

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 28
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.07.2021

Environment conservation in Uttarakhand

28. SHRI NARESH BANSAL:

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

- (a) the present state of environment in the country and the plan for environment conservation;
- (b) the details thereof; and
- (c) the plan for disaster management and environment conservation in Uttarakhand?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) & (b): Environmental challenges faced by the country are related to environmental degradation in its many dimensions, and economic growth. These challenges are intrinsically connected with the state of environmental resources, such as land, water, air, and their flora and fauna. There exist deeper causal linkages between environmental degradation and its causes, disincentives for environmental conservation, market failures and governance constraints.

The National Environmental Policy, 2006 is a response to our national commitment to a clean environment, mandated in the Constitution in Articles 48 A and 51 A (g), strengthened by judicial interpretation of Article 21. It is based on the recognition that maintaining a healthy environment is not the state's responsibility alone, but also that of every citizen.

The National Environment Policy, 2006 is intended to be a guide to action: in regulatory reform, programmes and projects for environmental conservation; and review and enactment of legislation, by agencies of the Central, State, and Local Governments. . The policy also seeks to stimulate partnerships of different stakeholders, i.e. public agencies, local communities, academic and scientific institutions, the investment community, and international development partners, in harnessing their respective resources and strengths for environmental management. The dominant theme of this policy is that while conservation of environmental resources is necessary to secure livelihoods and well-being of all, the most secure basis for conservation is to ensure that people dependent on particular resources obtain better livelihoods from the fact of conservation, than from degradation of the resource.

(c) The State of Uttarakhand is a multi-hazard prone state due to its specific geographical, geological and climatic conditions and is sensitive to different natural and manmade disasters including of flash floods, landslides and earthquakes.

District Disaster Management Authority is established in each and every district as per the provisions of Disaster Management Act 2005. A complete planning strategy for disaster management has been prepared and is available in public domain at <http://usdma.uk.gov.in/PDFFiles/DDMP-USDMA.pdf>.
