

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1327
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021

Containment of emission of GHGs

1327. SMT GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of change that has occurred in climate due to emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) in the last three years;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to contain the GHGs emission and the climate change; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to-adopt technologies that have low global warming potential and are energy efficient?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) Climate change has become a threat to the safety of humanity and the planet due to excessive historic cumulative emissions, primarily from the developed countries. Climate, generally being understood as the average of weather over a period of about thirty years and more, any changes thereof can only be estimated over a sufficiently long time scale and not over short periods such as a few years. As per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) The Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report titled, "Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis", global warming of approximately 1.07°C has already occurred in the decade 2010-2019 since 1850-1900.

(b) Climate change is a global collective action problem. India firmly believes in the global cooperation to deal with climate change challenge through multilateral processes. India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and the Paris Agreement (PA), which provide global framework for countries to collectively address climate change. The Government of India stands committed to combating climate change through its several programmes and schemes, including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge on climate change. The NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty-three States /Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) in line with NAPCC

taking into account the State-specific issues relating to climate change. The SAPCCs outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions. The Government is also implementing the scheme of National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change to support adaptation measures of States/UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change.

(c) India is contributing more than its due share in combating climate change. The Government is committed to low carbon development making use of all relevant technologies in the sectors of renewables, clean coal including deployment of super-critical and ultra-supercritical thermal power plants, energy efficient appliances and devices, transportation including e-mobility, green hydrogen, etc. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency, a constituent organisation of the Ministry of Power, maintains and upgrades energy efficiency standards under its Standards and Labeling Programme, and facilitates their implementation throughout the country as per extant legal and promotional measures.
