

and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As far as transport sector is concerned, the provision of the Motor Vehicle Act including Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate are implemented through Regional Transport Authorities in various States and UTs.

Rules for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

1273. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Biodiversity Authority has notified the guidelines and rules for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) that would allow it to collect from domestic and foreign companies certain percentage of the ex-factory gross sales of products, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for deliberate delay by Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the details of estimated loss due to non notification of guideline and rules for ABS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no deliberate delay by the Ministry in this regard.

(c) There has been no loss due to non-notification of ABS Guidelines, since benefit sharing is determined on case by case basis as provided under Rule 20(3) of the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004.

Unnatural death of wild animals

1274. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wild animals died due to unnatural causes during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether poaching had been one of the main reasons, apart from accidents, for such unnatural deaths of hippos/elephants/tigers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to punish the guilty and to protect the wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The management and protection of wild animals in the State/Union Territory is carried out by the concerned State/Union Territory Government. Details of death of wild animals due to unnatural causes are not collated in the Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir. Poaching is one of the main reasons apart from accidents for unnatural deaths of elephants and tigers. Hippo is not found in wild in India. Details of tiger and elephant mortality due to poaching, poisoning and electrocution, as reported by the State Governments, during last two years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Appropriate legal action is taken against the offenders in accordance with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The Act authorizes officers of the States in this regard.

Statement

Death of tiger mortality including poaching/seizure of body parts as reported by State Government during last two years and current year

Year	Tiger death	No. of Cases
2012	Confirmed poaching/seizure cases	46
	Death due to natural and other causes	27
	Cases under scrutiny/investigation	16
	TOTAL	89 (Inside Tiger Reserves-38 Outside Tiger reserves-51)
2013	Confirmed poaching/seizure cases	15
	Death due to natural and other causes	9
	Cases under scrutiny/investigation	44
	TOTAL	68 (Inside Tiger Reserves-36 Outside Tiger reserves-32)
2014	Confirmed poaching/seizure cases	6
	Deaths due to natural and other causes	6
	Cases under scrutiny/investigation	49
	TOTAL	61 (Inside Tiger reserves - 39 Outside Tiger reserves - 22)

*Death of elephant due to train accidents/poaching/poisoning/electrocution as reported
by State Governments during last two years and current year.*

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Elephant casualties in train accidents			
Assam	10	0	0
West Bengal	4	9	2
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	1	0
Kerala	0	1	0
Odisha	10	1	0
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0
TOTAL	16	13	2
Elephant deaths by poaching			
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	2	5	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	Information not received from State
Jharkhand	0	2	0
Karnataka	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Kerala	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Maharashtra	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	3	0
Nagaland	0	0	0

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Odisha	4	0	1
Tamil Nadu	Information not received from State	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Uttarakhand	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
West Bengal	1	4	0
TOTAL	7	24	2
Elephant casualties by electrocution			
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	11	7	4
Chhattisgarh	4	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Jharkhand	3	1	0
Karnataka	14	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Kerala	4	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Maharashtra	0	0	0
Meghalaya	9	3	2
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	13	6	1
Tamil Nadu	Information not received from State	Information not received from State	Information not received from State

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
Uttarakhand	3	Information not received from State	Information not received from State
West Bengal	1	6	3
TOTAL	59	24	11

Change in forest types of India

1275. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry considers need for revision of the forest types of India, which was published in 1960's;

(b) whether any institution of the Ministry like ICFRE/Wildlife Institute has undertaken any study to find out the changes, if so, the details thereof along with the key findings; and

(c) the action plan to implement the findings, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for revision of forest types of India. However, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun has carried out a project on mapping of the forest types for the entire country and the forest types of the States and UTs have been brought out in the form of a national atlas in the year 2011. The salient findings of the project are as follows:-

- (i) About 41.87% of India's forest cover falls in the Tropical Dry Deciduous type group. Tropical Moist Deciduous type group (19.73%) and Tropical Semi Evergreen type group (13.79%)
- (ii) Sub Tropical Dry Evergreen type group is the smallest (0.03%) followed by Tropical Dry Evergreen type group (0.13%)
- (iii) 178 out of 200 forest types have been mapped. 22 forest types could not be mapped due to various reasons including some limitations of the data used in the study, limitation of ground truthing and in a few cases due to possible disappearance of the forest type of degradation stages. The details of forest cover area under different forest type groups are given in Statement (*See below*).