

MINSITRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 608
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9TH JULY, 2009

Rainfall in 36 Meteorological Subdivisions

608. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact t+hat as many as 27 of the country's 36 meteorological subdivisions have received deficient or no rainfall;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, division-wise;
- (c) the reasons identified so far, and;
- (d) the remedial steps taken so far;

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES,
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVENCE & PENSIONS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN)

- (a) Yes, Sir
- (b) (i) Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions for the period 01.06.2009 to 30.06.2009, 18 subdivisions received deficient rainfall and 10 subdivisions received scanty rainfall. Two subdivisions show excess rainfall and 6 subdivisions show normal rainfall. There is no subdivision with no rain during this period.

(ii) The detailed subdivision-wise statistics for this period is enclosed in annexure I.
- (c) The south west monsoon is a large scale circulation phenomena which is governed by many global and regional factors. Hundred years of data shows the mean Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall (ISMR) to be 89cm with a variation of 10%. The reduced rainfall during monsoon 2009 so far is a part of this natural variability of the ISMR. The variability is attributed to different large scale and local scale phenomena that include the EL-Nino, EL-Nino/Southen Oscillation (ENSO) phenomena, etc.
- (d) Efforts are on to have in-depth understanding of the various factors and mechanisms that cause the variability of the Indian Monsoon Rainfall. These are being done through well defined observational programs/campaigns and research work that will lead in acquiring improved capability for skilful forecast system.
