

Forest Departments including Forest Departments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

- (vi) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has promulgated "Green Highways (Plantation and Maintenance) Policy 2015" with a vision to develop eco-friendly National Highways with participation of the community, farmers, NGOs, private sector, institutions, government agencies and the forest department.
- (vii) Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and under the schemes/plans of State/UT Governments.

#### **Wildfire in forest**

840. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken measures to combat wildfire, in the recent wildfire in Mysore, Karnataka where lakhs of animals were burnt alive and lakhs of acres of forest land was destroyed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the manner in which the modern technology can be used to avoid such casualties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the State Forest Department of Karnataka, the following steps have been taken in Protected Areas of Karnataka to stop the incidents of wildfires:—

1. Prior to fire season, creation and maintenance of fire lines is taken up in sensitive areas.
2. Engaging fire watchers from local communities during the fire season.
3. The Karnataka Forest Department has established a "Forest Fire Monitoring Cell" in collaboration with Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications

Centre, Bengaluru in co-operation with Forest Survey of India and National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad for advance monitoring of fire during the fire season.

4. The Forest Department is collaborating with Karnataka Fire and Emergency Service Department in establishing temporary fire stations at strategic locations to attend to the emergencies.
5. Hiring of vehicles for quick commute during the forest fires.
6. Fire extinguishing equipment are provided to field staff.
7. Awareness activities, Street plays and other programmes are conducted in the villages on the forest fringes to avoid fire incident in the forest.
8. Watch towers have been constructed in sensitive areas to find out the place where the fire incidents have occurred.
9. Use of satellite imageries and information Technology in detection of forest fires.
10. Providing effective communications devices such as wireless sets.
11. In case of major fire, help of Indian Air Force, helicopters are taken to extinguish the fire.

Forests are managed by the respective States and UTs. The responsibility of forest fire prevention and management lies primarily with the respective States/UTs. The Ministry supports the efforts of States and UTs in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPMS). Accordingly, State/UTs prepare Annual Plan of Operation for prevention and management of forest, fire under this scheme and submit to the Ministry for funding approval.

Details of funds released to State of Karnataka during the 2017-18 to 2019-20 under FPMS Scheme is as under:—

Year	Amount released (₹ in lakh)
2017-18	105.00
2018-19	174.70
2019-20	136.75

In addition to above, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules 2018 allow the use of CAMPA fund by States and UTs for capacity building, providing appropriate fire fighting equipments to forest fire fighting squads and activities for forest fire management.

Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry disseminates real-time satellite-based forest fire alerts to all States including Karnataka and other registered mobile users whenever forest fires are detected.

### **Green House Gases**

841. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total emission of Green House Gases in India;
- (b) the expected emission in the next ten years and whether emission will increase or decrease;
- (c) its impact on climate, particularly on average temperature, in the country;
- (d) the prime factors responsible for increasing emission of Green House Gasses;
- (e) the names of Indian States which will be most effected by it and will see increase of temperature higher than other States; and
- (f) the steps Government is taking to prevent the menace of Green House Gases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) According to India's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR-2) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India's net Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2014 were 2.3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

(b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which provides an overarching international forum for addressing climate change and to which India is a party, notes "that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global