

ground water, if not managed properly. Assessment of ground water quality under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme has established that out of the 807 ground water sources monitored, 667 locations are contaminated with the presence of Coliform. Also, 77 locations are not meeting the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) criteria.

(b) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of ground water include :

- (i) Notification of industry-specific effluent discharge standards.
- (ii) Setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for small-scale industrial clusters.
- (iii) Promotion of low-waste technology
- (iv) Implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge based treatment system.
- (v) Establishment of Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Systems (CWQMS) in 17 category of highly polluting industries.
- (vi) Issuance of directions by CPCB to Commissioner/Chief Executive Officers of Urban Local Bodies of 46 Metro cities and 23 State Capitals under Section (5) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 contain adequate provisions to prevent and control contamination of ground water. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority has the mandate to regulate and control the abstraction of ground water.

#### **Reduction in carbon intensity of GDP**

2455. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent;
- (b) the commitment made by Government at COP21 in Paris; and
- (c) the steps taken to reduce the price of alternative energy sources to encourage its use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All Parties to UNFCCC have been requested to submit their Indented Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) towards addressing climate change. Accordingly, India has

submitted its INDCs which envisages reduction of carbon intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent from 2005 levels by 2030. This would be based on the measures to enhance energy efficiency, expansion of Renewable Energy Capacity from 35 GW (upto March 2015) to 175 GW by 2022 and more beyond it.

(b) A new Paris Agreement was adopted at COP-21. 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 by undertaking economy wide absolute emission reduction targets and that developing countries will take longer time to reach peaking of greenhouse gas emissions. The Agreement will be open for signature from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017 in New York, United States of America.

(c) Government has taken a number of initiatives in the past for the development of renewable energy in the country which *inter-alia* include incentives in the forms of generation based incentives/subsidies, viability gap funding from NCEF, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years and preferential tariff for renewable energy power projects.

In addition, several major policy measures initiated by the Government recently to promote this source indigenously, *inter-alia*, include setting up of exclusive solar parks; development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project; identification of large government complexes/ buildings for rooftop projects; provision of roof top solar and 10 percent renewable energy as mandatory under Mission Statement and Guidelines for development of smart cities etc.

#### **Air quality index for Delhi**

2456. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the air quality index for Delhi during the month of November, 2015 according to the Central Pollution Control Board Air Quality Index Bulletin;

(b) whether it is a fact that the emergency measures such as shutting down of schools and industries temporarily are required to be taken when air quality level reaches "severe zone"; and

(c) the preventive steps prescribed in such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) According to Central