

CHAPTER-V

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

FOREST EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Expansion of forestry education to cater to the increasing needs is an essential activity for achieving the goal of Forest Conservation. It is necessary that the officers occupying important position in State Forest Departments should have adequate background in the field of Forestry. IGNTA conducts training programmes for Indian Forest Service probationers. Besides refresher training courses for IFS Officers under the Scheme "Training of IFS Officers" are organized through premier management institutes of India. State Forest Service (SFSC) take care of training needs of State Forest Service Officers. Training of Range Officers is conducted in Rangers college. To develop managerial skills of specialization relating to conservation, optimum utilization and increasing production and conservation, productivity over space and time in forest based products as well as large afforestation and social forestry programme, there is the "Indian Institute of Forest Management". The Institute conducts a number of training programmes including a two year post graduate diploma course in forest management and one year M.Phil programme in Resource Management.

To ensure proper forestry education in universities, financial assistance is provided to State Agricultural Universities through a scheme viz., Forestry Education. The scheme is under implementation in a number of State Agricultural Universities. The assistance is given through ICFRE. The purpose of the assistance is to support B.Sc. Forestry course and to set up separate faculty of forestry in the universities. About 300 graduates are being benefitted under the scheme every year. During 1996-97, the various schemes under Forestry Education and Training will be continued.

FORESTRY RESEARCH

Intensification for forest research towards fuller development of the forest resources and its proper utilization is one of the important objectives of this Ministry. To achieve this objective "Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)" was set up in December, 1986 by restructuring of Forest Research Institute and Colleges. From 1st June, 1991, the ICFRE became an autonomous body of this Ministry.

The objectives of the ICFRE are as under:

- To undertake programme and coordinate forestry education, research and its application.
- To develop and maintain National Information Centre for forestry and allied services.
- To act as a clearing house for research and general information relating to Forest and Wildlife.
- To develop Forest Extension Programme.
- To provide consultancy services in the field of Forestry Research Education and Training.

Forest Research Institute (FRI) under ICFRE is centre of excellence in Forestry research. Other Institutes of ICFRE take care of research needs in different geographical regions for carrying out research on different aspects of forestry.

These institutes will pursue their ongoing activities during 1996-97;

A World Bank Aided Project namely 'Forestry Research, Education and Extension Project' had been taken up by ICFRE for a period of five years starting from 30th of September, 1994. The total outlay of the project is 56.48 m US\$. Consequently the budgetary requirements of ICFRE have increased.

For research and development in respect of Plywood and allied products there is a separate Institute "Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institutes" (IPIRTI). The Institute renders technical services to manufacturing units with a view to making optimum utilization of available raw material for the manufacture of plywood and allied products. The institute serves as an information, training and testing centre for wood based industries. In the year 1996-97, the Institute will continue its research, extension, demonstration and training activities.

WILDLIFE

Wildlife preservation including enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act and CITES is one of the main important functions of this Ministry. Under the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 1991 passed by Parliament in October 1992 the Central Zoo Authority was established as a statutory Organization with this Ministry in order to over see the management of the zoos in the country. Grants-in-aid will continue to be provided from this Ministry to Central Zoo Authority in 1996-97 to provide assistance to zoos for their development on scientific lines besides improvement in technical skill of Management.

Funds are required by National Zoological Park (NZP) to conserve and breed rare and endangered animals, and to complete the modifications suggested by Central Zoo Authority under "Recognition of Zoo Rules 1992" and take up new construction for which a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs on the plan side and Rs. 212.60 lakhs on the non-plan side is very essential.

There are various centrally sponsored schemes for providing assistance to State Government for wildlife preservation. Under the Scheme "Assistance for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries", assistance is provided to state governments-100% for non recurring items of development works for protection of wildlife in National Parks, 50% assistance on selected recurring items is also provided. During 1996-97, 220 Sanctuaries and 55 National Parks are expected to get assistance under the scheme.

Programmes for eco-development around various national parks and sanctuaries aim at augmentation of fuel, fodder and other usufruct supply in a sustainable manner and improving the quality of life for the rural people. Protected areas including Tiger Reserves will be assisted during 1996-97 under the scheme "Eco-development around National Parks and Sanctuaries

including Tiger Reserves". Training programmes aim at development of Management Planning capabilities during 1996-97.

Project Elephant which was launched in 1991-92 shall continue during the year 1996-97 to provide assistance for 23 areas in 12 identified elephant states on 100k basis for improving existing elephant habitats and restoration of their migratory routes. Project Tiger which was launched in 1973, shall continue during 1996-97 to provide assistance for management and development of 23 Tiger Reserves in 14 States covering an area of 33, 000 sq kms.

For ensuring better management of the protected areas, Wildlife Institute of India conducts training courses to train managers and biologists. Wildlife; Institute of India is an autonomous body and gets grants-in-aid from this Ministry. The Institute also provides advisory and consultancy services to the Central and State Governments. The activities of 1996-97 of the Institute include development of the new campus, updating computer facilities, conducting the regular and some courses, initiation of new research programme etc In addition the UNDP-FAO project assisted training programme of "Eco- development and Management Planning capabilities" will be continued.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Assistance will be provided to various animal welfare organization/societies for the prevention of cruelties to animals for the approved items. Efforts will be generate public awareness and provide education in animal welfare and to carry out animal birth control programme in major metropolitan cities

AWBI spends major share of the grant in aid on financial assistance to various organization. The assistance so provided is monitored and evaluated in some cases by the members of the board. The board also analyses the forma for making assistance and the reporting system. ,

The fund requirements for the Committee for the purpose of controlling and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) has been kept at the same level. Efforts will be made to use electronic media for public awareness and to develop alternative of animals use for experiment. Wide publicity will be given to rules and guidelines prepared for animal housing and experiment.

SURVEY AND UTILIZATION

- To conduct forest resources survey, the scheme "Forest Survey of India including Application of Remote Sensing Techniques" is under implementation through Forest Survey of India- a subordinate office of this Ministry. The scheme aims to achieve the following objectives.
- To assess the extent of forest cover and monitor on a two year cycle the broad changes in forest vegetation cover of the country by using multi satellite data on 1:250,000 scale to prepare area thematic maps through use of remote sensing data with maximum essential

- ground truth verification on a ten year cycle (Most ground truth verification would be done by respective states).
- To collect, store and retrieve necessary forestry and forestry related data for National and State Level Planning and to create a computer based National Basic Forest Inventory System (NBFIS).
 - To design methodologies relating to forest surveys and subsequent updating. This would include methodologies for:
 - (a) Vegetation mapping including maps through the use of satellite imageries/aerial photographs;
 - (b) Ground truth verification; and
 - (c) Growing stock and volume assessment.
 - To undertake forestry inventory work in selected areas.
 - To impart training in application of remote sensing techniques etc. in Modern Forest Survey Techniques to foresters at various levels of responsibility in the states/UTs/Government of India.
 - To keep abreast of the achievements in remote sensing technology and also build up a strong research and development base in remote sensing in the field of forestry along with development of new algorithms and software for both image processing and general application.
 - To support and oversee techniques /inventory work undertaken by states/UT Forest Department.

FOREST PROTECTION AND REGENERATION

The National Forest Policy 1988 provides for involvement of people in managing forest to attain the desired objectives of forest conservation extension of tree cover and meeting the requirements of the people. With this aim in view, the scheme “Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded forest on Usufruct Sharing Basis” is being implemented since 1992-93. The scheme is being implemented through the State Forests Departments and is expected to improve forest based biomass resource, involvement of local people in protection and management of degraded forests and creation of gainful employment and a sustainable economic base to tribal people in vicinity of their settlement. Apart from the wages for the work done by these people they are entitled to usufruct rights and sharing of final harvest. The outlay for 1996-97 for this scheme is Rs. 200 lakhs.

FOREST POLICY

The Project “Formulation of National forestry Action Programme “ was started with assistance from UNDP and FAO Original UNDP contribution was US\$ 7,16,000 which was enhanced to US\$7,44,000 in October,1995. Government of India contribution was Rs.65.00 lacs out of which around Rs.30.00 lacs are spent so far. The budget provision available are sufficient to support project activities. Outlay for the year 1996-97 is Rs.25.00 lakhs.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The primary functions of BSI are to conduct survey and identification of genetic resources of the country, list out all endangered species, collect and maintain germ plasm and gene bank of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species and to undertake measures for the effective conservation of such species. It also identifies, collects and preserves Specimens of plants which are economically and medicinally beneficial to human beings. Further, it is compiling a National DataBase on plant resources in the country based on exploration of floral resources.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Zoological Survey of India concentrates on exploration and survey of faunal resources and research on taxonomy, biology, ecology, wildlife, animal population and animal behaviour. It provides data base and necessary inputs for environmental impact assessment and conservation programme. It also acts as a custodian of National Zoological Collections which comprise more than one million specimens belonging to some 75,000 species including about 10,000 species of other countries like Burma, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand and Sri Lanka. In addition to these, Zoological Survey of India maintains Zoological Galleries of Indian Museum, Calcutta and in Regional Museums at various Regional Stations.

During 1996-97 the Zoological Survey of India proposes to continue exploration and survey of faunal resources (a total of 96 surveys) in priority areas, such as, Himalayan Ecosystem, Tropical Rain-forest Ecosystem, Estuarine Ecosystem, Coral reefs of Andaman and nicobar islands, Loktak lake, Manipur, Sambhar and Pichola lakes, Rajasthan, Kondakaria lake, Andhra Pradesh, Doon Valley Wetlands and Ha4\$ke Wetlands (in Punjab). In addition, Surveys in 4 states, viz., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and status survey of an endangered aquatic mammal, viz., Dugong will be undertaken. Further, surveys to 6 conservation areas including Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve will also be conducted for preparing faunal document of those areas.

The regular publications, viz. Records of ZSI, Annual Reports of ZSI and Bibliography of Indian Zoology and State Fauna of Meghalaya (Parts V to VIII) will be brought out. Documents will be prepared and processed for State Fauna of Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Ujni Wetlands.

Fish Gallery at Headquarters will be-completed and Regional Musea at Marine Biological Station, Madras, Western Regional Station, Pune and Desert Regional Station at Jodhpur will be further developed. Computerization of general collection deposited in the National Zoological Collections and collection and Computerization of data on Animal Ecology under Environmental Information System (ENVIS) will be continued.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (ENVIS):

Environmental Information System (ENVIS) set up by the Ministry in 1982 provides descriptive information and numerical, data on various subjects related to environment to decision makers, researchers, academicians, policy planners, environmentalists, engineers and the general public. It is a decentralized system with a network of distributed subject oriented centres, ensuring integration of national efforts in environmental information collection, collation, storage, retrieval and dissemination to all user groups. A chain of 20 Centres have so far been set up in various priority areas of environment, whose activities are coordinated by the Focal Point in the Ministry. The Focal Point in the Ministry also functions as the National Focal Point (NFP) and the Regional Service Centre (RSC) for the South Asia sub-region of the INFOTERRA Network - a global environmental information system of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The ENVIS has joined the ERNET programme of the Department of Electronics under which computer connectivity has been provided to a number of ENVIS Centres so that the Centres could have on-line access with the focal point and with each other. This has not only enhanced the scope of the ENVIS, but also resulted in speedier retrieval and dissemination of information to the users. Some more ENVIS centres are also proposed to be set up.

INDIRA GANDHI PARYAVARAN PURASKAR

Instituted in 1987, this award was given every year to any citizen of India or organization for outstanding contribution in the field of environment. However, since 1991, this award is being presented both to an individual as well as an organization in recognition of their significant contributions in the field of environment. Each award carries a cash amount of Rs.1 lakh, a Silver Trophy and a Citation.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (NMNH)

The National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi is an institution devoted to environmental education. The museum today has four full-fledged galleries dealing with different aspects of Natural History, Ecology & Conservation, a Discovery Room for children, an Activity Room for pre-school children and a Bio-Science Computer Room for teenagers & college students. The NMNH today attracts an annual visitorship of approximately five lakhs, and reaches out to more than twenty lakhs people through its various programmes and activities.

The NMNH is also engaged in a scheme of organizing Regional Museums of Natural History to promote environmental education. The first such Regional Museum has been set up at Mysore. Two other museums at Bhopal and Bhubaneswar are at various stages of their development. The building construction work of 1st Phase has already been completed at Bhopal. The museum is slated to be inaugurated and opened to the public in the early part of 1996.

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

With a view to create good quality environmental educational resource materials and to spread environmental awareness as well as to strengthen research and training in the priority

areas of the environmental science and management, the Ministry has set up the following Centres of Excellence in the areas of Environmental Education, Ecology, Mining and Ornithology and Natural History:

- Centre for Environmental Education, Ahmedabad.
- CPR Environmental Education Centre, Madras.
- Ecological Research and Training Centre, Bangalore.
- The Centre of Mining Environment, Dhanbad.
- Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore.

The Centre for Ecological Sciences was established in 1983 with a mandate to focus on the ecology and environment of Western Ghats. Various research projects on biological diversity, population biology and ecology, ecology of Shola forests, geographical distribution of diversity of birds, plant reproduction strategy and study of forest dimension of Western Ghats Region are being undertaken by this centre.

The Centre for Mining Environment was established at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, in 1987 with the following objectives:

- to impart training to in service field personnel in environmental science and technology with reference to environmental management in mining areas.
- to carry out research in the field of mining environment,
- initiation of regular academic programme leading to M.Tech. Degree in Environmental science and Engineering, and
- to undertake consultancy and testing work to help mining and mineral industries in the neighboring areas in solving environmental pollution problems.

NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NNRMS)

The NNRMS Scheme was operationalised in 1987 for utilization of remote sensing technology with conventional methods in monitoring of our natural resources such as land, water, forests, minerals, oceans etc. for attaining sustainable development.

To achieve the above objectives, a Standing Committee on Bio-resources and Environment has been constituted which has identified 37 priority areas for undertaking research projects involving remote sensing technology.

WETLANDS

The scheme on Conservation and Management of Wetlands was started in 1986-87 with the objectives to undertake a comprehensive study of important Wetlands representing different ecosystems like fresh water brackish water and coastal.

The scheme is being continued in the VIII Five Year Plan for which an enhanced allocation of Rs. 800 lakhs (approx) is proposed. A National Committee on Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs was constituted to lay down broad policy guidelines for

implementing the programme and identifying the Wetlands for intensive conservation, management and research. So far 18 Wetlands have been identified in the different geographical regions of the country for intensive conservation and management.

MANGROVES AND CORAL REEFS

The scheme on Conservation and Management of Mangroves was initiated in 1987 with the objectives of conserving and protecting the mangrove ecosystems from further degradation, afforestation of degraded mangrove areas etc. So far based on the recommendation of the National Committee, 15 Mangroves and 4 Coral Reefs areas have been identified for conservation and management on priority basis.

BIOSPHERE RESERVES

The objectives of the Biosphere Reserve Programme are to conserve the biodiversity and genetic integrity of plants, animals and micro-organisms in their totality as part of the natural ecosystems, so as to ensure their self-perpetuation and unhindered evolution of the living resources etc. 14 potential country. Till 1994-95, the eight Biosphere Reserves set up are: Nilgiri - in the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; Nanda Devi in Uttar Pradesh; Great Nicobar in Andaman & Nicobar Islands; Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu; Sunderbans in West Bengal; Nokrek in Meghalaya; Manas in Assam, and Similipal in Orissa.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

The scheme on biodiversity conservation was initiated during 1991-92 to ensure proper coordination among, various agencies concerned with issues relating to conservation of biological diversity, and to review, monitor and evolve adequate policy instruments for the same.

ASSISTANCE TO BOTANIC GARDENS

The objective of the scheme on 'Assistance to Botanic Gardens is to augment the activities for conservation and propagation of plant genetic resources in different regions of the country through a network of botanic gardens. Under this scheme, a one time non-recurring financial assistance is provided to State Governments /Universities/Research Institutes in different phytogeographic regions of the country for strengthening their existing facilities to undertake conservation and propagation of threatened and endangered endemic plant species of that region. The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has also identified a list of some of the most vulnerable or endangered plants in different phytogeographic regions of the country that need to be conserved and propagated on a priority basis.

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB)

The CPCB has been set up under the Water (P&CP) Act, 1974 for prevention and control of water and air pollution in the country through various legislation enacted by the Parliament. The various schemes being undertaken by CPCB are as follows:

- a. Pollution Assessment Survey and Monitoring
- b. Research and Development and Laboratory Services
- c. Development of Standards and Eco-mark
- d. Training
- e. Data Base Management
- f. Pollution Control Enforcement
- g. Pollution Prevention and Control Technologies
- h. Mass Awareness Publications, NGOs and Publication
- i. Hazardous Waste Management

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- (i) The ministry of Environment & Forests is the nodal agency in the Government of India for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Annual contributions are made to these organizations. The Ministry also functions as the nodal agency for participation in international agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species on Wetlands and the Based Convention on Trans Boundary Movement of Hazardous Substances.
- (ii) India-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF):- India-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) is a joint initiative of the Government of India and the Government of Canada, created by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two Governments on October 20, 1992. From the Government of India, the lead ministry is Min. of Finance (Dept. of Economic Affairs,) and the lead technical ministry is Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF).

GANGA ACTION PLAN & NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN

The Central Government on 3rd July 1995 approved the programme for pollution abatement of river Ganga under GAP II (UP & Bihar) and other river stretches under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) as a centrally sponsored scheme on the basis of equal sharing of capital cost of works between the Centre and the concerned States. The operation and maintenance cost would, however, be fully borne by the States.

- The GAP Phase II (UP & Bihar) approved by the Government includes pollution abatement works in 10 towns of UP and 11 towns of Bihar located on main stem of river Ganga at approved cost of about Rs.235 crores.
- Under NRCP the Government approved works in 46 towns located on polluted stretches of 18 rivers in 10 States. The approved cost of works is about Rs.772 crores.

CIVIL CONSTRUCTION UNIT

Civil Construction Unit (CCU) headed by Chief Engineer (Civil) was set up in the Ministry of Environment & Forests in August, 1987 for taking up important works of the Ministry on priority basis, in pursuance of the government decision that major scientific department with a substantial annual civil works should have a Civil Engineering Unit. These works relate to various units of the Ministry located in different parts of the country.

At present, there are 20 major works amounting to Rs.26.03 crores already awarded and under execution by CCU. Besides 20 works amounting to Rs.26 crores is under planning for execution.

Hazardous Substances Management

The objectives of the scheme on Creation of Management Structures for Hazardous Substances are (a) Effective Management of Chemical Accidents (b) Proper Handling and disposal of Wastes (c) creation and maintenance of hazardous substances and (d) Management structure in the States/UTs. The major activities of the scheme include setting up of Emergency Response Centres and Poison Control Centres, District-wise hazard analysis, and setting up of National Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals/Regional Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals etc.

NATIONAL AFFORESTATION AND ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NAEB)

An outlay of Rs. 95 crores is proposed for the year 1996-97 for the schemes/programmes of National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board which are listed below:

1. Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme.
2. Fuelwood/Fodder Projects Scheme.
3. Non-Timber Forest Produce (including Medicinal Plants) Scheme.
4. Seed Development Scheme.
5. Aerial Seeding Scheme.
6. Grants-in-Aid Scheme(for Voluntary Agencies).

Other Activities/Programmes: Monitoring and Evaluation

The primary purpose of monitoring is to develop systematic methods for collecting and analyzing information useful to project management for increasing effectiveness of its implementation. The following major activities need to be specifically monitored:

- (a) Production and distribution of seedlings/saplings.
- (b) Rehabilitation of degraded forest lands.
- (c) Survival rate among the old and the new plantations.
- (d) People's participation in the programme.

Regional Centres

The Board has seven Regional Centres located in Universities National level Institutions. These Centres help NAEB in promoting extension of replicable technologies and for dissemination of research findings. They provide technical and extension support to the State Forest Departments in preparing projects for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining lands with people's participation, and also act as a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences amongst the States of the region as well across the regions. In addition, these centres carry out problem-specific studies as well as evaluation of NAEB's programmes in the field, and organize training programmes and workshops. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs.1.20 crores has been earmarked for the Scheme.

Communication

New technologies and methodologies of participatory management, eco-development and regeneration of degraded forests are being progressively developed. In order to share such experiences and technologies widely, NAEB documents such developments and information brings out publications, makes films and shares these with State Governments, NGOs and all those concerned with these issues. The Board has Commissioned/produced 10 films and has brought out number of publications for the purposes of dissemination. Two more films are under production being executed by through professional agencies. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs.30 Lakhs has been earmarked for the Scheme.

Professional and Special Services

The National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board takes up special studies of important issues relating to policy formulation, programme implementation, etc. The Board also engages special consultants for taking up a variety of assignments.

During 1996-97 an amount of Rs.0.10 crores has been earmarked for the scheme to undertake studies on the areas like eco-development Joint Forest Management employment generation reorientation of existing programmes etc.

Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra Awards (IPVM):

IPVM awards are presented annually to the following categories: Individuals, Panchayats, Educational Institutions, Voluntary Agencies, Government Agencies, and Corporate Sector. The awards are given on the basis of innovative efforts and outstanding work in afforestation, with special reference to wastelands development and involvement of the people.

Mahavriksha Award

It has been decided to institute Mahavriksha award to be given every year to people/organizations for trees having largest girth and height and having good health & vigour.

Ecological Task Force

Ecological Task Forces (ETFs) of ex-servicemen are employed in remote and difficult areas to undertake restoration of degraded ecosystems through afforestation, soil conservation and water resource management techniques. The scheme also serves as a mechanism to rehabilitate the exservicemen on productive work and to create employment for exservicemen mainly in the rural areas. The provision of the scheme for the year is Rs. 4.00 crores.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY

1. Doon Valley:

The draft final report has been received and is being discussed with Planners, and other concerned before being finalised

2. National Capital Region

The draft final report has been received and is likely to be finalized by June, 1996 after consultation with all concerned.

3. Damodar River Basin

The Phase-II Programme viz: Collection of Primary Data taken up after review the Phase-I work which was earlier completed. The project is expected to be completed by Junet 1997.

4. Tapi River Estuary

The Phase-I programme has been completed. The results are being reviewed. On the basis of review, Phase-II work will be taken up.

B. OTHER STUDIES

Following two studies were taken up for implementation:

1. EIA and EMP of sirmur Lime stone Deposits in Himachal Pradesh
2. Calibration and validation of Mathematical models for EIA.

The progress of the two projects were reviewed and these will be completed by middle of 1996.

CLEAN TECHNOLOGY

The proposal to set up and Indian Centre for Promotion of Cleaner production has been cleared by the World Bank. The project will be implemented after the final approval is received.

	Appraisal of Projects		Monitoring of Projects	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Mining	24	19	50	60
Industry	28	72	25	30
Thermal	17	26	30	34
Rv/ HE	25	14	60	47
Atomic	01	01	06	01
Infra-structure	30	70	20	27

Environmental Impact Assessment

Appraisal of projects

	Target	Quarter-wise			
		I	II	III	IV
River Valley/ Hydro-Electric	40	10	10	10	19
Industries	120	35	30	20	35
Mining	110	30	25	30	25
Thermal	60	18	15	10	17
Atomic	08	02	03	01	02
Others	100	25	25	25	25