

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1483
TO BE ANSWERED ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 2018**

“METHODS OF RAINFALL FORECAST BY IMD”

1483. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state

- (a) the Current methods of rainfall forecast being followed by the India Meteorological Department;**
- (b) whether there are any defects that affect the current methods and if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the said defects have caused inaccuracies in this year’s rain forecast for areas that were affected by excessive rainfall and were not prepared for it and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (d) whether Government is looking at alternative methods for rainfall calibration and if so, details thereof and if not, the measures taken for accurate rain forecast?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
(Dr. HARSH VARDHAN)**

- (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD) issues three types of forecasts i.e., seasonal forecast (for the whole season), extended range forecast (10- 30 days), short-medium range forecast (0-10 days). These forecasts are generated using dynamical prediction models. Under the National Monsoon Mission, MoES has implemented two state-of-the-art dynamical prediction systems for short range to medium, extended range and seasonal forecasts. All these initiatives have helped to improve the skill of monsoon forecasts over the country.**
- (b) No sir. The Ministry is continuously working to improve the dynamical prediction systems for the prediction of rainfall.**
- (c) Does not arise.**
- (d) IMD continuously expands its infrastructure for meteorological observations, data exchange, monitoring & analysis, forecasting and weather services. IMD has always used contemporary technology and is in process of further expanding it’s observational network and computational abilities.**
