

schemes for prevention and control of pollution after receiving sound proposals from the State Governments. Some of such on-going Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes under which financial assistance is provided to the State implementing agencies are as follows:

- (i) National River Conservation Programme
- (ii) National Ganga River Basin Authority
- (iii) National Lake Conservation Plan
- (iv) National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems
- (v) Common Effluent Treatment Plants

The proposals are forwarded by the State Governments to the concerned divisions of the Ministry handling aforesaid scheme/schemes. The financial assistance is provided after thorough examination of proposals from technical, financial angles including deliverables and outcomes.

Impact of industrialisation on climate change

†2857. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that we are facing the bad effects of growing industrialisation in form of pollution and global warming;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the storms, cyclones, floods and Tsunami etc. are the results of environmental disorder, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to take any revolutionary steps to create human friendly environment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the fifth Assessment report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2014, warming of the climate system is unequivocal. Recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history. Total annual anthropogenic GHG emissions have increased by about 10 Giga tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(GtCO₂-eq) between 2000 and 2010. This increase came directly from the energy (47%), industry (30%), transport (11%) and building (3%) sectors. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, and sea level has risen. All these have widespread impacts on human and natural systems on all continents and across the oceans.

(b) India is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of hazards. More than 58.6 per cent of the landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; over 40 million hectares (12%) of its land is prone to floods and river erosion; close to 5,700 km, India's 7,516 km, long coastline is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of its cultivable area is vulnerable to droughts; and, its hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. Moreover, India is also vulnerable to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and other man-made hazards. Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities associated with changing demographics and socio-economic conditions, unregulated urbanization, development within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, other developmental constraints, epidemics and pandemics.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to meet the challenges of climate change. NAPCC outlines eight missions in specific areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strengthening the scientific knowledge on climate change. All State Governments are also preparing State Action Plan on Climate Change to address the State specific priorities.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has formulated various hazard specific guidelines for protection of life and property during natural as well as manmade disasters. Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS) are responsible for monitoring, detection and forecast of severe weather phenomenon and Central Water Commission is for issuing flood warning in respect of 43 rivers of India.

Small cave for tigers in Indore Zoo

†2858. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of animals died in the zoos all over the country and particularly the one located at Indore during the last three years and what were the reasons therefor;

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