

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2919
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2025**

INSUFFICIENT RAINFALL

2919. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

Will the Minister of **EARTH SCIENCES** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any data about the districts in the country where there is not sufficient rainfall during the Monsoon and if so, the total number of such districts, State and district-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to provide Central help to such farmers in Maharashtra in consultation with Agriculture Department of the State;
- (c) whether any Central financial help is also being extended to such farmers in case of crop failure due to rain shortfall and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the factors responsible for deficit rainfall and the manner in which the Government is planning to address this problem?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND EARTH SCIENCES
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)

- (a) Yes. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has approximately 6,700 rain gauge observatories across the country, covering all districts, including Maharashtra. As per the real-time data for 2025, the total number of districts with deficient rainfall (less than 20% of Long Period Average (LPA)) was 146, which includes the Satara district of Maharashtra, where the actual rainfall for the monsoon season was 673.7 mm against the LPA of 844.6 mm (deficiency of 20%). The list of districts where rainfall was deficient during the 2025 monsoon season is given in **Annexure-1**.
- (b)-(c) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) implements central sector schemes uniformly across the country; therefore, funds are not allocated on a State-wise basis. As these schemes are implemented centrally, no funds are released directly to State Governments for crop failure.

To minimize the impacts of adverse weather/extreme weather events on agriculture, the India Meteorological Department runs a scheme, viz. Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) to render weather forecast-based operational Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) involving several leading organizations such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), State agriculture departments, NGOs, etc., for the benefit of the farming community. This GKMS scheme assists farmers in making informed decisions regarding their day-to-day agricultural operations for minimizing crop damage and losses due to unusual weather and taking advantage of benevolent weather and climatic conditions.

Impact-Based Forecast (IBF) for agriculture, along with associated Agrometeorological advisories, is also issued during severe weather warnings such as heavy rainfall, hailstorms, heatwaves, cold waves, and strong surface winds, etc., for different districts of various States and UTs across the country based on forecasts and warnings issued by IMD.

Agromet Advisories are disseminated through a multichannel dissemination system, including print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet, and SMS through Kisan Portal and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives. SMS-based alerts and warnings, along with suitable remedial measures, are being sent during extreme weather events like cyclones, deep depressions, etc., through the Kisan Portal. Technological advancements have further enhanced accessibility, enabling farmers to receive location-specific forecasts through mobile apps such as 'Meghdoot' and 'Mausam'. Social media platforms like WhatsApp also facilitate real-time dissemination of weather updates and advisories. Additionally, IMD has integrated its services with IT platforms of 24 State Governments, allowing farmers to access information in both English and regional languages.

- (d) The monsoon rainfall shows very large variability at different spatial and temporal scales, leading to deficient and excess rainfall every year in some or another district/parts of the country. During the 2025 southwest monsoon season, most parts of India received a good amount of rainfall, except for Northeast India. Typically, in a good monsoon year, Northeast India receives less rainfall than the average across the country. The deficient rainfall over Northeast India can be attributed to a large number of low-pressure systems that developed over the North and adjoining Central Bay of Bengal, which moved west-northwestwards, leading to more rainfall over Central, Peninsular, and Northwest India and less rainfall over Northeast India. This can also be attributed to the fact that the monsoon trough remained south of its normal position for many days, resulting in less rainfall over Northeast India. The India Meteorological Department issues monsoon rainfall forecasts at various time scales, including seasonal, monthly, extended-range (up to 2 weeks), and short-to-medium range forecasts over different parts of the country at the meteorological subdivision/district level.

Annexure-1					
Details of districts that experienced deficient monsoon rainfall during the 2025 Southwest Monsoon Season					
S. No.	District	State	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Departure (%)
1	ANJAW	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	423.7	1564.0	-73%
2	EAST KAMENG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	823.6	1249.4	-34%
3	EAST SIANG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1058.0	3171.7	-67%
4	LOHIT	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	867.8	1558.8	-44%
5	LOWER DIBANG VALLEY	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1871.1	2344.2	-20%
6	LOWER SUBANSIRI	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	525.1	746.1	-30%
7	PAPUMPARA	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1711.7	2222.1	-23%
8	TIRAP	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1279.2	1948.9	-34%
9	UPPER SIANG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	768.5	1816.4	-58%
10	WEST KAMENG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	687.1	1696.4	-59%
11	WEST SIANG	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	728.5	2013.3	-64%
12	BAJALI	ASSAM	758.5	1623.4	-53%
13	BAKSA	ASSAM	885.0	1532.8	-42%
14	BARPETA	ASSAM	978.1	2139.6	-54%
15	BISWANATH	ASSAM	902.2	1467.6	-39%
16	BONGAIGAON	ASSAM	1226.4	2381.9	-49%
17	CHIRANG	ASSAM	1366.8	2425.0	-44%
18	DARRANG	ASSAM	610.6	1311.0	-53%
19	DHEMAJI	ASSAM	1262.4	2093.9	-40%
20	DHUBRI	ASSAM	1149.2	2097.0	-45%
21	DIBRUGARH	ASSAM	974.7	1496.9	-35%
22	DIMA HASAO	ASSAM	718.3	1020.1	-30%
23	GOALPARA	ASSAM	1106.6	2031.5	-46%
24	KAMRUP (RURAL)	ASSAM	710.1	1292.7	-45%
25	KAMRUP METRO.	ASSAM	717.1	1049.7	-32%
26	KARBI ANGLONG	ASSAM	551.4	889.4	-38%
27	KOKRAJHAR	ASSAM	1721.0	2656.5	-35%
28	NAGAON	ASSAM	717.8	1067.7	-33%
29	NALBARI	ASSAM	809.7	1612.4	-50%
30	SIBSAGAR	ASSAM	822.5	1202.9	-32%
31	TAMULPUR	ASSAM	740.8	1351.6	-45%
32	TINSUKIA	ASSAM	973.8	1470.5	-34%
33	UDALGURI	ASSAM	1086.2	1416.6	-23%
34	EAST JAINTIA HILLS	MEGHALAYA	1793.8	4490.6	-60%
35	EAST KHASI HILLS	MEGHALAYA	3032.4	4380.1	-31%
36	NORTH GARO HILLS	MEGHALAYA	740.4	1851.6	-60%
37	RI-BHOI	MEGHALAYA	924.2	1633.5	-43%
38	SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS	MEGHALAYA	495.0	1851.6	-73%
39	WEST GARO HILLS	MEGHALAYA	907.9	1868.1	-51%
40	WEST JAINTIA HILLS	MEGHALAYA	1114.3	4490.6	-75%

41	WEST KHASI HILLS	MEGHALAYA	1351.6	2641.7	-49%
42	BISHNUPUR	MANIPUR	887.4	1149.4	-23%
43	CHANDEL	MANIPUR	902.4	1149.4	-21%
44	CHURACHANDPUR	MANIPUR	797.4	1149.4	-31%
45	IMPHAL WEST	MANIPUR	1329.4	1720.6	-23%
46	TAMENGLONG	MANIPUR	1692.7	4019.4	-58%
47	CHAMPHAI	MIZORAM	948.0	1351.9	-30%
48	GYALSHING	SIKKIM	1363.9	1798.5	-24%
49	SORENG	SIKKIM	1159.5	1798.5	-36%
50	ALIPURDUAR	WEST BENGAL	2360.9	3017.2	-22%
51	DARJEELING	WEST BENGAL	1941.6	2712.2	-28%
52	JALPAIGURI	WEST BENGAL	2263.1	2886.1	-22%
53	MALDA	WEST BENGAL	940.6	1182.4	-20%
54	NORTH DINAJPUR	WEST BENGAL	772.3	1498.8	-48%
55	KALAHANDI	ODISHA	1027.2	1376.2	-25%
56	KHURDA	ODISHA	868.3	1087.4	-20%
57	PURI	ODISHA	745.8	1032.2	-28%
58	PAKUR	JHARKHAND	816.3	1224.5	-33%
59	ARARIA	BIHAR	788.1	1374.6	-43%
60	ARWAL	BIHAR	512.7	705.2	-27%
61	BEGUSARAI	BIHAR	787.0	1009.5	-22%
62	BHABUA	BIHAR	606.7	890.2	-32%
63	BHAGALPUR	BIHAR	603.3	970.2	-38%
64	BHOJPUR	BIHAR	550.5	889.3	-38%
65	DARBHANGA	BIHAR	613.7	899.6	-32%
66	EAST CHAMPARAN	BIHAR	487.0	1055.2	-54%
67	GOPALGANJ	BIHAR	496.8	968.6	-49%
68	JAHANABAD	BIHAR	566.6	832.9	-32%
69	KATIHAR	BIHAR	661.1	1078.9	-39%
70	KISHANGANJ	BIHAR	1158.5	1746.2	-34%
71	MADHEPURA	BIHAR	514.7	1046.3	-51%
72	MADHUBANI	BIHAR	580.4	972.1	-40%
73	MONGHYR	BIHAR	679.8	1019.9	-33%
74	MUZAFFARPUR	BIHAR	443.8	967.8	-54%
75	PURNEA	BIHAR	689.0	1411.8	-51%
76	SAHARSA	BIHAR	496.3	1083.3	-54%
77	SAMASTIPUR	BIHAR	632.7	945.7	-33%
78	SARAN	BIHAR	477.8	899.4	-47%
79	SHEOHAR	BIHAR	606.4	1008.7	-40%
80	SITAMARHI	BIHAR	478.1	1060.3	-55%
81	SIWAN	BIHAR	684.7	901.0	-24%
82	SUPAUL	BIHAR	543.0	1085.7	-50%

83	WEST CHAMPARAN	BIHAR	702.8	1232.2	-43%
84	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	541.2	853.8	-37%
85	AMETHI	UTTAR PRADESH	503.1	674.7	-25%
86	AZAMGARH	UTTAR PRADESH	503.5	854.3	-41%
87	BALLIA	UTTAR PRADESH	556.1	718.7	-23%
88	BASTI	UTTAR PRADESH	634.2	827.9	-23%
89	BHADOHI	UTTAR PRADESH	548.1	809.3	-32%
90	CHANDAULI	UTTAR PRADESH	434.5	711.9	-39%
91	DEORIA	UTTAR PRADESH	97.2	781.4	-88%
92	FARRUKHABAD	UTTAR PRADESH	540.0	727.9	-26%
93	FATEHPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	487.5	699.0	-30%
94	GHAZIPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	603.6	790.1	-24%
95	GORAKHPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	684.5	1252.1	-45%
96	JAUNPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	396.8	729.7	-46%
97	KANPUR DEHAT	UTTAR PRADESH	344.0	577.1	-40%
98	KAUSHAMBI	UTTAR PRADESH	404.1	552.1	-27%
99	KUSHI NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	261.0	750.7	-65%
100	MAHARAJGANJ	UTTAR PRADESH	771.8	987.1	-22%
101	MAU	UTTAR PRADESH	362.5	790.7	-54%
102	SANT KABIR NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	462.0	1008.7	-54%
103	SHRAWASTI NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	847.2	1083.5	-22%
104	SIDDHARTH NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	681.2	1037.9	-34%
105	SITAPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	566.3	837.5	-32%
106	UNNAO	UTTAR PRADESH	467.8	658.3	-29%
107	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	UTTAR PRADESH	205.2	454.7	-55%
108	GHAZIABAD	UTTAR PRADESH	208.9	457.9	-54%
109	HAPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	362.8	673.4	-46%
110	MAINPURI	UTTAR PRADESH	524.1	655.5	-20%
111	PILIBHIT	UTTAR PRADESH	313.2	841.9	-63%
112	SHAHJAHANPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	550.6	762.5	-28%
113	SHAMLI	UTTAR PRADESH	282.0	535.2	-47%
114	GARHWAL PAURI	UTTARAKHAND	890.1	1273.3	-30%
115	KAPURTHALA	PUNJAB	343.6	468.5	-27%
116	SAS NAGAR (MOHALI)	PUNJAB	497.9	620.3	-20%
117	LAHAUL & SPITI	HIMACHAL PRADESH	287.5	382.9	-25%
118	KISTWAR	JAMMU & KASHMIR(UT)	309.8	432.1	-28%
119	KUPWARA	JAMMU & KASHMIR(UT)	185.4	251.5	-26%
120	SHOPIAN	JAMMU & KASHMIR(UT)	119.4	282.9	-58%

121	SATARA	MAHARASHTRA	673.7	844.6	-20%
122	BEMETARA	CHHATTISGARH	524.5	1052.4	-50%
123	JASHPUR	CHHATTISGARH	1040.6	1357.6	-23%
124	SURGUJA	CHHATTISGARH	825.6	1164.6	-29%
125	DR B R AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	ANDHRA PRADESH	604.4	782.7	-23%
126	KAKINADA	ANDHRA PRADESH	517.8	674.5	-23%
127	DHARMAPURI	TAMILNADU	294.7	380.8	-23%
128	DINDIGUL	TAMILNADU	176.8	301.5	-41%
129	ERODE	TAMILNADU	194.9	267.6	-27%
130	KALLAKURICHI	TAMILNADU	273.1	399.1	-32%
131	KARUR	TAMILNADU	129.9	201.6	-36%
132	MADURAI	TAMILNADU	223.3	296.1	-25%
133	NAGAPATTINAM	TAMILNADU	190.8	246.6	-23%
134	NAMAKKAL	TAMILNADU	226.5	331.8	-32%
135	RAMANATHAPURAM	TAMILNADU	67.3	132.1	-49%
136	TIRUPPUR	TAMILNADU	61.8	155.9	-60%
137	TOOTHUKUDI	TAMILNADU	25.0	67.3	-63%
138	TRICHY	TAMILNADU	202.9	276.3	-27%
139	VIRUDHUNAGAR	TAMILNADU	104.1	196.4	-47%
140	YANAM	PUDUCHERRY (UT)	588.2	758.8	-22%
141	HASSAN	KARNATAKA	409.0	680.1	-40%
142	RAMANAGARA	KARNATAKA	302.9	459.6	-34%
143	SHIVAMOGGA	KARNATAKA	1168.7	1626.5	-28%
144	IDUKKI	KERALA	1674.5	2574.3	-35%
145	MALAPPURAM	KERALA	1420.4	1956.5	-27%
146	WYNAD	KERALA	1567.1	2464.7	-36%
