

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3494
ANSWERED ON:18.04.2005
GLOBAL WARMING
Swain Shri M.A. Kharabela

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

- (a) the details of areas being affected by global warming in the country; and
- (b) the steps being taken to check the phenomenon from getting worst?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

(a) As per information available with the Indian Meteorological Department, the surface air temperatures over the Indian subcontinent show a slight warming trend by about 0.4 C during the past 100 years. This warming trend is however not uniform either in time or in space. Some seasons do not exhibit as much warming trend as the others, and some regions of the country show lesser warming trend or even cooling trends. Significant warming trend occur over most parts of the peninsular region of the country. Many parts of the north-west India show cooling trends. However IPCC in its Third Assessment Report in 2001 has projected that globally averaged surface temperature would rise by 1.4 degree centigrade to 5.8 degree centigrade and the global mean sea level may raise by 0.09 to 0.88 m during 1990-2100 in the most tropical and sub-tropical regions.

(b) As per the Kyoto Protocol only developed countries are required to take steps to reduce their emissions. Developing countries including India have no such obligation of reducing emission of greenhouse gases. The wide-ranging reforms aimed at accelerated economic growth in the past decade in the country include energy efficiency, energy conservation, power sector reforms, an active renewable energy programme, fuel switching to cleaner energy, afforestation and conservation of forests; steps to encourage efficient utilization of coal; reduction of gas flaring and installation of waste heat recovery systems in the oil sector; standardization of fuel-efficient irrigation pump-sets, rectification of existing pump-sets to make them more energy efficient, rationalization of power tariffs and better cultivar practices in the agriculture sector etc.