Determination of Seasonal Effects through Ratio to Trend Method for the Ground Water Levels in Anantapuramu District

Raju Sake

Academic Consultant, Department of Statistics, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuramu, (A.P), India Email: *raju.hcu2007[at]gmail.com* Tel.: 9490715718

Abstract: Ground Water Levels is the most important or needed in Primary Sector, Industrial Sector and Service Sector also, especially Agricultural Sector its play a vital/crucial role. Present paper deals with the application of 'Time Series Analysis' to analyze and predict Ground Water Levels (GWLs) in Anantapuramu district based on the data collected from January 2001 to November 2017. Through with Ratio to Trend Method, for the purpose of analysis the district is divided into five Zones or Revenue Divisions (RD) namely, 1. Anantapuramu RD 2. Penukonda RD 3. Kadiri RD 4. Kalyandurg RD 5. Dharmavaram RD. We have calculated for the values of the Seasonal Indices (S.I) and compared among them by using the data. Further, validation of the fitted method identified the best suitable Zone. In the present paper we analyze the data collected and identified Seasonal effects for Ground Water Levels and conclusions are drawn based on the results obtained.

Keywords: Ground Water Level, Time Series Analysis, Prediction, Ratio to Trend Method, Seasonal Indices

1. Introduction

Now a day's **Ground Water Levels (GWLs)** occupy a predominant role in many Sectors like., Agricultural, Industrial and Service Sector also its play a crucial role. **Water** is the main source and **vital need** for all living things for their existence. Even though the Water Storage system is introduced by British Government prior to Independence, more and more advancements and changes are introduced into the Water Storage system by onward Governments who came after the Independence.

For example General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton was a British general and irrigation engineer. Cotton devoted his life to the construction of irrigation and navigation canals throughout British India. He helped many people by building the Dowleswaram Barrage (Rajamahendravaram), the Prakasam Barrage and the Kurnool Cuddappah Canal (K.C. Canal). His dream was only partially realized, but he is still honoured in parts of Andhra Pradesh (A.P) and Tamil Nadu for his efforts. The Sir Arthur Cotton Museum has been built in his honour in Rajamahendravaram, Andhra Pradesh. The museum holds approximately one hundred images and 15 machine tools that Cotton used when constructing the barrage in Andhra Pradesh from 1847 to 1852. This motivated us to do some work on Ground Water for future guidance and future plans for improving existing facilities. Motivated thus we have collected data from year January 2001 to November 2017 in Anantapuramu District of A.P. In earlier papers we have determine trend values through linear and non-linear models like, Straight line, Parabola, Exponential and Power curve and identified 'Parabola' trend model is the best model. Further papers our concentration is diverted towards the determination of Seasonal effects on the variables under consideration using Simple Averages Method.

In the present paper an improved method namely, 'Ratio to Trend Method' is applied and determined the Seasonal Indices for the Ground Water Levels in Anantapurmau district. Now we proceed to explain some preliminaries of Ratio to Trend Method and some relevant definitions required to obtain the results of Seasonal Indices in the following section.

2. Methodology

Now we proceed to explain some preliminary definitions, terms used in calculating Seasonal Indices in Ratio to Trend Method.

This method is an improvement over the simple averages method and is based on the assumption that seasonal variation for any given month is constant factor of the trend. The measurement of seasonal variation by this method consists on the following steps [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8]:

Step-I: Obtain the trend values by the least squares method by fitting a mathematical curve, straight line or second degree polynomial etc.

Step-II: Express the original data as the percentage of the trend values. Assuming the multiplicative model, these percentages will contain the seasonal, cyclic and irregular components.

Step-III: The cyclic and irregular components are then wiped out by averaging the percentages for different months (quarters) if the data are monthly (quarterly), thus leaving us with indices of seasonal variations. Either arithmetic mean or median can be used for averages, but median is preferred to arithmetic mean since the latter gives undue weightage to extreme values which are not primarily due to seasonal swings. If there are few abnormal values, modified mean (which consists of calculating arithmetic mean after

Volume 12 Issue 2, February 2024 <u>www.ijser.in</u> Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY dropping out the extreme or abnormal values) may be used with advantage.

Step-IV: Finally, these indices, obtained in **Step-III**, are adjusted to a total of 1200 for monthly data or 400 for quarterly data by multiplying them throughout by a constant 'k 'given by

$$k = \frac{1200}{Total of the indices} and k$$
$$= \frac{400}{Total of the indices}$$

for monthly and quarterly data respectively.

Merits and Demerits:

This method is based on the basic assumption that the data do not contain any trend and cyclic components and consists in eliminating irregular components by averaging the monthly (or quarterly) values over years. Since most of the economic time series have trends, these assumptions are not in general true and as such this method, through simple, is not of much practically utility[2,4,5,6,7,8].

Since this method attempts at ignoring out the cyclical or irregular components by the process of averaging, the purpose will be accomplished only if the cyclical variations are known to be absent or they are not so pronounced even if present. On the other hand, if the series exhibits pronounced cyclical swings, the trend values obtained by the least square method can never follow the actual data as closely as 12month moving average and as such the seasonal indices obtained by 'Ratio to Moving Average Method' discussed in next Research Paper.

The obvious advantage of this method over the moving average method lies in the fact that 'Ratio to Trend' can be obtained for each month for which the data are available and as such, unlike the 'Ratio to Moving Average' method, there is no loss of data [1,2 and 3].

Remark: In the above explained procedure, calculations are simplified to a great extent by first fitting a trend equation to the yearly totals (or averages) and then obtained the monthly (or quarterly) trend values by a suitable modification of the trend equation.

- 1) If instead of monthly averages, we use monthly totals for all the years, the result remains the same.
- 2) Total of seasonal indices is $12 \times 100 = 1200$ for monthly data and $4 \times 100 = 400$ for quarterly data.

Using above explained procedure now we proceed to calculate results for the Ground Water Levels data in Anantapuramu district.

3. Data and Calculations (Month-Wise) of Seasonal Indices

 Table 3.1: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone–I

| Years/ Months | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan | 8.15 | 5.16 | 12.16 | 13.42 | 13.7 | 8.87 | 12.27 | 8.08 | 9.17 | 11.24 | 11.27 | 12.78 | 13.25 | 15.36 | 14.94 | 13.11 | 16.42 |
| Feb | 8.35 | 6.11 | 13.97 | 14.44 | 14.08 | 9.52 | 12.18 | 8.34 | 10.45 | 12.4 | 11.78 | 14.47 | 14.16 | 15.19 | 15.9 | 14.15 | 16.99 |
| Mar | 8.55 | 7.09 | 12.85 | 15.36 | 14.64 | 10.12 | 12.82 | 9.88 | 11.09 | 12.92 | 12.1 | 15.73 | 14.9 | 15.57 | 15.85 | 15.7 | 18.02 |
| Apr | 8.94 | 7.16 | 12.56 | 16 | 15.34 | 9.94 | 13.4 | 10.23 | 11.78 | 14.3 | 12.51 | 15.58 | 16.66 | 16.59 | 16.02 | 16.73 | 18.9 |
| May | 9.63 | 8.5 | 13.4 | 15.08 | 15.97 | 11.02 | 13.91 | 10.12 | 12.32 | 15.49 | 12.52 | 16.75 | 17.19 | 15.66 | 16.37 | 16.99 | 19.63 |
| Jun | 10.33 | 7.54 | 13.76 | 14.58 | 16.08 | 11.32 | 12.48 | 10.44 | 12.67 | 14.54 | 12.85 | 18.09 | 17.47 | 17.24 | 16.44 | 16.52 | 18.86 |
| Jul | 10.77 | 8.03 | 14.08 | 13.36 | 16.2 | 11.6 | 10.68 | 10.67 | 14.23 | 13.4 | 12.88 | 16.84 | 18.04 | 17.63 | 16.72 | 14.96 | 19.54 |
| Aug | 11.08 | 8.71 | 14.31 | 13.92 | 14.81 | 12.79 | 11.09 | 11.65 | 14.92 | 13.4 | 13.11 | 16.89 | 18.62 | 15.57 | 15.86 | 15.69 | 20.24 |
| Sep | 9.92 | 9.69 | 15.36 | 13.8 | 12.18 | 12.1 | 7.58 | 10.09 | 13.65 | 12.61 | 13.05 | 14.48 | 16.92 | 15.82 | 14.34 | 15.6 | 16.96 |
| Oct | 4.77 | 9.36 | 12.92 | 13.89 | 9.31 | 11.86 | 6.67 | 10.28 | 12.35 | 11.85 | 12.52 | 13.49 | 14.12 | 16.45 | 12.28 | 15.64 | 11.4 |
| Nov | 4.83 | 9.16 | 13.76 | 13.81 | 9.31 | 11.32 | 7.21 | 10.19 | 12.04 | 10.55 | 13.43 | 12.84 | 14.71 | 15.19 | 11.77 | 15.97 | 9.94 |
| Dec | 4.89 | 9.52 | 13.7 | 13.42 | 8.86 | 12.04 | 6.97 | 9.65 | 11.44 | 10.22 | 14.29 | 12.28 | 15.5 | 15.87 | 12.14 | 15.82 | |

Table 3.2: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–I

| Months | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\overline{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|--------|--------|---|-------|
| Jan | 199.35 | 11.73 | 13.40 |
| Feb | 212.48 | 12.50 | 13.33 |
| Mar | 223.19 | 13.13 | 13.25 |
| Apr | 232.64 | 13.68 | 13.18 |
| May | 240.55 | 14.15 | 13.10 |
| Jun | 241.21 | 14.19 | 13.03 |
| Jul | 239.63 | 14.10 | 12.95 |
| Aug | 242.66 | 14.27 | 12.87 |
| Sep | 224.15 | 13.19 | 12.80 |
| Oct | 199.16 | 11.72 | 12.72 |
| Nov | 196.03 | 11.53 | 12.65 |
| Dec | 186.61 | 11.66 | 12.57 |

International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Research (IJSER) ISSN (Online): 2347-3878 Impact Factor (2024): 7.741

| _ | Table 3.3: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone–II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Years/ Months | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Jan | 13.78 | 10.39 | 12.67 | 20.7 | 25.02 | 16.26 | 22.16 | 21.9 | 15.89 | 15.4 | 12.08 | 18.51 | 23.09 | 19.98 | 27.62 | 19.99 | 36.12 |
| Feb | 13.98 | 10.85 | 13.39 | 21.77 | 25.66 | 17.39 | 23.77 | 21.84 | 17.15 | 16.33 | 13.36 | 19.73 | 21.49 | 20.26 | 28.79 | 21.95 | 36.92 |
| Mar | 14.55 | 11.8 | 20.76 | 23.01 | 27.24 | 18.18 | 24.75 | 22.95 | 17.5 | 15.91 | 13.93 | 19.35 | 22.89 | 20.7 | 28.27 | 24.27 | 40.02 |
| Apr | 14.53 | 12.56 | 21.09 | 23.36 | 27.96 | 19.55 | 25.7 | 22.69 | 18.07 | 16.29 | 14.67 | 19.61 | 24.9 | 24.28 | 29.11 | 26.37 | 41.63 |
| May | 15.14 | 13.23 | 21.73 | 22.25 | 28.26 | 19.52 | 25.89 | 23.49 | 18.75 | 16.36 | 15.45 | 20.84 | 26.85 | 20.73 | 29.09 | 26.18 | 42.01 |
| Jun | 15.27 | 13.47 | 22.57 | 22.26 | 29.47 | 20.49 | 24.62 | 23.51 | 18.55 | 15.67 | 15.54 | 21.4 | 28.4 | 23.13 | 28.39 | 25.14 | 41.68 |
| Jul | 16.82 | 14.09 | 23.35 | 22.56 | 29.59 | 19.98 | 24.77 | 23.73 | 19.56 | 15.88 | 16.45 | 21.8 | 28.01 | 24.48 | 29.48 | 27.34 | 43.23 |
| Aug | 17.41 | 14.61 | 23.28 | 22.67 | 26.28 | 20.7 | 23.97 | 22.97 | 20.25 | 15.44 | 16.54 | 22.37 | 24.71 | 25.73 | 30.06 | 25.15 | 44.76 |
| Sep | 16.68 | 15.99 | 23.81 | 22.07 | 21.24 | 21.63 | 22.17 | 18.12 | 18.23 | 15.64 | 15.48 | 21.44 | 19.9 | 25.97 | 26.83 | 27.86 | 43.23 |
| Oct | 11.42 | 16.48 | 23.85 | 22.53 | 17.3 | 21.24 | 18.33 | 16.22 | 15.35 | 14.8 | 15.74 | 20.15 | 18.71 | 25.19 | 24.11 | 31.83 | 34.83 |
| Nov | 10.29 | 16.67 | 20.05 | 23.04 | 17.3 | 21.35 | 17.28 | 15.82 | 15.38 | 11.44 | 16.03 | 19.82 | 18.53 | 24.83 | 20.87 | 33.65 | 26.54 |
| Dec | 10.36 | 18.14 | 20.11 | 24.6 | 15.58 | 19.73 | 17.61 | 15.46 | 15.66 | 11.66 | 16.72 | 20.98 | 19.6 | 25.78 | 18.88 | 33.65 | |

Table 3.4: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–II

| Months | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|--------|--------|--|-------|
| Jan | 331.56 | 19.50 | 21.83 |
| Feb | 344.63 | 20.27 | 21.76 |
| Mar | 366.08 | 21.53 | 21.69 |
| Apr | 382.37 | 22.49 | 21.62 |
| May | 385.77 | 22.69 | 21.55 |
| Jun | 389.56 | 22.92 | 21.48 |
| Jul | 401.12 | 23.60 | 21.41 |
| Aug | 396.9 | 23.35 | 21.34 |
| Sep | 376.29 | 22.13 | 21.27 |
| Oct | 348.08 | 20.48 | 21.20 |
| Nov | 328.89 | 19.35 | 21.13 |
| Dec | 304.52 | 19.03 | 21.06 |

Table 3.5: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone-III

| Years/ Months | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan | 10.41 | 6.17 | 14.61 | 13.63 | 17.75 | 7.95 | 13.84 | 8.8 | 8.67 | 11.05 | 7.49 | 13.07 | 18.14 | 12.49 | 27.85 | 9.73 | 22.7 |
| Feb | 10.61 | 6.74 | 15.73 | 14.66 | 18.29 | 8.75 | 14.56 | 9.53 | 9.95 | 11.58 | 9.2 | 14.36 | 20.05 | 13.8 | 28.67 | 11.8 | 26.68 |
| Mar | 10.9 | 7.99 | 13.39 | 15.67 | 18.76 | 9.42 | 15.5 | 9.51 | 10.82 | 13.46 | 10.71 | 15.69 | 18.52 | 14.84 | 31.74 | 12.59 | 26.33 |
| Apr | 11.2 | 8.21 | 13.85 | 15.96 | 19.53 | 10.23 | 16.48 | 9.81 | 11.65 | 14.25 | 11.76 | 15.95 | 23.5 | 14.63 | 32.17 | 13.54 | 28.86 |
| May | 12.28 | 9.04 | 14.4 | 14.72 | 20.78 | 10.85 | 16.6 | 10.53 | 12.21 | 14.58 | 12.43 | 15.95 | 24.81 | 18.51 | 33.5 | 13.94 | 29.15 |
| Jun | 11.71 | 8.88 | 15.19 | 15.58 | 21.09 | 10.89 | 15.82 | 10.35 | 10.24 | 14.46 | 13.12 | 16.82 | 24.75 | 17.93 | 27.56 | 13.89 | 31.2 |
| Jul | 13.17 | 9.56 | 15.91 | 15.76 | 21.32 | 11.4 | 15.51 | 11.63 | 12.15 | 13.34 | 14.11 | 17.46 | 25.22 | 20.93 | 27.8 | 14.43 | 31.2 |
| Aug | 12.71 | 10.25 | 15.89 | 16.37 | 18.66 | 12.16 | 14.72 | 11.49 | 13.29 | 13.34 | 12.57 | 17.02 | 22.56 | 23.71 | 30.97 | 13.89 | 32.7 |
| Sep | 12.67 | 11.08 | 16.85 | 16.6 | 15.05 | 12.72 | 13.18 | 8.3 | 12.3 | 12.94 | 11.58 | 17.65 | 17.28 | 24.96 | 27.81 | 15.41 | 22.58 |
| Oct | 5.75 | 10.35 | 13.15 | 15.14 | 8.22 | 12.87 | 12.05 | 7.19 | 10.78 | 12.68 | 12.43 | 17.08 | 12.14 | 25.44 | 25.07 | 19.94 | 17.26 |
| Nov | 5.1 | 10.37 | 12.46 | 16.13 | 8.22 | 12.91 | 10.91 | 7.36 | 10.8 | 6.34 | 11.53 | 16.26 | 10.97 | 24.28 | 14.27 | 23.78 | 15.66 |
| Dec | 5.8 | 10.8 | 12.57 | 17.24 | 7.46 | 10.87 | 11.61 | 6.9 | 10.15 | 6.34 | 10.74 | 16.26 | 11.16 | 25.63 | 9.24 | 21.25 | |

Table 3.6: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–III

| | | (| () |
|--------|--------|--|-------|
| Months | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
| Jan | 224.35 | 13.20 | 15.70 |
| Feb | 244.96 | 14.41 | 15.58 |
| Mar | 255.84 | 15.05 | 15.47 |
| Apr | 271.58 | 15.98 | 15.35 |
| May | 284.28 | 16.72 | 15.24 |
| Jun | 279.48 | 16.44 | 15.12 |
| Jul | 290.9 | 17.11 | 15.01 |
| Aug | 292.3 | 17.19 | 14.90 |
| Sep | 268.96 | 15.82 | 14.78 |
| Oct | 237.54 | 13.97 | 14.67 |
| Nov | 217.35 | 12.79 | 14.55 |
| Dec | 194.02 | 12.13 | 14.44 |

Volume 12 Issue 2, February 2024 <u>www.ijser.in</u> Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Research (IJSER) ISSN (Online): 2347-3878 Impact Factor (2024): 7.741

| | Table 3.7: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone–IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Years/ Months | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Jan | 9.63 | 8.12 | 11.94 | 16.27 | 19.87 | 12.51 | 14.72 | 11.72 | 8.93 | 8.24 | 6.74 | 11.69 | 14.68 | 16.46 | 19.37 | 15.93 | 23.16 |
| Feb | 9.83 | 8.8 | 12.53 | 16.85 | 19.89 | 13.2 | 15.13 | 11.85 | 9.68 | 8.22 | 7.09 | 12.85 | 15.64 | 18.74 | 19.76 | 16.88 | 23.51 |
| Mar | 10.04 | 9.7 | 13.19 | 17.68 | 20.54 | 13.26 | 16.43 | 12.24 | 10.17 | 9.09 | 7.83 | 13.98 | 16.72 | 18.53 | 20.65 | 18.19 | 23.78 |
| Apr | 11.66 | 10.35 | 13.84 | 18.02 | 21.06 | 14.6 | 16.8 | 12.26 | 10.85 | 9.7 | 8.32 | 13.67 | 17.57 | 19.28 | 21.15 | 18.87 | 25.27 |
| May | 12.42 | 10.44 | 14.69 | 17.17 | 21.47 | 14.08 | 17.46 | 12.67 | 11.03 | 10.42 | 8.47 | 13.68 | 17.98 | 19.55 | 21.04 | 19.09 | 26.33 |
| Jun | 12.11 | 10.45 | 14.99 | 16.81 | 21.33 | 14.75 | 16.1 | 11.89 | 10.78 | 9.76 | 8.67 | 14.91 | 18.51 | 20.38 | 20.75 | 18.16 | 26.45 |
| Jul | 12.92 | 10.78 | 15.85 | 17.21 | 20.56 | 15.28 | 15.89 | 12.3 | 11.29 | 9.61 | 9.28 | 15.03 | 18.44 | 19.71 | 20.77 | 19.95 | 27.02 |
| Aug | 13.08 | 10.83 | 15.96 | 17.41 | 18.16 | 15.92 | 16.43 | 12.25 | 11.49 | 9.01 | 9.67 | 14.49 | 18.89 | 19.18 | 21.65 | 20.37 | 27.63 |
| Sep | 12.97 | 11.24 | 16.17 | 17.51 | 15.15 | 15.94 | 14.5 | 8.41 | 10.11 | 8.47 | 10.07 | 14.56 | 16.9 | 19.1 | 20.07 | 20.47 | 27.25 |
| Oct | 7.41 | 10.9 | 16.35 | 17.97 | 11.86 | 15.82 | 13.08 | 8.08 | 7.19 | 7.71 | 10.15 | 13.46 | 15.7 | 18.82 | 16.08 | 21.23 | 23.28 |
| Nov | 11.31 | 11.11 | 15.86 | 17.65 | 11.86 | 15.14 | 11.44 | 8.36 | 6.56 | 6.09 | 9.92 | 13.14 | 15.82 | 18.43 | 14.83 | 22.05 | 19.03 |
| Dec | 7.87 | 11.45 | 15.72 | 19.3 | 11.65 | 13.9 | 12.03 | 8.5 | 6.82 | 6.6 | 11.15 | 13.7 | 16.78 | 18.73 | 14.76 | 22.73 | |

Table 3.8: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–IV

| Months | Total | Avg (\bar{x}_i) or (U_t) | T_t |
|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------|
| Jan | 229.98 | 13.53 | 15.09 |
| Feb | 240.45 | 14.14 | 15.03 |
| Mar | 252.02 | 14.82 | 14.97 |
| Apr | 263.27 | 15.49 | 14.91 |
| May | 267.99 | 15.76 | 14.85 |
| Jun | 266.8 | 15.69 | 14.79 |
| Jul | 271.89 | 15.99 | 14.74 |
| Aug | 272.42 | 16.02 | 14.68 |
| Sep | 258.89 | 15.23 | 14.62 |
| Oct | 235.09 | 13.83 | 14.56 |
| Nov | 228.6 | 13.45 | 14.50 |
| Dec | 211.69 | 13.23 | 14.44 |

Table 3.9: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone-V

| Years/ Months | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jan | 11.32 | 6.43 | 14.29 | 15.34 | 18.44 | 13.74 | 17.11 | 8.41 | 8.02 | 11.04 | 10.52 | 10.74 | 15.27 | 12.53 | 19.15 | 13.83 | 18.39 |
| Feb | 11.52 | 7.11 | 15.64 | 16 | 19.12 | 14.77 | 17.82 | 8.67 | 8.08 | 11.64 | 11.52 | 12.03 | 15.21 | 11.57 | 19.44 | 14.39 | 19.84 |
| Mar | 11.96 | 8.6 | 13.2 | 16.67 | 20.24 | 15.63 | 18.97 | 9.39 | 8.25 | 12.73 | 12.22 | 12.65 | 16.73 | 13.04 | 18.98 | 16.84 | 19.53 |
| Apr | 12.29 | 9.26 | 13.89 | 17.26 | 20.83 | 15.2 | 20.11 | 10.32 | 8.88 | 13.69 | 12.91 | 13.4 | 15.46 | 12.71 | 20.15 | 17.35 | 21.2 |
| May | 13.05 | 8.17 | 14.54 | 16.75 | 22.51 | 15.52 | 20.99 | 11.11 | 9.48 | 13.34 | 12.87 | 13.37 | 16.56 | 15.7 | 19.84 | 17.9 | 20.8 |
| Jun | 13.67 | 7.92 | 15.4 | 16.99 | 21.94 | 16.98 | 19.37 | 10.88 | 9.42 | 12.1 | 13.33 | 13.12 | 16.48 | 14.07 | 16.24 | 15.09 | 20.48 |
| Jul | 14.71 | 9.36 | 16.29 | 16.3 | 22.11 | 15.79 | 18.53 | 11.41 | 10.65 | 11.83 | 13.84 | 13.72 | 16.84 | 14.67 | 19.04 | 14.36 | 21.08 |
| Aug | 15.53 | 9.54 | 16.17 | 16.45 | 19.55 | 16.29 | 18.48 | 11.19 | 12.58 | 11.76 | 13.18 | 13.8 | 14.31 | 17.48 | 17.53 | 14.59 | 23.11 |
| Sep | 14.49 | 10.43 | 16.19 | 17.37 | 14.8 | 16.67 | 15.6 | 7.36 | 12.32 | 11.7 | 13.58 | 14.7 | 10.85 | 18.58 | 17.44 | 15.47 | 20.32 |
| Oct | 5.12 | 9.98 | 15.78 | 16.92 | 12.67 | 17.49 | 13.29 | 6.47 | 11.79 | 12.14 | 13.33 | 13.62 | 10.63 | 18.44 | 16.42 | 16.35 | 12.65 |
| Nov | 4.81 | 10.35 | 14.23 | 17.39 | 12.67 | 18.17 | 11.88 | 7.26 | 11.93 | 9.36 | 12.74 | 13.75 | 10.91 | 16.99 | 14.25 | 18.75 | 8.72 |
| Dec | 6.18 | 10.87 | 14.4 | 18.33 | 12.49 | 21.32 | 12.17 | 6.57 | 11.54 | 10.16 | 13.72 | 13.45 | 11.52 | 18.71 | 13.61 | 18.71 | |

Table 3.10: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–V

| Months | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|--------|--------|--|-------|
| Jan | 224.57 | 13.21 | 14.65 |
| Feb | 234.37 | 13.79 | 14.58 |
| Mar | 245.63 | 14.45 | 14.51 |
| Apr | 254.91 | 14.99 | 14.44 |
| May | 262.5 | 15.44 | 14.37 |
| Jun | 253.48 | 14.91 | 14.30 |
| Jul | 260.53 | 15.33 | 14.23 |
| Aug | 261.54 | 15.38 | 14.16 |
| Sep | 247.87 | 14.58 | 14.09 |
| Oct | 223.09 | 13.12 | 14.02 |
| Nov | 214.16 | 12.60 | 13.95 |
| Dec | 213.75 | 13.36 | 13.88 |

Volume 12 Issue 2, February 2024 <u>www.ijser.in</u> Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

4. Data and Calculations (Quarter-Wise) of Seasonal Indices

| | | 18 | able 4. | I: Rat | 10 to 1 | rend r | vietno | 1 for C | round | wate | r Leve | is data | IOF ZO | one-1 | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Years/ Quarters | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Q_1 | 25.05 | 18.36 | 38.98 | 43.22 | 42.42 | 28.51 | 37.27 | 26.3 | 30.71 | 36.56 | 35.15 | 42.98 | 42.31 | 46.12 | 46.69 | 42.96 | 51.43 |
| Q_2 | 28.9 | 23.2 | 39.72 | 45.66 | 47.39 | 32.28 | 39.79 | 30.79 | 36.77 | 44.33 | 37.88 | 50.42 | 51.32 | 49.49 | 48.83 | 50.24 | 57.39 |
| Q_3 | 31.77 | 26.43 | 43.75 | 41.08 | 43.19 | 36.49 | 29.35 | 32.41 | 42.8 | 39.41 | 39.04 | 48.21 | 53.58 | 49.02 | 46.92 | 46.25 | 56.74 |
| Q_4 | 14.49 | 28.04 | 40.38 | 41.12 | 27.48 | 35.22 | 20.85 | 30.12 | 35.83 | 32.62 | 40.24 | 38.61 | 44.33 | 47.51 | 36.19 | 47.43 | 21.34 |

Table 4.1: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone-I

Table 4.2: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–I

| Quarters | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|------------------|--------|--|-------|
| Q_1 | 635.02 | 37.35 | 40.27 |
| Q_2 | 714.4 | 42.02 | 39.28 |
| Q_3 | 706.44 | 41.56 | 38.30 |
| \overline{Q}_4 | 581.8 | 34.22 | 37.31 |

Table 4.3: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone–II

| Years/ Quarters | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Q_1 | 42.31 | 33.04 | 46.82 | 65.48 | 77.92 | 51.83 | 70.68 | 66.69 | 50.54 | 47.64 | 39.37 | 57.59 | 67.47 | 60.94 | 84.68 | 66.21 | 113.06 |
| Q_2 | 44.94 | 39.26 | 65.39 | 67.87 | 85.69 | 59.56 | 76.21 | 69.69 | 55.37 | 48.32 | 45.66 | 61.85 | 80.15 | 68.14 | 86.59 | 77.69 | 125.32 |
| Q_3 | 50.91 | 44.69 | 70.44 | 67.3 | 77.11 | 62.31 | 70.91 | 64.82 | 58.04 | 46.96 | 48.47 | 65.61 | 72.62 | 76.18 | 86.37 | 80.35 | 131.22 |
| Q_4 | 32.07 | 51.29 | 64.01 | 70.17 | 50.18 | 62.32 | 53.22 | 47.5 | 46.39 | 37.9 | 48.49 | 60.95 | 56.84 | 75.8 | 63.86 | 99.13 | 61.37 |

Table 4.4: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–II

| Quarters | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|----------|---------|--|-------|
| Q_1 | 1042.27 | 61.31 | 65.52 |
| Q_2 | 1157.7 | 68.10 | 64.54 |
| Q_3 | 1174.31 | 69.08 | 63.57 |
| Q_4 | 981.49 | 57.73 | 62.59 |

Table 4.5: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone-III

| Years/ Quarters | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Q_1 | 31.92 | 20.9 | 43.73 | 43.96 | 54.8 | 26.12 | 43.9 | 27.84 | 29.44 | 36.09 | 27.4 | 43.12 | 56.71 | 41.13 | 88.26 | 34.12 | 75.71 |
| Q_2 | 35.19 | 26.13 | 43.44 | 46.26 | 61.4 | 31.97 | 48.9 | 30.69 | 34.1 | 43.29 | 37.31 | 48.72 | 73.06 | 51.07 | 93.23 | 41.37 | 89.21 |
| Q_3 | 38.55 | 30.89 | 48.65 | 48.73 | 55.03 | 36.28 | 43.41 | 31.42 | 37.74 | 39.62 | 38.26 | 52.13 | 65.06 | 69.6 | 86.58 | 43.73 | 86.48 |
| Q_4 | 16.65 | 31.52 | 38.18 | 48.51 | 23.9 | 36.65 | 34.57 | 21.45 | 31.73 | 25.36 | 34.7 | 49.6 | 34.27 | 75.35 | 48.58 | 64.97 | 32.92 |

Table 4.6: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–III

| Quarters | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|----------|--------|--|-------|
| Q_1 | 725.15 | 42.66 | 46.90 |
| Q_2 | 835.34 | 49.14 | 45.65 |
| Q_3 | 852.16 | 50.13 | 44.40 |
| Q_4 | 648.91 | 38.17 | 43.15 |

Table 4.7: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone-IV

| Years/ Quarters | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Q_1 | 29.5 | 26.62 | 37.66 | 50.8 | 60.3 | 38.97 | 46.28 | 35.81 | 28.78 | 25.55 | 21.66 | 38.52 | 47.04 | 53.73 | 59.78 | 51 | 70.45 |
| Q_2 | 36.19 | 31.24 | 43.52 | 52 | 63.86 | 43.43 | 50.36 | 36.82 | 32.66 | 29.88 | 25.46 | 42.26 | 54.06 | 59.21 | 62.94 | 56.12 | 78.05 |
| Q_3 | 38.97 | 32.85 | 47.98 | 52.13 | 53.87 | 47.14 | 46.82 | 32.96 | 32.89 | 27.09 | 29.02 | 44.08 | 54.23 | 57.99 | 62.49 | 60.79 | 81.9 |
| Q_4 | 26.59 | 33.46 | 47.93 | 54.92 | 35.37 | 44.86 | 36.55 | 24.94 | 20.57 | 20.4 | 31.22 | 40.3 | 48.3 | 55.98 | 45.67 | 66.01 | 42.31 |

Table 4.8: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–IV

| Quarters | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|----------|--------|--|-------|
| Q_1 | 722.45 | 42.50 | 45.31 |
| Q_2 | 798.06 | 46.94 | 44.51 |
| Q_3 | 803.2 | 47.25 | 43.71 |
| Q_4 | 675.38 | 39.73 | 42.91 |

International Journal of Scientific Engineering and Research (IJSER) ISSN (Online): 2347-3878 Impact Factor (2024): 7.741

| | Table 4.9: Ratio to Trend Method for Ground Water Levels data for Zone–V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Years/ Quarters | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Q_1 | 34.8 | 22.14 | 43.13 | 48.01 | 57.8 | 44.14 | 53.9 | 26.47 | 24.35 | 35.41 | 34.26 | 35.42 | 47.21 | 37.14 | 57.57 | 45.06 | 57.76 |
| Q_2 | 39.01 | 25.35 | 43.83 | 51 | 65.28 | 47.7 | 60.47 | 32.31 | 27.78 | 39.13 | 39.11 | 39.89 | 48.5 | 42.48 | 56.23 | 50.34 | 62.48 |
| Q_3 | 44.73 | 29.33 | 48.65 | 50.12 | 56.46 | 48.75 | 52.61 | 29.96 | 35.55 | 35.29 | 40.6 | 42.22 | 42 | 50.73 | 54.01 | 44.42 | 64.51 |
| Q_4 | 16.11 | 31.2 | 44.41 | 52.64 | 37.83 | 56.98 | 37.34 | 20.3 | 35.26 | 31.66 | 39.79 | 40.82 | 33.06 | 54.14 | 44.28 | 53.81 | 21.37 |

Table 4.10: Ratio to Trend Method Calculations of Trend Values (T_t) for Ground Water Levels for Zone–V

| Quarters | Total | $\operatorname{Avg}(\bar{x}_i)$ or (U_t) | T_t |
|----------|--------|--|-------|
| Q_1 | 704.57 | 41.45 | 44.03 |
| Q_2 | 770.89 | 45.35 | 43.07 |
| Q_3 | 769.94 | 45.29 | 42.12 |
| Q_4 | 651 | 38.29 | 41.16 |

| Table 4.11: Calculation of S.I's Month-w | wise (Ratio to Trend Percenta | ges $\frac{v_t}{T} \times 100$) |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | | I_t | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Months\Zones | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Zone-I | 87.54 | 93.77 | 99.09 | 103.79 | 108.02 | 108.90 | 108.88 | 110.88 | 103.05 | 92.14 | 91.15 | 92.76 |
| Zone-II | 89.33 | 93.15 | 99.26 | 104.02 | 105.29 | 106.70 | 110.23 | 109.42 | 104.04 | 96.60 | 91.58 | 90.36 |
| Zone-III | 84.08 | 92.49 | 97.29 | 104.10 | 109.71 | 108.73 | 113.99 | 115.37 | 107.04 | 95.23 | 87.90 | 84.00 |
| Zone-IV | 89.66 | 94.08 | 99.00 | 103.89 | 106.13 | 106.09 | 108.48 | 109.13 | 104.17 | 94.99 | 92.76 | 91.62 |
| Zone-V | 90.17 | 94.58 | 99.59 | 103.81 | 107.45 | 104.27 | 107.73 | 108.62 | 103.48 | 93.58 | 90.32 | 96.25 |
| Total | 440.78 | 468.07 | 494.23 | 519.61 | 536.60 | 534.69 | 549.31 | 553.42 | 521.78 | 472.54 | 453.71 | 454.99 |
| Average(P.S.I's) | 88.16 | 93.61 | 98.85 | 103.92 | 107.32 | 106.94 | 109.86 | 110.68 | 104.36 | 94.51 | 90.74 | 91.00 |
| S.I | 88.16 | 93.62 | 98.85 | 103.93 | 107.33 | 106.94 | 109.87 | 110.69 | 104.36 | 94.51 | 90.75 | 91.00 |

Table 4.12: Calculation of S.I's Quarter-wise (Ratio to Trend Percentages $\frac{U_t}{T_t} \times 100$)

| Quarters\Zones | Q_1 | Q_2 | Q_3 | Q_4 |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Zone-I | 92.75 | 106.98 | 108.51 | 91.72 |
| Zone-II | 93.57 | 105.52 | 108.67 | 92.24 |
| Zone-III | 90.96 | 107.65 | 112.91 | 88.46 |
| Zone-IV | 93.80 | 105.46 | 108.10 | 92.59 |
| Zone-V | 94.14 | 105.29 | 107.53 | 93.03 |
| Total | 465.22 | 530.9 | 545.72 | 458.04 |
| Average(P.S.I's) | 93.04 | 106.18 | 109.14 | 91.61 |
| S.I | 93.05 | 106.19 | 109.15 | 91.61 |

The Seasonal indices calculated

- 1. For month-wise
- 2. For Quarter-wise are represented in the following figures.

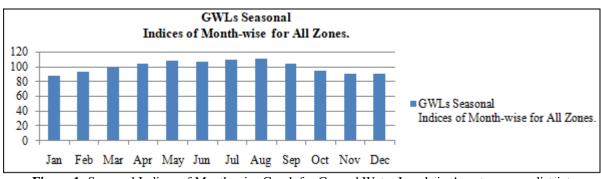


Figure 1: Seasonal Indices of Month-wise Graph for Ground Water Levels in Anantapuramu district

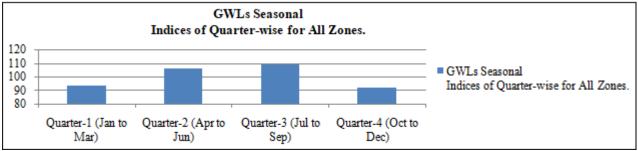


Figure 2: Seasonal Indices of Quarter-wise Graph for Ground Water Levels in Anantapuramu distirict

5. Results and Discussion

By comparing critically Monthly Seasonal Indices for Ground Water Levels data in all Zones that is April, May, June, July, August, September months Ground Water Levels is high. Similarly by comparing Quarterly Seasonal Indices for Ground Water Levels data in all Zones Quarter-2 and Quarter-3 Ground Water Levels is high. This is because of the fact that in every year especially hot weather season (summer) the Ground Water Levels is very high. Here high means the water level is going deeper and deeper. In general we can observe that as the Rainfall is increasing the depth of the Ground Water Level will be decreasing. It can observe through these graphs, in all the Zones under consideration the Ground Water Levels from 2001 January to 2017 November which is resulted in increasing the depth of the Ground Water Levels. Hence Ground Water Levels are showing increasing trend that is increasing in depth this is our conclusion.

Acknowledgements

The author expresses heartfelt thanks to the persons responsible for giving the necessary data on Ground Water Levels working in Ground Water and Water Audit Department Anantapuramu. Further the author is profusely thankful to Late Retd. Prof. K.L.A.P. Sarma, in the Department of Statistics, S.K. University, Anantapuramu. Mr. C. Pothulaiah, Asst. Hydrogeologist, Ground Water and Water Audit Department and Mr. Muralimohan Reddy, Assistant Statistical Officer, Chief Planning Office, Anantapurmau. Mr. Madhav Reddy, Scientific Assistant PBO Anantapuramu Meteorological Department and also Mr. N.V. Subbaraju, Mr. Lanka Ramakrishna Prasad working as a Computer Faculty and finally Mr. Muralikrishna from Jaipur in Rajasthan (State) for his timely suggestions and useful discussions. Further I expression sincere thanks to Sri Krishnadevaraya University authorities for providing me the necessary facilities in the Department, to complete my Research work [5, 6 and 7].

References

- S. Raju, P. Mohammed Akhtar, "Time Series Analysis on Rainfall and Ground Water Levels Data – A Case Study", International Journal of Scientific Research in Mathematical and Statistical Sciences (IJSRMSS) Vol.6, Issue.1, pp.76-85, February(2019), DOI: https://doi.org/10.26438/ijsrmss/v6i1.7685, E-ISSN: 2348-4519.
- [2] S. Raju, P. Mohammed Akhtar, "Fitting of modified exponential model between rainfall and ground water levels: A case study", International Journal of Statistics and Applied Mathematics 2019; 4(4), pp. 01-06, ISSN: 2456-1452.
- [3] S. Raju, P. Mohammed Akhtar, "Fitting Of Gompertz Model Between Rainfall And Ground Water Levels – A Case Study", International Journal of Mathematics Trends and Technology (IJMTT) – Volume 65, Issue 7 – July (2019), pp. 85-93, ISSN: 2231-5373.
- [4] S. Raju, P. Mohammed Akhtar, "Fitting of Logistic Model between Rainfall and Ground Water Levels – A Case Study", Compliance Engineering Journal,

Volume 10, Issue 9, pp. 114-122, September-2019, ISSN NO: 0898-3577.

- [5] S. Raju, "Fitting of Poisson distribution by using recurrence relation method between Rainfall and Ground water levels - A Case Study", International Journal in Physical and Applied Sciences (IJPAS), Volume 7, Issue 1, January, 2020. pp. 76-87.(ISSN: 2394-5710).
- [6] S. Raju, "Fitting of binomial distribution by using recurrence relation method between rainfall and ground water levels: A case study", Journal of Mathematical Problems, Equations and Statistics (JMPES), Volume 1, Issue 02, pp. 03-08, DOI: https://doi.org/10.22271/math.2020.v1.i2a.10, E-ISSN: 2709-9407, 01-07-2020.
- [7] S. Raju, P. Mohammed Akhtar, "Determination of Steady State Solutions of Ground Water Levels in Anantapuramu District Through Markov Chain Model", Assam Statistical Review (ASR), Vol. 33 (1), pp. 1-12, March, 2021, ISSN: 0976-4291.
- [8] S. Raju, "Fitting of Modified Exponential Model between Rainfall and Ground Water Levels by Using Partial Sums Method – A Case Study", Pensee Journal, Volume 51, Issue 03, pp. 647-655, March-2021, ISSN: 0031-4773.
- [9] S. Raju, P. Mohammed Akhtar, "Fitting of Gompertz model between Rainfall and Ground water levels by using Partial sums method – A case study", Stochastic Modeling and Applications, Vol. 25 No.1 (January-June, 2021), pp. 167-177. MuK Publications and Distributions (INDIA). ISSN: 0972-3641.
- [10] S. Raju, "Fitting of Binomial Distribution between Rainfall and Ground Water Levels - A Case Study", International Journal of Engineering, Science and Mathematics (IJESM), Vol. 10, Issue 06, June 2021, pp. 9-18(ISSN: 2320-0294).
- [11] S. Raju, "Fitting of Poisson distribution between Rainfall and Ground water levels - A Case Study", International Journal of Engineering& Scientific Research (IJESR), Vol.9, Issue 6, June 2021, pp. 6-16(ISSN: 2347-6532).
- [12] S. Raju, "Fitting of Negative Binomial Distribution by using Recurrence Relation Method between Rainfall and Ground Water Levels - A Case Study", PARIPEX – Indian Journal of Research (PIJR), Vol. 10, Issue 06, June-2021, pp. 1-3. DOI: 10.36106/paripex, ISSN: 2250-1991.
- [13] S. Raju, "Computation of Non-Central and Central Moments with Sheppard's corrections between Rainfall and Ground Water Levels – A Case Study", Global Journal for Research Analysis, Vol. 10, Issue 07, July-2021, DOI: 10.36106/gjra, ISSN No. 2277-8160.
- [14] S. Raju, "Computation of Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Skewness and Bowley's Coefficient of Skewness between Rainfall and Ground Water Levels – A Case Study", International Journal of Scientific Research (IJSR), Vol. 10, Issue 07, July-2021, DOI: 10.36106/ijsr, ISSN No. 2277-8179.
- [15] S. Raju, "Fitting of Normal Distribution by Using Areas Method between Rainfall and Ground Water Levels – A Case Study", Asian Journal of Applied Science and Technology, Vol. 5, Issue 4 October-

 December
 2021,
 DOI:

 http://doi.org/10.38177/ajast.2021.5407,
 ISSN
 No.

 2456-883X.
 Value
 Value

[16] S. Raju, "Fitting of Normal Distribution by using ordinates method between rainfall and Ground Water Levels – A Case study", Antharmukha Research Journal, Vol - 8, Issue – 4, Oct-Dec 2021. ISSN: 2348-2591.

Author Profile

Raju Sake is awarded PhD degree in Statistics under the Supervision of Retd. Prof. P. Mohammed Akhtar in the Department of Statistics, S.K. University, Anantapuramu and working as an Academic Consultant in the Department of Statistics, S.K. University, Anantapuramu.