

PGOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6521
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.04.2018

Prevention of Climate Change

6521. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has initiated action to prevent climate change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and projects and programmes proposed to be implemented;
- (c) the details of the action taken by the Government to prevent environmental degradation;
- (d) the details of the action taken for controlling resource depletion and distribution of natural resources in a balanced manner;
- (e) the details of the action taken by the Government to prevent acid rain; and
- (f) the details of the action taken by the Government to prevent ozone depletion and prevent emission of greenhouse gases?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

(a) and (b): Government of India is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) comprising eight national missions, implemented by various Ministries in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. It outlines a number of steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related objectives for adaptation and mitigation. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. The Government is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme – National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) to assist adaptation measures in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Government of India has embarked upon ambitious actions in the areas of renewable energy, afforestation, energy efficiency, planned urban development, adaptation measures in sectors including agriculture, water resources, coastal areas, Himalayan region, health etc.

(c) and (d): The Government has taken various important steps for preservation of biodiversity such as survey, inventorization, taxonomic validation and threat assessment of floral and faunal resources and development of National Biodiversity Action Plan and National Biodiversity Targets. Assessment of the forest cover; establishment of Protected Area Network, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation and Community Reserves, declaration of eco-sensitive zones around national parks, designating Biosphere Reserves, undertaking species oriented programmes like Project Tiger and Project Elephant, complemented with ex-situ conservation efforts and development of National Wildlife Action Plan for 2017-2031 are

some other initiatives to conserve environment. Further, to prevent environmental degradation of rivers, Government is also implementing National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers.

(e) In order to prevent acid rain, regulation of emissions of Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen from man-made sources is being done. These regulations prescribe more stringent industry specific emission standards and its strict compliance helps in mitigating the problem. Other steps include strengthening public transport in cities and towns, promoting e-rickshaws and electric cars, leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards, etc.

(f) The Government has notified the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000, which provide for phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) including phase-out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) by 2030 with a service tail of 2.5 % till 2040 under the Montreal Protocol. Production and Consumption of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), Carbontetrachloride (CTC), Halons and Methyl Bromide have been phased out from the country.

Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) outlining eight (8) goals for 2021-2030 including (i) to reduce Emission Intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. India has already reduced its emission intensity of GDP by 12% in 2010 compared to 2005 level as per the latest Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted by Government of India to UNFCCC.
