

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1132**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

**Policy on Environmental Imbalance**

1132. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to environmental pollution and climatic changes in the country, there is imbalance in the average weather conditions of different parts of the country which lead to heavy rainfall at some places and severe drought at other places;
- (b) if so, whether the Government maintains any data in this regard and if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy to balance the environmental imbalance; and
- (c) if so, the time by which the above policy is likely to be formulated and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) to (c) As per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report, Human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe. Human-induced climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme events, has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people, beyond natural climate variability. Evidence of observed changes in extremes such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones, and, in particular, their attribution to human influence, has further strengthened over time. With every increment of global warming, regional changes in mean climate and extremes become more widespread and pronounced.

According to the Ministry of Earth Sciences, a number of studies confirm strong correlation between changing local weather patterns and pollution in urban and rural areas of the country. Complex interactions between the earth system components amidst the warming environment and regional anthropogenic influences have led to a rise in frequency of localized heavy rainfall events, drought and flood occurrences, increase in the intensity of tropical cyclones etc. Studies have reported significant rising trends in the frequency and the magnitude of extreme rainfall across

India. Changing monsoon pattern and occurrences of extremes have affected various parts of the country. Regions which are more prone to such events in the changing climate include Central India, Northern Indian regions and Western Himalayas (extreme precipitation), and North, Northwest India and neighbouring Central India (moderate droughts and expansion in semi-arid regions) and coastal states (cyclones and heatwaves).

Every year, India Meteorological Department (IMD) prepares "Annual Climate Summary for Indian region" which contains information regarding various extreme weather events observed within the country. The reports are available in Climate Research & Services (CRS) Division, IMD, Pune website ([https://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim\\_Pred\\_LRF\\_New/Reports.html](https://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim_Pred_LRF_New/Reports.html)). In addition, IMD also brings out publication on the "Disastrous weather events" every year. Further, it issues various outlook/forecast/warning for Public as well as Disaster Management Authorities for the preparedness of extreme weather events for adaptation and mitigation of various climate related risks.

The Government of India stands committed to combating climate change and environmental pollution. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Further, the Ministry has issued sectoral policy statements on areas of Environment Impact Assessment, Hazardous Substance Management, Climate Change, Biodiversity, Coastal Regulatory Zone etc. in response to emerging challenges, from time to time. The Government has framed Rules, Regulations and issued Directions while addressing the sustainable development concerns to create harmony between economic, social and environmental needs of the country. Based on the dynamics of the environment sector and global and domestic regulatory and jurisprudence issues, the policies made by the Government for the environment sector are judiciously formulated, periodically reviewed, suitably revised and updated, from time to time following a process of wide consultations and taking into account global best practices and duly notified, as and when the need arises.

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