

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6015  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL, 2026**

**WEATHER MONITORING AND CLIMATE RESEARCH STATION**

6015. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to expand its network of weather monitoring and climate research stations in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any new meteorological or climate research centres are proposed in Haryana, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the drought-prone Bhiwani–Mahendragarh region has been considered for such facilities 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) Yes. The Government has adopted advanced, state-of-the-art techniques, including high-resolution weather and climate models, satellite-based observation systems, and Artificial Intelligence-enabled forecasting tools, to improve the accuracy of monitoring and prediction of climate change and associated extreme weather events. Currently, MoES has a robust weather observation network comprising manual observatories, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), Agro-AWS, upper-air observatories, Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs), and satellites to monitor climate change and extreme weather events across the country.

The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is in continuous endeavour of augmenting the observational network, including weather monitoring stations (AWS, ARGs, Agro-AWS, DWRs, and Satellites) and climate research and development infrastructure, towards achieving better accuracy in weather forecasting, as well as to strengthen timely early warning systems. Mission Mausam has been launched by the Ministry with the objective of making Bharat a "weather-ready and climate-smart" nation.

- (b) At present, the State of Haryana has 8 departmental and non-departmental observatories for recording daily surface observation data, along with 7 Automatic Weather Stations. In addition, the State is also covered by three Doppler Weather Radars located at New Delhi, Patiala, and Jaipur.
- (c) The drought-prone Bhiwani–Mahendragarh region has been considered for such facilities. The India Meteorological Department has already installed one Agro-Automatic Weather Station at Mahendragarh in 2022.

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