

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2865
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.08.2018

Effects of Global Warming

2865. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

- (a) whether abnormal weather conditions like tsunami, heavy rainfall and drought in different parts of the country are effects of global warming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of areas which are worst affected due to climate change;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study/analysis in respect of climate change due to global warming and adverse effect of the same on the country's environment and if so, the results and outcome of the studies thereof;
- (d) the details of funds allocated by the Government for study on climate change and its impact; and
- (e) the details of discussion held and agreements signed on the issue at various international forum in recent years along with the action plan of the Government to address the issue of climate change?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

(a) and (b) : Though Global warming may lead to increase in frequency/intensity of weather events, it does not necessarily have a direct cause and effect relationship with abnormal weather conditions such as heavy rainfall, drought, etc. Powerful undersea earthquakes are responsible for most of Tsunamis.

(c) and (d) : The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change commissioned a study and published its report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" in 2010. The study assessed impact of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely, agriculture, water, forests and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely, the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal region and the North-Eastern Region. The projections for climate change scenarios for 2030 reveal an overall warming and increase in precipitation for all regions. The study also projects that extreme precipitation events are likely to increase in all the regions. The Ministry has initiated National

Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme in 17 research institutions at a total cost of Rs 55.57 crore to study the impact of black carbon on regional climate.

(e) : India ratified the Paris Agreement on 2nd October 2016. The Agreement is for post 2020 period and its goal is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, on the basis of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capabilities.

The agreement involves implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to the UNFCCC for the period 2021 – 2030. These targets are to be achieved by pursuing the relevant activities by the national missions as per the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The States have also prepared the State Action Plan on Climate Change outlining their priorities to address climate change.
