

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3870
ANSWERED ON:17.12.2012
IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE .
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Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a recent study by the Indian Institute of Science has projected a temperature increase in the country by 2080;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the impact of climate change on human beings;
- (c) whether renewable energy generation is the only alternative for limiting carbon dioxide and control the temperature rise;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN)

(a) and (b) Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, has conducted a scientific study and published a research paper titled "Multi-model climate change projections for India under representative concentration pathways" in Current Science journal in October 2012. According to the paper, mean warming in India is likely to be in the range 1.7–2.0°C by 2030s and 3.3–4.8°C by 2080s relative to pre-industrial times, if business-as-usual scenario is considered. The paper indicates increased risk of more consistent increase in the number of extreme rainfall days over the long term which is likely to cause adverse impacts on human beings.

(c) to (e) Renewable energy generation is one amongst many options to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions and control of temperature rise.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) implemented by the Government includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco- system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. These missions and other initiatives include activities such as promotion of energy efficiency, promotion of appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation, mass transport etc.