

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Telangana	0.00	2.03	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	20.15	12.00	1.58
20.	Uttarakhand	6.01	2.50	1.36
21.	West Bengal	2.96	0.78	0.00
TOTAL		200.49	190.85	24.56
NE States				
1.	Assam	2.99	0.00	2.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.15	0.00
3.	Manipur	12.12	8.00	2.04
4.	Meghalaya	4.50	3.61	0.00
5.	Mizoram	11.94	15.00	5.05
6.	Nagaland	9.82	11.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	3.77	6.00	1.52
8.	Tripura	11.99	9.17	1.80
TOTAL		57.13	52.93	12.98
GRAND TOTAL		257.62	243.78	37.54

Steps taken to deal with global warming

†834. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that, as per some of the scientific reports, global warming may cause increased temperature during summer season in future;

(b) whether Government has carried out any study in this regard; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to deal with the danger of global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

published in 2014, surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century under all emission scenarios. Heat waves are likely to be more frequent and of longer duration in many regions.

(b) According to the report by Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) on “Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s”, the projected annual mean surface air temperature rise by 2030s ranges from 1.7°C to 2.0°C over 1970s. India’s Second National Communication (SNC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, provides observed impacts, projections on future climate scenarios and likely adverse impacts of climate change on various sectors. According to the SNC, the annual mean surface air temperature rise by the end of the century ranges from 3.5°C to 4.3°C over 1960s.

(c) The Government has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008 to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC includes eight missions in specific areas of energy efficiency, solar energy, sustainable habitat, water, Himalayan ecosystem, forestry, agriculture and strengthening the scientific knowledge on climate change. Some of the major steps taken towards addressing climate concerns include implementation of policies on levying of coal cess, market mechanisms including Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT), Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) and a regulatory regime of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) etc. As a consequence, Indian emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 12 % between 2005 to 2010.

Further, India’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC in October 2015, includes steps such as introduction of cleaner technologies in thermal power generation, promoting renewable energy generation, energy efficiency, developing climate resilient infrastructure, implementation of Green India Mission, programmes related to afforestation and activities aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate change.

Number of lions in the country

835. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary in western Gujarat is the only habitat for the asiatic lion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and