namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary, construction of sewage treatment plants, interception of drains and rehabilitation of trunk sewers, laying of sewerage system in unsewered colonies and rural areas and desilting of peripheral and internal sewers.

Aims of National Green Tribunal

313. SHRI R. C. SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the proposed National Green Tribunal (NGT);

(b) how the proposed NGT would help to reduce the load of environmental cases;

(c) whether the proposed NGT would also deal with the criminal cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) The aims and objectives of the proposed National Green Tribunal are effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto

(b) The Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment), is involved. There is also a bar on the civil courts to entertain such cases. The alternative remedy provided by the wide jurisdiction of the Tribunal will substantially reduce the burden of environmental litigations on the higher courts. The specialised Tribunal is expected to dispose of such cases expeditiously.

(c) and (d) The jurisdiction of the Tribunal is limited to civil cases and the environmental disputes of criminal in nature shall continue to be adjudicated by the existing criminal courts. Criminal cases require a hierarchy of courts and other paraphernalia needed for criminal proceedings which does not gel with the architecture of a Tribunal.

Framework convention on climate change

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrialized world does not fell the efficacy of the provision in the framework convention on climate change, that reduction of emissions is common but differentiated responsibility in full measures; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) and (b) In the International negotiations on climate change, Developed Country Parties have argued that the major developing economies should also take on binding commitments to undertake mitigation actions alongwith the developed countries who have an obligation to reduce emissions in quantified terms. However, India and other developing countries have consistently taken a position that the Parties must take their actions in accordance with the principle of ucommon but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilitiesu of the Convention. Annex I Parties who bear the historic responsibility for climate change must commit themselves to deeper emission reduction commitments, while developing countries will take voluntary mitigation actions to the extent that the developed countries provide support in terms of finance and technology.

Protection of Tigers

315. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers killed during the last three years;

(b) whether there exists the Tiger Protection Act to take care of tigers;

(c) if so, how effective this Act has been in protecting the tigers;

(d) the funds made available to the States under this Act;

(e) how these funds have been utilized, so far; and

(f) the action taken by Government to protect the tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) Details of tiger mortality as reported by State, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, provides enabling provisions for protection and conservation of tigers. The tiger has been accorded the highest degree of protection and placed in Schedule-I of the said Act.

(d) and (e) The Central Asststance is provided to the tiger States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. The funding support provided to such States and details of utilization, during the current plan period, are given in the Statement-II *(See* below).

(f) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of wild tigers and other wildlife are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of tigers killed (as reported by States) during the last three years

Sl. No.	Year	No. of tigers mortality
1.	2006	22
2.	2007	30
3.	2008	28
4.	2009	59 *

* As on 13.11.2009