GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:361
ANSWERED ON:29.07.2009
IMPACT OF GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSION
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Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Green House Gas (GHG) emitted in the country, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the adverse impact of GHG on environment and human beings;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to check the GHG emission from crops and their residues;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the action taken so far; and

(e) the effective measures taken/ being taken by the Government to check emission of GHGs including the action taken against those violating the norms of emission?

Answer

MINISTER OF THE STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO STARRED PARLIAMENT QUESTION NO. 361 RAISED BY SHRI EKNATH M. GAIKWAD & SHRI B.B. PATIL, DUE FOR ANSWER ON 29.7.2009 IN LOK SABHA.

(a) India's total greenhouse gas emission was 1228 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent,as per the official statistics reported in the first national communication of India (NATCOM) to the UNFCCC in 1994. State wise details are not collected. However, Sector wise break up of greenhouse gas emissions is as follows −

Energy (including Power, transport & industry)	- 744 Mt CO2 eq.
Industrial Processes	- 103 Mt CO2 eq.
Agriculture	- 344 Mt CO2 eq.
Land use, Land use change & Forestry	- 14 Mt CO2 eq.
Others (including Municipal Solid Waste)	- 23 Mt CO2 eq.
Total	- 1228 Mt CO2 eq.

(b) According to the 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2007, there has been an increase in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice and rising global average sea level. Human beings are exposed to climate change through changing weather patterns, for example, more intense and frequent extreme events and indirectly through changes in water, air, food quality and quantity, ecosystems, agriculture and economy.

(c) & (d) Agriculture contributes only 28% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the country. Use of agriculture residues in biomass cogeneration projects for generation of electricity and steam in the industry will help in reducing emissions from agricultural crop

residues. India has approved 334 projects involving 'Biomass' under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). These projects, if registered by the CDM Executive Board, have the potential to reduce 88 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2012.

(e) India is signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. While India does not have any green house gas (GHG) abatement commitments under the Kyoto Protocol,a range of policies and programs have been followed in this regard. These include improving energy efficiency & conservation as well setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, power sector reforms, promoting hydro and renewable energy, promotion of clean coal technologies, coal washing & efficient utilization of coal, afforestation and conservation of forests, reduction of gas flaring, use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport, encouraging mass rapid transport systems and environmental quality management. These measures help achieve better energy intensity while addressing climate change as co-benefit.

India has also released its National Action Plan on Climate Change in June 2008 with a view to advance actions aimed at adapting to climate change and enhancing the ecological sustainability of India's development path.