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Title: Need to take urgent measures for mitigating global warming.

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI (NAWGONG): Sir, black carbon is a major short-term contributor to global warming, with warming effects second only to carbon dioxide, heat-trapping power is a million times more than carbon dioxide and has capacity to travel long distances on air currents. Recent studies have shown that increasing black carbon emissions in North East India has led to a decrease in low-intensity rainfall in the pre-monsoon season and a rise in severe rains. Independent research has also indicated a relationship between high levels of black carbon pollution in Guwahati with accelerated glacier melt. In the Brahmaputra River basin region, black carbon signatures, formed from incomplete burning of fossil fuels, biomass and biofuels, have been observed from vehicular emissions, brickkilns, tea gardens and agricultural and household biomass burning. Given the dual effect of black carbon on climate change and air pollution, there is a need for urgent and consolidated measures to mitigate and offset these emissions. This must include improved and regular monitoring of emissions as well as steps to ensure effective implementation of clean cooking and transport fuel schemes such as enhancing fuel efficiency standards for vehicles, phasing out diesel vehicles and accelerating the use of LPG for cooking.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dr. D. Ravikumar - Not present

Shri S. Jagathrakshakan – Not present.