

by 2100 over pre-industrial levels and 10 per cent risk of exceeding 5° C in the absence of strong climate mitigation policies. In a 4° C temperature rise scenario, sea level is projected to increase by 105cm in South Asia by 2080-2100. The report further projects that coastal cities of Kolkata and Mumbai are highly vulnerable to the impacts of sea-level rise, tropical cyclones, and riverine flooding.

As per the India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, sea level is projected to rise by 3.5 to 34.6 inches between 1990 and 2100, which would result in salinity of groundwater in coastal areas and inundation of some of the coastal areas.

(c) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC discusses various issues related to mitigation of anthropogenic greenhouse gases that cause rise in mean global temperature and adaptation against impacts of climate change.

(d) Studies on Coastal Zones have been conducted for developing an approach to assess coastal vulnerability due to sea level rise. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was also published in 2011. Besides, Government has launched a project on 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan' for mapping of a hazard line along the coastal areas of the country taking into account the sea level rise due to climate change and other parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave etc.

The Government has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

Regulation of pet care market

1644. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is authorized to notify rules to regulate the pet care market in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for failure of Government to notify the rules in this regard and their implementation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regulate pet shops and breeders which violate provisions of animal welfare laws, with impunity in the absence of any rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960 has provisions to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals including pet shop animals. Further, Rule 12 of the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 provides for guidelines for breeders. As per this Rule a breeder must be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India, maintain full records of the number of pups born/ died and record of person buying the pups. He should also ensure that the buyer has the required knowledge for upkeep of the pups.

Legislative Department and Department of Legal affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice have, recently, opined that Pet Shop Rules and Dog Breeding and Marketing Rules can also be notified under sub-section(1) of Section 38 of the PCA Act, 1960.

Reserved forest land

1645. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total reserved forest land in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of Government organizations apart from private developers and industrialists are in illegal possession of reserved forest lands and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps Government is taking/has taken to get the reserved forest lands vacated by the illegal occupants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) India State of Forest Report published by Forest Survey of India gives detailed information about forest area classified into Reserved Forest, Protected Forest and Unclassed Forest. State/UTs-wise details as per India State of Forest Report-2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the reports received from State/UTs Governments, the details of area under encroachment are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Protection and Management of Forests is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government. Hence, the action to remove encroachment is taken as per the provisions of various acts such as Indian Forest Act, 1927; Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and various rules and regulations thereof.