

Indo-French initiative to forecast monsoon better

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B. Chandrashekhar

HYDERABAD: In a bid to predict the monsoon better than extant systems, India and France will launch a joint initiative by the year-end, according to the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

A final decision on the joint effort will be taken during talks between the two countries in October and the project will be launched in December, MoES Secretary Shailesh Nayak said. Speaking on the sidelines of a workshop on climate change and monsoon organised by INCOIS and ESSO-IITM here on Monday, Dr. Nayak said eight more countries were interested in joining the initiative.

Asked if there was any impact of the El Nino phenomenon on the monsoon in the country, Dr. Nayak said there had been no direct impact so far, and the near normal monsoon was an indication. "Even if there is some impact, it will only be towards the year-end as forecasts so far have been near-accurate," he said, adding that as against the prediction of 93 per cent normal

EXPERTSPEAK

EL NINO

No visible impact so far
Near-normal monsoon an indication



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DR. SHAILESH NAYAK, SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

POLAR IMPACT

POLAR REGIONS HAD A MAJOR IMPACT ON THE MONSOON ON A DECADAL SCALE

CLIMATE CHANGE

Quantity of monsoon rainfall had not changed in recent decades
But there were changes to the pattern
Low-and-medium weather events decline, extreme ones rise



Climate change will include and affect issues of international policy, insurance, health, economy and law. Understanding the phenomenon is essential for India from the perspective of water and food security, clean air, health and economy

DR. K. KASTURIRANGAN,
FORMER ISRO CHAIRMAN

EMISSION GIANTS

Black carbon aerosols second only to carbon dioxide in contributing to global warming

US accounts for **33%** of total global greenhouse gas emissions

India, China contribute over **30%** to black carbon emissions

precipitation in July, actual figures were 90.3 per cent. Dr. Nayak said recent findings indicated that the polar regions had a major impact on the monsoon on a decadal scale, and the Indo-French joint

initiative would study the aspect further. Explaining that total quantity of monsoon rainfall had not changed in recent decades, but there had been changes to the pattern, the MoES Secretary said low

and medium weather events were on the decline, while extreme ones were on the rise.

Earlier, speaking after inaugurating the two-day 6th Climate Workshop, Science of Climate Change - Monsoon and Ocean, former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation K. Kasturirangan said it had now become imperative for India to adopt an aggressive approach to address issues related to climate change. Climate change would include and affect issues such as international policy, insurance, health, economy and law as understanding it had become essential for India from the perspective of water and food security, clean air, health and economy. Dr. Kasturirangan said black carbon aerosols were second only to carbon dioxide in contributing to global warming. While the US accounted for 33 per cent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions, India and China contributed over 30 per cent to black carbon emissions, he said. INCOIS Director S.S.C. Shenoi and ESSO-IITM Director R. Krishnan spoke.

సాక్షి

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వాతావరణ మార్పులపై పరిశోధనలు

రుతుపవనాలపై జాతీయ సదస్సులో డాక్టర్ శైలేష్ నాయక్ వెల్లడి
సాక్షి, హైదరాబాద్: వ్యవసాయ, ఆర్థిక రంగాలపై దుష్ప్రభావం చూపగల వాతావరణ మార్పులను క్షుణ్ణంగా అర్థం చేసుకునేందుకు బహుముఖ పరిశోధనలు చేపట్టామని, ఇందులో భాగంగా ధ్రువ ప్రాంతాల అధ్యయనానికి 2015లో ఫ్రాన్స్‌తో కలిసి ఓ కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రారంభించనున్నామని కేంద్ర ఎర్త్ సైన్సెస్ శాఖ కార్యదర్శి డాక్టర్ శైలేష్ నాయక్ తెలిపారు. హైదరాబాద్‌లోని భారత సముద్ర సమాచార సేవల కేంద్రం(ఇన్‌కాయిస్)లో 'సైన్స్ ఆఫ్ క్లైమేట్ చేంజ్: ఇండియన్ ఓషన్ అండ్ మాన్ సూన్' అన్న అంశంపై సోమవారం ప్రారంభమైన 2 రోజుల జాతీయ సదస్సులో ఆయన మాట్లాడారు. వాతావరణ మార్పులపై పరిశోధనలు చేపట్టేందుకు విద్యార్థులు అంతగా ఆసక్తి చూపకపోవడం దురదృష్టకరమని ఇస్రో మాజీ చైర్మన్ డాక్టర్ కస్తూరి రంగన్ మాట్లాడుతూ ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేశారు.