

CHAPTER-V

NARRATIVE EXPLANATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS GIVING THE SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS PROGRAMME/SCHEMES, THEIR ESTIMATED COST ETC. PROGRAMME CONTENT

FOREST EDUCATION AND WILDLIFE

223. FOREST EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), an autonomous organisation of the Ministry, is the focal point for forestry research, education and extension development in the country. Its directorates and institutions are striving hard to give new directions to research and undertake pioneering research.

To ensure proper forestry education in Universities, financial assistance is provided to State Agricultural Universities through the ICFRE. Purpose of the assistance is to support B.Sc. forestry courses.

The Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA) conducts training programme for Indian Forest Service Probationers, State Forest Service Colleges take care of training needs of State Forest Service Officers. Training of Range Officers is conducted in Rangers college. The Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, an autonomous body of the Ministry, is involved in imparting education and training in forest management aimed at inculcation of professionalism in forestry management. Total outlay for Forestry Education and Training during 2001-2002 is Rs.8.90 crores on the plan side and Rs.6.97 crores on the Non-Plan side.

224. FORESTRY RESEARCH

Intensification of Forestry Research towards fuller development of the Forestry Resources and their proper utilisation is one of the important objectives of this Ministry.

Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun, under the ICFRE, is a Centre of Excellence in Forestry Research.

The World Bank aided project viz. Forestry Research Education and Extension Project had been taken up for a period of five years starting from 30th September, 1994. The project has been extended by the World Bank upto 31.12.2001. The total outlay of the project is being revised from Rs 168.065 crores (Forestry Research Component) and the project cost is being revised to Rs.195.360 crores.

IPIRTI, Bangalore is an autonomous organisation of this Ministry and Centre of expertise in Mechanical Wood Industry Technology Sector and is equipped with modern facilities for research and training in saw-milling and plywood. The Institute will continue research extension, demonstration and training activities.

The budget estimate for research is Rs.49.15 crores on Plan side and Rs.11.01 crores on the Non-Plan side.

225. SURVEY & UTILISATION

- 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 objective.
- 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 thematic maps through the use of satellite imageries/aerial photographs;
 - (b) Ground truth verification; and
 - (c) Growing stock and volume assessment.
- 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/ Govt. 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 alongwith 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.

During 2001-2002 the budget provision of Rs.4.00 crores (Plan) and Rs.5.40 crores (Non-Plan) has been made.

226. FOREST POLICY

The project "Formulation of National Forestry Action Programme" was started with assistance from UNDP and FAO. The National Forestry Action Plan has been formulated and released in three volumes. Discussions are being held with bilateral and multilateral funding agencies for implementation of the National Forestry Action Plan. Outlay for the year 2001-2002 is Rs.0.20 Crores.

227. FOREST PROTECTION AND REGENERATION

The scheme 'Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control Methods' envisages following main objectives:

- To prevent and control forest fires with a view to protect and conserve forests.
- To devise, test,, demonstrate and implement, principles and techniques of prevention., detection and suppression of forest fires with the help of watch towers, wireless stets, hand tools etc., and by setting up an effective communication network.
- To improve the productivity of forests by reducing the incidence and extent of fire damage.
- To monitor the impact of forests fire prevention, research on fire damages, data generation on forest fire and encourage participation of people in forest fire control.

During 2001-2002 the budget out lay is Rs.11.00 Crores.

The scheme viz., Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Land aims at improving the forest cover of degraded forests with the association of tribals and rural poor, alongwith providing the wage employment and an economic resource base for sustained self employment. The outlay for the scheme during 2001-2002 is Rs.4.00 crores on Plan side.

228. CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY

The Central Zoo Authority was created under the Act of Parliament (Wildlife {Protection} Act) to enforce the standards and norms as stipulated in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992. The Authority has also been given the responsibility of providing technical and financial assistance to the zoos which are found to be viable in attaining the stipulated standards under the Rules and de-recognise the zoos in the country which are found to be non-viable.

There has been mushroom growth of zoos in almost all the big cities in the country between 1970 to 1990 . Being concerned about the fact that a large number of animals confined in these ill planned and ill conceived zoos, the Central Government through an amendment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act in 1991 established the Central Zoo Authority with the objective of enforcing minimum standards and norms for housing, upkeep and health care of zoo animals. For this a three-pronged strategy has been devised. (i) To safeguard mushrooming of ill planned and ill conceived zoos in future (ii) To close the zoos where the possibilities of bringing the status of management of zoo animals to prescribed standards does not exist (iii) To provide technical and financial help to the zoos who have a potential to improve and to come up to the prescribed standards within a prescribed timeframe.

After the Central Zoo Authority came into being, the mushroom growth of ill planned zoos has been brought under control. During the last eight years of its existence, only four (4) new zoos/deer parks have been allowed to be established in the country. During the same period, 23 mobile zoos have been refused recognition/closed. In addition, 84 zoos, which did not have potential to come up to the prescribed standards because of lack of space and other reasons were not granted recognition.

The Central Zoo Authority is currently engaged in carrying out rapid appraisal of the zoos in the country on the directions of the Ministry of Environment & Forests with a view to streamline the functioning of the zoos in the country. The current exercise is aimed at phasing out non-viable zoos and assisting zoos having potential to come up to the stipulated norms and standard. Therefore, the continuation of the Scheme "Grants in Aid to CZA" is necessary. In the wake of the recent incidents of tiger deaths in the zoos in the country, the need for further improvement in the infrastructural, housing and veterinary upkeep facilities at the zoos and capacity building of the personnel manning the zoos in the country has become more important.

The budget outlay for grants-in-aids to Central Zoo Authority for 2001-2002 is Rs.8.00 Crores.

229. PROJECT ELEPHANT

Project Elephant is different from other wildlife Conservation Projects such as Project Tiger in the sense that it covers not only protected areas (National Parks and Sanctuaries) but also other area, which constitutes the habitat of the wild elephant such as reserved and protected forests and other habitats. The project covers an area of approximately 60,000 sq. km. in 12 States. A 14 members Steering Committee oversees the functioning of Project Elephant in the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Union Minister for Environment and Forests with the Project Director as its Member Secretary. It includes non-official and official members experienced in Elephant Conservation.

The budget outlay for 2001-2002 is Rs. 5.00 Crores.

230. ECO-DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The objectives of the scheme are:

- To provide alternate source of sustenance to the communities living at the fringes of National Parks & Sanctuaries, including Tiger Reserves.
- To improve the ecological productivity of the buffer zones of protected area through the use of sustainable economic activities.
- To engender the active involvement of these communities in protecting these sanctuaries and National Parks and their Wildlife.
- Through a well designed package of activities aimed at providing sustenance to the forest side communities and ameliorating their hardships, to minimise conflicts between these communities and the protection staff.

The various activities undertaken under this scheme are – Survey and preparation of Eco-development Plan of the protected areas, Silvopastoral development, Fuel wood Fodder plantation, setting up of live-stocks Veterinary Centre, health care programme, Safe drinking water, alternate source of energy, soil conservation works, crop protection measures, minor irrigation facilities, training in Eco-development activities, development of local cottage industries like Apiculture, Pisciculture and creation of Environmental awareness programme.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.60.25 Crores.

231. NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The scheme of National Zoological Park is a continuing scheme since 1955-56. The park has been set up in the capital mainly with the object to conserve and breed rare and endangered animals.

The National Zoological Park has been quite popular with the local as well as foreign tourists. It is quite successful in breeding indigenous exotic species such as Lion-tailed Macque, Brow Antlered Deer, Rhino, Tiger, White Tiger, Panther, African Wild Buffalo, Crocodile, Sambar, Spotted deer, Hippo etc.

In order to run the zoo and to carryout the recommendation/modification as advised by Central Zoo Authority, who had granted temporary recognition to national Zoological Park, the budget provision is Rs. 0.50 Crores Plan and Rs.3.01 Crores Non-Plan has been made to carryout policies and programmes as envisaged in the scheme of National Zoological Park.

232. WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA

For ensuring better management of the protected areas, Wildlife Institute of India conducts training courses to train park managers and biologists. The Institute also conducts research in wildlife. The budget provision is Rs.5.00 crores on the Plan side and Rs. 1.26 crores on the Non-Plan side.

233. PROJECT TIGER

The objective of the scheme is to ensure maintenance of a viable population of tiger in India and to reserve for all time, areas of biological importance as a National Heritage for the benefit of education and enjoyment of people. The activities of the Scheme are:-

- i) Policy and planning for the development and management of Tiger Reserves in the country;
- ii) To release grants-in-aid to the State Governments who have tiger reserves;
- iii) Research and long term studies in the field of wildlife management.

At present there are 27 Tiger Reserves located in 14 States, covering an area of more than 37,000 sq. km. The main thrust of the Project is protection and mitigation of human impacts with a view to comprehensively revive the natural Eco-system in the reserves. The IX Plan outlay of the scheme is Rs. 75 Crores. The pattern of funding for the scheme is 50 % central assistance for expenditure under recurring items of work, and 100% central assistance for expenditure on non-recurring items of work. The BE 2001-2002 for the Project Tiger Scheme is Rs.17.00 crores (Plan) and Rs.0.06 Crores (Non-Plan).

234. NATIONAL AFFORESTATION & ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD

An outlay of Rs. 114.70 Crores is proposed for the year 2001-02 for the schemes/programmes and Board Secretariat of National Afforestation & Eco- Development Board which are listed below:-

- Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Scheme (IAEPS).
- Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme (AOFFPS).
- Conservation and Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants Scheme (NTFP).
- Tree and Pasture Seed Development Scheme (TPSD).
- Grants-in-Aid Scheme for Voluntary Agencies (GIA).

Schemes/Activities:

The following schemes/activities for the development of degraded forest lands and adjoining areas will be implemented by the NAEB during 2001-02 :-

Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Scheme

Under implementation since 1989-90, this scheme promotes afforestation and development of degraded forests and adjoining lands through an integrated approach for managing these areas on watershed basis. The objectives of the schemes are to:-

- (a) Regeneration and eco-development of degraded forests and adjoining areas on a watershed basis.
- (b) Augmentation of the availability of wood and non-wood forest products specially Fuelwood, fodder and small timber, honey, wax, fruits, nuts etc. from the regenerated areas.
- (c) Securing people's participation in planning and regeneration efforts to ensure their sustainability and equitable distribution of forest products from the regenerated lands.
- (d) Development and extension of technologies for special problem lands like saline/alkaline soils, ravines, desert areas, mined areas, Himalayas, Aravallis and Western Ghats including the application of bio-technologies, tissue culture, mycorrhizal inoculation etc.
- (e) Employment generation for the most needy sections of society, particularly those belonging to women, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and landless rural population, inhabiting the forests and adjoining areas.

Funds are sanctioned under the Scheme to projects recommended by State Governments, which are formulated using micro-planning for ensuring integration of various activities and resources, and to promote people's participation. .

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a Central Sector component.

For 2001-02, an allocation of Rs.68.00 crores has been proposed for this scheme. The physical targets for the year is to cover an area of 1,72,262 hectares (including 53,000 ha. under SGVSY). Out of this, an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores is for implementation of FDA approach through SGVSY.

Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samirddhi Yojana (SGVSY) and Creation of Forest Development Agency (FDA) – being implemented from 2000-01 under IAEPS

The above approach is being implemented from 2000-01 onwards on pilot basis to establish convergence in flow of funds under the various schemes for development of rural areas. Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samirddhi Yojana, is being implemented through a de-centralised set up at the field level for forest fringe villages on the pattern of DRDA, Forest Development Agency (FDA). FDAs could take up rural development works in the forest fringe villages which are generally difficult to access by the normal rural development machinery, insititutionalise monitoring of activities closer to the field and have greater flexibility in project formulation, identification of funding sources, thereby meeting local requirements effectively.

The budget proposed for 2001-02 is Rs. 30 crores (within the BE for the IAEP Scheme), the physical target being 53,000 ha.

Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project Scheme

This Scheme is meant to augment the production and availability of Fuelwood and fodder in 242 identified Fuelwood deficient districts in the country. The expenditure under this Scheme is shared on a 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States. The objectives of the scheme are:

- (a) Augmenting production of Fuelwood and fodder through regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining lands.

- (b) Promotion of devices/practices which conserve and promote efficient use of Fuelwood.
- (c) Encourage people's participation in planning, implementation and management of projects.

For 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 22 crores has been proposed for the scheme. It is proposed to cover 75,218 hectares area during 2001-02.

Conservation and Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants Scheme

This scheme provides financial assistance to the State Governments for increasing production of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) including Medicinal Plants. It has a special focus on tribal population for whom NTFP is an important source of livelihood. It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme. The objectives of the scheme are:

- (a) Conservation and improvement of the non-timber forest produce, including medicinal plants ;
- (b) Increasing the production of and replenishing the stock of non-timber forest produce and medicinal plants; and
- (c) Providing additional income to the tribals and the rural poor living in and around forests.

During 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 16.50 crores has been proposed for the scheme to cover an area of 48,000 hectares. Plantation of bamboo and medicinal plants is being given special attention under the NTFP scheme in the Ninth Plan.

Tree Pasture & Seed Development Scheme

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme. Central Assistance to State Govts. is given under this scheme to develop infrastructural facilities for Seed collection, processing and certification.

During 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has been proposed for the scheme.

Grants in Aid to Voluntary Agencies

In tune with the philosophy of eliciting and nurturing people's participation, the Board provides financial assistance to Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies (VAs) for afforestation and tree planting activities under this scheme. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- (a) development of wastelands adjoining forest areas through afforestation and soil and moisture conservation measures;
- (b) development of grasses and fodder including silvipasture;
- (c) promoting involvement of people in the afforestation programme.

For 2001-02 an amount of Rs. 2.00 crores has been proposed for this scheme. It is envisaged to sanction projects to the voluntary agencies for taking up afforestation & Eco development work.

Other Activities/Programmes:

Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation of IAEPS, AOFFPS and NTFP in the country during the 8th Plan was got done by the National Centre for Human Settlement and Environment (NCHSE), Bhopal. The evaluation report brought out satisfactory performance of the schemes. The achievements in various components such as afforestation, soil and moisture conservation were rated as good. The Evaluation Report also made several suggestions for improving the implementation of these schemes, most of which were accepted and the guidelines of these Schemes were revised for the 9th Plan Period.

Besides the monitoring of progress carried out by the State Governments, there is also provision for independent evaluation of the projects sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes by the NAEB. Reputed Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOS) and Institutions/Experts are engaged by NAEB for carrying out these evaluations. The first evaluation of the projects sanctioned to States during the Ninth Plan under IAEPS, AOFFPS and NTFP have been initiated in 2000-01. Implementation of projects sanctioned to voluntary agencies under the GIA scheme is evaluated before the next instalment is released. These projects are also evaluated upon completion.

Under the 20-Point Programme, every year 10% (approximately 50) districts in the country are selected, with appropriate regional distribution, for evaluation of the afforestation activities taken up in the previous year. The evaluation reports are analysed in NAEB. A copy of the reports is also sent to the concerned State Governments and districts for information and for taking necessary remedial measure.

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 forum for 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

organise training programmes and workshops. The Centres, and the States they cover, are as follows:-

S.No.	Name of the Centre	States/UTs covered
1.	University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore.	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep.
2.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan.	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh.
3.	Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.	Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi.
4.	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.	Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa.
5.	Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay.	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6.	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong;	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura.
7.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta.	Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal, A & N Islands;

During 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 0.70 crores has been proposed 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 these developments by bringing out publications, etc.

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.

Zile Ki Sabse Hari Panchayat

With a view to motivate the Gram Panchayats to undertake afforestation activities from the funds available under rural employment generation and other plantation Schemes, an Award was instituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1995-96. Under this programme, the afforestation efforts of the Gram Panchayats will be evaluated after 4 years in every district, and the best performing Gram Panchayat would be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh for being the "Zile Ki Sabse Hari Panchayat." The scheme was taken up for implementation from 1999-2000, and the process for selection of Awardees is currently in progress.

Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra Awards(IPVM):

The annual Indira Priyadarshini Vrikshamitra Awards (IPVM) were instituted in 1986 to give recognition to the pioneering and exceptional contributions of individuals/organisations in the field of afforestation and wastelands development. Since 1996, sixteen awards are given under eight categories, viz., (a) Individuals, (b) Panchayat/Gram Sabha/Village Level Institutions, (c) Educational Institutions, (d) Voluntary Agencies including Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals etc., (e) Government Agencies (district level and below), (f) Corporate Sector, (g) Government Servants (Individuals), and (h) Municipalities/Municipal Corporations/ Cantonment Boards.

Each Award carries a cash component of Rs. 50,000/-, medallion, scroll, and citation. Awards upto 1993 have already been presented. The awards upto 1997 have been announced and distributed to the Awardees. Selection of the Awardees for 1998 awards is under process. Nominations for 1999 awards have been invited.

Mahavriksha Puraskar

The Mahavriksha Puraskar was instituted in 1993-94 to give recognition to individuals/ organisations for preserving and protecting trees of the notified species. A roster of notified trees species, valid for five years, has been prepared. Each Award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 25,000/-, plaque and citation. The awards upto 1997 have been announced and distributed to the Awardees. Selection of the Awardees for 1998 awards is under process. Nominations for 1999 awards have been invited.

Eco-Task Force

Four Ecological Task Forces (ETFs) of ex-servicemen are deployed 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 ex-servicemen for productive work and to create employment for retired army personnel mainly in the rural areas.

The proposed Budget Estimate for the year 2001-02 is Rs. 10.00 crores.

235. ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) concentrates on the exploration and survey of faunal resources of the country and research on taxonomy, distribution, bio-ecology, Wildlife, animal population and animal behaviors.

During 2001-2002, the Zoological Survey of India proposes to continue exploration and surveys (a total of 83 surveys) covering states of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The ZSI also proposes to undertake status surveys of three endangered species during the year.

The regular publication, viz., Records of Zoological Survey of India, Annual reports of ZSI, Bibliography of Indian Zoology will be brought out.

The provision earmarked for ZSI for the year 2001-2002 is Rs.4.00 crores on the Plan and Rs 9.26 crores on the Non-Plan side.

236. BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The primary function of BSI is to conduct survey, exploration and identification of the plant resources of the country, list out all endangered species, collect and maintain germplasm 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 Data Base on plant resources of the country based on botanical explorations.

In addition to the above, BSI undertakes study of fragile ecosystems, sanctuaries, parks, Biosphere Reserves, EIA studies, Ethnobotanical and Geo-botanical studies.

BSI is the custodian of the largest collection (over 4 million) of herbarium specimens in SE Asia which are being maintained for over a century. The Scientists of the Survey undertake critical taxonomic study of the specimens collected and publish National, State and District floras, Plant Diversity of India and Ethnobotanical studies, etc.

The budget provision earmarked for the BSI for 2001-2002 is Rs.4.00 Crores on Plan side and Rs. 11.36 Crores for Non-Plan side.

237. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The National Museum of Natural History was set up in New Delhi on 5th June 1978. It is devoted to environmental education. Consequently, it has set up three Regional Museums at (1) Mysore, (2) Bhopal and (3) Bhubaneswar. The Regional Museums at Mysore & Bhopal have become fully functional during the Eighth & Ninth Plans respectively, while the Regional Museum at Bhubaneswar will be made operational by the end of 9th Plan period. The budget provision proposed for the NMNH and its Regional Museums for 2001-2002 is Rs.2.50 crores on Plan side and Rs.0.75 Crores on Non-Plan side.

The main objective and programme of the NMNH and RMNH is targeted towards the overall objective of creating 'environmental awareness' and 'conservation education' to prepare conscious citizenry and sensitize them to halt and reverse the negative trends of environmental exploitation. The establishment of NMNH and its Regional Museums fits very well into the broader objectives laid down by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Since its inception, the NMNH has definitely contributed to make the young generation aware towards the environmental issues.

238. G.B. PANT INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN ENVIRONMENTAL & DEVELOPMENT

The Planning Commission of India has placed emphasis on the development of the Indian Himalayan region. The Institute will continue to function within its approved mandate and conduct R&D Programmes. Some of the activities which require strengthening and/or are planned to be initiated during the Ninth Plan period are as follows:

All existing programmes at Head Quarter/units need strengthening in terms of infrastructure, support facilities and adequate manpower. Facilities and activities which need to be initiated include editorial/publications/translation cell, planning and coordination cell, establishment of new units, exchange programme of scientists and other professionals at the National and International level related to Mountain Agenda, creation of a Himalayan chair, programme of visiting professionals and experts, specialized and work oriented courses, environmental education cell, public relation cell, microbial culture collection section concentrating exclusively on the Himalayan region, a network programme on the bio-resource inventory of the Himalayan region, facilities for mass propagation and hardening/ex situ and in situ conservation of Himalayan species, expansion of GIS/GPS/RS cell, etc. creation of sports, recreational, primary schooling and medical dispensary facilities within the campus is essential in view of its remote location. In addition, documentation of traditional technologies and cultural practices from the Himalayan region needs to be encouraged. Facilities which require specific attention include electronic connectivity, library and documentation, video/documentary and photography, workshop for instrumentation, fabrication, maintenance, routine repairs, etc., of R&D laboratories, land scaping, campus security and transport, etc., in view of the remote location of the Institute.

Significant increase in the manpower (Scientific, technical, support and other staff) is required, commensurate with the increasing activities. Projected budget requirements need to be released at enhanced level during the Plan period, excluding external support from National and International agencies. Provision of sufficient funds is to be assured to fulfill the envisaged/approved goals and programmes.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.4.50 Crores on Plan side.

239. INTEGRATED ACTION ORIENTED R&D AND EXTENSION PROJECTS IN HIMALAYAN REGION

The programme in the Ninth Five Year Plan with approved goals will continue integrating scientific, social, economic and cultural ingredients for achieving the objectives of socio-economic development together with environmental regeneration/conservation with sufficient funding. Total funding of the programme in the 9th Plan period is proposed to be enhanced. It is proposed to use this also for the extension of Institute activities/testing and demonstration of technology packages developed etc. in a concerted manner.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.45 Crores on Plan side.

240. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, AWARENESS & TRAINING

Environment Education and Training:

The main programmes being implemented under this scheme are as under:

National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC)

This is an annual event being organised every year through Regional Resource Agencies (RRAs) spread all over the country. At present 27 RRAs are working. The prime aim of this campaign is to create awareness about environment at all levels of society. The campaign is conducted with the active participation of Non-Governmental Organisations, professional bodies, educational institutions and government departments. RRAs are responsible to disburse money on behalf of the Ministry to participants selected by the Regional Committees and also monitor the campaign in their areas. Expenses incurred by the RRAs for NEAC are reimbursed by the Ministry.

Eco clubs

This is a scheme especially designed for school students from class VI to X in environmental activities. Schools all over the country are encouraged to form clubs enrolling students from these classes.

The Ministry encourages educational institutions, NGOs, and other organisations to act as co-ordinating agencies. One co-ordinating agency generally looks after 20 to 50 Eco clubs but in exceptional cases this limit is waived. The co-ordinating agencies receive grant in aid from this Ministry for disbursement to clubs formed @ Rs.900/- per club and @ Rs.100/- per club for their fee. Ministry has kept provision for awards and every year 3 awards are given to the best Eco-clubs being co-ordinated by each agency. This scheme is exceptionally popular among the schools and every year the targets have been exceeded.

Mass Awareness Campaign

The Campaign is being launched during November-December, 2000 through Advertising agencies using the print and the electronic media, providing financial assistance for performing arts like folk songs, street theatre etc. and participation of general public through quiz/debate competitions etc.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 for all the above schemes is Rs.10.00 Crores on Plan side.

241. SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA/WORKSHOPS

The main objective of this scheme is to provide a common forum to professionals for sharing up to date knowledge on various technical issues related to environment and to create environmental awareness about specific issues. Financial assistance is provided under this scheme to Universities, other academic and research institutions, professional Bodies, NGOs etc. to organise seminars/symposia/workshops on specific issues related to environment.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.30 Crores on Plan side.

242. CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

Under the Scheme, the Ministry is providing assistance to the eight Centres of Excellence in different areas of environment. The Centre for Mining Environment, Dhanbad imparts training to in-service field personnel in environment Science and Technology with particular reference to Environment Management in Mining Areas and conducts research in the field of Mining Environment. The Centre has initiated a regular academic programme leading to M.Tech Degree in Environment Science & Engineering. The Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad and CPR Environmental Education Centre, Chennai, would be continuing their efforts in environmental awareness, creation and production of resource material. Besides, these Centres will also focus major attention in organising several environmental education and training programmes for various groups like students, teachers, NGOs, rural people etc. Publication of newsletter on environmental education databank etc. would also be carried out by both the Centres in the field of environment education and awareness. The TBGRI, Thiruvananthapuram, is a Centre of Excellence for Conservation and sustainable utilisation of tropical plants diversity. The thrust areas on which the Centre will focus upon are: tropical plant diversity, tropical medicinal plant diversity and ethno-botany and R&D in medicinal and herbal formulations and preparations. The SACON was set up in 1991-92 to design and conduct research in ornithology covering all aspect of bio-diversity and to disseminate knowledge on the subject. The Centre for Ecological Science, Bangalore, is a Centre of Excellence in the field of Ecological Research, applied environmental problems and extension programmes with particular reference to Western Ghats. The Ministry provides grant to the Centres for conducting research and organising training & extension programme in specified fields. The Thrust areas in respect of the Centre of Excellence at CEMDE, Delhi are: Biological reclamation of mined areas in coal fields and iron ore mines, Afforestation and reforestation technologies for wasteland and Technologies for soil amelioration and protection and the main objectives of the Centre are to: develop low-input and cost effective biological technologies useful in the biological reclamation of mined sites, evolve appropriate technology packages for enhancing the biological productivity of marginal lands, undertake research and developmental activities relevant to the sustainable development of forest ecosystems and prepare the inventory of biological resources and to formulate strategies for their utilisation and conservation. The activities of all the Centres will be continued during the financial year 2001-2002. An outlay of Rs.6.50 crores on Plan side and Rs 1.50 crores on Non-Plan side is earmarked for 2001-2002 for providing Central assistance to all the Centres.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT , CLEAN TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS AND MAPPING

243. ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

The objective of the scheme is to promote Environment Audit as a management tool by the industries for continual improvement of environmental performance.

The scope of the scheme include promotion through training and awareness programmes, preparation of sector specific manuals and Sectoral analysis of information given in the environmental statements.

The budget allocated for the scheme is Rs.10 lakhs per annum during the IXth Five Year Plan. During the year 2000-2001, an amount of Rs.20 lakhs has been allocated for carrying out the project on analysis, evaluation and assessment of environmental audit statements. The project will continue during the year 2001-2002.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.20 Crores on Plan side.

244. ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS AND MAPPING

The objective of the scheme is to prepare environmental maps depicting pollution data relating to air, water, soil and noise along with trend analysis in metro and other major cities. The scope of the scheme include preparation of environmental atlas for the metro cities and other major cities in the country depicting pollution data and their trend analysis. Also preparation of district-wise atlas for the siting of industries in selected districts in the country.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.10 Crores on Plan side.

245. ADOPTION OF CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The objective of the scheme is to promote the development and adoption of clean technologies including waste reuse and recycling in small scale industries. The scope of the scheme include promotion of waste minimization and pollution prevention in SSIs through training and awareness programmes, preparation of sector specific manuals and conduction of waste minimization demonstration studies in selected sectors.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.10 Crores on Plan side.

246. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (ENVIS)

The ENVIS network at present consist of 25 centres which have been set up on different subject areas of environment throughout the country and the Focal Point in the Ministry. The networking of all the centres has been undertaken. All the centres have initiated to develop their home pages and web sites in their assigned subject-areas. Web-site of each Centre would be linked with Ministry's web-site so that user could get the desired information directly from the Centre. Besides, some more new ENVIS centres on the subject areas, not covered so far, are also proposed to be set up in phases to make the network comprehensive.

Keeping these activities into consideration, The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.1.25 Crores on Plan side and Rs.0.26 Crores on Non-Plan side.

247. NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NNRMS)

Out of 56 priority areas identified for undertaking the research projects under the scheme, about 30 areas have been covered and it is expected that remaining areas as identified by the Bio-resource Committee would be covered in a phased manner so that information generated through various projects under the scheme are used by Central Government, State Governments/Agencies and various other research organisations in a more comprehensive way. The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.90 Crores on Plan side.

248. GRANTS-IN-AID TO PROFESWSIONAL SOCIETIES

Under the scheme, efforts will be made to provide support to the appropriate institutions and organisations, museums and science centres for developing activities and projects in the field of environment as well as develop exhibition galleries and educational programmes relevant to ecology, wildlife and environment.

A new guideline and the proforma of the scheme has been finalised and distributed to all concerned so that the appropriate organisations/institutions are considered for support to enhance their activities and projects in the field of environment as well as develop exhibition galleries, etc., relevant to ecology and wildlife.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.10 Crores on Plan side.

249. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & LAW

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.25 crores on Plan side.

The following programmes are being handled under this Scheme:

(a) Amendment to the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted with a view to ensure that environment related offences are not only dealt with speedily and effectively, but that they also act as a deterrent. The existing Act is proposed to be amended in order to strengthen its impact. A draft Bill has been prepared which is currently under examination in the Ministry. Thereafter, comments of various Ministries will be called for.

(ii) Water (P&CP) Cess Amendment Bill, 1995

The existing rates of Water Cess were revised in 1991 because with the rapid expansion of industries and towns, the responsibility and workload of the Pollution Control Boards have increased considerably and the funds available with these Boards had not kept pace with increase in costs or with the overall commitment involving heavy financial liabilities. There is a proposal to revise afresh the existing Cess rates. The proposed amendment seeks to augment the resources of the Central Pollution Control Board and SPCBs by enhancing the rates of Cess nearly three-fold and also seeks to rationalize the categories and rates of Water Cess.

(iii) Labeling of Environment Friendly Products

The Government has instituted – ECO-MARK – a scheme of labeling of environment friendly products with a view to provide accreditation and labeling for household and other consumer products which meet certain environmental criteria along with quality requirements of the Indian Standards Institutes for that product. Any product, which is made, used or disposed of in a way that significantly reduces the harm, it would otherwise cause to the environment, could be considered as Environment Friendly product.

(iv) Trade & Environment

As far as the trade and environment is concerned, the nodal ministry is the M/o Commerce. This Ministry is contributing in this area as a co-ordinator for providing inputs on policy matters with respect to environment vis-à-vis trade. The UNCTAD Project on 'Strengthening Capacities for Trade & Environment Policy' in India is under completion. Some workshops/seminars and symposia have been organised on the policy matters.

(v) ISO 14000

The ISO 14000 Series provide guidelines to industry in the matter that an environmental management system should have as well on supporting technologies and environmental aspects such as eco-labelling, life-cycle analysis and product standards. For awareness building some programmes are being organised for government, industry, NGOs and others. So far, 186 industries have taken ISO 14000 certification.

250. THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRIBUNAL ACT AND COMMISSION SCHEME

The National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995 provides for strict liability for damages from any accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for the establishment of a national Environment Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases arising from such accidents. With a view to giving relief and compensation for damages to persons, property and the environment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act could not be enforced, as the financial implications for setting up of the Tribunal are higher. The Ministry is in the process of operationalising the Act.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.0.50 Crores on Plan side.

251. THE WORLD BANK AIDED INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION PREVENTION PROJECT

The objective of IPPP is to promote cost-effective pollution abatement from industrial sources. The project focuses on the most polluting industrial sectors as defined by GOI (17 industrial sub-sectors) and will comprise of three components, viz., (i) Industrial (ii) Investment (iii) Technical Assistance in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh which, as a group, account for one of the largest concentration of industrial sources in the country. Under this Scheme, funds released by GOI is reimbursed by the World Bank. It is an on-going scheme which started in 1995 and which will continue upto 2002. The scheme is being evaluated at regular intervals by the World Bank authorities.

(i) Institutional Development Component

This component is designed to strengthen monitoring and enforcement abilities of the SPCBs in the project states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh through equipment, laboratory facilities, Geographical Information System and training,

(ii) Investment Component

Provision of credit to individual firms for pollution abatement with focus on Waste Minimisation and adoption of cleaner methods of production consisting of (a) loan assistance to large and medium industries for installing pollution control equipment. This component is being handled by ICICI and IDBI under the over-all supervision of Department of Economic Affairs and MoEF (b) establishment of CETPs and Industrial Waste Water Recycling Plants for clusters of small scale units. Funds have already been provided to one IWRP and two CETPs in this financial year.

(iii) Technical Assistance Component

This is for carrying out feasibility and free investment studies for CETPs, IWRPs and other facilities to be financed under part 2 of the Project including provision of Consultancy Services. Two training programmes have been conducted and 39 Waste Minimisation Circles have been established till date.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.20.00 Crores on Plan side.

252. CIVIL CONSTRUCTION UNIT

During the year 2001-2002, the Civil Construction Unit has set a target of total 95 Major works for which a provision of Rs.19.20 Crores has been made in the Budget Estimates for 2001-2002. Some of the above works are ongoing works whereas the remaining are new works.

253. NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its decision on 9.11.1998 approved the 100% funding of the River Action Plans by the Government of India from 1.4.1997 with a condition that land cost will be entirely borne by the State Government after 1.4.1997. The centages on the project cost will be 8% as against 14% under 50:50 funding pattern. Earlier, the projects were being implemented on a 50:50 sharing pattern between the Centre and the States. As a result of the change in the funding pattern, the share of the Government of India has increased by Rs.687.73 crores from Rs.1088.45 crores to 1776.18 crores and the share of the State Governments has decreased by Rs.774.69 crores. The Ganga Action Plan and the National River Conservation Plan have assumed enormous importance in view of the large budgetary outlays for their implementation. Financial assistance from the Government of India on such a large scale is prompted by the concern to protect the major fresh sources in the country. The State Government have been requested to fulfil the following conditions to be eligible for assistance here afterwards:

- (i) Projects involving land acquisition will be sanctioned only after land acquisition proceedings have been initiated by the State Governments.
- (ii) The Detailed Project Reports shall be accompanied by the resolution of the concerned local body approving the proposal they are recommending to the Government of India by the State Government.
- (iii) A fifteen-year design period shall be adopted for structures under the GAP/NRCP. The first module equivalent to design requirements for five years will be funded by the Government of India while the cost of the second and the third modules will be borne by the State Governments.
- (iv) Any savings in the implementation of the schemes in one town can be used to offset escalation of costs in other towns of the same state. However, escalation in costs beyond the CCEA approved costs for a state will have to be borne by the concerned State Governments.
- (v) All treated water discharged from the sewage treatment plants will be utilised for irrigation for which the State Governments will have to take up the programmes for providing channels from the treatment plants onwards. This will be checked while examining detailed project reports in NRCD. State Governments are also requested to provide for this component additionally for the relevant schemes already sanctioned and under implementation, before they approach the Ministry for the release of funds.

The approved project outlay for the NRCP (including GAP-II) has increased to Rs.2504.92 crores with the approval of the protection of waterways of Chennai. Of this, the share of the Government of India is Rs.2267.64 crores and funds released by GOI upto 1999-2000 totals to only Rs.519.22 crores, thus leaving balance of Rs.1748.42 crores to be released. A provision of Rs.200 crores has been made for the NRCD in 2000-2001. It may be possible to utilise the entire amount. Similar provisions will need to be made in the remaining years of the Ninth Plan to maintain the pace of expenditure. Budget provision of Rs.190.95 crores (including NLCP) is made in 2001-2002 so that the river action plans can be completed as scheduled.

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) is yet to be approved by the Government. Ten urban lakes have been identified under this Plan. These lakes are Dal, Sukhan, Sagar, Nainital, Kodia Kanal, Ooty, Udaipur, Powai, Rabindra Sarovar, Hussain Sagar.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Dal Lake has been submitted by Roorkee University and has been sent to the State Government of J&K for their perusal and comments. Project Reports on conservation of Ooty and Powai lakes on bio-remediation have been received.

254. WETLAND CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

An amount of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed for the financial year 2001-2002. The main activities will revolve around release of Central assistance to the concerned State Governments for wetland conservation for activities like mapping, landscape planning, hydrology, control of encroachment, eutrophication abatement, aquatic weed control, wildlife conservation, fisheries development environmental awareness etc. for MAP's of 20 identified

wetlands in the country. The research projects will be sanctioned, as per the guidelines and a policy decision taken in last meeting of the National Committee, to sanction research projects only in identified wetlands. The meetings of national Committee on Wetlands and Research Sub-Committee will be convened during the year. Organisation of workshop for evaluation of progress of ongoing research projects, completed research projects and MAPs will be undertaken. Circulation of guidelines for monitoring mechanism in regard to MAP's and updating of directory of wetlands using remote sensing technology along with ground truth data will be completed. This is more relevant as India along with Japan have been elected members of the Standing Committee on Ramsar Convention for this triennium and as such our country has to play a major role in all convention activities for the present triennium. Process has been initiated to designate 20 more wetlands sites from India in the list of Ramsar sites. Follow up action for preparation of CoP8.

255. CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD(CPCB)

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.9.00 Crores on Plan side and Rs.7.00 Crores on Non Plan side. The activities of CPCB are grouped into nine Project Heads. Salient features of each project is summarized as under:

Pollution Assessment-Survey and Monitoring

CPCB in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) has set-up Water Quality and Ambient Air Quality Network. The expenditure incurred by the State Boards is reimbursed by CPCB. Besides Water and Air Quality Monitoring., there are number of on-going programmes which include; survey of polluted river stretches, rive of primary water quality criteria, assessment of non-point pollution sources, bio-monitoring of national aquatic system and assessment of pollution from point sources. State specific surveys are also taken up through the Zonal Offices of CPCB.

Laboratory Management-Operation Maintenance and R&D

CPCB has set-up a laboratory facility at its Head Office and the Zonal Offices have also been provided with minimum laboratory facilities. The strengthening of laboratories is an on-going activity and the laboratories are to be strengthened from time to time for undertaking analysis of critical pollutants. The new parameters have been added-up for analyzing the bio-medical waste, hazardous waste and other important toxicants like Polychlorinated, biphenyl. CPCB has also proposed R&D schemes relating to various aspects of prevention and control of pollution. The regular analytical quality control tests and training to the staff of Pollution Control Boards is proposed.

Development of Standards, Guidelines and Eco-mark

CPCB has already developed Standards for disposal of treated liquid effluents and gaseous emission in respect of major polluting categories of industries. Some of the standards need to be reviewed from time to time taking technological improvement into consideration. It is proposed to undertake review of standards in respect of those categories of industry which have already been covered.

Training

CPCB is proposing to undertake training programmes for the benefit of SPCBs/PCCs, Regional training programmes would be conducted through Expert institutions and ZOs. The important areas, which will be covered under the training, include; Bio-medical waste, Municipal solid waste, Cleaner technologies, Vehicular noise pollution control and others.

Information (Date -base) Management

This is an on-going programme under which major expenditure is on the operation and maintenance of existing network. Some of the documents of CPCB are placed at internet facility.

Pollution Control Enforcement

The important activity under the Pollution Control Enforcement is to ensure compliance of 17 categories of polluting industries and industries discharging wastewater into rivers and lakes. The Action Point prepared for restoration of environmental quality in the critically polluted area is also under implementation through the concerned SPCBs. As an on-going activity under the Environment Surveillance Programme it is proposed to have regular inspection/visits of polluting industries and also undertake compliance to the various Court's directive. The other on-going programmes include; Preparation of Zoning atlas, chlorine use and optimization in India, Environmental Audit, Noise pollution control, monitoring of compliance for bio-medical and municipal solid waste and others.

Pollution Control Technology

Under the project head, studies on existing treatment technologies and performance of technologies for cleaner production are taken up. The important on-going programmes include; performance evaluation of sewage treatment plants, risk assessment in chemical industries, control of noise levels from gensets, treatment technology for distillery effluent, root zone treatment and others.

Mass Awareness, Publication and NGOs

This is an on-going project under which programme relating to mass awareness are taken up. The activity also include; Publication of reports on various aspects relating to prevention and control of pollution.

Hazardous Waste Management

The important on-going programmes under this project head include; inventorisation of hazardous waste in various States, development of Standards for leachate from hazardous waste dump site, assessment of hazardous waste disposal facilities in industries, organising training and workshop, follow-ups of Committees constituted for hazardous wastes/chemicals.

256. ASSISTANCE FOR ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION

Financial assistance is being provided to various SPCBs/PCCs, national institutions, etc., for specific projects, studies, purchase of equipment, salary components in respect of Pollution Control Committees of UTs, etc. This is being provided on the basis of the requirements made by these units. Before extending financial assistance, the demands are considered in the Ministry in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board.

An amount of Rs.12.75 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the above Scheme for the whole period of IX Five Year Plan 1997-2002. Out of this, an amount of Rs.3.00 crores has been spent (i.e. upto the end of current financial year 2000-2001). The balance amount of Rs.9.75 crores has to be utilised in the remaining part of IX Five Year Plan i.e. 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.1.00 Crores on Plan side.

257. REIMBURSEMENT OF WATER CESS

As per the revised formula effective from 1.4.1998 of water Cess reimbursement of SPCBs/UT PCCs, upto 80% of the Cess amount collected by SPCBs/PCCs will be reimbursed to them in accordance with Section 8 of the Water Cess Act, 1977 for meeting their approved expenditure requirements. Of the Cess amount collected, upto 20% will remain with the Central Government for undertaking specific projects in any part of the country through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) subject to approval by the Central Government.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.42.63 Crores on Non-Plan side.

258. TAJ PROTECTION MISSION

Consequent to the Supreme Court orders dated 4.9.96 in the Writ Petition No.13381/84, the Planning Commission estimated (in consultation with the State Government) an amount of Rs.600 crores on a 50:50 percent (Centre-State) matching basis to implement various schemes relating to protection of the Taj Mahal. A Mission Management Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, UP has been constituted for overseeing the implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the various programmes/schemes formulated for the protection of the Taj Mahal. Schemes were submitted relating to uninterrupted power supply, augmentation of water supply, improvement of drainage and sanitation, city tree plantation in the context of environmental protection of the Taj Mahal. The EFC and the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved schemes of Rs.222.21 crores for 10 projects. (List of 10 projects have been given at Chapter III).

During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.12.5 crores had been released to the Government of UP by this Ministry and a sum of Rs.50 crores has been provided from the Ministry's budget for 2000-2001. Out of Rs.50 crores, an amount of Rs.20 crores has been released.

The State Government had already released Rs.42.38 crores in 1999-2000 and Rs.24.16 crores upto 30.8.2000 in respect of the on going projects. So far the State Government had released an amount of Rs.132.38 crores including share of the Central Government. The Central Government has released Rs.64.5 crores.

The Government of UP has prepared the following projects which are under process for obtaining EFC and CCEA approval.

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Total cost of the project
1.	Afforestation for Taj Trapezium Zone	9.4331
2.	Improvement of 21 Agra city roads	27.2628
3.	Agra Barrage	120.47
4.	Parking on western gate of Taj Mahal	0.9424
5.	Gokul Barrage	18.2023
6.	Improvement of sewerage system in Agra	43.572
	Total	219.8826

Monitoring mechanism for the projects under the Taj Protection Mission.

1. The Mission management Board.

The Planning Commission suggested to the Government of UP to constitute a Mission Management Board (MMB) for overseeing the implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the various programmes/schemes formulated for the protection of the Taj Mahal. Accordingly, the Government of UP vide their Office Memorandum dated 9th May, 1997 constituted a Mission Management Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of UP. Periodical meetings are held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of UP to review on going projects and approve new projects.

2. Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) the Central Government had constituted an authority to be known as the Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority on 17th May, 1999 under the Chairmanship of Commissioner, Agra Division. One of the important functions of this authority is to monitor progress of the implementation of various schemes for protection of the Taj Mahal and programmes for protection and improvement of the environment in the Taj Trapezium Zone. Periodical meetings of the authority are held to review the progress of implementation of the on going projects. A review of the implementation of the projects is being done every month by the Commissioner Agra with the implementing bodies at the local level.

3. Review of the progress by Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests

Secretary (E&F) reviews regularly the progress of implementation of the projects with the Chief Secretary Government of UP and other officers. Secretary (E&F) had taken meetings with the Chief Secretary Government of UP on 4.10.1999 and with concerned officers on 9.5.2000 to expedite the implementation of the Project.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.35.00 Crores on Plan side.

259. CLEAN TECHNOLOGY

As part of Sustainable Development Strategies, studies have been initiated on Regional Carrying Capacity Planning, Natural Resource Accounting, Life Cycle Assessment and Demonstration of Cleaner Technologies etc.

(a) Carrying Capacity Studies

To demonstrate the viability of the Carrying Capacity based planning process, studies have been taken up in selected areas considered to be representative of similar problematic areas in the country. Region selected for the studies are:

1. Doon Valley
2. National Capital Region
3. Damodar River Basin
4. Tapi Estuary
5. Greater Kochi

out of the above, the study of Greater Kochi is currently under progress.

(a) Life Cycle Assessment

LCA in Steel Sector is nearing completion. A new LCA Study in Lignite Sector is currently under progress.

(b) Natural Resource Accounting

A study covering the Upper Yamuna Basin has been taken up to prepare Natural Resource Accounting corresponding to the Economic Accounts which reflect contributions to GNP without accounting for wastage of resources. NRA leads to proper measure being devised for technological and management interventions to ensure more consistent and better stream of benefits from the same resource base. This study is multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional. Findings of the study are now to be debated among planners, economists and others so that the methodology is adopted leading to presentation of Resource Accounts at the time of presenting the Financial Budget every year.

(c) Demonstration & Promotion of Cleaner Technology

- A project has been taken up for the utilisation of Red mud as fuel with M/s Daurala Sugar Works;
- Demonstration Projects for development of Bamboo-based composites/panels in the North Eastern Region has been initiated;
- A Study on Industrial Complex in Nandesari Gujarat as Eco Industrial Park has been undertaken;
- Proposal of M/s NMDC to set up Romelt Plant is under consideration.

260. BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVAITON

The outlay for Bio-diversity Conservation for the year 2001-2002 is Rs.2.54 Crores. Description of the activities alongwith their tentative budget requirements are as follows:

Enactment of legislation on bio-diversity

The Bio-diversity Bill is presently before the Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination and report. After submission of the report by the Parliamentary Committee, the Bill will be revised based on the recommendations of the Committee. Thereafter, it will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. The tentative expenditure for establishing the regulatory body for implementing the Act is Rs.100 lakhs.

Organisation of consultations

Bio-diversity is a complex subject and issues are still evolving and emerging. It is, therefore, required that consultations/brainstorming session be organised on specific issues such as biosafety, IPRs, traditional knowledge, benefit sharing, ex-situ collections etc.

Biosafety Protocol

After obtaining necessary approvals, the Biosafety protocol will be signed and ratified.

Implementation of the decisions of the CoP

The follow-up of the decisions of CoP-5 would be undertaken during the year. Other activities to be undertaken during the year include: commissioning of studies relating to specific aspects of bio-diversity, conservation of medicinal plants, conservation and management of sacred groves, and conservation of coastal and marine bio-diversity.

261. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

Hazardous Substances Management Division will continue various programmes outlined below and monitor the implementation of these programmes. In addition, intensive interactions with State Departments of Environment, State Pollution Control Boards are envisaged for effective implementation of rules on Management of Hazardous Substances and Chemical Crisis arising due to chemical disaster. It is also proposed to implement the remediation of the contaminated sites and establishment of Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities for Hazardous Wastes. A new Scheme on augmentation of Customs Laboratory, training of its officials, establishment of Sub-regional Centres for training on hazardous wastes management and development of comprehensive chemical programme under CIDA assistance is proposed. Proposed activities are outlined below:

1. Financial assistance for augmentation of infrastructure in first responder's institution for enhanced compliance of regulation on Hazardous Substances.
2. Programme and activities in the area of accident prevention and emergency planning, preparedness and response.
3. Establishment of Emergency Response Centres and Poison Control Centres.
4. Financial assistance for conduct of training courses in Accident Prevention, Emergency preparedness and Hazardous Waste Management.
5. Formulate new regulatory regime, notify amendments to existing regulations.
6. Developmental projects/studies and pilot plants.
7. Implementation of various provisions of Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.
8. Setting up of Pilot Hazardous Wastes Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF) in the country for Hazardous Waste in the country.
9. Identification of contaminated sites and Hot Spots for remediation.
10. Elaborate policies and programmes for Sound Management of Hazardous Chemicals and Wastes – lead acid batter, waste oil, fly ash etc.,

11. Formulation of New Schemes under Indo-Canadian bilateral agreement.
12. Elaborate policies and programmes for sound management of Bio-medical and Urban Solid Waste-Common incineration facilities, land disposal facilities, etc.,
13. Follow-up implementation and policy initiation on Agenda-21, Expert Committee, Basel Convention, PIC, POP APELL and IFCS.
14. Follow-up implementation and policy initiation due to Public Interest Litigation's in High Court and Supreme Court.
15. Implementation of Feasibility Report of ISDPP Project.
16. Notification of ERF Scheme under PLI and its implementation.
17. Implementation of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee in WP 657/95.

For implementation of these activities in 2001-2002, the budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.4.05 Crores on Plan side.

262. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT (WORLD BANK AIDED)

Under the project for strengthening the country's Environment Management Plans and capacity building, several sub-components have been included for funding. These are Environmental Research, Environmental Standards, Environmental Economics, introduction of Environmental Education in school system, NGO Environmental Action Fund, Environmental Law, Mining Sector, Zoning Atlas, Ambient Air Quality Monitoring, Coastal and Marine Area Management, Institutional Strengthening and Gujarat State Environmental Action Plan.

The progress of implementation of the various sub-components under the project is reviewed periodically by a team of experts from the World Bank and suggestions made for speedy execution of the project. Initially the detailed Project Implementation Plans prepared for each sub-component underwent several revisions on the advice of the World Bank. The Mid Term Review of the Project commenced in June 1999 and upto April 2000, there have been seven reviews of the progress of the Project. It was found that there have been shortfalls both in terms of physical and financial achievements. The expenditure-recorded upto June 2000 was only 5.82 million dollars. The World Bank suggested resetting of priorities in October 1999 Mission for which meetings of senior officers of the Ministry and the Steering Committee were held resulting in inclusion of 3 new components and reduced outlay of 45.53 million dollars. All this necessitated amendment in the Development Credit Agreement for which purpose another Mission of World Bank visited in October 2000. Adopting an 'envelope approach' the project outlay was reduced to 29.62 million dollars. The amendment to the DCA is expected to be finalized by the end of February 2001.

The budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.30.98 Crores on Plan side.

263. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

IC Division coordinates on matters relating to multilateral, bilateral Programs, training abroad, National Environment Council, matters relating to international regional bodies like SACEP, SAARD, EU etc. and projects under Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Government of India/UNDP CCF programme on Environment. An amount of Rs.1.15 crores have been provided for international activities like participation in various convention relating to environment meetings, Global Environment Facility, bilateral cooperation and for making India's annual contribution to international bodies. An amount of Rs. 6 Crores have been provided for undertaking activities under the UNDP-CCF programme. An amount of Rs.1 Crore has been provided for the World Bank assisted study on Delhi Urban Environment Management.

264. TAXONOMY CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT

During the year, it is proposed to release balance of the first year grant sanctioned financial assistance to the Centres for research and training set-up during 1999-2000. It is also proposed to set-up a few more Centres for research in priority gap areas. In addition, review meetings will be held to monitor the progress of the programme. Meeting of the Steering Committee will also be held.

To undertake these activities, the budget provision for 2001-2002 is Rs.1.50 Crores on Plan side.