

1	2	3	4	5
27	Tamil Nadu	40	84	47955
28	Tripura	1	0	151
29	Uttar Pradesh	10	39	14472
30	Uttaranchal	2	7	835
31	West Bengal	0	20	8005
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1	
33	Inter-sectoral Sector (SAIL, ESI, Railways, defense)			2479
GRAND TOTAL		292	550	387205

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Reviewing CRZ clearance conditions

1. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reviewing its monitoring capacities of environment Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance conditions;

(b) whether enough public debate was sought by the Ministry before the new CRZ regulations were announced;

(c) if so, the details of the consultative process; and

(d) the current monitoring systems in place for checking compliance once clearance is issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) had issued CRZ Notification, 1991 for regulation of developmental activities and preservation and conserving the coastal environment. Perceiving the difficulties said to be posed by the said Notification in its effective

implementation for the sustainable development of coastal regions as well as the need for conservation of coastal resources, the MoEF reviewed the Notification through an Expert Committee headed by Prof. M. S. Swaminathan and based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, MoEF, issued a draft notification on the 22nd July, 2008 *vide* number S.O. 1761 (E) under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) inviting suggestions and objections from the public likely to be affected thereby. The MoEF, received large number of suggestions and objections on the draft notification, which were examined by another Expert Committee headed by Prof M. S. Swaminathan. The Expert Committee after detailed examination of the comments received on the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 and after consultations with the stakeholders submitted the Report titled "Final Frontier" on the 16th July, 2009. This Report recommended to let the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 lapse and to strengthen the CRZ Notification, 1991. The MoEF accepted the recommendations of this Report and let the draft CMZ Notification, 2008 lapse. A draft Island Protection Zone Notification, 2010 for the islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep was issued on 25th February, 2010. For the strengthening of the CRZ Notification, 1991, MoEF, undertook extensive consultations with the fishermen communities, local communities and NGOs from August, 2009-March, 2010 in ten coastal States/Union territories (UTs). These consultations were organized through the Centre for Environmental Education, which submitted a Report on the consultation process in 25th March, 2010. The MoEF, taking into account the outcome of the above consultation process and the recommendations made by the Expert Committee report dated 16th July, 2009, published a pre-draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2010 on the Ministry's website on 30.04.2010 inviting comments from the State Government of Coastal States/UT Administrations and on 06.07.2010, a discussion on pre-draft Notification with the State Government of Coastal States/UT Administrations was held. Based on discussion, a draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification for the Main Land was issued on 15th September, 2010 inviting objections and suggestions within 60 days. The objections and suggestions received on the above two draft Notifications were examined in the Ministry and finally the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011 were issued on 6th January, 2011 in supersession of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(d) Under, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011, the State/UT Coastal Zone Management Authority shall be the primarily responsible for enforcing and monitoring and to assist in this task, the State Governments and UT

Administrations shall constitute District level Committees under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate concerned containing at least three representatives of local traditional Coastal Communities including fisherfolk. It shall be mandatory for the project proponent to submit half-yearly compliance reports in respect of the stipulated terms and conditions of the environmental clearance in hard and soft copies to the regulatory authority(s) concerned, on 1st June and 31st December of each calendar year and all such compliance reports submitted by the project proponent shall be published in public domain and its copies shall be given to any person on application to the concerned CZMA. The compliance report shall also be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority.

Carbon emission in the country

2. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is third largest carbon dioxide emitting nation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps Government is contemplating to move on a low-carbon growth path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (c) As per available information, based on 2008 data, the countries, which are the largest contributors to carbon-dioxide emissions in percentage terms, are China- 22.30%, United States of America - 19.91%, India- 5.50%, Russia- 5.24% and Japan- 4.28%. However the industrialised nations mainly USA, EU and Japan are responsible for the majority of cumulative emissions in the atmosphere.

The developed countries, including, the United States of America, have been insisting in the Climate Change negotiations that emerging economies such as China and India take on substantial initiatives on mitigation including commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. BASIC countries namely India, China, South Africa, and Brazil supported by many other developing countries reiterated the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities as enshrined in the Convention and opposed all such moves of the developed countries, as economic growth is essential for developing countries to eradicate poverty at the earliest and enhance the adaptive capacity of the poor.