

**Consultation with States on GM mustard**

1332. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been consulted in the matter of GM mustard approval for commercial cultivation;

(b) if so, what are the States which approved the GM mustard for commercial cultivation and which are against the approval; and

(c) what measures are being taken to ensure that State Government's policies in this regard are not disregarded or infringed upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. GE Mustard has not yet been approved for commercial cultivation.

**Draft rules for acceptable noise levels at airports**

1333. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has published draft rules setting out the acceptable noise levels at airports; and

(b) if so, the details of tolerance limit in decibels, at each of the airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified draft rules for Ambient Air Quality Standards with respect to noise in Airport Noise Zone on 10.10.2016. As per the draft rule, the Noise Standard proposed for existing busy airport is 70 decibels (dB) during day time and 65 dB during night time whereas in respect of other existing airports and upcoming/new airports, the proposed limit is 65 dB during day time and 60 dB during night time. The draft rules also provide for tolerance limit of 10 dB (A).

**Compliance of advisory on pollution in Delhi**

1334. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Government has failed to address or follow 42 points advisory given by the Central Government with regard to dangerous level of repeating pollution in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the measures taken by Government to bring effective compliance mechanism in place and to address the repeated high-level Pollution in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued statutory directions under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42 measures to mitigate air pollution in Delhi. Government of Delhi has initiated steps towards implementation of these directions. In order to improve compliance with the directions, regular review meetings have been held at various levels in the Central Government, apart from review meetings held by the Delhi Government. Monitoring Committees have been set up at the Central and State level which have held their meetings.

#### **Ratification of Paris Climate Change Agreement**

1335. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified the Paris Climate Change Agreement and if so, what are its implications for the country; and

(b) whether a roadmap has been formulated for year-wise achievement of targets required for fulfilling India's commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) India ratified the Paris Climate Change Agreement on 2nd October 2016. The objective of the Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Efforts for achieving this goal are to be undertaken by all countries on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in the post-2020 period.

(b) In 2015, India submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (now called NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for the period 2021-2030. In this period, India is committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level. India's NDCs include ambition to achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and