



सत्यमेव जयते



Establishment of standard observatory

- The Asiatic Society, founded in **Calcutta in 1784** and in **Bombay in 1804**, promoted the study of meteorology in India.
- **India Meteorology Department (IMD)** was established in 1875.
- [Henry Francis Blanford](#) was appointed the first Meteorological Reporter of the IMD.
- In May 1889, [Sir John Eliot](#) was appointed the first *Director General of Observatories* in the erstwhile capital, Calcutta.
- The IMD headquarters were later shifted to [Shimla](#) in 1905, then to [Pune](#) in 1928 and finally to [New Delhi](#) in 1944.



India Meteorological Department	
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग	
Agency overview	
Formed	1875
Jurisdiction	Government of India
Headquarters	Mausam Bhavan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
Annual budget	3.52 billion (US\$ 63.71 million) ⁽²⁰¹¹⁾ ^[1]
Agency executive	Dr. L S Rathore, Director General of Meteorology
Parent department	Ministry of Earth Sciences
Website	
www.imd.gov.in	

- It is the principal agency responsible for:
 - meteorological observations,
 - weather forecasting and
 - seismology.
- IMD is headquartered in **New Delhi** and
- operates hundreds of observation stations across India and Antarctica
- IMD is also one of the **six Regional Specialized Meteorological Centers** of the **World Meteorological Organization**.
- It has the responsibility for:
 - forecasting,
 - naming and
 - distribution of warnings for tropical cyclones in the Northern Indian Ocean region,
 - including [the Malacca Straits](#),
 - the [Bay of Bengal](#),
 - the [Arabian Sea](#) and
 - the [Persian Gulf](#).



- At present >500 observatory station in India
- Total five classes of stations:
 - 1st class observatory:
 - both eye reading instrument and self recording instruments.
 - Transmit observation twice daily to the forecasting station.
 - 2nd class observatory:
 - Only eye reading instrument
 - Also telegraph weather messages twice daily.

– 3rd class observatory:

- They send telegraph messages to the forecasting station only once a day.

– 4th class observatory:

- They record only temperature and rainfall.
- They telegraph at 8 hour of local time.

- At fixed time in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class observatory, trained person read and records the:

- Barometer reading
- Rain fall
- Temperature
- Direction and strength of wind
- Amount and types of cloud
- Visibility etc.

- These results are transmitted by code to the forecasting station.
- These results are supplemented by the forth and fifth class observatory readings as well as with the weather message received from the ships approaching coasts.
- Upper air observation which helps in forecasting are procured from hill stations, aeroplanes, pilot, ballons etc.
- At the central office the observations are immediately entered on the weather map.