

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new norms/standards are likely to be enforced for improving the quality of industrial discharge across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has notified the revised standards for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) operating at various industrial clusters on 01.01.2016. As per the notified standards, State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) are empowered to prescribe inlet effluent quality standards for General Parameters, Ammonical-Nitrogen and Heavy metals as per design of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and local needs and conditions. The maximum allowable concentrations in treated effluent are specified in respect of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Fixed Dissolved Solids (FDS) and Heavy Metals among other parameters considering three modes of disposal viz. 'Discharge into sea', 'Discharge into Inland surface water' and 'Discharge on to land for irrigation'.

The "Discharge into sea" (marine outfall) providing minimum dilution of 100 times at the point of discharge and 1500 times at a point 100m away from discharge is considered for relaxed maximum permissible concentration of COD up to 500 milligram per liter. The maximum permissible FDS contribution by constituent units of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is permitted upto 1000 milligram per liter. For FDS concentration in excess of 1100 milligram per liter in raw water, SPCBs/PCCs are empowered to modify the IDS limit in treated effluent, in case of discharge of treated effluent on land for irrigation, provision has been made for monitoring the impact on soil and groundwater quality twice a year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon) by Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) management. The SPCBs/PCCs are also empowered to prescribe mixing ratio of treated effluent and sewage for disposal on to land for irrigation.

(c) The revised standards are effective with effect from 01.01.2016.

Reduction of funds for Project Tiger

842. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds in the Project Tiger have been reduced over the years;

(b) if so, what are the details of funds allocated for the project during the last three years;

(c) whether, due to reduced funds, security and safety of tigers has been compromised leading to poaching of tigers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to save the tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) The details of funds allocated for the Project Tiger under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The efforts made to protect the tigers are at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated for the Project Tiger under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last three years and the current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.7804	184.141	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	757.1705	658.426	429.53900	
3.	Assam	808.9665	1509.389	1425.4130	
4.	Bihar	285.0898	317.096	223.55051	
5.	Chhattisgarh	583.056	609.827	398.94500	
6.	Jharkhand	251.168	199.080	47.98470	
7.	Karnataka	2016.0318	1565.773	1378.19440	Total allocation
8.	Kerala	489.296	517.5351	396.60100	is 37500
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4815.734	4335.118	1421.00700	lakhs for the
10.	Maharashtra	3453.3483	3425.524	3923.07890	current financial
11.	Mizoram	233.68	232.189	187.98450	year
12.	Odisha	786.9	707.391	544.80052	
13.	Rajasthan	512.848	627.192	1257.80800	
14.	Tamil Nadu	763.255	864.316	1950.17128	

Sl. No. States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
15. Uttarakhand	384.045	391.1941	683.98538	
16. Uttar Pradesh	525.876	760.928	624.54630	
17. West Bengal	348.516	596.882	376.50781	
18. Goa	2.05	0.00	0.00	
19. Telangana	0.00	0.00	214.81920	
TOTAL	17,228.81133	17,502.00	15484.9365	37500.00

Statement-II*Details of the efforts made to protect the tigers*

- (i) Providing assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for protection infrastructure and antipoaching operations (including deployment of Tiger Protection Force and Special Tiger Protection Force)
- (ii) Providing grant through NTCA for patrolling in tiger rich sensitive forest areas outside tiger reserves
- (iii) Alerting the States as and when required
- (iv) Transmitting backward/forward linkages of information relating to poachers
- (v) Advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares/traps
- (vi) Performing supervisory field visits through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and its regional offices
- (vii) Using information technology for improved surveillance (e-Eye system) using thermal cameras launched in Corbett
- (viii) Launching tiger reserve level monitoring using camera trap to keep a photo ID database of individual tigers
- (ix) Preparing a national database of individual tiger photo captures to establish linkage with body parts seized or dead tigers
- (x) Assisting States to refine protection oriented monitoring through monitoring system for tiger's intensive protection and ecological status (M-STriPES)
- (xi) 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].

- (xii) Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

Funds for reducing pollution in rivers

843. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) the quantum of funds earmarked by Government to reduce pollution in rivers of the country during the last two years;
- (b) the details of amount spent during the said period;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved so far; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers thereby polluting them. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards. Sewage treatment capacity of 5169 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the NRCP & NGRBA (till 31.7.2014) programmes.