

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 499
DUE FOR ANSWERED ON 24.07.2023

Impact of Adverse Climatic Conditions on Indian Economy

499. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRIMATI SUMALATHA AMBAREESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the adverse climatic conditions are heavily impacting the Indian economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note that weather conditions play a vital role in the economic activities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the problems of climatic conditions to safeguard the economic activities of the people of the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (e): Close to 50 per cent of India's population depends on climate-sensitive sectors of agriculture, fisheries, natural ecosystems, and forestry for their livelihoods. Thus, its population is highly vulnerable to all possible manifestations of climate change, such as increased summer and winter temperatures, erratic and uncertain precipitation leading to floods and droughts, increased frequency and intensity of wind and storm events, sea level rise and increase in sea surface temperature.

The Government of India is implementing mitigation and adaptation measures through 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, sustainable agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change. Thirty-four States /Union Territories (UTs) have their own State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC considering the State-specific issues relating to climate change. As per India's Third Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has achieved a reduction of 24 per cent in emission intensity of its GDP between 2005 and 2016.

India recognises that adaptation is inevitable and imperative for its development process and has been undertaking several efforts to mainstream adaptation efforts while furthering developmental requirements through a range of schemes/ projects of several ministries, including the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Water), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Rural Development, etc., to help improve adaptive capacities and reducing social and economic vulnerabilities of the people.
