NS Dec
3	Narayanpur	1993-2019	NS Inc	NS Inc
4	Sukma	1993-2019	S Inc**	Sig-Ins *
5	Bijapur	1993-2019	S Inc*	Sig-Ins *
6	Kondagaon	1999-2019	S Inc**	NS Inc
7	Jashpur	1993-2019	S Dec**	Sig-Ins **
8	Surguja	1993-2019	NS Dec	NS Dec
9	Balrampur	2003-2019	NS Dec	NS Dec
10	Surajpur	1993-2019	NS Dec	NS Dec
11	Koria	1993-2019	NS Dec	NS Dec

*[NS (non-significant), S (significant), Dec (decreasing), Inc. (increasing), * = 1 % significant level and ** = 5 % significant level for Mann-Kendal trend.]*

Similarly, results were reported by Kumar *et al.* [4] on precipitation trends with monthly, seasonal and annual trends of rainfall have been studied using monthly data series of 135 years (1871–2005) for 30 sub-divisions (sub-regions) in India. Half of the sub-divisions showed an increasing trend in annual rainfall. Mukharjee and Banerjee [10] assessed the rainfall pattern from Twenty rain gauge stations covering three districts (namely Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia) where

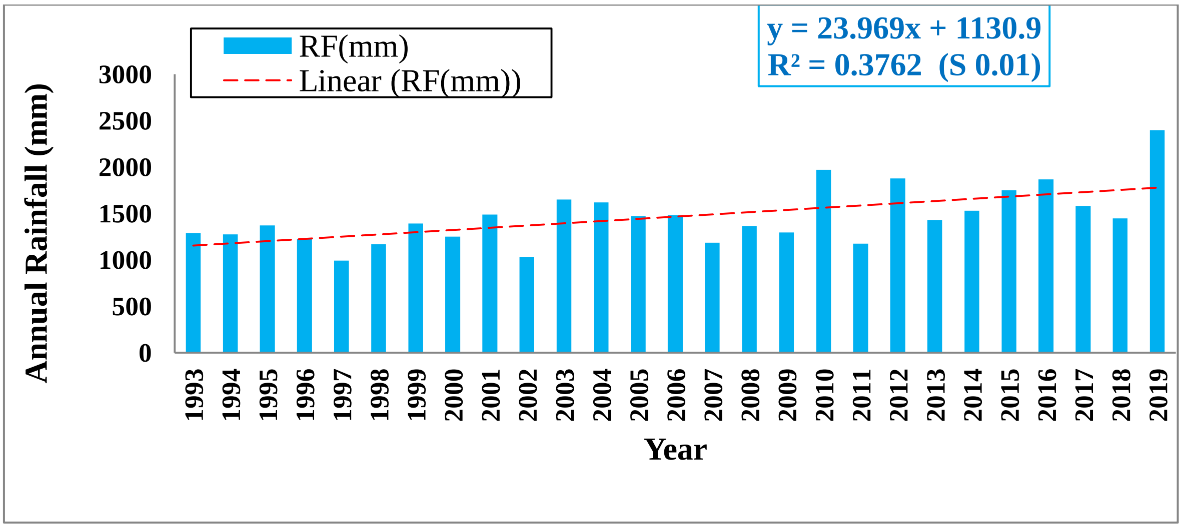

Fig. 1. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Bastar District

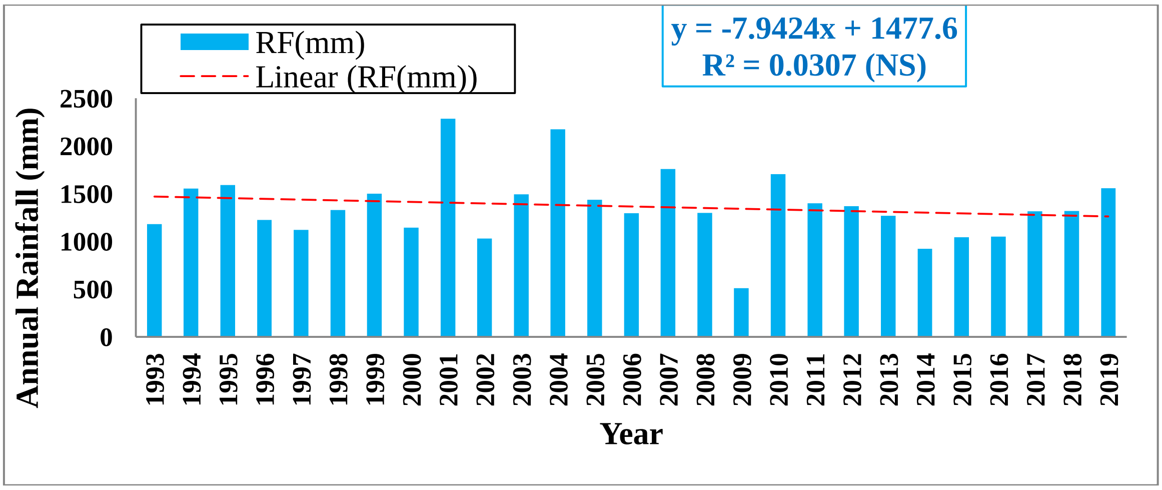

Fig. 2. Trend of annual Rainfall for Dantewada District

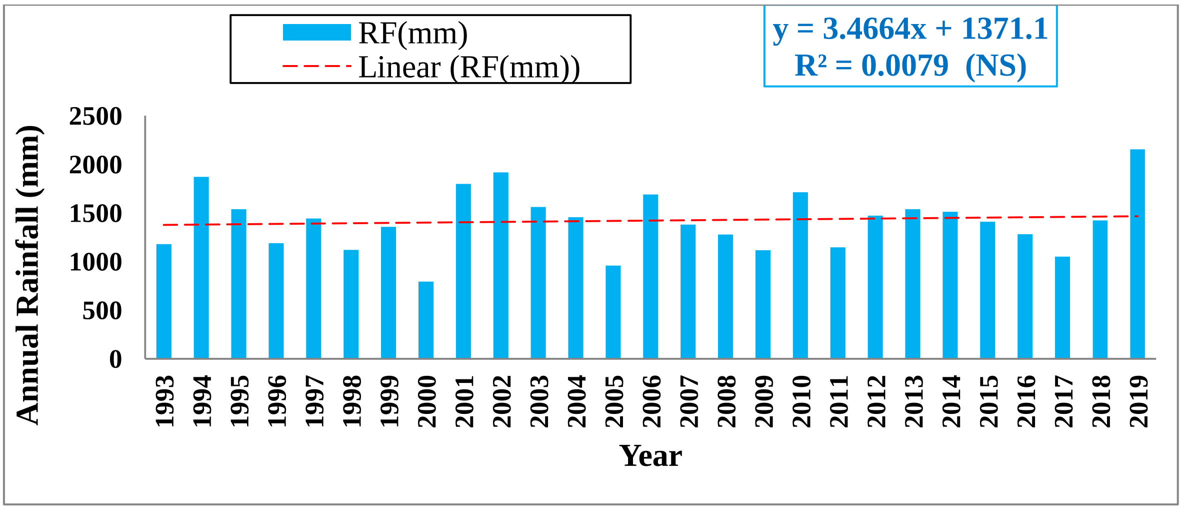

Fig. 3. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Narayanpur District

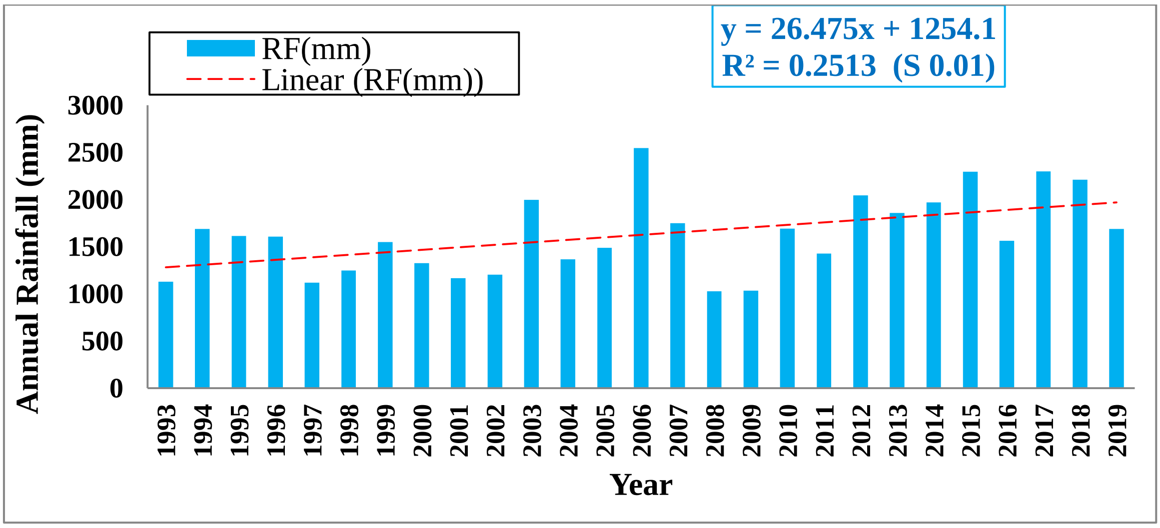

Fig. 4. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Sukma District

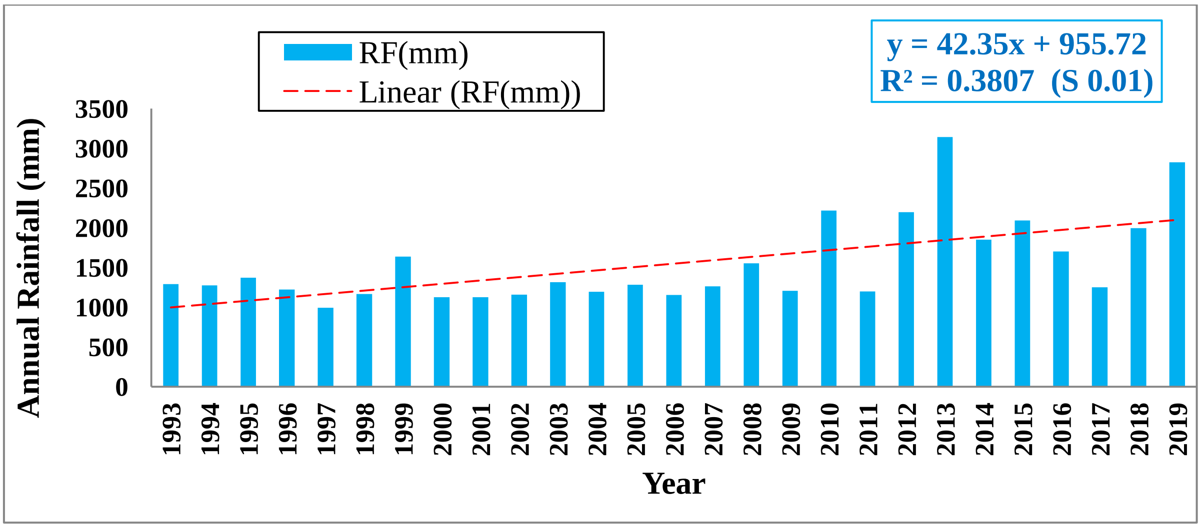

Fig. 5. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Bijapur District

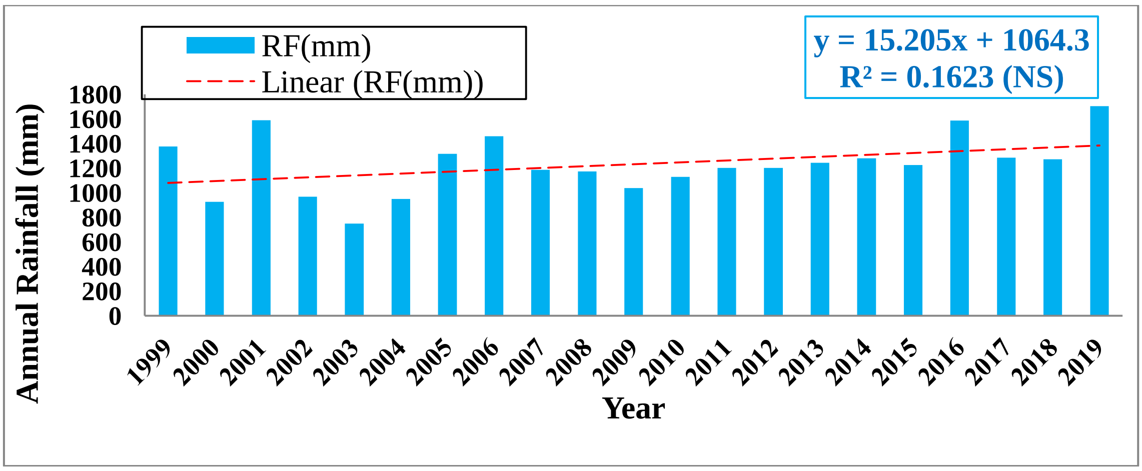

Fig. 6. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Kondagaon District

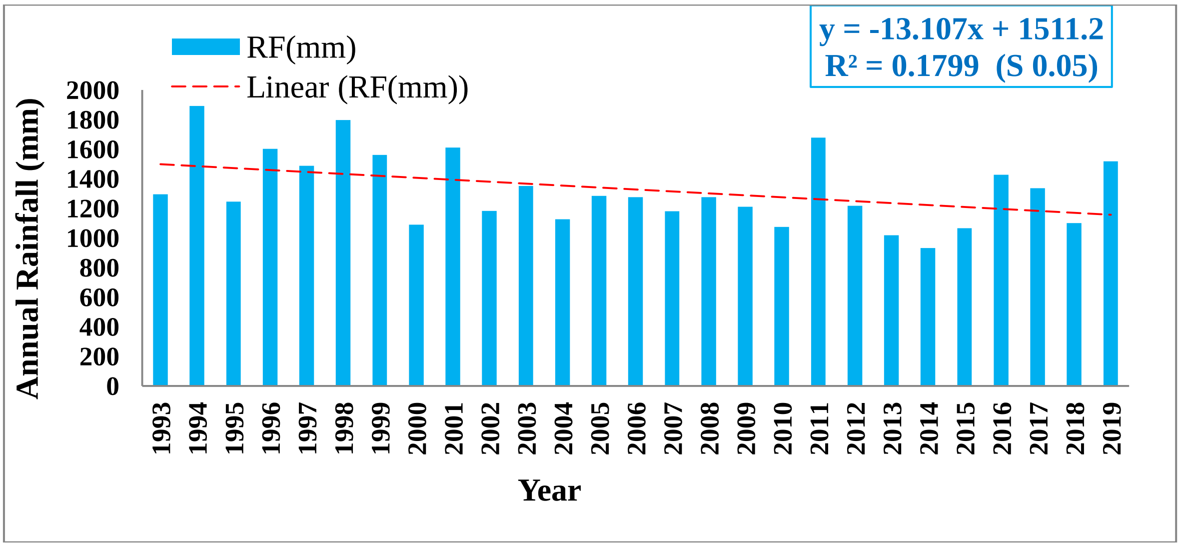

Fig. 7. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Jashpur District

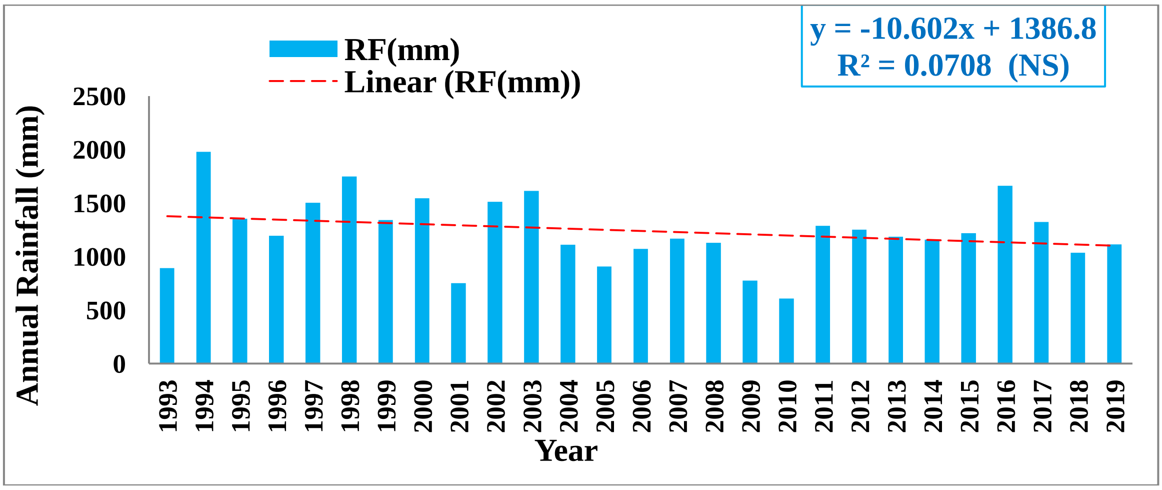

Fig. 8. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Surguja District

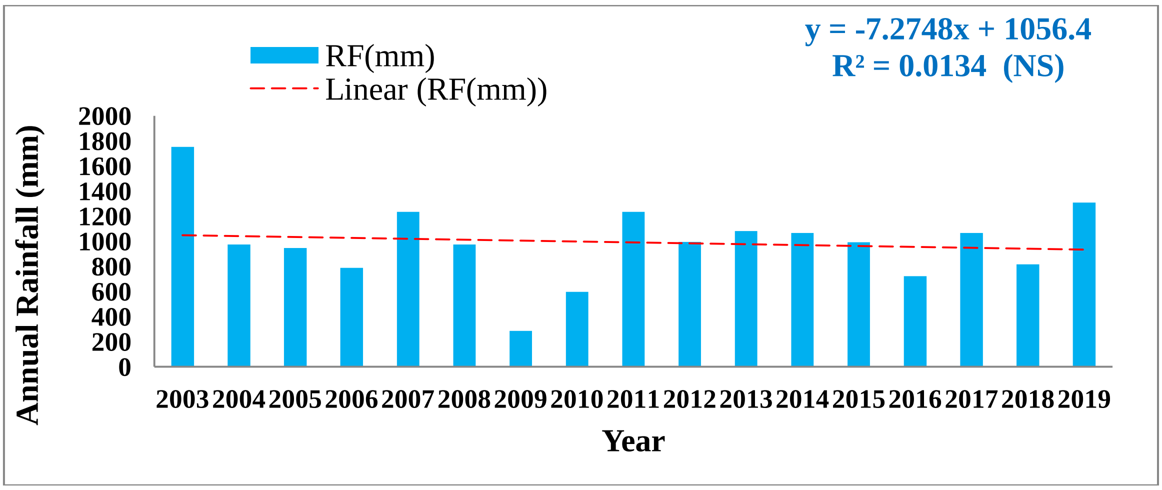

Fig. 9. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Balrampur District

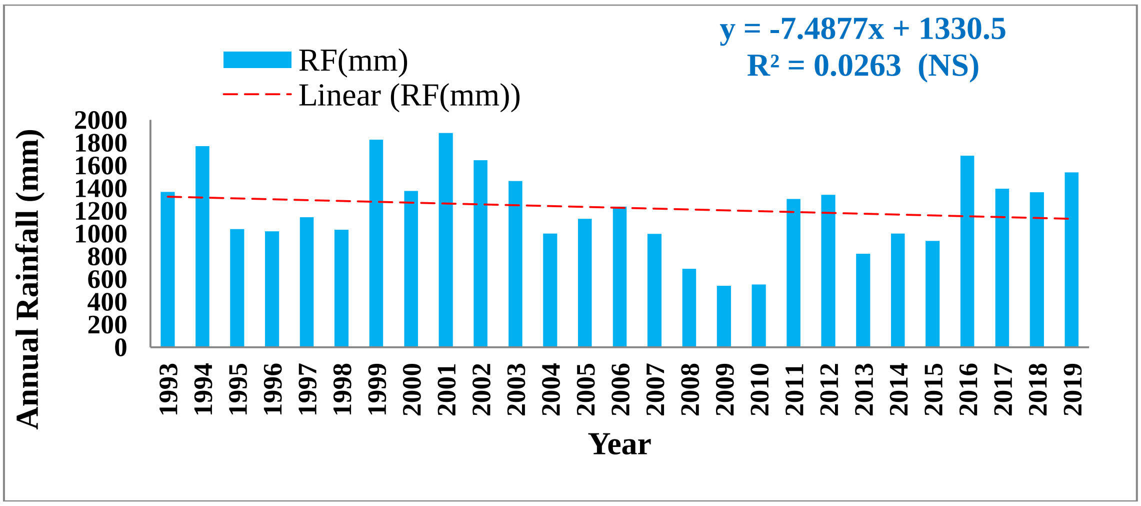

Fig. 10. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Surajpur District

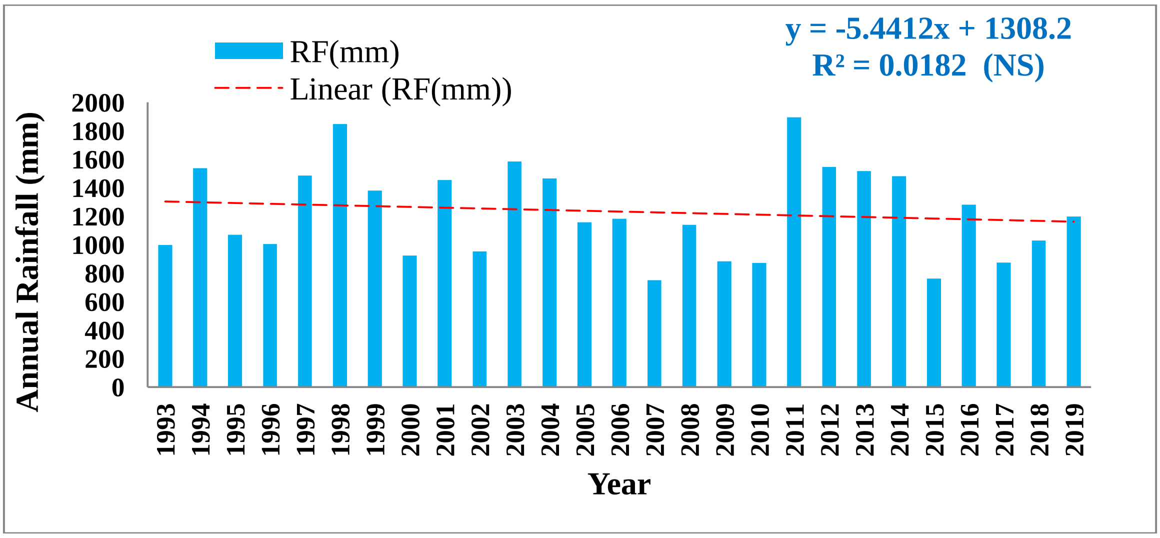

Fig. 11. Trend of Annual Rainfall for Koria District

an increasing trend of yearly rainfall and shifting pattern of rainfall was observed in the said zone. Sridhar and Raviraj [11]reported that a significant increasing trend of rainfall was observed during the northeast monsoon season when compared to other seasons. Jana *et al*. [12] reported that significant decreasing trends of annual monsoon and seasonal rainfall were observed while in the month of May it was in a significantly increasing trend. Bhutiyani *et al.* (2010) and Singh [13] have found a significant decreasing trend in the monsoon precipitation over the north-western Himalayans. Kundu and Mondal [14] reported in the post-change point period, the number of rainfall stations with the decreasing trend has risen in the northern and western parts whereas it has lessened in the southern part.

4. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the study, we concluded that a significant decreasing trend in rainfall was observed in one district *i.e.* Jashpur while in the rest of four districts i.e. Bastar, Sukma, Bijapur, and Kondagaon annual rainfall were shows a significant increasing trend. Six districts were trend reported non-significant trends in rainfall i.e. Dantewada, Narayanpur, Surguja, Balrampur, Surajpur, and Koria districts.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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