
UNIT 15 STATE LEVEL ACTION PLAN

Structure

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15.1 INTRODUCTION

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world with deficient energy sources to meet growing economy. India has more than one billion population. Out of them, 800 million people (79.9 percent of the population) live on less than US \$ 2 per day. More than 700 million people cook on traditional cook stoves using crop waste and animal residue. More than 400 million people do not have access to electricity. India stands at 128th position in the World Human Development Index. In the unit 14 of this course, we read International Conventions and India's response to the same. In response to the International Conventions, India has taken number of efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change on various sectors. One such measure is National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). This was discussed in detail in the previous unit. NAPCC was part of the policy formulation. It is significant for the learners to understand policy formulation process before reading the efforts of the State Governments in India. This unit specifically talks about the efforts of the State governments to address climate change. We have taken few State governments as case examples. We are witnessing the effects of climate change by observing the increase of temperature, rise of sea levels with a perceivable increase in severity and frequency of extreme events (IPCC 2007a; SREX, 2012) and the speed of the change are seemingly fast. This led to a complex situation, whereby all spheres of life is getting impacted. Various studies related to greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions projected that the situation will escalate further, if GHG concentrations in the atmosphere from anthropogenic sources is not curtailed. The Governments at the National and States levels have taken notable policy decisions to address climate change related issues in various sectors. Before

reading the efforts of few state governments to address and mitigate climate change in the form of case studies, let's learn about policy formulation process.

15.2 OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- discuss the process of policy formulation;
- explain the role of various agencies in policy formulation; and
- examine the efforts of state governments in India to address climate change related issues.

15.3 POLICY FORMULATION

As you recognize, there are various stages in the policy formulation process. The first step in policy formulation is identifying issues. Let's see what is Policy formulation? Hill (1993: p.47) defines 'policy' as 'the product of political influence, determining and setting limits to what the state does'. To explain further on this statement, it is the efforts of the governments to address the social problems by addressing issues scientifically to solve the same. Thus, it is referred as public policy (Anderson 1975). According to the political scientists', policy formulation is a process rather than one time affair. There are various stakeholders involved in public policy formulation process like political parties, civil society organizations, individuals, elected representatives, local bodies apart from executives and representatives of legislatures. Thus, the process of policy formulation includes drafting, consultation, negotiation, reformulation, finalization, legislation, converting policies in to programmes to achieve desired results. The success of any public policy depends upon identifying issues, drafting policy, and making all stakeholders to involve in the process actively and converting the policy into programmes for implementation.

“We need to ask number of questions when we take up policy formulation. According to Cochran and Malone, policy formulation takes up the “what” questions: “What is the plan for dealing with the problem? What are the goals and priorities? What options are available to achieve those goals? What are the costs and benefits of each of the options? What externalities, positive or negative, are associated with each alternative?”

As Dye puts it, the first stage in the policy making process, i.e. policy formulation which takes place anywhere mentioned in the following places depends upon the interest of the individual or groups. For example, there are chances to formulate policies in the government bureaucracies, interest group offices, legislative committee rooms, meetings of special commissions, or think tanks with details often formulated by those groups of people. Thus, taking the earlier mentioned aspects of policy formulation regarding climate change, Government needs to formulate relevant policies to address the impact of climate change, mitigation measures, sensitizing people to identify solutions locally, involving every tiers of government to address issues as part of the policy formulation process. Thus, any policy related to climate change will address the impact of the same.

15.4 AGENCIES INVOLVED IN POLICY FORMULATION IN INDIA

There are various agencies involved in policy formulation. India adopted parliamentary system of government with quasi federal structure. The formal way of policy formulation process is through Parliament and State Assemblies. Both executives and political wings of the government involve in the process. Apart from that, there are large of number of agencies/organisations involve in the process of policy formulation directly/indirectly. Informally, civil society groups, individuals, various associations, non-governmental organizations involve in policy formulation in the way of providing suggestions to improve policies. Cooperation and interaction among various players through formal and informal channels provide the basis for a more informed policy dialogue.

The policy formulation process in India is shaped within the framework of the constitutional system. The policy should reflect the will of the people. As far as policy formulation is concerned, the role of the administrative executive is to assist the ministers. The ministers are responsible and answerable to the parliament and legislature, regarding policy matters. A conscious effort has been made to define and demarcate clearly the areas of policy formulation between the central and state governments by listing the subjects in the central list, state list and concurrent list. Usually the central government enjoys great powers for the formulation of policies in the development sectors of the economy. However, implementation of policies involve both the central and state governments and the two have jointly to share responsibilities for results.

The enactment of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act paved the way for delegating certain responsibilities to the local governments (both Urban and rural local bodies) in certain specific subjects related to the development of local areas. The notified subjects by the respective State governments to the local bodies in India are listed in the article 243G of Eleventh Schedule. The local bodies are free to implement policies and make necessary changes in the existing policies to suit the needs of their areas. The success of the policy depends upon the successful implementation of the same by the local governments whether it is solid waste management or successful maintenance of common properties or recharge of water bodies or maintenance of water bodies or involving local people to address climate change and mitigation measures.

In India, Parliament and State Assemblies serve as a forum for public debate on the issues of public policies. Apart from legislative bodies, National Development Council and Niti Aayog are also part of public policy formulation. They involve directly in the process of policy formulation. In order to facilitate the process of policy formulation, 'Policy Planning Units' are set up in key departments and ministries. They serve as effective policy making units for various programmes by giving scientific inputs and draft the policies. The success of any public policy depends on various factors like funding, administrative difficulties for implementation, repercussions likely to emerge from the policy, methods of dealing with policy problems, etc. The table 15.1 provides a glimpse of public policy formulation on climate change.

Table 15.1: Ministries/Experts' Groups responsible for Climate Change Action in India

Cross Sectoral	Description of Participating Ministries
Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change	Prime Minister (Head of Council); Minister for External Affairs; Union Finance Minister; Union Minister for Environment, Forests and Climate Change; Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare; Union Minister for Urban Development; Union Minister for Science and Technology; Union MoS of Power, Coal and NRE; Principal Secretary to PM (Member-convener of this panel); Cabinet Secretary; Foreign Secretary; Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth	Expert advisory group with domain experts from different areas/ sectors
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Nodal
Ministry of Finance	Cross-sectoral
Sector Specific	
Energy Sector	Ministry of Power; Bureau of Energy Efficiency; Central Electricity Authority; Central Electricity Regulatory Commission; State Electricity Regulatory Commission; Ministry of Power; Ministry of Coal; Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
Transport	Ministry of Urban Development; Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; Central Pollution Control Board; State Pollution Control Board.
Industry	Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Iron and Steel; Ministry of Power; Ministry of Coal; Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare; DARE
Buildings and Waste	Ministry of Urban Development; Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty and Alleviation.

Forest	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
Strategic Knowledge Management on Climate Change	Ministry of Science and Technology

Source: Agarwal, Swati and Neha Pahuja. (2015). Green Growth and Climate Change Mitigation in India. New Delhi: TERI.

Check Your Progress 1

Note: a) Use the space given below for your answers.
 b) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Define policy.

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2. Give a brief account of policy formulation.

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15.5 STATE GOVERNMENTS’ EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE: STATE ACTION PLAN

As we mentioned earlier in this unit, Constitution of India clearly demarcated the roles and responsibilities of Centre, State and Local Governments. Government of India is responsible to make necessary laws on subjects listed in the “Union List” and “Concurrent List”. Thus, Central government formulated NAPCC and requested all State governments to formulate State Action plan on Climate change (SAPCC). In 2009, the Government of India notified state governments to come up with their own climate change policies related to mitigation and adaptation. The plans and actions should be aligned with their respective state priorities as well as the NAPCC goals. Hence, the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in India is the most notable policy reflecting the nature of decentralized climate change mitigation framework of the country.

The State governments need to take following steps before implementing “State Action Plan on Climate Change”. It required to seek prior approval from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) before implementation of activities listed therein. For implementation of SAPCCs, a combined budgetary requirement of INR 11.32 lakh crores (USD 188.66 billion)

has been received by the ministry (MoEFCC, 2014). Ministry will scrutinize the proposal and disburse the required amount as per needs of the State governments. However, States may receive all necessary help from the centre to implement their plans to achieve national targets and priorities related to climate change.

India has vast geographical area having varied agro-climatic conditions. It is important to formulate policies by considering all these factors. Central government broadly frame the policies and state and local governments make necessary changes in the same to suit their local conditions and implement the same within the decentralized framework of mitigation strategies. India as mentioned earlier is a federal State and always involves every level of governance structure for a critical policy intervention. Delivery of services and implementation will be effective only if all are involved in it. With regard to climate change policy, disaggregated climate data clearly indicates that the vulnerabilities and opportunities will be well understood at the state and local level than at the country level. Through states, national policies reach to a large number of sectors and actors effectively while addressing state priorities at the same time. In addition, measurement and monitoring at the state level can be taken up more efficiently. For this reason, many of the national policies in India are implemented through the states. Some other standalone programmes like renewable purchase obligations, implementation of feed-in-tariffs, setting up of state energy conservation funds, implementation of small and hybrid hydroelectric systems and energy conservation building codes are some of the examples of policies that are implemented through the states. Almost all of these now come together within the larger umbrella of the state action plans.

It is significant for the learners to remember the following points related to policies.

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change requested all Indian States to develop action plans by defining their activities and programmes to be undertaken with the aim of adaptation and mitigation in consonance with the objectives of NAPCC.
- The objectives of the NAPCC were to ensure sustainable development in the country. It will provide guidance to formulate necessary policies in a sustainable manner in future. This can be achieved only through the active support of State and local governments. Hence, the Government of India has encouraged the State Governments to develop State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC).
- SAPCCs would address the need of the country as well as provide direction to achieve the same. It would help identify measures that promote our development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively.
- It wants to advance India's development and climate change-related objectives of adaptation and mitigation.
- GIZ and other organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UK Department for International development and The World Bank are providing technical assistance to the interested Indian States in the development of SAPCC.

- The State-level plans are not only important for implementation of the NAPCC, but also inclusion of particular regional and local characteristics and specific concerns of vulnerable sectors and communities within each State. Let's now see few examples.

15.5.1 Tamil Nadu

The State of Tamil Nadu in order to further their proactive measures against climate change; and in response to National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), established the Tamil Nadu State Climate Change Cell (TNSCCC). It has also established web portal to disseminate information. The cell has visualized for building the capacity of all the stakeholders to respond climate change with various measures. It has a vision to make the state resilient. It has planned to collect necessary data and analyse the same to disseminate scientific information among farmers', fishermen, general public, policy planners', decisions makers', bureaucrats' and others. The important scientific contribution to address climate change was the development of "ClimaRice". "ClimaRice" is indeed an "Intercontinental collaborative project" entitled "Climate Change and persistent Droughts: Impact, vulnerability and adaptation in rice growing subdivisions in India". Through this project, climate change impacts on Cauvery Basin of Tamil Nadu, which is drought prone have been investigated both in the current and projected climate scenarios. Eventually, a series of adaptation measures have been developed with an aim of sustaining the production in the Cauvery Basin.

The strategies suggested as part of the project to address climate change in the Cauvery basin are:

- Creating awareness among farmers' and other stakeholders' to do minimum tillage to retain soil carbon content;
- Strategies to develop and promote the "use of drought and flood tolerant varieties";
- Promoting the crop rotation practices that augment soil productivity;
- Short duration pulse crops are recommended as relay crop, which would enrich the soil with nitrogen, improve soil fertility, and reduce dependence on the chemical fertilizers and pesticides;
- Encouraging the use of quality inputs like quality seeds, and market intelligence;
- Encouraging the farmers' to grow green manure crops, and use Biofertilizers;
- Introduction of modified cultivation methods such as "System of Rice Intensification"; and
- Promotion of crop residue retention on soil to build up soil biomass.

The broad strategies for climate change adaptation in agriculture and horticulture sector in Tamil Nadu are given in the box 15.1.

Box 15.1: Broad strategies for climate change adaptation in agriculture and horticulture sectors in Tamil Nadu

- Sowing is recommended to be in consonance with the onset of South-west and North- east monsoons;
- Soil erosion must be managed through measures such as minimum tillage, mulching, etc.;
- Soil health and soil nutrient content may be improved through soil-test based Integrated Nutrient Management;
- Promotion of Integrated Pest and Disease Management;
- Water-use efficiency can be improved through methods such as drip, sprinkler irrigation, etc.;
- System of Rice Intensification (SRI) can double or triple current rice yields;
- Emphasis must be on to develop and introduce new crop varieties that are tolerant to high temperature and water stress;
- “Crop Diversification” is recommended to augment the livelihoods;
- Integrated Farming System is recommended to utilize the farm resources efficiently.
- Risk Mitigation Measures such as compulsory crop insurance are recommended to compensate for the crop losses due to extreme weather events;
- Supply of quality agricultural inputs;
- Capacity building on latest agricultural technologies;
- “Rain water management practices at household and landscape level”;
- “Institute a long-term rice varietal development program to make available new rice varieties and conserving local gene pool through public-private partnership, and actively engaging local farmers, women, and other local agencies in the process”.
- “Help farmers adopt tailored farming practices including soil nutrient management, choice of crop and cultivars, and pests and disease management as per the suitability/potential of different agro climatic zones based on weather based advisories derived from climate analysis of the local area and forecasting which includes probable occurrence of pests and disease”.
- “Support research on weather-based crop insurance schemes to cover risks of increasing intensities and frequencies of extreme weather events. The challenge is to develop a weather-based index to simplify the insurance claims and payment procedures”.

Reference: <http://www.environment.tn.gov.in/doc/TNSAPCC%20PDF/Chapter%205%20Sustainable%20Agriculture%20.pdf>; Government of Tamil Nadu. 2013. State Action Plan on Climate Change. Chennai: Government of Tamil Nadu.

Cities in India are expected to grow with approximately additional 500 million populations. In this transition, governments at all levels especially city government need to equip themselves to address the needs of population in the areas of physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, housing, water, public transportation, health, education, sewage system and solid waste management. Cities, especially mega cities in India with high concentration of population are at risk from the impact of climate and related issues.

Delhi, the capital of India, with geographical area of 1483 square km with high air pollution has developed specific agenda to address and combat climate change. Delhi face threat from climate change and related issues on infrastructure, human lives, human health, personal property, environmental quality and future prosperity. Delhi has introduced a Delhi Climate Change Agenda (2009–2012) by incorporating actions to address the issues raised in the Prime Minister's National Action Plan on Climate Change. Delhi Government's agenda aims to reduce Delhi's carbon footprint by identifying 65 set of action points. These actions will be addressed by taking appropriate measures at the policy level by the various departments of Delhi government. For example, the government of Delhi introduced compressed natural gas (CNG) fuelled buses for public transport by replacing existing diesel fuelled buses. Delhi government with the help of central government implemented Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM) in 2005 itself to address issues related to urban development. But these schemes should be integrated with climate adaptation, mitigation and climate change related risk management.

Delhi cabinet has decided to upgrade energy efficiency of existing government buildings through retrofitting which are to be carried out by energy service companies in a performance contracting mode. The objective is to ensure that the government buildings can achieve at least rating of one star from BEE under their office building labelling programme. Delhi government is also considering the installation of energy efficient water and wastewater treatment operations and methane recovery and reuse for a CDM project.

15.5.3 Jharkhand

Jharkhand has area coverage of 79,714 square km. Jharkhand has 24 administrative districts. Ranchi is the state capital as well as an industrial city. It has rich physiographic characteristics. The rivers Swarnrekha, Koyal, Shankh and Damodar flow through the State and are utilized for irrigation in many places in the State. Jharkhand has around 40 per cent of the country's mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, copper, uranium, mica, bauxite, granite, limestone, silver, graphite, magnetite and dolomite. It possess about 40 per cent of the country's mineral wealth. 11 per cent to the State's GSDP comes from mining and quarrying activities. The State mineral reserves include coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, mica, graphite, manganese, lead, silver, uranium and limestone. The State exports minerals to Bangladesh, Nepal, South Africa and Saudi Arabia. As regards the measures with respect to climate change mitigation, the state has proposed a scheme called Jharkhand Solar Policy (2015).

The objective of the scheme is to encourage participation of private sector to set up solar power based projects in the State and increase solar power generation to 2500 MW by the year 2020 in a phased manner.

The Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) was incorporated as a society in the year 2001 for promoting use of renewable energy sources in the state. Being a nodal agency, JREDA is working for implementation of fiscal and financial incentives made available by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources (MNRES), Govt. of India and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

15.6 ASSESSMENT OF STATE ACTION PLANS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

This section broadly assesses the existing State Action Plans to address climate change. India has to prepare detailed nation-wide project for 15 agro-climatic zones with varying vulnerabilities. By considering the vastness and varying agro climatic zones, central government made all States to participate actively to address climate change by assessing their own vulnerabilities. It needs to prepare detailed plan document on par with NAPCC. It needs to identify projects and prepare budgeting and monitoring mechanisms. State governments have freedom to involve local self-governments to implement projects related to climate change. This exercise was considered as one of the biggest in the world. The State Action Committees submitted 32 plan proposals to the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). The Common framework document for SAPCCs circulated by MoEF&CC requires States to assess “the physical and economic impact of and vulnerability to climate change on the most vulnerable sectors and vulnerable groups”. This is very important to plan, adopt and implement mitigation strategies. For example, States like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have long coast lines. These States are vulnerable to frequent cyclone and flood. Fishermen and cities close to coastal areas get affected by the unexpected monsoons. It is necessary for these states to assess vulnerability of fishermen and others who are directly depended on sea for their livelihoods. The analysis of Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) shows that “the SAPCCs submitted by most states lack detailed vulnerability assessments. Some are so broad and general that they risk overlooking specific local issues, while others like Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu have assessed their vulnerability based on a few projects. SAPCCs of Mizoram and Uttarakhand do not even mention vulnerability assessment”. According to the report prepared by CSE, the Uttarakhand State has conducted several consultations among civil society groups and academics to recognize the severity of climate vulnerabilities. The result of the consultation was missing in the report. Punjab conducted stakeholder consultation for preparing its SAPCC. Mizoram neither held consultations with civil society nor vulnerable communities. Some have adopted international and national level models and used the same to assess and prepare vulnerabilities. But, these models have their own limitations with respect to projects, region or State specific changes and vulnerabilities. India’s climate system is monsoon driven. States must plan adaptation and mitigation strategies according to climate change projection scenarios. According to CSE analysis, “Mizoram and Odisha

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lack climate projections in their SAPCCs, while others, including Gujarat, rely on climate models used by the UK. Madhya Pradesh made mid-century and end-century projections based on secondary data collected from various sources. CSE researchers found that the states are depending on secondary sources due to lack of domestic climate models. The outcomes of such projections based on flawed models have a degree of uncertainty as climate change impact is highly local in nature” (Down to Earth, 2018).

The next comes finance. The States have no clarity about financing. It has assumption that the central government or International organization would provide required finance to implement their projects. States like Madhya Pradesh demanded Rupees 4,700 crores, while Tamil Nadu demanded more than Rupees 400,000 crores. Gujarat allocated around 80 per cent to the water sector. Most states do not depict the true picture of their vulnerability in the SAPCC document and the required steps that need to be taken to enhance their adaptive capacity and reduce their vulnerability to climate change extremes. The documents lack mentioning the effective monitoring and evaluation institutions for the project implemented to address climate change. States such as Kerala and Uttarakhand, are in the process of revising their SAPCCs to meet their domestic and international objectives after recognising the inadequacy in the existing document. “The state of Mizoram has initiated a ninth mission on health, in addition to the eight national-level missions for climate change. The state government is of the opinion that health is one of the major climate change impacts and hence has included it as an additional mission. The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) is funding a project to augment livelihood of rural communities by building resilience in agriculture. The project is being implemented by the state agriculture department and is currently in its third year” (Down to Earth, 2018).

Check Your Progress 2

- Note:** a) Use the space given below for your answers.
b) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Write short note on the policies of the State of Tamil Nadu to mitigate climate change.

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2. What is State Action Plan on Climate Change?

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15.7 LET US SUM UP

In this unit, we have discussed the process of policy formulation. The process certainly help the learners to understand the steps in policy formulation in India. The process is explained in the context of climate change policy. The State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) of few states have been discussed in the unit.

15.8 KEYWORDS

International Organization : Organization which presents at international level with scope of dealing issues among nations.

Niti Aayog : It is a premier think tank of Government of India to provide critical knowledge for policy formulation.

15.9 SUGGESTED FURTHER READING/ REFERENCES

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Web Links

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<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/managing-the-risks-of-extreme-events-and-disasters-to-advance-climate-change-adaptation/>

<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>

<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>

15.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Check Your Progress 1

1. Policy is defined as “the product of political influence, determining and setting limits to what the state does”.
2. Policy formulation is a process rather than one time affair. There are various stakeholders involved in public policy formulation process like political parties, civil society organizations, individuals, elected representatives, local bodies apart from executives and representatives of legislatures. Thus, the process of policy formulation includes drafting, consultation, negotiation, reformulation, finalization, legislation, converting policies in to programmes to achieve desired results. The success of any public policy depends upon identifying issues, drafting policy, and making all stakeholders to involve in the process actively and converting the policy into programmes for implementation. There are various agencies involved in policy formulation.

In India, both executives and political wings of the government involve in the process. Apart from that, there are large of number of agencies/ organisations involve in the process of policy formulation directly/indirectly. Informally, civil society groups, individuals, various associations, non-governmental organizations involve in policy formulation in the way of providing suggestions to improve policies.

Check Your Progress 2

1. The State of Tamil Nadu in order to further their proactive measures against climate change; and in response to National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), established the Tamil Nadu State Climate Change Cell (TNSCCC). It has also established web portal to disseminate information. The cell has visualized for building the capacity of all the stakeholders to respond climate change with various measures. It has planned to collect necessary data and analyse the same to disseminate scientific information among farmers’, fishermen, general public, policy planners’, decisions makers’, bureaucrats’ and others. The important scientific contribution to address climate change was the development of “ClimaRice”. “ClimaRice” is indeed an “Intercontinental collaborative project” entitled “Climate Change and persistent Droughts: Impact, vulnerability and adaptation in rice growing sub-divisions in India”. Through this project, climate change impacts on Cauvery Basin of Tamil Nadu, which is drought prone have been investigated both in the current and projected climate scenarios. A series of adaptation measures have been developed with an aim of sustaining the production in the Cauvery Basin.

2. Government of India formulated NAPCC and requested all State governments to formulate State Action plan on Climate change (SAPCC). In 2009, the Government of India notified state governments to come up with their own climate change policies related to mitigation and adaptation. The plans and actions should be aligned with their respective state priorities as well as the NAPCC goals. The State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in India is the most notable policy reflecting the nature of decentralized climate change mitigation framework of the country. SAPCCs would address the need of the country as well as provide direction to achieve the climate change mitigation and adaptation.

