

treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. A total of 276 schemes including 38 sewage treatment plants have been-completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and 753.25 million litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created of which 401.25 mld in Uttar Pradesh, 322 mld in Haryana and 30 mld in Delhi. Against the allocation of Rs 384.99 crore an amount of Rs 545.47 crore (including State share) has been spent under the plan since the year 2005. No private players have been involved by this Ministry in the cleaning up of river Yamuna under the plan.

To ensure that only treated effluent is discharged into the river Yamuna in its Delhi stretch, which contributes maximum pollution load to the river, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has prepared schemes for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary, augmentation of sewage treatment capacity, interception of drains, rehabilitation of trunk sewers, laying of sewerage system in unsewered colonies and rural areas and desilting of peripheral/internal sewers. The interceptor sewer project has recently been taken up under JNNURM at a cost of Rs. 1357 crore.

**Increase in mortality rate of tigers
and elephants in Assam**

3574. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of elephants were trapped and some tigers and one-horned rhinoceros were killed recently at Dibru Saiokhowa in Assam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for increase in mortality rate of elephants and tigers in the State; and
- (d) the plan formulated by Government for their protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Assam, two elephants were killed in 2010, one in March and one in November due to gunshot wounds. However, no tiger has been killed in Dibru Saiokhowa in last 10 years. Further, Dibru Saiokhowa National Park is not a rhinoceros bearing area and hence the question of killing of rhinoceros does not arise.

(c) There has been occasional increase in mortality rate of tigers in Assam due to increase in population, infighting and various diseases etc. Increase in mortality rate in elephant is attributed to increase in population, man-elephant conflict, train hit cases and electrocution.

(d) The steps taken by the State Government of Assam for protection of tiger and elephant includes:

- i. Round the clock patrolling by the frontline staff and officers is being conducted.
- ii. The infrastructure and communication including wireless system has been strengthened in all the rhino bearing Protected Areas (PAs).
- iii. The Assam Forest Protection Force and Armed Home Guards have been deployed at strategic points for strengthening protection duty.
- iv. Intelligence network has been strengthened by providing suitable rewards to the informers.
- v. The training and motivation programmes for the frontline staff as well as legal orientation workshop are being organized from time to time.
- vi. Regular monitoring and coordination mechanism is in place to assess the management effectiveness in the Protected Areas and to take corrective measures from time to time.
- vii. Awareness programmes are organized to sensitize all stakeholders for wildlife conservation.

Impact of rafting on animal lives

3575. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rafting and surfing on the important rivers like Ganga make an impact on the animal lives, causing ecological, imbalance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of awareness campaign initiated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) River rafting in stretches of rivers passing through areas