

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

Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Air Quality Index (AQI) Bulletin, the Air Quality Index for Delhi during the month of November, 2015 has been reported as 'poor' or 'very poor' or 'severe' and is mainly attributed to increased Particulate Matter (PM) in ambient air, *i.e.* PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, or both.

(b) and (c) CPCB has informed that regulatory agencies should establish source receptor relationships in terms of air emissions. On reaching air quality at higher level, necessary action required to be taken by regulatory agency for example, may include: strict control on vehicle emissions, road dust/ resuspension of dust and other fugitive emissions, air pollution from biomass and municipal solid waste burning, industrial air pollution, air pollution from construction and demolition activities and intense monitoring of the ambient air quality etc.

Plan to increase forest area

2457. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

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

(a) whether Government has any plan for the protection of environment and to increase the forest area;

(b) if so, the forest area increased by new afforestation;

(c) the details of amount provided for protection of environment and afforestation, State-wise, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of amount allocated and utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, FOREST and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is implementing three major forest related schemes for protection of environment and afforestation *i.e.* National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme, National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). While NAP is being implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands, GIM aims at improving the quality of forest/increase in forest cover besides cross sectoral activities on landscape basis and the IFMS supports the forest protection, development and conservation related activities such as patrolling of the FOREST, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc.

The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun assesses the forest cover of the