

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:458

ANSWERED ON:10.11.2010

IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING

Deora Shri Milind Murli;Rajendran Shri C.

**Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the abnormal weather conditions resulting in tsunami, excessive rains and drought in various parts of the country are the impact of global warming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the regions most affected by climate change;
- (c) the details of discussions held on this issue at various international fora and the agreement reached therein; and
- (d) the action plan of the government to address the issue of climate change;
- (e) whether a meeting was convened between the Government and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Chief recently; and
- (f) if so, the issues discussed thereon alongwith the outcome thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a) & (b) There is no clear established cause and effect relationship between global warming on the one hand and tsunami, excessive rains and drought on the other. Occurrence of Tsunamis takes place primarily because of undersea earthquakes. Monsoon rainfall varies on different spatial and temporal scales. Extreme rainfall events that occur at some isolated places (viz. heavy rainfall over Mumbai or in Rajasthan) are highly localized and are part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system itself. Although, some recent studies point to an increasing frequency and intensity of extremes in rainfall during the past 40-50 years, their attribution to global warming is not yet established. Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC-AR4, 2007) indicates that the extreme rainfall events are likely to be more frequent in the later part of the 21st century in the world including India. While a large degree of variability in other extreme weather phenomena has been noticed, these cannot always be related to climate change.

(c) Climate Change negotiations being conducted under the aegis of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) seek to address the issues of adverse effects of climate change on vulnerable regions and communities through creation of an appropriate institutional arrangement and provision of financial and technological resources to cater to the global needs of adaptation.

(d) The actions taken by the Government to address the issues of climate change include, inter alia, setting up of Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change with a view to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, release of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) including eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Kco- system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change and launch of a high-priority Programme with a well equipped state-of-the-art Center for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (HTM), Pune to conduct inter-disciplinary research and training in the area of science of climate change.

(e) & (f) Executive Secretary to the (UNFCCC) Secretariat called on the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on 8th September, 2010. Among other things the issue relating to ongoing climate change negotiations and the prospects of achieving agreed outcomes as apart of a balanced and comprehensive set of decisions at the next COP-16 scheduled at Cancun in December 2010 were discussed. The issues on Climate Change negotiation were discussed in accordance with the principles and provisions of UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Bali Action Plan.