

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A physical Endurance test for the post of Forest Guard is prescribed comprising of walking test over 25 km distance for males and 16 km distance for females to be completed within 4 hours. The physical endurance test is competitive and eliminative type wherein the candidates who have covered the prescribed distance in minimum time shall be called for next round of recruitment process.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) For the candidates who suffered minor health problems due to exhaustion during physical endurance test timely medical aid was provided to them. During the course of the said test facilities of drinking water, electrol powder, glucose, ambulance etc, were made available to them. The ambulance and doctors stood on duty at the site of the test to attend the candidate undergoing the said test.

Permits to wildlife researchers

4973. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permits issued in Goa to wildlife researchers during the last three years ending February 29, 2012;

(b) the procedure for issuing such permits; and

(c) the circumstances under which the permits are refused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) (a) 19 permissions have been issued to Wildlife Researchers in Goa during three years ending February 29, 2012.

(b) Section 12 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 authorizes the Chief Wild Life Wardens, with the previous permission of the State Government, and in case of animals listed in Schedule I of the Act, with the previous permissions of the Central Government, to grant permit to any person, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Rules framed under the Act, which shall entitle the holder of such permit to hunt, subject to such conditions as may be specified in such permit, any wild animal specified in such permit, *inter alia* for the purpose of scientific research.

Section 28 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 authorizes the Chief Wild Life Warden to grant to any person a permit to enter or reside in a Sanctuary or a National Park inter alia for the purpose of scientific research. Such a permit is issued on application, and subject to such conditions and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Rules framed under the Act.

The permits for scientific research are, accordingly, granted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Rules framed under Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 for Goa, viz., the applicants need to apply in Form No. XII as prescribed under Goa, Daman and Diu Wild Life (Protection) Rules, 1977. The permit is issued by the competent authority after getting the proposal thoroughly examined and verifying the purpose form the field officers.

(c) The Chief Wild Life Warden, or the State or Central Government as the case may be, may refuse to issue a permit if such proposal does not meet the requirements prescribed under the Rules, or at their discretion, if they are not satisfied with the research proposal.

UN Report on global warming

4974. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the United Nations (UN) report on global warming wherein India is ranked amongst the top countries responsible for global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Statistical Division of United Nations and the list of countries by carbon dioxide emissions prepared by the Centre for Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis (CDIAC), United States of America (USA), which provides information to United Nations, India's total carbon dioxide emission is 1742698.0 thousand Metric tonnes in 2008 and India is ranked third at global level. India does not have legally binding reduction commitments under Kyoto Protocol. However, Government of India is taking steps voluntarily to reduce Green House Gas emissions.

(c) A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on June 30, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change.