

shown an increasing trend over a period of last three years. Collection, development and exhibition of artefacts/specimens in a natural history museum is a continuous process and the NMNH and its regional units constantly endeavour to work in this direction.

Statement

Details of visitors in National Museum of National History

Regional Museums	Number of visitors		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Rajiv Gandhi Regional Museum of Natural History, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	160377	184770	207281
Regional Museum of Natural History, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	162333	172953	181869
Regional Museum of Natural History, Mysuru, Karnataka	139487	176106	184327
Regional Museum of Natural History, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	191272	206091	211272

India Cooling Action Plan

1165. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released the 'India Cooling Action Plan' recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its objectives, targets and timeline;
- (c) whether the Ministry is coordinating with other Ministries/State Governments for better implementation of the plan and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has taken steps to reduce the average consumption of per capita cooling space and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the action plan of Government to reduce the use of traditional cooling system like air conditioner and refrigerator; and
- (f) the other steps taken by the Government to reduce carbon emission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) The India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP) was launched on 8th March, 2019. The ICAP has long term vision with a 20 year time horizon and lists out actions which can *inter alia* help reduce cooling demand. Besides refrigerant based space cooling technologies such as air conditioners, the ICAP provides for use of non-refrigerant based technologies such as fans and coolers and not-in-kind technologies such as district cooling.

The India Cooling Action Plan seeks to (i) reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38, (ii) reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by 2037-38, (iii) Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by 2037-38, (iv) recognize "cooling and related areas" as a thrust area of research under national S&T Programme, (v) training, and certification of 1,00,000 servicing sector technicians by 2022-23, synergizing with Skill India Mission. The Ministry has constituted a Steering Committee and six thematic working groups having representatives from other Ministries of the Government of India/State Governments for better implementation of the ICAP.

(f) Government of India is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides the overarching framework for actions regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation. NAPCC comprises of missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. Climate actions at the State level are also guided by the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC). Thirty-three States/Union Territories have prepared their SAPCC in line with NAPCC taking into account State's specific issues relating to climate change. These SAPCCs *inter-alia* outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority climate actions. In the pre-2020 period, India announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% from 2005 levels by 2020. According to the second Biennial Update Report submitted by Government of India to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2018, India has achieved 21% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2014. For the post-2020 period under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) including, *inter alia*, goals (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35% by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40% 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), (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.

Clearances for coal mining

1166. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on 'Assessment of Environmental Impact due to Mining Activities and its Mitigation in Coal India Limited (CIL) and its Subsidiaries' has mentioned that six out of seven coal producing subsidiaries of CIL did not formulate environmental policy as mandated while being accorded environment clearance for projects;

(b) whether Expert Appraisal Committee was notified that Dipka Coal Mine, Chhattisgarh, had been submerged in a flood, five months, before it was given 30-year environmental clearance; and

(c) whether villagers living nearby had complained of pollution due to mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Coal, Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have formulated a Corporate Environment Policy (CEP) 2018 and the policy is being followed by CIL and its subsidiaries at present.

(b) The proposal was appraised by EAC as mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The project was required to undertake EIA studies and prepare Environment Management Plan for obtaining environmental clearances from the concerned regulatory authorities. Different measures to control dust/emissions and water pollution, as proposed by the project proponent were examined by the sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for their efficacy and adequacy and suitable conditions and mitigation measures have been imposed accordingly while granting environment clearance to the project.

(c) No Sir.