

June 1998

No Droughts over India Following Very Strong El Niño Episodes

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Kripalani, R. H. and Kulkarni, Ashwini, "No Droughts over India Following Very Strong El Niño Episodes" (1998). *Drought Network News (1994-2001)*. 52.

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No Droughts over India Following Very Strong El Niño Episodes

One of the external factors responsible for the interannual variability of Indian summer monsoon rainfall (ISMR—June through September) is the El Niño phenomenon. About half of the droughts over India have been related to this phenomenon. Other external factors, such as the Eurasian snow, also affect the year-to-year variability of the ISMR. It is believed that in such cases, the ISMR becomes locked into its own internal dynamics.

An examination of very strong El Niño cases after 1870 reveals that most of these cases have resulted in severe droughts over India. However, it is interesting to note that following a strong El Niño, India has never experienced a drought. Table 1 clarifies this point. The strong El Niño cases have been determined using Quinn et al. (1987), updated from *Climate Diagnostic Bulletins* published by NOAA/NWS/NCEP. The ISMR is taken from Parthasarathy et al. (1994). The long-term mean ISMR is 852 mm, with a standard deviation of 84 mm. Normally, the

ISMR is considered deficient (drought) when it is at least one standard deviation below the long-term mean.

The mean ISMR for the strong El Niño cases is 740 mm, while the mean ISMR following the strong El Niño cases is 915 mm. The t-statistic for testing the difference between these two means is 5.47. This is highly significant. Thus there seem to be no droughts over India following very strong El Niño episodes. Whether the serial number 13 (Table 1) proves to be lucky or unlucky for India will be determined by the 1998 monsoon.

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Serial No.	Strong El Niño:		Following Year:	
	Year	ISMR	Year	ISMR
1	1877	604	1878	976
2	1884	933	1885	847
3	1891	793	1892	992
4	1899	629	1900	890
5	1911	737	1912	806
6	1918	651	1919	885
7	1925	804	1926	903
8	1941	728	1942	958
9	1957	789	1958	889
10	1972	653	1973	913
11	1982	735	1983	956
12	1987	697	1988	961
13	1997	~870	1998	?

Table 1. Years of very strong El Niño cases and ISMR (in mm).

References

- Parthasarathy, B.; A. A. Munot; and D. R. Kothawale. 1994. "All-India monthly and seasonal rainfall series 1871–1993." *Theoretical and Applied Climatology* 49:217–24.
- Quinn, W. H.; V. T. Neal; E. Santiago; and A. De Mayolo. 1987. "El Niño occurrences over the past four and a half centuries." *Journal of Geophysical Research* 92, No. C13, pp. 14,449–61.