

उसका इस्तेमाल किया गया है। बाकी जो उसके पैरामीटर्स थे, जिसके अन्दर मैंने बताया कि रूरल वालों की रिपोर्ट ऑलरेडी आ चुकी है और जो अरबन वालों का है, जिसकी कमेटी 27.01.2017 को स्थापित की गई थी, उसको 3 महीने का समय दिया गया है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के लोग हैं, जो बीपीएल श्रेणी में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी हालत में क्या कुछ सुधार आया है या ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जिनकी हालत पहले अच्छी थी, लेकिन आज उनकी हालत जो खराब हो गई है? इसके सर्वेक्षण के लिए इन तीन सालों में आपने क्या करवाया है और क्या आंकड़े आपके पास हैं?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: सर, हरेक वर्ग के अन्दर, पिछली बार एक सवाल का मैंने जवाब दिया था कि कुछ न कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, कुछ न कुछ फायदा इनको पहुंचा है। ये अलग पैरामीटर्स हैं, मैंने पिछले वाले सवाल के अन्दर सदन के पटल पर रख दिए हैं। अगर ये मुझसे अलग से जानना चाहेंगी, तो मैं इनको अलग से इस बात का ब्यौरा पेश कर दूंगा।

***185. [The questioner was absent.]**

Eco-friendly approach for fulfillment of the Paris Climate Change Agreement

***185.SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in furtherance to India's commitment to the Paris Climate Change Agreement, Government is planning to propose legislations or regulations for each household to adopt a more eco-friendly approach;

(b) some of the challenges that are being faced by the country in the process of reducing carbon footprint;

(c) when would the domestic law incorporating the Agreement, be enforced; and

(d) some of the environmental regulations that industries are likely to expect due to ratification of the Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) India ratified the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2nd October 2016. It involves

implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by India to the UNFCCC for the period 2021 -2030. India has indicated its intention(i) to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) 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 low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF) and (iii) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

This does not involve regulations of individual or household units except in accordance with the relevant national statutes or laws. Apart from domestic resources, accomplishment of these goals also calls for mobilisation of low cost international finance and technology transfer. India's per capita GHG emission in 2010 was only 1.56 tonnes CO₂ equivalent, which is less than one- third of the world's per capita emissions and far below that of many developed and developing countries and Indian lifestyles are largely eco-friendly.

(c) and (d) India has adopted an economy wide target for its NDCs. These targets are to be achieved by pursuing the relevant activities under the national missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Citizens are encouraged to adopt climate friendly and sustainable lifestyles on a voluntary basis to help achieve the economy wide goals. No new environmental legislation is contemplated under the Paris Agreement. Industries are subject to statutory norms and regulations in the area of energy use, electricity generation and consumption, energy efficiency, fuel efficiency, fuel mix etc. under the relevant laws.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 185; questioner not present. Supplementaries, please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned the eco-friendly measures taken by the Government for fulfillment of the Paris Climate Change Agreement. My question is whether any plan is afoot, as part of the eco-friendly measures, to contain the use of plastic goods in the country when a number of countries, including Bangladesh, have banned its use.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we have already decided upon the Plastic Management Rules, and we have notified new rules for managing plastic waste. There is 15,000 tonnes of plastic waste generated every day. Out of that, only 9,000 tonnes of

waste gets collected; 6,000 tonnes doesn't get collected. This is huge. So, two million tonnes of plastic waste remains in the atmosphere, and this would remain there for years together. That is the real threat. Therefore, as part of the Notification, we have now introduced the EPR, that is, Extended Producer's Responsibility where all plastic manufactures generating a large quantum of plastic must create a system whereby they take back plastic bottles and other things.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What about banning of plastic?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, plastic *per se* is useful; it is not bad. The bad part is non-collection of the plastic waste. If you collect it, it could be recycled. There are efficient technologies using which we could create fuel out of the plastic waste again and use it. There are various by-products that come out of plastic recycling. The issue is of plastic waste collection. Therefore, now even the Gram Panchayats have been mandated to have a collection system. The Notification is now justiciable. So, wherever the Municipalities in towns are failing, the people there could approach the NGT and other fora.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सभापति महोदय, जो कुदरती झाड़ आदि हैं, उनको लगाना environment के लिए सबसे जरूरी है। रास्ते के अगल-बगल जो झाड़ लगाए जाते हैं, वे कुछ काम के नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि वे मजबूत नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए वे जल्दी टूट जाते हैं। मैं यह सजेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हमारे यहां कोंकण में अलग-अलग जगह पर अलग-अलग पेड़ होते हैं, वहां पर ऐसे पेड़ों को लगाना चाहिए। वहां पर आम, cashew nuts, आंवला, इमली, जामून आदि के पेड़ लगाए जाने चाहिए। इस तरह के पेड़ लगाए जाएंगे, तो लोग उसका संरक्षण भी करेंगे। रास्ते के आस-पास जो गांव आते हैं, अगर उनके ऊपर इनकी देखभाल की जिम्मेदारी दी जाएगी, तो उन गांवों को इसका उत्पादन मिल सकेगा। क्या सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार करेगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हाइवे मिनिस्ट्री और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने मिलकर एक ऐसी योजना बनाई, जिसके तहत सारे हाइवेज को ग्रीन हाइवेज में रूपांतरित करना है। They have to invest one per cent of their project costs into creation of greenery on both sides of the roads. This is one.

Secondly, हमारा रेलवे के साथ भी इसी तरह का एमओयू हुआ और रेलवे वाले भी ऐसा ही करने वाले हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसी सभी जगहें, जहां भी सरकारी उपक्रमों के पास जगह है, वहां यह अच्छी तरह से हो। हर स्टेट इस तरह का प्रयास कर रहा है। अब वहां पर कौन-से पेड़ लगाए जाएं, इसके बारे में भी अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव आए हैं और हमारे Forest Research Institute ने एक स्टडी करके सभी राज्यों को निर्देश भी दिया है। Essentially, this is a suggestion for action. I take it in that spirit.