

Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change outlining eight targets for post-2020 period, including (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its 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. The other targets pertain to sustainable lifestyles; climate friendly growth path; climate change adaptation; climate finance; and technology and capacity building.

India developed and communicated its NDC based on inter-ministerial consultations and national circumstances, keeping in view its development priorities.

(c) Under National Mission for a Green India grants have been released to States including seven States lying in Western Ghats, Central and Northern India viz. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand for afforestation activities covering an area of 55065.4 ha. Recently, India has announced its commitment of restoring 26 million hectares of degraded land by 2030.

Climatic change and preparedness of the country to combat adverse impact

69. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken due note of adverse impact of climatic change in the country, which is visible from long spells of hot days during the current summer season and also from the report of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of United Nations (UN);

(b) concrete measures taken to reduce carbon emission and to contain anticipated 2 per cent rise in overall temperature; and

(c) whether Government has prepared short-term, mid-term and long-term plans to deal with climatic change with which the country has been suffering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government watches the situation closely and monitor changes.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. These eight national missions represent multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.

Thirty three States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC taking into account State's/UT's specific issues relating to climate change. Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with target to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 % by 2030 from 2005 level, to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030, and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tones of CO₂eq through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. The Government is also implementing the scheme, 'National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change' to support adaptation measures of States/UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Due to India's proactive and sustained actions, the emission intensity of India's GDP has reduced by 21% over the period of 2005-14.

It has been recognised that climate change is a global phenomenon and combating it requires cooperation of all nations based on 'Equity' and in accordance with 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities'. These principles are enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. India is a party to these and several other multilateral arrangements and remains committed to contributing to the global efforts. Prime Minister reiterated India's commitment and firm resolve to address climate change and outlined India's action oriented approach at the United Nations Climate Action Summit in New York in September 2019.

Government procurement from PSUs

70. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the volume of Government procurement from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry, are declining;