

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 & TRAINING

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 Directorate of Forest Education does not undertake any specific projects/programmes. The objective of the Directorate is to conduct regular training programme in three State Forest Service Colleges for newly recruited SFS officers and in Eastern Forest Rangers College, Kurseong for Range Officers. Besides, it also runs special theme based Refresher Courses and Computer Application Courses, Promotion linked training for ACFs and Rangers and Trainers Training Course in these colleges for serving SFS/RFOs. The primary objective is acquisition of appropriate skills in forestry related works, dissemination of knowledge and related fields.

The main objectives of IGNFA is to maintain, strengthen and improve quality of training to IFS probationers, senior IFS officers who are promoted from SFS. The proposed budget is oriented to give better infra-structural facility in the form of better library, communication equipment, computer, hostel facilities etc. and to inform the overall environment of training.

IIFM, as a sectoral management Institute, imparts education in forest management which is a judicious combination of management, social and forestry sciences. The Institute constantly endeavours to keep in touch with the problems of people, especially the forest dwellers and undertakes need based research. The Institute tries to serve as a reservoir of knowledge in forest management and ensures proper integration of external and indigenous knowledge suitable to Indian context. The specific objectives of the Institute are :

- * to provide training in management and related subjects to persons from Forest Services, Forest Departments, Forest Development Corporations and Forest related Industries;
- * to select and prepare outstanding and talented young persons for careers leading to management responsibilities in forestry and forest related systems; and
- * to meet the need of Indian forestry and forest related industry and commerce with respect to updating information on forestry management through research, consultancy and publications.

Total outlay for Forestry Education & Training during 2003-04 is Rs. 11.50 Crores under Plan and Rs.5.85 crores under Non-Plan.

FORESTRY RESEARCH

ICFRE is the premier National Council with the mandate of undertaking, aiding, promoting and co-ordinating forestry research and education in India. Its Directorates and Institutes are striving hard to give new directions to research and undertake pioneering research.

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 35.50 crores under Plan and Rs.12.50 crores under Non-Plan.

224. SURVEY AND 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 objectives:

- (i) To assess the extent of forest cover and monitor on a two year cycle the broad changes in the forest vegetation cover of the country by using multi satellite data on 1:50,000 scale to prepare area thematic maps of remote sensing data with maximum essential ground truth verification a ten year cycle (Most ground truth verification would be done by the respective states).
- (ii) To collect store and retrieve necessary forestry and forestry-related data for National and State level Planning and a computer based National Basic Forest Inventory system (NBFIS).
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) To impart training in application of remote sensing in modern forest survey techniques, to foresters at various levels of responsibility in the States/UTs Govt. of India.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) To support and oversee techniques/inventory work undertaken by States/UT Forest Department.

During 2003-2004 a budgetary provision of Rs.7.00 crores (Plan) and Rs.5.45 crores (Non-Plan) has been made for activities relating to survey and utilisation of forest resources.

225. FOREST CONSERVATION

The Ministry has six Regional Offices located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Shillong and Chandigarh with its headquarter unit in the Ministry of Environment and Forests at New Delhi.

The primary functions of the Regional Offices are to monitor and evaluate the ongoing forestry projects and schemes with specific emphasis on conservation of forests and follow up action on the implementation of conditions and safeguards laid down by the Ministry which granting clearance to development projects under FCA/EPA. The Regional Chief Conservator of Forestry are empowered to decided case for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes upto the extent of 5 ha except mining and regularization of encroachment. They have also been empowered to examine case involving forest land 5 ha to 20 ha in consultation with the State Advisory Group (SAG).

An outlay of Rs. 7.00 crores have been earmarked for the year 2003-2004 under the Plan Scheme of Strengthening of Forestry Division.

226. FOREST PROTECTION AND REGENERATION

The Integrated Forest Protection (IFP) Scheme will take a holistic view of issues related to forest protection and will seek to provide financial assistance to States and Union Territories for activities related to forest protection for which states are unable to find the resources.

The scheme has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee in the meeting held on 27.9.2002. The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.34.00 crores on Plan side.

227. CENTRAL ZOO AUTHORITY(CZA)

1. Development of Zoos

CZA has been providing financial assistance for capital works in the Zoos which requires considerable amount. The work of housing, upkeep and health care of the zoo animals are provided on 100% basis and other developmental works are provided on 50:50 basis. All the recurring expenditures are met by the State Government. Same funding pattern has been approved for 10th Plan period. The Plan Scheme of the National Zoological Park, Delhi (NZN) which was earlier funded directly from the Ministry of Environment and Forests is now merged with CZA Scheme. Therefore to meet the fund requirement of NZN Delhi, allocation of CZA is required to be enhanced.

2. Feeding and health care of rescued animals

It is expected about 300 lions/tigers will be received by the Central Zoo Authority from the Circuses for rehabilitation in Rescue Centres created for this purpose. The cost on feeding and health care of these animals is estimated as Rs. 200.00 lakhs per year. This is a committed liability which has to be discharged by the Central Government.

3. Creation of the Rescue Centres

The CZA has so far created housing facility to rehabilitate 300 circus animals. More such facility for rehabilitate atleast 50 more animals will require to be created during the year.

4. Research Projects

A) LaCONES: The Central Zoo Authority along with the CCMB & State Government of Andhra Pradesh is creating a Center of Excellence in DNA fingerprinting and assisted reproduction in wild animals at Hyderabad. During the 9th Plan period, the Central Zoo Authority had committed @ Rs. 0.40 crores annually for establishment of the Laboratory for Conservation of the Endangered Species (LaCONES) under CCMB, Hyderabad. As per the estimates, the CCMB would require Rs.7.34 crores for completion of the Laboratory and makes it fully functional. The requirement for completion of first phase is estimated at Rs.3.60 crores.

B) Other research projects: Research projects involving designing of appropriate animal enclosure, behavioral needs of various species, biology, population dynamics etc. are crucial in overall animal welfare in the zoos. The Central Zoo Authority has been encouraging such projects through Universities, Institutions and NGO's. The Central Zoo Authority would continue supporting such research by Universities, Institutions and NGO's etc on tripartite basis during the 10th plan period also.

5. Strengthening facility in existing Veterinary Institution

The Indian zoos do not have advanced diagnostic facilities for diagnosis of various animal diseases. Creation of such facility in individual zoos will not only entail huge expenditure but also would involve recruitment of additional specialized staff, which is not feasible in the present situation. However, the Veterinary Institutions in the country have such trained manpower for carrying out the specialized diagnosis of diseases through histopathological, biochemical and viral examination of tissue samples. If the diagnostic facilities in these institutes are upgraded, they can take up the additional work for examination of samples sent by zoos. Therefore it is proposed to provide financial support for upgrading

the infrastructure in 5 important Veterinary Institutions on regional basis, so that they can cater to the need of the zoos of these regions.

6. Training, Workshops & Conferences

For capacity building of the personnel manning zoos, regular training courses will continue to be organised during the 10th Plan period. The zoo personnel will be deputed abroad for taking advance training in zoo management. Conferences and Workshops (National & International) on various aspects of zoo management, will be required to be conducted on regular intervals.

7. Education and Awareness

Central Zoo Authority supports, Zoo Education and Outreach activities undertaken by the Zoos, NGOs etc. Various publications covering the subject of zoo education and awareness are also supported.

8. Operational Cost of CZA

Operational Cost of CZA consisting salary, contingent charges, TA on evaluation of Zoos, office expenses etc. is always kept at bare minimum, around 5-6 percent of the total allocation.

The outlay for the year 2003-2004 is Rs.10.50 Crores on Plan side.

228. ANIMAL WELFARE DIVISION

The mandate of Animal Welfare Division is to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals. The Schemes being implemented by the Animal Welfare Division are as under:-

- Scheme for Shelter Houses for Looking After the Animals.
- Scheme for Animal Birth Control and Immunization of Stray Dogs.
- Scheme for Provision of Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress.
- Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamities and Unforeseen Circumstances.
- Scheme for Scholarships to Students for Studies Abroad in Animal Welfare Courses.
- National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW) – Statutory Body under Section 4 of the PCA Act.
- Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI).
- Committee for Purpose of Control & Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA).

The activities under the above Schemes would be continued during 2003-2004, for which a budget provision of Rs.18.00 crores on Plan and Rs.0.53 crore on Non-Plan side has been provided.

229. PROJECT ELEPHANT

1. Elephant continues to be an endangered species and there is an urgent need for sustaining efforts for protecting the species against ivory poaching and habitat loss. Project Elephant is at present the only conservation initiative in forest areas outside the Protected Area network. In fact, out of about 1,10,000 sq .km. of elephant habitat in India, only 25,000 sq .km. is covered under National Parks and Sanctuaries. This is the only scheme for providing relief to the rural and tribal communities suffering due to depredation by elephants. Habitat improvement works for elephants are useful for other wild animals as well. Corridors set up for elephants are used by other wild animals also. Anti-depredation measures for elephants are also effective against a number of other species of wild animals. Elephant capturing squads can be utilised for dealing with many other wild animals. Hence, Project Elephant should not be seen as an exercise in isolation. There is no other scheme which can take care of the special management needs of elephants, both in the wild and in captivity. Hence, there is adequate justification for continuation of Project Elephant .

2. During the year 2002-03 an amount of Rs. 9.00 crores (Rs.2.50 crores for North-Eastern States) was allocated to the elephant range states, however an amount of Rs.10.00 crores (Rs.2.60 crores for the North-Eastern states) would be required in order to provide financial assistance for habitat Management, management of man-elephant conflict, payment of ex-gratia relief for loss of life etc. strengthening of anti-poaching measures, capture and translocation on of problem elephant population

etc. The Project activities are intended to be intensified during the next financial year by enhancing the Outlay to Rs. 12.32 crores.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.10.00 crores on the Plan side.

230. PROJECT TIGER*

Objective: To ensure maintenance of a viable population of tiger in India and to preserve for all time, areas of biological importance as a National Heritage for the benefits, education and enjoyment of people.

Activities: 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 having tiger reserves in the country.

iii) Research and long term studies in the field of Wildlife Management.

iv) Eco-development activities so as to minimise interface problems and provide employment opportunities for communities living in and around the Tiger Reserves

v) Village relocation programme. So as to make the Tiger Reserves inviolate of any biotic pressures and provide ideal habitat conditions for the tiger and its preybase, alongwith providing better opportunities and standard for the villagers relocated outside the protected area.

At present there are 27 Tiger Reserves located in 18 States, covering an area of 37761 sq. km. The main thrust of the Project is protection and mitigation of deleterious human impacts with a view to comprehensively revive the eco-system in the reserves.

The pattern of funding for the scheme is 50% Central Assistance for expenditure under recurring items of work, and 100% Central Assistance for expenditure under non- recurring items of work.

* The other two schemes namely Eco-Development Scheme and Beneficiary Scheme for Tribal Development has been merged with Project Tiger Scheme during Xth Plan.

(A) The Project aims at conserving biodiversity through Eco-development and is to be implemented as a Pilot Project present in seven Protected Areas; two of which are National Park and others, Tiger Reserves as under:-

- (i) Gir National Park (Gujarat)
- (ii) Nagarhole National Park (Karnataka)
- (iii) Pench Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh)
- (iv) Periyar Tiger reserve (Kerala)
- (v) Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan)
- (vi) Palamau Tiger Reserve (Bihar)
- (vii) Buxa Tiger Reserve (West Bengal)

(B) Credit/Grant and Project Agreements were signed by the Government of India and State Governments concerned on 30.09.96. The India Eco-development Project was formally made effective from 27.12.96. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the

implementation of the Project on 14th October 1997 with the total outlay of Rs. 294.93 Crores (Rs. 288.79 crores at SAR and Rs. 229.00 crores at MTR stages) is to be financed as under.

(Rs. in Crores)

		(original)	SAR	MTR	After MTR
(i)	Loan from IDA	122.10	119.10	81.63	89.10
(ii)	Grant from GEF Trust	87.98	86.02	69.69	71.63
(iii)	Government of India & States	64.63	63.21	60.23	68.82
(iv)	Project Beneficiaries	20.22	20.46	17.45	19.40
	Total:	294.93	288.79	229.00	248.95

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.26.00 crores on Plan side.

231. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS

While there have been schemes for covering protected areas, a need has been felt for protection of Wildlife outside the protected areas. The Scheme has now been proposed for merger with the scheme "Strengthening of Wildlife Divisions" Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas will be put of the above scheme as Centrally Sponsored component in the Xth Plan.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 Crores has been earmarked for 2003-2004 on Plan side.

232. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

The objective of this scheme is to assist the States in the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, to facilitate and encourage the States to expand the protected areas network, to create infrastructure facilities for better protection and management of these protected areas; and to provide financial assistance for Eco-development, training, capacity building and research studies. Wildlife research, monitoring and training component of the scheme will receive due emphasis during the Xth Plan period. There is need for substantial need in the allocation under this scheme. About 60% of funds would be made available to high risk and high biodiversity areas while remaining 40% would be distributed among the rest of the areas. An important provision under the scheme is for relocation of villages falling within the protected areas to outside areas and settlement of rights.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.30.00 Crores on Plan side.

233. STRENGTHENING OF WILDLIFE DIVISION AND CONSULTANCIES FOR SPECIAL TASKS

The major objectives of the scheme are to strengthen the Central Wildlife organization and its existing Regional Offices, opening new Regional Offices for better enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Floras (CITES) etc. Due to inadequate availability of field staff the Regional and Sub-Regional Offices, the organization could not contribute to the expectation to the prevention of Wildlife crimes which is on the rise and rampant in the border areas. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Regional and Sub-Regional Offices and to open additional Regional Offices to check cross border smuggling of Wildlife produce. During the Xth Plan period a Centrally sponsored component of "Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas" has been added to the scheme with an allocation of Rs. 5 crores.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.2.00 Crores on Plan side.

234. WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA

Grants in aid is provided in WII for training managers and biologists in Wildlife, and conservation and management techniques as well as for wildlife research. Three principal courses – 3 month certificate for rangers, 9 month post graduate diploma and 2 year M.Sc. in wildlife biology are conducted on a regular basis. This and the research fellowship under WII's research projects, have become effective and significant means of building up a pool of capable Wildlife research personnel in both biological and human aspects. The budget provision made would be utilized to further the above stated mandate of WII.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.8.00 crores on Plan side and Rs.1.52 crores on Non-Plan side.

235. NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, NEW DELHI

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 Macaque, Brown Antlered Deer, Rhino, Tiger, White Tiger, Panther, African Wild Buffalo, Crocodile, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Hippo etc.

In order to run the zoo to carry out the recommendation / modification as advised by Central Zoo Authority, it is absolutely essential to get the required budgetary grant to carry out policies and programmes as envisaged in the scheme of NZZP.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.0.50 crores on Plan side and Rs.3.20 crores on Non-Plan side

236. NATIONAL AFFORESTATION & ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(1) National Afforestation Schemes:

With the convergence of major afforestation schemes viz. IAEPS, NTFPS, AOFFP (50:50) and ASTRP, funds will be channelised through Forest Development Agencies (FDA) to be set up in 775 Territorial Forest/Wildlife Division in the country. Besides this maintenance cost of plantation raised in 9th plan under IAEPS, NTFP & ASTRP will be met with 100% funding and AOFFP with 50% share. It is proposed to cover 1.73 lakhs forest fringe villages through J.F.M. Committees in X Five Year Plan.

A provision of Rs.196.00 crores has been proposed for the programme during the year 2003-04. This will be a 100% Central Sector Scheme.

(2) National Action Programme to Combat Desertification

The UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was adopted on 17th June 1994 and India is a party to the Convention. The MoEF is the National Coordinating Agency for the implementation of the UNCCD in the country. Accordingly, a National Action Programme (NAP) has been finalised which is planned to be implemented over a period of 20 years with the following objectives:-

- community based approach to development
- activities to improve the quality of life of the local communities
- awareness raising
- drought management preparedness and mitigation,
- R & D initiatives and interventions which are locally suited,
- Strengthening local self governance leading to empowerment to the local communities.

Activities like assessment and mapping of land degradation, drought monitoring and early warning system groups, drought preparedness contingency plans, and on-farm research activities for development of indigenous technology, awareness generation, capacity building etc is proposed to be taken up, as a 100% Central Sector Scheme. During the year 2003-04, Rs2.00 crores has been provided for the scheme on Plan side. The following activities are proposed :-

- 1) Capacity building of civil societies community
- 2) Awareness raising amongst stake holders
- 3) Preparation of 3rd national report on implementation of UNCCD
- 4) Assistance for implementation of thematic framework for cooperation among Asian Region.
- 5) Evaluation of ongoing programme to combat desertification.
- 6) Creation of desertification cell.

The scheme is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission/EFC.

(3) **GIA Scheme**

This is a 100% continuing scheme. In tune with the philosophy of eliciting and promoting people's participation, financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations, Voluntary Agencies for afforestation, tree planting and eco-development activities. As per the suggestion of Planning Commission, during 2003-04, it is proposed to be dove-tailed with the Greening India scheme which focuses on quality planting material and improved technology. An amount of Rs 8.14 crores is earmarked during 2003-2004 on Plan side and will be operated under a separate budget head of Greening India.

(4) **Eco-Task Forces**

This is an on-going scheme. 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 proposed provision of the scheme for the year 2003-04 is Rs.8.00 crores for maintaining the 4 Battalions already raised.

(5) **Regional Centres-**

5.1 The Board has seven Regional Centres located in Universities, National level Institutions etc. 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 organise training programmes and workshops. These Centres, and the states allotted to them, are as follows :-

Sl.No.	Regional Centres	States covered under each Regional Centre
1.	University of Agriculture, Bangalore	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep
2.	University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Chandigarh
3.	Agricultural Finance Corporation, New Delhi	Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Delhi
4.	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattishgarh and Orissa
5.	Agricultural Finance Corporation, Mumbai	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
6.	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura
7.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta	Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand and A&N Island

During the year 2002-03, the RCs conducted a number of training programmes on JFM, interactive workshop on forestry programmes, where in representative of State Forest Departments and NGOs have participated. The centres also conducted problem specific studies, as per the request of State Forest Departments.

During 2003-04 an amount of Rs. 1.60 crores has been proposed for the Scheme.

6 Other Activities/Programmes:

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation-

On the basis of findings of evaluation reports, the schemes have been restructured during X five year plan.

6.1.1 In addition to the monitoring carried out by the State Government agencies, two kinds of monitoring is done at the Central level :-

(a) The State Governments are asked to provide Block and Village level afforestation data annually. This information is kept in the Library of the Parliament as well as in the Library of Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) to enable elected representatives to access the ready data.

(b) Every year 10% (approximately 50) districts of the country are selected, with appropriate regional distribution, for evaluation of the afforestation activities taken up in the previous year by autonomous Institutions/NGOs/VAs/Regional Centres of NAEB/Retired Forests officials. The evaluation reports are analyzed in NAEB. A copy of the report is sent to the concerned State Governments and districts concerned for information and taking necessary remedial measures. The report reveal that :

- (a) People's participation in the programme is very good.
- (b) There is delays in receipt of funds by field level agencies
- (c) Choice of species planted are as per local conditions.
- (d) Under entry point activities, community assets are created.

6.2. 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. On the eve of World Desertification Day on 17th June, an advertisement was released to generate popular awareness and also on the eve of 'Van Mahotsav' for raising tree cover. During 2003-04 an amount of Rs.0.66 Crore has been proposed for the Scheme.

6.2.2 Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra Awards (IPVM) :

IPVM awards are presented annually to the following categories:-

- * Individual
- * Panchayats
- * Educational Institutions
- * Voluntary Agencies
- * Government Agencies
- * Corporate Sector
- * Government Servants (Individuals)
- * Municipalities/Municipal Corporations/Cantonment Boards.

6.2.3 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. The following activities are kept in view while deciding the awards :-

- * establishing decentralised nurseries ;
- * tree planting on wastelands/farm lands ;
- * awareness-raising, motivation and extension work ;
- * involving the rural poor/tribals/cooperatives in afforestation and tree planting ;
- * setting up grass-roots level institutions like the Tree Growers' Co-operatives ; and
- * social fencing of community wood-lots and pasture lands.

The Awards for the years 1999-2000 were distributed on 16th September 2002 as part of the Ozone Day Celebration. It is proposed to distribute the awards for the year 2001-02 during 2003-04.

Professional and Special Services

The National Afforestation and 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 2003-2004, an amount of Rs.0.07 Crores has been provided for the Scheme to undertake studies on the areas like Eco-development, Joint Forest Management, employment generation, reorientation of existing programmes, etc.

237. ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

On-going Programmes
Programme No. 1. Exploration and survey of State Fauna (District-wise)
Programme No.2. Studies on some selected ecosystems of Indian region.
Programme No. 3. Survey of protected areas including Tiger Reserve.
Programme No. 4. Taxonomic studies on faunal components.
Programme No. 5. Status surveys of Endangered species.
Programme No. 6. Preparation of Red Data Book and Fauna of India Projects.
Programme No. 7. Computerization of data on faunal diversity including National Zoological Collections.
Programme No. 8. Documentation and Publication.
Programme No. 9. Training and Extension Services.

Targets & Performance:

The objectives and functions of ZSI were reviewed in 1987 and redefined in 1991. A revised time frame and priorities in the programmes of work were fixed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests with the target proposed up to 2000 A. D. This was further discussed in the Programme Advisory Committee set up by the Ministry recently in 2002 and the draft approved by the committee is incorporated in the Tenth Five Year Plan in the form of programmes to be taken up.

Relevance to the National Objectives :

During recent years, the scope and functions of the Zoological Survey of India have been considerably expanded, particularly in the light of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by Govt. of India in 1994 with special reference to Articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 41 of the Convention.

Evaluation :

The projects taken up by the Department is evaluated at different levels.
 Firstly at the level of the Scientific Section then at divisional level
 Secondly at the level of the Scientific Monitoring Committee of Senior Officers of the Dept.
 Thirdly at the level of the Director

Fourthly at the level of Programme Advisory Committee set up by the Ministry

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.10.50 crores on Plan and Rs.9.88 crores on Non-Plan side.

238. BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The primary function of Botanical Survey of India is to conduct, survey, exploration and identification of the plant resources of the country, listing of all endangered species, collection and maintenance of germplasm and creation of gene bank of endangered and threatened and vulnerable species and to undertake measures for the effective conservation of such species. BSI also identifies, collects and preserves specimens of plants which are economically and medicinally beneficial to human beings and 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 Geobotanical studies.

BSI is the custodian of the largest collection (over 4 million) of herbarium specimens in S.E. 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.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.14.50 crores on Plan and Rs.12.62 crores on Non-Plan side.

239. 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 non-formal 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 beginning of 10th Plan period.

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 sensitise them towards the environmental issues and prepare 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 along with its Regional Museums of natural History have definitely contributed to make the young generation aware towards the environmental issues.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.7.00 crores on Plan and Rs.0.69 crores on Non-Plan side.

240. RESEARCH & ECOLOGICAL REGENERATION

During the year 2003-04, the Scheme would be continued and about 35 new Research projects would be launched in identified thrust areas during the year. The scheme will also provide financial assistance to the ongoing research projects under the Environment Research Programme and Environment Research Scheme as well as Eastern & Western Ghat Research Programme of the Ministry. Under the scheme, Pitambar Pant National Environment Fellowship award for the year 2003 and the B.P. Pal, National Environment Fellowship award for Bio-diversity for the year 2003 would also be funded.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.4.50 crores on Plan side.

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

The Planning Commission of India has placed emphasis on the development of the Indian Himalayan region (IHR). 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 10th Plan period are as follows.

All existing programmes at Headquarter/units need strengthening in terms of infrastructure, support facilities and adequate manpower. Facilities and activities that need to be initiated include editorial/publications/transition cell, planning and coordination cell, establishment of new units (2), 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 bioresource 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 and initiation of various awards, prizes in the IHR. In addition to the above documentation of traditional technologies and cultural practices from the Himalayan region need to be encouraged. Facilities that require specific attention include strengthening of electronic connectivity, library and documentation, video/documentary and photography, workshop for instrumentation, fabrication, maintenance, routine repairs, etc., 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 as per recommendation of the review committee chaired by Prof. K.S. Valdiya work study team (MOE&F), commensurate with the increasing activity. 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 2003-2004 is Rs.6.00 crores on Plan side.

242. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, AWARENESS & TRAINING

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

(i) National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC)

This is an annual event being organised through 27 Regional Resource Agencies (RRA) working all over the country. 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. RRA 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 of these agencies are reimbursed by the Ministry.

(ii) Eco Clubs (National Green Corps)

This Programme is designed for school students from Class VI to IX . Each State/UT has a Nodal Agency, which implements the programme in that State/UT. Nodal agency is nominated by the State Govt. The programme covers 100 Schools per district all over the country. Ministry provides resource material and funds for training of in-charge teachers of these eco-clubs through Nodal Agency . Financial assistance of Rs 1000/- per school is given by the Ministry to help the nodal agency in

implementing the programme . Ministry nominated reputed NGOs workers in the field of environment education as the resource agency.

(iii) Seminars/Symposia/Workshops/Conferences

The main objective of this scheme is to provide a common forum to professional for sharing upto date knowledge and information 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.

(iv) Grants-in-Aid to Professional 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. The budget provision for 2003-2004 of this scheme is included in the Environment Education & Training scheme.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.17.00 crores on Plan side and Rs.0.02 crores on Non-Plan side.

243. CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

Under the Scheme, the Ministry is providing assistance to the ten 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. Two new Centres in Madras School of Economics, Chennai and Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions(FRLHT), Bangalore have been set-up recently by the Ministry. While the Madaras School of Economics will function in the field of Environmental Economics, the mandate of FRLHT is awareness generation and conservation of medicinal plants. The activities of all the Centres will be continued during the financial year 2003-2004.

An outlay of Rs.8.00 Crores on Plan side and Rs 1.35 Crores on Non-Plan side is earmarked for 2003-2004 for providing Central assistance to all the Centres.

244. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION ABATEMENT THROUGH PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES

During the Tenth Plan the three on-going schemes of the Ninth Plan viz., Environmental Audit, Environmental Statistics and Mapping and Adoption of Clean Technologies in SSIs, have been merged into one scheme known as "Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies" with a proposed outlay of Rs.5 crores.

The objective of the scheme is to promote Preventive Strategies for Abatement of Industrial Pollution through Environment Audit, Waste Minimisation, Cleaner Production and Environmental Management Systems.

The scope of the scheme includes sectoral evaluation of Environment Statements, Waste Minimisation Demonstration Studies, bringing out Environment Audit Update, sector-wise training and awareness programmes, preparation of environment maps depicting the Pollution Data related to air, water, soil and noise alongwith the trends in different polluted areas, river basins, metro and other major cities, establishing and running Waste Minimisation Circles in clusters of Small Scale Industries and promotion of Env. Management Systems in identified industries.

During the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed for the renamed scheme Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies by amalgamating the on-going three schemes viz., Environmental Audit, Environmental Statistics and Mapping and Adoption of Clean Technologies in SSIs.

245. CLEAN TECHNOLOGY

As a part of sustainable development strategies, studies were initiated on carrying capacity based regional development planning, natural resource accounting, life cycle analysis etc. In this direction, the ongoing studies on carrying capacity of Greater Kochi Region have been completed. The follow-up workshop for taking further necessary action on the findings of the study is being planned.

The study on life cycle analysis (LCA) in steel sector involving three major steel plants has been completed and the report is being prepared by National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. Another LCA Study in the coal/lignite sector has also been completed. LCA studies in respect of pulp and paper sector is underway. New proposals for undertaking LCA studies in other identified sectors are being examined.

The ongoing studies on (i) natural resource accounting for Upper Yamuna Basin, (ii) market based instruments for Kwas-Hazira Region and (iii) industrial ecological opportunities in the Ankleshwar and Nandesari Industrial Estates, Gujarat have been completed and follow-up workshops are being proposed during the current financial year for taking further necessary action on the findings of these studies.

A two year duration project on application of UASB system and energy recovery in CETP at Dindigul, Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs.4.09 crores with Ministry of Environment & Forests contribution of Rs.2.13 crores out of which Rs.1.71 crores from the budget for promotion of clean technology has been approved.

Proposals for undertaking demonstration projects relating to promotion of clean technology are being examined for financial grant under this scheme.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.3.50 crores on Plan side.

246. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (ENVIS)

The ENVIS Network at present consists of 25 ENVIS centres, which have been set up on different subjects related to environment throughout the country with the Focal Point in the Ministry. All the Centres have developed their home pages and web sites in their assigned subject-areas. The websites of ENVIS Centres is to be linked with the ENVIS site to be hosted by the Ministry. Besides, a

few new ENVIS centres in subject areas, not covered so far, are also proposed to be set up. In addition, under the World Bank assisted Environment Management Capacity Building (EMCB) Project for strengthening of ENVIS, 78 ENVIS nodes in State Government Department/Pollution Control Boards, academic institutions, NGOs, etc. have been set up for wide dissemination of environmental information to all concerned. A total of 96 ENVIS nodes are to be set up and linked to the ENVIS homepage.

Keeping these activities into consideration, a sum of Rs. 2.80 Crores in Plan has been provided for the scheme during 2003-2004.

247. NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NNRMS)

Out of 56 priority areas identified for undertaking the research projects under 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 Government/Agencies and various other research organisations in a more comprehensive manner. A sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been earmarked on Plan side during 2003-2004 to achieve these objectives

248. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY & LAW

The Environment Policy and Law Scheme

The following programmes are being handled under this Scheme :

(i) Amendment to the Environment (Protection) Act, 2000

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 either with increase in costs or with the overall commitment in 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 rationalise the categories and rates of Water Cess. In this regard, the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 2000 has been introduced in the Parliament on 15th December, 2002. It is expected that this Bill would be passed during the ensuing Session of the Parliament.

(iii) Labelling of Environment Friendly Products

The Government has instituted - ECO-MARK - a scheme of labelling of environment friendly products with a view to provide accreditation and labelling 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 the environment, could be considered as Environment Friendly product.

(iv) Trade & Environment

As far as the trade & environment is concerned, the nodal ministry is the M/o Commerce. This Ministry is contributing in this area as a co-ordinator for providing in-puts 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 14001

The ISO 14001 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 ecolabelling, 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 14001 certification.

249. ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS AND TRIBUNALS.

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. Some of the Authorities established so far are:-

National Environment Appellate Authority

The National Environment Appellate Authority (NEAA) was established under the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997 (22 of 1997) to hear appeal with respect to restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The NEAA was established vide Notification S.O.311(E), dated 9th April, 1997. The Authority consists of a Chairperson (retired Judge of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of a High Court), a Vice-Chairperson and such other members not exceeding 3, as the Central Govt. deem fit. The Central Government provides hundred per cent grants-in-aid to the Authority. The Authority is presently in occupation of leased accommodation at Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium and paying rent @ Rs.11,50,256/-.

Loss of Ecology (Prevention and Payments of Compensation) Authority for the State of Tamil Nadu.

In compliance with Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 28.8.1996 in Writ Petition(Civil) No.914 of 1991, namely, Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum versus Union of India and Others, this Ministry had constituted vide Notification S.O.671(E), dated 30.9.1996 the Loss of Ecology (Prevention and Payments of Compensation) Authority for the State of Tamil Nadu to deal with situation created by the tanneries and other polluting industries in Tamil Nadu. The tenure of this Authority has been extended vide Notification S.O. 1044(E) dated 27.9.2002 upto 30.9.2004.

The above Authority consists of a retired Judge of the High Court and two members and one Member-Secretary.

Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for the National Capital Region.

The Central Government had vide Notification S.O.93(E), dated 29.1.1998 constituted the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for the National Capital Region. The Authority is headed by Shri Bhure Lal, Secretary to the Government of India with three other members and Chairman, CPCB as its convenor.

The Authority is empowered to exercise the powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions for compliance relating to violation of standards for quality of

environment, emission or discharge of pollutants and to take all necessary steps to control vehicular pollution, restriction of industries causing environmental pollution and monitor the progress of action plan drawn by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on Pollution in Delhi as contained in the White Paper on Pollution in Delhi with an Action Plan.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.5.00 crores on Plan side.

250. THE WORLD BANK AIDED INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION PREVENTION PROJECT

The Project has ended on 30.11.2002.

251. CIVIL CONSTRUCTION UNIT

During the year 2003-2004, the Civil Construction Unit has set a target of total 20 Major works for which a provision of Rs. 24.45 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates. This also includes DFID aided works regarding construction of building for IGNFA at Dehradun. Some of the above works are on going works where as the remaining are new works.

252. NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE

252.1 NATIONAL LAKE CONSERVATION PLAN

The Annual Plan outlay for National Lake Conservation Plan for 2003-04 is Rs.35.00 crores on Plan side.

The total allocation made for NLCP during X Plan was Rs. 150 crore which has been enhanced by Rs. 70 crore making it Rs. 220 crore by the Planning Commission to meet the requirements for lakes of Nainital District.

The Ministry of Env. & Forests had identified 10 polluted urban lakes for conservation and management in 1994. In July, 1997, the Planning Commission conveyed the approval of NLCP as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Accordingly, a note covering the aforesaid 10 polluted urban lakes at an estimated cost of Rs. 637 crore was set up for approval of Govt. The approval of the Govt. was accorded on 31st May,2001 for conservation and management of Powai Lake in Mumbai(Maharashtra) and Ooty and Kodaikanal lakes in Tamil Nadu under the NLCP.

An amount of Rs. 11.40 crore could only be spent against this due to delay in approval of NLCP by the Government which approved in principle only Dal Lake Conservation Plan. The Dal Lake Conservation Plan however could not be sanctioned due to non-receipt of concurrence by the state government of J&K on the DPR.

252.2 NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN

National River Conservation Directorate

The main objective of the river action plans is to improve the water quality of the rivers to acceptable standards by preventing pollution load reaching the river by undertaking works like (i) interception & diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river through open drains and divert them for treatment, (ii) sewage treatment plant for treating the diverted sewage, (iii) low cost sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks, (iv) electric and improved wood based crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghat, (v) river front development works such as improvement of bathing ghats etc. and (vi) other minor misc. works.

The Government approved 100% funding of the River Action Plans w.e.f. 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. The approved project outlay for the NRCP (including GAP-II) has now increased to Rs. 3392 crore. The funds released by GOI up to 2002-2003 (till 31-10-02) totals to Rs. 1154 crore. A provision of Rs.377 crore has been made for the NRCD in 2002-2003. It may be possible to utilize the entire amount. The Annual Plan outlay for 2003 – 2004 has been proposed as under;

	(Rs. in crore)
NRCD(Estt.)	6.00
NRCP	234.00
NLCP	35.00

The following allocations have been made for the schemes of NRCD in the X Plan:

	(Rs. in crore)
NRCD (Estt.)	33.00
NRCP	1417.00
NLCP	150.00
Total (NRCD)	1600.00

253. CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD(CPCB)

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.22.00 crores on Plan side and Rs.6.47 crores on Non-Plan side. The activities of CPCB are grouped into Nine Project Heads. Salient feature of each project head is summarized below:

Pollution Assessment- Survey & Monitoring

CPCB in consultation with SPCBs/PCCs has setup 784 water and 225 air quality monitoring stations (WQMS & AQMS) covering important significant rivers, lakes and ground water sources & important cities/ towns. The expenditure incurred by the SPCBs is reimbursed by CPCB on submission of water & air quality data. Besides, there are number of ongoing programmes which include, survey of polluted river stretches, assessment of non-point sources of pollution, bio-monitoring of national aquatic system & assessment of pollution from point sources. State specific surveys are also taken up through Zonal Offices of CPCB.

Laboratory Management- Operation, Maintenance & R&D

CPCB has established well equipped laboratory at Head office, Delhi, & provided minimum facilities of analysis at Zonal Offices. The strengthening of laboratories is an on-going activity and existing laboratories are to be strengthened from time to time due to addition of new parameters such as Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, PAH (poly-aromatic hydrocarbon), PM_{2.5} (particulate matter 2.5 micron), H₂S (Hydrogen Sulphide), CH₄ (Methane), Furans, Hydrochloric acids, Poly Chlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs). CPCB also proposed Research and Development Schemes related to various aspects of prevention and Control of pollution. The regular Analytical Quality Control (AQC) tests and training to the staff of SPCBs/ PCCs are also proposed.

Development of Standards, Guidelines & Ecomark

CPCB has involved approx. 84 effluents & emission standards in respect major polluting categories of industries. Some of the standards need periodical reviews due to change/upgrade in technologies. There is a great need to evolve emission/ effluent standards for small-scale industries (SSIs) as there problem is different from other major categories of industries.

Training

CPCB is proposing to undertake training program for benefit of officials of CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs. Besides, regional level training programs are conducted through Zonal Offices involving local institute. The important areas include training programs on bio-medical waste, municipal solid waste, cleaner production technologies, vehicular & noise pollution control technologies & other relevant areas.

Information (Database) Management & Library

This is an on-going program under which major expenditure is on the operation & maintenance of existing local area network (LAN) & Wide area network (WAN). Besides, LAN/ computerization facility is being extended to SPCBs. CPCB has also prepared "Website" on major achievements & its regular updation is also carried out. In the library components, major expenditure is on subscription to international journals, newsletters & magazines. Besides, a number of books on Hindi language are proposed to purchase as per advise/recommendations of MoEF/ Raj Bhasha Vibhag.

Pollution Control Enforcement

Regular inspections/visits will be carried out in major polluting industries (17 categories) for strict compliance of effluent/ emission standards under Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) and Honorable Court's directives. Besides, direction will be issued to defaulting industries under section 5 of EP Act and Section 18 (1)(b) of Water Act to concerned SPCBs, if required. The action points prepared for restoration of environmental quality in the critically polluted problem areas will be implemented through SPCBs. The other ongoing activities include; preparation of Zoning Atlas for siting of industries and Environment Management Plans of Cities, Optimization of Chlorine use in drinking waters, environmental audits, noise pollution control for diesel generator sets, management of Municipal Solid Waste, management of BMW (Bio-Medical Waste), Plastic Waste Management & others.

Pollution Control Technology

Studies on existing treatment technologies & performance evolution of various new technologies will be continued. Emphasis would be given on "cleaner production technologies" & reuse of waste matter. The important technologies include; Application of Root Zone Treatment System (RZTS), Evaluation of Sewage Treatment Plants, Risk assessment in Chemical industries, Control of noise & emission from Diesel Generator sets etc..

Mass Awareness, NGO Activities

This is an ongoing program under various activities relating to mass- awareness will be taken up during the ensuring year. The major activities are publication of reports, documents, Parivesh newsletter relating to prevention & control of pollution, distribution of Water Testing Kit (WTKs) to NGOs, schools/ institutions to make children/ public aware about the water quality. Interaction meetings of NGOs are conducted in different zones to make them aware of latest developments in the field of Environment Pollution Control.

Hazardous Waste Management

This is ongoing project under which various activities are included such as Inventorization of hazardous waste streams in different categories of industries in different States. Besides, the project on development of standards for leachate from hazardous waste dumpsite, assessment of hazardous waste disposal facilities, organizing training/workshop & follow up action on various committees constituted for management of hazardous waste.

254. 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.18.42 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the above Scheme for the whole period of X Five Year Plan 2002-2007. An amount of Rs.4.00 crores has been provided in B.E. 2003-2004 for the above Scheme which can well be utilised.

255. COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (CETPs)

The scopes of the CETP projects are to construct the CETPs in the clusters of small and medium scale industries. It would also be difficult to give the estimated cost of individual projects as the proposals submitted by the proponent would have the details of the financial estimates duly appraised by the financial institutions and approved by the State Government.

An amount of Rs. 25.00 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the above Scheme for the whole period of X Five Year Plan 2002-2007. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crores has been provided in B.E. 2003-2004 for the above Scheme which can well be utilised.

256. REIMBURSEMENT OF WATER CESS (Non-Plan Scheme)

As per revised formula effective from 1.4.1998 of water cess reimbursement to 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 2003-2004 is Rs.44.10 crores on Non-Plan side.

257. TAJ PROTECTION MISSION

The Environmental Management of heritage, pilgrimage and tourism centers is proposed to be taken up to prevent environmental degradation of these areas. In compliance with the Supreme Court orders dated 4.9.1996 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 per cent (Centre-State) matching basis to implement various schemes relating to protection of the Taj Mahal.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has vide Notification S.O.No.350(E), dated 17.5.1999 constituted an Authority known as the Taj Trapesium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for monitoring the implementation of various projects undertaken under Taj Protection Mission Scheme. A Mission Management Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of UP has also 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. MOEF so far sanctioned 10 projects as a part of the Taj Protection Mission and another seven projects are in the pipe line. The total cost of these projects is about Rs.440 crores and spread over during tenth five year plan.

It is now proposed that similar efforts should be mounted for environmental management of other such areas also. Important sites will be selected and detailed management plans will be implemented at these places. The EFC for additional seven projects has been drafted and comments of Finance Division have been sought. The draft EFC would be circulated for comments shortly.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.33.00 crores on Plan side.

258. BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVAITON

The outlay provided for Biodiversity Conservation for the year 2003-2004 is Rs.3.50 crores on Plan side. Description of the activities alongwith their tentative budget requirements are as follows:

- **Implementation of Biological Diversity Act**

- Establishment of National Biodiversity Authority.
- Preparation of Peoples Biodiversity Registers.

- ❖ **Implementation of the National Action Plan**

Various State Governments involved in the preparation of the Strategy and Action Plan for the respective States are seeking financial assistance for implementing the plans.

- ◆ **Organisation of consultations**

Biodiversity 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 and matters relating to GEAC**

Implementation of the Biosafety Protocol and matters pertaining to GEAC such as commissioning of studies on risk assessment and risk management of transgenic crops, GM foods, awareness and extension activities etc.

Other activities to be undertaken during the year include : Commissioning of studies relating to specific aspects of biodiversity, conservation of medicinal plants, conservation and management of sacred groves, and conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and inland water biodiversity.

259. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

The HSM Division had initiated and implemented various programmes and activities under the Central Plan Scheme "Creation of Management Structure for Hazardous Substances" during the VIII and IXth Five Year Plans. The thrust areas on which these activities were focussed upon during the IXth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) included Notification of new Rules and Amendments to existing Acts and Rules, setting up of common TSDFs, remediation of contaminated sites, setting up of pilot plants for management of municipal solid waste, implementation of bio-medical wastes Rules, carrying out of hazard analysis and rapid safety audits in various industrial pockets and districts of the country, conduct of training programmes and workshops on management of chemical accidents, preparation of off-site emergency plans, setting up of emergency response centres, emergency preparedness and chemical safety.

The need to promote safe management and use of hazardous substances including hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes in order to avoid damage to health and environment is well recognized. Towards this end, the following 3 thrust areas have been identified on which the activities of the Division would be focussed during the Xth Plan period (2002-2007);

1. Chemical Safety
2. Management of Hazardous Wastes with emphasis on waste minimization and re-cycling
3. Environmentally Sound Management of Solid Wastes.

The important programmes and activities proposed to be carried out under the above mentioned thrust areas during the Xth Plan period are as follows:

1. Continuation of Hazard Analysis studies and preparation of off-site plans (including mock-drills, crisis alert system etc.)
2. Setting up of Emergency Response Centres as per modifications.
3. Providing support to Poison Control Centres.
4. Setting up of common facilities for Treatment, storage and disposal of Hazardous wastes (TSDF).
5. Continuation of Registration Scheme.
6. Setting up of Demonstration Plants for Management of Municipal Solid Wastes including Plastic Wastes.
7. Projects on Fly-ash utilization.
8. Strengthening of SPCBs/PCCs
9. Continuation of on-going projects and studies on the 3 identified thrust areas as well as initiation of new need based studies.
10. Organization of training programmes and workshops to build capacity and to disseminate information various Rules and Amendments to concerned stakeholders.
11. Fulfilling of national obligations under the 3 international conventions handled by the Division.
12. Strict and effective implementation of the various Rules on hazardous substance management notified and amended from time to time.
13. Preparation of guidelines/guidance documents on identified thrust areas

The Budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs. 9.00 crores on Plan side.

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

Under the project for strengthening the country's Environmental Management Plans and capacity building several sub-components have been included for funding. These are Environmental Research, Environmental Standards, Environmental Economics, and 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 project is reviewed periodically by a team of experts from the World Bank and suggestions made to overcome slippages. Closer monitoring is also done periodically by the Ministry at senior level to ensure that execution of the project is not restarted. The initial problems have been overcome. The Mid Term Review of the Project commenced in June 1999 and upto June, 2001, there have been nine reviews of the progress of the Project. It was found that there had been shortfalls both in terms of physical and financial achievements. Another IDA Mission visited India in October, 2000 to give final touches to the amendments in the Development Credit Agreement. The amendment letter restructuring and streamlining the project was signed by all concerned parties during May-June, 2001 to pave the way for accelerated implementation of the project in all the areas and allowing new components included in the project to take off. An 'envelope approach' has also been adopted for the project allowing interse transfer funds to components demonstrating better performance. The IDA Mission last reviewed the project during 7th- 11th October, 2002, and found that there was need to extend the project upto June, 2004, by which time some of the continuing activities could be completed and the restructure outlay of \$ 29.62 of the project fully utilized.

The Budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs. 16.74 crores on Plan side.

261. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

IC Division coordinates matters relating to multilateral, bilateral Programs, training abroad, National Environment Council, matters relating to international regional bodies like SACEP, SAARC, EU etc. and projects under Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Government of India/UNDP CCF Programme on Environment. An amount of Rs.1.5 crore have been provided for international activities like participation in various convention relating to environment, Global Environment Facility, bilateral

cooperation and for making India's annual contribution to international bodies. An amount of Rs.3.0 crores has been provided in this financial year for undertaking activities under the UNDP-CCF-I Environment Support Programme.

262. TAXONOMY CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT

During the year 2003-2004, the activities which were started under the All India Coordinated Taxonomy Capacity Building Project (AICOPTAX) will continue in the Centres of Research already identical and existing. In addition, more Centres are to be added in the areas where work is already continuing. Also, new subjects (areas of research) are to be identified and added to the project to widen its scope and to include those groups of organisms which are presently not covered. It was envisaged at the beginning of the project that Chairs in taxonomy will be established to encourage excellence. So far the Chairs have not been established. The matter is already under consideration and it is expected that in the year 2003-2004 these Chairs will be established. The Taxonomy Capacity Building Project is of immense importance to the nation as without adequate and requisite knowledge of taxonomy, it is not possible to make evaluation of the bio-diversity of the country. In the absence of such information, conservation of biodiversity will not be feasible. There is nothing to report about non-achievement of targets, time and cost overruns, slippage's of schedules, etc.

The Budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs. 1.50 crores on Plan side.

263. ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The objective of Impact Assessment is to assess the impact of development projects from environment angle which are referred to this Ministry. The projects are assessed by Expert Committees constituted for various sectors. There are periodical meetings for discussions with project authorities. Members undertake site visits to project area and make an on the spot assessment of the impacts. To meet the expenditure for TA and DA to members of the committees and to provide Grant-in-aid to various institutions to carry out studies related to environmental impact assessment, the budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.2.80 crores on Plan side and Rs.0.05 crores on Non-Plan side.

264. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF MANGROVES AND CORAL REEFS

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Activity	Physical Target
<u>Wetlands :</u>	
1. MAPs on Wetlands	25 MAPs on Wetlands
2. MAPs on wetlands of North-East	3 MAPs
3. Research	15 on-going and 4 new research projects
	2 Meetings of National and Research sub-Committees on
4. Other activities	Wetlands and domestic travel for monitoring progress of implementation of MAPs

<u>Mangroves & Coral Reefs</u>	
1. MAPs on Mangroves & Coral Reefs	30 MAPs on Mangroves and 2 on Coral Reefs including grant-in-aid to National Mangrove Genetic Resource Centre
2. MAPs on Mangroves and Coral Reefs in UTs	1 MAPs on Mangroves and 2 on Coral Reefs
3. Research	32 on going and 10 new research projects including grant-in-aid to National Coral Reef Research Centre
4. Other activities	2 Meetings of National and Research sub-Committees on Mangroves & Coral Reefs and domestic travel for monitoring progress of implementation of MAPs

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.10.00 crores on Plan side.

265. ASSISTANCE TO BOTANIC GARDENS

Grants are provided for upgradation of infrastructure facilities in existing botanical gardens to promote ex-situ conservation of rare endemic plants. During the year financial support for continuing projects and for new proposals is to be sanctioned. It is also proposed to initiate financial support for establishment of new botanical gardens during their initial stage. The activities under the scheme are supervised by a committee and monitored by scientists of regional offices of Botanical Survey of India.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.2.00 crore on the plan side.

266. BIOSPHERE RESERVES

The budget provision for 2003-04 is Rs.6.00 crores to cover the activities related to Management Action Plan (MAP) of 13 Biosphere Reserves and Research Project in these Reserves. The MAP covers activities relating to alternative livelihood options for communities living within the reserves and research projects to monitor landscape and bio-diversity changes and socio-economic and cultural research related to Management. The data generated helps in better management of these reserves. These activities are overseen by State level/Central level Committees.

267. ADAPTATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The scheme 'Adaptation and Capacity Building Project on Climate Change' has been designed to cater to national requirements pertaining to formulate an effective response to climate change. The activities proposed for 2002-2003 shall include projects/activities relating to adaptation to climate change; Capacity building at appropriate levels for taking climate change considerations in social, economic and developmental planning; studies relating to climate change impacts on food and water resources, eco-system and bio-diversity, human settlements and human health; promotion of scientific and technological research and systematic observation with a view to furthering understanding of climate change; education, Training and public awareness; and enhancement of international cooperation in pursuance of the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and setting up of National CDM Authority. A token provision on salaries has been kept. No new posts are proposed. An amount of Rs 50,000 is being kept for meeting the requirements of National CDM Authority and Climate Change Cell. Foreign travel for meeting essential minimum requirements in accordance with emerging needs in the international scenario is proposed in view of the fact that India holds the Presidency of the UNFCCC. Domestic travel component has been kept to cater to the requirement of travel of Ministry's officers in connection Outreach Workshops in the country. It is proposed that at least two publications would be brought out during the year. A number of Studies are proposed during the year for which an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been kept. Allocations have also been kept for Advertisements and other charges that would help in meeting the essential expenditure in pursuance of the objectives of the scheme.

The budget provision for 2003-2004 is Rs.1.00 crore on the plan side.