

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**QUESTION NO 21.12.2009**  
**ANSWERED ON**  
**NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE .**

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SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI

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

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to make a national policy on climate change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a) to (c) National Environment Policy, 2006 outlines essential elements of India's response to climate change. There, inter-alia, include adherence to principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities of different countries, identification of key vulnerabilities of India to climate change, in particular impacts on water resources, forests, coastal areas, agriculture and health, assessment of the need for adaptation to climate change and encouragement to the Indian Industry to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Further, to address the urgent and critical concern of the country a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on 30th June 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. The National Action plan outlines eight 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. All the National Missions have provision to revisit existing policies and regulatory options to support for achieving key goals in the context of climate change. The objectives of the eight National Missions also support India's policies for sustainable development, by way of promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation, mass transport, besides differentially higher growth rates of less energy intensive services sectors as compared to manufacturing, results in a relatively Greenhouse Gas benign growth path.