

mortality, as reported by States are at Statement-I. (*See below*) The tiger population has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively.

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of tigers are at Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer in USQ No. 4209 (Part C)]

***Statement - I***

*Details of year-wise tiger mortality  
(as reported by States)*

Year	Natural (Animals)	Poaching (Animals)	Total (Animals)
2001	8	36	44
2002	23	36	59
2003	24	20	44
2004	17	5	22
2005	17	-	17
2006	17	5	22
2007	20	10	30
2008	22	9	31
2009	49	17	66
2010	29	24	53
2011	47	9	56*
2012 (as on 07.05.2012)	18	14	32
TOTAL	291	185	476

\* Excludes seizure of one old trophy during the year.

**Loss of forests due to wild fire**

4214. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of acres of loss of forests because of wild fire in forests;
- (b) whether Government has any information of loss of the forest area per year in the country during last three years, State-wise, including Odisha; and

(c) the strategy and preventive measures being taken by Government to prevent wild fire in forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : (a) There are no cases of loss of forests because of wild fire in forests in India. Forest Fires in the country including Odisha are generally ground fire in which dried fallen material on the forest floor is burnt and there is no loss in tree cover. The forest regenerates after rainfall subsequently.

(b) In view of the above, question does not arise.

(c) For prevention of forest fires, State Forest Departments regularly create and maintain fire lines in forest areas. They also engage fire watchers and establish forest camps for prevention and control of forest fire. Regular patrolling by forest personnel is also done to prevent forest fires. Support of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) is also taken in this regard. In some States like Odisha, cash incentives are also provided to these committees for preventing fire. Government of India implements a scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme' (IFMS) which supplements the efforts of State Governments in protection from forest fires. In addition the Forest Survey of India (FSI) monitors forest fires on a daily basis during hot summer months using satellite data and information is sent to State to take immediate action for controlling these fires.

#### **Conservation of rivers and lakes in the country**

4215. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large cities and towns cause major pollution to rivers and lakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared any conservation plans to protect such rivers and lakes in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : (a) and (b) The discharge of partially treated and untreated wastewater from towns along the rivers and lakes constitutes the major source of pollution load in these water bodies. According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld) from the Class I cities & Class II towns of the country, treatment capacity for 11787 mld is only available.