

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1654**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.03.2016

**Earth Temperature**

1654. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

- (a) whether it has been assessed that the temperature of the earth is likely to increase by four degrees due to emission from automobiles, thermal power plants and atomic power plants etc.;
- (b) if so, the details of the measures adopted in Paris Conference to check this increase in temperature;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to make use of gas and solar energy instead of diesel and petrol for running the cars in the country including Delhi; and
- (d) the details of other measures adopted by the Government to reduce the impact of global warming in the metropolitan cities of the country including Rajasthan?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Inter- Governmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC) published in the year 2014 highlights that mean surface temperature of the globe has risen by 0.85<sup>0</sup>C over the period 1880 to 2012. Global mean surface temperature increases in 2100 in baseline scenarios, those without additional mitigation, range from 3.7<sup>0</sup>C to 4.8<sup>0</sup>C above the average for 1850-1900 for a median climate response.

(b) The Paris Agreement adopted by the Parties during 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties held in Paris from 30<sup>th</sup> November to 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by: (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production.

(c)The Departments of Heavy Industry, Government of India has launched the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 which aims to achieve national fuel security by promoting hybrid and electric vehicles in the country. A network of Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) took over the Delhi City Gas Distribution Project started from GAIL (India) in 1999.The project was started to lay the network for the distribution of natural gas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi to consumers in the domestic, transport, and commercial sectors.

(d) The Government has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. Further, as per India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted to UNFCCC in October 2015, measures taken/proposed includes planning and implementation of actions to enhance climate resilient infrastructure.

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) facilitates urban sanitation including municipal solid waste management being a State subject. State Governments / Urban Local Bodies execute and operate sanitation schemes in the urban areas of the Country. In this context MoUD has launched Swachh Bharat Mission in 2014 and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and Mission on Smart Cities in 2015.

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