GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4387
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 2025

PANCHAYAT LEVEL WEATHER FORECASTING

†4387. SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:
SMT. DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States in which the Government has implemented Panchayat level weather forecast system/initiative;
(b) the details of equipment for example RADAR, satellite etc. being used at present under this initiative in various States including in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for monitoring local weather conditions;
(c) whether monitoring local weather conditions becomes challenging due to lack of Doppler RADAR in various States including in Madhya Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli;
(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of this initiative; and
(e) whether the Government has been formulating any measures to implement effective hourly weather forecast system at Panchayat level including in the State of Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has launched the Gram Panchayat Level Weather Forecasting (GPLWF) initiative. The India Meteorological Department (IMD), in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), launched the GPLWF for nearly all Gram Panchayats across the country on 24th October 2024.

(b) At present, monitoring of local weather conditions across the county, including Dadra Nagar Haveli, is done through various instruments, including satellites (INSAT-3DR & 3DS), Radars, Radio Sondes, Automatic Weather Station (AWS), etc.

(c)-(d) Yes. The monitoring of local weather conditions is challenging. However, with the improvement in the meteorological weather observation network, including radars in the country in recent years, the monitoring and early warning of local weather has improved substantially. With the enhancement in the radar network and other observation networks in the coming years, the monitoring and early warning of local weather conditions, particularly severe weather conditions, will further improve.

Currently, DWR coverage is available for a large part of the country (about 87% of the total area of the country). More radars as per the requirement will be established in the coming years so that the remaining gap areas are covered and provide redundancy.

(e) The gram panchayat level weather forecasts are accessible on digital platforms such as e-Gramswaraj (https://egramswaraj.gov.in/), the Meri panchayat app, e-Manchitra of MoPR, and Mausamgram of IMD (https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in/). The main aims and objectives of the GPLWF are to provide weather forecasts up to Gram Panchayat Levels, covering critical parameters such as temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind, and cloud conditions—essential data that farmers need for informed decision-making regarding sowing, harvesting, and irrigation. The platform makes weather forecast information accessible anytime and anywhere at the panchayat level across the country, including Madhya Pradesh. This weather information reaches a larger number of people through Pashu Sakhis and Krishi Sakhis under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the Ministry of Rural Development, as well as other Self Help Groups (SHGs). The GPLWF helps farmers to have access to localized weather information available hourly for up to a 36-hour lead period, 3-hourly from 36 hours to the next five days, and every 6 hours from the next 5 days to 10 days.

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