

- New standards for thermal power plants have been issued for gazette notification;
- Directions under section 18(1) (b) of The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 being issued to enforcing agencies; and
- Construction of peripheral eastern and western expressways to divert non-destined vehicles.

#### **Conservation of great Indian bustard**

2434. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the great Indian bustard, a magnificent bird of grasslands, is close to extinction in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Principal Chief Conservator of FOREST, Gujarat has submitted a species recovery plan of ₹ 187.13 crore for great Indian bustard to the Central Government on the 26th May, 2014; and

(c) if so, by when the aforesaid plan is likely to be approved and financial sanction accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Great Indian Bustard is one of the critically endangered species of bird in India and out of the habitat confined to 6 states *viz.*, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, its population has been observed only from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Population of this species is estimated to be less than 300.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Gujarat has submitted a Species Recovery Plan of ₹ 187.13 crores for the period of ten years for Great Indian Bustard to Union Government for financial assistance during 2014-15. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry.

Financial assistance has been released to following two Bustard Sanctuaries of Gujarat *viz.* Kachchh Bustard Sanctuary and Gaga Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary during the current financial year. Details of fund released to these two sanctuaries are as follows:

Name of Sanctuary	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)
Kachchh Bustard Sanctuary	11.79
Gaga Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary	2.48

Besides, under a programme for conservation breeding of Great Indian Bustard for augmenting wild population, Ministry has approved ₹ 33.85 crores for five years. This programme will be implemented by Wildlife Institute of India in the State of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra to begin with.

**Impact of climate change summit on developing countries**

†2435. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of impact of outcome of summit of various nations of the world on climate change held in Paris, on developing countries like India;

(b) whether tendency of developed countries putting pressure on developing countries to cut greenhouse gas emission was witnessed in this summit;

(c) the position of India in terms of greenhouse gas emission *vis-a-vis* other developed nations; and

(d) the details of decisions taken in this summit on reducing greenhouse gas emission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A new “Paris Agreement” was adopted at COP-21 for post 2020 period as outcome of the conference. India maintained its stand for an ambitious and durable agreement based on the principles of Equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) that recognises the need for developed countries to continue to take the lead and also recognizes the specific needs and special circumstances of the developing country parties, which are vulnerable to effects of climate change as provided under the Convention. Developing countries will have development space and will receive support in terms of finance, technology transfer and capacity building from developed countries.

(c) As per EDGARv4.3 report, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, published in 2015 the global total annual emission is 35.66 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent for 2014. The contribution of developed countries such as USA is 5.33 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and EU is 3.41 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent while India's contribution is only 2.34 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. In terms of per

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.