

of funding capacity of the State, technical and economic viability, and the likely benefits from the Project.

**Misappropriation by Bank Officials
in Karnataka**

400. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of misappropriation/defalcation by nationalised bank officials in Karnataka during 1986; and

(b) action taken against those officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present data reporting system does not yield information in respect of misappropriation/defalcation by nationalised bank officials in Karnataka during 1986 as its system of maintaining and compiling statistics about frauds is bank-wise, year-wise. However, information regarding the total number of cases of frauds perpetrated in Public Sector Banks in India and the amount involved therein, irrespective of the dates of occurrence, as reported by Public Sector Banks to RBI is given below :

No. of frauds	Amount involved
1822	Rs. 44.42 crores

The Reserve Bank of India has intimated that the information regarding the number of delinquent employees against whom action has been taken for their involvement in cases of frauds as reported to it by Public Sector Banks during 1986 is as given below :

(1) No. of employees convicted on charges of frauds	22
(2) No. of employees given major/minor penalties	449
(3) No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in courts	275

(as on 31.12.86)

(4) No. of employees against whom departmental proceedings are pending

(as on 31.12.86)

**Extinction of Mammals, Reptiles
and Amphibians**

4201. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 70 species of mammals and 17 species of amphibians and reptiles are facing threat of extinction in our country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(c) the steps taken to protect these species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Eightyone species of mammals, fifteen species of reptiles and three species of amphibians are regarded as threatened species from India. This has been recorded by the Zoological Survey of India in its publication "Threatened Animals of India."

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

*Main steps taken for the protection of
threatened species*

A number of initiatives have been taken in recent years for wildlife conservation in India. The important measures are given below :

(a) A comprehensive legislation called the wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been enacted to provide uniform legislation for the protection of wildlife in the country. However, this Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir which has a similar Act called the Jammu and Kashmir Wild life (Protection) Act, 1978.

- (b) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 checks the indiscriminate diversion to non-forest use of forests land which are the main habitat of wildlife in the country.
- (c) The network of protected areas in the country has been expanded to include 60 National Parks and 258 Sanctuaries. It covers about 4 per cent of total land area and about 15 per cent of the forest area of the country.
- (d) Special projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project, have been launched to save the endangered species and these have proved successful.
- (e) Trade and commerce as well as import and export of wild animals, birds, plants and their derivatives are strictly controlled.
- (f) Centrally sponsored schemes have been launched to aid the development of National Parks and sanctuaries (including Tiger Reserves), and zoos to promote conservation awareness captive breeding and education. New schemes have been started during VII five year plan period for control of poaching of wild animals and captive breeding of endangered species.

A national level institute called the Wildlife Institute of India has been established for providing training in wildlife management, wildlife education and research.

- (b) India is a signatory to five important international and bilateral conventions. They are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Wetlands, Whaling, Migratory Species and with USSR on Migratory Birds.
- (i) The National Wildlife Action Plan has been adopted which provides the framework of strategy as well

as of programmes and projects, for wildlife conservation in future. Its main components are :

- Establishment of a representative network of protected areas,
- Management of protected areas and habitat restoration,
- Wildlife protection in multi-use areas,
- Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species.
- Captive breeding programme,
- Wildlife education and interpretation,
- Research and monitoring,
- Domestic legislation and international conventions,
- National conservation strategy,
- Collaboration with voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations.

While action has been initiated on most of the components of the Action Plan, more notable steps taken are given below :

A survey of all National Parks and sanctuaries and other areas deserving protection status has been taken up with a view to strengthen and enlarge the network of protected areas in the country. Guidelines for the preparation of management plans of wildlife reserves have been drawn-up and circulated to all the States and Union Territories.

Guidelines have been developed for eliciting people's support for wildlife conservation. These have also been circulated to all the States and Union Territories.

Review and revision of National Forest Policy have been taken up to incorporate substantial concerns for wildlife conservation.

- Further amendments to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are under examination.
- Captive breeding and rehabilitation programmes have been launched.
- Model interpretation facilities are being established in some national parks and zoos.
- Wildlife Institute of India has taken up wildlife training and research activities in the field of wildlife.

Utilisation of Funds by States

4202. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break of funds utilised by the various States/Union Territories under Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan during the 1985-86; and

(b) the States that have utilised these funds fully and the States which have not utilised the funds fully ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Information is given in the statement below.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Tribal sub-Plan		Special Component plan	
		Funds Provided	Funds Utilised	Funds Provided	Funds Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4000.96	3449.26	12064.00	10565.00
2.	Assam	5243.82	5005.28	1044.00	386.00
3.	Bihar	21377.41	23213.26	6727.00	5621.00
4.	Gujarat	9599.66	9262.79	2587.00	2492.00
5.	Haryana	—	—	3033.00	2911.00*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.31	1666.32	1949.00	1949.00*
7.	J and K	—	—	956.00	956.00*
8.	Karnataka	518.10	573.81	6793.00	6717.00
9.	Kerala	438.36	694.95	2958.00	2885.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24116.98	23374.50	6332.00	6340.00*
11.	Maharashtra	8877.61	10454.63	4287.00	6232.00
12.	Manipur	2866.26	2866.30	142.00	142.00*
13.	Orissa	15762.03	15743.85	3651.00	3885.00*
14.	Punjab	—	—	2187.00	1776.00