

in ambient air quality was observed, however, WAYU may be explored for providing improved air quality at localised levels.

- Application of dust suppressant -The effectiveness of the dust suppressant lasted up to 6 hours after which it had to be reapplied. About 30% reduction in dust concentrations was observed up to 6 hours. Advisory has been issued to State Boards to use dust suppressant.
- A proposal by IIT-Bombay and IIT-Delhi in association with University of Minnesota submitted before Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has proposed large scale air cleaning system with downdraft approach for reducing pollution concentration level by passage of air through filter bank. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) Expert Committee has recommended taking up the project as pilot demonstration for one experimental tower in Delhi. The Project Appraisal and Approval Committee at CPCB constituted for utilization of Environment Protection Charge (EPC) Fund has in-principle approved the proposal.
- Research projects are being carried out by CPCB in collaboration with premier institutions like IIT, NEERI, etc. under Environment Protection Charge (EPC) funds.
- Lack of certification system of ambient air quality monitoring instruments in India was identified. A certification scheme has been established in collaboration with National Physical Laboratory (NPL).
- Regular engagements with technical bodies and experts have been undertaken for knowledge sharing.

#### **Potential of Green Economy**

51. LT GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the potential for a Green economy in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there could be green emission on a large scale as a result of the efforts made to tackle the problem of climate change; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The concept of green economy lacks an internationally agreed definition or universal principles. The Rio + 20 outcome document identifies green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and it affirms that approach will be different in accordance with the national circumstances and priorities for each country. Accordingly, green economy in India is seen in the context of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth including poverty eradication. The Government endeavours to address, all the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) in a balanced manner.

(b) and (c) One of the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change is to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The Agreement also talks about global peaking of emissions, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties.

#### **Increasing use of RO**

52. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that use of Reverse Osmosis (RO) water purifiers has increased rapidly in small and big cities;

(b) the quantity of water which is wasted by ROs;

(c) the policy/guidelines of Government *vis-a-vis* RO water purifiers; and

(d) the benefits of RO water for human body, the system in place for retaining minerals in water and whether it is being followed by RO manufacturing companies?