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**HYDROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DROUGHT  
UP TO 1991  
- A CASE STUDY IN MAHARASHTRA**



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1992-93**

## PREFACE

One of the most important factors in understanding hydrological droughts is the supply and demand phenomenon. To a hydrologist drought means below average availability of flow in streams and below average storages in reservoirs, lakes, tanks, ground water bodies and soil column. The various hydrological variables which can be used to study the hydrological aspects of drought include rainfall, groundwater levels, surface water storages and soil moisture.

The problem of drought in the country has been recurrent in nature. In late eighties, the country faced drought for three years in succession. Reliable estimates indicate that the drought of 1987 is ranked second in the century, the first one being that of 1918. It has been estimated by the Central Water Commission that about 1/3rd of the geographical area of the country (107 M. ha.), spread over 99 districts, is drought prone.

The National Institute of Hydrology initiated drought studies in the year 1986, with due emphasis on the hydrological aspects of drought and with the objective of developing suitable drought indices and evolving short and long term drought management strategies. Studies were carried during earlier years, using the field data to evaluate impacts of drought and are being continued with the data available. In this pursuit, the Institute chose six states namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The present report covers the study of six districts of Maharashtra state. These districts are Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur. The scientific teams of the Institute undertook visits to the state and contacted the relevant state/central Govt. agencies for collecting the required data. The study includes various kinds of analysis of rainfall and groundwater level data for assessing drought impact.

Based on the analysis, inferences highlighting hydrological aspects of the recent droughts have been drawn. The study has been carried out by Shri Avinash Agarwal, Scientist 'C', Shri Sudhir Kumar Goyal, Scientist 'B', Shri R P Pandey, Scientist 'B' and scientific staff Shri Yatveer Singh, R.A. under the guidance of Dr. G C Mishra, Scientist 'F'. The manuscript has been typed by Mrs. Mahima Gupta.

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## ABSTRACT

Drought is a frequent hazard in India, striking some part or the other. In recent years, droughts were experienced in succession during 1985-88 in different parts of the country, causing local as well as regional imbalances. Drought occurrence results in reduced stream flows, reservoir levels, ground water levels and soil moisture levels. The problems posed by droughts vary from area to area, depending upon the amount of precipitation and its variability and on the demand of water for specified uses.

The present report describes the results of studies carried out for the year 1990-91 in six selected districts of Maharashtra namely; Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur. The report includes analysis of rainfall and groundwater data. The rainfall and groundwater data have been used for finding deficit of rainfall and trend of watertable, as a result of drought incidence. The Seasonal rainfall departure analysis and monthly rainfall departure analysis are carried out. The frequency analysis shows that the probability of occurrence of 75% normal rainfall in all the districts is above 80% except in respect of Pune indicating that the districts selected for analysis are not drought prone, based on this analysis as per IMD criteria. Herbst's Analysis shows that Ahmednagar, Pune, Sholapur, Sangli & Aurangabad experienced drought during years 1984-91. The maximum intensity of drought was recorded in the case of Satara district and the no. of drought spells varied from 4-12. The longest period of drought spell over the entire period was found in case of Ahmadnagar and Sangli districts during early eighties and early nineties.

An attempt has also been made to see the effects of scarce rainfall on groundwater regime by carrying out statistical analysis of groundwater level data. The water table was found rising in Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts. However, Aurangabad, Pune, Sangli and Satara districts experienced an increase in watertable. During 1987, the storages in the four selected reservoirs, namely Jayakwadi, Khadakwasla, Koyana & Bhima were deficient as compared to preceding 2-3 years and years 1989, 90 and 91.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General

In spite of all the inconveniences and hardship that droughts cause all around the world, many drought phenomena are still insufficiently understood in terms of the characterization and impact assessment. There have been difficulties encountered in finding a generally accepted drought definition. The definitions currently in use are derived either on professional standpoints (meteorology, hydrology, geography etc.) or on the economic activity affected (agriculture, power production, water supply etc.). One of the most important factor in understanding drought, often not included in the definitions, is that it is a "supply and demand" phenomenon. A definition of drought which does not have a reference to the water requirement or demand can be regarded as inadequate. In general terms, the chief characteristics of drought are associated with a decrease of water availability in a particular period and over a particular area for specified use(s).

In India, the problem of droughts is recurrent. Estimates indicate that about one-third of the geographical area of the country (107 m.ha.) spread over 99 districts is affected by droughts. In recent times, the country faced three drought years in succession namely, 1985, 1986 and 1987. It has been reported that intensity wise, the drought of 1987 ranks second in the century, the first one being that of the year 1918. During the drought of 1987, about 50% of country's area was affected by drought, with about 18% negative departure in monsoon rainfall all over India and about 45% negative departure in monsoon rainfall over the drought affected region (Upadhyay & Gupta, 1989). Sampath (1989) reported that during 1987, 21 meteorological subdivisions out of the 35 recorded deficient/scanty rains leading to drought conditions. It has been further reported that these subdivision account for about 53% of the total food grains production in the country. The years 1985-86 through 1987-88 saw declining trend of food grains production which fell from 150.4 million tonnes in 1985-86 to 138.41 million tonnes in 1987-88. The fluctuation of foodgrain production clearly shows the dependability of agricultural activities on rainfall.

The incidence of drought leads to reduction in stream flows, depletion of soil moisture storages, decline of reservoir and tank levels and fall in watertable. This in turn leads to reduced agriculture and fodder production. The drought characteristics and the associated problems vary from area to area, depending upon the extent of variability of the available water supplies and the demand of water for specified uses.



## 1.2 Objectives of the Study

Inspite of repeated occurrence of droughts in the country, the hydrologic aspects of droughts were not studied to the desired extent. Such studies have a direct bearing on evolving strategies for planning judicious use of the scarce water resources.

The Institute initiated studies in 1985 duly laying emphasis on the Hydrological Aspects of Drought, as these aspects were by and large neglected in studies earlier carried out. Keeping in view the three successive drought years since 1985, in major parts of the drought prone areas of the country, study areas were chosen in six states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

Studies laying focus on hydrological aspects of drought for 1985-86 with two districts in each of chosen states and for 1986-87 with four districts in each of chosen states were completed and the study reports were widely circulated.

Since the study for the year 1987-88 covered six districts each in six states, separate reports for each of the six states have been prepared. The present report describes the results of studies carried out for the year 1990-91 in six districts of Maharashtra. The report includes analysis of rainfall and groundwater level data for finding the impact of deficit rainfall and trend of watertable. The status of storages in four selected reservoirs i.e. (i) Jayakwadi, (ii) Khadakwasla, (iii) Koyana and (iv) Bhima in the state has been compared with previous years.

The report is an attempt towards developing a comprehensive drought index for characterizing hydrologic drought situations. List of offices and places from where data and information have been collected in the state of Maharashtra is given in Appendix-I.

## 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

### 2.1 General

There are 99 districts spread over 13 states which have been identified as drought prone districts in the country as shown in Fig.2.1 (CWC, 1982). This report covers the study of six selected drought prone districts of state Maharashtra namely: Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Pune, Satara, Aurangabad and Sangli. The locations of the districts are shown on the state map in Fig.2.2.

Maharashtra is the third biggest state in the country both in respect of area and population. The state is situated entirely within the tropics, but because of the altitude the major portion of the state does not have a tropical climate associated with low annual variation in temperature and humidity. A large part of the state suffers, every now and then from crop failures, partial or even complete due to the vagaries of monsoon. The rainfall is the principal factor affecting yields of unirrigated crops and in this respect the major portion of Maharashtra is at a considerable disadvantage, since the irrigation facility in the state are very limited. Again unlike the deep alluvial soils of North India and parts of Gujarat, the soils in Maharashtra have a substratum of homogeneous rock of great depth. This makes the striking of dependable source of underground water very much matter of chance, apart from increased costs. Out of total cropped area of 200 lakh hectares the irrigated area which was 15.17 lakh hectares (8.38%) in 1971-72 has increased to only 26 lakh hectares (13%) by 1983-84 of which 10.0 lakh hectares and 16.0 lakh hectares are under surface and groundwater irrigation respectively. The rest of the cropped area continues to be subject to the vagaries of nature.

### 2.2 Area and Population

Maharashtra, the third largest State in India, with a total geographical area of 307.7 lakh hectares, covering 27 districts, forms about one tenth of the area of the country and occupies a major portion of the Peninsular India. It is located between 16 04' to 22 01' N latitudes, and 72 06' to 80 10' E longitudes. The population of the State is over 5 corers and nearly 37% of the population is affected by droughts.

Administratively and meteorologically the state has been divided into four regions. The four regions and the districts they comprise are given as follows;

1. Konkan - Greater Bombay, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Thane
2. Madhya Maharashtra - Dule, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Pune, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur
3. Marathwada - Aurangabad, Jalna, Bir, Nanded, Osmanabad and Pasbhani

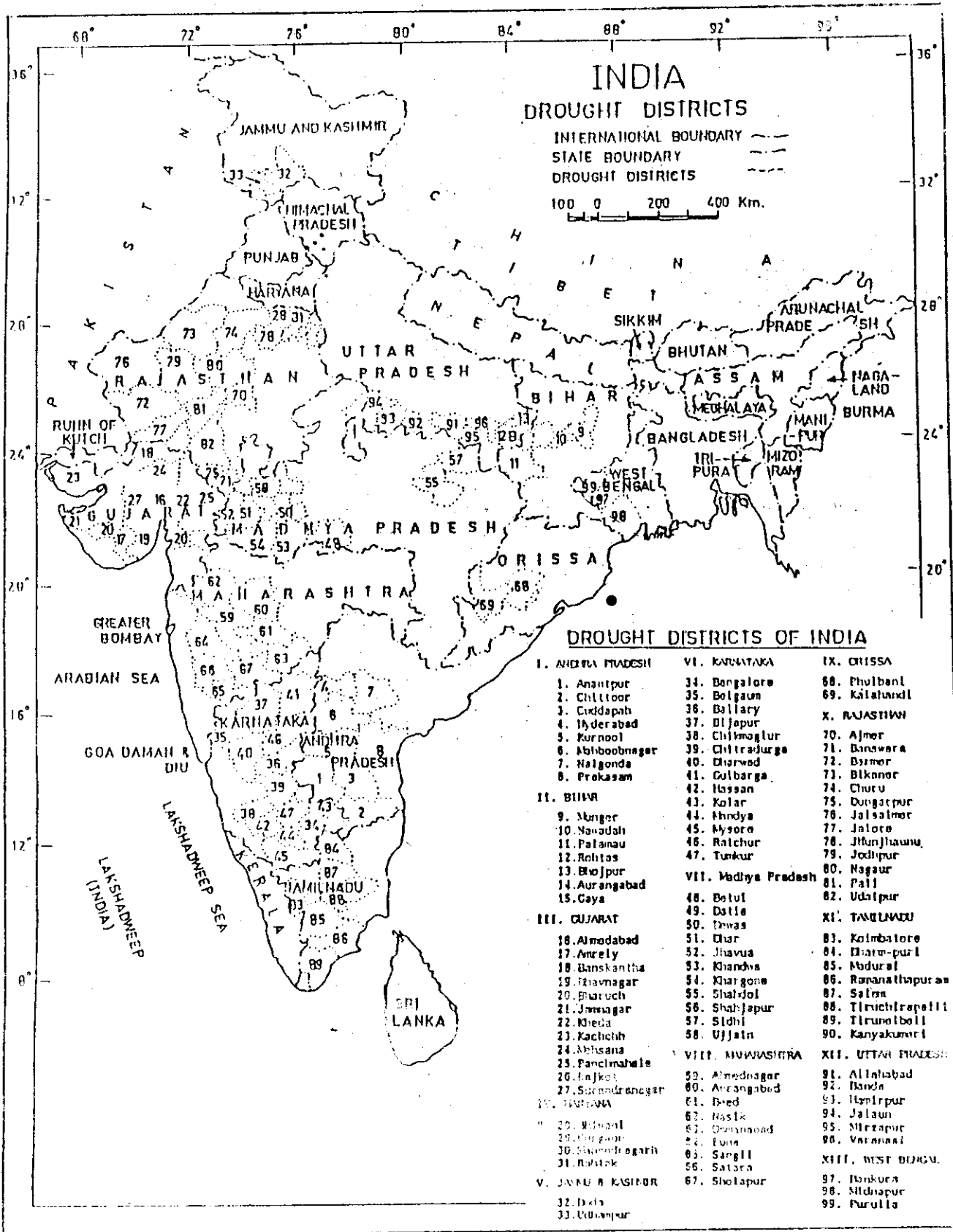


Fig. 2.1 DROUGHT PRONE DISTRICTS IN INDIA

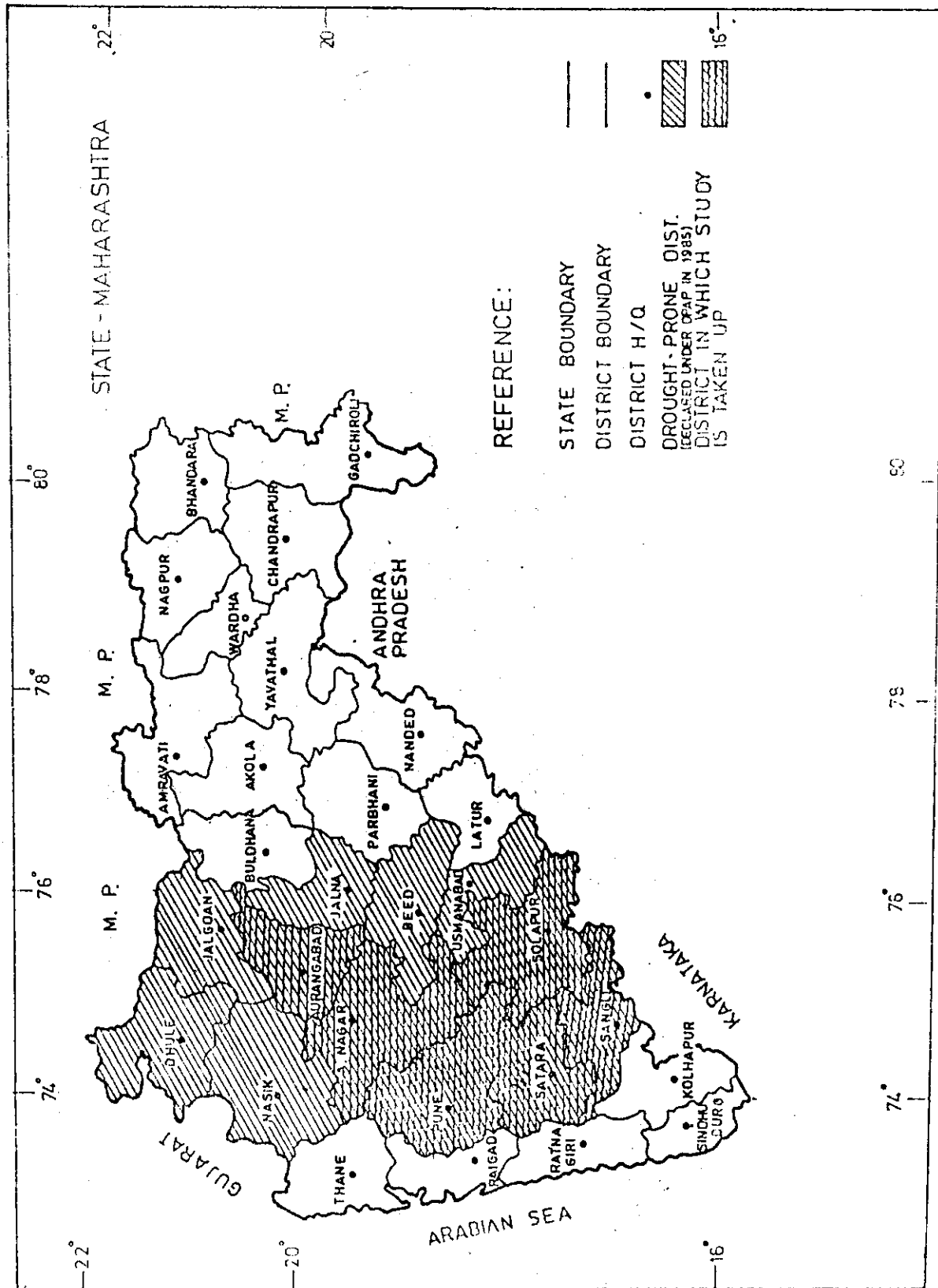


FIG. 2.2 : DROUGHT PRONE DIST'S. IN MAHARASHTRA

4. Vidarbha - Akola, Amaravati, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha and Yevatmal.

### 2.3 Physiography

The chief element in the lithological complex of the region of basaltic plateau which has been configurated by diastrophic movement that past and later on by sub-aerial processes resulting in several microforms in the present terrain. Physiographically, the state could be divided as :

1. The coastal belt of Konkan which is about 25 hectares above sea level.
2. The undulating Deccan Plateau to the east of Satyadri range with altitude ranging from 150 to 600 metres and
3. The Tapi trough running through the districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Buldana and Akola flanked by Satpura and Satmala ranges on the north and south respectively.

### 2.4 Landuse and vegetal cover

The land utilization pattern of state Maharashtra reveals about 60% under cultivation including about 8% under irrigation, 18% under forest and remaining 22% under miscellaneous land use. The land use pattern as per 1984 in the state is given in Table 2.1 and Fig.2.3.

Table 2.1 : Landuse details of state Maharashtra.

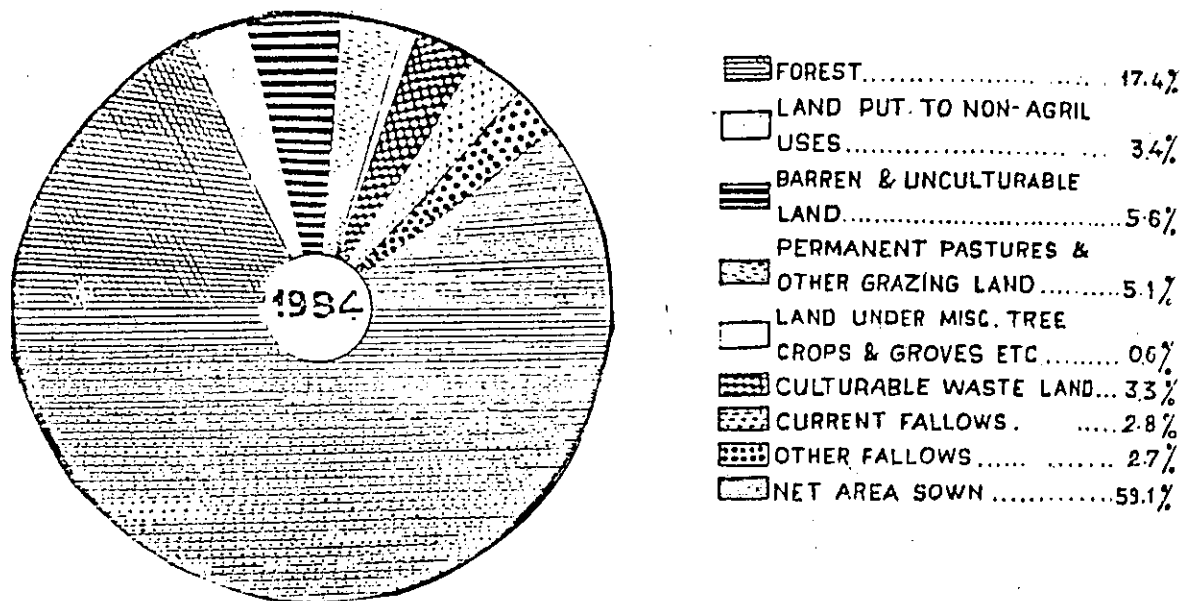
Present Land use	% coverage of the total area
Forest	17.4
Barren and uncultivated land	5.6
Land put to non-agricultural use	3.4
Cultivable waste	3.3
Permanent pasture and grazing land	5.1
Land under tree crops	0.61
Current fallows	2.8
Other fallows	2.7
Net sown area	59.1

Source: Epitome of Agriculture, Maharashtra 1987.

### 2.5 Soils

The soils of the state Maharashtra can be classified in 9 categories :

- i. Coarse shallow soils (High level)
- ii. Medium Black Soils (Plains)
- iii. Deep Black Soils (Valleys)
- iv. Redish Brown Soils of Hill Slopes (Trap)



Source : Epitome of Agriculture in Maharashtra, 1987-88

Fig. 2.3 : Landuse Details of State Maharashtra

- v. Coastal Alluvium
- vi. Yellowish Brown Soils (High level)
- vii. Yellowish Brown Soils of Plains
- viii. Laterite and Lateritic Soils
- ix. Coastal Saline

The soils over major part of the state to the East of the Western ghats and to the West of the Eastern Vidarbha is of the medium black variety interspersed by long patches of deep black soil. East of the coastal alluvium, the soil is laterite and redish brown laterite and brown. While Bhandara district in the state is having shallow black soils.

## 2.6 Surface Water Availability

The position of storages in the state of Maharashtra was already completed, under completion and proposed projects are given in Table 2.2 (CWC, 1988).

Table 2.2 : Storages in the projects of the state Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	Type of Projects	Gross Storage in M.ha.m.	Live Storage in M.ha.m.
1.	Project completed	2.2202	1.7343
2.	Projects under completion	1.6608	1.3805
3.	Total	3.881	3.1148
4.	Proposed Projects	1.671	1.511

Source: CWC report on Water Resources of India, 1988.

## 2.7 Groundwater Availability

The Groundwater Survey and Development Agency (GSDA) carried out assessment of groundwater potentiality on systematic basis in respect of small groups of elementary watershed, each watershed having an area of about 200 to 300 sq.kms. As per the fourth assessment carried out in the year 1985, 31,03,874 hectare-metre of groundwater is annually replenish able against the total annual draft of 6,84,749 hectare-metre through the existing 10.57 lakh irrigation wells. The balance of 24,19,125 hectare-metre is left over for further development through additional 16.2 lakh new dug wells. The Table 2.3 gives districtwise details of total groundwater recharge, withdrawal, balance and number of existing and additional feasible wells. Table 2.4 gives districtwise static water levels in observation wells in 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (GSDA, Maharashtra).

## 2.8 Water Use

The annual requirement of water in the state for domestic & live stock purposes during 1981 was of the order of 0.1656 M.ha.m. which has been estimated to increase to a level of 0.2537 M.ha.m. by the year 1991 (CWC, 1988). Net area irrigated by different sources and gross area irrigated in Maharashtra state from 1978-79 to 1985-86 are shown in Table 2.5. (Epitome of

Agriculture, Maharashtra, 1987-88). Irrigated area under principal crops in Maharashtra State from 1979-80 to 1985-86 are given in Table 2.6. The water availability and water requirement figures for drought prone districts of the state are given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.3 : Districtwise groundwater assessment of state Maharashtra (1985).

Sl. No.	District	Annual Ground-water Net recharge Hect.M.	Net Ground-water with- drawal Hect.M.	Balance of Ground water Hect.M.	Total No of Exist- ing Wells	Additional No. of feasible Wells
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pune	135565	46507	89105	78781	60206
2.	Solapur	108659	48404	60477	82985	40863
3.	Satara	104267	32824	71443	53078	48273
4.	Sangli	80840	36484	44356	51494	29970
5.	Kolhapur	99957	27464	72691	31235	49055
6.	Thane	39066	3372	35694	7661	24118
7.	Raigad	52857	3578	50279	11568	33972
8.	Ratnagiri	42742	2345	40397	27725	13363
9.	Sindhudurg	27746	2686	25060	23048	16932
10.	Aurangabad	95646	33610	62035	46453	41916
11.	Jalna	126025	23636	102288	35007	69113
12.	Parbhani	146715	24162	122553	33105	82806
13.	Bhir	85131	17955	67176	31795	45389
14.	Nanded	117454	17030	100424	19686	67854
15.	Osmanabad	82715	23387	59328	33766	40086
16.	Latur	73880	15196	58684	19323	39651
17.	Nasik	128727	51633	77471	60321	52345
18.	Ahmednagar	213812	76093	138383	125599	93502
19.	Dhule	126761	37033	89228	47186	60086
20.	Jalgaon	111270	50033	58603	48552	39596
21.	Nagpur	135859	24158	112233	35129	75833
22.	Bhandara	123907	6888	117319	7631	79270
23.	Chandrapur	150312	3115	147198	5309	99458
24.	Gadchiroli	221272	1660	219612	3600	148386
25.	Wardha	60241	14959	45282	20461	30595
26.	Amravati	118493	25575	92139	30077	62255
27.	Akola	112041	12772	99269	23749	67074
28.	Buldhana	64908	13041	51867	47216	35045
29.	Yavatmal	117005	10149	106856	14842	72200
Total		3103874	684749	2417060	1057382	1619213



Table 2.4: Statement showing districtwise details of static water levels of observation wells 1983-86 in Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	District	No. of observation wells fixed	Details of Water Levels in Open Wells (in metres)							
			1983		1984		1985		1986	
			Pre Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Pre Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Pre Monsoon	Post Monsoon	Pre Monsoon	Post Monsoon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Pune	69	7.57	4.12	6.84	4.80	7.00	5.17	7.50	5.31
2.	Solapur	67	8.26	3.73	7.84	5.29	8.01	6.04	9.05	6.33
3.	Satara	72	8.44	6.07	8.54	5.67	7.92	6.35	8.81	6.88
4.	Sangli	77	8.85	5.74	8.72	5.76	9.01	5.83	8.53	6.17
5.	Kolhapur	38	8.47	4.67	8.05	4.33	7.28	4.85	9.78	5.15
6.	Thane	36	5.27	3.30	4.47	3.17	4.09	3.51	-	3.70
7.	Raigad	37	4.86	2.31	5.04	2.99	4.62	2.88	4.73	2.95
8.	Ratnagiri	26	9.02	9.27	8.73	5.97	8.73	4.09	9.28	6.37
9.	Sindhudurg	37	6.85	4.14	6.20	4.33	6.14	4.37	5.77	6.15
10.	Aurangabad	52	10.16	5.18	8.97	8.97	10.96	7.22	9.58	7.83
11.	Jalna	42	9.31	3.59	8.62	6.33	9.47	7.19	10.73	8.20
12.	Parbhani	52	10.09	4.41	7.92	5.74	8.47	6.03	8.70	6.63
13.	Dhir	47	8.39	4.06	7.43	4.80	8.37	5.84	9.50	7.19
14.	Nanded	47	7.19	3.36	6.64	4.67	7.00	4.71	5.77	5.33
15.	Osmanabad	41	10.89	3.38	8.82	5.45	10.92	7.01	13.01	-
16.	Latur	43	12.79	4.10	10.27	6.10	11.17	6.65	12.09	10.24
17.	Nasik	138	7.67	4.65	7.16	4.61	6.71	4.94	6.26	5.70
18.	Ahmednagar	76	9.52	5.11	8.20	6.04	8.85	7.71	10.90	9.29
19.	Dhule	62	8.01	4.89	7.22	5.68	7.70	6.14	8.45	-
20.	Jalgaon	63	9.80	6.92	8.40	7.59	9.95	8.18	11.29	7.06
21.	Nagpur	59	9.02	4.05	7.84	4.80	7.74	4.83	7.65	6.67
22.	Bhandara	64	9.37	3.46	8.33	5.13	9.61	4.40	9.67	4.45
23.	Chandrapur	61	8.17	3.60	8.05	5.00	9.03	3.84	8.47	4.57
24.	Gadchiroli	47	8.16	3.96	7.87	5.33	8.42	4.77	8.63	4.84
25.	Wardha	40	8.53	4.20	6.96	5.60	7.99	5.70	7.88	6.10
26.	Amravati	94	7.60	4.60	6.87	5.07	-	5.68	8.94	6.71
27.	Akola	96	9.16	5.43	8.01	6.74	9.29	5.73	8.39	3.93
28.	Buldhana	55	9.49	4.57	7.82	7.25	9.00	6.61	9.07	6.83
29.	Yavatmal	78	7.38	3.56	6.23	5.99	6.64	4.58	6.57	4.44

Note: The Pre Monsoon/Post Monsoon water levels shown are the averages of all the observation wells fixed in the District.

Table 2.5: Net area irrigated by different sources and gross area irrigated in Maharashtra state from 1978-79 to 1985-86, (Figures in '00' ha.).

Particulars	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86
Net Area Irrigated by Different sources:								
Surface irrigation	8299	8228	8410	8710	8268	9130	8190	8182
Well irrigation	10967	11408	11380	11540	10817	11620	10570	10627
Total net Area irrigated	19266	19636	19790	20250	19085	20750	18760	18809
Area irrigated more than once	4779	4679	5370	6610	6225	6580	6420	5810
Gross Irrigated Area	24045	24315	25160	26860	25310	27330	25180	24619

Note: Figures for the year 1980-81 to 1985-86 are provisional.

Table 2.6: Irrigated area under principal crops in Maharashtra state from 1979-80 to 1985-86, (Area in '00' hectares)

Crops	Irrigated Area, Yearwise							
	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	
Rice	3,974	4,123	4,085	3,891	3,715	3,793	3,967	
Wheat	5,710	5,768	6,122	5,384	6,502	5,485	4,842	
Kharif Jowar	836	384	387	251	330	311	258	
Rabi Jowar	4,120	3,366	3,498	3,424	3,531	3,750	3,593	
Bajra	526	523	571	424	495	490	469	
Maize other Cereals	522	546	607	426	450	370	397	
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>15,498</b>	<b>14,710</b>	<b>15,270</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>15,023</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>13,526</b>	
Tur	28	50	-	-	-	-	-	
Gram	745	850	1,042	967	1,131	1,186	1,235	
Other Pulses	89	-	-	-	50	-	38	
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,273</b>	
<b>Total Food-grains</b>	<b>16,360</b>	<b>15,610</b>	<b>16,312</b>	<b>14,767</b>	<b>16,204</b>	<b>15,385</b>	<b>14,799</b>	
Sugarcane	2,949	3,168	3,663	3,896	3,593	3,544	3,191	
Cotton	1,040	1,523	1,411	1,187	1,038	1,003	1,094	
Groundnut (kh.)	167	267	312	277	272	249	181	
Turmeric	66							
Potato	112							
Chillies	629	4,592	5,162	5,183	6,226	4,999	5,354	
Tobacco	17							
Other Crops	2,975							
<b>Total Irrigated Area</b>	<b>24,315</b>	<b>25,160</b>	<b>26,810</b>	<b>25,310</b>	<b>27,333</b>	<b>25,180</b>	<b>24,619</b>	

Note: Figures for the years 1980-81 to 1985-86 are provisional.

Table 2.7: Water availability and water requirements for drought prone districts of Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	District	Water Availability		Total requirements
		50% Dependability	75% dependability	
1.	Ahmednagar	3.47	3.03	3.81
2.	Aurangabad	3.99	3.39	1.75
3.	Bir	2.45	1.91	1.34
4.	Nasik	5.63	4.72	2.05
5.	Osmanabad	3.71	2.99	1.31
6.	Pune	4.97	4.33	2.95
7.	Sangli	1.86	1.66	2.49
8.	Satara	4.71	4.44	1.85
9.	Sholapur	3.05	2.59	3.66

Source: Central Water Commission, 1988.

## 2.9 Crops and Fodder

Based on the rainfall, type of soil, topography and cropping pattern, the state of Maharashtra is divided into nine agro-climatic zones.

1. Very high rainfall zone with lateritic soils.
2. Very high rainfall zone with non-lateritic soils.
3. Ghat zone.
4. Transition zone I with soils formed from basalt.
5. Transition zone II with soils formed from basalt.
6. Scarcity zone with soils formed from basalt.
7. Assured rainfall zone with soils formed from basalt.
8. Moderate rainfall zone with soils formed from basalt.
9. High rainfall with soils formed from mixed parent materials.

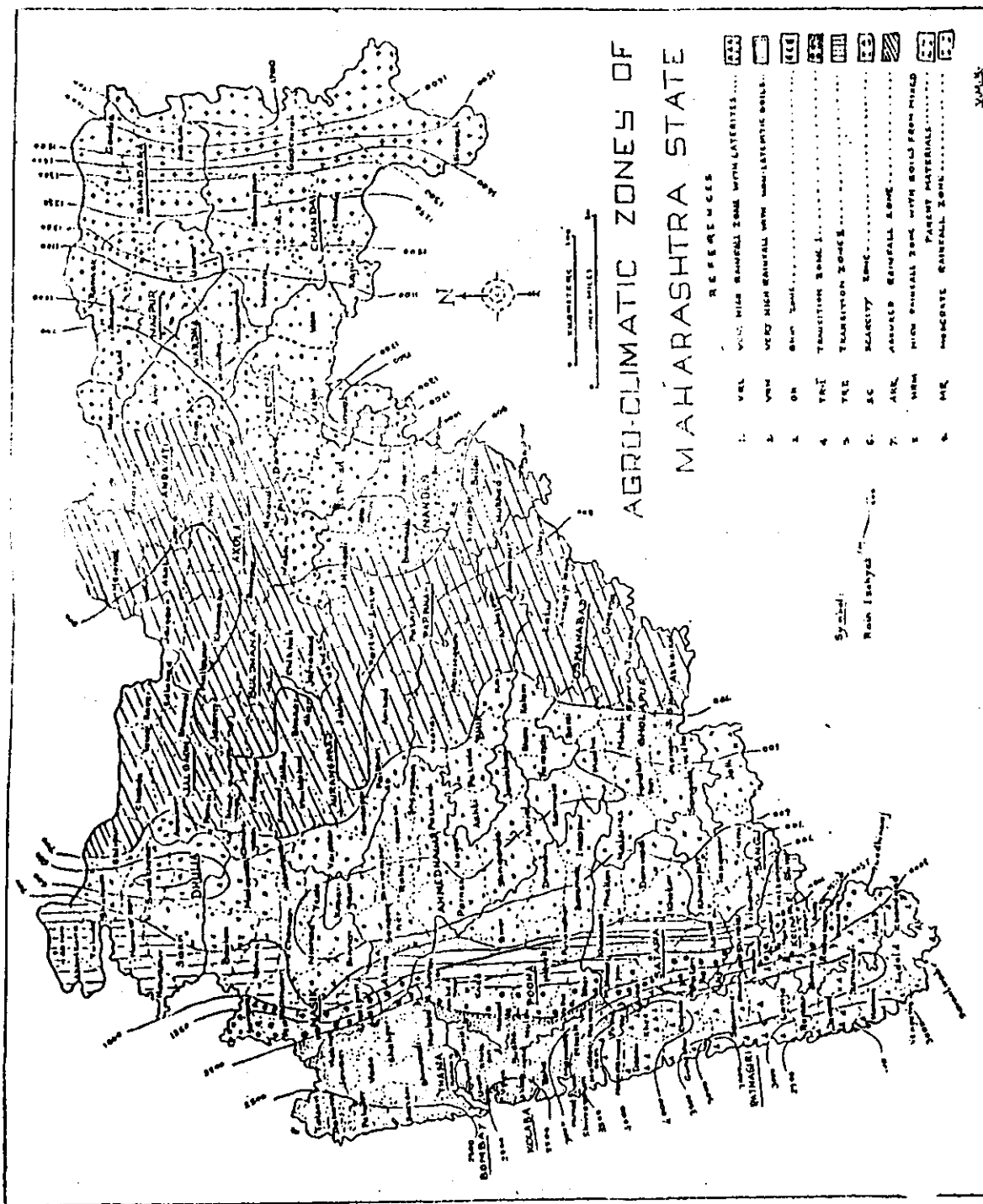
Fig. 2.4 shows the agroclimatic zones of Maharashtra (Agriculture Bulletin No.574 Dept. of Agriculture, Maharashtra). Most of the zones are drought prone. The rainfall is limited and its variability is high. Agriculture is dependent to a large extent on rainfall only and the yields are uncertain. Dry farming is practised in these areas by growing less water consuming crops like Jowar and Bajra. Table 2.8 gives the details of crop wise area, production & yield of principal crops in Maharashtra state during the year 1985-86.

## 2.10 Districts Chosen for Study

The following section includes description of individual districts taken up for study in the state.

### 2.10.1 Sholapur

Sholapur is one of the drought affected districts of Maharashtra state. The geographical location of the district is between 17° - 10' to 18° - 32' North latitude and 74° - 42' to 76°



Source : Agriculture Bulletin No.574, Deptt. of Agriculture, Maharashtra State,

Fig. 2.4 : Agroclimatic Zones of State Maharashtra

-15' East longitude. The geographical area of the district is 15,021 sq.km. The district consists of eleven talukas, all of which are generally vulnerable to drought. This district has 948 inhabited villages, 5 uninhabited villages and 10 towns. The population of the district is 2,607,172 & density of population is 174 persons per sq.km., as per the census figure of 1981.

Table 2.8: Statement showing state level estimates of area, production and average yield of principal crops in Maharashtra state during the year 1985-86 (Area in lakh ha; Production in lakh tonnes; Average yield in kg./ha).

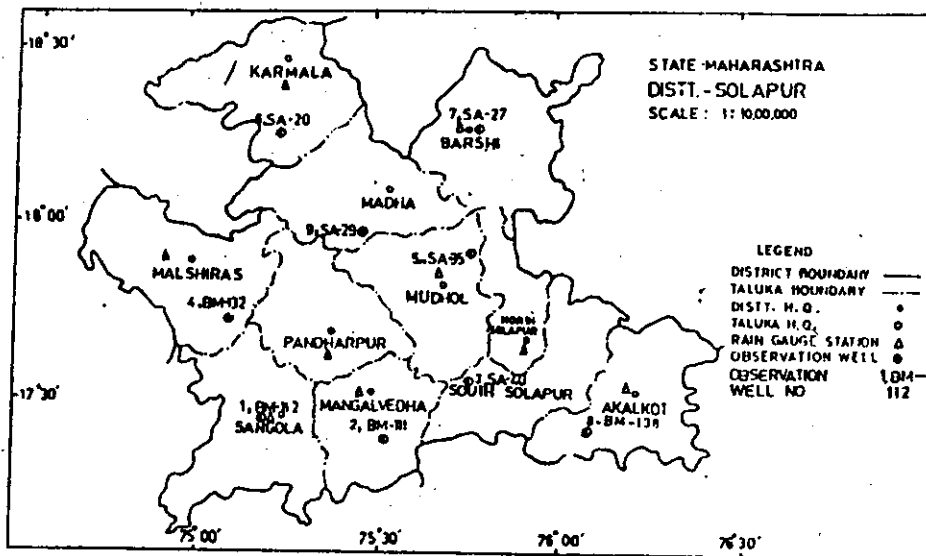
Crop.	Area	1985-86 Production	Av.Yield
1	2	3	4
Rice	15.15	21.32	1407
Kharif Jowar	28.80	26.52	921
Bajra	17.03	4.20	246
Rabi	2.22	2.61	1178
Other Kharif Cereals	2.21	1.48	670
<b>Total Kharif Cereals</b>	<b>65.41</b>	<b>56.13</b>	<b>858</b>
Tur	7.57	4.51	597
Other kharif pulses	13.83	4.86	351
<b>Total kharif pulses</b>	<b>21.40</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>438</b>
<b>Total Kharif foodgrains</b>	<b>86.81</b>	<b>65.50</b>	<b>755</b>
Rabi jowar	37.45	12.71	339
Wheat	8.82	6.44	731
Other rabi cereals	0.38	0.37	995
Summer rice	0.25	0.50	1988
<b>Total rabi cereals</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>427</b>
Gram	5.34	1.76	329
Other rabi pulses	1.86	0.51	277
<b>Total rabi pulses</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Total rabi foodgrains</b>	<b>54.10</b>	<b>22.29</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>TOTAL FOODGRAINS</b>	<b>140.91</b>	<b>87.79</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>112.31</b>	<b>76.15</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>28.60</b>	<b>11.64</b>	<b>407</b>
Cotton	27.53	19.90 (bales)	123 (lint)
Sugarcane	2.65 (H)	237.06	89.3

Contd.

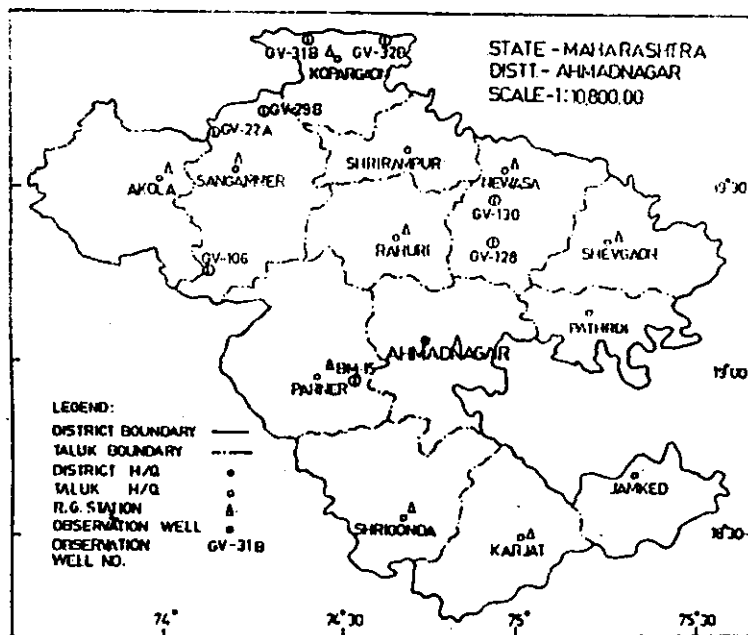
1	2	3	4
Groundnut	6.26	4.22	673
Sesamum	1.30	0.31	239
Sunflower	2.00	0.78	392
Nigerseed	0.96	0.21	212
Soyabean	0.56	0.18	318
Castorseed	0.04	0.02	357
<b>Total Kharif oilseeds</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>514</b>
Sunflower	6.19	2.49	402
Linseed	2.47	0.54	218
Sunflower	1.25	0.57	458
Sesamum	0.97	0.19	193
Rape & mustard seed	0.05	0.02	292
Summer groundnut	0.37	0.47	1272
<b>Total rabi oilseeds</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS</b>	<b>22.42</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>446</b>

The soil in the district are generally classified into three groups viz. light soils, medium black soils and black cotton soils. The land use description in the district as per data from 1970-71 to 1977-78 is forests in 32,800 ha., land put to non-agricultural uses 3,300 ha., barren & unculturable land 68,900 ha., culturable area 1,334,100 ha. and culturable waste 43,100 ha. As per the data available from 1971-72 to 1977-78 the total irrigated area is 146,980 ha. in the district which has source wise distribution of 31,485 ha. by surface water and 115,495 ha. by ground water.

The Bhima is the main river flowing through the Solapur district. The catchment area of Bhima river within the district is 15,021,0 sq.km. As per CWC studies of 1982 the normal annual rainfall of the district is 616.70 mm and normally there are 37.4 rainy days in a year according to analysis of data from 1901 to 1978. There are 54 raingauge stations located in the district and the density of raingauge station is 287.8 sq.km. per raingauge station. The maximum annual rainfall in the district was experienced as 1100.2 mm in year 1916. The south west monsoon gives about 74.0% of annual rainfall in the district. The coefficient of variation for annual rainfall has been reported as 24.7% for the district. The Ground Water potential of the district as per CGWB data the annual recharge to groundwater is of the order of 561 m.cum., while the draft is 797 m.cum. resulting in over exploitation of the order of (-) 236 m.cum. in one year. As per CWC (1982) observations, the district faced 12 hydrological drought years during the period 1946 to 1978. The map of district showing location of raingauges and groundwater observation wells which have been chosen for analysis is shown in Figure 2.5.



(a) DISTT. SOLAPUR



(b) DISTT. AHMEDNAGAR

FIG. 2.5 : LOCATION OF RAINGAUGE STATION & GROUNDWATER WELL

### 2.10.2 Ahmadnagar

Ahmadnagar is the second largest district of the Maharashtra State and is among the drought prone districts. The district is situated in the heart of Maharashtra state between 18° - 22' to 20° - 00' north latitudes and 72° - 32' to 75° -30' east longitude. The geographical area of the district is 17,035 sq.km. as per the 1971 census. The district consists of 13 talukas and has 1,312 inhabited villages, 5 uninhabited villages and 6 towns. The population of Ahmadnagar district is 2,711,216 and the density of Population is 159 persons per sq.km. according to data available in 1981.

The soils in the district are mostly three types namely : black soils, red and laterite soils. The details of land use in the district as per data from 1970-71 to 1977-78 indicate the forests in 184,500 ha., land put to non agricultural uses 5,300 ha., barren and unculturable land 157,900 ha. and culturable area 1,312,200 ha. As per data available from 1971-72 to 1977-78 the total irrigated area in the district is 212,073 ha. with the source wise distribution as 140,023 ha. by ground water and 72,050 ha. by surface water.

Godavari & Bhima are the two main rivers flowing through the Ahmadnagar district. The catchment area of Godavari river within district is 10,979.5 sq.km. and Bhima river has 6,055.5 sq.km. as its catchment within the district.

As per CWC studies of 1982 the normal rainfall of the district (1901 to 1978) is 556.3 mm and there are normally 35.6 rainy days in a year in the district. There are 115 no. of rain gauge stations located in the district and the density of rain gauge stations is 145,80 sq.km. per rain-gauge station. The maximum annual rainfall of 921.7 mm was experienced in the district in year 1916 and rainfall generally depends on south west monsoon in the district. The south west monsoon gives about 77.0% of annual rainfall in the district. The coefficient of variation for annual rainfall has been reported as 26.1% for the district. The ground water potential of the district as per CGWB data is that the annual recharge to ground water is 417 m.cum. while the draft is 1326 m.cum. resulting in over exploitation of the order of 981 m.cum. in one year. As per CWC (1982) observations the district faced 13 hydrological drought years during the period 1946 to 1978. The location of rain gauges and ground water observation wells is shown in the district map given as in Fig.2.5.

### 2.10.3 Pune

Pune is the largest district of Maharashtra state. The geographical location of the district is 17° 52' to 19° 23' north latitudes and 73° 20' to 78° 10' east longitudes with the area of 15,640 sq.km. The district consists of fourteen talukas and has 1481 inhabited villages, 17 uninhabited villages and 22 towns. The population of the district is reported as 4,162,284 as per 1981 census.



The soil of the district are of three types namely - light brown shallow soils, medium black soils and deep black cotton soils. The details of land use of the district as per 1970-71 to 1977-78 data include the forests is 189,000 ha., land put to non-agricultural uses 37,800 ha., barren and the unculturable land 159,800 ha., and the culturable area 1072,800 ha. The main rivers passing through the district are Bhima & Nira. The catchment area within district of Bhima is 11,404 sq.km. and Nira has 4,236 sq.km. catchment in the district.

As per the CWC studies of 1982 the normal rainfall of the district (1901 to 1978) is 1080.3 mm and normally there are 51.3 rainy days in a year in the district. There are 163 no. of raingauge stations located in the district and density of raingauge stations works out to be 96.2 sq.km. per raingauge station. The maximum annual rainfall of 1877.1 mm was experienced in the district in year 1956. This rainfall in the district generally depends on southwest monsoon which gives about 85.4 percent of the normal annual rainfall. The coefficient of variation for annual rainfall has been reported as 23.9% for the district. As per CGWB data the annual recharge to groundwater is of the order of 966 m.cum. while the draft is 836 m.cum. resulting in surplus of 130 m.cum.

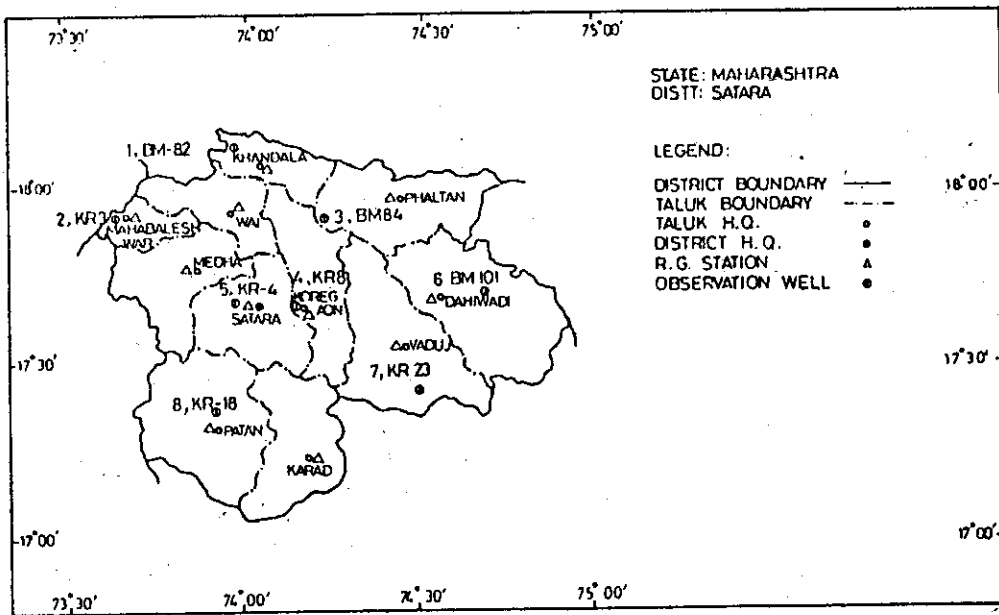
The studies of CWC (1982) indicated that the district experienced 4 hydrologic drought years during the period (1940-78). The location of raingauges and groundwater observation wells is shown in the district map as given in Figure 2.6.

#### 2.10.4 Satara

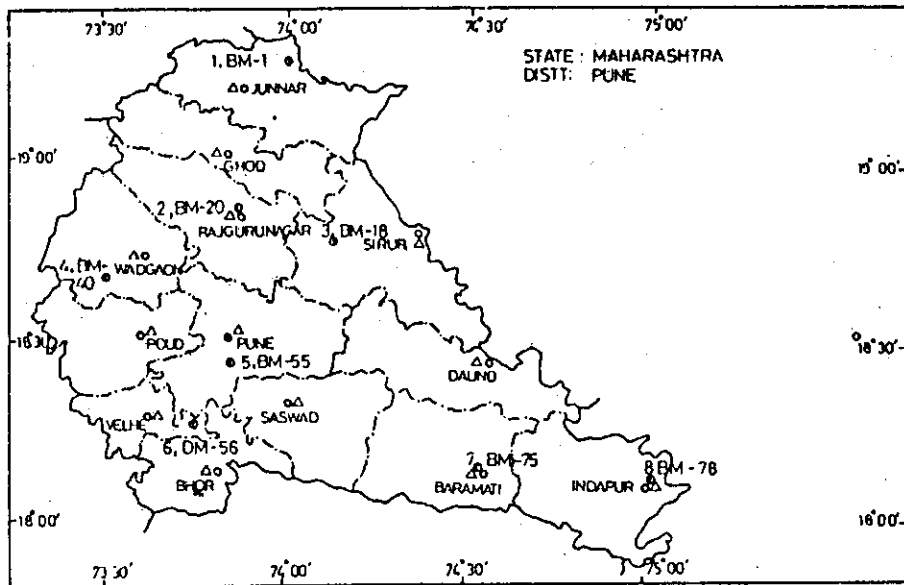
Satara is one of the drought prone districts in Maharashtra with the geographical location of 17° -05' to 18° -11' north latitudes and 73° -33' to 74° -54' east longitudes. The geographical area of the district is 10,492 sq.km. The Satara district consists of 11 talukas. The district population is 2,041,409 and density of population is 195 persons per sq.km. as per the figure of 1981 census. The soils in the district are mostly three types namely; medium black or deep black soils, lighter soils of reddish brown colour and lateritic soils. The details of land use in the district as per data from 1970-71 to 1977-78 include forests are 148,600 ha., land put to non agriculture uses 25,500 ha., barren and unculturable land 115,300 ha., culturable area 676,300 ha., and the cultivable waste 52,400 ha.

As per the data available from 1971-72 to 1977-78, the total area of irrigation in the district is 103,997 ha. and source wise distribution is by surface water as canals, tanks etc. is 47,992 ha., by ground water is 56,005 ha. In the Satara district mainly two rivers flow and one of them is Krishna. The catchment area of Krishna river within the district is 6917 sq.km. The second main river is Bhima river which has catchment area of 3575 sq.km. within the district.

As per CWC studies of 1982, the normal rainfall of the district (1901 to 1978) is 1131.73 mm and normally there are



(a) DISTT. SATARA



(b) : DISTT. PUNE

FIG. 2.6 : LOCATION OF RAINGAUGE STATION & GROUNDWATER WELL

55.98 rainy days in the district. There are 84 no. of raingauge stations located in the district and density of raingauge stations works out to be 124.2 sq.km. per raingauge station. The maximum annual rainfall of 1673.36 mm was experienced in the district in the year 1978. This rainfall in the district generally depends on southwest monsoon which gives about 83.2 percent of the normal annual rainfall. The coefficient of variation for annual rainfall has been reported as 20.43% for the district. As per CGWB data the ground water potential for the district is annual recharge of 514 m.cum., draft of 416 m.cum. resulting in surplus 96 m.cum. As per CWC (1982) observations, the district faced 4 hydrological drought years during the period 1940-78. Figure 2.6 shows location of raingauges and ground water observation wells which have been chosen for analysis.

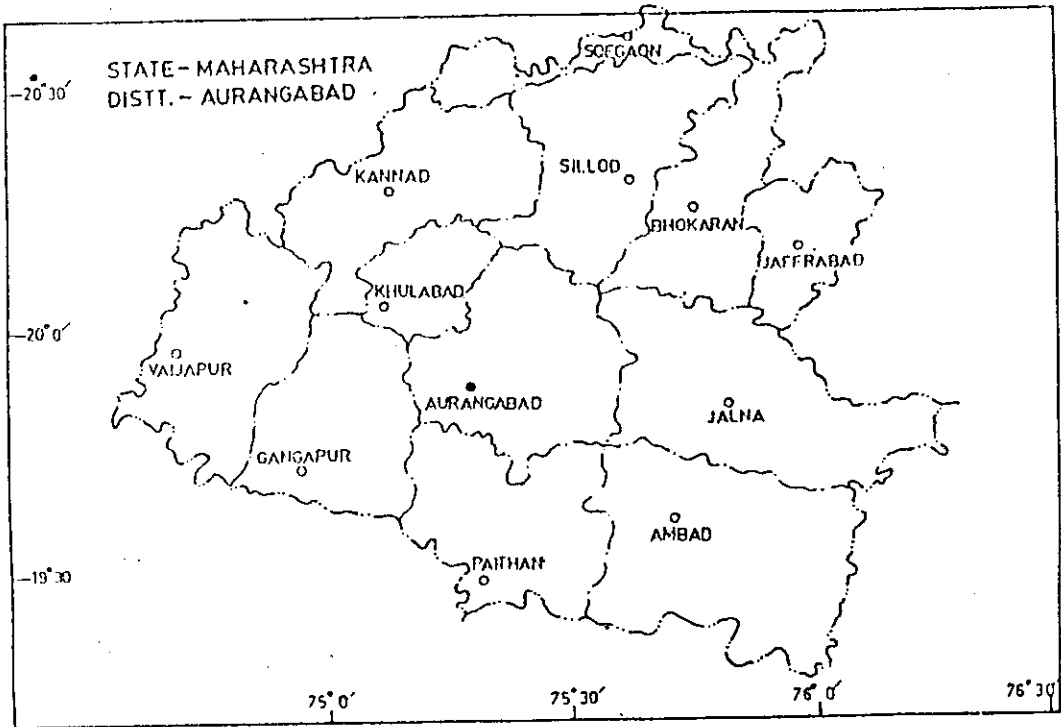
#### 2.10.5 Aurangabad

Aurangabad is the third largest district of Maharashtra state and is among the drought prone districts. The geographical location of the district is between the parallels of 19° 17' to 20° 40' north latitudes and 74° 39' to 76° 40' east longitudes. The district has a geographical area of 16305 sq.km. and consists of 12 talukas. It has 1866 inhabited villages, 109 uninhabited villages and 10 towns. The population of the district is 2432010 and density of population is 149 persons per sq.km. as per the 1981 census.

The soils in the district are generally three types namely; coarse or shallow soil, medium deep soil and deep black soils. The land use in the district as per data 1967-68 to 1977-78 include forests in 83845 ha., barren and unculturable land 25555 ha., land put to non agricultural uses 52,754 ha. and culturable area 1,389,428 ha. As per data available from 1967-68 to 1976-77 the total irrigated area in the district is 111,266 ha. and source wise distribution is : by surface water 9,340 ha., by ground water 82,972 ha. and 423 ha. by other sources.

The main river passing through the district is Godavari. The catchment area of Godavari basin in the district is 15,337 sq.km.

As per CWC report 1982 the normal annual rainfall of the district is 724.16 mm and normally there are 44.0 rainy days in a year according to analysis of data from 1902 to 1980. There are 29 no. of raingauge stations located in the district, and the density of raingauge stations is 565 sq.km. per raingauge station. The maximum annual rainfall in the district of 1171.70 mm was experienced in year 1916. The rainfall of the district generally depends on south west monsoon, which accounts for 83 percent of the annual rainfall. The coefficient of variation of annual rainfall has been reported as 26.0% for the district. As per state GSDA data the annual recharge to ground water is 1505.16 m.cum. While the draft is 746.90 m.cum. resulting in surplus of 758.26 m.cum. in one year as per CGWB census. The district is reported to have faced 8 hydrological drought years during the period 1951 to 1979 as per CWC (1982) observations. The location of raingauges and groundwater observation wells in the district map are shown in Fig. 2.7.



LEGEND:  
 DISTRICT BOUNDARY ———  
 TALUK BOUNDARY - - - -  
 TALUK H.Q. ○  
 DISTRICT H.Q. ●  
 R.G. STATION ▲

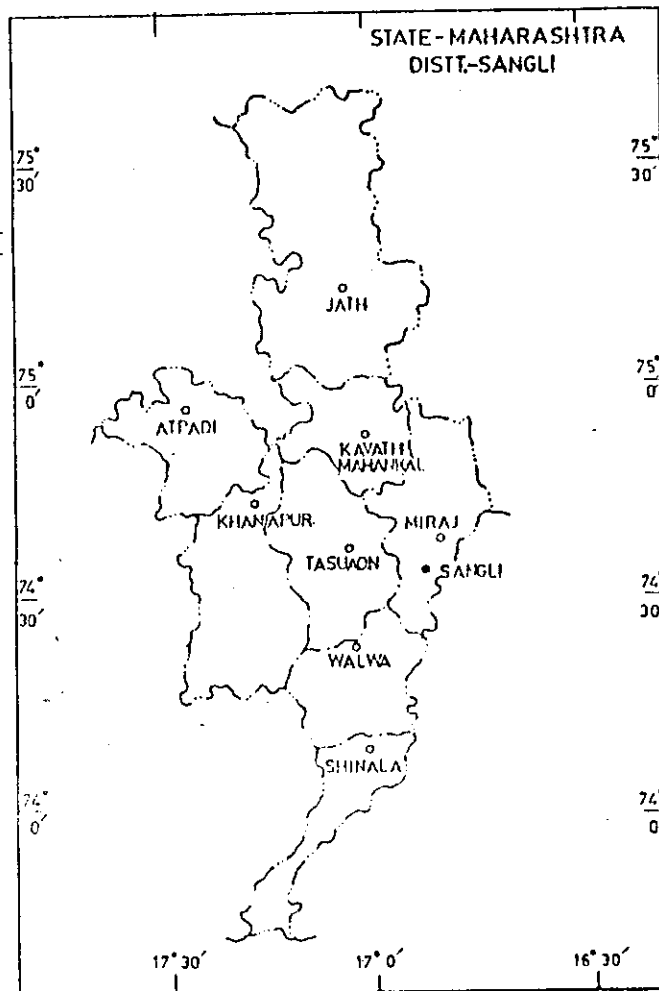


Fig. 2.7 : LOCATION OF RAINGAUGE STATION & GROUNDWATER WELL

## 2.10.6 Sangli

Sangli is one of drought prone districts in Maharashtra with the geographical location of 16° 43' to 17° 38' north latitudes and 73° 41' to 75° 41' east longitudes. The geographical area of the district is 5610.25 sq.km. The district consists of the eight talukas and has 539 inhabited villages, 4 uninhabited villages and 7 towns. The population of the district is 1826186 and density of population is 212 persons per sq.km. as per the 1981 census.

The soils in the district are mostly three types namely; black, red and laterite soils. The details of land use in the district as per data from 1970-71 to 1977-78 indicate the forests in 47100 ha., land put to non-agricultural uses 26200 ha., barren and unculturable lands 41900 ha., and culturable area 727500 ha. and the cultivable waste 18300 ha.

As per the data available from 1970-71 to 1977-78, the total irrigated area in the district is 74500 ha. with the source wise distribution of 27967 ha. by surface water and 46533 ha. by groundwater. The Krishna is the main river flowing through the Sangli district. The catchment area of Krishna river within the district is 1812 sq.km.

As per CWC studies of 1982 the normal rainfall of the district (1901 to 1980) is 635.1 mm. and normally there are 45.98 rainy days in a year in the district. There are 22 nos. of raingauge stations located in the district and the density of raingauge stations makes out to be 391.38 sq.km. per raingauge station. The maximum annual rainfall of 957.33 mm was experienced in the district in year 1932. The south west monsoon gives about 66.70 percent of normal annual rainfall in the district. The coefficient of variation for annual rainfall has been reported as 31% for the district. The groundwater potential of the district as per CGWB data the annual recharge to groundwater is of the order of 350.00 m.cum., while the draft is 548.50 m.cum., resulting in over exploitation of the order of 198.50 m.cum. in one year. As per CWC (1982) observations the district faced 13 hydrological drought years during the period 1951 to 1980. Fig. 2.7 draws location of raingauges and groundwater wells in the district map.

### **3.0 RAINFALL ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1 General**

As has already been described in chapter 2.0, Six districts, namely Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Pune, Satara, Aurangabad and Sangli from the state of Maharashtra have been taken up for rainfall analysis in the present report. One representative rain gauge station from each taluk in each of the six districts has been selected for the study. The locations of rain gauges on the district maps have been shown in figures presented in chapter 2.0. The rain gauge stations selected for the study are the ones which were selected by Central Water Commission for carrying out studies for identification of drought prone areas in 1982. The analysis of rainfall data has been carried out with the data from year 1901-1989. The data from 1901 to 1980 have been extracted from CWC reports (CWC 1982). The remaining data from 1981 to 1988 have been collected during visits of scientific teams to various central/state Govt. offices in the state Maharashtra.

#### **3.2 Rainfall Departure Analysis**

##### **3.2.1 Seasonal rainfall departure**

In order to compute the deficiency of rainfall on seasonal basis seasonal rainfall Departure analysis has been carried out. The data from period 1970-89 have been used for this analysis. Seasonal normals for the six chosen districts of Maharashtra have been calculated as the summation of normals for the months (June to September) as provided in the CWC reports. Only four months i.e. June, July, August and September are taken in account while estimating seasonal normals as the Southwest monsoon is active for these four months in the state. The results of analysis are given in Table 3.1. The graphical representation of seasonal deficiencies are shown in Fig.3.1. The major inferences that could be drawn from the seasonal analysis are :

The seasonal rainfall departure pattern in the state Maharashtra has been deficient in all the six districts during 1988-89. All the districts recorded continuous deficient seasonal rainfall since 1985 with the extremes lying in between 15 to 60 percent. Some districts like Pune and Satara recorded continuous seasonal rainfall deficiency in last 18 years.

##### **3.2.2 Monthly rainfall departure for the year 1988-89**

In order to observe deficiency in monthly rainfall during the year 1988-89, monthly departures have been worked out for the six districts. This analysis has been done for all the taluks and district as a whole. Monthly rainfall values from June '88 to May '89 along with monthly normals of representative rain gauges of various taluks have been considered for the purpose. Monthly rainfall values for a district from June '88 to May '89 have been computed as weighted average rainfall of all the taluks considered for analysis in the

STATE — MAHARASHTRA

Positive departure  
Negative departure

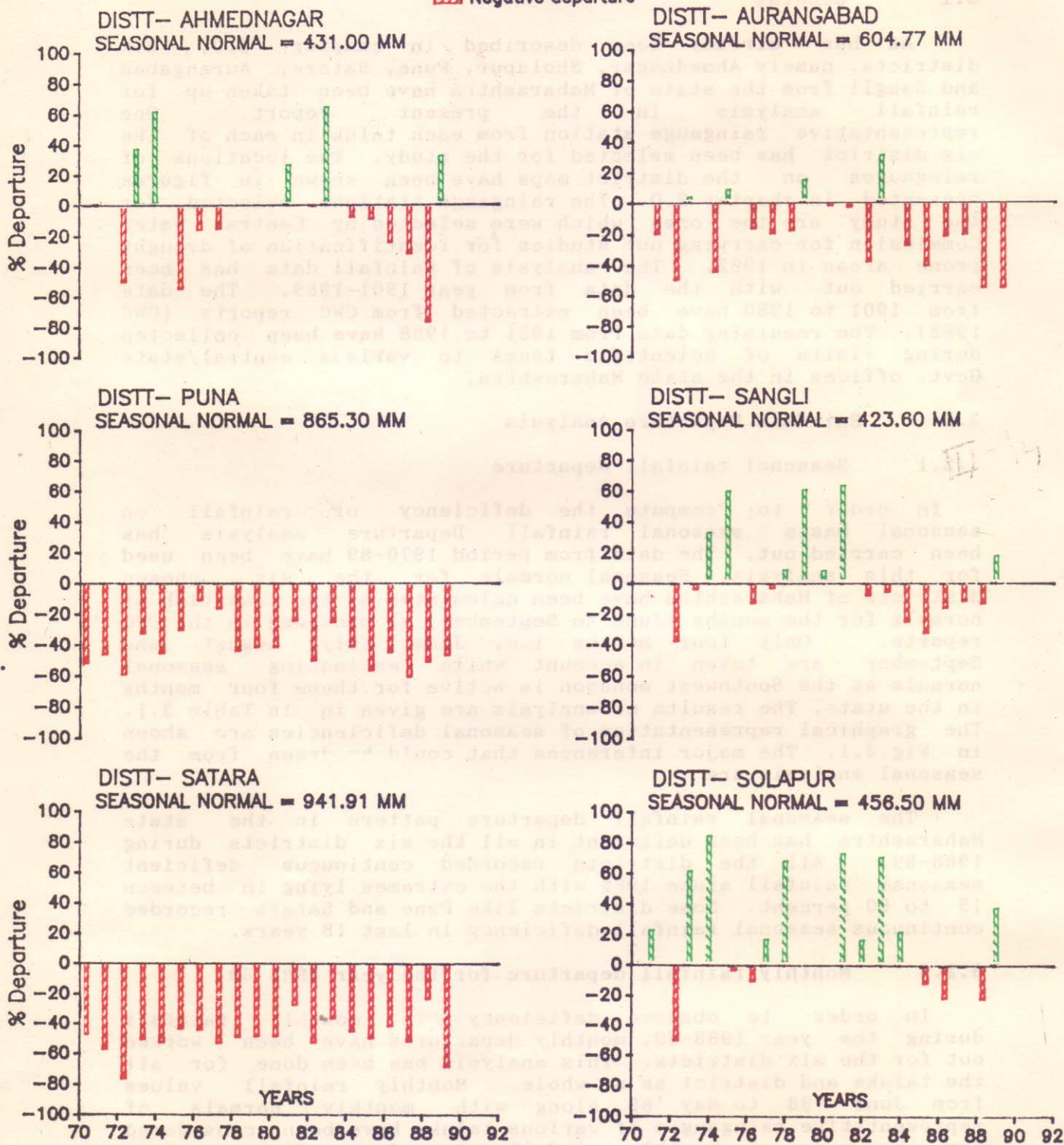


Fig.3.1: Districtwise seasonal rainfall departure.

district. It may be mentioned that in case of some districts/taluks monthly departure analysis has been limited to some months only due to data availability constraints.

Table 3.1 : Percent departure of seasonal rainfall for the districts of Maharashtra state.

Year	Districts					
	Ahmed-nagar	Auranga-bad	Pune	Sangli	Satara	Sholapur
Seasonal normal, mm	431.00	609.77	865.30	5423.60	941.91	456.50
70	7.79	41.65	-51.55	1.28	-47.31	44.60
71	0.78	-19.16	-45.94	0.00	-57.11	21.38
72	-49.51	-49.13	-58.93	-37.38	-76.36	-50.07
73	36.38	2.75	-32.27	-3.49	-50.47	59.89
74	60.83	-43.75	-45.34	31.53	-52.78	83.08
75	-53.99	7.61	-30.00	58.30	-43.47	- 3.11
76	-15.24	-15.67	-10.59	-12.61	-44.22	-10.31
77	-14.75	-18.91	-16.06	-2.77	-52.94	15.46
78	-	-17.01	-43.81	7.30	-49.00	66.61
79	-	13.79	-41.33	59.02	-48.44	-
80	-	-1.09	-41.33	6.64	-48.44	-
81	25.49	-2.04	-24.04	61.81	-27.18	71.43
82	-0.34	-37.31	-50.10	-7.64	-52.52	15.04
83	63.37	30.02	-25.06	-5.09	-36.38	69.04
84	-7.63	-26.78	-41.04	-24.67	-45.21	20.17
85	-8.82	-40.19	-56.43	-32.10	-49.72	-11.58
86	-23.78	-20.69	-44.68	-15.78	-41.45	-21.56
87	-31.28	-19.79	-60.45	-11.22	-51.86	-0.27
88	-76.15	-54.36	-50.77	-13.05	-23.01	-21.82
89	31.16	-54.28	-46.57	16.29	-68.37	35.79

The variations in rainfall month wise (monthly rainfall and corresponding normals) have been plotted for all the six districts for water year June '88 to May '89, and are shown in Figure 3.2. The departure figures for one taluk of each of the six districts are shown in Figure 3.3. The results of the monthly departure analysis for the districts as a whole are presented in Table 3.2. Based on monthly departure values, two categories of monthly departure i.e. 20-50% and more than 50% have been made for deriving monthly deficiency inferences. Table 3.3 gives description of districts in the state which experienced rainfall deficit during months of June '88 to May '89 in these two ranges viz. 20 to 50% and more than 50%. The following inferences can be drawn from the results shown/presented in Figures 3.2, 3.3 and Table 3.3.



Table 3.2: Percent deficiency of rainfall in six districts of Maharashtra.

Year/month	Districts of Maharashtra, (Percent departure)					
	Ahmednagar	Aurangabad	Pune	Sangli	Satara	Sholapur
1988 June	-41.01	- 5.74	-18.07	-34.78	-54.35	-50.10
1988 July	-93.50	-52.29	-59.76	-17.80	-10.70	-42.95
1988 Aug.	-87.80	-60.91	-80.20	-25.23	-46.08	12.72
1988 Sept.	-83.06	-100.00	-11.52	13.56	17.21	-13.16
1988 Oct.	-100.00	-100.00	-99.27	-43.00	-92.63	-94.74
1988 Nov.	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-33.86	-100.00	-100.00
1988 Dec.	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-81.25	-100.00
1989 Jan.	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
1989 Feb.	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-87.83
1989 March	548.15	151.18	97.33	279.63	52.97	127.51
1989 April	-87.22	-100.00	-80.06	-38.73	-93.48	-49.59
1989 May	-75.95	- 90.50	-69.84	-50.47	16.86	-80.21

Table 3.3 : Monthly rainfall deficits in districts as a whole during 1988-89.

Months/ year	Group Range of Deficiency in rainfall (expressed percentage of normals)	
	20 to 50%	50% and above
June '88	Ahmednagar, Pune Sangli; Aurangabad	Satara, Sholapur
July	Sangli, Sholapur	Pune, Ahmednagar Aurangabad
August	Satara, Sangli	Ahmednagar, Pune Aurangabad
September	Pune, Sholapur	Ahmednagar, Aurangabad
October	Sangli	Ahmednagar, Sholapur Pune, Satara Aurangabad
November	Sangli	Ahmednagar, Sholapur Pune, Satara, Aurangabad
December, 88 to February, 89	Nil	Ahmednagar, Sholapur Pune, Satara, Sangli Aurangabad
March	Nil	Nil
April	Sholapur, Sangli	Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Aurangabad
May	Nil	Sangli, Ahmednagar Pune, Sholapur Aurangabad

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Average rainfall  
 Normal rainfall

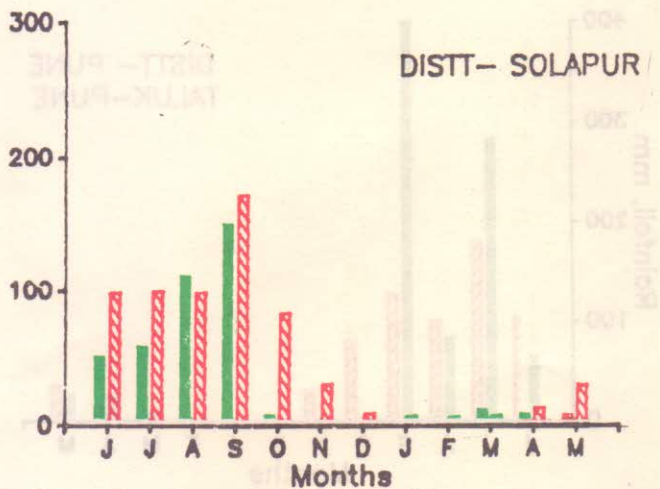
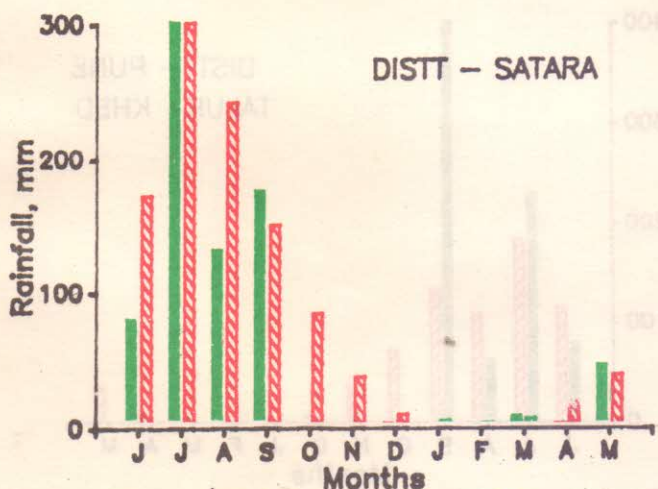
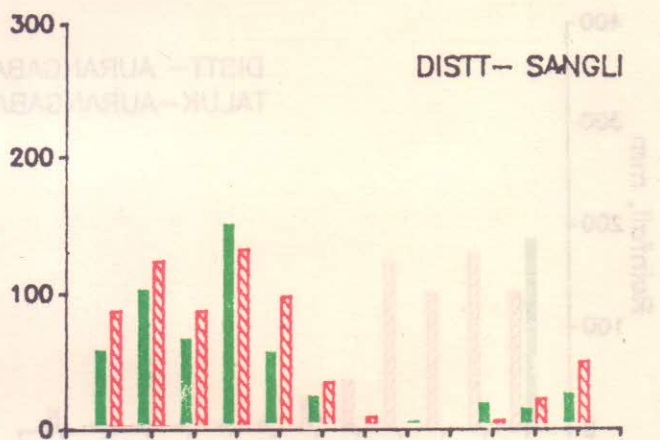
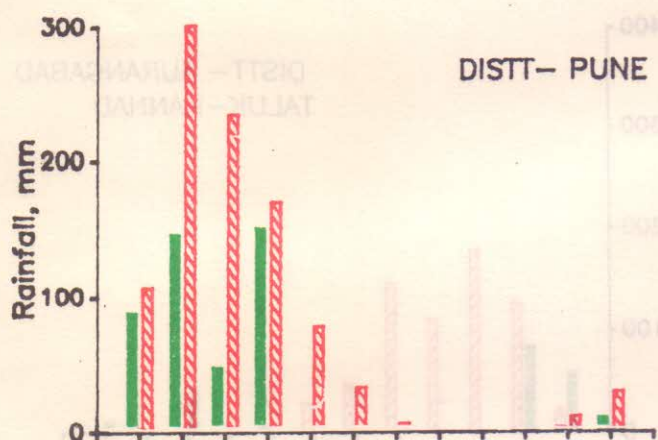
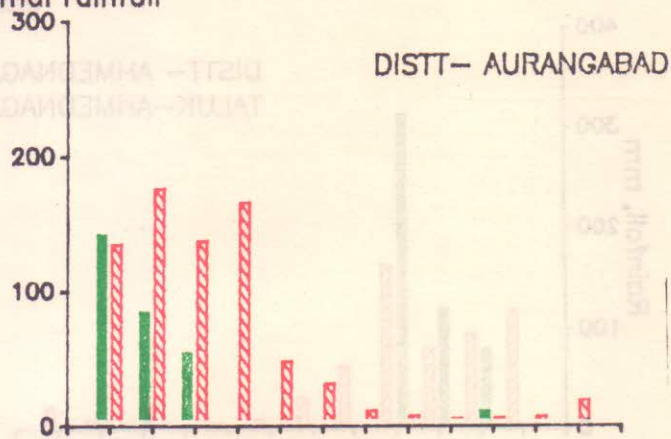
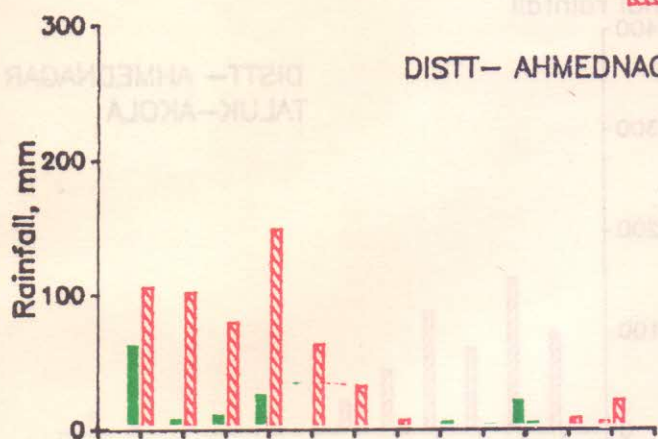


Fig.32: Districtwise monthly rainfall departure for year 1988 - 89.

STATE - MAHARASHTRA

Average rainfall

Normal rainfall

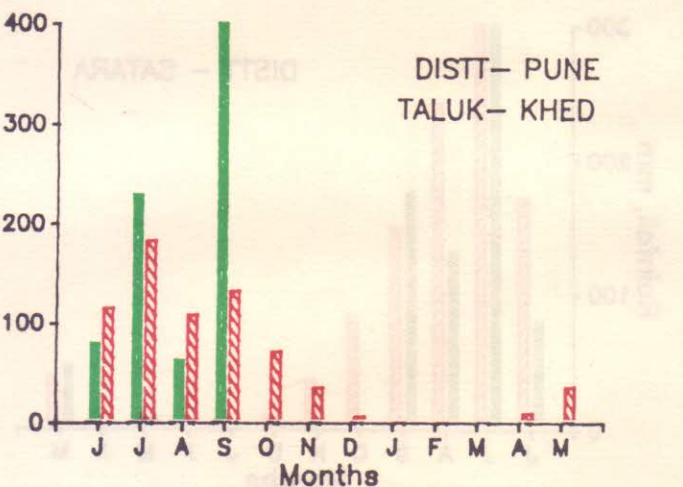
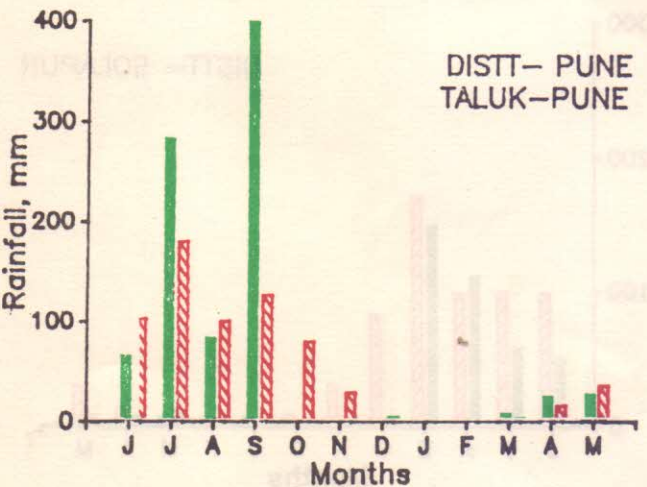
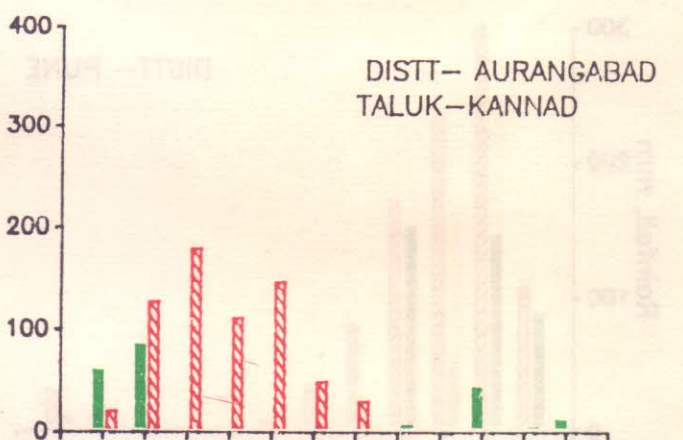
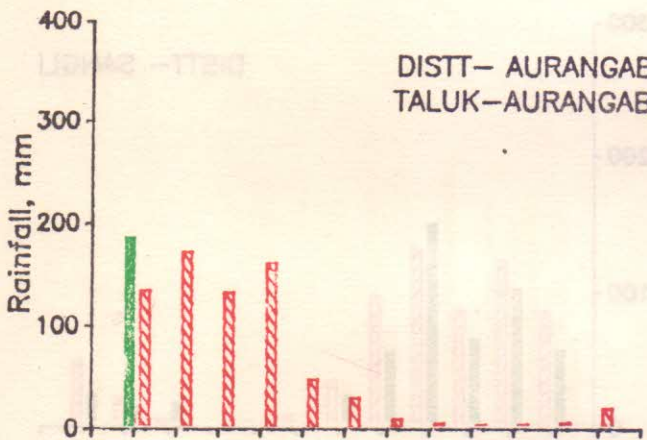
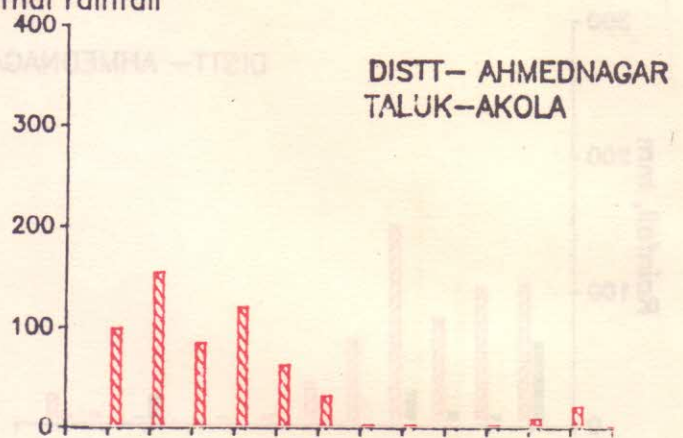
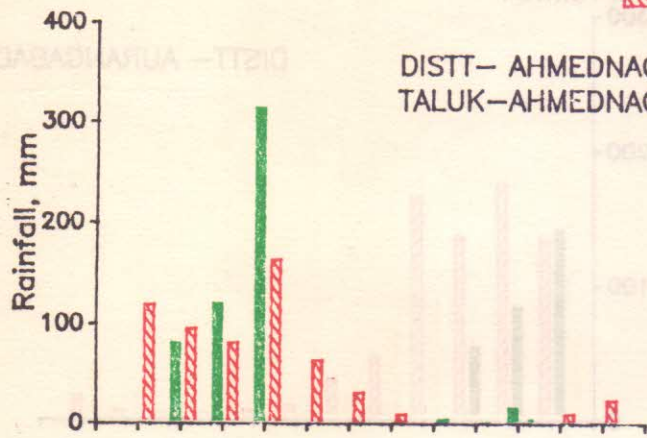


Fig33: Talukwise monthly rainfall departure for year 1988-89.

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Average rainfall  
 Normal rainfall

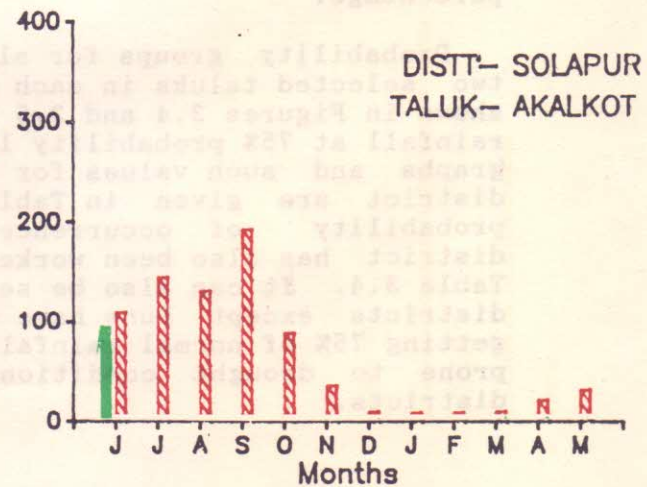
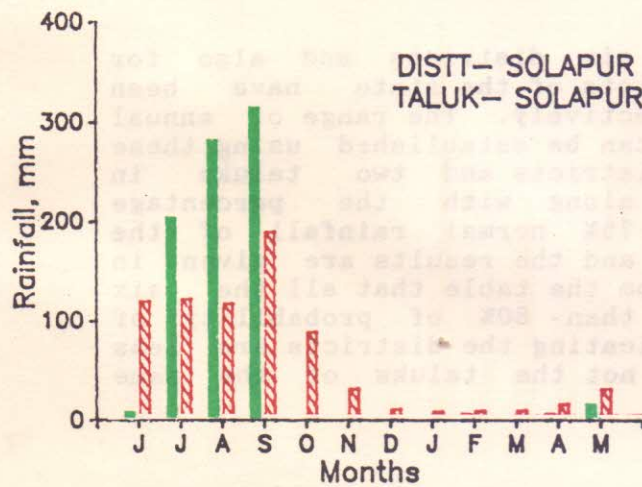
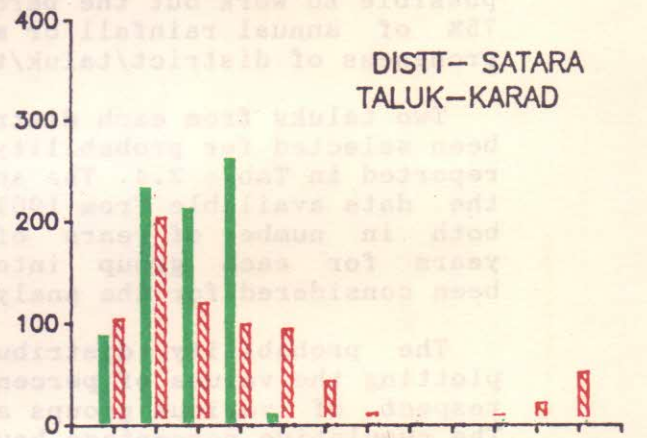
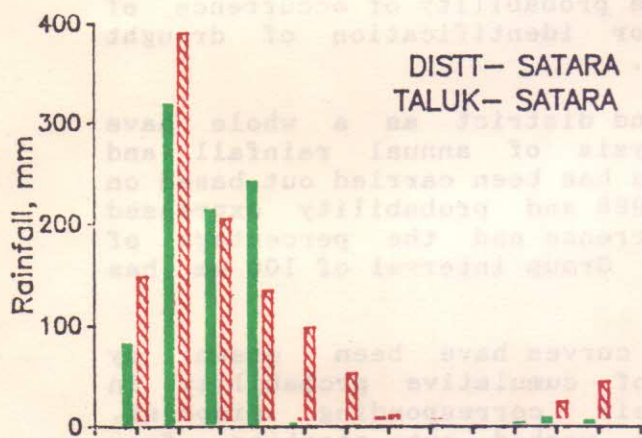
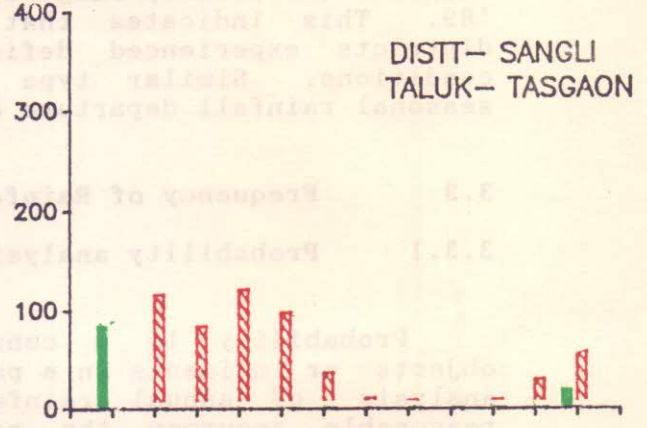
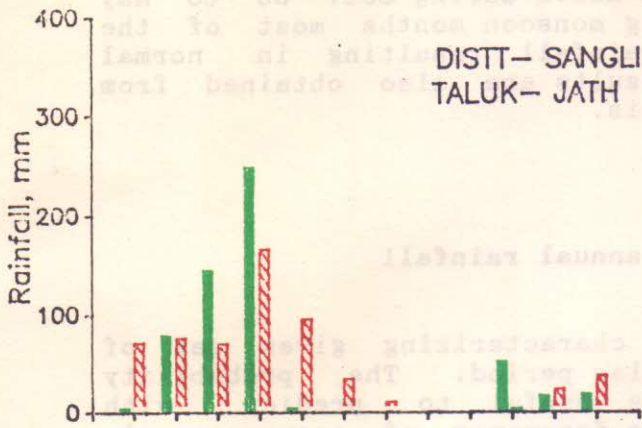


Fig 33: Talukwise monthly rainfall departure for year 1988- 89.

In monsoon months of June, July, August & September '88 all the six districts experienced deficiency in rainfall. All the six selected districts except Sangli and Sholapur lie in the monthly rainfall deficiency range 50% and above during Oct. '88 to May '89. This indicates that during monsoon months most of the districts experienced deficit rainfall resulting in normal conditions. Similar type of results are also obtained from seasonal rainfall departure analysis.

### 3.3 Frequency of Rainfall

#### 3.3.1 Probability analysis of annual rainfall

Probability is a constant characterizing given set of objects or incidents in a particular period. The probability analysis of annual rainfall is useful to predict with reasonable accuracy the relative frequency of occurrence in different group intervals of annual rainfall. It is also possible to work out the percentage probability of occurrence of 75% of annual rainfall or more for identification of drought proneness of district/taluk/tehsil.

Two taluks from each district and district as a whole have been selected for probability analysis of annual rainfall and reported in Table 3.4. The analysis has been carried out based on the data available from 1901 to 1988 and probability expressed both in number of years of occurrence and the percentage of years for each group interval. Group interval of 100 mm has been considered for the analysis.

The probability distribution curves have been drawn by plotting the values of percentage of cumulative probability in respect of various groups at their corresponding midpoint. The cumulative percentage have been worked out starting from the maximum rainfall group downwards adding the successive percentage.

Probability groups for all the six districts and also for two selected taluks in each districts of the state have been shown in Figures 3.4 and 3.5 respectively. The range of annual rainfall at 75% probability level can be established using these graphs and such values for all districts and two taluks in district are given in Table 3.4 along with the percentage probability of occurrence of 75% normal rainfall of the district has also been worked out and the results are given in Table 3.4. It can also be seen from the table that all the six districts except Pune have more than 80% of probability of getting 75% of normal rainfall indicating the districts are less prone to drought conditions but not the taluks of the same districts.

**Table 3.4: Probability distribution of annual rainfall of state Maharashtra.**

Sl.	District	Name of Taluks	75% probability & above (Range in mm)	75 % of normal rain fall, mm	Probability of occurrence of rainfall equivalent to 75% normal, %
1.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	500-600		84
		Akola	200-300		65
		District as a whole	400-500	417.22	90
2.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	600-700		84
		Kannad	400-500		75
		District as a whole	600-700	543.12	84
3.	Pune	Pune	500-600		35
		Khed	500-600		35
		District as a whole	800-900	810.22	79
4.	Sangli	Jath	400-500		79
		Tasgaon	500-600		82
		District as a whole	500-600	476.32	87
5.	Satara	Satara	900-1000		82
		Karad	600-700		40
		District as a whole	900-1000	848.79	84
6.	Sholapur	Sholapur	600-700		91
		Akalkot	300-400		73
		District as a whole	500-600	462.52	90

**3.3.2 Probability of occurrence of rainfall equivalent to 75% of the normal rainfall**

For identification of drought proneness of the district/taluk, the percentage probability of occurrence of rainfall equivalent to the 75% of normal rainfall or more has also been worked out from the Figures 3.4 and 3.5 based on district normal and the values are presented in Table 3.4. As per IMD criteria, an area would be classified as drought prone if probability of rainfall equivalent to 75% of normal is below 80% indicating that more than 20% of years, the area experienced scarcity of rain. Central Water Commission has carried out analysis and identified drought prone areas on this ground (CWC, 1982). Using this criteria, inferences drawn from values in Table 3.4 are as below:

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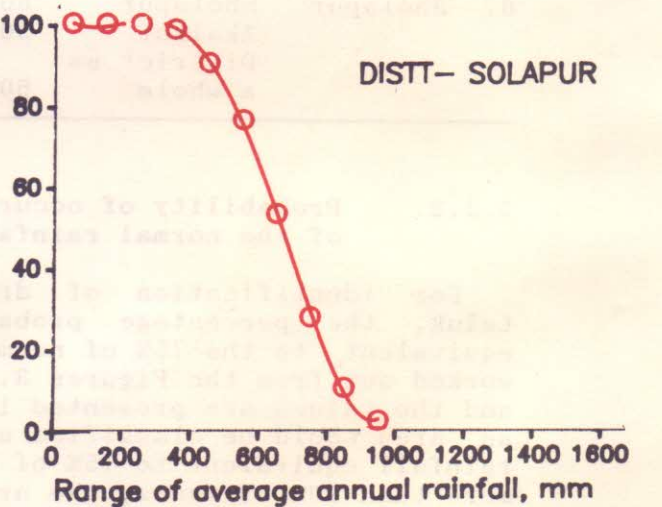
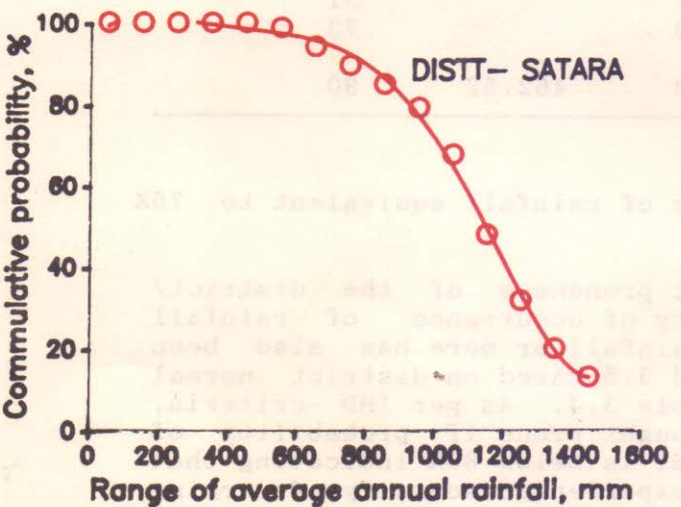
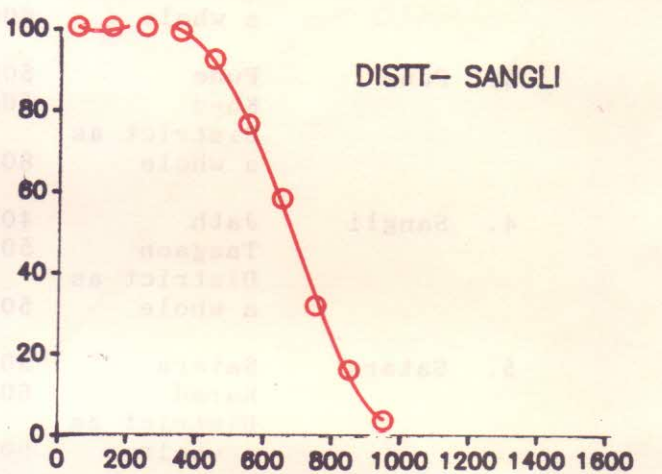
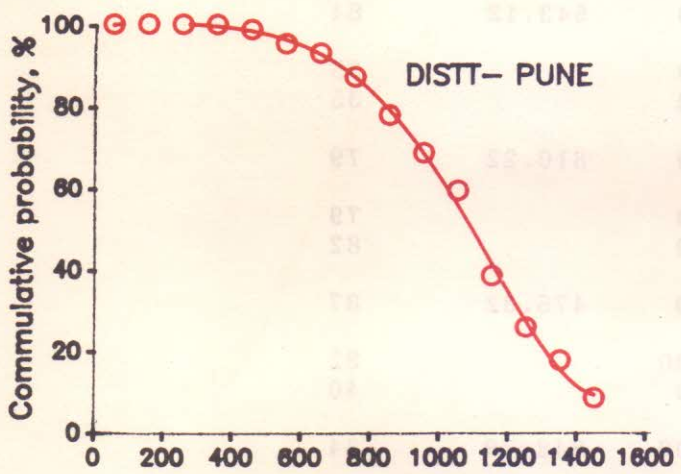
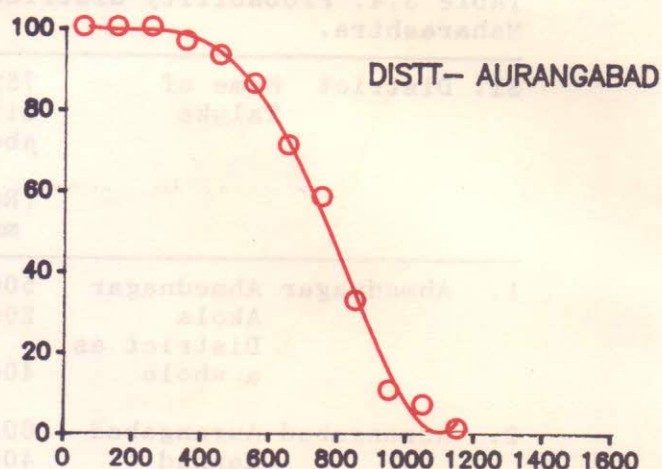
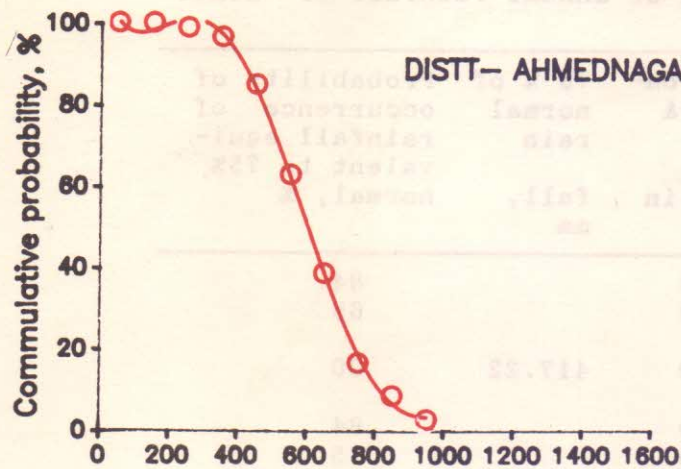


Fig.3.4: Districtwise probability of annual rainfall.

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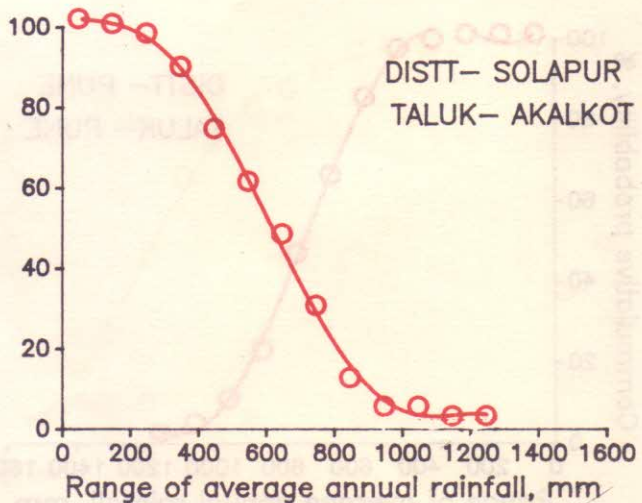
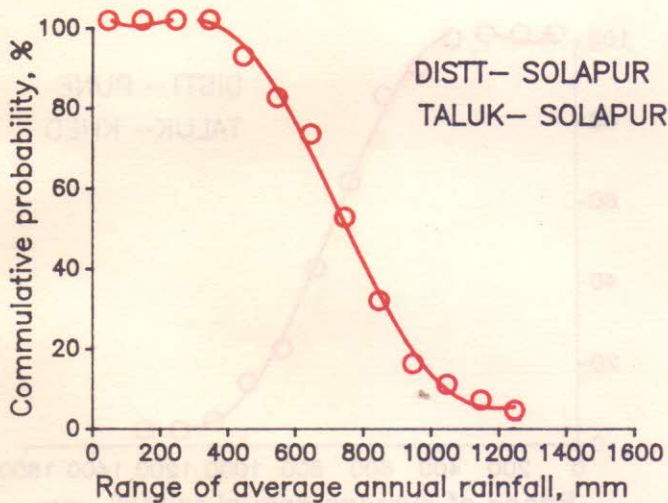
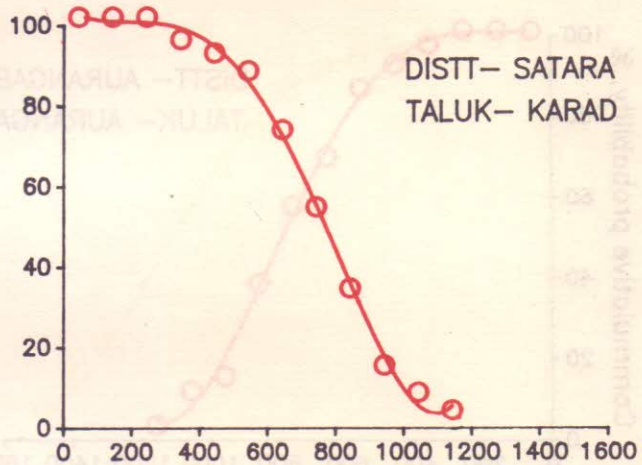
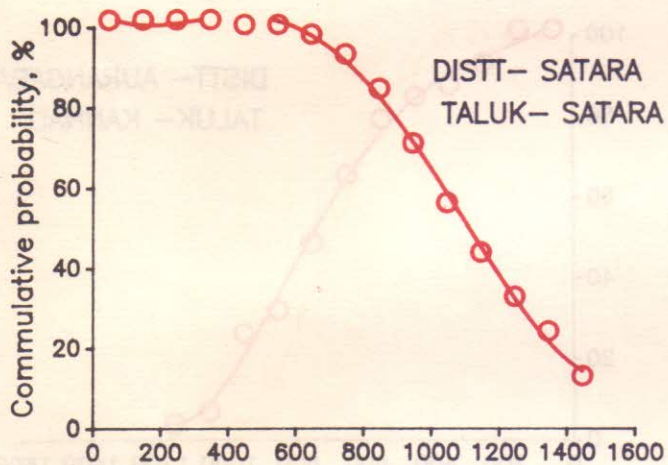
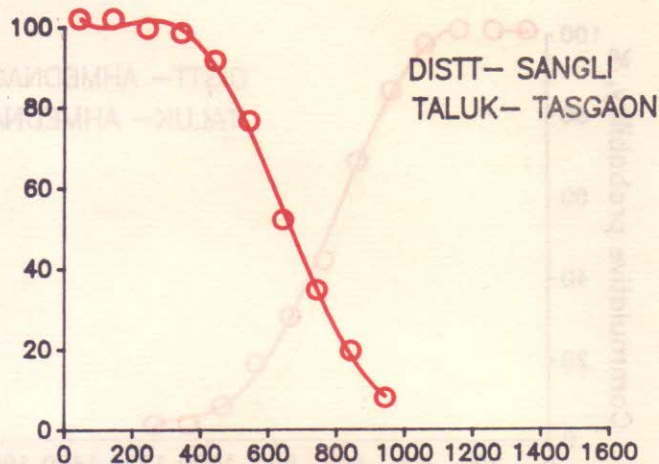
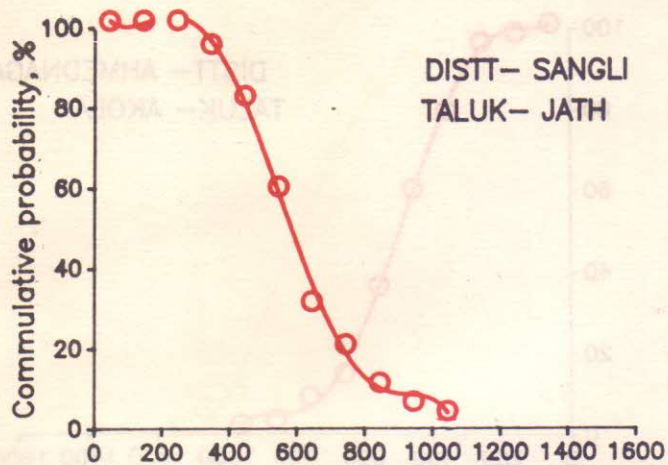


Fig.3-5: Talukwise probability of annual rainfall.



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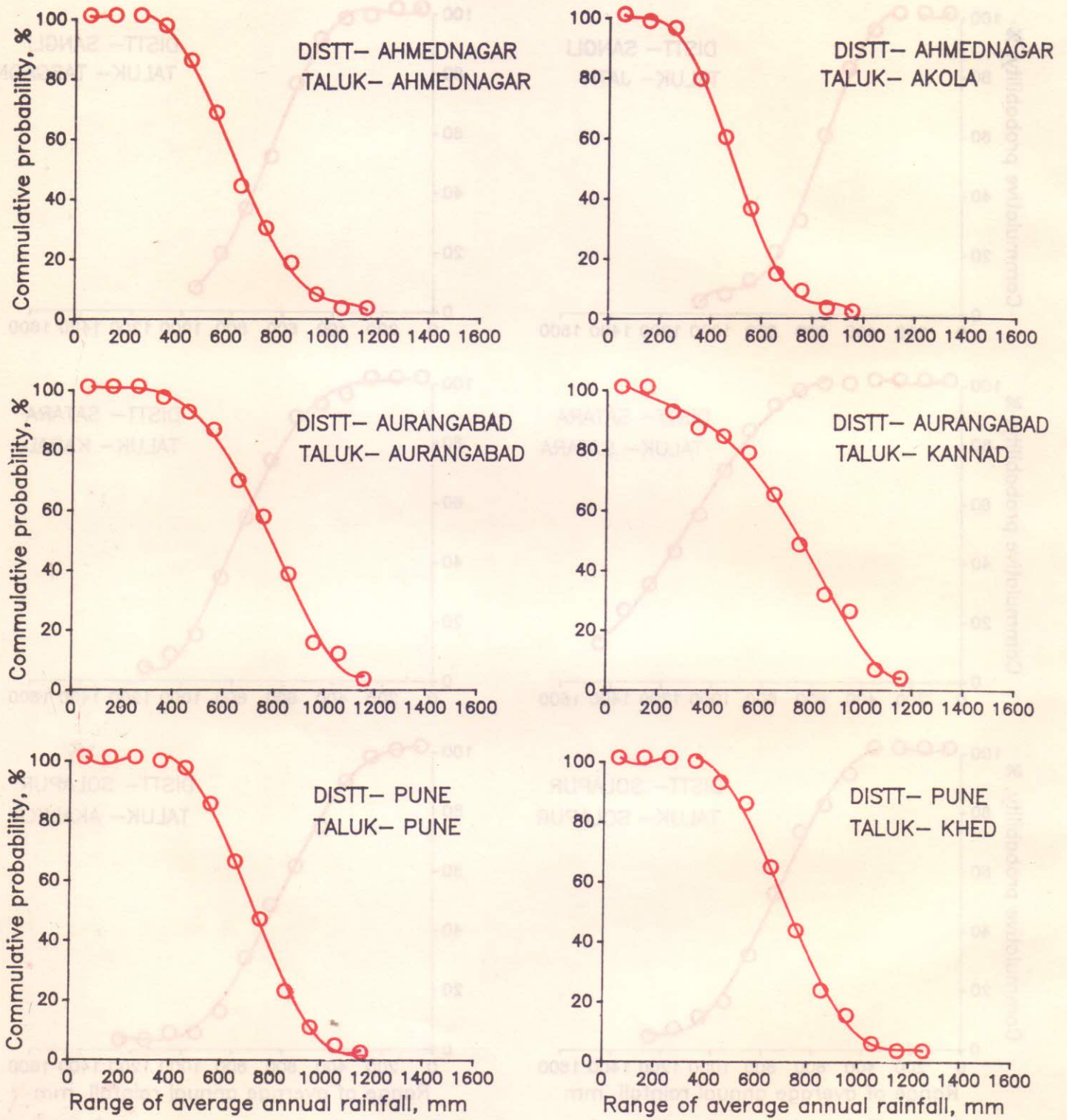


Fig.3.5: Talukwise probability of annual rainfall.

The probability values of occurrence of 75% normal rainfall in all the six districts namely Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Pune, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur are 90, 84, 79, 87, 84 and 90 respectively. The value for Pune & Sholapur are below 80 indicating that this district can be classified as drought prone based on this analysis as per IMD criteria. This can also be inferred that the district Pune experienced rainfall less than 75% of normal in 21 percent of years. The taluks of districts Aurangabad, Pune and Satara showed drought proneness.

### 3.4 Excess/Deficit Rainfall Using Herbst's Approach

#### 3.4.1 Model description

Herbst's et al (1966) evolved a new method of drought analysis using monthly rainfall data, whereby it was possible to determine the duration and intensity of droughts and their months of onset and termination. The model uses the following steps to calculate indices to evaluate onset and termination of droughts.

#### A. Calculation of mean monthly rainfall, MMR

From the long record of monthly rainfall, the mean rainfall for all the months (i.e. mean monthly rainfall, MMR) is calculated:

$$MMR(J) = \frac{\sum_{I=1}^{NYR} RF(I,J)}{NYR} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Where; MMR = Mean monthly rainfall; RF = Rainfall; NYR = Number of years of record and Suffix I and J denote years and months respectively.

#### B. Calculation of mean annual precipitation (MAP)

Mean annual precipitation (MAP) is calculated for entire period of record.

$$MAP = \frac{\sum_{J=1}^{NMN} MMR(J)}{NMN} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Where; NMN = Number of months in a year

#### C. Calculation of effective rainfall

For calculation of drought criteria, the carry over effects from month to month is considered. For this purpose, the mean monthly rainfall for a month, say (J) is subtracted from the actual rainfall for that month (J) so that deficit or excess for that month is obtained. This deficit or excess is multiplied by a 'weighting factor' for the next month (J+1) and the product whether negative or positive, is added algebraically to the rainfall figure of that month (J+1). This sum becomes the 'Effective rainfall' (ER) for that month (J+1).

The 'weighting factor' for a month used to calculate carryover effects is derived from an empirical formula as suggested by Herbst et al (1966).

$$W(J) = 0.1 * [1 + \frac{MMR(J)}{MAP/12}] \quad \dots(3)$$

Where; W(J) = weighting factor for j<sup>th</sup> month. The carry over for j<sup>th</sup> month and corresponding effective rainfall is calculated as under:

$$CO(I,J) = ER(I,J-1) - MMR(J-1) \quad \dots(4)$$

$$ER(I,J) = RF(I,J) + CO(I,J) * W(J) \quad \dots(5)$$

Where; CO = Carry over factor. For the first month of first year of record, the effective rainfall has been assumed as equal to monthly rainfall. Thus for I = 1 and J = 1,

$$ER(1,1) = RF(1,1) \quad \dots(6)$$

There upon the effective rainfall for each month of every year was calculated by allowing for the carry over effect of a surplus or deficit of rainfall in the preceding month. The process is continued to obtain the effective monthly rainfall for the full period of record.

#### D. Calculation of mean annual deficit.

The difference of effective rainfall for a month and 'Mean Monthly Rainfall' for that month is obtained for full period of record and termed as 'Difference'.

$$DIFF(I,J) = ER(I,J) - MMR(J) \quad \dots(7)$$

These 'differences' for various months of the record, if greater than or equal to zero, were reported as zero. Thus the 'Mean Monthly Deficits (MMD)' were based not only on those months in which a negative difference occurred, for positive differences (i.e., negative deficits) were taken as zero and thus also included in the computation.

$$MD(I,J) = 0.0 ; \text{ for } DIFF(I,J) > 0.0 \quad \dots(8)$$

$$MD(I,J) = DIFF(I,J) ; \text{ for } DIFF(I,J) < 0.0 \quad \dots(9)$$

In this way 'Mean Monthly Deficit' for each month of every year was calculated:

$$MMD(J) = [ \sum_{J=1}^{NYR} MD(I,J) ] * 1/NYR \quad \dots(10)$$

The summation of Mean Monthly Deficits yields, Mean annual

deficit (MAD) or,

$$MAD = \frac{\sum_{J=1}^{NYR} MMD(J)}{NYR} \quad \dots(11)$$

Where; MD = Monthly deficits or monthly differences; MMD = Mean monthly deficit; MAD = Mean annual deficit.

Mean annual deficit is used in testing for onset and termination of drought. The analysis includes establishment of another set of termination drought. This includes maximum parameters used for test of start and termination drought. This includes maximum of Mean Monthly Rainfall (MMR), the sum of two highest values of mean monthly rainfall, the sum of three highest values of mean monthly rainfall and so on up to the sum of mean monthly rainfall of all the months yielding a value equal to mean annual rainfall.

#### E Test to determine onset of drought

From the given record, a month with a negative difference is found, while inspecting delete negative difference; the following two cases may arise.

- Case (A) Delete negative difference < MMR
- Case (B) Delete negative difference > MMR

#### Case (A) Delete negative difference < MMR

If delete negative difference is less than MMR, the difference of the next month is inspected and if negative is added to the negative difference of the previous month and compared with the second values on the sliding scale, (MMR + x). If sum of these two delete negative difference exceeds (MMR + x), the drought is deemed to have started from the previous month. In this manner the absolute value of sum of all negative differences occurring from the first month over a period of a year is tested sequentially against the twelve values of the sliding scale. If at any time the summed value of delete negative difference from the first to the J<sup>th</sup> month exceeds the value MMR+(J-1)x, drought is deemed to have started from the first month.

#### Case (B) Delete negative difference > MMR

In this case when the delete negative difference is greater than or equal to MMR, the drought is deemed to have started from this month.

#### F Tests to determine the termination of drought

Once the start of the drought is found, the program begins to search for a month with a positive difference. A precondition to be satisfied is that at least one of the two months following the initial month with a positive difference should also have a positive difference. Once this condition is met, then only the initial month is qualified for further

testing for termination of drought. Thus for further testing for termination of drought a precondition to be satisfied is that two consecutive months should have positive difference.

Once this condition is met, the following two tests are carried out for testing for termination of drought:

i) In this test the differences are algebraically summed up from the month, the drought started to the month of the termination test. If the sum became positive, the drought is deemed to have terminated otherwise second test is carried out for testing of termination.

ii) The second tests comprises of ten sequential tests. Firstly the actual rainfall values from the first to the third month of testing are summed up and compared with the sum of three highest values of mean monthly rainfall. If the sum of actual rainfall is higher the drought is considered to have been terminated. If the sum of actual rainfall is not exceeded, then the sum of actual rainfall of first four month is compared with the sum of the four highest values of mean monthly rainfall, and so on should the drought not yet have been terminated, up to a comparison of the sum of the rainfall of the rainfall of the twelve months following and including the month from which the test commenced, with the mean annual rainfall. By this stage either the drought had been terminated, in which case it was deemed to have ended in the month from which the multiple test had been initiated or the drought conditions prevailed over this period and test for the termination recommenced at the first month with a positive difference following that from which the previous unsuccessful test had proceeded.

Once a termination had occurred testing for the start of the next drought began at the first month with a negative difference following the month in which the drought ended.

#### (G) Evaluation of drought index

Drought intensity is evaluated by dividing the total deficits beyond the monthly mean deficit for the period of drought (D) by the sum of the mean monthly deficits for the same period.

$$\text{Drought Intensity (I)} = \frac{\sum_{J=IDST}^{IDEND} [MMR(J) - ER(J)] - MMD(J)}{\sum_{J=IDST}^{IDEND} [MMD(J)]} \quad \dots(12)$$

Where; IDST = Month of start of drought; IDEND = Month of termination of drought.

In above equation if nominator is less than 0.0 (i.e., negative), then nominator is equalled to zero for calculation

of drought intensity.

Severity Index : Severity Index is defined as product of drought intensity and drought duration

$$SI = I \times D \quad \dots(13)$$

This analysis has been performed for six selected districts of state Karnataka. Monthly rainfall data for period 1951-1988 of rain gauge station located at five selected taluk headquarters of each district have been used for analysis. A computer programme using the above approach was used for the analysis. The analysis has yielded in the distinct spells of drought along with monthly and the overall intensity of drought for all the spells. The graphical representations of the drought spells with intensity for all districts are shown in Figures 3.6. The following inferences can be drawn from the analysis.

The monthly rainfall data analysis by using the Herbst's program for the period 1951 to 1988 of six selected drought prone districts namely; Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur and Aurangabad showed 4-12 drought spells indicating that the districts are drought prone. The analysis also showed the maximum drought duration of 68 months in Sangli during 1983 to 1988 and maximum drought intensity of 4.81 in Satara during 1978 to 1981. The districts of Sholapur, Sangli & Aurangabad had the drought spells in the range of 10-12, however, the districts Ahmednagar, Pune & Satara in the range of 4-7. This indicates the more drought proneness of districts of Sholapur, Sangli & Aurangabad than others. All the six districts except Satara showed droughts during 1985-88 indicating that due to successive droughts in these five districts the situation had been more disastrous.

The analysis shows that all the districts experienced 6-13 drought spells of the intensity ranging from 0.47 to 1.83 during the period. This shows that the districts are drought prone. Over the entire period of analysis the highest drought duration was of 122 months and drought intensity was 1.06 respectively was observed during 1962 to 1972 in Gulbarga district. All the six districts faced successive drought years in continuation from 1984 to 1988 leading to disastrous drought situation in these districts. It is clear from the analysis that in the year 1988 all the six districts showed drought spell except Satara indicating that the year was a drought year which have also been indicated by other analysis of rainfall data.

The approach has yielded comparable results of drought analysis and has further scope for improvement taking into account the revision of monthly weightage factors keeping in view the agriculturally more important months in the state.

### 3.5 Dry Spell Analysis

Agriculture is the worst sufferer of droughts as the ultimate effects of drought results in partial or total crop failure. Out of the various growing stages of crops,

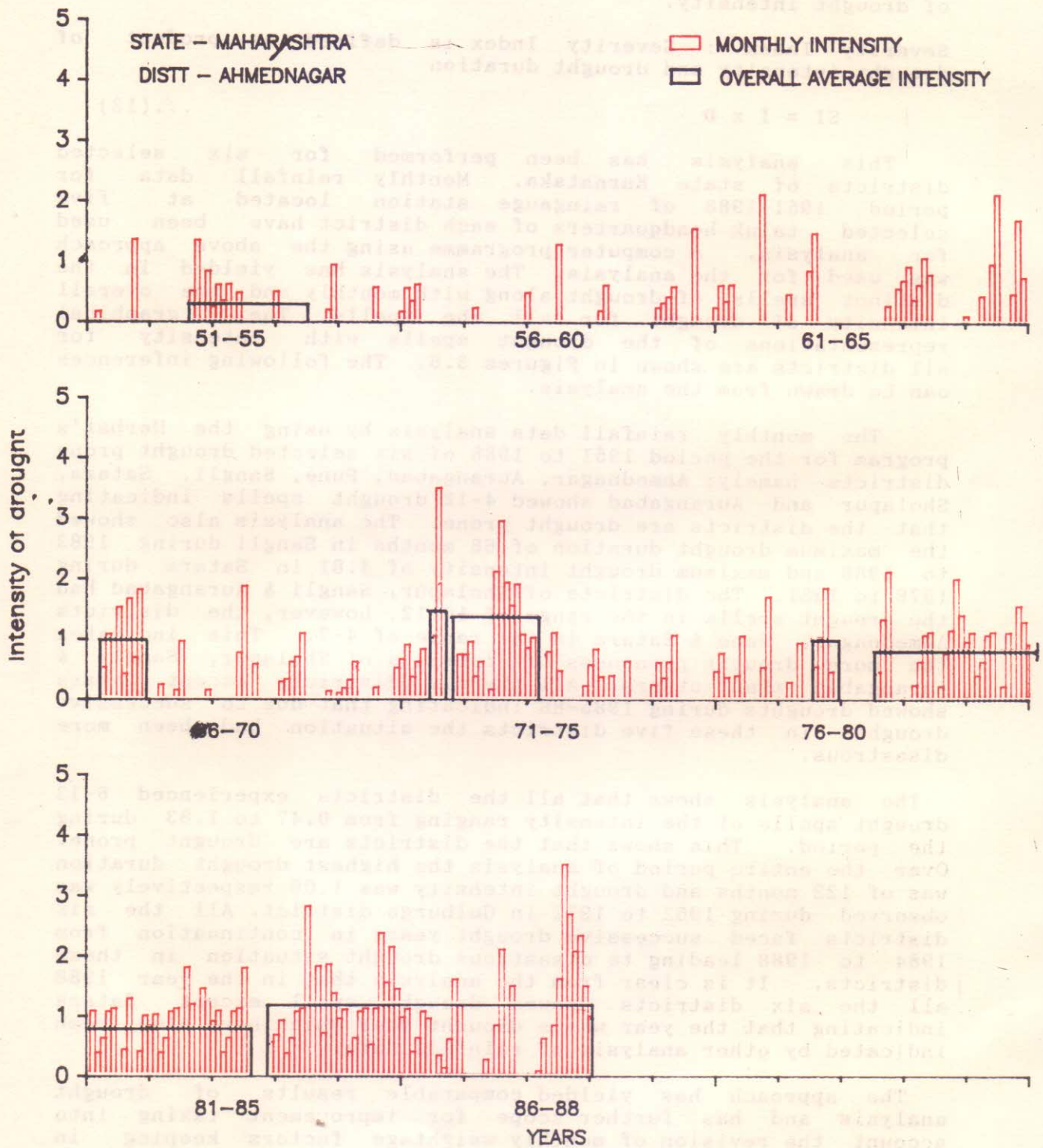


FIG.3.6: Overall average and monthly intensity of drought.

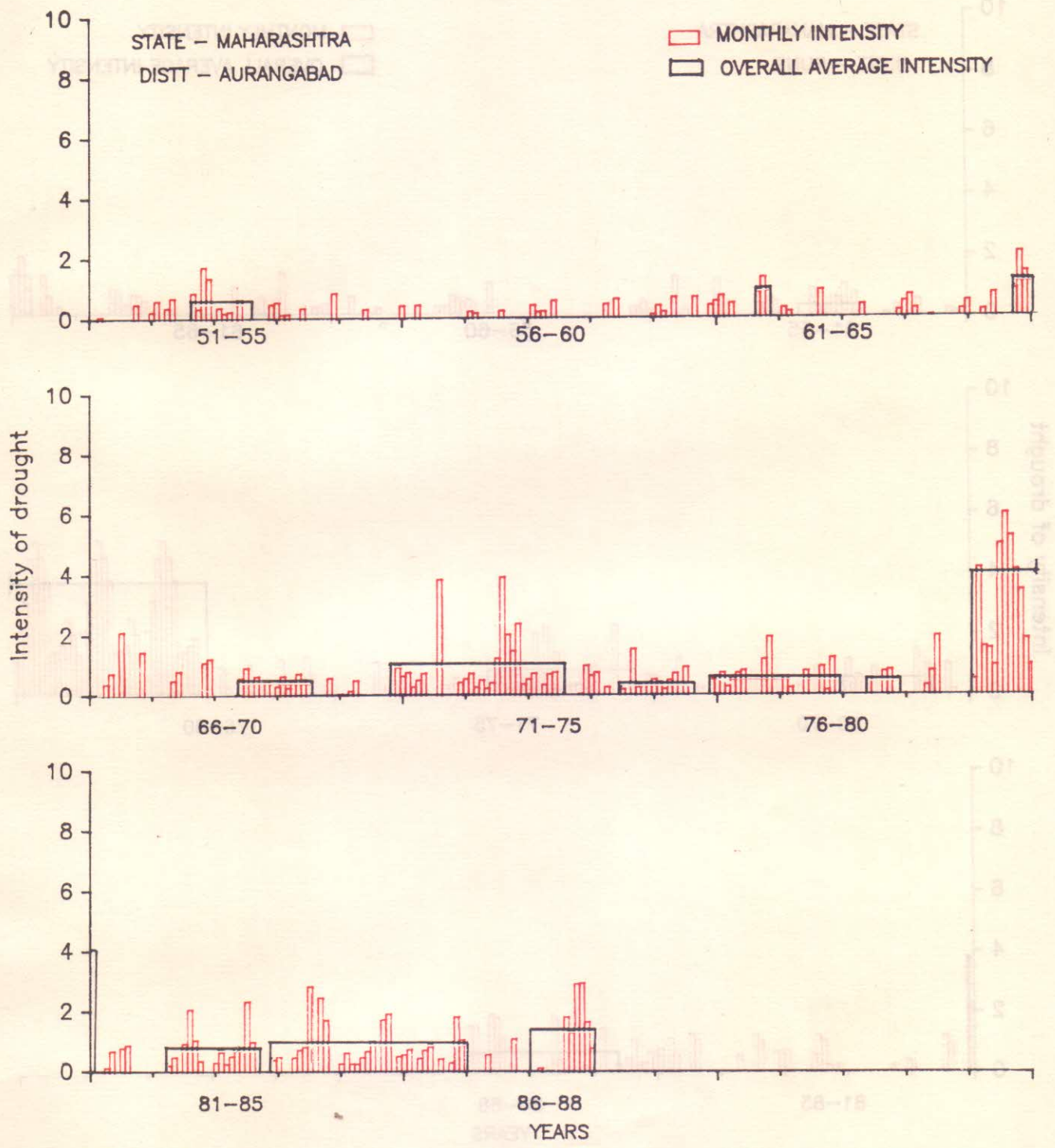


FIG. 2.4: Overall average and monthly intensity of drought.



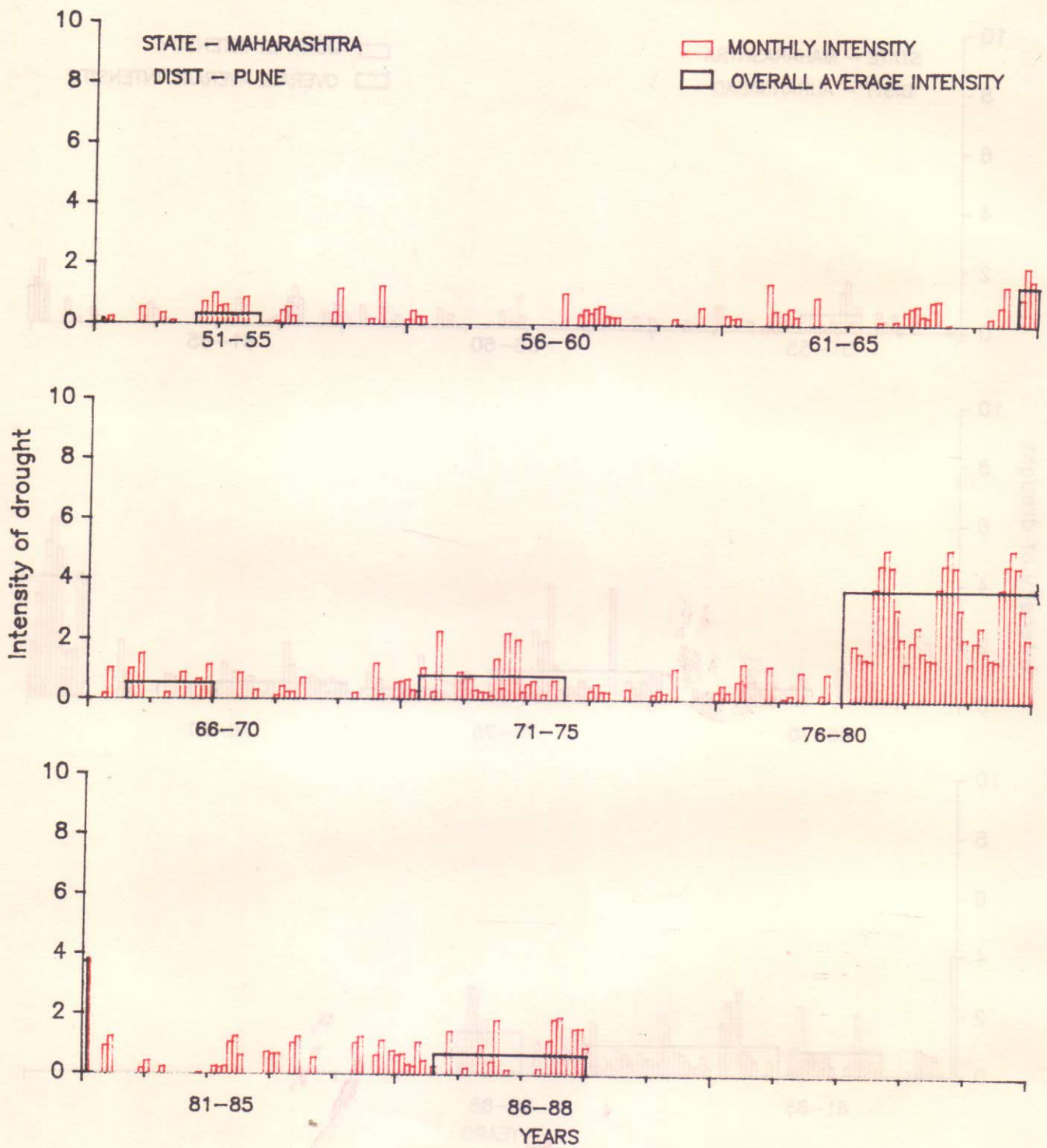


FIG. 3.4: Overall average and monthly intensity of drought.

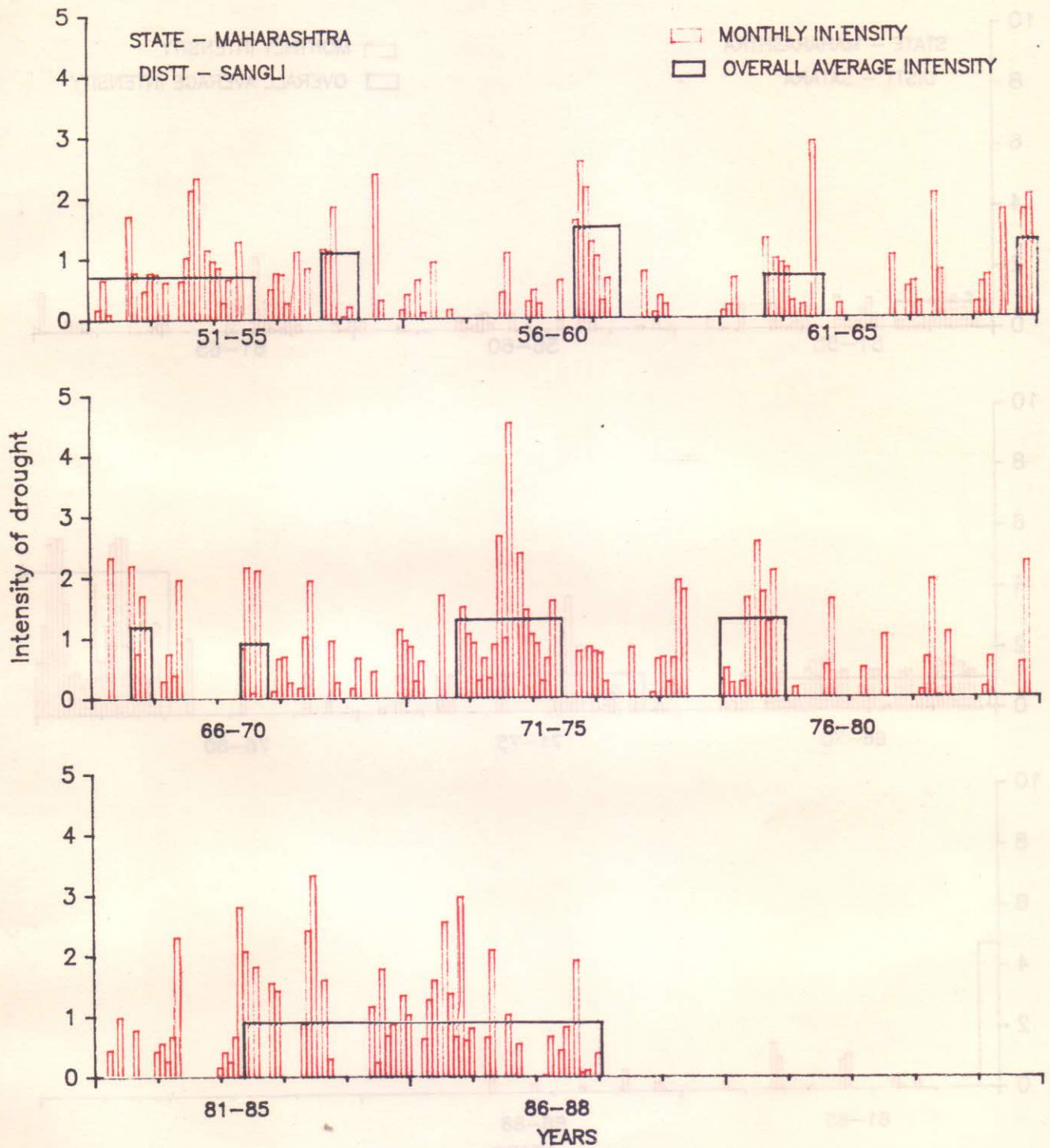


FIG.3.6: Overall average and monthly intensity of drought.

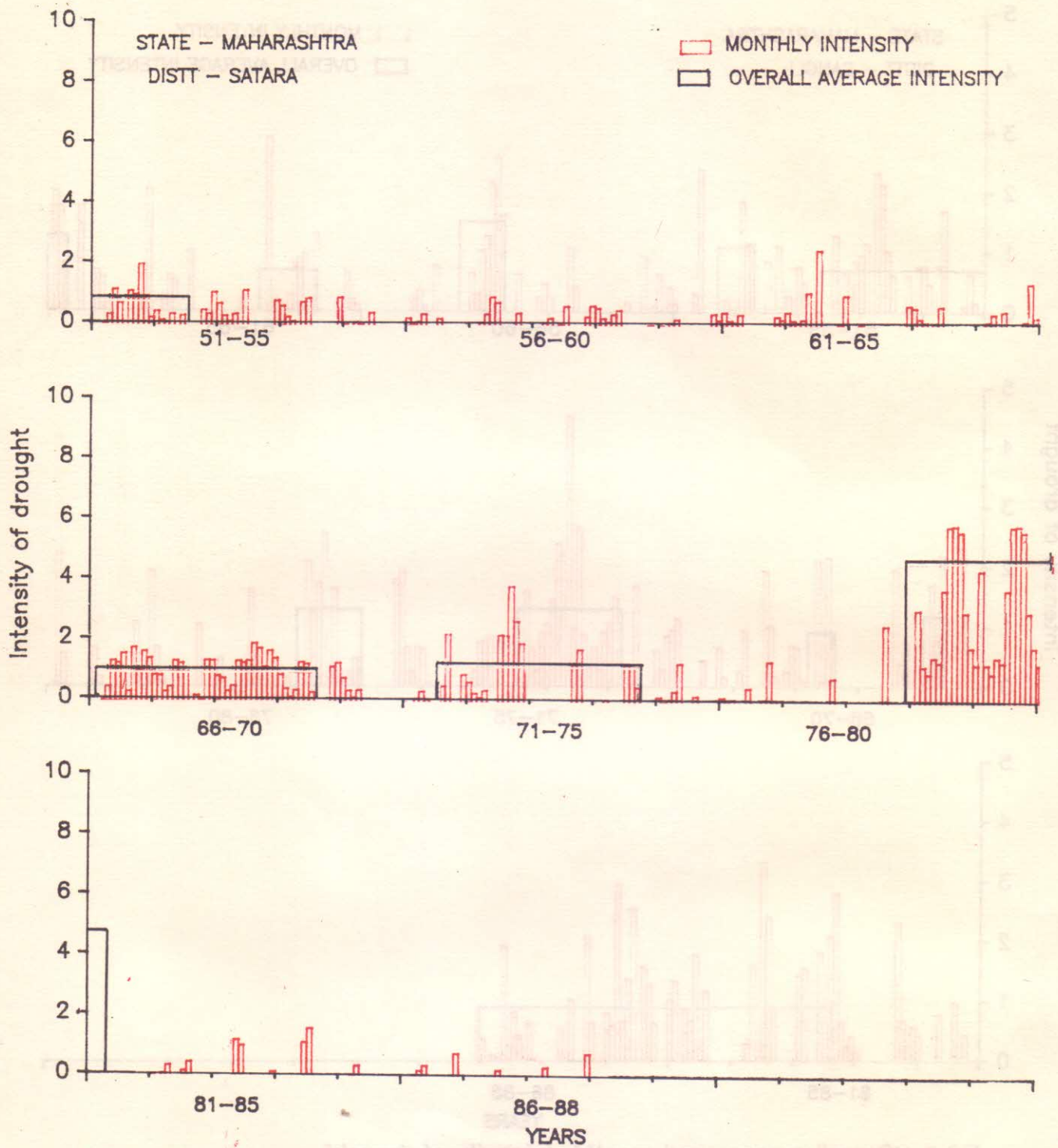


FIG.5.6:Overall average and monthly intensity of drought.

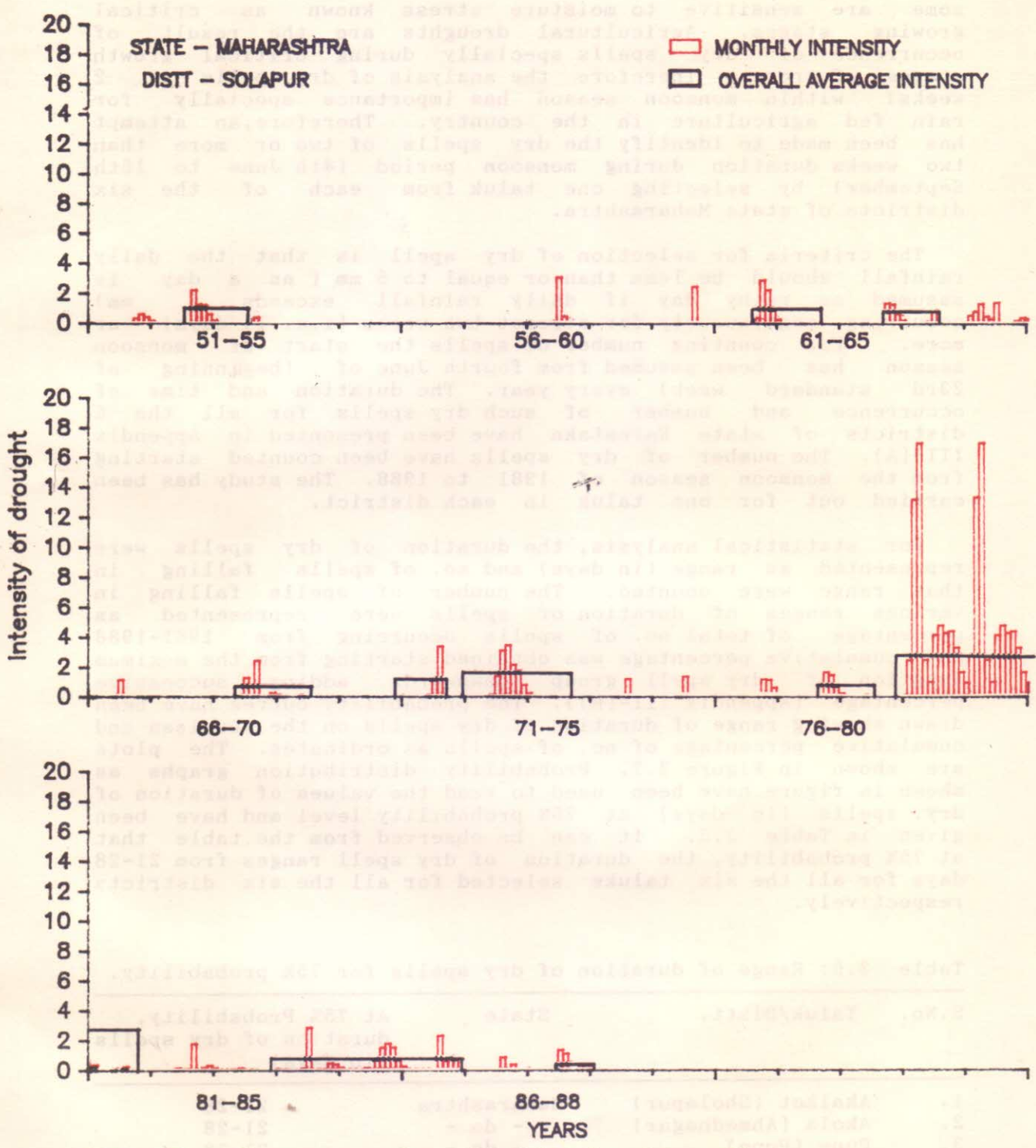


FIG.3.6: Overall average and monthly intensity of drought.

some are sensitive to moisture stress known as critical growing stages. Agricultural droughts are the result of occurrence of dry spells specially during critical growth stages of crops. Therefore the analysis of dry spells ( $\geq 2$  weeks) within monsoon season has importance specially for rain fed agriculture in the country. Therefore, an attempt has been made to identify the dry spells of two or more than two weeks duration during monsoon period (4th June to 15th September) by selecting one taluk from each of the six districts of state Maharashtra.

The criteria for selection of dry spell is that the daily rainfall should be less than or equal to 5 mm (as a day is assumed as rainy day if daily rainfall exceeds 5 mm) occurring continuously for atleast two weeks (i.e. 14 days) or more. For counting number of spells the start of monsoon season has been assumed from fourth June of (beginning of 23rd standard week) every year. The duration and time of occurrence and number of such dry spells for all the 6 districts of state Karnataka have been presented in Appendix III-(A). The number of dry spells have been counted starting from the monsoon season of 1981 to 1988. The study has been carried out for one taluk in each district.

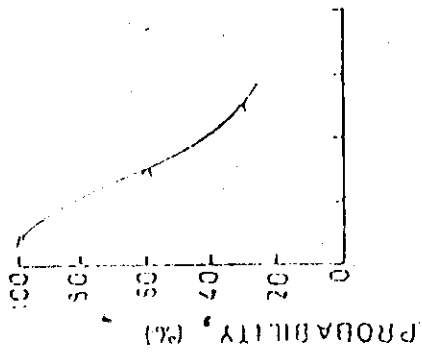
For statistical analysis, the duration of dry spells were represented as range (in days) and no. of spells falling in that range were counted. The number of spells falling in various ranges of duration of spells were represented as percentage of total no. of spells occurring from 1981-1988 and cumulative percentage was obtained starting from the maximum duration of dry spell group downwards adding successive percentage (Appendix III-(B)). The probability curves have been drawn showing range of duration of dry spells on the abscissa and cumulative percentage of no. of spells as ordinates. The plots are shown in Figure 3.7. Probability distribution graphs as shown in figure have been used to read the values of duration of dry spells (in days) at 75% probability level and have been given in Table 3.5. It can be observed from the table that at 75% probability, the duration of dry spell ranges from 21-28 days for all the six taluks selected for all the six districts respectively.

Table 3.5: Range of duration of dry spells for 75% probability.

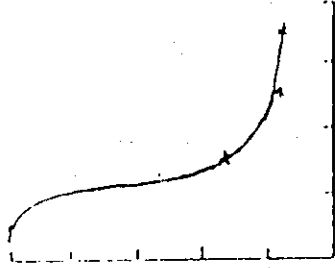
S.No.	Taluk/Distt.	State	At 75% Probability, duration of dry spells (in days)
1.	Akalkot (Sholapur)	Maharashtra	21-28
2.	Akola (Ahmednagar)	- do -	21-28
3.	Pune (Pune)	- do -	21-28
4.	Satara (Satara)	- do -	21-28
5.	Sangli (Sangli)	- do -	21-28
6.	Aurangabad (Aurangabad)	- do -	21-28

STATE - MAHARASHTRA

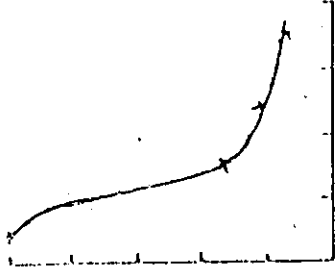
T - AKALKOT  
D - SOLAPUR



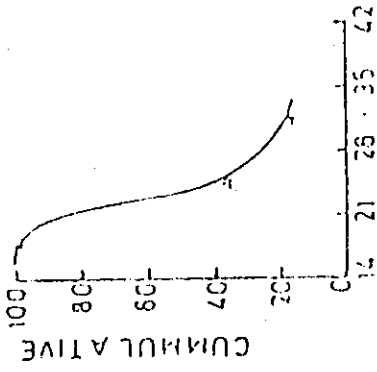
T - AKOLA  
D - AHMEDNAGAR



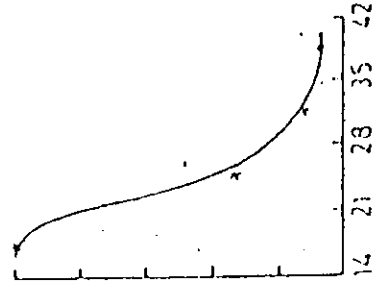
D & T - PUNE



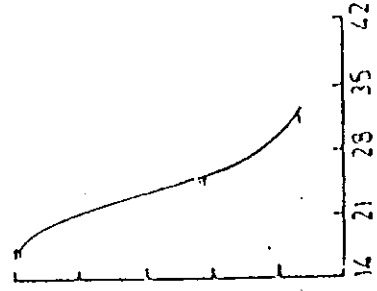
D & T - SATARA



D & T - SANGLI



D & T - AURANGABAD



Range of Dry Spells, (Days)

Fig. 3.7 : Probability Distribution of Dry Spells.

This analysis is specially important from the view point of agriculture as it can give some idea about likelihood of dry spells during monsoon period based on which alternate arrangements can be made for providing water during critical growth stages to avoid hazardous effects on crop yields, especially in rain fed agriculture.

## 4.0 GROUND WATER DEFICIT

### 4.1 General

The main objective of groundwater management is to ensure that groundwater will be available at an appropriate time and in an appropriate quantity and quality to meet the most important demands of society. The measurement of groundwater levels and their evaluation can play an important role in management of this underground resource of water. The fluctuations of water table reflect the effects of infiltration, precipitation and discharge of groundwater to streams and lakes or withdrawal of water from wells. Usually the change in ground water storage is a seasonal phenomenon. However, during the period of scarcity of rains or droughts, more dependence comes on ground water storages and steep decline in groundwater levels are experienced. Because of improper management of groundwater aquifers after development, numerous undesirable consequences such as the depletion of aquifers and groundwater mining emerge, especially during drought years. Statistics recently compiled on the use of ground water and surface water show that in a number of states ground water is being over exploited in certain pockets resulting in a fall in the water table. During droughts, due to deficiency of rainfall and higher rate of evapotranspiration the demand for irrigation gets enhanced, thereby the water level goes down. This results in increased use of energy for pumping water from greater depths involving higher expenditure. As a policy, the withdrawal of groundwater should be restricted to average annual recharge. This will conserve water from over exploitation during drought periods.

Therefore, there is a long standing need to better understand the relationship between precipitation and groundwater levels. The relationship can be developed by carrying out statistical analysis of precipitation data and well level observations. Besides, information regarding well, abstractions should be available for evaluating effects on water table only due to reduced precipitation.

In order to see the effects of scarce rainfall as experienced during three successive drought and non drought years (1976-1989) on groundwater regime, statistical analysis of groundwater level data vis a vis precipitation has been carried out for all the 6 districts chosen in the state of Maharashtra. Due to non-availability of abstraction data, the effects of withdrawal could not be introduced in the analysis.

### 4.2 Ground Water Level Analysis

The data concerning groundwater level fluctuations were collected in respect of observation wells in all the six districts, namely Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Pune, Satara, Aurangabad & Sangli of state Maharashtra. The information regarding period of data used, no. of observation wells and the source of data is



given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 : Status of groundwater data of state Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	Name of districts	Data available (for the years)	No. of wells taken	Source of data availability
1.	Ahmednagar	1976-89	8	G.W.Survey & Dev.Agency
2.	Pune	1976-89	8	- do -
3.	Satara	1976-89	8	- do -
4.	Sholapur	1976-89	9	- do -
5.	Aurangabad	1977-89	10	- do -
6.	Sangli	1976-89	10	- do -

As is evident from Table 4.1, about 8-10 wells were chosen in each district for evaluating impacts on groundwater regime. It was kept in mind that these wells are evenly distributed within the district. The locations of the wells on the district map have already been shown in the figures presented in chapter 2.

The groundwater level analysis was attempted with the help of seasonal pre and post monsoon data. Appendix IV-1, gives the details of various observation wells spread over 6 selected drought prone districts of Maharashtra state with their latitude and longitude. The analysis has been carried out for ground water level data from 1976-89.

The water levels in the wells have been calculated with respect to mean sea level and for each district average ground water level has been calculated using Thiessen polygon method. The Thiessen weight of all wells considered in each district was established and groundwater level calculated with respect to mean sea level, multiplied by Thiessen weight, gave average ground water level for the district. Based on the values of water levels in wells, computed with respect to MSL, average ground water level for the district was obtained. The values so obtained were plotted against each year to derive trend in ground water fluctuation. The trend was established for two periods namely pre-monsoon and post-monsoon

The seasonal rainfall figures 4.1 for year 1988-89 show deficient picture in all districts except Sangli and Aurangabad. Since, the rainfall trends for all the districts have shown declining trend over years except in case of Satara district. The water table analysis has indicated that the water table (post-monsoon) has been falling for the districts of Satara, Pune, Aurangabad and Sangli. However, the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur showed rather positive trend in post monsoon water table positions, indicating rise in the post monsoon water table levels over years. The pre and post monsoon water table in year 1989 levels have shown declining trend for Ahmednagar and Satara. The other districts showed an increasing trend. The analysis of ground water levels based on the water-table fluctuation data of past 10-12 years has yielded in knowing the groundwater level trends (pre & post) as a result of seasonal rainfall departure. In most cases the water table has been recorded falling and the

STATE - MAHARASHTRA

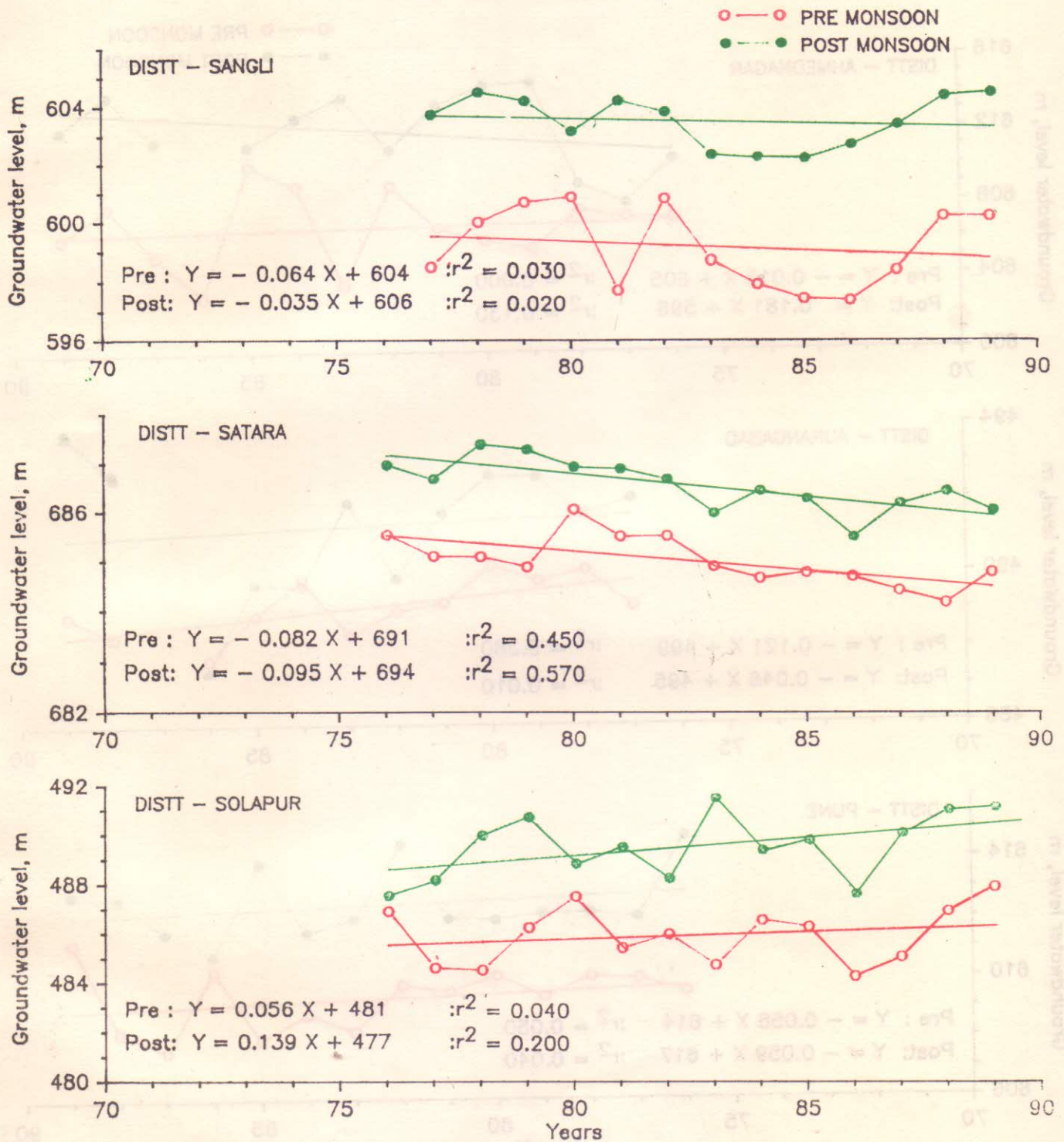


Fig.4.1:Groundwater level fluctuation for pre and post monsoon seasons

STATE - MAHARASHTRA

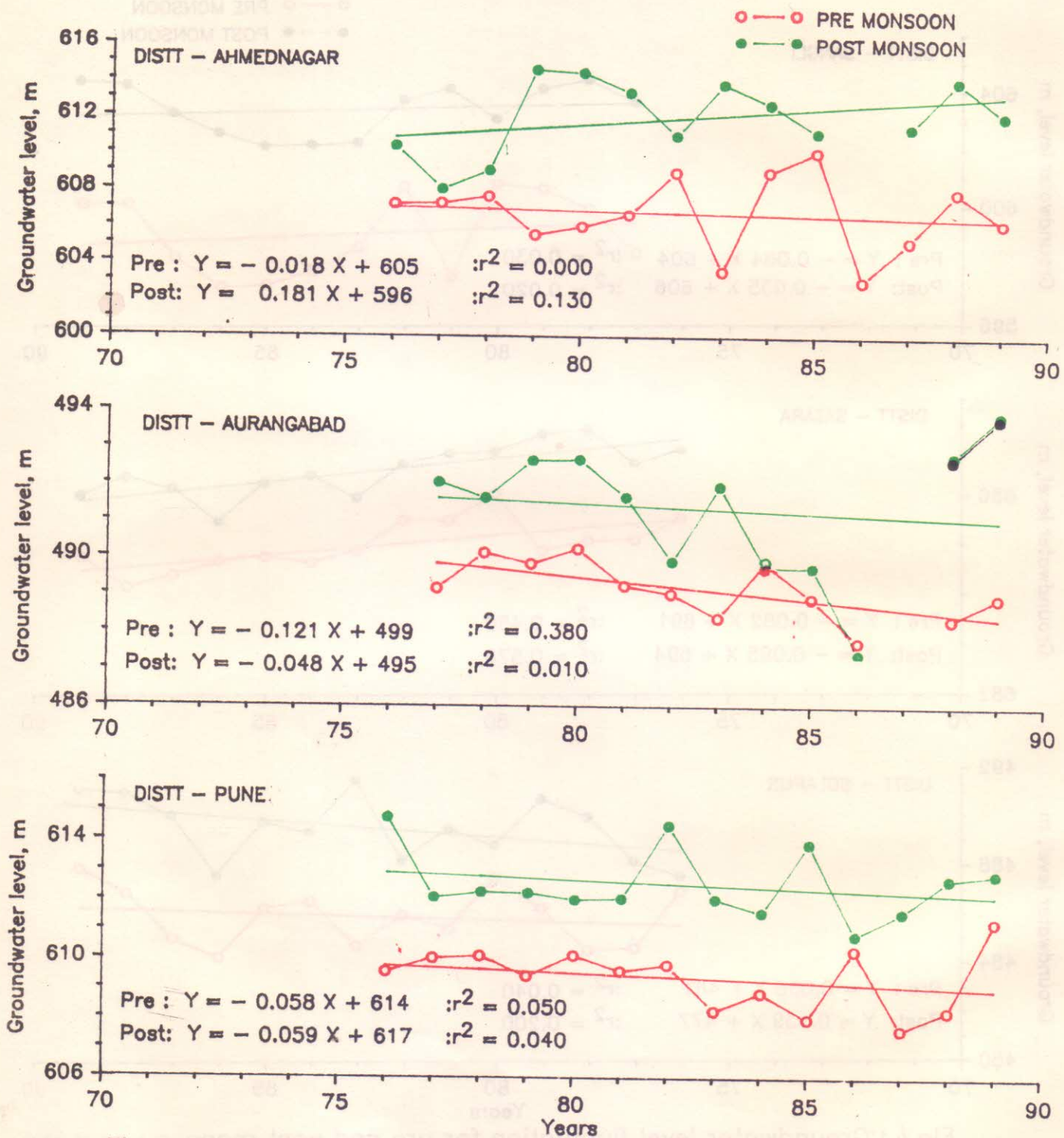


Fig.4.1: Groundwater level fluctuation for pre and post monsoon seasons.

rate of recharge was found lesser in 1987-88 as compared to previous year and year 1989. The continuous decline in water table is certainly attributed to failure of monsoon due to which the draft of ground water also gets increased because of increase in demand. The rise in water table as found in some cases can be attributed to the positive groundwater imbalances created by surface water irrigation projects. Better analysis to correlate rainfall failure and groundwater regime can be done by taking into account the well abstraction data, which has not been done in the present case due to non-availability of relevant data.

## 5.0 ANALYSIS OF RESERVOIR STORAGE

In order to illustrate the impact of failure of monsoon on storage reservoirs, an attempt has been made to compare the reservoir level only for four selected reservoirs (i) Jayakwadi, Godavari, (ii) Khadakwasla, Krishna (iii) Koyana, Krishna & (iv) Bhima, Krishna. For this purpose, the live storages & corresponding reservoir level in some selected months (May, August and October) have been plotted against time. The weekly reservoir level data as supplied by Central Water Commission (CWC) from 1985-1989 have been used for this analysis. As can be observed from Figures 5.1 that all the reservoirs showed more deficient storages during year 1987 as compared to previous 2-3 years and year 1988 and 1989. The Koyna reservoir showed worst impact of drought on storages as compared to previous years and year 1988-89 out of all the four reservoirs. The situation of reservoir level in year 1989 has increased in all cases.

STATE – MAHARASHTRA

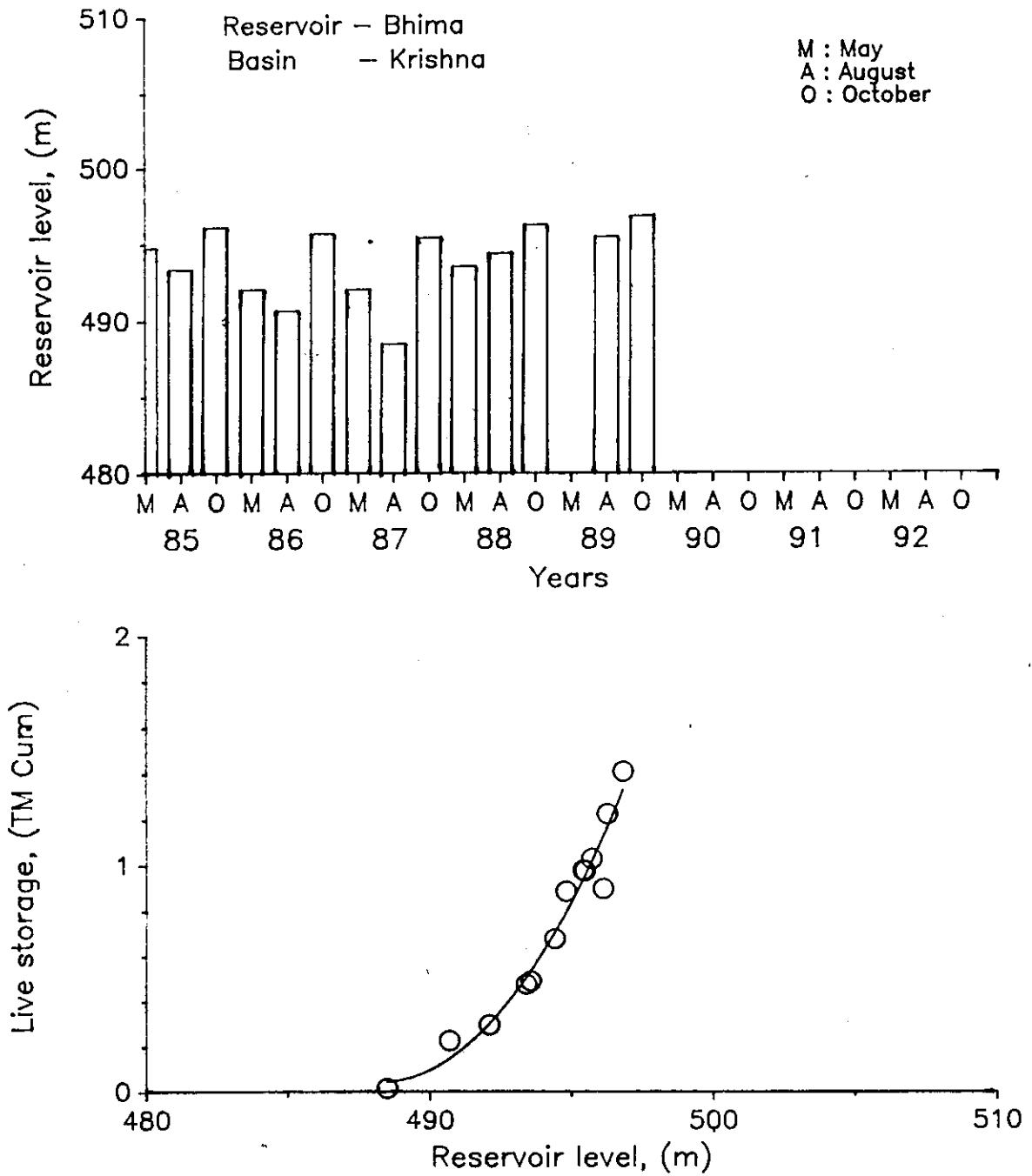


Fig.5.1: Reservoir level with time and the relationship between reservoir level and live storage.

STATE – MAHARASHTRA

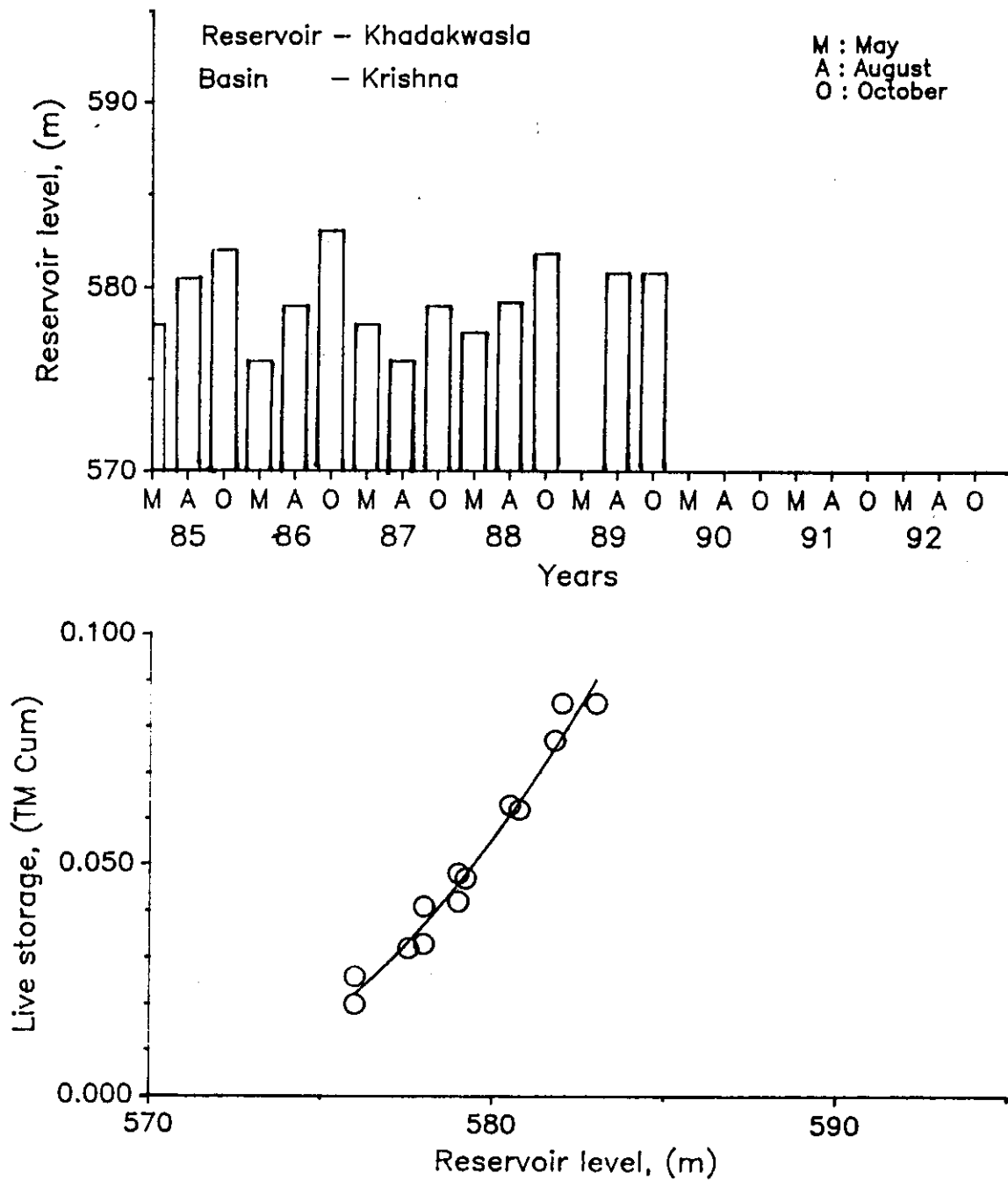


Fig.5.1: Reservoir level with time and the relationship between reservoir level and live storage.

STATE - MAHARASHTRA

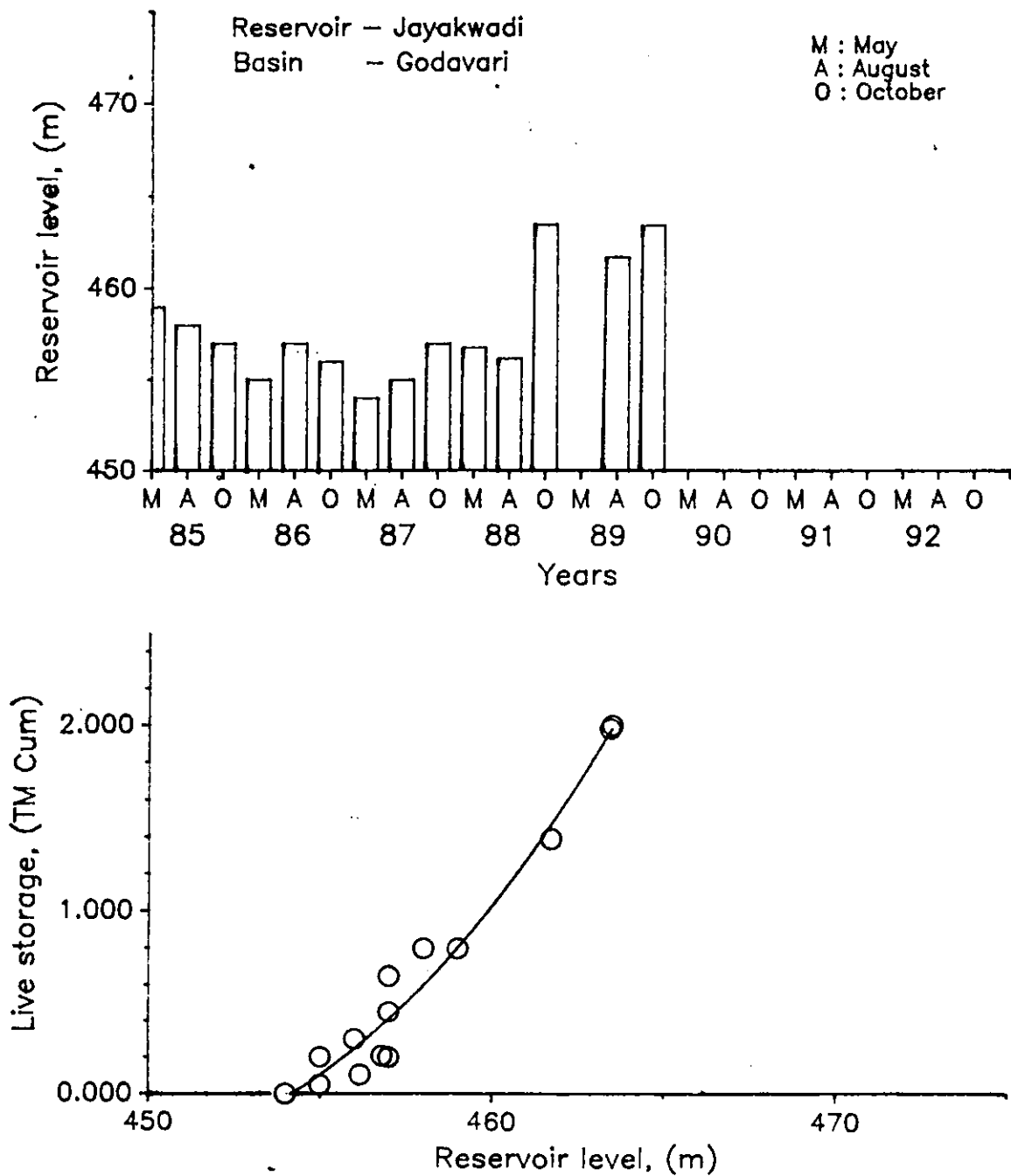


Fig.5.1: Reservoir level with time and the relationship between reservoir level and live storage.



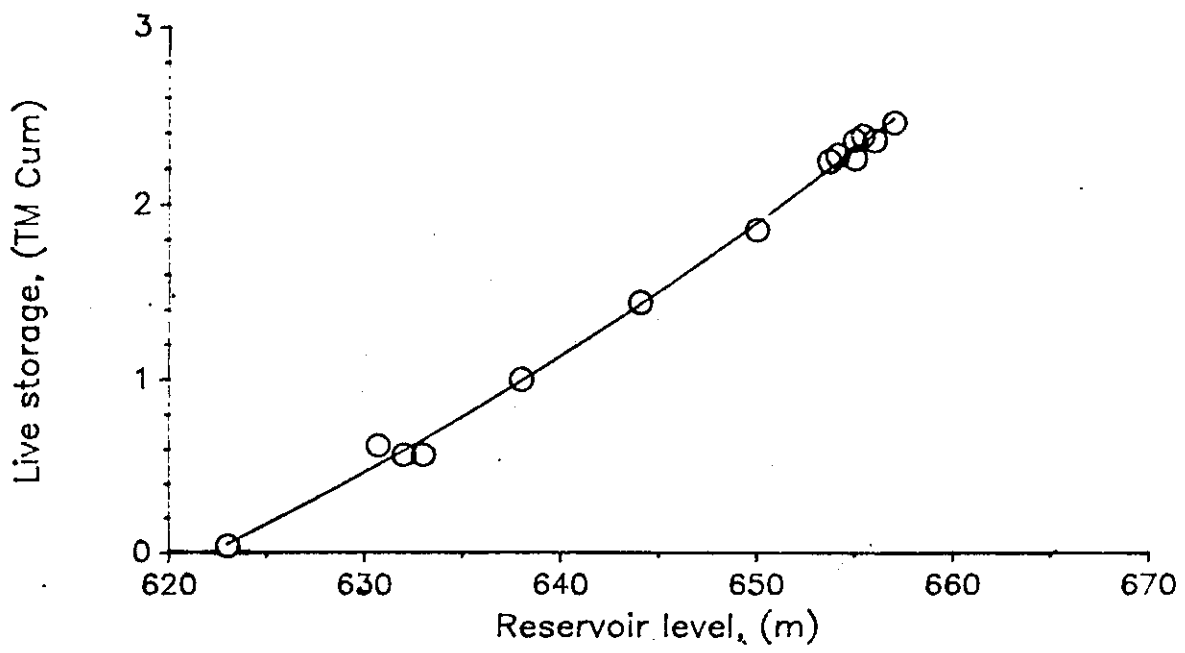
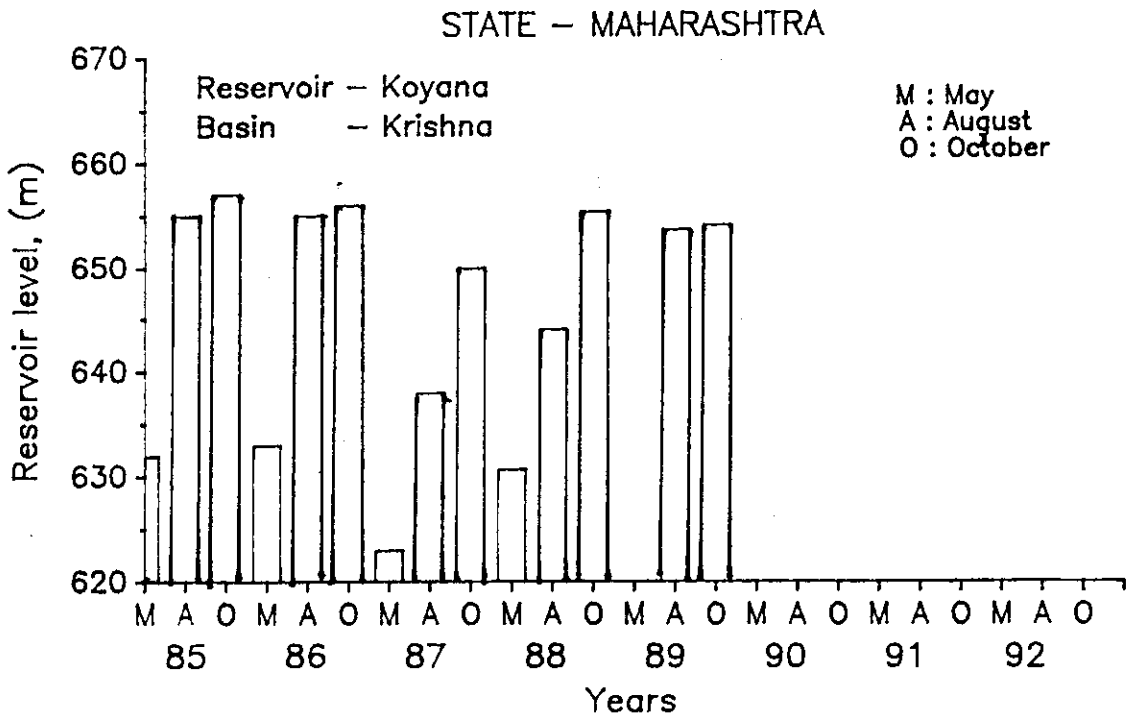


Fig.5.1: Reservoir level with time and the relationship between reservoir level and live storage.

1. The report presents analysis of rainfall & groundwater data for year 1988-89 on the hydrologic regime. For this purpose, six districts in the state namely Sholapur, Satara, Pune, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Sangli were selected for the analysis. The evaluation of structures of drought have been done using field data which have been obtained by carrying out field trips and information extracted from the published reports by the state and Central Government organizations.

2. The seasonal rainfall departure analysis indicates that during year 1988-89 districts Aurangabad, Pune & Satara have recorded deficiency in seasonal rainfall. It has been further observed that in Pune and Satara districts, the seasonal rainfall has been observed with the deficiency since 1970 lying in the range of 10-76%..

3. Monthly rainfall departure analysis has been worked out in the water year 1988-89 for all the districts which have been chosen for analysis. The results indicated that in most of the months, the rainfall deficiency has been of the order of 11-100% in most of the districts. Few months have however recorded slightly excess rainfall.

4. Probability analysis of monthly rainfall has been carried to work out the group range of annual rainfall at 75% level of the probability. For this purpose data from 1901-89 have been used. It has been found that most of the districts have a group range of 500-600 mm of rainfall at 75% probability level. However, districts of Pune and Satara have shown this range as 800-900 and 900-1000 mm using this analysis, the probability of occurrence of 75% of normal rainfall of various districts has also been worked out. The results indicate that the district of Pune has the probability level below 80% indicated that in 20 years out of 100 years these districts have chances of getting less than 75% of the normal rainfall.

5. The monthly rainfall data have been used for using Herbst Approach during the period of analysis and their duration. It has been found that all the districts recorded drought spells during the period 1984-88 except Satara. However, the intensity of spells during the period of spells was found maximum in case of Satara as 4.81 in year 1978-81 and in general 4-12 no. of drought spells were observed in various districts during the period of analysis. The district of Sangli experienced the longest spell of 68 months drought during 1982-88.

6. In order to work out the probability of getting a dry spell and its duration, dry spell analysis was carried out for the districts. A dry spell was assumed to be of the period atleast 14 days long during which rain in one single day does not exceed 5 mm. The analysis results have found duration of dry spells for various districts and it has been found that for most of the districts, the duration of dry spells at 75% of probability work out to be 21-28 days.

7. Analysis of ground water data as obtained from ground water wells has been carried out for assessing impacts on ground water regime. For this purpose, 7-10 wells were chosen in all the districts and average ground water level (pre and post monsoon) have been worked out. Based on the allocation of pre and post monsoon reports as recorded in the last 13 years, inferences have been made on impacts of water regime. It was observed that post monsoon level were declining in Pune, Satara and however the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur showed a rise in the post monsoon indicating a rise in the post monsoon level. In year 1989 an increase was observed in districts of Aurangabad, Pune, Sangli and Sholapur.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The scientist and scientific staff of drought studies division are extremely thankful to Dr. Satish Chandra, Director, National Institute of Hydrology for his valuable guidance, constant encouragement and constructive criticism during the course of the study.

Grateful thanks are also due to working group members of drought studies division of the Institute, who have provided constructive suggestions during the course of meetings for carrying out the study. Sincere thanks are also to Dr. G C Mishra, Scientist 'F' and Technical Coordinator of the division, who has rendered valuable guidance during the study. It is also to record sincere gratitude to all Scientists and Scientific staff of the Institute who have contributed to build the infrastructure of data and programme to carry out the analysis of the computer.

The authors are also grateful to the scientists and Scientific staff who have rendered their services in collecting necessary data from field agencies.

The authors also wish to express sincere thanks to all central and state government organization who have provided necessary data and extended all possible help for carrying out the study. Last but not the least, sincere thanks are due to all others who directly or indirectly helped to make this team effort successful.

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LIST OF OFFICES AND PLACES FROM WHERE DATA AND  
INFORMATION WERE COLLECTED

## MAHARASHTRA

## PLACE

Bombay	Irrigation Department, Maharashtra Deptt. of Forest and Revenue Secretary, Rural Development Department of Agriculture
Pune	Asstt. Director, Ground Water Survey and Development Agency under Deptt. of Rural Development Met. Gr.I., Drought Research Unit, IMD Superintending Engineer, Poona Directorate of Agriculture C.E.(Irrigation), Zilla Parishad Pune Gauging Division, C.W.C.
Aurangabad	Chief Engineer, Aurangabad, Irrigation Circle Executive Engineer, Aurangabad Irrigation Circle Superintending Engineer Jayakwadi Project, Stage-I, Aurangabad Irrigation Circle Deptt.,
Sholapur	Krishi Vidhyapeeth, under All India Coordinated Dry Land Farming Project of ICAR, Sholapur Zilla Parishad DRDA Chief Geologists Agronomist & Agricultural Meteorologist N.A.P.P. Scarcity Zone, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth
Beed	Senior Geologist

GSDA

Collector's office

Zilla Parishad

Parbhani

Agriculture Meteorology Deptt.,  
Marathwada Agricultural University,  
Collector's office & Zilla Parishad

Ahmad Nagar

Zilla Parishad, Collector's Office

Satara

Collector's Office, GSDA, Zilla Parishad

Sangli

Collector's Office, Zilla Parishad.

APPENDIX -III-(A)

Duration and Number of Dry Spells during Monsoon, (4th June to 15th Sept.)

Akalkot (Sholapur)

First day of monsoon	Date of beginning of dry spell	Duration of dry spells (2 weeks in days)	Total no. of dry spells in a year
1	2	3	4
4.6.81	8.7.81	16	1
14.6.82	15.6.82	14	3
	16.7.82	14	
	24.8.82	24	
4.6.83	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.7.84	4.6.84	29	2
	10.8.84	31	
9.6.85	3.7.85	21	2
	17.8.85	23	
4.6.86	29.6.86	23	2
	14.8.86	22	
11.6.87	-	-	-
4.6.88	-	-	-
			-----
			10

Satara (Satara)

1	2	3	4
5.6.81	-	-	-
19.6.82	4.6.82	15	2
	26.8.82	21	
14.6.83	17.8.83	27	1
8.6.84	20.7.84	14	2
	28.8.84	15	
9.6.85	13.8.85	34	1
7.6.86	1.7.86	17	3
	23.7.87	14	
	14.8.86	33	
5.6.87	21.7.87	26	2
	27.8.87	18	
8.6.88	Nil	Nil	-
			-----
			11



**Akola (Ahmednagar)**

1	2	3	4
13.6.81	17.7.81	20	3
	7.8.81	16	
	24.8.81	14	
17.6.82	18.6.82	36	3
	26.7.82	17	
	26.8.82	21	
22.6.83	4.6.83	18	2
	17.8.83	22	
7.6.84	18.6.84	14	4
	20.7.84	15	
	8.8.84	21	
	28.8.84	14	
25.6.85	4.6.85	21	4
	26.6.85	21	
	18.7.85	20	
	8.8.85	39	
5.6.86	24.6.86	24	2
	19.7.86	59	
17.6.87	9.7.87	38	2
	27.8.87	20*	
3.6.88	15.6.88	26	2
	12.8.88	19	
			-----
			22

**Pune (Pune)**

1	2	3	4
5.6.81	9.8.81	20	1
19.6.82	4.6.82	15	3
	5.7.82	16	
	26.8.82	21	
16.6.83	24.6.83	17	1
8.6.84	20.7.84	15	2
	13.8.84	30	
8.6.85	10.6.85	18	3
	29.6.85	18	
	3.8.85	44*	
4.6.86	20.7.86	17	2
	13.8.86	34	
5.6.87	9.7.87	39	2
	27.8.87	20*	
8.6.88	17.6.88	25	2
	4.8.88	15	
			-----
			16

Sangli(Sangli)

1	2	3	4
6.6.81	8.7.81	16	3
	26.7.81	18	
	14.8.81	23	
18.6.82	4.6.82	14	4
	24.7.82	24	
	20.7.82	15	
	31.8.82	16	
14.6.83	21.7.83	19	1
1984	Date not available		
10.6.85	28.6.85	18	2
	11.8.85	36*	
4.6.86	28.6.86	20	3
	19.7.86	18	
	14.8.86	33	
17.6.87	9.7.87	27	2
	27.8.87	20	
			-----
			15

Aurangabad(Aurangabad)

1	2	3	4
9.6.81	Nil	-	-
25.6.82	4.6.82	21	2
	22.8.82	25	
14.6.83	18.8.83	14	1
1984	Date not available		
15.6.85	12.8.85	21	1
4.6.86	23.6.86	25	2
	13.8.86	34*	
6.6.87	27.8.87	15	1
4.6.88	Nil	Nil	
			-----
			7

\* Continuation of dry spell after 15th September.

## APPENDIX III(B)

## Probability Analysis of Dry Spells.

Taluk/Station (Distt.)	Class Interval (in day)	No. of Spells	Percentage	Cumulative Probability
Akalkot (Sholapur)	14-21	4	40	100.0
	22-28	3	30	60.0
	29-35	3	30	30.0
	> 35	-	-	-
		10		
Akola (Ahmednagar)	14-21	15	68.2	100.0
	22-28	3	13.6	31.8
	29-35	-	-	18.2
	> 35	4	18.2	18.2
		22		
Pune (Pune)	14-21	11	68.75	100.0
	22-28	1	6.25	31.25
	29-35	2	12.5	25.0
	> 35	2	12.5	12.5
		16		
Satara (Satara)	14-21	7	63.6	100.0
	22-28	2	18.2	36.4
	29-35	2	18.2	18.2
	> 35	-	-	-
		11		
Sangli (Sangli)	14-21	10	66.6	100.0
	22-28	3	20	33.2
	29-35	1	6.6	13.2
	> 35	1	6.6	6.6
		15		
Aurangabad (Aurangabad)	14-21	4	57.1	100.0
	22-28	2	28.6	42.8
	29-35	1	14.2	14.2
	> 35	-	-	-
		7		

## LIST OF OBSERVATION WELLS

STATE - MAHARASTRA  
DISTT - AHMADNAGAR

SL. NO.	WELL NO.	WELL NAME	LAT.	LONG.	R.L.OF M.P.(Mts)	AREA INFLUENCED BY WELL(Sq.Km.)	AREA WEIGHT
1.	BM-15	SUPA	18 57 35	74 32 20	710.36	5958	0.3497
2.	GV-22A	SAIRKIHDI	19 38 10	74 08 15	630.48	1291	0.0758
3.	GV-298	TELEGAON	19 41 40	74 17 45	594.51	1071	0.0629
4.	GB-31B	TAKALI	19 55 00	74 23 00	509.14	355	0.0208
5.	GV-32B	APEGAON	19 55 15	74 37 20	521.64	469	0.0287
6.	GV-10C	BOTA	19 15 20	74 08 50	683.53	2122	0.1246
7.	GV-128	KURANA	19 00 00	74 20 00	434.81	3991	0.1246
8.	GV-130	MALT- BABHULG	19 26 05	74 58 10	692.07	1758	0.1032

STATE - MAHARASTRA  
DISTT - SOLAPUR

SL. NO.	WELL NO.	WELL NAME	LAT.	LONG.	R.L.OF M.P.(Mts)	AREA INFLUENCED BY WELL(Sq.Km.)	AREA WEIGHT
1.	BM-112	WADEGAON	17 26 00	75 14 15	486.28	1601.60	0.1066
2.	BM-111	DIRSAL	17 24 25	75 31 40	474.08	1508.45	0.1004
3.	SA-40	KANDALGAON	17 43 25	75 07 15	466.46	1186.81	0.0790
4.	BM-132	MUSTI	17 43 46	76 04 50	480.18	2311.29	0.1539
5.	SA-35	KALMAN	17 55 45	75 46 45	493.90	1239.32	0.0825
6.	SA-20	PENDE	18 14 30	75 14 00	542.68	2065.54	0.1375
7.	SA-27	KUSLAM	18 16 50	75 46 25	562.50	1505.10	0.1002
8.	BN-138	JEUR	17 28 38	76 06 30	440.54	1795.57	0.1195
9.	SA-29	UPLAI	17 58 00	75 29 30	493.90	1807.32	0.1203

STATE - MAHARASTRA  
DISTT - PUNE

SL. NO.	WELL NO.	WELL NAME	LAT.	LONG.	R.L.OF M.P.(Mts)	AREA INFLUENCED BY WELL(Sq.Km.)	AREA WEIGHT
1.	BN-1	OTTUR	19 16 00	73 59 08	681.40	1578	0.1009
2.	BN-20	KHED (RAJGURU-NAGAR)	18 51 10	73 52 50	609.76	1871	0.1196
3.	BN-18	DHAMARI	18 47 20	74 05 50	640.24	2351	0.1503
4.	BN-40	BAMBOLI	18 40 09	73 30 11	591.46	1972	0.1261
5.	BN-55	KATRAJ	18 26 30	73 51 30	667.68	1838	0.1175
6.	BN-56	MARGASANI	18 17 00	73 44 30	673.78	1916	0.1225
7.	BN-75	PANDARE	18 08 45	74 27 55	550.30	2987	0.1910
8.	BN-78	INDAPUR	18 07 00	75 01 40	515.24	1128	0.0721

STATE - MAHARASTRA  
DISTT - SATARA

SL. NO.	WELL NO.	WELL NAME	LAT.	LONG.	R.L.OF M.P.(Mts)	AREA INFLUENCED BY WELL(Sq.Km.)	AREA WEIGHT
1.	BN-82	NAIGON	18 06 30	73 58 00	626.52	728	0.0694
2.	KR-3	MAHADALE- SHWAR	17 55 30	73 39 40	1356.71	728	0.0694
3.	BN-84	ADARKI-II	17 55 44	74 13 02	640.22	1455	0.1387
4.	KR-8	KOREGAON	17 41 45	74 09 45	653.96	1152	0.1098
5.	KR-4	SATARA	17 41 00	73 59 30	712.50	1273	0.1214
6.	BN-101	PALSHI	17 40 20	74 41 00	626.52	1819	0.1714
7.	KR-23	CHATIALA	17 25 02	74 30 00	657.01	1152	0.1098
8.	KR-18	YBRAPHAL	17 22 30	73 56 30	608.23	2183	0.2081

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