**Rainfall and climate change anomalies in Bhubaneswar City Using GIS and Python**

**Abstract**

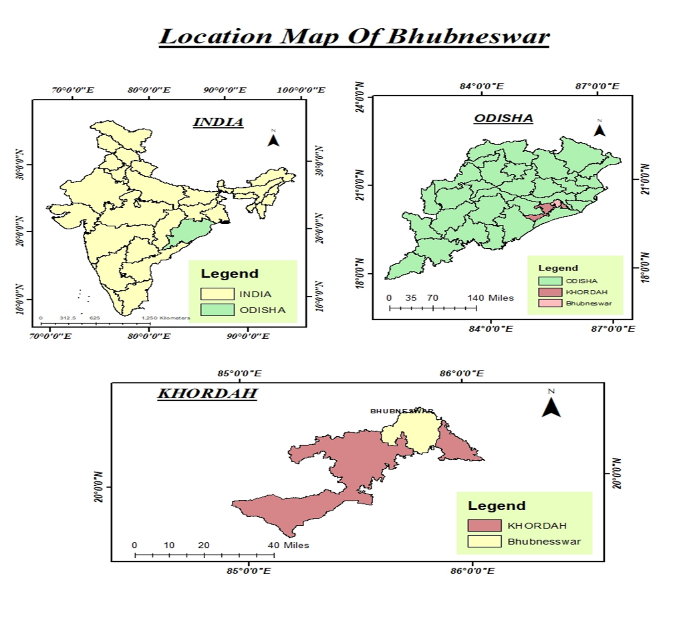
This project examines rainfall patterns in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, from 2000 to 2024, using monthly rainfall data for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2024. The study identifies seasonal trends, extreme events, and their impacts on climate and human life, focusing on urban flooding, infrastructure, health, agriculture, and environmental degradation, with a geoinformatics approach. Statistical analysis reveals heavy monsoon rainfall (June–September, peaking in July at 10.274 cm) and dry winters (November–March, e.g., November: 0.099 cm), with extreme events like July 2024 (19.293 cm) causing significant disruptions. Visualisations include scatter plots of mean monthly and yearly rainfall, line, box, bar, and pie charts, and a GIS-based choropleth map highlighting spatial impacts in Bhubaneswar zones (e.g., Bomi Khal, Naya Palli). The slope, and the contour map has been prepared from Digital Elevation model. The analysis, supported by Python libraries (pandas, matplotlib, seaborn, geopandas, folium), shows that intense rainfall leads to waterlogging and health risks, while dry periods exacerbate water scarcity. Poor urban planning amplifies these issues. Recommendations include GIS-driven drainage mapping, rainwater harvesting, and climate-smart planning, with future research proposed for long-term trends and geospatial adaptation strategies. The present study shall support the town planners and developers in climate-resilient planning, allied with SDGs 11 and 13 for sustainable urban dwellings in vulnerable regions in Bhubaneswar.

**Keywords: Climate Change, Rainfall trend, GIS, Machine Learning, Bhubaneswar, Climate change**

**1.0.0 Introduction**

The Bhubaneswar, or the “temple city of Odisha”, is the capital of the coastal state in India. The 75-year-old city is a citizen-centred urban conglomeration is an emerging hub for knowledge, health and information technology, and a popular tourist destination. Started in 1950 with a population of 16000 and a geographical area of 28.7 sq km as capital of Odisha, has sprawled to 148 sq.km with a population of more than 1.2million on loss of agricultural and water bodies to infrastructural surge as on date. The Bhubaneswar (BBSR) enjoys a tropical savanna climate (Aw) with distinct wet (June–September) and dry (November–March) seasons, receiving ~1600 mm annual rainfall. The urbanisation, infrastructural development since 2000 have included it as a smart city, but challenges like flooding, waterlogging, environmental degradation and portable water scarcity, persist due to erratic rainfall and climate change. Geo-informatics, leveraging GIS and Python, enables spatial analysis of the patterns and their impacts (Parida et al, 2023; Mishra et al, 2024; Das SK., 2025).

The average (av.) rainfall of Odisha is ≈160 cm, with the Indian Summer Monsoon (ISM) being the highest contributor during the Southwest Monsoon period (July-September), Bay of Bengal Disturbances, and mainly positioning of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), El-Nino and La-Nina impacts, etc (Mishra et al., 2019). The July-September months are the wettest, when the six coastal rivers cause floods associated with devastation. The districts receive small rainfall from the retreating monsoon and other local disturbances in October to December. The months January to March generally experience dry weather. The av. annual rainfall of the State is found as ≈ 1438 mm, which includes 78% during the southwest monsoon Mishra et al, 2015; Pravakar et al., 2019,



**Fig 1: The index Map of Bhubaneswar, the smart city in Odisha**

Rainfall variability impacts Bhubaneswar’s infrastructure, health, agriculture, and environment. Flooding disrupts urban life, while dry periods strain water resources. As Geoinformatics students, we use Python and GIS tools (geopandas, folium) to analyse these patterns spatially, offering data-driven solutions for urban planners and policymakers to enhance Bhubaneswar’s climate resilience (Mishra SP., 2015; Kagabo et al., 2024). The present study involves monthly rainfall data (2000–2024) to study trends, extreme events, and their Impacts, integrating a GIS map and Python, a good fit for ANNs.

**1.2.0 Literature Review**

There is increasing variability and negative incongruities in Indian Summer monsoon rainfall over India that impair decreased rainfall trends and have an impact on crop yield. These findings warrant immediate adaptive measures to recoup rainfall patterns, to ensure sustainable agricultural practices and efficient water resource management **(**Mishra et al, 2020**;** Sharma et al., 2022; Awasthi N.,2023; Chakraborty et al., 2025). Urban very heavy rainfall events of a short duration have become common, causing Urban flood hazards, causing potential socioeconomic impacts (Mishra et al, 2020, Sui et al., 2024, Boyaj et al, 2025)

The analysis of yearly rainfall for four to five decades suggests that the rate of rainfall in the Ganga basin is depleting @ 5.08mm/year,(av precipitation decreasing from 1333 mm/year to 1200 mm/year). A rising trend in rainfall was detected in the pre-monsoon period, whereas all the basin was influenced by negative trends (-0.04%) for other months with increasing frequency and intensity of drought. The climate studies in the Himalayan region are warranted, and there is a delay in onset and also withdrawal of ISM, (Gruhakarta et al, 2006, Kulkarni et al 2020, Parjuli et al, 2021, Poornima et al, 2023, Soni et al, 2023, Rashiq et al, 2024, Behera SBB et al., 2025, Ali et al, 2025)

Last 100 years, the coastal state, Odisha has noteworthy vacillations in rainfall trend. Some studies claim a decrease in trend and some an increase, but unanimously admit an overall increase in annual rainfall with a few numbers of higher extreme rainfall events. There is a nonlinear relationship in variations of rainfall intensity, frequency and spatial dispersal across seasons and regions. The decrease is there but not significant, (Patra et al, 2012, Sahu et al, 2015,Joshi et al, 2017, Pravakar et al., 2019,Mishra et al., 2022, Maharana 2024).

On analysis of data from Gruhakarta et al, 2006 updated), it is found that the decade 1901-1910 is most deficient rainfall and 2001-2010 is the most surplus rainfall during the study period 1871 - 2024, the decadal mean of percentage of departure from normal (-120%) is lowest during 1901-1910 and highest during 2001-2010 392.16% from mean. The deficient precipitation decades are 1941 to 1950, 1961 to 1980 and 1991-2000, and the excess decades are 1911 to 1930, 1931 to 1940, 1951 to 1960, 1981 to 1990 and 2011-2020, respectively (Swain et al., 2023). The Smart city Bhubaneswar, a forest of Chandaka range in the 1950’s has been agglomerated and extended up to the Cuttack City in the north (Trivdi et al, 2023; Panigrahi et al, 2025)

Machine Learning (ML) is a dependable methodology that can deliver a substantial prognostic benefit, among the modern computational models in challenging real-world problems like rainfall, snowfall and many natural climatological parameters (Kumar et al, 2023). There is meagre literature available about Python or Machine Learning (ML) procedures to analyse the rainfall of the Smart city. The present work uses the Python method, which is one of the best-fit predictive models in ML.

**1.3.0 Objectives**

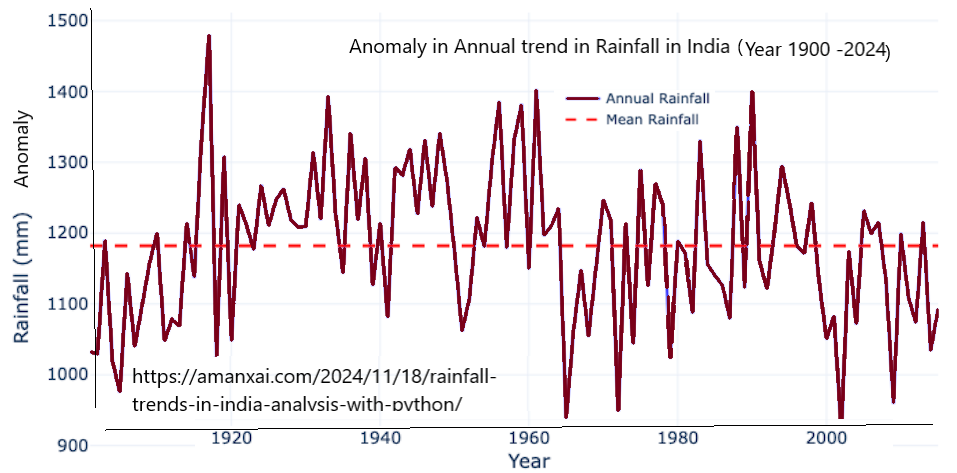
1. To analyse monthly and yearly rainfall patterns in Bhubaneswar (2000–2024) using Python.
2. To identify extreme rainfall events and seasonal trends with statistical and visualisation tools.
3. To assess impacts on climate and human life, focusing on flooding, infrastructure, health, agriculture, and the environment.
4. To map rainfall impacts spatially using GIS tools and recommend geospatial mitigation strategies.

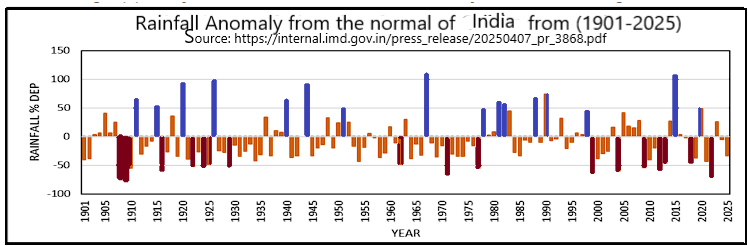
2.0.0 **Rainfall trend in India and Odisha**

The annual rainfall trend in India varies from region to region, where the trend is either increasing or decreasing. The variability in yearly rainfall ranges from a dry period having rainfall (r/f) 953.7 mm (2009) to a wet amount of 1289.6 mm in 2020. About 55% of tehsils in India experienced a rise and 11% confronted a downward trend during in southwest monsoon rainfall in the past decade (2012-2022). India receives ≈76% (total annual rainfall) during June to September (Southwest monsoon months). These variations in trends are allied with climate change due to El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ONI) and its impact on the Indian summer monsoon (ISM) and Monsoon variability and climate change cycles (Pravu et al, 2024)

There is a growing trend in the Oct-Nov (OND) rainfall along the tehsils of Odisha, the east coast, due to the NE monsoon. This upsurge could be partially credited to the Bay of Bengal (BoB), cyclonic disturbances (CDs). Odisha is observing a late SW monsoon arrival present days. The data from IMD from 1901 to 2023 was analysed for the long-term spatial-temporal disparities and trends in SW monsoon rainfall (Behera et al, 2025)

The Bhubaneswar in the Mahanadi delta has a hot and humid climate with old alluvium soils at the apex of the river Katha Jodi and its anastomosis of drainage channels drains through the swamps of the Chilika lagoon. The blend of Eastern Ghats Hills and the deltaic triangle of the rivers the Kuakhai, the Bhargavi and the river Daya and their inflowing drains. The area receives a lion's share of rainfall from south south-south-east monsoon; the Bay of Bengal disturbances and the cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds formed over the Chandaka Forest range and the Khandagiri hills range.

**a.**

**b.**

**Fig 2: (a) Annual Average. Rainfall in mm (b) Rainfall (mm) anomaly (1900 to 2025) in India (Source: IMD)**

Long-term rainfall analysis reveals that the mean annual rainfall of the district is 1290 ± 314 mm, most of which is received during the SW monsoon (86%), followed by post-monsoon (6.2%), pre-monsoon (5.7%) and least during winter (2.1%). (Skarlatos et al, 2023)

**2.1.0 Rainfall Patterns in Bhubaneswar**

Bhubaneswar’s rainfall peaks during monsoons (e.g., July 2024: 19.293 cm) and is near-zero in winters (e.g., November mean: 0.099 cm). The dataset (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2024) shows extremes like September 2010 (16.458 cm), indicating flood risks, and prolonged dry periods, signalling water scarcity. Urbanisation exacerbates these issues, necessitating GIS-based spatial analysis.

**2.2.0 Problem Statement**

Erratic rainfall in Bhubaneswar causes flooding, infrastructure damage, health risks, agricultural losses, and environmental stress, worsened by poor urban planning. This study quantifies these patterns using Python, maps their impact spatially with GIS, and proposes geospatial solutions to bridge the gap in localised, data-driven climate resilience strategies.

**3.0.0 Methodology (Data Management)**

Past annual rainfall data for Odisha from 2000 to 2024 for 25 years are considered for analysis of trend, variability, and mean rainfall patterns. These data have been obtained from Kaggle, India (Secondary data). The monthly rainfall data (season) were gathered as: Winter (Jan-Feb), Pre-monsoon Season (March-May), monsoon Season (June-Sept), Post-monsoon season (Oct-Dec). For the spatial form, av. Rainfall, variability, and trends, the district rainfall series, and these data are used.

Research (e.g., 2023 environmental study) notes urban sprawl intensifying rainfall in Bhubaneswar, overwhelming drainage systems. Extreme events (e.g., 195 mm in 24 hours, July 2018) cause floods, while dry winters reduce groundwater. Social media (2023–2024) highlights waterlogging in Bomi Khal, pointing to blocked drains. These studies underscore the need for GIS-driven solutions, which this project addresses using Python and geopandas.

**3.1.0 Data Analysis**

Python libraries used are *Pandas:* For statistical analysis (mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation), Metrics, mean monthly rainfall for seasonal patterns, and Extreme events (>10 cm classified as heavy rainfall). The variability is found from the standard deviation and the coefficient of variation. *Impact Assessment:* Qualitative analysis of flooding, health, agriculture, and environmental effects, supported by local reports and spatial insights.

**Table 1 - Monthly RF Data of Bhubaneswar city (2000–2024) in cm (Source: Kaggle website)**

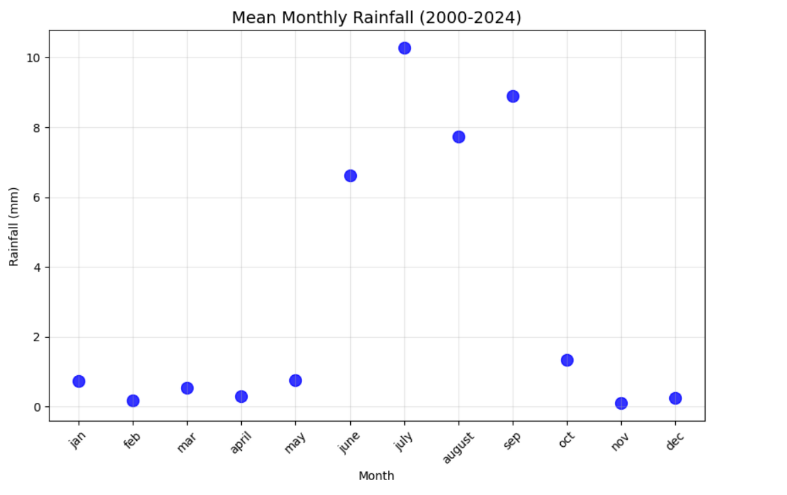
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** |
| 2000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.151 | 0.019 | 0.245 | 7.359 | 9.567 | 6.571 | 2.517 | 0.264 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2005 | 3.150 | 0.454 | 0.010 | 0.553 | 0.797 | 7.761 | 10.457 | 7.385 | 9.133 | 1.628 | 0.007 | 0.000 |
| 2010 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2.339 | 12.671 | 11.404 | 16.458 | 3.699 | 0.586 | 1.449 |
| 2015 | 0.952 | 0.000 | 0.709 | 1.035 | 0.335 | 10.156 | 5.155 | 7.843 | 10.993 | 0.522 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2020 | 0.126 | 0.657 | 1.723 | 0.000 | 0.804 | 9.302 | 4.500 | 8.704 | 2.679 | 1.529 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2024 | 0.170 | 0.009 | 0.642 | 0.178 | 2.382 | 2.733 | 19.293 | 4.512 | 11.555 | 0.440 | 0.000 | 0.003 |

The dataset likely represents daily or event-specific measurements, given lower values compared to monthly averages (e.g., July: ~397 mm).

3.2.0 **Visualisation Tools**

Eight visualisation maps were generated from the data. They are (a)Mean Monthly Rainfall Scatter Plot (Shows av. Rainfall/month (**Fig. 3.a**). (b). Annual Rainfall Scatter Plots (Displaying monthly rainfall/year in a 3x2 grid (**Fig. 3.b**), (c)Choropleth Map: showing the rainfall impact scores across Bhubaneswar zones (2024 data) using geopandas and folium (**Fig. 3.c**), (d) Line Plot: portraying the Monthly rainfall by year (**Fig. 3.d**). (e). Box Plot exhibiting distribution of rainfall by month (**Fig. 3.e**), Bar Plot shows annual mean rainfall, Bar Plot give figure of monthly rainfall by year (**Fig. 3.f)** andPie Chart: Proportion of mean annual rainfall **(Fig. 3.g).**

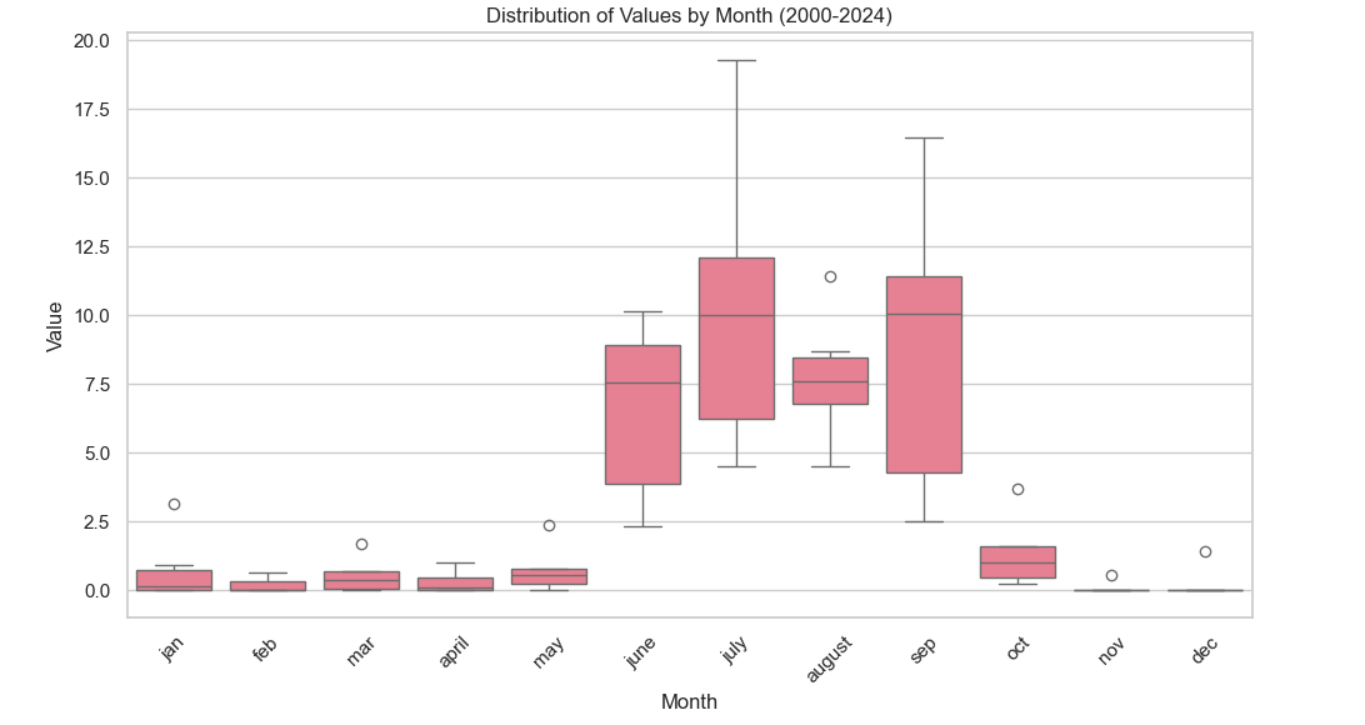
The various plots are:



a.

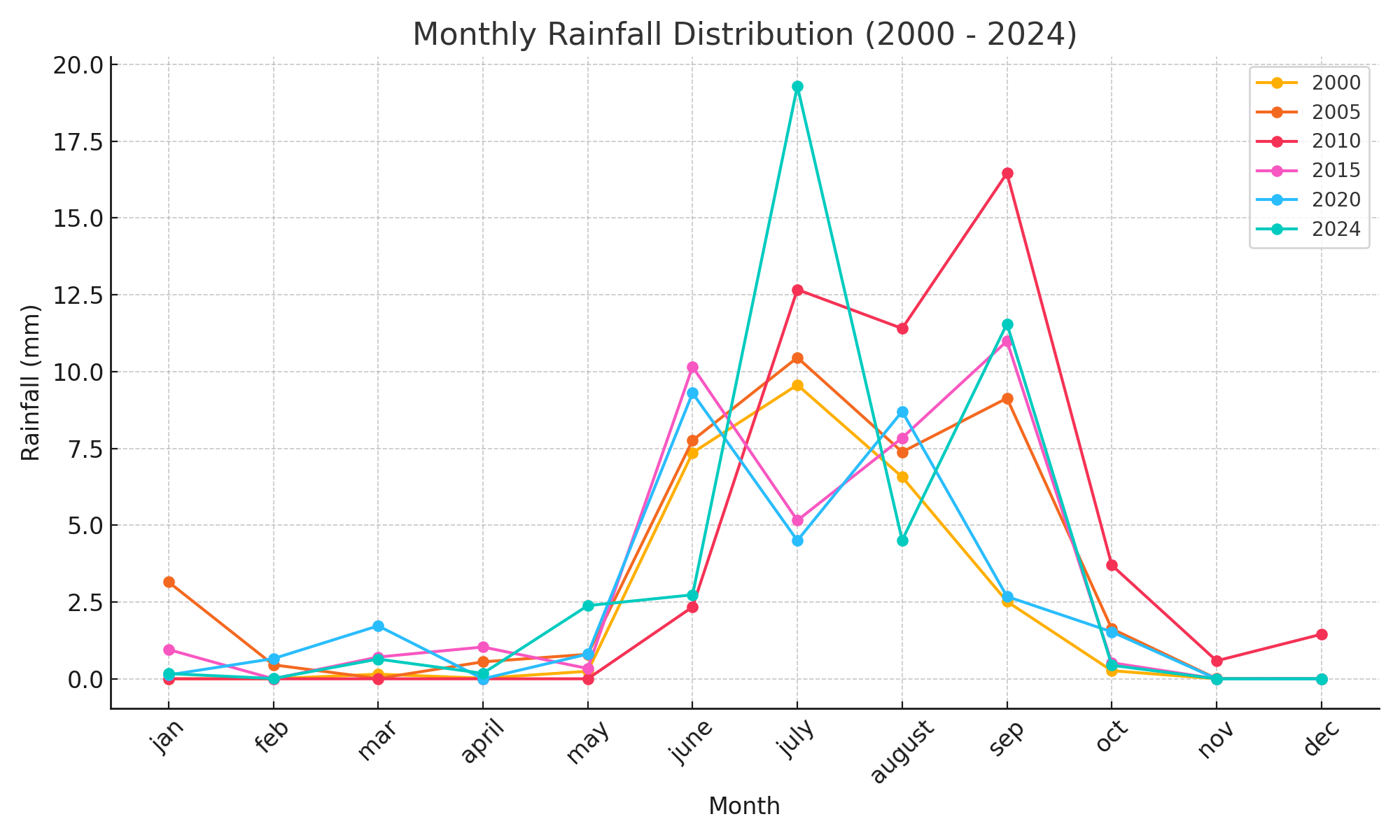
**Fig. 3 (a): Mean Monthly Rainfall Scatter Plot for Bhubaneswar (2000–2024)**

The result shows that the mean monthly rainfall is optimum with peaks in July (10.274 cm) and September (8.889 cm). The mean monthly rainfall is minimum in February, November and December.



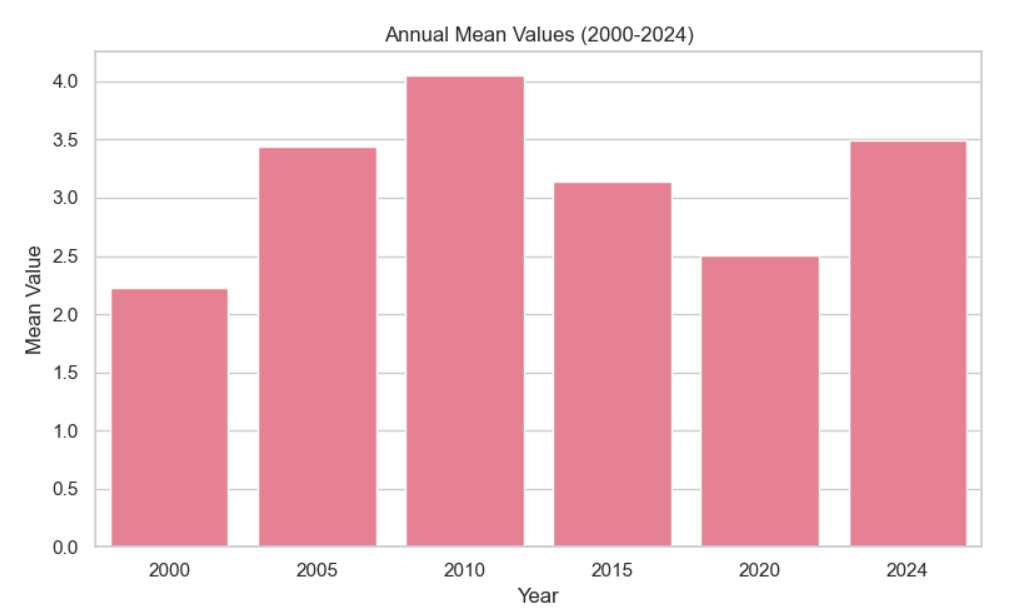
**Fig. 3. (b): Box Plot: Distribution of Rainfall by Month BBSR, (2000–2024)**

The spread and outliers/ month are July has the widest range, with outliers like 19.293 cm (2024).]



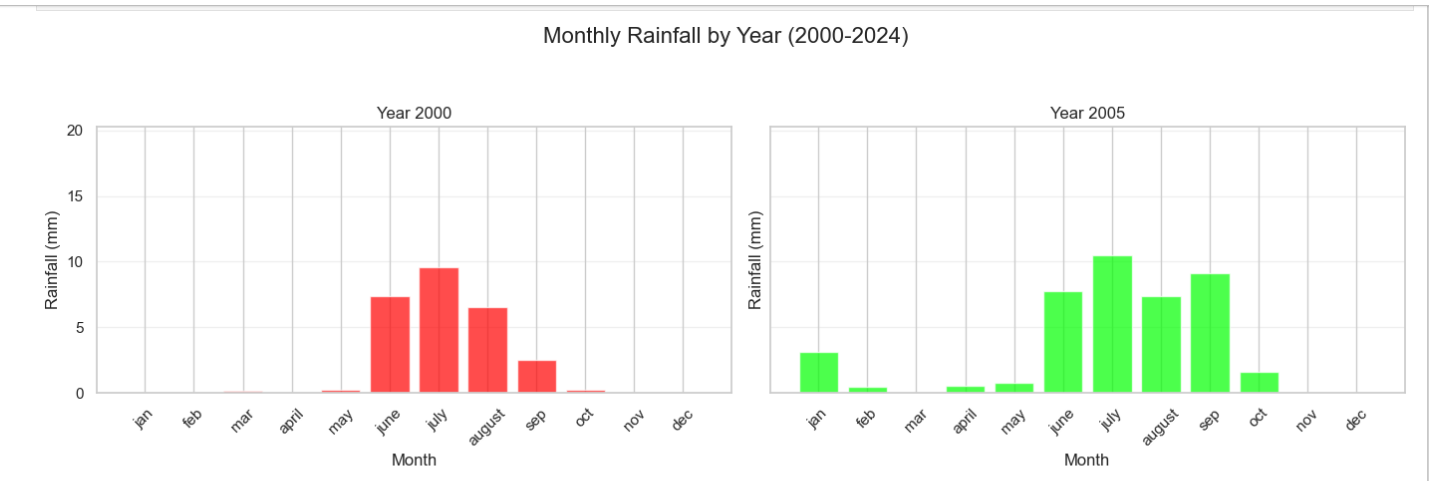
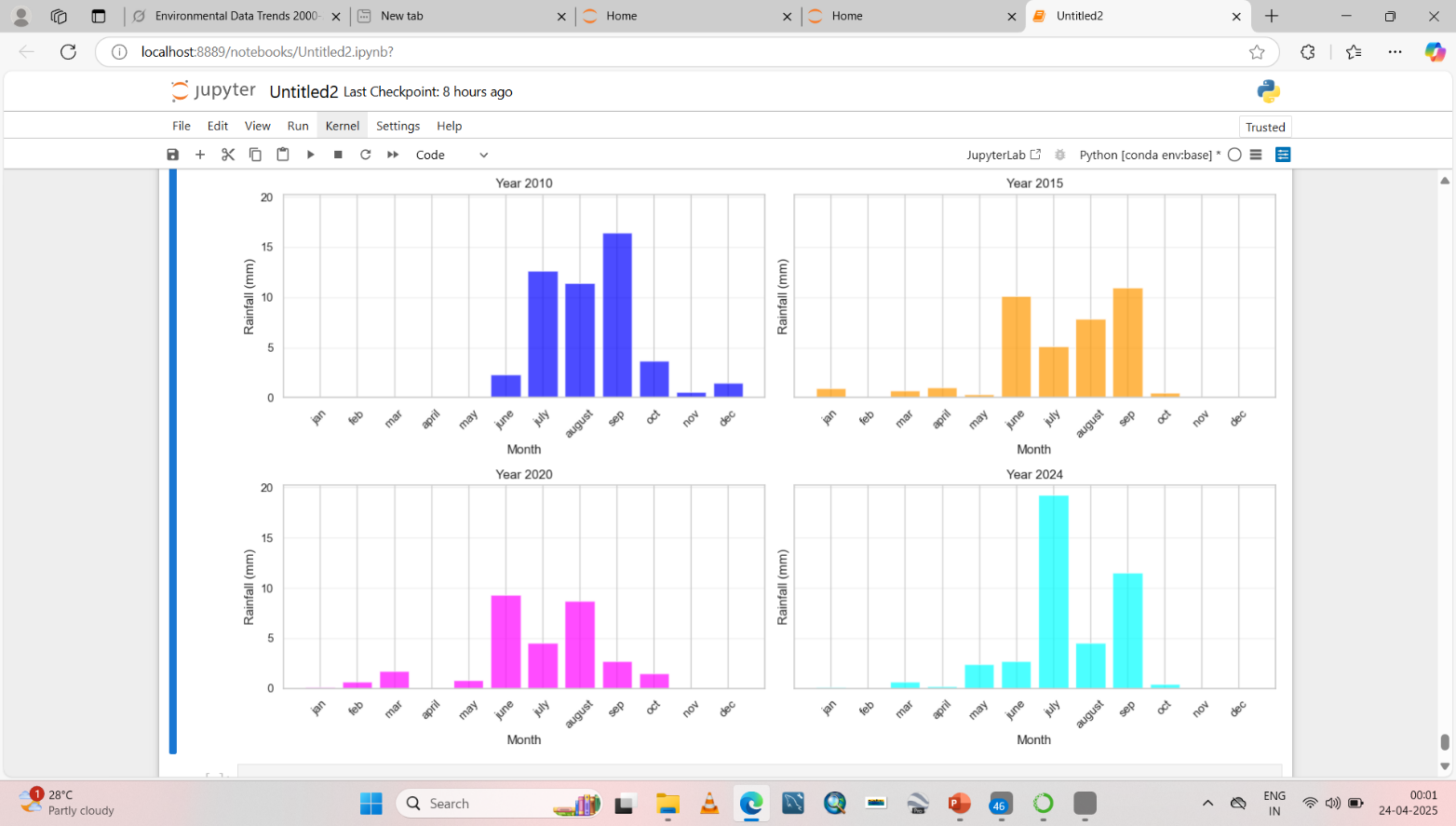
**Fig 3(c): Line Plot for Monthly Rainfall Bhubaneswar during the Year (2000–2024)**

The map is generated using Appendix code one / year) for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2024 with markers, peaking in July during the year 2024: is 19.293 cm. Legend identifies years.]



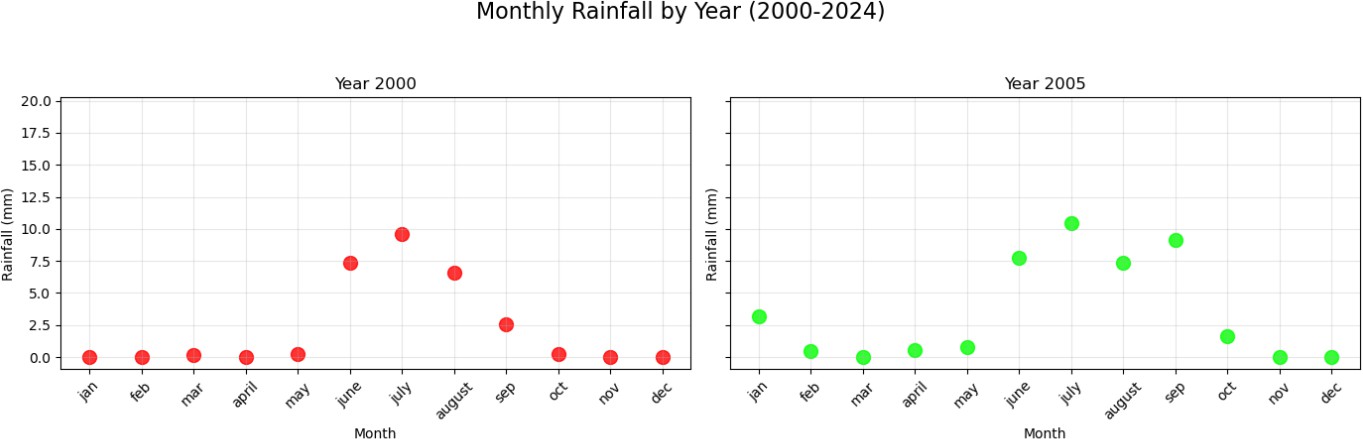
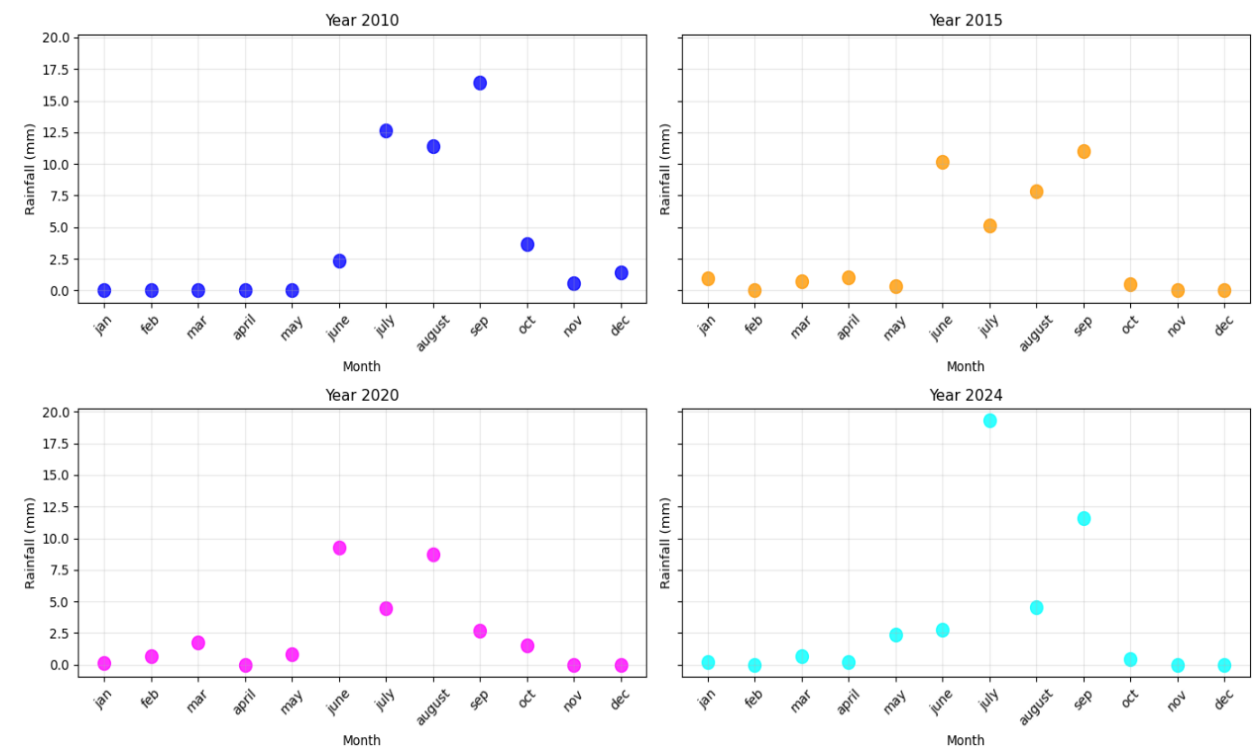
**Fig 3 (d): Bar Plot: Monthly Rainfall by Year (2000–2024)**

The plot displays mean rainfall per year, with 2010 (4.050 cm) highest.

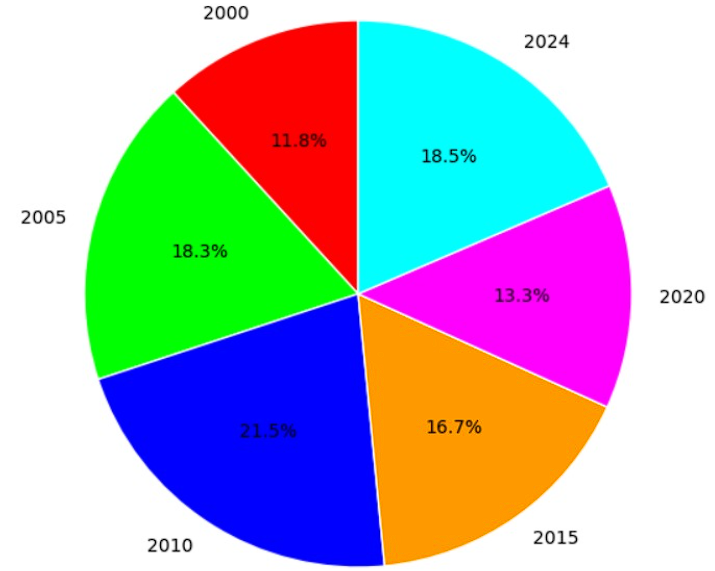


**Fig 3 (e): Bar Plot shows annual mean rainfall, Bar Plot give the fig. of monthly rainfall by year**

The 3x2 grid of bar plots, each showing monthly rainfall per year. July 2024 (19.293 cm) is prominent.



**Fig. 3 f) Yearly Rainfall Scatter Plots of Bhubaneswar City in cm (2000–2024)**

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**Fig 3(g): Pie Chart: Proportion of Mean Annual Rainfall (2000–2024) of Bhubaneswar.**

[3x2 grid, each subplot for one year (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2024). Colours: Red (2000), Green (2005), Blue (2010), Yellow (2015), Magenta (2020), Cyan (2024). Highlights extremes, e.g., July 2024 (19.293 cm, cyan).]

The results of the pie chart indicate that among all the years from 2000 to 2024, the year 2010 has contributed 20.7% of the total mean rainfall, followed by the precipitation in year 2024, sharing 17.8% of the total.

**4.0.0 Rainfall Patterns**

Key findings from the study are:

• *Seasonal Trends*: Monsoons (June–September) dominate, with July (mean: 10.274 cm) and September (8.889 cm) peaking. Winters (November–March) are dry (e.g., November: 0.099 cm).

• *Extreme Events:* 10 months exceed 10 cm (e.g., July 2024: 19.293 cm, September 2010: 16.458 cm), averaging 1.67 heavy events/year.

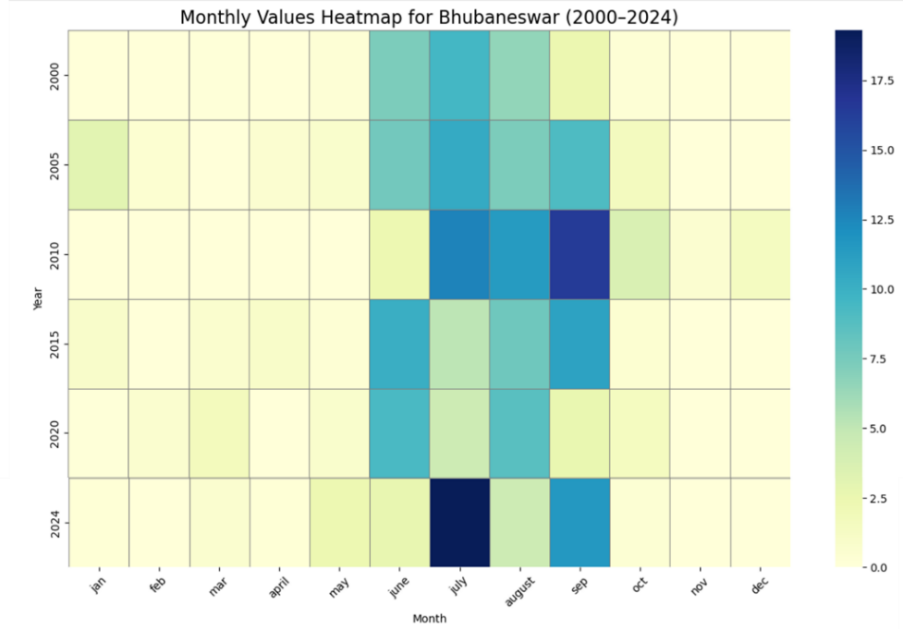
• *Variability:* Monsoon months have high variability (July std dev: 5.568 cm); winters are stable (November std dev: 0.239 cm).

**4.1.0 Impacts on Climate**

* Hydrological Cycle: Extreme events (e.g., July 2024: 19.293 cm) indicate intensified precipitation, aligning with climate change.
* Soil Erosion: Heavy rains (August mean: 7.736 cm) cause runoff, eroding soil and releasing carbon.
* Water Quality: Monsoon runoff pollutes water bodies; dry periods (December: 0.242 cm) reduce replenishment.

**4.2.0 Heatmap of Bhubaneswar:**

The smart city, Bhubaneswar, emerged during the 1950s rapidly urbanising city, and presently experiences the urban heat island (UHI) effect. This means the city's average temperature is higher than surrounding rural areas due to the concentration of buildings, roads, and other infrastructure that absorb and retain more heat than natural landscapes. Studies have shown that Bhubaneswar has seen a significant increase in built-up areas and a corresponding decrease in vegetation and water bodies, contributing to the UHI effect (Fig. 4).



**Fig 4: The heat map of Bhubaneswar, which has been converted to a heat Island**

**4.3.0 Impacts on Human Life**

Climate change (CC) and extreme rainfall events have an impact on the people of the smart city of Bhubaneswar, like disruptions to daily life, increased health risks, and threats to livelihoods. The interruption to daily lifestyle is flooding, waterlogging, flow over roads disrupting transportation, homes and public spaces inundations, causing substantial inconvenience to people. The lifeline of the city, i.e. communication, is disturbed, roads, infrastructures, buildings, power supply, traffic congestion, and deaths in open roadside drains disrupt access to essential services and livelihoods (Mishra et al, 2017).

Bhubaneswar City was once calm, healthy, and solitude tempted to migrate from other towns. The surge in rainfall, the 12 number anastomosed drains in the heart of the city have congested the free discharge and waterlogging increases the vectors and the deadly diseases like dengue, malaria, and chikungunya spreads, the water borne diseases (Diarrhoea, dysentery. Hepatitis etc.), heat waves, lightening and vulnerabilities like storm impact and mental health disorders. (Mishra et al, 2020).

The threats to livelihood are loss of forests, loss of agriculture, loss of water bodies and loss of fisheries. The other threats to livelihood are loss of agriculture, forest products, fisheries and a rural peaceful atmosphere and other impacts of climate change issues. There are some specific anthropogenic issues related to Bhubaneswar, such as industrialisation, deforestation, urbanisation, urban heat island effect, BoB Cyclone impacts, lightning impacts, and thundersqualls, etc.

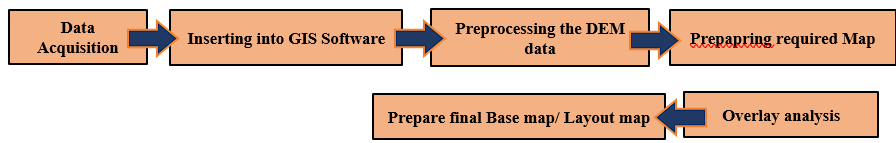
The results obtained from the analytical studies are,

* *Urban Flooding: Extreme events* (e.g., September 2010: 16.458 cm) cause waterlogging in Bomi Khal, Nayapalli, and Rasulgarh. A 2024 event (43.9 mm in 30 minutes) flooded roads.
* *Infrastructure*: Blocked drains exacerbate floods (2023 social media reports).
* *Health:* Waterlogging increases dengue; thunderstorms pose lightning risks (2024 incident).
* *Agriculture:* Intense rains damage crops; dry winters (November: 0.099 mm) limit irrigation.
* *Environment:* Low winter rainfall reduces groundwater, risking depletion (2025 reports).
* *Renovation of waterbodies:* There are 105 ponds of different sizes, a source of public health issues.

**4.0.0 The GIS studies**

4.1.0 **GIS Integration**

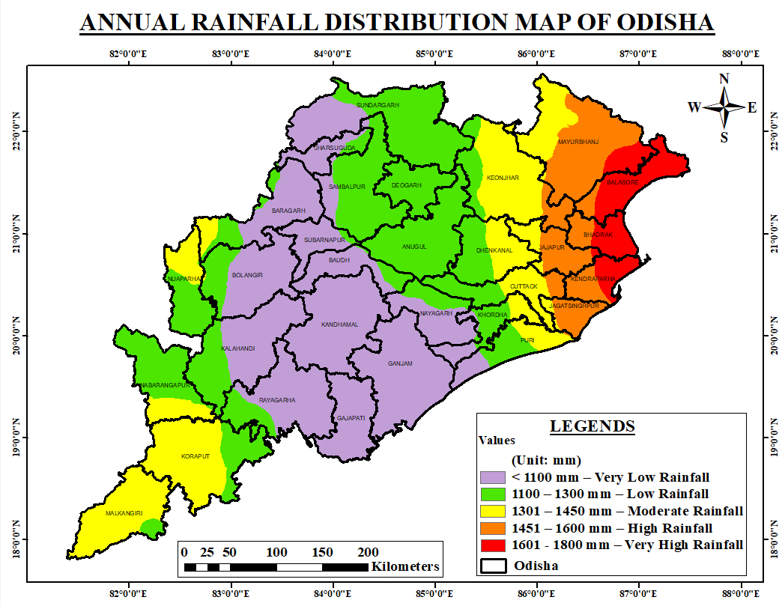
GIS analysis was performed using **Geopandas** to handle spatial data (simulated GeoJSON for Bhubaneswar zones used for large data of Bomi Khal, Nayapalli, Rasulgarh, Saheed Nagar) (Fig. 5).



**Figure 5:The workflow diagram for preparing GIS maps of the Kopai River basin**

**4.1.1 Rainfall Trend of Odisha**

The cyclic long-term rainfall patterns (season-wise) over Odisha are heterogeneous and varying in frequency, magnitude and period (Pravakar et al, 2019; Nageswar Rao et al, 2019). The annual trend is increasing from south to north Odisha. The annual rainfall is decreasing from north to south, i.e. from Balasore to Ganjam.in June and August, and an increasing trend during July and September (Majumdar et al., 2025)

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**Fig 6: Annual Rainfall distribution GIS Map of Odisha.**

**4.2.0 GIS-Based Spatial Analysis**

GIS analysis mapped rainfall impacts in 2024 across four Bhubaneswar zones:

* Zones: Bomi Khal, Nayapalli, Rasulgarh, Saheed Nagar.
* Impact Scores: Calculated based on July–September 2024 rainfall (sum: 35.360 cm) and flooding reports (e.g., Bomi Khal frequently flooded). Scores range from 1 (low impact) to 5 (high impact).

**TABLE 2 - BHUBANESWAR ZONES AND RAINFALL IMPACT SCORES (in cm)**

| **Zone** | **Rainfall Sum (Jul–Sep 2024,( cm)** | **Flooding Reports** | **Impact Score** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bomikhal | 35.360 | High | 5 |
| Nayapalli | 35.360 | Moderate | 4 |
| Rasulgarh | 35.360 | Moderate | 4 |
| Saheed Nagar | 35.360 | Low | 2 |

Insights: Spatial analysis highlights Bomikhal’s vulnerability due to poor drainage, informing targeted urban planning.

**4.3.0 The Choropleth Map:**

Folium can be used to create an interactive choropleth map visualizing rainfall impact scores (based on 2024 rainfall intensity and reported flooding).The various steps used are Assigning impact scores (1–5) to zones based on rainfall data and flooding reports, merging rainfall data with spatial data for mapping, generated an interactive map saved as HTML for stakeholder use.

**TABLE 3 -** **MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND VARIABILITY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Mean (cm) | 0.733 | 0.187 | 0.539 | 0.297 | 0.760 | 6.608 | 10.274 | 7.736 | 8.889 | 1.347 | 0.099 | 0.242 |
| Std Dev (mm) | 1.224 | 0.267 | 0.634 | 0.393 | 0.893 | 3.270 | 5.568 | 2.374 | 5.345 | 1.270 | 0.239 | 0.591 |

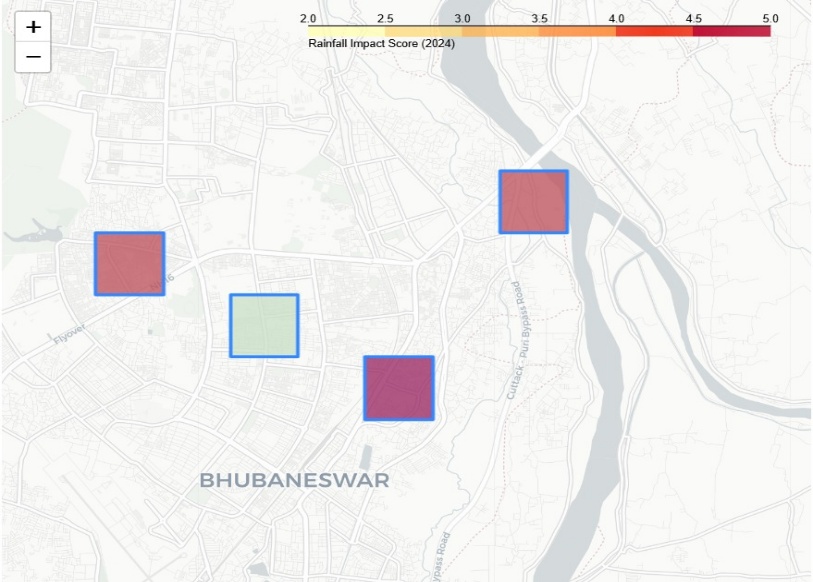
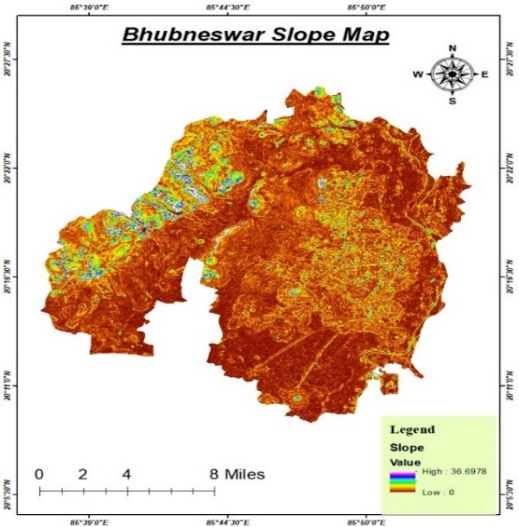
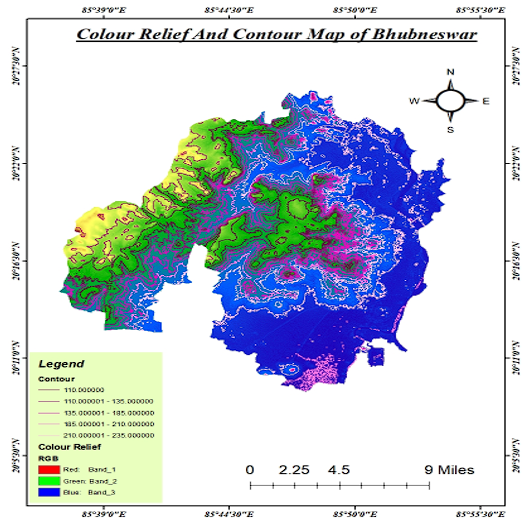


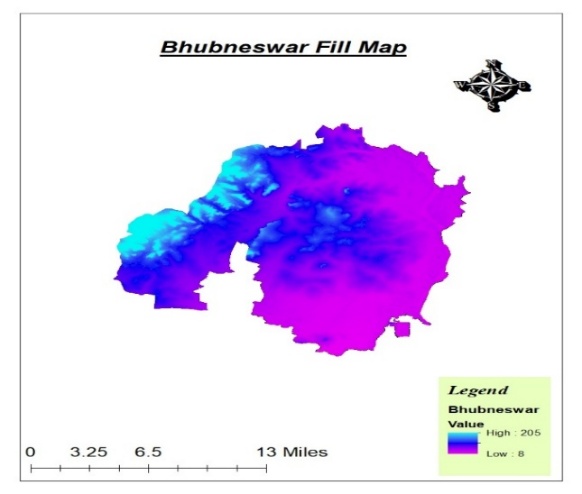
Fig 7: Mean Monthly Rainfall and Variability at various zones of BMC. (The choropleth map)

[Interactive map centred on Bhubaneswar (20.29°N, 85.85°E). Zones colored by impact score (YlOrRd scale): Bomi Khal (dark red, score 5), Saheed Nagar (light yellow, score 2). Tooltips show the zone name and impact score on hover. Saved as HTML, viewable in a browser.]

* 1. **Slope Map Bhubaneswar:**

The slope imagery is a useful tool that visualises the the topographic gradient and its direction for environmental planning and city infrastructural management, agricultural establishment, urban prospective planning, and disaster confronting measures.In Bhubaneswar the agricultural university has been developed with a favourable contour that helps in farming.

a.b.

c.d.

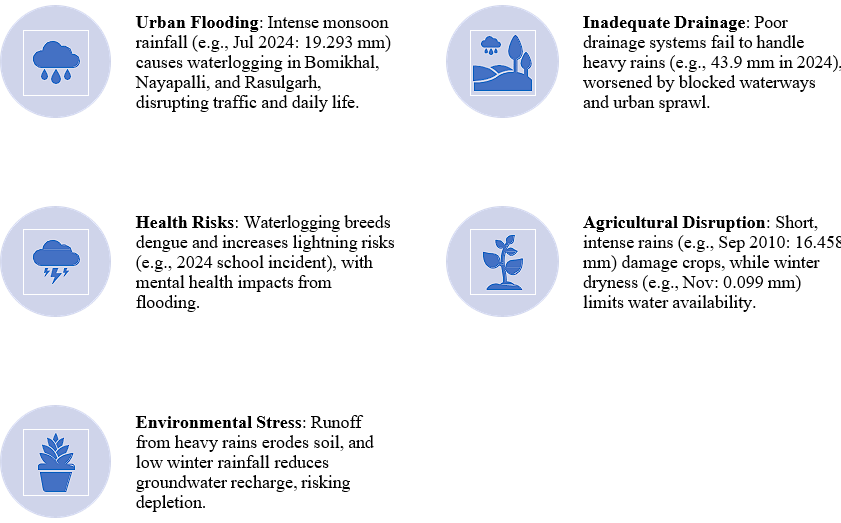
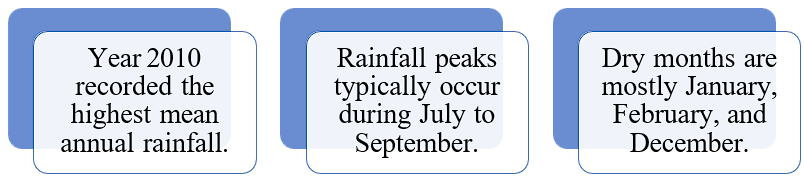
**Fig 8 (a-d): (a) The slope map (b) The relief (contour) map, (c) DEM map (d) The fill map of Bhubaneswar city**

**5.1.0 Discussions:**

Long-term Rainfall trend of an area is done by methods/techniques to comprehend and quantify rainfall trends (frequency, region and patterns). The inferences obtained by the analysis can be used for water resource (WR) management, flood prediction, and climate change issues. The dataset search includes monthly rainfall (mm) for Bhubaneswar for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2024. The erratic rainfall has a direct burden on urban waste management systems, flood disruptions and water reservoirs. Adaptive resolutions to the challenges are rainwater harvesting, efficient reservoir operation, watershed planning, and resilient drainage systems. Findings support climate-resilient planning aligned with SDGs 11 and 13 for sustainable urban living in vulnerable regions.

**5.2.0 Summary**

The project analysed Bhubaneswar’s rainfall (2000–2024), finding heavy monsoon rainfall (July: 10.274 mm), dry winters (November: 0.099 mm), and extreme events (e.g., July 2024: 19.293 mm). Impacts include flooding, health risks, crop damage, and water scarcity, worsened by urbanisation. GIS mapping identified Bomi Khal as highly vulnerable, using Python-driven spatial analysis.

**Figure 9: The impact of rainfall on the environment and the people of the smart city Bhubaneswar**

**5.2.1 Addressing the Challenges:**

**From vertical to Horizontal (Climate-Resilient Infrastructures):**

The climate-resilient structures, like effective transportation, water bodies, drainage systems and flood defences, to be encouraged. Paucity of area has urged for vertical growth of the city instead of N-S horizontal sprawl to accommodate more people in less area and efficient urban management and fulfil the zero-slum predicament.

**5.2.2 Sewage and Sewerage Facilities:**

The sewage disposal and sanitation issues in Bhubaneswar are currently in a mess and deteriorated, and are still facing challenges. Some areas have appropriate sewerage infrastructure within the township, but the proper treatment of sewage and disposal of waste is still less developed. The liquid waste disposal needs prioritisation as the river is carrying all the liquid wastes and causing challenges and threatening health issues, depriving downstream people of their riparian rights (Joshi et al, 2019).

**5.2.3 Augmented WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) services:**

To encourage healthy life style, the ameliorating solutions are public community toilets, wash rooms, roadside urinals, subways, foot paths, , park, gardens, the cremation/burial grounds, and roadside children parks are to be constructed more in number. Open defecation needs to be banned by creating awareness.

**5.2.4 Disaster Preparedness:**

Bhubaneswar city is exposed to varieties of natural/anthropogenic disasters including cyclones (Fani, Philine and Hudhud) etc., floods, urban flooding, waste disposal and heat waves impact. Strengthening warning systems, disaster combating strategies, early and evacuation plans need to be prioritized which needs essential minimization of extreme weather events.

**5.2.5 Sustainable Urban Planning:**

Planning for satellite cities around Bhubaneswar for better human management and reducing transportation costs. Encouraging sustainable municipal planning practices that minimally optimise the urban heat island (UHI) effect and expand/recover past urban resilience. Adequate planning and seclusion of inhabited areas from official and commercially viable areas shall weaken traffic congestion, slum and shanty areas, unhygienic environment and noise pollution and keep away the stray dogs and animals from unhealthy areas.

**5.2.6 Community Awareness and Participation:**

Raising public awareness about climate change and its impacts and engaging communities in adaptation and mitigation efforts is crucial. The city managers are actively stressing the climate change mitigation and adaptation issues, and focusing on community involvement. The app, "Mu City Saviour" permits Bhubaneswar residents to complain about drainage challenges, and work on participatory flood management, whereas suburban people to focus on resilient and sustainable urban planning, green building practices, etc.

**5.2.7 Modification of Livelihoods:**

Encouraging diversification of livelihoods beyond climate-sensitive sectors can reduce vulnerability to climate change. The migration from rural to urban areas needs to be downscaled to maintain the smart-city health.

**5.2.8 Cleaning and renovating water bodies and natural drains:**

The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation is stressed over the stagnated ponds with ipomoea and water Hyacinths, which need reclamation and immediate renovation. The natural drainage channels which are encroached or have profuse aquatic plants are under process of renovation.

**5.2.9 Clearing encroachments:**

The drains, slums and and the water bodies are encroached by a group of people for dwelling or defecation areas by landless people and lean attitude of the Municipality and government officials. Immediate actions need to be taken against them by clearing these unauthorised occupations though zero slum concept is in vogue and practiced in the smart city..

**5.3 Factors Contributing to UHI in Bhubaneswar:**

The factors are rapid urbanisation, land use and land cover changes, deforestation and vegetation loss in the western zone areas, exploitation for agglomerating township, which is having adverse effects like increase demand, carbon foot print, infrastructural strains and deteriorating the air quality and increasing rainfall anomalies. Increase Green Cover. Prompt actions are essential for increasing greenness, creating green buildings, and groundwater recharging, along with public awareness by incorporating environmental studies from the primary level among the children. :

**6.0 Conclusions**

The machine learning method, Python and GIS are applied to solve the erratic rainfall of Bhubaneswar City to reveal varying rainfall challenges. Strong ISM causes inundation, urban flooding and waterlogging of low-lying areas. The dry winters invite heat island impacts and cause heat-wave deaths. Applying GIS analysis or Machine learning methodologies, one can identify the high-risk zones and urge the town planners to plan and intervene on the drainage upgradation, rooftop rainwater harvesting, in the climate-resilient capital of Odisha, declared as a smart city. By integrating satellite imagery with the historical rainfall data, one can project or identify temporal trends and spatio-temporal disparities in rainfall. Present spatial models highlight vulnerable infrastructure and neighbourhoods prone to recurring inundation in the suburbs in BBSR. These insights and proposed solutions can deliver a data-driven foundation for sustainable urban planning and disaster mitigation strategies, based on climate variability and affirming the SDGs 11 and 13..

**DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE):** Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript. AI technology not used anywhere within the article.

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