

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 108
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.06.2019

Problem of Climate Change

108. SHRI JAGADAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) whether it is true that 11 out of 15 hottest places in world are in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the correct data regarding the hottest place in the world; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to tackle the problem of climate change and rise in average temperature in the country?

ANSWER

**MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)**

(a) to (c) The report of hottest places - 11 out of 15 hottest places in world are from India - is based on a newspaper article quoting a private weather forecasting agency ElDoradoWeather. The agency in its webpage reports the 15 places with maximum temperature of last 24 hours on daily basis and the hottest places vary each day. Government of India does not authenticate nor agree to the findings of the report.

(d) In order to tackle the problem of climate change and rise in average temperature in the country, the Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises of missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. Climate actions at the state level are based on the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC). Thirty-three States/Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in lines with NAPCC taking into account State's specific issues relating to climate change. These SAPCCs inter-alia outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority climate actions.

The Government is also implementing the scheme, "National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change" (NAFCC) to support adaptation measures of States/UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate Change. Under NAFCC, 30 projects have been sanctioned in 27 States to tackle the issues related to adaptation in agriculture, water, forestry, etc. Government of India has also embarked upon ambitious actions in the areas of renewable energy, afforestation, energy efficiency, and urban development.

The National Disaster Management Agency has issued several disaster specific guidelines for managing extreme weather-related disasters such as cyclones, floods and heat wave. Further, India Meteorological Department (IMD) has modernized its observation system by installing a network of doppler weather radars, automatic weather stations, automatic rain gauge stations, etc. for monitoring abnormal weather patterns. IMD has also upgraded its forecasting skills so that advance warning can be provided to concerned agencies to tackle the adverse impacts of extreme weather events.
