MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AS PER THE REQUIREMENT OF SECTION 4 OF THE ACT

(i) **Particulars of Organization, Functions and Duties**

Introduction:

Realizing that the monsoons influence national life in critical ways and affect the lives of the people of India, recognizing that the atmosphere, the oceans and land form a complex coupled system, noting that the country has been the victim of a variety of natural disasters including droughts, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis etc., and noting that for both the common man and for agriculture, fisheries, and all industrial activity in general land and water are major resources, the Government has resolved to take a major new initiative to integrate the national effort in earth sciences. It is realized that the twenty first century is likely to be dominated by concerns regarding water, global climate change, environment, land use and ocean resources. The activities and programmes that government departments have established at various times now need to be integrated as the need for taking such an integrated view that includes atmosphere, land and ocean is being increasingly recognized across the world, and has led to the emergence of earth system science as a major inter-disciplinary scientific endeavour internationally.

In order to achieve its objectives in meteorology, ocean science and technology, seismology and related earth sciences, the Government of India in July, 2006, have established the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)by putting together Department of Ocean Development, India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF).

The erstwhile Department of Ocean Development (DOD) was created in July 1981 as a part of the Cabinet Secretariat directly under the charge of the Prime Minister and came into existence as a separate Department in March 1982. The DOD functioned as a nodal Department for organizing, coordinating and promoting ocean development activities in the country. The DOD was declared fulfledged Ministry of Ocean Development in February, 2006 and later rechristened as Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Organizational Set-Up of the Ministry.

As on 1.3.2008, the sanctioned strength of the Ministry including administrative, technical and supporting staff stood at 281 in all grades, attached offices included leaving aside agencies under its control. The Ministry has two attached offices viz. 'Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE) Kochi and Project Directorate for Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM) at Chennai, and one National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) at NOIDA (U.P.). It has one subordinate office namely, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) with its headquarters at New Delhi.

The Ministry has also four autonomous societies under its administrative control viz. (i) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, (ii) National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa, (iii) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and (iv) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune.

Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE), Kochi

The Sagar Sampada Cell (SSC), set up in 1989 at Kochi was renamed as Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE)taking into consideration the functional responsibilities of the office viz.; management of the Fishery Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV) Sagar Sampada, co-ordination of the national programme on marine living resources, preparation of inventory of marine bio resources and co-ordination of the Indian activities of the Commission for Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM),Chennai

A Project Directorate for Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM) as initially set up as a World Bank assisted Project. On completion of the project, ICMAM was established as an attached office in 1997-98 at Chennai. The activities of the project, inter-alia, include:

- Development of GIS based information system for critical habitats in the Coastal and Marine Areas in India
- Determination of Waste Assimilation Capacity at selected estuaries along coastal areas of India
- Development of Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment for Marine andCoastal Developmental Activities and Process
- Preparation of Models for Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Plans.

Detailed information is available at the website of ICMAM, viz, www.icmam.gov.in)

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), NOIDA

Numerical weather forecast models of high resolution have proved to be viable tools for the production of weather forecast in the medium range (3-10 days in advance). Since inception, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) has been working on development of such models and data assimilation techniques to provide meteorological forecasts for agro-advisory purposes and other applications. The detailed information is available on the NCMRWF's website www.ncmrwf.gov.in.

India Meteorological Department (IMD)

The India Meteorological Department (IMD), established in 1876 is the national meteorological agency of the country. It is responsible for monitoring forecasting weather conditions in different scales of time. It has a network of observatories covering the landmass of the country and its surrounding sea areas from where ground-based, airborne and satellite observations are routinely taken. The services of IMD are utilized in almost all walks of national life and also provided to the international community under the charter of World Meteorological Organization. The detailed information is available on the IMD's website www.imd.gov.in.

National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai

The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai is a registered society under the administrative control of the Ministry which functions as a technical arm for development of ocean related technologies. The Institute has designed and developed low temperature thermal desalination plant, technology for harnessing polymetallic nodules, technologyes for fattening lobster, etc. The detailed information is available on the NIOT's website www.niot.res.in.

National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa

In 1998-99, the Antarctic Study Centre (ASC) at Goa, an attached office, was converted into an autonomous society w.e.f. September 1998 and renamed as National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR) in May 1999. The Centre which started as logistics provider for antactic missions, has now becomes the nerve Centre for polar research guiding scientific and research activities on both the poles.The detailed information is available in the NCAOR's website www.ncaor.gov.in.

Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad

Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) was set up with its head quarters at Hyderabad in February 1999. The Centre is responsible for dissemination of Ocean related information to variety of users. It hass also notified as the nodal agency for running the Tsunami and Storm Surge Early Warning System started in October, 2007. The information provided by it on ocean waves, swell etc are found quite valuable by Navy, Coast Guards, Merchant Ship. Similarly, Fishing Zone Advisories are utklised by large number of fishermen on both cost. The detailed information is available on the INCOIS's website www.incois.gov.in.

Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune.

The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), was separated from the India Meteorological Department in 1962 and established as a Centre for Research. It now functions as the National Centre for basic and applied research in Tropical Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences, in all its aspects, with special reference to the tropics and sub-tropics. The detailed information is available on the IITM's website www.tropmet.res.in.

Major Activities:

The following are the major activities undertaken by the Ministry of Earth Sciences:

(A) Ocean Science and Technology

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

1. Polymetallic Nodules Programme

One of the important non-living resources found at the bottom of the sea is the potato shaped nodules called Polymetallic Nodules. These nodules are available at depths greater than 4000 mts. in the deep sea and contain Manganese (27-30%), Copper (1-2%), Nickel (1-2%) and Cobalt (0.2-0.3%), apart from traces of other minerals. Copper and Nickel are strategically important elements, as these are not available from terrestrial resources in the Indian sub-continent and hence it is essential that India develops technology to mine these nodules from the deep sea.

The Polymetallic Nodules (PMN) Programme is oriented towards exploration and eventual harnessing the nodules from the mine site allocated to India. India is the first country to have received the status of Pioneer Investor in

1987 and was allocated an area of 1,50,000 sq. km in Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) by UN. Out of which, 50% of the area has been relinquished by India as per the Convention. The PMN Programme consists of components like Survey & Exploration CIOB, Environmental Impact Assessment, Technology Development (Mining), Technology Development (Metallurgy) and Unmanned submersible.

1.1 Technology for deep sea mining: National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, the technical arm of the Ministry of Earth Sciences is engaged in development technologies for harnessing ocean resources. Considering that the technology to mine nodules at depths greater than 5000m is highly challenging, this work has been taken up in phases. The first phase of development was through collaboration with University of Siegen in Germany, to validate the concept of flexible riser for slurry transport at a water depth of 400 to 500 m. As part of this programme, an underwater crawler was developed with a manipulator, cutter, slurry pump, instrumentation and control system. The crawler based system was tested initially in the year 2001.

In the second phase, the system was tested successfully at a depth of 451m (where ambient pressure is 45 bar) along with the slurry pumping operation, off Goa at an identified site in Feb./March'06 fighting against all odd challenges. This part of the programme was completely done by Indian scientists independently with technology and knowledge gained during earlier trials.

1.2 In-situ soil property measurement system: As part of this programme, the next phase is to design a crawler for 6000 m operation. The major challenges at 6000 m are high pressure of 600 bar, extremely soft sea bed and the varied topography of the ocean floor. In order to design a crawler capable of locomotion in the soft sea bed, it is essential that the sea bed property is measured in-situ which will provide undisturbed ground truth measurement. An instrument has been developed jointly with Sevmorgeo, Russia to measure the soil property in-situ, at a depth of 6000 m. In this system, the sensor developed by Sevmorgeo, Russia was integrated with mechanical hardware, electronics and control software for measuring soil properties at 6000m on line. The system has been indigenously designed considering the weight and contact area in soft sea bed, to measure the soil property without disturbing the virginity of sea bed.

The instrument was launched using a special underwater cable which carries the weight of the instrument, transmits power and data. It was initially tested at a depth of 1280 m off Mangalore and later tested successfully at a depth of 5200m in the Central Indian Ocean Basin (Latitude 10^{o}05.85' S, Longitude 75^{o}15.59' E) during the month of November 2006. It is worth mentioning that this is the first time an instrument for in-situ soil property measurement has been developed and tested at a depth of 5200m successfully by Indian Scientists.

1.3 Remotely Operable Vehicle (ROV): In order to assist the mining system during its operation and also for other deep sea related work, the Ministry also has taken up a project for development of a ROV jointly with Experimental Design

Bureau of Oceanological Engineering (EDBOE), of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia. The scope of this project is to develop a world class ROV for operation at a depth of 6000 m. The system comprises of a ROV and Tether Management System (TMS) which is launched using a dedicated Launching and Recovery System (LARS). The complete hardware and software for the instrumentation and control system was developed by Indian Scientists. This is the first prototype developed and tested successfully for its functionality at a depth of 205m off Mangalore during October 2006. Further tests to qualify the system at greater depths are in progress. The new ROV will be the flagship for the next phase of deep-sea exploration, and many exciting discoveries are anticipated in the coming decades.

The technology being niche, support from other countries is very minimal. The above successes have put India in the list of other top developed countries in the area of deep sea technology. With this technology and know how already developed and proved by Indian scientists, it is expected that India can explore greater depths in the deep ocean in the future.

1.4 Survey & Exploration: An area of 17,500 km has been outlined within the Retained Area where nodules of high grade are available in abundance for the possible location of the Ist generation mine site. Approximately, 70 % of the delineated area has been mapped using a multibeam sonar system. Nodules from all the stations covered were analysed for the five critical elements viz. Ni, Co, Cu, Mn and Fe. Work is continuing for identification of the mine site.

1.5 **Extractive Metallurgy**: Towards this, a demonstration pilot plant with a capacity to process 500 kg nodules per day was commissioned successfully in 2003 for extracting copper, nickel and cobalt at Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur for the first time. Three primary process routes were tested on the semi-continuous demonstration pilot plant set up at Hindustan Zinc Limited with successful extraction of Copper, Nickel and Cobalt from Polymetallic Nodules. The data generated during the demonstration campaigns is being used for evaluation and validation of process packages. Another pilot plant with 500 kg/day capacity has also been commissioned successfully at NML, Jamshedpur for production of ferro-sillico-mangamnese ore from the residue obtained from the HZL plant.

1.6 **EIA Study**: Mining of the deep-sea minerals is expected to alter the environmental conditions of the marine ecosystem. Environmental studies for mining of deep-sea polymetallic nodules are undertaken to evaluate the possible impacts of mining on deep-sea environment and develop protocols for environmental studies, to fulfill one of the obligations of the country as a Pioneer Investor under the UN Law of the Sea.

In order to study effects of sediment re-suspension and resettlement, monitoring of the environmental parameters are being carried out by collection of samples at the test and reference areas for the benthic disturbance experiment

periodically. Results of the monitoring cruises have indicated that some of the sediment characteristics appear to have regained the conditions similar to that of pre-disturbance stage, the numbers and diversity of benthic organisms showed only marginal restoration. The parameters indicate that the benthic conditions are steadily moving towards restoration and the effect of disturbance is waning off.

(2) Low Temperature Thermal Desalination(LTTD):

Towards alleviation of acute shortage of fresh water in the coastal areas and island territories of India, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai, an autonomous body under this Ministry, has undertaken to establish low temperature thermal desalination plants to generate fresh water from sea water (28 – 30 °C) and cold deep sea water (11 – 15 °C). The LTTD is a process by which the warm sea water is flash evaporated under low pressure and condensing the water vapour with the cold sea water, to produce potable water. After conducting several experiments in the Laboratory (500 Liter per day capacity & 5000 Liter per day capacity), a LTTD plant with a capacity of 1 lakh liter per day production of fresh water was developed and installed in May 2005, at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep Island. This plant was handed over to Lakshadweep Administration in April 2006 for operation and maintenance. The plant has been effectively working since then and catering significantly to the needs of the population of Kavaratti. This LTTD plant has produced over 6 crore litre of water so far. The Lakshadweep Islands have the advantage of ocean depth (~500 m) available within few hundred meters from the coast and hence, land based plants are possible.

As the Indian mainland doesn't have the required depths near the coast, a barge mounted 10-lakh liter per day capacity plant was developed and demonstrated about 40 kms off Chennai in April 2007. The barge based demonstration plant was successfully run continuously for over a period of several weeks. However, the barge based technology needs further improvement for long term service under dynamic ocean conditions. Currently, the Ministry in the process of formulating a project for development of 1 crore liter per day capacity barge based plant. After the demonstration of these higher capacity plants, the number of plants could be replicated. Eight more such units are being set up in other islands of Lakshadweep. So far close to 5 crore litre of water has been produced for distribution to the public from Kavarati plant. Hundreds of such plants in coming few years would alleviate the drinking water problem in coastal regions. The technology demonstration plants also include water transportation from barge based desalination systems.

(3) **Technology for Marine Instrumentation System**:

A state-of-the-art Acoustic Test Facility (ATF) has been set up with a completely automated Acoustic Control System at NIOT. Under this programme various instrumentation technologies are being developed indigenously. Acoustic

Tide Gauge**,** Databouy have been developed indigenously resulting in significant reduction in cost. Various systems are under different stages of development. This facility is being used by a number of institutes for testing the equipment viz., BHEL etc.,

(4) Gas Hydrate Programme:

Gas hydrate is a crystalline solid consisting of gas molecules, usually methane, each surrounded by a cage of water molecules. Gas hydrates, which look like water ice, occur abundantly in nature, both in Arctic regions and in marine sediments. Since Hydrates store immense amount of methane, extraction of methane from hydrates could provide an enormous energy and petroleum feedstock resource. Thus its economic extraction has major implications for energy resources for the country. Methane hydrate is stable in ocean floor sediments at water depths greater than 300 meters, and where it occurs, it is known to cement loose sediments in a surface layer several hundred meters thick. The worldwide amounts of carbon bound in gas hydrates is conservatively estimated to total twice the amount of carbon to be found in all known fossil fuels on Earth. Additionally, conventional gas resources appear to be trapped beneath methane hydrate layers in ocean sediments.

The preliminary assessment of geological condition and limited available seismic data suggests high possibility of occurrence of large quantity of gas hydrates within the EEZ of India. Gas hydrate exploration is a nascent science and a mission mode programme has been taken up to develop science and technology in India in respect of exploration of gas hydrate and to recommend suitable sites for drilling for ground truth validation and subsequent technology development for harvesting. This consists of science component as well as technology development component. The Ministry, in association with CSIR and other laboratories, is focusing on scientific research with special emphasis on resource extent evaluation and environmental impacts and development of technology for detection and qualification of gas hydrates in sediments. Under science component, available data has been examined and analysed and two sites for detailed survey have been identified in K.G.basin. Synthetic Gas Hydrates were prepared in laboratory to take up detailed analysis. Further, two Indo-Russian scientific expeditions were carried out in Lake Baikal. Under technology component, ROSUB-2500 was designed and developed and currently being tested at various depths.

(5) Indian Ocean Modelling and Dynamics (INDOMOD) Project

The significant initiatives towards realising the national capability in ocean atmospheric modelling during IXth Plan resulted in to a new phase of modelling efforts under INDOMOD project during the Xth Plan, focusing towards the goal of achieving ocean predictability and enabling climate predictability in a mission-

mode with concomitant efforts in Modelling, Data Assimilation and Validation. The main objectives of the project are:

- To develop and calibrate a wide range ocean-atmospheric models by a network of reputed national agencies for operational use at INCOIS
- To generate regional algorithms for retrieval of remote sensing parameters from the satellite sensors
- To generate insitu data using Drifters, Current meter arrays, XBT etc., required for validation of models and algorithms .

Achievement & Future plans:

The project envisages focused research in 5 modules with active participation of several institutions, with a mission to enhance the basic understanding and knowledge base on oceanic and atmospheric processes and catastrophic weather events and improve operation prediction by the respective agencies.

Module-1: Ocean and Climate (IISc, IITM, NIO, C-MMACS)

- Ocean general circulation models viz. MOM, POM, GCM and atmospheric general circulation models such as CCM-3, COLA, UK-Met and Hydra for hydrological model were used for understanding the dynamics and thermodynamics of Upper Ocean.
- 28 papers published and 2 Ph.Ds were awarded under this module.

Module-2: Coastal Ocean (IIT-D)

- WAM, SWAN and POM model were used for generating wave near the coast. WAM was successfully nested with coastal wave model (SWAN).
- Sediment transport model developed under this module will be used on operational basis at INCOIS after validation.
- 4 papers were published & 2 Ph.d were awarded.

Module-3: Hazardous Events (IIT-D, NRSA)

- NCAR's MM5 , NRL's COAMPS and 1-d price model were used for hindcasting the track and intensity of the storm.
- The track and intensity of the storm were better simulated using satellite observed SST for initial conditions instead of weekly SST. Incorporation of mixed layer depth and upper ocean heat content is under progress.

Module-4: Ocean Data Assimilation (IISc, C-MMACS, NCMRWF, IITM)

- High resolution Indian Ocean Model based on MOM4 and POM has been configured for ocean data assimilation. Assimilated altimeter

data and compared the model temperature with Argo temp. Assimilation of Argo profiles is under progress.

Module-5: Validation with Observations (NIO)

- 10 Drifter buoys were deployed
- XBT observations were carried out along the Kochi-Lakshdweep Islands
- The Equatorial Current Meter Mooring Arrays were retrieved and redeployed
- The data from all these observing systems were made available through INCOIS and NIO website

Key Institutions: CAOS/IISc, CAS/IIT-D, Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation (C-MMACS), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), IMD, NIO, NCMRWF, Naval Physical Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL), NRSA, SAC and SOI played a key role in realizing this mission.

(6) Oil spill modelling:

An oil spill modelling capability has also been developed by ICMAM (Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Project Directorate) Chennai, an attached body of the ministry. The model predicts movement of oil spill which is highly useful for agencies engaged in disaster recovery like Coast Guard, State Government agencies etc. This has become operational and coexists with the Tsunami Warning System at INCOIS Hyderabad.

(7) Development of Potential Drugs from the Ocean

The Ministry has been implementing a national coordinated research programme on “Development of potential drugs from the Ocean” since 1990, with a view to harness the bioactive substances extracted from the potential marine organisms for human therapeutic purposes. The activities of product development are in advance stages. The single dose clinical trials of Phase –I of anti-diabetic preparation CDR-134 D-123 were completed successfully on 31 volunteers without any undesirable effects. The dose was well tolerated and the clinical bio-chemistry values were found in normal range except the dose produced a slight lowering of glucose in the volunteers as expected. The regulatory and pharmacokinetic data on CDR-134-123 were generated and submitted to Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) for getting permission for multiple dose trials in humans.

The anti-hyperlipidaemic product of puffer fish oil possessing potent lipid lowering activity was found safe in chronic monkey toxicity studies. The dossier is being prepared and is in the final stage to be submitted to DCGI soon. Private industry is showing interest for commercialization of two marine products. The new leads, which has confirmed bioactivities, will be taken up for further optimization of

bio-activities and simultaneously, efforts will be made to isolate single molecule for developing novel drugs form marine biota.

SURVEY & SERVICE ORIENTED WORK

(8) Comprehensive Swath Bathymetric Survey of entire Indian EEZ

The area of our Exclusive Economic Zone is over 2 million sq. km. abound with various living and non-living resources. This new programme entails scientific mapping of this area to have an inventory of potential resources and to identify the causes of hazards. Surveys in shallow water using the coastal vessels at NIOT, NIO are being carried out. Processing and interpretation of the data collected is under progress. Four successful cruises were carried out off- Goa covering 1654 line km (397 sq km area). An area of little more than 25,000 sq km around Andaman subduction trench and near about 2000 sq km around Great Nicobar Island were surveyed to obtain necessary data to produce swath bathymetry map of this area. The Andaman subduction trench, where the heavier oceanic Indian plate is shoving below the lighter continental Southeast Asian plate, has been mapped successfully, along with several structural and geomorphic features. In addition, columns of sediment have been recovered from eight locations, obtained through spade corer from five spots and gravity corer from three spots.

(9) Geophysical Study of Laxmi Basin

The main aim of the study is to establish the nature of basement in the Laxmi Basin and acquisition and processing of geophysical data. The analysis and processing of marine geophysical data including seismic reflection and seismic refraction, gravity and magnetic data has been done followed by processing and interpretation of marine geophysical data gathered to arrive at a logical conclusion on the type and nature of the crust flooring the Laxmi Basin and Ridge and to facilitate an understanding of the Arabian Sea basin. The draft report on geophysical studies of Laxmi Basin is ready.

(10) Survey for Delineation of Continental Shelf:

India ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in June 1995, which requires any country to lodge its claims for an extended continental shelf latest by May 2009. For putting forth our claim, a scheme to take up a comprehensive marine geophysical work comprising deep-penetration multi-channel seismic reflection, refraction, magnetic and gravity surveys covering over 33 000 line km from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea in and off the EEZ of India, was given final shape in 2001. This programme has moved fast in the last one and half years. All the data in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian has been completed. All the exercise of geophysical interpretation and documentation for submitting to the international agency has been completed. Briefings have been organized to national agencies including the Ministry of

External Affairs Legal Cell. The draft Cabinet Note has been prepared and circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments and Planning Commission. It will be put up to Cabinet for approval in the month of May 2007. Also, additional work on Lakshmi Ridge to extend the Indian claim on continental shelf has been completed. Our claim will have far reaching consequences for the country in future.

(11) Advisories for Potential Fishing Zone:

With concerted efforts of scientists from Earth Sciences, Space and Fishery Science, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, an autonomous body under MoES, is providing a unique service in the form of reliable and timely potential fishing zone advisories to the Indian fishing community through a wide range of media (such as telephone, fax, electronic boards, satellite radio and internet) in local languages. The advisory not only reduces time taken to locate fish shoals but also reduces cost of fuel which would be of the order of lakhs of fishermen. This is an excellent example of reaching the benefits of ocean science to the society. The methodology is further being upgraded by incorporating additional information of ocean currents for further improving accuracy and providing this service through mobile.

(12) Recovery operations of GSLV

The recovery operations off Sriharikota for the illfated GSLV subsystems were completed successfully on 21 October, 2006 with recovery of all the 4 strap on engines viz. S1, S2, S3 and S4. GSLV debris recovery from sea is perhaps the only second such attempt in the world. Four ships of Ministry of Earth Sciences, i.e., ORV Sagar Kanya, CRV Sagar Purvi, CRV Sagar Paschimi and a chartered vessel, Akademik Boris Petrov were pressed into operation for sonar surveys and diving. About 550 diving operations were carried out during the campaign that lasted for nearly 100 days. Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) was also used in a limited area during the nights due to depth and visibility limitations.

(13) Societal Programmes

NIOT has been successful in creating the requisite infrastructure for carrying out technology development activity in the island for the benefit of island community, monitoring the health of seas, analysis of data on ocean parameters, enhancement of Marine Living Resources through mariculture, biofouling control, etc. Utilizing those infrastructures and expertise already developed by NIOT, the programmes such as mud crab farming and open sea cage culture of lobsters, fish aggregation devices around Lakshadweep islands, biofouling study of marine structures, completion of life cycle of two species of lobsters and experiments study on Deep Ocean water were successfully implemented during the X Five Year Plan period, for overall economic development of island and coastal community. Other activities carried out are as under:

- Pilot scale demonstration of fattening of lobster and crabs in A&N Islands and the main land, using different feeds was completed.
- Technology in breeding and rearing of lobsters from egg to juvenile stage was developed.
- Sea ranching of early developmental stages of spiny lobsters in A&N Islands was taken up. Marine ornamental fish culture activities in A&N Islands have been initiated.

WORK RELATING TO ANTARCTICA AND POLAR RESEARCH

(14) Setting up of third Station at Antarctica:

According to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, continuous environmental monitoring of existing scientific and logistic activity and Environmental Impact Assessment for any new activity is mandatory. Keeping in view of the requirement, the process of setting up the third station at Larseman Hills in Antarctica has been initiated and assessment on environment impact has been submitted to international body. The Antarctic Programme is being given science based thrust and institutionalized scientific programme with goal oriented long term studies. The Southern Ocean Programme and Arctic Ocean Research Programme are being organized. A wind mill and a satellite data reception with INSAT connectivity will also be established at Maitri, the second station at Antarctica.

(15) Antarctic Ice Core Research:

An Antarctic Ice Core Research Laboratory has been set up by National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research, Goa, for studying accumulation rate and for chronology, etc. which will provide benchmarks for testing and validation of the cores and will also open up challenging opportunities in the study of past climate and the environment. This is a major scientific initiative on paleoclimatology.

(16) Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting:

India hosted the XXX Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting for the first time at New Delhi, from 30th April to 11th May 2007. For this purpose, various time bound activities like constitution of Organizing Committees which starts active planning 12 months prior to the event; finalisation of interpretation and translation contract with the help of the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat; Website development; constitution of Working Committees to look after specific tasks/activities such as logistics, protocol, documentation of ATCM Working Papers and Information Papers, Communication with Consultative Parties and other Expert Groups; setting up the ATCM administrative and ATS office at the venue; setting up updated e-mail national contact lists; coordinate and finalise with PMO, President's

Office, Security Agencies, local bodies, etc. has been done. The ATCM meeting has approved approval for setting up 3rd Indian Antarctic Station at Larsseman Hills.

SUSTAINED OCEAN OBSERVATION NETWORK

The in-situ observations from the oceans are the backbone for any kind of operational services viz., storm surges, cyclones, monsoon variability, tsunami etc. and research development including validation of data collected by remote sensing satellites. The integrated ocean observations network consists of Data Buoys, Tide gauges, Weather Stations & Argo Floats deployed in sea for collection of data. There are three major programmes going on in this regard, details of which are given below:

(17) **Data Buoy Programme**

Data Buoy Programme has been started to design, develop, produce, deploy, operate and mainten a network of 40-buoys in the Seas around India for acquiring data in real-time to process it for dissemination to various stakeholders.

NIOT has designed and developed data buoys which are being produced in house except certain sensors. Indigenous version of Data Buoys which hitherto were being imported has been developed at NIOT and these indigenous data buoys are also being used to provide ocean related data. With his deep understanding of instrumentation and engineering, the new design is 1/6th of cost of imported system and easy to manufacture and deploy. So far NIOT has deployed 27 Data buoys and the 40-buoy network would be ready by March 2007. A dedicated research vessel TDV Sagar Manjusha has been acquired for operation and maintenance of buoys. During XI Plan, the major work planned in this area is as given below:

(i) integration of all the existing and planned observations network Data Buoys, Tide gauges, Drifters, HF Radar, XBT, Current meters, automatic Weather Stations, Argo Floats under one umbrella for wider utility,
(ii) upkeep of existing 40-buoy network & possibility of augmentation of the network using low cost buoys to meet the requirement of operational weather services,
(iii) setting up of 4 maintenance centres, 2 each on west coast and east coast of India for logistical operation and maintenance of observation network in addition to the routine work elements.

(18) Indian Argo Project:

The Indian Argo Project is a revolutionary concept that enhances the real-time capability for measurement of temperature and salinity through the upper 2000 metres of the ocean and it contributes to the global description of the

seasonal and inter-annual variability of the upper ocean thermohaline circulation. It has been implemented by INCOIS jointly with National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) and Centre for Atmospheric and Ocean Sciences, Indian Institute of Science with active participation from a network of other premier institutions. The Indian Argo Project envisages deployment of 150 Argo floats in the Tropical Indian Ocean, setting up and operation of Argo Data Reception and Processing System at National level, setting up and operation of Regional Argo Data Centre, regional coordination for deployment in the Indian Ocean, development of Ocean Data Assimilation System, analysis and utilization of Argo data and capacity building at National level. INCOIS has a lead role in the project as (i) National Argo Data Centre (ii) the Regional Argo Data Centre for the region and (iii) the Regional Coordinator for implementation of Argo programme in the Indian Ocean. The Argo Data Centre at INCOIS acquires temperature and salinity data from one hundred sixty Argo profiling floats deployed by India since 2002. Thus successfully achieved the target set under this programme. The temperature and salinity profiles acquired from five hundred and eighty six floats deployed in the Indian Ocean, including those deployed by other countries, have been archived at INCOIS and the data is made available to the global and Indian scientific community through INCOIS website. Besides, a set of 12 data products are being developed and made available in near real time through INCOIS website for wide range of user community. The Indian scientific community has fruitfully utilized the Argo data provided by INCOIS for several studies related to monsoon, cyclone and climate that were published and presented in national and international fora.

(19) Regional Alliance in Indian Ocean for GOOS (IOGOOS)

India is leading the process of establishing a regional alliance called the Indian Ocean – Global Ocean Observation System (IOGOOS) for the Indian Ocean, which will be able to focus on issues of common national or regional interest. The objectives of this program are given below:

- Enhance the Ocean Observing System in the region,
- Promote and facilitate efficient and effective management, exchange and utilisation of oceanographic data,
- Promote programmes and projects in operational oceanography and ocean services in the region meeting the requirements of end-users,
- Strengthen capacity building for enhancing the capabilities in the region,
- Encourage research to support the needs of Users,
- Develop synergies with other ocean programmes and regional GOOS bodies, and
- Contribute to international planning and promotion of GOOS

INCOIS, as the Secretariat for IOGOOS till 2008, has been effectively leading IOGOOS that has taken a place of pride among the nine such GOOS

Regional Alliances. Since its formal launch at the First Indian Ocean Conference held at Mauritius on November 05, 2002, IOGOOS membership has grown from 19 to 25 institutions from 15 countries. Some of the major initiatives of IOGOOS are (i) the setting up of Indian Ocean Panel working towards a strategy and implementation plan for Indian Ocean Observations for Climate, (ii) Data & Information management, (iii) Remote Sensing Capacity Building Strategy, (iv) Prawn Pilot Project, (v) Keystone Ecosystems Project, (vi) Shoreline change monitoring project, etc. IOGOOS members have played a key role in Argo deployments and enhancing the tropical moored buoy array. The key institutions participating from India in this alliance are INCOIS, NIO, NIOT and NCAOR.

WARNING SYSTEMS

(20) Early Warning System for Tsunami & Storm Surges

The Government is setting up an Early Warning System for Tsunami and Storm Surges in Indian Ocean at a cost of Rs.125 crores having following components:

- strengthening of the existing seismological network to indicate, near real time occurrence of tsunamigenic earthquakes;
- installation of tsunami warning sensors close to the ocean bottom at appropriate locales in the Indian Ocean, with real time connectivity;
- Tide gauge and data buoys networking to validate arrival of tsunami waves at the coast;
- Modelling of the inundation scenarios for the entire coast and mapping of potential risk areas;
- collection of information, analysis and generating status advisories.

In October 2007, a Tsunami and storm surge early warning system was setup at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh on a 24x7 basis. Since then, the system has been operational fully

17 nos. of tide gauges have been installed with GSM link and ISRO is working on two way communication. Two Coastal Radars have been installed off Chennai . A set of 6 Bottom Pressure Recorders, 2 in Bay of Bengal & 4 in the Arabian Sea were deployed to receive the realtime data on tsunami wave. Strengthened seismic network by establishing 17 broadband inter connected seismic stations for near real time monitoring of Earthquakes. A Central Receiving Station has neem established at India Meteorological Department at New Delhi with parallel connectivity at INCOIS, Hyderabad. V-SAT Communication for receiving real time data from NIOT has been established. Action for procurement and installation of INMARSAT and INSAT reception facilities at INCOIS has been initiated.

Tide Gauge and Deep Ocean Assessment and Reporting System (DOARS) data for Tsunami would be received through INSAT. Testing of Tsunami modelling simulations for various domains and historical events is underway.

This Tsunami Warning Centre is now capable of giving warning round the clock within 30 minutes after the earth quake in Indian Ocean.

INFRASTRUCTURE

(21) Research Vessels

The Ministry has three vessels capable of research & investigations in the deep and open ocean and two vessels for undertaking research in coastal areas. A new multi-purpose vessel is under construction and is expected to be delivered by end of this year.

21.1 Oceanographic Research Vessel (ORV) Sagar Kanya

Oceanographic Research Vessel (ORV) Sagar Kanya was commissioned in 1983 which is being managed by NCAOR, Goa and run, operated and maintained by Shipping Corporation of India Ltd, Mumbai, at a cost of Rs.15-16 crores as per annum which is met under the Non-Plan (OCS).

The vessel is extensively utilized for oceanographic investigations and research in physical, chemical, geological, biological oceanography. The vessel is fitted with state of the art machinery and equipments to obtain & carry deep sea investigations. It is also equipped with multi beam Swath Echo sounder for continuous high resolutions bathymetry (mapping). With newly installed launching & retrieving system (12 tonnes capacity), the vessel has been recently used to test ROV and crawler. A Dynamic Positioning System enables the ship to maintain a designated position to launch ROV safely and efficiently. The vessel has completed 231 cruises since its inception.

21.2 Fishery Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV) Sagar Sampada

FORV Sampada Research Vessel was commissioned in 1984 and is fully utilized for Marine Living Resources (MLR) surveys. The vessel for its scientific operations is managed by CMLRE, Kochi and its operation, maintenance and running is done by Shipping Corporation of India Ltd, Mumbai with the total annual expenditure of rupees between Rs. 10-11 crores which is met from the Non –plan (OCS).

The vessel has undertaken 254 scientific cruises covering 25 thousand (approx) nautical miles and occupying 344 number of stations. Environment and productivity patterns are surveyed during the inter monsoon and summer monsoon

periods in the Arabian Sea and winter monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea. Cruises are conducted for collection of sediments samples from the continental slope area for studies on benthos, for fishery survey, for plankton biodiversity. Universities have been involved with these investigations for Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Survey of India, CIFT etc. CMLRE is the nodal agency managing the scientific operation of the vessel.

21.3 Coastal Research Vessels (two in number)

The Coastal Research Vessels Sagar Poorvi and Sagar Paschimi of the Ministry are managed by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) Chennai since its inception. These Research Vessels are used for investigations in the shallow coastal waters for various projects and programmes of the Ministry on east & west coasts.

21.4 Buoy Tender Vessel "Sagar Manjusha"

The construction of Buoy Tender cum Research Vessel Sagar Manjusha was completed at M/s. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam, and the vessel was inducted into the services of National institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) to support National Databuoy Programme (NDBP) on 14th June 2006.

21.5 Acquisition of new Research Vessel "Sagar Nidhi"

This new multipurpose vessel "Sagar Nidhi" will serve as a platform for the programme envisaged in the 11th Plan and serve as a multi-utility science vessel for marine living and non-living resources programme of the Ministry. The NIOT will operate and maintain the vessel. The Cabinet approved the acquisition in December, 2005. The ship was launched in water in June 2007 by completing the construction as per the schedule. The delivery of Sagar Nidhi was done as per the schedule in December 2007, which has been commissioned successfully.

CAPACITY BUILDING

(22) Marine Research and Capacity Building

The Marine Research and Capacity Building programme has been one of the pioneering schemes of the Ministry that has provided for infrastructure and funding support to Universities, in particular, and to the various National Laboratories for undertaking research in oceanic and atmospheric sciences by establishing Ocean and Atmospheric Science & Technology Cells (OASTCs) and through Centre of Excellence (CoE) in particular knowledge domain. The objectives of the programme are:

- To encourage research on physical and chemical processes that govern the seas of India, impact of natural anthropogenic sources on global climate change;

- To generate reliable data and information system for development of suitable technologies for optimal utilisation of the ocean resources;
- To strengthen the Infrastructure facilities in selected universities/institutes to carry out basic research in Marine and Atmospheric Sciences;
- To create centres of excellence on ocean and atmospheric sciences – Ocean and Atmospheric Science and Technology Cells (OASTCs) at selected institutes/universities;
- To create a cadre of high-class ocean and atmospheric scientists and trained personnel/users

Major achievements

9 OASTCs set up at Andhra University, Annamalai University, Berhampur University, Bhavnagar University, Cochin University of Science & Technology, Goa University, Mangalore University, Tamil University, and at IIT, Kharagpur have executed over 200 research projects leading to better understanding in ocean sciences.

2 CoEs (Centre of Excellence) have been set up – one in 'Marine Biology' at Annamalai University, Parangipettai and the other in 'Marine Microbiology' at Goa University, Goa. These have taken up specific mission-mode projects in these frontier-areas of research. Ornamental fish breeding and rearing facility has been established at Annamalai Univ.

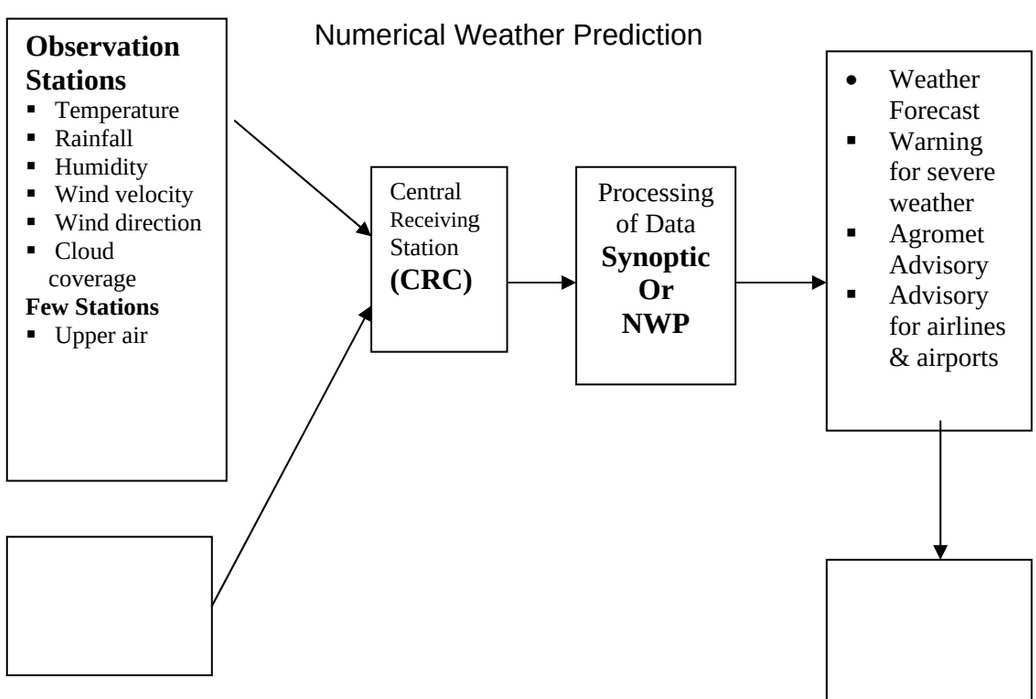
Over 200 fellowships were awarded to the Universities and academic institutions, out of which 81 fellowships were given to women researchers.
The research projects so far funded under this programme have provided useful results on the history of the sedimentation process; tectonic events before Miocene period including Himalayan drift; physical, chemical and biological oceanography of our sea; provided clues for development of potential drugs and chemicals from the marine organisms; etc.

(B) ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (IMD)

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) is the national meteorological service of the country and is mandated to take meteorological observations and to provide current and forecast meteorological information for optimum operation of weather/sensitive activities like agriculture, irrigation, shipping, aviation, offshore oil explorations, etc. It also generates warning against severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, north westerlies, dust storms, heavy rains and snow, cold and heat waves, etc. which cause destruction of life and property. The operation involved can be depicted in a schematic diagram as given below:

Data Collection	Data Transfer	Data Processing	Weather Products Generation and Dissemination



IVR: Interactive Voice Response
CWDS: Cyclone Warning Dissemination System

SERVICES RENDERED:

(1) **Agromet Advisory**:

IMD provides weather bulletins for farmers along with agro-meteorological advisory and crop weather calendars. However, these are provided for the whole State and not at the level of districts and talukas. Similar services is also being provided by NCMRWF in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities. Two units of the same Ministry providing similar service is not advisable and hence the newly created Ministry has initiated steps to consolidate their efforts and have in place only one unit responsible for providing agromet services for each agro-climatic zone covering all the districts of the country.

(2) **Advisory to Civil Aviation Sector**:

IMD provides meteorological service to the national and international civil aviation sector in fulfillment of the requirements prescribed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the Director-General of Civil Aviation. For this it has aeronautical meteorological offices at the four international airports at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Calcutta, which work as forecasting offices and serve flights in their respective flight information regions. These offices provide forecasts of winds and temperature required for flight planning, prognostic weather charts, forecasts for aerodrome weather for landings and take-offs, and significant weather information for aviation operations. IMD also has aeronautical meteorological offices at all major national and international airports in the country.

For observational support to the aviation services, IMD maintains 71 Current Weather Observatories within the country. The forecast is generated manually on charts based on data obtained from GTS. The system prevalent today is old and archaic and needs immediate improvement.

(3) **Weather Forecasts**:

IMD provides forecasts of storms, severe weather conditions and also provides climatological statistics for operation and planning in the field of agriculture, aviation and water conservation, etc. Synoptic forecasting is used as Numerical Weather Prediction models (NWP models) being used are of vintage. Also the department does not have high performance computing system for running global data using latest NWP models. The forecasting capability also gets limited on account of small number of observation stations. Increasing number of observation stations and use of NWP form part of modernization plan of IMD.

(4) **Hydro-meteorological Services**:

IMD provides meteorological support for flood warning and flood control operation by the field units of Central Water Commission. It maintains rainfall statistics, hydro-meteorological studies for different river catchments, probable impact precipitation, time distribution of rainfall, intensity-frequency analysis of rainfall which are used by design engineers for construction of dams, railways, road bridges, culverts for different Central and State Government organizations.

(5) **Positional Astronomy**:

The Nautical Almanac Unit of IMD located at Kolkata meets the national needs for astronomical data for scientific and general purposes. The unit publishes Indian Astronomical Ephemeris, tables of sunrise and sunset and moonrise and moonset and Rastriya Panchang in 14 languages.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

The accuracy of forecast/advisory depends on following factors

- Number of observation stations and how dense they are.
- Quality of instruments being used for collection of data over ground as well as from upper air
- How quickly the data reaches CRC from all locations without any distortion
- Whether data transmission is manual or automated
- The methodology of processing data, i.e., whether Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Models are being used and quality of NWP models.
- The methodology adopted for dissemination of forecast or advisory
- Methodology of getting feedback from users to improve the models
- How quickly we adopt new technology.

(6) **Atmospheric Observation System:**

The collection of atmospheric observational data forms the backbone of IMD. The data is collected from 435 observation stations which are run manually providing data on temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind velocity and direction and cloud cover. The second set of data comes from few radars installed in the coastal areas, wind profilers installed at airports and radio-sonde/radio wind used at some of the observatories for collection of upper atmosphere data. The IMD also gets satellite image from dedicated meteorological satellite ' Kalpana' and other satellites.

Out of 435 observations stations, 198 are run departmentally which collect data at 3-hour interval. The 237 non-departmental observatories are run by teachers, state government officials, etc. who work on part time basis and collect data twice a day. The data from these stations are collected through fax, telephone and telegram in the meteorological centres at state capitals and then transmitted through AMSS to regional telecom hub (RTH) at Delhi. The data in respect of 80 stations which are WMO stations are put on the GTS. Not only is the number of observation stations too small for a country like India which has more than 600 districts, the availability of data from them is also not regular.

Thus the number of observation points needs to be increased and the system of collection of data through telegram, tele-printer, fax, which is archaic and obsolete needs to be replaced with latest systems where observations taken are automatically transmitted through satellite or using GSM network or other automated system.

(7) **Computation Power**:

The computational power available with IMD is not capable of running global numerical models. This is a big handicap for IMD as a result of which it has to rely on synoptic method. High Performance Computing power alongwith latest NWP models are urgently required.

(8) **Dissemination of Information**:

Traditionally Doordarshan, All India Radio and print media have been the medium for dissemination of weather related information or advisories. Today, these are also being made available through the website of the Department. New medium of dissemination like cellular phone etc. are being worked out in addition to enhancement of quality of interactive voice response system (IVRS). The department is now working to provide weather forecast for next 5 days and the agromet advisory at district level.

(9) **Cyclone Warning Dissemination Service (CWDS)**:

CWDS of IMD does direct broadcast of cyclone warning in regional languages to the likely affected areas. There are 352 stations along Indian coast which are equipped to receive the cyclone warning. Cyclone warning centres located at Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata are responsible for originating the warning through CWDS. This service is unique because the recipients can be selectively addressed through special CWDS receivers and area specific messages can be sent to the users. These receivers are unattended and get activated on receipt of warning. Even when all other means of communication break down, the CWDS keeps working via satellite and onboard battery power. This system is going to be integrated with the Tsunami Warning System for disseminating tsunami warning.

The description of services being provided by IMD today and the infrastructure available with it, brings out the inadequacies of the existing system and the need of a big push required to be given to make IMD a world class meteorological organization. A comprehensive modernization plan has been chalked out, brief of which is given below:

PROPOSED MODERNISATION PLAN:

(10) **Modernisation of India Meteorological Department**: Despite India's effort to keep pace with the advanced countries in learning how and why various geophysical parameters vary in space and time, our current system of atmospheric observations is fragmented and incomplete to meet the requirement of the country. Therefore, a new integrated approach is called for, which improves the Atmospheric Observation System, which is an important component of Earth Observation System. This would enable full impact of the modern technology in realizing its benefits to the people, to the economy of the country and even for the planet Earth. The time is ripe and with the Meteorology being placed under the newly formed Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) a vigorous effort is under way to modernize the Atmospheric Observation System and integrate its different components to monitor the 4-dimensional structure of the atmosphere for global, regional and national levels on different spatio-temporal scale. A committee, appointed by the MoES has worked towards recommending the development of such an Integrated Atmospheric Observation System in the context of broad, crosscutting societal, scientific and economic imperatives with focus on specific and achievable benefits.

An **Integrated Atmospheric Observation System** is needed which would consist of an optimized network to provide comprehensive atmospheric, hydrological, land surface and oceanic data to meet the expanding needs of diverse client communities. At present there is no capability in IMD to automatically receive all the observations from about 20000 sensors planned to be installed by different organizations in the country in the next five years. These

include Doppler Weather Radars and INSAT cloud imageries that are planned to be received at a central location viz. Central Information Processing System that would have 20 Tera bytes of on-line storage to receive, decode, quality check and store all data and meta data information. This would provide information for nowcasting services as well as provide input to the numerical models for various operational and research activities. It is proposed to have high band connectivity from various observational platforms to the central information processing system as well as to all the meteorological centres and forecasting offices over the entire country. This will **enable creation of an environment where the forecasters would have all the relevant information (including NWP products, synoptic information with proper visualization packages etc.) for effective forecasting within a very short span of time**.

It is emphasized that the Atmospheric Observation System must continue to evolve in the subsequent years succeeding the 11th five year plan to meet the changing needs of the society taking into account emerging technologies and scientific advances. There has been an escalation in the demands from various user agencies for accurate weather forecasts and provide services for (i) warnings for hazardous weather phenomena and tropical cyclone track predictions (ii) hydrological services including flood warnings and (iii) climate information and advice in the application of meteorological knowledge and data. There are varieties of specialized services which require meteorological observations and measurements in short- medium - and long-range scale, warnings against adverse events and environmental protection purposes.

To meet these requirements, IMD proposes to operate an advanced **Global Data Processing System (GDPS)** driven by regional and global models. Using all conventional and non-conventional data available from weather satellites, aircrafts and Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) in round the clock mode, the GDPS operations will update the forecasts in at least six hourly cycles.Weather and climate predictions are increasingly becoming important components of decision support system in various sectors of economy of the country. Over last two decades significant progress has been achieved in reliability of weather prediction through **Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)** in the developed world. NWP makes use of laws of atmospheric motions, thermodynamic laws etc. to provide prediction of weather from hours to days and months in advance. Such a system includes data acquisition from different observational platforms around the globe, their pre-processing and assimilation for preparation of appropriate initial conditions for the global and regional models. These in turn predict the future state of the atmosphere that is analyzed through appropriate post-processing and visualization processes. Preparation of initial conditions is key to accurate numerical prediction. Use of various data, particularly from satellite is crucial, for which the special efforts are made. Since NWP activities involve voluminous global data handling along with exhaustive numerical calculations including data archival etc., high end computing facility becomes an integral part of the whole

system to cater to the needs of running high-resolution models with high-density network of observations.

In order to cater to the demands, it is required that very high resolution models (global models of 50 km resolution, and about 10-5Km resolution mesoscale models) are run daily more than once. In view of the above requirements of running these models along with GDPS requirements for data storage a **strong need exists for acquiring HPC system with peak performance of about 10TF** in New Delhi. It is estimated that a system of peak performance of about 1TF shall meet IMD, Pune's requirement where a mirror image of the data centre is planned to be set up.

Agromet Services is one of the crucial and important aspects that the National Weather Service addresses. For this it is pertinent that forecast based Agromet Advisory Services(AAS) are developed. To develop the AAS network, the country has been divided into 127 agro-climatic zones with each zone covering about 4 to 5 districts. So far, a network for 107 AAS units has been set up. Location specific forecasts using numerical weather prediction techniques for next 4 days are issued to these AAS units. Based on the 4 day forecasts, the AAS units prepare agro-advisories for their agro-climatic zones on every Tuesday and Friday. The Agricultural advisories are in turn disseminated to the farmers through media and also through personal contact. The service is run at present from NCMRWF in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). On the other hand, IMD in collaboration with State Departments of Agriculture (SDA) jointly prepares Agro-met Advisory Bulletins (AABs) for the entire State from its 23 State Agro-met Service Centres. The bulletins are prepared on every Monday & Thursday and are disseminated through AIR, Doordarshan, Print media and IMD website.

Real time detailed bulletin is prepared regularly that comprise of observational facts of various crop related weather information for the previous week along with weekly weather forecasts and forecast based agro-advisories. These are prepared on weekly basis and provided to concerned Govt. Depts./agencies/planners during the monsoon seasons since 2004.

At the national level, there has been great demand from Ministries of Agriculture and Home Affairs etc. that this service be integrated to provide seamless weather forecast to the farming community of the country so that they can for take tactical and strategic decisions. The AAS has to address information requirements for different cropping systems and arrange to provide the same online, with minimum time loss between preparation of weather forecast to its delivery in the form of agro-met advisory to the end user. This service requires strengthening and a committee has been set up specifically to address this issue. The committee recommends the integration of agro-met advisory services of IMD and NCMRWF with more farmer-centric approach having wider outreach along with integration of available manpower and other resources. It is planned to have a

strong IT enabled communication link upto the final user level. The committee also recommends organization of the service under MoES in a five-tier structure, which may operate as per recommended roles and responsibilities. The committee proposes to form a close liaison with number of departments/agencies to issue need based agro advisories on real time basis at agro climatic zone level (with due address to district level variability) and subsequently at improved spatial resolutions.

Aviation sector is witnessing a tremendous growth mainly owing to the advancements in computation and communication technologies, coupled with the increased private participation and competitiveness among the airlines. To keep in pace with these activities, it necessitates that the meteorological support to aviation should also have commensurate improvement in the facilities. Hence, for re-looking and revamping the meteorological support to aviation aiming at a cost effective, seamless and globally harmonized air navigation, a committee was constituted by the MoES. The important mandates of the committee were to arrive at a methodology to make the aviation met services more professional and tailor-made to user specific requirements. It was also aimed to introduce improved modern observational and product delivery systems to make it at par with the services provided at state-of –art airports at other parts of the globe.

The committee has suggested a comprehensive set of recommendations that include improvement in observational aids, establishment of a fool-proof information dissemination system to all user agencies, establishment of a National Aviation Meteorological Centre (NAMC) integrating all the aviation met activities along with proper quality Management and ISO Certification for all the aviation meteorological services.

(11) **Instrumentation Development at IMD:** IMD is producing atmospheric data instruments which have obsolete technology and do not provide accurate data. A comprehensive plan to undertake the development of upper atmosphere instrumentation, automatic rain gauges, and automatic weather stations has been taken up and good progress is already seen in past few months. It is also proposed to set up R&D centers for instrumentation at New Delhi and Pune and upgrade the test, calibration and standardization facilities. The Radar Laboratory at New Delhi will be equipped with facilities in tune with the new types of radars that are being installed and would have to be maintained. The workshops at Delhi and Pune would be modernized with fully automatic/semi-automatic machines which will help to turn out quality products in a more efficient manner.

(12) **NWP Activity at National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)**

Numerical Weather Prediction, a technique which uses Numerical Models for predicting weather. It has been at the core of weather and climate predictions.

NWP makes use of laws of atmospheric motions, thermodynamic laws etc. to provide prediction of weather from hours to days in advance.

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) is a project of the MoES and at present is the only Centre which has an end-to-end global and regional NWP system in place. The Centre generates numerical prediction in real time for operational use, particularly to provide location weather prediction for agriculture sector and for extreme weather events relevant to early warnings related to disaster events such as tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall, flood, drought, heat/cold waves etc. Such a system includes data acquisition from different observational platforms from around the globe, pre-processing of observational data, data assimilation to prepare appropriate initial conditions, global and regional models to predict future state of atmosphere and weather, post-processing, visualization, and dissemination. Preparation of initial conditions is key to accurate numerical prediction. Use of various data, particularly satellite data in preparation of initial conditions is crucial. The Centre makes special effort to prepare accurate initial conditions. The Centre also carries out diagnostic studies to improve the performance of the models and verification of forecasts. The NWP requires use of very high end computing facility. The Centre maintains such a supercomputing facility. The data and products from the Centre are disseminated to user agencies and are also kept on its web page. The Center is being further strengthened so to enable it to engage in development of futuristic models and data assimilation techniques, to develop innovative techniques such as ensemble, coupled, and earth system framework modeling for providing prediction over all time ranges and spatial domains.

(13) **Research in Tropical Meteorology:**

Basic and applied research in monsoon meteorology of the tropics in general with special reference to monsoon meteorology in India and neighbourhood is being carried out at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune with following objectives:

- To conduct basic research in all the aspects of atmosphere-ocean-land system with special reference to the tropics required to improve prediction of weather and climate in the region.
- To build trained human resource in the field of atmospheric and oceanic sciences required by the country.

The achievements made so far under existing programme are given below:

- Unravelled several aspects of monsoon variability and teleconnection with global climate such as ENSO using theoretical, experimental and observational techniques.
- Provided long-term quality controlled data sets on all-India and sub-divisional rainfall and surface temperature to many researchers in India

and abroad for monsoon variability and global teleconnection studies.

- Discovered predictors for long range prediction of monsoon that have been used by IMD for monsoon prediction.
- Reconstructed for the first time, tree ring chronologies for reconstruction of monsoon climate in India spanning more than 5 centuries.
- Estimated projection of monsoon under climate change scenarios and provided to researchers working on agriculture, water resources and human heath related problems.
- Provided tailor-made Hydrometeorological products to several central and state agencies dealing with water resources management, flood control and hydropower generation.
- Provided technical guidance to various State Governments in their operational rain enhancement programmes based on experience gained during Institute's 11-year long warm cloud modification experiments.
- Gained important insight on rain formation processes via cloud electricity through laboratory experiments and field observations. Also studied direct and indirect effects of aerosols on climate through observations and modeling.
- Produced 15 Ph.D.s, 26 M.Tech. (through collaboration with Pune Univ.) and published 301 papers in refereed journals (cumulative impact factor 356.322**)** during last 5 years. IITM scientists are decorated with S.S. Bhatnagar Award 2006 and WMO Award 2005.

The institute has chalked out a new program called "Climate Dynamics and Extended Range Prediction of Monsoon" to meet the important national need of reliable extended range prediction of monsoon and to establish India's stand on a variety of issues related to global warming and climate change. This will include following major new focused activities:

- Long-range prediction of seasonal mean monsoon and extended range prediction of active/break spells, involving atmospheric, oceanic and coupled ocean-atmosphere models.
- Estimation of uncertainty of monsoon projection under climate change scenarios.
- Unravelling science of climate variability and climate change and application of the knowledge for societal benefits and policy making.
- Observational and modelling study of interaction between clouds and environment leading to precipitation, involving a mobile Doppler precipitation cum weather radar, GPS radiosonde and a lightning discharge network.
- Development of infrastructure (e.g. high performance computer, modern information system in meteorology and atmospheric sciences, stable isotope laboratory, instrumented tower.). It also involves renovation of existing office buildings and residential quarters, and construction of a students' hostel and new residential quarter.
- Development of a comprehensive training programme to meet the requirement of experienced manpower for improving weather and climate prediction in the country.

(C) EARTHQUAKE and SEISMIC HAZARD RELATED

(1) Earthquake Risk Evaluation and Seismic Hazard and Risk Microzonation

Earthquake is the most dreaded natural disaster especially for its intrinsic nature to unleash devastation instantaneously in large area without leaving much scope for prevention of hazard after the occurrence of the event. Surveys of earthquake affected areas reveal that apart from physical damages to terrain and man made structures, the impact of earthquake becomes part of the social psyche. Hence, compared to other natural disasters, earthquake calls for better pre-disaster prevention and preparedness rather than resorting to fateful measures of 'Rescue', 'Relief' and 'Rehabilitation' (3R). Emphasis is now laid on proactive pre-disaster plans action using appropriate Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness (PMP) for vulnerability reduction.

In this endeavor, Earthquake Risk Evaluation Center (EREC) has been setup in February 2004 to provide earthquake risk related *knowledge products,* develop suitably distributed *Information Systems and* vibrant *user Interface* to constantly interact with various agencies to communicate the knowledge products and their implications, *articulate* well considered regulatory and legislative measures for effective mitigation of risk, *catalyze* development of *evermore-effective* risk assessment and mitigation approaches and systems, undertake/sponsor user based training programs of scientists and other relevant members of the concerned community.

EREC has framed long term and short-term programs in this regrad. The long-term programs are targeted to collate multi-thematic database for providing inputs to disaster mitigation for scenario earthquakes and event incidences based on regional appraisal of seismic hazard, vulnerability and exposure factors. The other goal of long-term programs would be "Earthquake awareness" through multimedia interactions. The short-term programs are focused to generate "Seismic Hazard and Risk Microzonation Map" for targeted cities in stipulated times frame.

Seismic Hazard and Risk Microzonation (SHRM) which is a process of classifying the given geographic domain into small units of likely uniform Hazard level (Peak Ground Acceleration), hazard nature (liquefaction and slope failure) and Risk, offers the most effective tool for earthquake risk evaluation and generates database for planning pre-earthquake disaster management. As a short-term program, EREC has evolved 1st level Seismic Hazard Microzonation of NCT Delhi on 1:50000 scale and a total 15 multi-thematic maps pertaining to 'Geoscientific', 'Geotechnical' and 'Site-Response' characterizations have been generated and integrated in GIS base. The 1st level microzonation map divides the territory of NCT of Delhi in 9 units. These products have been made public by the Hon'ble Minister of Science & Technology and Ministry of Earth Sciences in December 2005. Further studies of Seismic Microzonation of NCT Delhi with higher precision on 1:10,000 scale for more societal use has been started. This would provide attributes of hazard for all microzones with site-specific details. The

'Hazard' would be integrated with results of collateral studies on 'Vulnerability Analysis' for final risk microzonation.

For detailed information please refer to Ministry's website www.moes.gov.in.

(ii) Powers and Duties of Officers and Employees

(iii) Procedure followed in the decision making process, including channels of supervision and accountability;

(iv) Norms set by the Ministry for the discharge of its functions.

While performing the duties assigned to the different officers/staff, they exercise powers as prescribed by the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time as well as those prescribed under different manuals, rules like General Financial Rules, Delegation of Financial Power Rules, Manual of Office Procedures, etc.

Since it is not a public dealing Ministry providing any service to people, setting up norms for discharge of such functions is not applicable here.

(v) Rules, regulations, instructions, manuals and records, held by the Ministry or under its control or used by its employees for discharge its functions.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences, for the present, does not have its own rules, regulations, instructions and manuals. The officers/staff of the Ministry discharge their functions in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time as well as those prescribed under different manuals, rules like General Financial Rules, Delegation of Financial Power Rules, Manual of Office Procedures, etc.

(vi) Particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with, or representation by, the members of the public in relation to the formulation of its policy or implementation thereof

There is no provision to seek direct consultation/ participation of public or its representatives for formulation of policies of the Ministry or its implementation. The policies are framed after due process in consultation with various Wings of the Government and with its approval.

(viii) A statement of boards, council, committees and other bodies consisting of two or more persons constituted as its part or for the propose of its advice, and as to whether meetings of these boards, councils, committees and other bodies are open to the public, or the minutes of such meetings are accessible for public.

The work of various programmes/schemes being implemented by the Ministry through Principal Investigators are carried out with the assistance/guidance of various committees constituted from time to time. Similarly, the work of four autonomous bodies is carried out by the respective Governing Councils headed by renowned scientists. They also have Research Advisory Committees head by distinguished scientists, who provide required guidance to the research activities there. The details of these Committees are given below:

(1) Committees set up by the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Sl.No.	Name of the Committee	Chairman
1.	National Coordination Committee for Antarctic Programme	Secretary,MoES
2.	Research Advisory Committee for NCAOR	Prof. U.R.Rao, former Chairman, Space Commission.
3.	Standing Committee on Poly-metallic Nodules (PMN) Programme	Shri M.S.Nagar, Former, CMD, IREL
4.	Steering Committee on National Project on Development of Potential Drugs from Ocean	Dr. B.N.Dhawan, Former, Director, CDRI
5.	Steering Committee on Coastal Ocean Marine Area Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)	Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi.
6.	Research Advisory Committee for Marine Living Resources Programme (RAC-MLRP)	Dr.S.A.H.Abidi, former Member, ASRB
7.	Scientific & Advisory Committee for Coastal Research Vessels (CRV-STAC)	Prof. M.Ravindran, former Director, NIOT
8.	Steering Committee on Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management	Secretary, MOES
9.	Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee for ORV Sagar Kanya (SK-STAC)	Sh.Rasik Ravindra, Drector, NCAOR
10.	Vessel Management Council for Sagar Sampada	Prof.V.Ravindranathan, former Director, CMLRE, Kochi.
11.	Steering Committee on the Limits of the Continental Shelf	Secretary, MOES
12.	Steering Committee on SATCORE-INDOMOD Project	Secretary, MOES
13.	Steering Committee on Data Buoy Programme (NDBP)	Secretary, MOES
14.	Steering Committee on OSTC	Secretary, MOES
15.	Steering Committee on Seabed Surveys on EEZ of India using Multibeam Bathymetry System	Secretary, MOES

(2) Management Boards under Ocean and Atmospheric Science & Technology Cell (OASTC):

Sl.No.	Name of the Management Board	Chairman
1.	Marine Microbiology at Goa University	Vice Chancellor
2.	Marine Geology and Geophysics at Mangalore University	Vice Chancellor
3.	Marine Coastal Ecology, West Coast at Bhavanagar University	Vice Chancellor
4.	Coastal Marine Culture Systems at Andhra University.	Vice Chancellor
5.	Marine Coastal Geology, East Coast at Berhampur Univerisyt	Vice Chancellor
6.	Ocean Engineering and Under Water Robotics at IIT, Kharagpur	Director, IIT.
7.	Marine Biology at Annamalai University	Vice Chancellor
8.	Beach Placer at Tamil University	Vice Chancellor
9.	Marine Benthos at Cochin University	Vice Chancellor

(3) Governing Councils for Autonomous Bodies.

Sl.No.	Name of the Governing Coucil of Autonomous bodies.	Chairman
1.	Governing Council for National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa	Secretary, MoES
2.	Governing Council for Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad	Secretary, MoES
3.	Governing Council for National Institute of Ocean Technology, (NIOT), Chennai	Secretary, MoES
4.	Governing Council for Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune.	Prof. U.R.Rao, former Chairman, Space Commission.

(ix) Directory of the officers and employees of the Ministry:

MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
Headquarters:-Mahasagar Bhavan,Block-12,CGO Complex,Lodhi Road,New Delhi-3.
Fax No.011-24360336, 011-24360779,011-24362644

Name of Officer/Designation Email-ID	Telephone /Fax No. Office	Residence	Inter-Com
Sh.Kapil Sibal **Hon'Miniser** ksibal@sansad.nic.in kapilsibal@hotmail.com Sh. A.J.Kurian PS	**2**3714230 23316766 (Fax) 23316745 23714230 23362548	23019420 23019421 (Fax) 23018705 26263791	
Dr. Shailesh Nayak **Secretary** Shailesh@moes.gov.in **Sh. Inder Jeet Mittal** Sr.PPS ijmittal @ nic.in Smt.Naresh Chopra PS	24360874 24362548 24360874 24362548 24362644	 26871224	801 804 805
Mrs. Vilcsini Ramachandran AS & FA Sh.K.S.Subramanian PS	24363008 24363008	 22614992	807 812
Sh.S.K. Das **Scientist'G'** skdod@yahoo.com. Mrs.Y.V.Jayalakshmi PA	24362023 24362023	24109477	813 815
Dr.V.S.Rao Chintala **Scientist'G'** sathya@nic.in Sh Muni Ram PS	24362514 24362514	26266138	816 871

Dr.(Mrs) Swati Basu **Scientist-G** **swatibasu@yahoo.com**	24611560 24610746	24101148 23092884	Met.
Sh.TVP Bhaskara Rao **Scientist-G** **bhaskar-tvp@yahoo.com**	24640563	24366663	Met.
Sh. R.K.Sharma **Scientist-G** **rks@nic.in**	24366097	26492477	822
Dr.K.J. Ramesh **Scientist-G** **kj.ramesh@nic.in** **kjramesh26@gmail.com**	24622059	24677374	Met.
Dr. B.K.Bansal **Scientist-G**	24622511		Met
Dr. M.P.Wakdikar **Scientist'F'** **wakdikar @ gmail.com**	24361436	26181082	824
Dr.Vasudha Gupta, **Director**	24306827	23648574	827
Shri Devendra Kumar Nim **Director**			
Sh.Taranjit Singh, **Dy.Secretary(F)**	24306820		820
Sh. T.R.Gill **Dy. Secretary(Adm)&CPIO**	24306865		865
Sh.R.S. Kaim **Dy.Secretary**	24611559		Met.
Dr.K.Somasunder **Scientist'E'** **soma-dod@nic.in**	24361068	23073885	831
Sh.P.Madeswaran **Scientist-E** **mades-dod@nic.in**	24361068 (Telefax) 24306830	23385850	830
Sh.Prabir G. Dastidar **Scientist'E'** **prabirgd11@rediffmal** **prabirgd11@gmail.com**	24366130	95120- 2481046	853
Dr.N.Khare **Scientist-E**	24306818	26196927	818
Sh.A.B. Chaudhary **Scientist'D'** **abc@nic.in**	24362459	24362350	835
Sh. Jung Bahadur **Scientist"D'** **jb@nic.in**	24366130	95120- 2885548	854

Dr. S.A.S. Naqvi Scientist'D' naqvi@nic.in	24362278	95120-2885562	833
Dr.Jai Gopal Sharma Scientist'C' sharmajaigopal@yahoo.com	24362278	95120-4104310	808
Sh.T.T. Ekka Under Secretary(IFD) tt.ekka@nic.in	24364182	26191356	837
Sh. Krishan Kumar Under Secretary(HOO) & APIO krishan.k.@nic.in	24364903		842
Shri Ajay Saxena Under Secretary (A)	34306841		841
Sh.Suresh Singh Section Officer	24306897		897
Sh.K.S.Subramanian Section Officer(Genl.)	24306891	22624585	891
Sh.Inderjeet Singh, SectionOfficer(Cash)	24306852		852
Sh. Manjit Singh Section Officer(PC-4)	24306896		896
Mrs.Anuradha Ganesh Section Officer(PC-3)	24306848		848
Sh.Tarun Sood Section Officer(IFD)	24306850		850
Sh.Kishor Bandyopadhyay Section Officer(Estt.)	24306859		859
Smt. Manjula Mehta Assistant Director(OL)	24306862	95120-2538978	862
Sh. K.S.Subramanian Protocol Officer subu@nic.in	24363008	22614992	812
Sh.B.L. Koli Parl. Assistant parl-moes@nic.in	24306881	26162645	881
Sh.V.Krishnan, Assistant(IT) Computer Cell v.krishnan@nic.in	24306885		885
Sh.B.K. Thakur, STA, Library Bk.thakur@yub.nic.in	24306887		887
Sh.Ashok Saha STA,Exhibition Cell Ashok-dod@nic.in	24306800		800

Sh.Dharam Chand **Caretaker/Assistant**	24306892		892
Sh.Sabar Singh Rawat **Cashier**	24306836		836
Reception,Block-12 **Reception,Block-9**	24360619 24306846		845 846
R & I Cell/RTI Cell/ **Information Facilitation Centre**	24306879		879
Pay & Account Office **Sh.Jitendar Jha** **Controller of Accounts** **Sh.D.C.Chaudhary** **Sr.Accounts Officer** **Sh.N.K.Verma** **Asstt.Accounts Officer**	 24699406 24642151 24642152	 45536560	 4232 4293

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast
A-50,Institute Area, Sector-62,Noida,UP-201307

Name of Officer **Desination/Email-ID**	**Telephone** **(Off.)/Extn.**	**Telephone** **(res.)**
Dr.A.K.Bohra Sc.-G & Head akbohra@ncmrwf.gov.in **MrsAnjana Patwal** PA	2403622 (237) 2403611(238)	26886049 9810978884
Dr.B.K.Basu Sc.-G bkbasu@ncmrwf.gov.in	2403633 (460)	25094731
Dr.L.S.Rathore Sc.-G lsrathore@ncmrwf.gov.in	2403655 (244)	24122236 9818195642
Dr.K.Bhattacharya Sc.-G batta@ncmrwf.gov.in **Mrs Krishma Mathur** **PS**	2403919 (453) (217)	22742091 9911285344
Dr.L.Harendu Prakash Sc.-F harendu@ncmrwf.gov.in	(219)	9868570729
Dr.E.N.Rajagopal Sc.-F	(252)	2402082 9811508503

rajagopal@ncmrwf.gov.in		
Sh.Ashok Kumar **Sc.-F** **ashok@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(262)	23388176 9313464687
Dr.Someshwar Das **Sc.-F** **somesh@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(218)	2605169 9811304360
Dr.S.C.Kar **Sc.-E** **Sckar.@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(261)	2401958 9871272500
Sh.G.R.Iyengar **Sc.-E** **gopal@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(265)	2403463 9871251605
Sh.B.Athiyaman **Sc.-E** **athiya@ncmrwf.gov.in**	2403747 (212)	2401959 9818991321
Mrs.Parvinder Maini **Sc.-E** **pmaini@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(236)	26217908 9810670864
Mrs.Munmun Das Gupta, **Sc.-E** **munmun@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(222)	2540716
Dr.A.K.Mitra **Sc.-E** **akm@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(229)	2402417
Dr.K.K.Singh **Sc.-E** **kksingh@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(251)	26266548 26266289 9868110771
Sh.V.S.Prasad **Sc.-E** **vsprasad@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(260)	26258111 9213960642
Dr.D.Rajan **Sc.-E** **drajan@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(216)	23384566
Sh.J.V.Singh **Sc.-E** **jvsingh@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(235)	26266576 9868105010
Dr.Preveen Kumar D. **Sc.-E** **preveen@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(309)	22617664 9911350293
Sh.John P.George **Sc.-D** **john@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(230)	2403491 9818474992
Sh.Saji Mohandas **Sc.-D** **saji@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(271)	2401450 9818327711

Dr.Ranjeet Singh **Sc.-D** **ranjeet@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(248)	26264826 9968436151
Dr.M.Ravindranath **Sc.-D** **mrn@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(256)	28531651
Dr.Raghavendra Ashrit **Sc.C** **raghu@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(247)	2276396 9818303783
Sh.A.K.Baxia **Sc.-C** **baxia@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(305)	9818429165
Sh.Prashanta Mali **Sc.-C** **pmami@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(227)	9868625030
Sh.R.S.Tiwari **Sc.-B** **rstiwari@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(275)	23387632
Sh.A.N.Singh **Sc.-B** **ansingh@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(345)	2890780
Sh.Sohan Bir Singh **Sc.-B** **sbsingh@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(234)	28855784 9868700829
Sh.Basant Sharma **Sc.-B** **basant@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(459)	9210768827
Sh.S.K.Choudhary **J.A.** **choudhary@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(303)	9810826337
Sh.A.K.Majumdar **J.A.** **majumdar@ncmrwf.gov.in**	(303)	9312349916
Sh.A.B.Lal **Sr.Finance Officer**	24640510	9891135518
Sh.R.S.Kaim **Dy.Secretary** **rskaim@yahoo.com**	24610745 24611559	9868820846
Section Officer **malti@ncmrwf.gov.in**	2403912 (253)	6519495 9810218972

Mrs. Uma Maini Assistant Sh. N.N.Mathur, LDC	(253) (238)	2538764 4311617

CENTRE FOR MARINE LIVING RESOURCES & ECOLOGY
C-BLOCK,6TH FLOOR,KENDRIYA BHAVAN
CSEZ P.O.,P.B. NO.5415,KOCHI-682037

STD CODE : 0484 PABX :2427738/2423582 Fax : 2421888
E-mail:dodchn@nic.in/sampada@sancharnet.in

Dr.V.N.Sanjeevan **Sc.-E/In-charge** **dodchn@nic.in**	2427790	2338094
Dr.T.Shunmugaraj **Sc.-D** **tsrajcmlre@yahoo.co.in**	2422858	2422016
Sh.C.Jeevakumaran **Under Secretary** **Sh.Joseph Mathew** **PA**	2423163 2422078	2781950
Sh.N. Saravanane, **Sc.C** **n.saravanane@yahoo.com**	2424573	09999567615
Sh.K.K.Jawwhar **Fishing Gear Technician**	2424573	
Smt.V.K.Radhamani **Amma, Pay & Accounts Officer**	2427738 2423582	2793387 9847983709

PROJECT DIRECTORATE INTEGRATED COASTAL MARINE AREA MANAGEMENT (ICMAM)
NIOT CAMPUS,VELLACHERRY-THAMBARAM ROAD
PALIKARANAI VILLAGE, CHENNAI-601302 FAX; 044-22460657

Dr.B.R.Subramanian **Project Director& Sc.-G** **brs@icmam.gov.in**	**22460274**	**24487539**
Dr.S.Sundaramoorthy **Sc.-E** **sunder@icmam.gov.in**	**22462413**	**22432251**
Sh. M.V.Ramana Murthy **Sc.-E** **mvr@icmam.gov.in**	**22460992**	**24463371**
Dr.D. Mohan	**22460993**	**22434205**

S.-D **mohan@icmam.gov.in**		
Sh.R.S.Kankara **Sc.-D** **kankara@icmam.gov.in**	**22460994**	**24464517**
D.G.V.M.Gupta **Sc.-D** **gupta@icmam.gov.in**	**22460993**	**22593214**
Mrs.Tune Usha **Sc.-D** **usha@icmam.gov.in**	**22460991**	**24804430**
Dr.V.Ranga Rao **Sc.-D** **vrr@icmam.gov.in**	**22462577**	**24465320**
Dr.Pravakar Mishra **Sc.-D** **mishra@icmam.gov.in**	**22460994**	**24451789**
Sh.V Parthasarathy **Accounts Officer** **pao@icmam.gov.in**	**22460276**	**65327398**
Sh. K.Gunasekaran **Asst.Accounts Officer** **pao@icmam.gov.in**	**66783583**	**24812053**

INDIA METEROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
MAUSAM BHAVAN,LODI ROAD,NEW DELHI-110003

Sh AVM AJIT TIYAGI **DGM, IMD**	24611842	
Sh.B.D.Grover Sr.PS	24611842	
Sh.T.D.Chacko Sr.PS	24611842	
Sh.R.C.Bhatia **ADGM**	24611842 9868541817	25812480
Dr.H.R.Hatwar **ADGM(S)**	24623210	24626751
ADGM(I&T)	24616602	
Mrs.Usha Kiran PS	24616602	
Sh.A.K.Bhatnagar **ADGM(EREC)**	24697473 9868880134	24654939

H.S.Saini PA	24697473	
Sh.S.K.Benerjee **ADGM(H)**	24617518	
Sh.Talukdar PA	24617518	
Sh.G.S.Prakash Rao **DDGM(DM)**	24615815	24626751
Sh.D.Chakrabarty **DDGM(A&S)**	24621472	26107599
Smt.Rosa Kurian PS	24621472	24611222
Sh.T.A.Khan **DDGM(ORG&Vig.)**	24615371	24644937
Sh.Subharahaniam **DDG(CW)**	24638664	26108712 26179743
Sh.C.P.Sachdeva PS	24611068	
DDGM(H&A) Sh.J.P.Sharma PA	24629770 24629770	
Sh.Surya Bali **DDGM(EREC)**	24648067	
Sh.G.S.Prakash Rao **DDGM(DM)** Smt.Bharti Bhuiyan PA	24615815 24615815	24626751
Sh.A.K.Sharma **DDGM(SM)** Sh.J.M.Bawa PA	24626021 24626021	
Sh.D.Chakraborty **DDGM(T)** Mrs.Asha Arora PA	20514616 24616051	
Sh.P.K.Jain **DDGM(UI)** Sh.S.Talukdar PA	24611451 46121451	
Sh.B.L.Verma **DDGM(RMC)**	24490279	26190168

Sh.Shailendra Sharma PA	24490279	
Sh.Jitender Kumar Jha, FO/CA Smt.Manjula Lal PA	24699406 24699406	
Sh.K.S.Gaharwar Director(Vig.)	24652318	26887134
Sh. Vijay Singh Director(B&P)	24625917	24104310
Sh.R.B.Thapa Meteorologist(Esstt.)	24693661	
Sh.Hargian Singh Meteorologist(Admn.) Smt.Hema Joshi PA	24697640 24697640	22913377

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEAN TECHNOLOGY
NIOT CAMPUS,VELACHERY-TEMBARAM MAIN ROAD,
NARAYANA PURAM,PALLIKARANAI,CHENNAI-601302

Dr.S.Kathiroli **Sc.-G** **kathir@niot.res.in**	66783301	22590391
Sh.M.Gopalakrishnan **Secretary to Director** **gopal@nit.res.in**	66783303	9444399811
Sh.Premkumar **Sc.-F** **prem@niot.res.in**	66783535	22355316
Sh.G.Janakiraman **Sc.-F** **janki@niot.res.in**	66783500	22772562
Dr.Rajat Roy Chaudhary,Sc.-F **rajat@niot.res.in**	66783355	25531593
Dr.V.Rajendran **Sc.-F** **raju@niot.res.in**	66783400	24482791
Sh.D.Venkata Rao **Sc.-F**	66783470	22433472

dvrao@niot.res.in		
Dr.M.A..Athmanand **Sc.-F** atma@niot.res.in	66783366	22434780
Sh.D.Saundarajan **Sc.-F** dsrajan@niot.res.in	66783344	28445436
Dr.Purnima Jalihal **Sc.-F** purnima@niot.res.in	66783350	22579384
Dr.R.Venkatesan **Sc.-F** venkat@niot.res.in	66783422	24425234
Dr.G.A.Ramadass **Sc.-E** ramadass@niot.res.in	66783393	22431815
Sh.K.M.Sivakholundu **Sc.-E** kmsiva@niot.res.in	66783469	24510391
Dr.K.Dhilsha **Rajappan,Sc.-E** krd@niot.res.in	66783394	22431578
Sh.M.A.Shajahan **Sc.-E** shajahan@niot.res.in	66783418	26448328 26442753
Dr. R.Kirubagaran **Sc.-E** kiruba@niot.res.in	66783418	26448328 26442753
Sh.D.Rajasekhar **Sc.-E** rajasekhar@niot.res.in	66783526	28132363
G.Latha **Sc.-D** lata@niot.res.in	66783525	24513745
Sh.Tata Sudhakar **Sc.-D** lata@niot.res.in	66783525	24513745
Dr.B.Sasisekaran **Sc.-D** seshi@niot.res.in	66783472	24425294
Sh.Raju Abraham **Sc.-D** Abraham@niot.res.in	66787091	22434015
Dr.Basanta Kumar Jena, **Sc.-D**	66783468	22532095

bkjena@niot.res.in		
Sh.P.R.Rajesh **Sc.-D** **prrajesh@niot.res.in**	66783463	52056321
Mrs.Vijaya Ravichandaran,Sc.-D **vijaya@niot.res.in**	66783331	22436105
Sh.C.R.Deepak **Sc.-D** **Deepak@niot.res.in**	66783357	22582138
Sh.D.Jagannatha reddy, **Sc.-D** **dreddy@niot.res.in**	66783345	22434297
Dr.A.K.Abdul Nazar **Sc.-D** **nazar@niot.res.in**	03192 225089	03192- 225843
Sh.E.Srinivasan **Sc.-D** **srini@niot.res.in**	66783375	24405379
Sh.M.Sankar **Sc.-D** **sankar@niot.res.in**	66783501	24963720
Sh.S.Muthu Kumaraval, **Sc.-D** **smr@niot.res.in**	66783342	22520763
Sh.N.Vedachalam **Sc.-D** **veda_ee@niot.res.in**	66787046	9843163035
Sh.A.K.Swamy **Sc.-D** **swamy@niot.res.in**	66783362	22533431
Dr.S.Ramesh **Sc.-D** **ramesh@niot.res.in**	66787044	22433075
Dr.S.V.S.Phani Kumar **Sc.-D** **phanl@niot.res.in**	66783347	9444895980

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Sh.N.Subramanian **Co-ordinator(F&A)** **subra@niot.res.in**	66783311	24915744
Sh.T.P.Rangamaran **Purchase Officer** **maran@niot.res.in**	66783340	27424634

Smt.S.Ravathi **Internal Auditor** **revarengan@niot.res.in**	66783452	52021319
Sh. R.Saravanan **Estate Engineer** **sarvan@niot.res.in**	66783320	22580376
Sh.V.Ramanathan **System Administrator** **vram@niot.res.in**	66783364	22755087
Sh.R.Balu **Section Officer** **balur@niot.res.in**	66783453	22520324

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ANTARCTIC&
OCEAN RESEARCH
HEADLAND SADA, VASCO-DE-GAMA,GOA-403804
STD CODE : 832 ISDN:252556+INTERCOM NO. FAX:2520877

Sh.Rasik Ravindra **Director** **rasik@ncaor.org** **Sh.H.Nagoji Rao** **PA**	2525501 2520876 F:2520877 2525503	2525610 – 611
Dr.M.Sudhakar **Sc.-G** **msudhakar@ncaor.org**	2525512– 513	2412824
Dr.S.Rajan **Sc.-F** **rajan@ncaor.org**	2525510 – 11	2525604
Dr.N.Khare **Sc.-E** **nkhare@ncaor.org.**	2525531 – 32	2520880
Dr. A.Shivaji **Sc.-D** **ashivaji@ncaor.org**	2525515 – 16	2525603
Dr.Anilkumar **Sc.-D** **anil@ncaor.org**	2525640	
Dr.Thamban Meloth **Sc.-D** **meloth@ncaor.org**	2525622-23	

Sh.Mirza Javed Beg **Sc.-D**	2525520-21	
Dr.D.K.Pandey **Sc.-C** **pandey@ncaor.org**	2525580	
Dr.Rahul Mohan **Sc.-C** **rahulmohan@ncaor.org**	2525634 2525631	
Dr.Shiv Mohan Singh **Sc.-C** **smsingh@ncaor.org**	2525629	
Dr.John Kurlan P. **Sc.-C** **john@ncaor.org**	**2**5255570	
Dr.Alvarinho J.luis **Sc.-C** **alvluis@ncaor.org**	2525526	
Sh.Laluraj C.M. **Sc.-B** **lalucm@ncaor.org.**	2525641	
Sh.Anoop Kumar Tiwari, **Sc.-B** **anooptiwari@ncaor.org**	2525632	
Sh.K.P.Krishnan **Sc.-B** **Krishnan@ncaor.org**	2525638	
Dr.shallesh Pednekar **Sc.-B** **shallesh@ncaor.org**	2525540	
Sh.Manish Tiwari **Sc.-B** **manish@ncaor.org**	2525638	
Sh.Lalit Kumar Ahirwar **Computer Programmer** **lalit@ncaor.org**	2525567	

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Sh.N.S.Dalvi **Administrative Officer** **nsdalvi@ncaor.org**	2525556 2525555 F:2525566	2525615

Sh.K.Shripathi Executive(Finance) shri@ncaor.org	2525508-509	2525618
PURCHASE & STORES Sh.K.Venkateswarlu Executive (procurement) warlu 62@ncaor.org	2525571 F:2525573	2525617
Sh.S.K.Pandey, Executive Asst.(Admn.)& Guest House 1/c	2525557	

INDIAN NATIONAL CENTRE FOROCEAN INFORMATION SERVICES
"OCEAN VALLEY",PB NO.21
IDA JEEDIMETLA P.O.,HYDERABAD-500055
Fax-040-23892910

Dr.Shallesh Nayak Director director@incois.gov.in	23895000 Fax.040-23895001	23100329
Dr.M.Ravichandran Head, (MOG & Dy.ProjectDirector,Argo. ravi@incois.gov.in	23895004 Fax-040-23892910	23063721
Sh.B.V.Satyanarayana Head, (CDG) bvs@incois.gov.in	23895005	27061802
Sh.T.Srinivasa Kumar Head,Advisory Services and Satelite Oceanography Group (ASG)& Secretary IOGOOS srinivas@incois.gov.in	23895006	23892022
Dr.T.M.Balakrishnan Nair Head,Information Services and Ocean Services Group(ISG) bala@incois.gov.in	23895007	25502826
Sh. E.Pattabhi Rama	23895008	23046412

Rao Manager-Programme Planning & Co-Ordination(PPC) pattabhi@incois.gov.in		
Sh.K.K.V.Chary Administrative Officer & Head Executive Support Services kkvchary@incois.gov.in	23895010	23063609
Dr.Sudheer Joseph Scientist-C,MOG sjo@incois.gov.in	23892901	23044600
Sh.T.V.S.Udaya Bhaskar Scientist-C,MOG uday@incois.gov.in	23892901	
Sh.P.A.Francis Scientist-C,MOG francis@incois.gov.in	23892901	
Sh.S.K.Hasibur Rahman Scientist-C,ISG rahman@incois.gov.in	23892901	
Sh.M.Nagaraja Kumar Scientist-B,ASG raja@incois.gov.in	23895019	

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL METEOROLOGY
Dr. Homi Bhabha Road, Pashan, Pune-411008.
Fax No: 020-25893825 for all Officers

Prof.B.N.Goswami Director goswami@tropmet.res.in	25893924	25885171
Dr.P.C.S.Devara Head & Scientist-F devara@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.251	25881502
Dr.D.B.Jadhav Scientist-F dbj@tropmet.res.in	25893600	9850809707
Dr.K.Rupakumar Kolli Head & Scientist-F kolli@tropmet.res.in	25893600	25863399
Dr(.Mrs)P.S.Salvekar Head & Scientist-F	25893600 Extn.271	24493460

pss@tropmet.res.in		
Dr.Nityananda Singh Head & Scientist-F nsingh@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.351	25884076
Dr.R.Krishnan Head & Scientist-F krish@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.301	9881737976
Dr.P.E.Raj Scientist-E ernest@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.252	9850901804
Dr.P.N.Mahajan Scientist-E mahajan@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.221	22952487
Sh.J.R.Kulkarni Scientist-E jksup@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.304	9822099616
Dr.R.H.Kripalani Scientist-E krip@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.224	26356941
Smt.S.S.Vaidya Scientist-E ssvady@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.223	25425299
Sh.B.N.Mandal Scientist-E mandal@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.352	64002881
Dr.Gulran Ullah Beig Scientist-E beig@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.261	22953145
Dr.A.K.Sahai Scientist-E sahai@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.302	9423582314
Dr.K.Kriahnkumar Scientist-E Krishna@tropmet.res.in		25862937
Dr.P.S.P.Rao Scientist-D psprao@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.256	25861407
Dr.Mrs.Indira Joshi Scientist-D indira@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.268	25886982
Dr.K.Krishnakumar Scientist-D krishna@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.354	25862937
Mrs.A.A.Shiralkar Scientist-E siralkar@tropmet.res.in		25890206

Dr.Mrs.N.A.Sontakke Scientist-D sontakke@tropmet.res.in	25893600	22952876
Dr.P.S.P.Rao Scientist-D psprao@tropmet.res.in		25861407
Dr.Mrs.S.G. Nagar Scientist-D nagar@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.255	25890254
Dr.A.L.Londhe Scientist-D londhe@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.260	25870504
Dr.Mrs.Kandalgaonkar Scientist-D sskandal@tropmet.res.in		25651346
Sh.S.D.Pawar Scientist-D pawar@tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.284	27404091
Dr.S.K.Sinha Scientist-D sinha@tropmet.res.in		25885264
Mrs.S.S.Kandalgaonkar Scientist-D sskandal@tropmet.res.in	25893600	25651346
Dr.H.P.Borgaonkar Scientist-D hemant@ tropmet.res.in	25893600 Extn.360	27473952
Dr.Smt.A.A.Kulkarni Scientist-D ashwini@tropmet.res.in		25468190
Sh.C.S.Bhosale Scientist-D bhosale@tropmet.res.in		25881872
Dr.C.Gnanaseelan Scientist-D seelan@tropmet.res.in		9823455582
Dr.Supriya Chakraborty Scientist-D supriyac@tropmet.res.in		9970898008
Sh.M.K.Tandon Scientist-C tendon@tropmet.res.in		26689685
Dr.T.Venugopal Scientist-C tvgopal@tropmet.res.in		25871843
Sh.T.Dharm		25881896

Scientist-C dharma@tropmet.res.in		
Dr.A.A.Munot Scientist-C munot@tropmet.res.in		25399012
Dr.Y.Jaya Rao Scientist-C jrao@tropmet.res.in		25888758
Smt.N.R.Deshpande Scientist-C nrdesh@tropmet.res.in		25653630
Smt.S.K.Patwardhan Scientist-C patwar@tropmet.res.in		25432473
Dr.B.D.Kulkarni Scientist-C bdkul@tropmet.res.in		24487507
Sh.R.B.Sangam Scientist-C sangam@tropmet.res.in		25882488
Dr.M.N.Patil Scientist-C patil@tropmet.res.in		25862077
Dr.B.S.Murthy Scientist-C murthy@tropmet.res.in		25861273
Dr.Smt.S.B.Morwal Scientist-C morwal@tropmet.res.in		22951091
Sh.A.B.Sikder Scientist-C sikder@tropmet.res.in		25890970
Dr.D.M.Chete Scientist-C chate@tropmet.res.in		25862891
Sh.S.S.Dugam Scientist-C dugam@tropmet.res.in		25231375
Sh.V.Gopalkrishnan Scientist-C gopal@tropmet.res.in		25881812
Sh.Prem Singh Scientist-C psg@tropmet.res.in		25870134
Sh.S.D.Bansod Scientist-C		24211291

Smt.S.K.Mandke Scientist-C amin@tropmet.res.in		9860728804
Sh.N.K.Agarwal Scientist-C nka@tropmet.res.in		25862636
Dr.S.B.Debaje Scientist-C debaie@tropmet.res.in		22951554
Sh.J.Sanjay Scientist-C sanjay@tropmet.res.in		25862934
Dr.Panditithurai Scientist-C pandit@tropmet.res.in		25861011
Sh.S.Mahapatra Scientist-C mahap@tropmet.res.in		25884759
Sh.S.S.Mulye Scientist-C mulye@tropmet.res.in		9850854281
Sh.R.M.Khaladkar Scientist-C		22951763
Sh.V.R.Mazumdar Scientist-C		25446817
Dr.S.M.Bawiskar Scientist-C smbawi@tropmet.res.in		9422319606
Dr.D.K.Trivedi Scientist-C trivedi@tropmet.res.in		25862076
Dr.Smt.A.A.Deo Scientist-C aad@tropmet.res.in		25432962
Dr.Kaushar Ali Scientist-C kaushaer@tropmet.res.in		25897183
Dr.D.R.Kothawale Scientist-C kothe@tropmet.res.in		27280494
Dr.G.S.Meena Scientist-C gsm@tropmet.res.in		25896125
Dr.C.G.Deshpande Scientist-C		25458329

cgdesh@tropmet.res.in		
Dr.P.D.Safai Scientist-C pdsafai@tropmet.res.in		25899588
Dr.Milind Mujamdar Scientist-C mujum@tropmet.res.in		9850953708
Dr.P.Mukhopadhyay Scientist-C mpartha@tropmet.res.in		25899737
Sh.P.V.Puranik Scientist-C puranik@tropmet.res.in		26960430
Sh.S.K.Jadhav Scientist-C skj@tropmet.res.in		25130293
Smt.M.K.Kulkarni Scientist-C		25888032
Dr.Mrs.Padmakumari Scientist-C padma@tropmet.res.in		9850674541
Dr.S.G.Narkhedkar Scientist-C narkhed@tropmet.res.in		27281014
Dr.Suresh Tiwari Scientist-C smbtiwari@tropmet.res.in		25356233
Smt.S.S.Fadanavis Scientist-C suvarna@tropmet.res.in		25893394
Dr.(Mrs.)S.S.Nandargi Scientist-C nshobha@tropmet.res.in		24490095
Dr.H.S.Chaudhari Scientist-C hemantkumar@tropmet.res.in		9970046064
Smt.N.V.Panchawagh Scientist-B panchwag@tropmet.res.in		25285787
Sh.S.D.Patil Scientist-B patilsd@tropmet.res.in		25882536
Smt.R.Latha Scientist-B		25862071

latha@tropmet.res.in		
Sh.S.B.Kakade Scientist-B kakade@tropmet.res.in		24251381
Sh.S.P.Ghanekar Scientist-B ghanekar@tropmet.res.in		24221705
Smt.S.S.Sabade Scientist-B sabade@tropmet.res.in		25882584
Smt.Sathy Nair Scientist-B sathy@tropmet.res.in		25818153
Sh.K.K.Dani Scientist-B kundan@tropmet.res.in		25886559
Dr.Madhu C. Reddy Scientist-B madhuchandra@tropmet.res.in		9423223507
Sh.Meta Mahakur Scientist-B mmahakur@tropmet.res.in		25890606
Smt.M.N.Kulkarni Scientist-B mnkulk@tropmet.res.in		24225964
Sh.P.Murugvel Scientist-B pmvela@tropmet.res.in		25899738
Smt.S.R.Inamdar Scientist-B srinam@tropmet.res.in		25445658
Smt.U.S.Iyer Scientist-B usha@tropmet.res.in		25890972
Smt.J.V.Revadekar Scientist-B jvrch@tropmet.res.in		25888053
Sh.Deen Mani Lala Scientist-B dmlal@tropmet.res.in		9423523651
Kum.Somprity Roy Scientist-B sompriti@tropmet.res.in		25886758

Dr.R.S.Maheshkumar Scientist-B mahesh@tropmet.res.in		9822977882
Smt.Amita A.Prabhu Scientist-B amitaprabhu@tropmet.res.in		9823368071
Dr.Smt.R.R.Joshi Scientist-B rrjcpt@tropmet.res.in		24346255
Dr.Devendra Singh Scientist-B devendraaslingh@tropmet.res.in		9975789833
Dr.Ramesh K.Yadav Scientist-B yadav@tropmet.res.in		9423577694
Dr.Samir Pokherel Scientist-B samir@tropmet.res.in		9860062034
Sh.A.B.Parekh Scientist-B anant@tropmet.res.in		9423527893
Kum.Preethi Bhaskar Scientist-B preethi@tropmet.res.in		9890364398
Sh.G.R.Chintalu Scientist-B		9421058304
Smt.Asha Nath Scientist-B asha@tropmet.res.in		25380484
Smt.R.V.Bhalvankar Scientist-B rohini@tropmet.res.in		25385128
Smt.S.S.Naik Scientist-B snaik@tropmet.res.in		9422530677
Sh.S.De Scientist-B sde@tropmet.res.in		9423577847
Dr.Gude Sachin Scientist-B sachinghude@tropmet.res.in		25899839
Dr.R.C.Reddy Scientist-B rcreddy@tropmet.res.in		9881437497
Dr.Y.K.Tiwari		25881223

Scientist-B yktiwari@tropmet.res.in		
Sh.V.Vasudevan J.S.O.		
Sh.R.S.K.Singh J.S.O. raghav@tropmet.res.in		9423572206
Sh.D.W.Ganer J.S.O. tsd@tropmet.res.in		25861669
Sh.M.I.R.Tinmaker J.S.O. iqbal@tropmet.res.in		25520520
Sh.M.D.Chipade J.S.O. mdchipade@tropmet.res.in		27298260
Sh.H.N.Singh J.S.O. narendra@tropmet.res.in		25882754
Sh.Somaru Ram J.S.O. somaru@tropmet.res.in		9890475413
Sh.S.K.Saha J.S.O. Saha@tropmet.res.in		9890488441
Sh.S.M.Sonbawane J.S.O. Sunil@tropmet.res.in		9423582313
Sh.S.P.Gharge S.T.O.II grgsup@tropmet.res.in		9423577817
Smt.V.V.Massey S.T.O.II mmassey@tropmet.res.in		25420726
Sh.S.R.Nirgude S.T.O.II nirgude@tropmet.res.in		25285890
Smt.S.U.Athale S.T.O.II swati@tropmet.res.in		25420173
Sh.O.Abraham S.T.O.II abraham@tropmet.res.in		26138602
Smt.A.R.Seshagiri S.T.O.II ratne@tropmet.res.in		25885987

Sh.A.L.Sagar J.T.O. sagar@tropmet.res.in		9226034329
Smt.V.V.Sapre J.T.O. sapre@tropmet.res.in		25382623
Sh.R.P.Mali J.T.O. lip@tropmet.res.in		02114-252327
Sh.B.C.Morwal J.T.O. basant@tropmet.res.in		22951091
Sh.P.W.Dixit J.T.O. dixit@tropmet.res.in		25638579
Sh.V.R.Mali J.T.O. vipin@tropmet.res.in		02114-252327
Smt.S.B.Patankar J.T.O. patankar@tropmet.res.in		9860994364
Sh.V.H.Sesane J.T.O. sasane@tropmet.res.in		26816675
Smt.R.S.Ovhal J.T.O. lip@tropmet.res.in		
Smt.R.S.Salunke J.T.O. salunke@tropmet.res.in		25885767
Ms.N.S.Girija Admin.Officer girija@tropmet.res.in		25897276
Sh.S.M.Hendre A/C Officer hendre@tropmet.res.in		24349684
Sh.V.G.Bathija Section Officer		26133705
Sh.S,N.Prasad Section Officer prasad@tropmet.res.in		25890395
Sh.K.B.Gophane Section Officer Kotu@tropmet.res.in		27143821
Smt.R.A.Desai Section Officer		24266854

Ratna52@tropmet.res.in		
Dr.O.N.Shukla Hindi Officer shukla@tropmet.res.in		9823737390
Dr.Mrs.C.Bardhan PA to Director bardhan@tropmet.res.in		25537894
Sh.S.C.Rahalkar Sr.D'man lip@tropmet.res.in		24535799

(x) Monthly Remuneration Received By Each of its Officers and Employees, Including the System of compensation

Basic Pay of the Officers/staff of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (HQr,) is given below. In addition, the officers/staff are drawing admissible allowances as per the orders of the Government of India issued from time to time.

Sl.No.	Name S/Shri	Designation	Basic Pay (Rs.)
1.	Shri Prakash Kumar	Joint Secretary	21400
2.	Dr. S.K.Das	Scientist 'G'	22900
3.	Dr. V. S Rao Chintala	Scientist 'G'	21900
4.	Dr.(Mrs.) Swati Basu	Scientist 'G'	20900
5.	Sh TVP Bhaskar Rao	Scientist 'G'	20900
6.	Sh R.K.Sharma	Scientist 'G'	20400
7.	Dr. K.J.Ramesh	Scientist 'G'	20900
8.	Dr. A.K.Bohra	Scientist 'G'	22900
9.	Dr.B.K.Basu	Scientist 'G'	22400
10.	Dr.L.S.Rathore	Scientist 'G'	22900
11.	Dr.K.Bhattacharya	Scientist 'G'	21900
12.	Dr. M. P. Wakdikar	Scientist 'F'	18200
13.	Dr.L.Harendu Prakash	Scientist 'F'	19550
14.	Dr.E.N.Rajagopal	Scientist 'F'	19100
15.	Dr.Someshwar Das	Scientist 'F'	18650
16.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Scientist 'F'	18650
17.	Dr.B.K.Bansal	Scientist 'F'	18200
18.	Shri P.Narayanan	Director	15900
19.	Smt.Vasudha Gupta	Director	
20.	Shri D.K.Nim	Director	
21.	Shri M. L. Sharma	Deputy Secretary	16500
22.	Shri R.S.Kaim	Deputy Secretary	14250
23.	Shri Taranjit Singh	Deputy Secretary	13125
24.	Shri Inderjeet Mittal	Sr. P.P.S.	16125
25.	Shri P.G.Dastidar	Scientist 'E'	15100
26.	Shri N.Khare	Scientist 'E'	14700
27.	Shri K.V.Sharma	Scientist 'E'	14700
28.	Shri P. Madeswaran	Scientist 'E'	15900
29.	Dr. K. Somasundar	Scientist 'E'	15900
30.	Dr.S.C.Kar	Scientist 'E'	16300
31.	Sh.G.R,Iyengar	Scientist 'E'	15900
32.	Sh.B.Athiyaman	Scientist 'E'	15500
33.	Sh A.K.Mitra	Scientist 'E'	15900
34.	Ms.Parvinder Maini	Scientist 'E'	15500

35.	Dr.K.K.Singh	Scientist ‘E’	15500
36.	Sh.V.S.Prasad	Scientist ‘E’	15100
37.	Ms.Munmun Dasgupta	Scientist ‘E’	15100
38.	Sh.Jagvir Singh	Scientist ‘E’	15100
39.	Sh.D.Rajan	Scientist ‘E’	15100
40.	Sh. AB Chowdhury	Scientist ‘D’	15000
41.	Dr. S.A.S. Naqvi	Scientist ‘D’	13875
42.	Sh.Jung Bahadur	Scientist ‘D’	15000
43.	Dr.M.Ravindra Nath	Scientist ‘D’	15000
44.	Dr.John P.George	Scientist ‘D’	14250
45.	Sh Ranjit Singh	Scientist ‘D’	14625
46.	Sh.Saji Mohandas	Scientist ‘D’	13875
47.	Sh Preveen Kumar	Scientist ‘D’	13125
48.	Dr.Jai Gopal Sharma	Scientist “C”	10325
49.	Dr. Ashok Kumar Baxla	Scientist ‘C’	11625
50.	Dr. Raghavendra Ashrit	Scientist ‘C’	11300
51.	Shri K.L.Narayan (absentee)	Scientist ‘C’	
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55.	Sh Radhey Shyam Tiwari	Scientist ‘B’	11300
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58.	Sh Basant Sharma	Scientist ‘B’	9925
59.	Sh. T.T. Ekka	Under Secretary	10975
60.	Sh. Krishan Kumar	Under Secretary	11625
61.	Vacant		
62.	Vacant		
63.	Shri Inderjeet Singh	Section Officer	7900
64.	Shri Tarun Sood	Section Officer	8100
65.	Sh. S.Manik Lakra	Section Officer	8825
66.	Sh. Suresh Singh	Section Officer	8500
67.	Sh. Manjit Singh	Section Officer	8700
68.	Sh Kishor Bandyopadyay	Section Officer	8275
69.	Smt.Anuradha Ganesh	Section Officer	7700
70.	Sh. Ashwani Kumar	Asstt.P.S.	9500
71.	Smt. Manjula Mehta	AD(OL)	10000
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73.	Sh.Muni Ram	P.S	9100
74.	Smt. Naresh Chopra	P.S	10475
75.	Km. Reeta Sethi	P.S.	8700
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81.	Sh A.K.Majumdar	Jr.Ananalyst	6700
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83.	Sh.Ashok Kumar Saha	STA	9375
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85.	Smt. Shyla Minhas	STA	8825
86.	Sh. B.L. Koli	Assistant	6900
87.	Sh.K. Chitrabhanu	Assistant	6700
88.	Sh.Raghubar Bharati	Assistant	6700
89.	Sh.Dharam Chand	Assistant	6700
90.	Sh.Bhupal Singh	Assistant	7500
91.	Smt.Ravinder Kaur	Assistant	7900
92.	Smt.Sumana Das	Assistant	6700
93.	Smt.Uma Bala Maini	Assistant	6700
94.	Sh.P. Mazumdar	Assistant	6700
95.	Sh.G.Sudershan	Assistant	6700
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97.	Sh Rang Lal Meena	Assistant	6500
98.	Shri V.Krishnan	Assistant(IT)	6500
99.	Sh Prem Kumar	Assistant	7100
100.	Smt.Meena Kumari Sehagal	Assistant	6700
101.	Sh.Madan Lal Sharma	Accountant	5675
102.	Smt. Manjit Bhasin	Personal Asstt.	8100
103.	Sh.P.K. Kapoor	Personal Asstt.	7300
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105.	Smt.Neelam Sharma	Personal Asstt.	8500
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118.	Sh Sabar Singh Rawat	UDC	4000
119.	Sh P. Radhakrishnan	UDC	4700
120.	Sh Santosh Prasad	UDC	4100
121.	Sh Bishamber Dutt	UDC	4600
122.	Sh.A.K. Verma	UDC	4600
123.	Sh. P.K. Jain	UDC	5100
124.	Sh.Satte Singh	UDC	4200

125.	Smt. Babita Pant	Steno Gr.D	4900
126.	Smt. Y.V. Jaya Lakshmi	Steno Gr.D	5000
127.	Km. A Vijaya Kumari	Steno Gr.D	4600
128.	Sh.Rajnish Kumar	Steno Gr.D	4400
129.	Sh.N.K. Jaiswal	Steno Gr.D	6700
130.	Smt.Anjana Patwal	Steno Gr.D	4900
131.	Sh.Rajan Sah	LDC	3350
132.	Sh.Laxman Singh	LDC	3950
133.	Sh.Jagdish Singh	LDC	3950
134.	Sh N.N.Mathur	LDC	3650
135.	Sh.Suresh Mishra	Photo M/c Operator	4400
136.	Shri Hukum Singh	S Car Driver	5625
137.	Sh.Bhagwan Singh	S Car Driver	4800
138.	Sh.Ramesh Chand	S Car Driver	4030
139.	Sh Jawahar Pal	S.Car Driver	3125
140.	Sh.Mehtab Singh	DR	5250
141.	Sh.Rajinder Singh	Sr.Peon	3540
142.	Sh.Rattan Singh	Peon	3580
143.	ShKuldip Singh	Peon	3580
144.	Sh.Rajan Daniel	Peon	3580
145.	Sh.Braham Prakash	Peon	4025
146.	Sh.S.P.S. Yadav	Peon	3790
147.	Sh.Jagpal Singh	Peon	3200
148.	Sh.Yogesh Kumar Sharma	Peon	3200
149.	Sh.Madan Prasad	Peon	2720
150.	Sh.Subhash Kumar Sajwan	Peon	3200
151.	Sh.Binda Lal	Peon	3580
152.	Sh.Sushil Kumar	Helper	3020
153.	Sh.Sewak Ram	Peon	3580
154.	Sh.Hari Chand	Peon	3510
155.	Sh.Kishan Lal	Peon	3510
156.	Sh.Chhote Lal	Peon	3510
157.	Sh.B.D. Sharma	Peon	2900
158.	Sh.Johri Lal Arya	Peon	3200
159.	Sh.Rakam Singh	Peon	3200
160.	Sh.Shiv Kumar Singh	Peon	3200
161.	Sh.Gyanbir Singh	Peon	2900
162.	Sh.Pratap Ram	Peon	2840
163.	Sh.Dinesh Kumar	Peon	2720
164.	Sh.Ajmer Singh	Peon	3440
165.	Sh.Inderjit	Peon	3140
166.	Sh.Raj Kumar-I	Peon	3370
167.	Sh Devi Singh Rawat	Peon	2605
168.	Sh Vinod Kumar	Peon	2605

169.	Sh Vijay Kant	Peon	2550
170.	Sh.Nanak Chand	Farash	3950
171.	Shri Hari Om Sharma	Farash	2550
172.	Sh.Ram Singh Parcha	Farash	2550
173.	Sh.Madan Lal	Farash	4100
174.	Sh.Ramesh Kumar	S/Wala	3260
175.	Smt.Kunjama	S/Wali	2550
176.	Smt.Santosh	S.Wali	3370

(xi) **Budget Allocated to Department and toeach Agency under its control**

Scheme-wise Budget Estimates for 2008-09 (Plan)

No	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Allocation (Rs.in crores)
1	Polar Science	**35.50**
2	Polymetallic Nodules Programme	**15.00**
3	Ocean Observation and Information System (OOIS)	**13.00**
4	Marine Research & Technology Development (MRTD)	**24.00**
4.1	Assessment of Marine Living Resources and FORV	4.00
4.2	Drugs from Sea	4.00
4.3	Assistance for Research Projects	5.00
4.4	Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)	2.00
4.5	Exhibitions/fairs	2.00
4.6	Manpower Training for Ocean Research & Management	0.25
4.7	Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM)	4.00
4.8	Marine Non-Living Resources (MNLR)	2.75
5.	Delineation of Outer Limits of Continental Shelf (CLCS)	**1.00**
6.	Coastal Research Vessel (CRV) and other research vessels	**5.00**
7.	National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)	**20.00**
8.	Information Technology	**1.00**
9.	Comprehensive Topography Surveys	**5.00**
10.	Gas-hydrate	**12.00**
11	Operation and Maintenance of research Vessel “Sagar Nidhi”	**12.00**
12.	Daya Buoy programme/Integrated sustained ocean observations	**10.00**
13.	Tsunami & Stormsurge Warming System	**15.00**
14.	National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCOAR)	**15.00**
15	Indian National Centre for Ocean Services (INCOIS)	**30.00**
16	Sea Front Facilities	**10.00**
17	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF)	**11.00**
18.	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)	**20.00**
19.	India Meteorological Department (IMD)	**432.00**
	Space Meteorology	10.00
	Agromet Advisory Services	10.00
	Seismic Hazard and Risk Evaluation	15.00
	Operation and Maintenance	28.00
	Aviation Meteorology	5.00
	Modernisation of IMD	364.00
20.	Development of Manned Submerssible	**5.00**

21	Multichannel Seismic System on board " ORV Sagar Kanya"	**5.00**
22.	Expedition to Arctic	**2.00**
23.	Desalination Plant	**10.00**
24.	National Oceanarium	**0.50**
25	Demonstration of Shoreline Protection Measures through pilot projects	**0.50**
26	Integrated Ocean Drilling Prog. And Geotechnic Studies	**4.00**
27	Ice-Class Research Vessel	**5.00**
28	Headquarters Building	**20.00**
29	Multi-hazards Early Warning Support System	**1.00**
30	Centre for Climate Change	**5.00**
31	Dedicated Weather Channel & Commonwealth Games	**5.00**
32.	NIOT Ext. Centre West Bengal	**0.50**
33.	R&D in Earth & Atmospheric Sciences	**7.00**
	TOTAL	**750.00**

Budget Estimates for 2008-89 (Non Plan)

1	Secretariat Economic Services	**11.84**
2	FORV and ORV	**41.00**
3	India Meteorological Department	**155.26**
4.	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast	**3.90**
5.	Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune	**9.00**
	TOTAL	**221.00**

(xii) the manner of execution of Subsidy Programmes

There is no programme being executed by the Department which involve grant of subsidy to any person/organization

(xiii) Particulars of Recipients of Concessions, permits or authorization granted by the Department

The activities of the Department and its attached offices as well as autonomous bodies do not involve sanction for the grant of Concession/ Permits/ Authorization of any kind.

(xiv) Details in respect of the information available to or held by the Ministry of Earth Sciences reduced in an electronic form

Details in respect of information available to or held by the Ministry of Earth Sciences as well as its attached and autonomous bodies are contained in the following web sites.

Sl.No.	Organisation	Address	Name of web-site

1.	Ministry of Earth Sciences (Hqrs.)	Mahasagar Bhavan, Block 12, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003 Fax No. 011-24360336 011-24360779 011-24362644	www.moes.gov.in
2.	**Attached Office** Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE), Kochi	6th Floor, Block C, Kendriya Bhavan, P.O.-Kochi Special Economic Zone, KOCHI-2682037 Telefax: 0484-242188	
3.	**Attached Office** Project Directorate, Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM),Chennai	NIOT Campus, Vellacherry-Thambaram Road, Pallikaranai Village, CHENNAI. Tel.044-22460274 Fax:044-22460657	www.icmam.gov.in
4.	**Autonomous Body** National Instituted of Ocean Technology (NIOT)	Vellacherry-Thambaram Road, Pallikaranai Village, CHENNAI. Tel.044-22461029 Fax:044-22460275	www.niot.res.in
5.	**Autonomous Body** National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR),	Headland Sada, Vasco da Gama. GOA Tel: 0832-2520872 Fax: 0832-22460877	www.incois.gov.in
6.	**Autonomous Body** Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad	“Ocean Valley”, P.B.No. 21, IDA Jeedimetla P.O., Hyderabad-500 055 Tel.040-2389500 Fax:040-23892910	www.ncoar.gov.in

7.	**Autonomous Body** Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)	Homi Bhabha Road, Pashan, Pune. Tel: 020-25893600 Fax No.020-25893825	www.tropmet.res.in
8.	**Research Centre** National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)	A-50, Institutional Area, Phase-II, Sector-62, NOIDA-201307 Tel: 95120-2403900-07	www.mcmrwf.gov.in
9.	**Subordinate Office** India Meteorological Department (IMD)	Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.	http://www.imd.gov.in)

(xv) Particulars of the facilities available to citizens for obtaining information including the working hours of a library or reading room, if maintained for public use

The desired information can be obtained by the general public from the following means which are open from 0900 hrs to 1730 hrs (except holidays);

- Office Library
- Facilitation Centre
- Through News letter
- Exhibitions
- Notice Board
- Printed Reports Available
- Website of the Ministry

(xvi) The names, designations and other particulars of the Public Information Officers

Following officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) and Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO) in respect of the Ministry, its attached/suboordinate offices and autonomous bodies:

Name of the Department/ Attached Office/Autonomous Body	**Central Public Information Officer**	**Assistant Public Information Officer**
Ministry of Earth Sciences (Hqrs)	Shri T.R.Gill Deputy Secretary	Shri Krishan Kumar Under Secretary

Integrated Coastal & Marine Area Management (ICMAM) Project Directorate, Chennai	Dr. B.R. Subramanian, Project Director	Dr. D. Mohan, Scientist-D
Centre for Marine Living Resources & Ecology (CMLRE), Kochi	Sh.N. Saravanane, Sc.C	Smt.V.K.Radhamani Amma, Pay & Accounts Officer
National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR), Goa	Shri Rasik Ravindra, Director	Shri N.S. Dalvi, Adm.Officer
Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad	Shri Sailesh Nayak Director	Shri E. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Scientist-C
National Institute of Ocean Technology, (NIOT), Chennai	Dr. S. Kathiroli, Director	Shri M.A. Shajahan, Scientist-C
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune	Prof. B.N.Goswami, Director	Smt.A.A.Shivalkar, Scientist-E
India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi.	Shri T.A.Khan, DDGM	Shri Vijay Singh Director

Appellate Authority

Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences will be the Appellate Authority for dealing with the Appeals referred in Section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 so far as Ministry (Hqrs) is concerned.