

has taken several steps to mitigate the problem of air pollution in Delhi and minimize its impact on local population as well as other places. The major steps taken by the Government, *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, bio-mass, municipal solid waste; promotion of public transport and network of metro, e-rickshaws, promotion of carpooling; Pollution Under Control Certificate, lane discipline, vehicle maintenance; regular co-ordination meetings at official and Ministerial level with Delhi and other State Governments within the NCR; issuance of directions under Section 18(1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) emission/effluent monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; and ban on bursting of sound emitting crackers between 10 pm to 6 am etc.

Effects of climate change

†1319. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

(a) the details of data regarding huge effects and changes in the country due to climate change during the last ten years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to check and control the ill effects of climate change; and

(c) whether any mission mode project has been launched to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) A study to assess the impact due to climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely agriculture, water, natural ecosystems and biodiversity and human health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal area and the North-East Region was conducted and a report titled "Climate

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment—A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s”, was published in 2010 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

The study projects a mixed picture of implications for climate parameters and related impacts on the relevant sectors in all four regions. An overall warming for all the regions is projected. The projections of precipitation indicate a 3% to 7% overall increase in all-India summer monsoon rainfall in the 2030's with respect to the 1970's. Change in the composition of the forests and net primary productivity is projected in all the regions. Malaria is projected to spread in new areas and threats of its transmission are likely to increase for longer duration.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30 June, 2008 for addressing climate change along with the national development objectives. NAPCC comprises of eight missions in the areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Along with the NAPCC, 32 State/UT Governments have prepared their own State Action Plans to address the State specific climate change concerns.

Standards for treatment of electronic waste

1320. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any comparative study of Indian standards *vis-a-vis* international standards for treatment of electronic waste;

(b) if so, the details and results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the dumping of electronic waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Existing international best practices with reference to the electronic waste management were reviewed while undertaking amendment of legislative framework on e-waste; which was subsequently notified as E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 *vide* GSR 338 (E) dated 23rd March, 2016.

(b) The existing policy in European Union, United States and some of the Asian countries *viz.* Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China and Thailand were reviewed. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) based mechanism for management of e-waste which forms the basis of policy in most of these countries has accordingly been made core of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and has been elaborated upon in