

of the proposals. The Ministry takes prompt action to consider the projects for forest clearance when projects complete in all respects are received.

Details of number of cases/proposals disposed of by the Central Government in the month of June 2014 is given in Statement.

Statement

*Number of cases/proposals disposed of by the Central
Government in June, 2014*

Sl. No.	State	Stage I	Stage II	Returned/ Rejected closed/ Withdrawn
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0
2.	Karnataka	0	0	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	3	0
4.	Gujarat	2	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0
6.	Odisha	1	2	0
7.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0
TOTAL		8	5	2

Steps taken to protect the tigers from poaching

931. DR. BHALCHANDRAMUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers died as a result of natural death and the number of them killed in poaching during the last three years, the State-wise information separately for the two;

(b) the steps that have been taken to punish the poachers; and

(c) whether the Ministry is preparing a road-map to protect the tigers from poaching, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The details of tiger

mortality due to natural, poaching and other causes, besides seizures of body parts, as reported by States, during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). and the State-wise details of the said information are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Offenders are punished as per the enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, read with relevant provisions of other Acts.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to protect tigers from poaching are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of tiger mortality due to natural and other causes, and poaching including seizure, during last three years (as reported by States)

Year	Natural and other causes (Animals)	Poaching including seizure (Animals)	Cases under scrutiny (Animals)	Total (Animals)
2011	40	16	-	56
2012	27	46	16	89
2013	8	15	45	68

Statement-II

Details of tiger mortality due to natural and other causes, besides poaching including seizure, as reported by States, during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2011		2012		2013	
		Natural and other causes*	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes*	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes*	Poaching including seizure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	3	3	1	3	0	1
4.	Bihar	1	0	1	0	0	0

* Other causes include death due to accident or infighting or elimination by Department etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	1	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	3	3	4	8	0	3
8.	Kerala	3	1	1	2	1	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	5	7	2	2
10.	Maharashtra	2	4	3	7	3	4
11.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	1	0	0	1	0	0
13.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	3	3	1	0
15.	Uttarakhand	15	2	5	6	0	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	4	0	3
17.	West Bengal	0	0	2	1	1	0
18.	Haryana	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL		40	16	27	46	8	15

* Other causes include death due to accident or infighting or elimination by Department etc.

Statement-III

Steps taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)/Project Tiger (PT) to protect tigers from poaching.

- Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for antipoaching operations;
- Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves;
- Alerting the States as and when required;
- Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers;
- Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps;

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- Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices;
 - Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye System) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett;
 - Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers;
 - Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers;
 - Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through monitoring System for tiger's intensive protection and ecological status (M-STrIPES);
 - Assisting States to deploy local workforce in a big way for protection to complement the efforts of field staff [In all, approximately 24 lakh mandays are generated annually with 50% central assistance amounting to around ₹ 24 crores (excluding matching 50% share given by States) under Project Tiger. Many local tribes constitute such local workforce (besides non-tribals), e.g. Baigas, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Chenchus in Andhra Pradesh, Sholigas in Karnataka, Gujjars in Uttarakhand and Irulas in Tamil Nadu to name a few. The deployment of such local tribals has been fostered / encouraged in the last two years].
 - Supporting States for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force.
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Waste disposal challenges

932. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether urban areas are posing big challenge of waste disposal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor, the steps being taken to deal with such situations;
- (c) whether any committee/group is constituted to study and make recommendation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, what are the other methods proposed?