

कोराड़ी प्लान्ट को दे दिया को दे दिया और उससे शहर को पैसा भी मिल रहा है, 180 करोड़ रुपये कॉर्पोरेशन को मिल रहे हैं और लोगों को शुद्ध पानी मिल रहा है। ये बहुत काम करते हैं। Water is a State subject. However, the Central Government is working with the States to improve the water situation. The Central Government is committed to work with the States on the current challenges of water scarcity being faced in different parts of the country. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, the Government is implementing the National Water Mission. Thirty-two States and Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plans and we are helping them. An advisory has been issued on 29th May, 2019, just recently, to States on water conservation and meeting drinking water requirements. As you know, it is now the Jal Shakti Mantralaya. So, the whole focus is on quality of water.

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी समेत सारे मंत्रियों और सारे माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है, चूंकि माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है कि अधिक से अधिक सदस्यों के सवालों के जवाब मिल सके, तो उस प्रक्रिया में हम जाएं। जिस तरह से specific सवाल पूछे जाते हैं, तो उसी तरह से specific जवाब भी आने चाहिए।

Impact Assessment of Climate Change on Agrarian Society

*230. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted an impact assessment study related to Climate Change in agrarian society such as Haryana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the findings of such a study with reference to impact on agriculture based sectors;
- (d) the recommendations made therein; and
- (e) the steps that Government has taken to ensure the implementation of such recommendations?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India has conducted studies related to climate change under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project. ICAR has reported variable impact of climate change on production of certain crops like rice, wheat, maize, groundnut, chickpea and potato.

Under NICRA, attempts are being made to develop heat and drought tolerant wheat, flood tolerant rice, drought tolerant pulses, water logging and high temperature tolerant tomato etc. Further, the technology demonstration component of NICRA is being implemented in 151 climatically vulnerable districts of the country. Demonstration of location specific climate resilient technologies is being undertaken to enable farmers to cope with current climate variability and to enhance their adaptive capacity. Such demonstration technologies include, inter alia, short duration and drought/flood tolerant crop varieties, resilient cropping systems, adjustments in planting times and methods, rainwater harvesting and efficient use, enhancing stress tolerance in livestock etc.

In Haryana, climate resilient practices viz. salt tolerant wheat variety (KRL 210 and 213), heat and flood tolerant variety of groundnut(MH-4), trash mulching in sugarcane for enhancing water use efficiency, distribution of soil health card to farmers for efficient use of fertilizers and rationalizing nitrogen fertilizer, application of vermicompost to increase organic matter in soil, bio-fertilizer seed treatment in wheat, short duration paddy variety(PB-1509 and 1121) in rice-wheat system etc. were demonstrated.

Training programs have been conducted throughout the country under NICRA project to educate farmers on various aspects of climate change and adoption of climate resilient technologies to increase yields.

The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) focuses on agriculture sector with objectives including resource conservation, restoration of soil fertility and productivity focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency and soil health management especially in rainfed agriculture areas and contributes to co-benefits of mitigation. Thirty three States/Union Territories including Haryana have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC, which outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority actions.

KUMARI SELJA: May i know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether the Government has also conducted any study to find out how this climate change has adversely affected the small and marginal farmers of this country?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मंत्रालय ने स्टडी की थी, जिसको 4x4 assessment स्टडी कहते हैं, लेकिन वे coastal, hilly region, desert और ऐसे विभागों में की थी। क्योंकि यह क्वेश्चन हरियाणा का है, तो यह स्टडी mainland की नहीं की थी, लेकिन Indian Council for Agriculture Research, जो एग्रीकल्चर की सबसे अच्छी संस्था है, उन्होंने रिसर्च की और और रिसर्च हो रही है और उसमें rice-wheat, maize, groundnut, chickpea and potato, इनमें अलग-अलग तरह के परिणाम होते हैं और NICRA ने उसके लिए एक उपाय किया, वह यह किया है कि develop heat and drought tolerant wheat, flood tolerant rice, drought tolerant pulses, water logging and high temperature tolerant tomato etc., और इसलिए 151 climatically vulnerable districts हैं, वहां यह कार्यक्रम ज्यादा गति से चल रहा है और salt tolerant wheat variety and heat and flood tolerant variety of groundnut, ये सब इनका उपयोग करने लगे हैं। किसानों का यही जवाब है और इसलिए मैंने यह दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा पुनः आग्रह होगा कि आप संक्षेप में जवाब दें, ताकि हम अधिक से अधिक सवालों को ले सकें। आपका दूसरा सवाल क्या है?

KUMARI SELJA: Hon. Minister has not exactly answered my question, but be that as it may. As you know, assessment is an ongoing process and in his written answer he has referred to Haryana. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many farmers have adopted these practices?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसकी रेग्युलर रिपोर्ट तैयार होती है। इसकी specific जानकारी है। मैं आपको अलग से इसकी जानकारी दूंगा।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, I would like to ask this of the hon. Minister, through you. The hon. Minister has mentioned about National Action Plan on Climate Change. The questions which have been raised earlier by two Members here do not pinpoint to the Social Impact Assessment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Does this Action Plan contain Environment Impact Assessment coupled with Social Impact Assessment because only the recommendations thereafter will take care of the mitigation of climate change? What would be the time-span of these kinds of reports that would come out periodically because it would be necessary for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change? Are we following that in this National Action Plan on Climate Change?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: Absolutely. जो सवाल पूछा गया है, तो socio-economic and all aspects are studied and acted thereupon.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। हिंदुस्तान में 29 Agro Climatic Zones हैं, जिनमें अलग-अलग किस्म की खेतियां होती हैं। जो Panel on Climate Change है, वे बोल रहे थे कि 1 डिग्री टेम्प्रेचर बढ़ेगा, तो climatic vagaries 7 परसेंट बढ़ेगी और गवर्नमेंट रेवेन्यूज़ 30 परसेंट लूज़ होंगे। सर, इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मेरा आपसे केवल इतना जानना है कि जितने हमारे Agro Climate Zones हैं, इसमें food chain के ऊपर जो क्लाइमेट चेंजेज़ आ रहे हैं, उसका क्या फर्क पड़ने वाला है और उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट कैसे तैयारी कर रही है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसके लिए किसानों को जो प्रत्यक्ष जैसा मैंने कहा 125 जिले हैं, जहां यह निश्चित stress है, तो वहां किसानों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण है और वे भी नहीं practices adopt करते हैं। क्योंकि किसानों जितना उद्यमी और नयी technology को adopt करने वाला कोई अन्य वर्ग नहीं है। किसान अपने खेत की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करते हैं इसलिए हमने देखा है कि 130 करोड़ की जनसंख्या होने के बावजूद भी केवल हमारे लिए ही food sufficiency नहीं है, बल्कि हम इसे export कर रहे हैं और इसमें बढ़ोतरी भी हो रही है।

श्री महेश पोदार: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा जैसे राज्य में भी पर्यावरण या जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण खेती के अलावा मनुष्यों और अन्य जीव-जंतुओं पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। क्या सरकार ने कोई comprehensive study करवाई है कि इसका सब चीज़ों पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ता है और उसके निदान के लिए सरकार की कार्य योजना क्या है, ताकि समस्या से जूझ सकें?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, हर जिले की अलग-अलग study होती है और उसी के अनुसार जिले का प्रोग्राम बनता है।

Shortage of potable water

*231. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of various States are facing a lot of hardship due to unavailability of potable water;

(b) whether various State Governments have failed to provide potable water;

(c) whether, in view of the rising demand of potable water, Government has increased the number of drinking water supply plants or set up new drinking water supply plants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether owing to the said problem, people are compelled to drink contaminated water; and