

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3094  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 11<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2026**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF MISSION MAUSAM**

‡3094. **SHRI CHAVDA VINOD LAKHAMSHI**  
**SHRI ALOK SHARMA:**  
**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

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

- (a) the details of the implementation and progress of Mission Mausam, launched under IMD Vision, 2047 for enhancement of High-Performance Computing (HPC) up to 21 petaflops for high-resolution weather forecasting, Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Machine Learning (ML) integration and seamless services;
- (b) the quantitative assessment of improvement made in the accuracy of forecasts for cyclone, monsoon, heatwave and the resultant economic impact of these improved predictions; and
- (c) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of the public benefits derived from these advancements and proposes to extend the mission to a second phase 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) Under Mission Mausam, the High-Performance Computing (HPC) systems of the Ministry of Earth Sciences were inaugurated on 26 September 2024 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune and the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Noida. The systems, named "ARKA" (computing capacity of 11.77 petaflops) and "ARUNIKA" (8.24 petaflops), along with a dedicated 1.9 petaflops AI/ML system, have increased the Ministry's total computing capacity to 21.91 petaflops. This enhanced computational infrastructure enables development of advanced high-resolution weather and climate models and the application of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI and ML) for forecasting.
- (b) IMD has achieved a significant leap in tropical cyclone forecasting accuracy during the 2021-2025 period compared to 2016-2020. Track forecast errors have been reduced by 5-10% for lead times up to 48 hours and by 20-25% for longer lead times. Intensity forecasting has also shown substantial improvement, with a 33-35% enhancement for lead times up to 72 hours, while errors at the 96-hour lead time have decreased by 10%. The most pronounced improvement has been observed in landfall prediction, which is critical for timely coastal evacuations. Landfall point errors decreased by 35-45% for 24 to 48 hours and by about 20% for other lead periods. The average 24-hour landfall point error reduced from 31.9 km during 2016-20 to 19.0 km during 2021-25, while the 48-hour landfall error declined from 61.5 km to 34.4 km. Heatwave forecasts are now issued

4–5 days in advance, enabling effective implementation of heat action plans by State and district authorities. These improvements have resulted in significant socio-economic benefits, including timely evacuation during cyclones, better agricultural planning during the monsoon, and improved disaster preparedness, thereby reducing loss of life, property, and economic disruptions across multiple sectors.

- (c) Yes. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) periodically evaluates the benefits of improvements in weather and climate services through impact assessments, verification of forecast skill scores, and feedback from user sectors such as agriculture, disaster management, aviation, fisheries, and energy. These assessments indicate that improved forecasting capabilities—implemented by institutions such as the India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, and the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting—have resulted in significant public benefits, including better early warnings for cyclones, heatwaves, heavy rainfall, and other extreme weather events. The improvements have enabled timely evacuations, enhanced disaster preparedness, better agricultural decision-making, and reduced loss of life and property.

Further, Mission Mausam has been designed as a multi-phase programme. The Government proposes to continue and expand the initiative in subsequent phases based on the outcomes of the first phase. Several initiatives under the mission expected to improve our understanding of the complex weather processes. The proposed second phase will focus on further strengthening the national weather observation network, enhancing high-resolution weather and climate modelling capabilities using advanced High-Performance Computing, integrating Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in forecasting systems.

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