

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
EARTH SCIENCES  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:594  
ANSWERED ON:02.03.2007  
PANEL ON CLIMATIC CHANGES  
Scindia Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao

**Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:**

- (a) Whether the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climatic Change working under the aegis of the United Nations has submitted its report.
- (b) If so, the main recommendations of the Panel, and
- (c) The steps taken by the Government thereon ?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARCH SCIENCE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

(a) Yes, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has submitted its Summary Report on Working Group (WG) - I entitled "Climate Change 2007 : The Physical Science Basis".

(b) The main conclusions of the WG – I Panel Report are :

Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have increased markedly as a result of human activities since 1750 and now far exceed pre-industrial values determined from ice cores spanning many thousands of years. The global increases in carbon dioxide concentration are primarily due to fossil fuel, land-use change, while those of methane and nitrous oxide are primarily due to agriculture. Wide spread melting of snow and ice, and raising global average sea level has been reported.

According to the report, anthropogenic warming and sea level rise would continue for centuries due to time scales associated with climate processes and feedbacks, even if greenhouse gas concentrations were to be stabilized.

The report provides findings at the continental level. No country specific findings have been provided. Climate change is a global environmental problem the principal responsibility of which lies with the developed countries and not developing countries like India.

India is engaged in the international climate change regime, including United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto protocol and various partnerships with other countries under UNFCCC.

(c) Steps taken by the Government

Although India does not have any GHG abatement commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, nevertheless a range of policies and programmes help mitigate climate change. These include improving energy efficiency and conservation as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, power sector reforms, promoting hydro and renewable energy, promotion of nuclear energy, promotion of clean coal technology, coal washing and efficient utilization of coal, afforestation and conservation of forests and reduction of gas flaring. The extremes are expected to be increasing with increase in Greenhouse gas

The extremes are expected to be increasing with increase in Greenhouse gas emissions. Many institutions in the country are addressing the issue of global warming and climate change as a coordinated effort.

Government has recently constituted a National Disaster Management Authority

(MDMA) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister to prepare and plan actions to mitigate such events.