

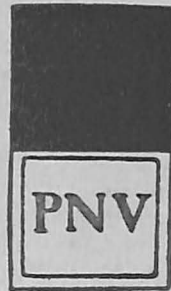


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Q1705



**Compendium of Policy Statements
made in the Parliament**

**(Budget Session)
1 9 9 3**

ENVIRONMENT WILDLIFE & FOREST

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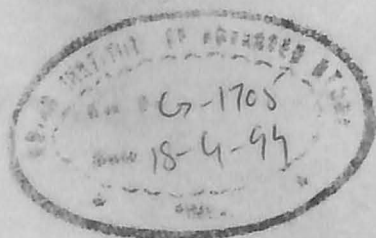
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COMPENDIUM BUDGET SESSION

(1993)

ENVIRONMENT FORESTS

WILDLIFE

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1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of history is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sense of national identity.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the federal government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the federal government has played a central role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been crucial to the success of the nation.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the states in the development of the United States. It is argued that the states have played a central role in the development of the country, and that their actions have been crucial to the success of the nation.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the people in the development of the United States. It is argued that the people have played a central role in the development of the country, and that their actions have been crucial to the success of the nation.

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.219

MEETING OF STATE ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIES

The Minister of State for Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva in reply to Shrimati Chandrika Abhinandan Jain and Shrimati Veena Verma laid a Statement on the Table of the House.

A meeting with Secretaries, Departments of Environment of the State Governments, Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board and Chairmen, State Pollution Control Boards was held on January 25, 1992, at New Delhi. The status of compliance of major and medium scale industries in the identified heavily polluting sectors was reviewed particularly with regard to the action taken against the defaulting units.

The following areas have been identified where special stress should be given by the Central and State Governments and Central and State Pollution Control Boards in 1993-94:-

- (i) Environmental Audit: The accent in Environmental audit would be on the conservation of natural resources, computerisation and networking between the different agencies. The major efforts would be in ensuring that guidelines & inter-firm comparisons of waste generation are available and published. Adequate training would be provided and awareness build up.
- (ii) Compliance with standards: The unit which were set up prior to May, 1981 would be to comply with the standards by December, 1993, including a focus on small scale industries and chemical pollutants. The States have to ensure that this deadline is met by the units in SSI units. This should also be implemented through

contd...

Reply to Q.219

modernisation of the units in the SSI units in the 17 highly polluting sectors. Pollution control from these industries is important for maintaining the quality of the water bodies.

- (iii) Air pollution control particularly in Metropolitan Areas/States Capitals: Special efforts are to be made to control vehicular pollution, lead pollution and noise. The concept of having air pollution control areas by setting up air sheds need to be followed in all States.
- (iv) Strategy for pollution control from mining Activities: A strategy is to be worked out to formulate an environmental management plan and a monitoring mechanism for mines.
- (v) State of Environment Reports: The States need to regularly bring out state of environment reports as a part of their annual reports so that policies for the future can be framed.
- (vi) Cess collection: Methods of augmenting cess collection were discussed particularly collection from local bodies as they have a vital role to play in the pollution control programme.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No. 1056

INDO-BRITISH ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in-formed Shri Shanti Tyagi that an Indo-British Environmental Initiative was launched on 21st April, 1993. The text is given in Annexure-I.

India and China have had on-going discussions for some years on matters of common interest in the field of environment. The common position of India and China contributed significantly to the amendments to the Montreal Protocol in 1990. As part of the preparatory process to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of June, 1992, there was close collaboration between both the countries leading to the Conference of select Developing Countries on Global Environmental Issues held in New Delhi in April, 1990, and the Ministerial Conferences of Developing Countries held in Beijing and Kaula Lumpur in June, 1991 and April, 1992 respectively. More recently, during the visit to India in April, 1993 of His Excellency Song Jain, State Councillor and Chairman, State Science and Technology Commission, People's Republic of China, fruitful discussions were held on global environmental issues and also on the need to strengthen the mutual ties and to enlarge the scope of bilateral activities.

contd...

Reply to Q.10 56

ANNEXURE- I

TEXT OF THE INDO-BRITISH ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE

The first meeting of the Commission for Sustainable Development in June of this year will be crucial. A clear political direction should be given to the Commission's work. For this to happen, the Ministerial segment of 23-24 June, 1993 is of particular importance. Apart from taking stock of the progress made in realising the commitments made at Rio, including those relating to the provisions of financial resources and the transfer of technology to developing countries, this occasion will help establish the political profile of the Commission for Sustainable Development. This enhanced political visibility will enable it to play a catalytic role rather than becoming merely a monitor.

Ministers will also want to take stock of the progress towards sustainable development. To facilitate this process:

- Ministers might aim for a free ranging debate, rather than reading out prepared speeches, during which they could highlight the specific national problems they face in translating Agenda 21 objectives into practical policies;
- The Ministerial session might be used to agree on the guidelines and the format in which information should be given by Governments to the Commission on Sustainable Development and the approach to be adopted to assessing this material in order to establish priorities for further action;
- Ministers might also review what action other international agencies are taking to follow-up Agenda 21, activity so as to ensure their priorities and those of the Commission are consistent;
- Ministers should also evaluate the reports from the funding mechanisms about the flows of financial resources for implementing the package which emerged at Rio;

contd...

- Ministers will seek to avoid duplication of debate and focus on these sectoral issues of Agenda 21 which need priority and which are not covered in the context of the existing Conventions or Conventions being negotiated.

INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY ISSUES

The universal commitment and political consensus on the non-legally binding forestry Principles adopted at Rio provides a good foundation for action in this area. The issues involved not only national Government but also local communities. Regard should be paid in this context to the role of the FAO the UN specialised agency for forestry affairs, and efforts should be made to enable it to deal with these responsibilities more effectively.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

On the Climate Change Convention's progress is being made in the Inter-governmental Negotiating Committee (INC) and the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). On this convention, and also on the Biodiversity Convention, impetus needs to be given to the preparation of strategies to achieve the objectives of the two Conventions. The wide and early ratification of both Conventions is important as each of them complements the other.

We look forward to the early completion of the negotiations towards a Convention on the Prevention of Desertification and to early resolution of outstanding issues about its scope.

Crucial for the implementation of the Conventions is the replenishment and restructuring of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Progress on these issues has been slow. Openness and transparency must be the hall mark of the GEF. Issues relating to the scope of the GEF should be satisfactorily resolved. The GEF should supplement and not supplant other funding mechanisms.

contd...

Reply to Q.10 56

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has done sustained and successful work in keeping the attention of national governments on environmental issues. We believe that UNEP should continue with its role as an organiser of programmes focussing on technical issues, information exchange, training, promoting environmental awareness and concerns and the development of international law for the environment as well as sustainable development. UNEP has also contributed significantly to the development of material and associated literature relating to international conventions and treaties. We urge that all this continues. UNEP should further promote such technical networking between governments and institutions, including the development of national capabilities to interpret geographical information systems and satellite imagery.

Some of the issues which need to be discussed further at the Governing Council in May of 1993 relate to its membership, composition, size, frequency of meetings, regional representation and financing of its operations. UNEP needs a wider basis of support from the international community to give political guidance between governing Council meetings and a more stable financial base. It also needs a clear work programme for the next few years and a clear relationship to the work of other Agencies and the various Conventions.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No. 10 52

OZONE DEPLETION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in reply to a question by Dr. Naunihal Singh whether it is a fact that the country's refrigeration industry and environment group have shown little interest in taking steps to phase out the use of ozone-depleting Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) stated that so far, 13 proposals have been received, including those from the refrigeration industry in the country.

A Task Force has been set up by the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, to draw up a national strategy to comply with the objectives of the Montreal Protocol in so far as it relates to India. The Country Programme to be drawn up in consultation with the concerned industry is also under preparation, which would detail the kinds of projects which are to be posed for assistance from the Multilateral Fund in each of the major sectors involved in the production and use of Ozone depleting substances in the country.

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. E

6. F

7. G

8. H

9. I

10. J

11. K

12. L

13. M

14. N

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.1051

CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Shri Kamal Nath informed Shri Bishamber Nath Pande that conservation of biological diversity (biodiversity) has received special importance world-wide in the wake of the inter-governmental negotiations culminating in the signing of the Convention on Biodiversity by 160 countries during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in June 1992 at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

The measures taken for the conservation of biodiversity in India include :

- i) Legislation such as the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, supported by different State laws, regulations, etc.
- ii) Policy framework through the National Wildlife Action Plan (1973), the National Forest Policy (1988), and the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (1992).
- iii) Regulation of trade & commerce of the wild fauna and flora.
- iv) Scientific surveys through the Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, and Forest Survey of India.
- v) Establishment of a network of National Parks, Sanctuaries and other protected areas covering about 4% of the land area of the country.
- vi) Special projects for the conservation of endangered species like the Project Tiger, Crocodile Project, Project Elephant, etc.

contd...

Reply to Q.1051

- vii) Special programmes on Biosphere Reserves, Mangroves, Wetlands, Coral Reefs, etc.
- viii) Establishment of Botanic Gardens, Preservation Plots, and Zoos and, more recently, the setting up of the Central Zoo Authority.
- ix) Greater focus on forest conservation and management.
- x) Exsitu conservation of genetic resources through the National Bureaus of Plant, Animal and Fish Genetic Resources under the ICAR system.
- xi) Development and application of biotechnology through programmes and activities of the Department of Biotechnology.
- xii) Research and training through Universities and Research Institutions such as the Wildlife Institute of India, G.B.Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, etc.
- xiii) Education and awareness activities for promoting conservation of biodiversity.
- xiv) Participation in major Conventions and Treaties like Convention - on International Trade of Endangered Species (1976), Ramsar Convention (1982), Basel Convention (1989), Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1983), Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1981), Antarctic Treaty (1983), Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), Convention on Climate Change (1992) and Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

contd...

Reply to Q.1051 (contd.)

- xv) Following the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Action has also been initiated aimed at consolidating and strengthening the ongoing programmes and activities in consultation with the concerned government and non-governmental agencies/organisations as well as experts.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0)$.

2. In the second part, we consider the problem of finding the maximum value of the function $f(x)$ on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that the maximum value is attained at $x = 0$ and is equal to $f(0)$.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0)$.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the problem of finding the maximum value of the function $f(x)$ on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that the maximum value is attained at $x = 0$ and is equal to $f(0)$.

LOK SABHA

Question No.286

ASSISTANCE FROM MULTILATERAL FUND

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath informed Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique, and Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria that India acceded to the Montreal Protocol on 19th June, 1992 and the Protocol has come into effect for India from 19th September, 1992. India is now obliged, under the terms of the Protocol to phase out consumption and use of ozone depleting substances (ODS). The interim Multilateral Fund has been established in order to fund the efforts made by the countries which are Parties to the Protocol to implement the phase-out programmes. India can expect to receive assistance depending on the number and nature of the proposals posed to the Multilateral Fund.

Two proposals have been sanctioned recently to the Government of India by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund - US \$430,600 have been sanctioned for institutional strengthening and US \$ 113,000 have been sanctioned for projects preparation assistance.

LOK SABHA

Question No.1913

ASSISTANCE FROM NORWAY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva informed Shri Subash Chandra Nayak that the details of the environment projects under implementation for which assistance is being received from Norway are given in the Annexure.

Sl. No.	Project description	Status	State/Institution concerned
1.	Orissa Environmental Programme for improved quality of environment	Project commenced in 1992. Out of NOK 40 million assistance 1 million NOK has been released	Orissa and Orissa State Pollution Control Board.
2.	Monitoring of Pollution from Aluminium Industries.	Outlay NOK 2.8 million Project recently launched	UP and Orissa Pollution Control Boards.
3.	Modelling and Surveillance of Dispersion and Movements of Pollutants with focus on training in Air Quality Modelling.	Outlay NOK 1.05 M. Project commenced in May, 1992.	Delhi, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar through the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards Concerned.
4.	Institutional Cooperation with G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development for training and research in Mountain Development	Project agreement has been finalised in 1992.	Uttar Pradesh/ G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora.

contd...

Reply to Q.1913

Sl. No.	Project description	Status	State/Institution concerned
5.	Strengthening of Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal	Upgradation of facilities for training and instruction. Project commenced in 1992.	Madhya Pradesh/Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal.

N.B.: All the above mentioned projects have been initiated in recent months.

LOK SABHA

Question No.1822

COMMITTEE ON WORKING OF POLLUTION BOARDS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva informed Shri Indrajit Gupta that the report prepared by the Committee headed by Shri P.M. Belliappa on the working of various pollution boards has been submitted to the Central Pollution Control Board.

The Terms of reference given to the Committee included updating and revision of the report of the Committee constituted in 1984; examining the need for creating an All India or Central Environment Service. Common staffing pattern for the State Pollution Control Boards and decentralising the functions of the state pollution control boards.

The main recommendations of the report are :-

- I) Conditions and circumstances are not conducive for the creation of an All India or Central Environment Services.
- II) Grouping the State Pollution Control Boards into four categories for personnel management depending upon the number of polluting sources, areas, population, etc.
- III) Training of personnel working in the State Boards and industries.
- IV) Change in the Financial support to the Board.
- V) Infrastructure development of the Boards.
- VI) Public awareness programmes to be promoted by Boards.
- VII) Modifications in the terms of appointment of Chairman and Member Secretary of the Boards.

contd...

Reply to Q.1822 .

The Government has considered the recommendations of the report relating to training & infrastructure development of the State Pollution Control Boards. The Government has asked the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad and Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, to suggest the modalities for institutional development of the State Pollution Control Boards.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No. 26 59

POLLUTION IN THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS - NUMBER OF UNITS
COMPLYING WITH STANDARDS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in reply to gave a statement, which is as follows:

ANNEXURE

Details of the industries complying with the standards.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>State/Union Territories</u>	<u>Number of Units complying fully with standards</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89
2.	Assam	05
3.	Bihar	10
04.	Goa	07
05.	Gujarat	153
06.	Haryana	29
07.	Himachal Pradesh	07
08.	Jammu & Kashmir	01
09.	Karnataka	34
10.	Kerala	16
11.	Madhya Pradesh	33
12.	Maharashtra	263
13.	Meghalaya	03
14.	Orissa	11
15.	Punjab	17
16.	Rajasthan	26
17.	Tamil Nadu	14
18.	Uttar Pradesh	64
19.	West Bengal	18
<u>Union Territories</u>		
01.	Chandigarh	01
02.	Delhi	03
03.	Pondicherry	01

LOK SABHA

Question No.399

ASSISTANCE FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in reply to Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani Tripathi laid a statement on the table of the House.

The Government has released about Rs.10.0 crores to the State Governments for Setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) for clusters of Small Scale Industrial units. The releases made to the States are Andhra Pradesh Rs.120 lakhs, Tamil Nadu Rs.600 lakhs, Delhi Rs.50 lakhs, Punjab Rs.51 lakhs, Karnataka Rs.30 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs.88 lakhs and Gujarat Rs.75 lakhs.

The following locations have been identified for setting up common effluent treatment facilities: Patancheru, Jeedimetla, Bollaram, Pashamylaram, Mallapur, Nacharam, Bonthapalli in Andhra Pradesh; Jodhpur, Balotra, Sanger, Bagru, Pali in Rajasthan; Barotiwala, Solan, Parvanoo, Kala Amb and Mehatpur in Himachal Pradesh; Vapi, Ankleshwar, Sachin, Serigam, Panoli, Pandesara, Nandesari, Bharuch in Gujarat; Urla, Bhanpuri, Maharajpura, Govindpura and Indore in Madhya Pradesh; Pammal and Pallavaram, Erode, Tirrupur, Ayyampet-Muthialpet, Bhavani, B.P. Agraharam, Periyasemur, Veerappanchatram, Suriampatty, Kasipalayam, Ranipet, Cuddalore, Pudumaalpet, Karur, Chettithangal and Melpudupet in Tamil Nadu; Wazirpur, Anandparbat and Mayapuri in Delhi; Industrial Estate in Ludhiana, Batala Road, Rahon Road and Gill Road in Punjab; Kadugondanahalli and Bangalore in Karnataka; Tarapore, Thane, Dombivili, Lote Parasuram, Taloja, Roha, Jaisingpur, Badlapur-Ambernath in Maharashtra; Kondli in Haryana, Rampur,

contd...

Reply to Q.399 (contd.)

Unnao, Mathura, Varanasi, Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh, Kalunga in Orissa; Edayar and Ernakulam in Kerala.

CETP projects initiated by the industry is evaluated by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and monitored by the State Pollution Control Boards. The progress is reviewed periodically in the steering committee set up by the Central Government.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.1030

POLLUTION OF RIVERS IN THE COUNTRY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in reply to Shri Krishan Lal Sharma gave a statement, which is as follows:

ANNEXURE.

LIST OF GROSSLY POLLUTED AND LESS POLLUTED STRETCHES OF SOME MAJOR NATIONAL RIVERS.

River	Polluted Stretch	Existing Class	Desired Class	Critical Parameters
1	2	3	4	5
I. GROSSLY POLLUTED STRETCHES				
Sabarmati	i) Immediate upstream of Ahmedabad city upto Sabarmati Ashram	E	B	D), BOD, Coliforms
	ii) Sabarmati Ashram to Veutha	E	D	-do-
Indus (Tributaries) Sutlej	i) D/s Ludhiana to Harike	Partly E	Partly D C	DO, BOD
	ii) D/s of Nangal	E	C	Ammonia
Yamuna	i) Delhi to confluence with Chambal	Partly E	Partly D C	DO, BOD, Coliforms
	ii) In the city limits of Delhi, Agra and Mathura	-do-	B	-do-
Subarnarekha	Hathi Dam to Baharagora	Partly E	Partly D C	-do-
Godavari	i) D/s of Nasik to Nanded	Partly E	Partly D C	BOD
	ii) City limits of Nasik and Nanded	-do-	B	BOD

contd...

Reply to Q.1030 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Krishna	Karad to Sangli	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD
Chambal	D/S of Nagda & D/S Kota (Approx. 15 Kms. both the places)	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD, DO
Damodar	D/S of Dhanbad to Haldia	Partly D Partly E	C	BOD, Toxic
Gomti	Lucknow to Confluence with Ganga	Partly D	C	DO, BOD, Coliforms
Kali	D/S of Modinagar to confluence with Ganga	Partly D Partly E	C	-do-
Khan	i) In the city limits of Indore.	E	B	-do-
	ii) D/S of Indore	E	D	-do-
Kshipra	i) In the city limits of Ujjain	E	B	DO, BOD, Coliforms
	ii) D/S of Ujjain	E	D	-do-
Hindon	Saharanpur to confluence with Yamuna	E	D	DO, BOD, Toxic

II. LESS GROSSLY POLLUTED STRETCHES

Baiterni	Upstream of Chambali	D	B	BOD & Coliforms
Krishna	i) Dhoni Dam to Narso Babari (Maharashtra)	D	C	BOD & Coliforms
	ii) Tributary Streams (Maharashtra)	D	C	-do-
	iii) Upto Naga-Arjun Sagar Dam and from that dam to Upstream Repella (Andhra Pradesh)	D	C	BOD & Coliforms

contd...

Reply to Q.1030 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Bhadra	Origin to downstream of KICCL of Bhadra Dam (Karnataka)	D	C	Total Coliforms
Brahmini	Upstream of Dharmashalla	D	C	BOD & Coliforms
Tunga	Thirthahalli to confluence with Bhadra	C	B	Total Coliforms
Cauveri	i) From Talakkavari to 5 Kms. of Mysore District Border Yagani (Karnataka) ii) From KR Sagar Dam to Hogenekkal (Karnataka) iii) From Pugalur to Grand Anicut (Tamil Nadu) iv) From Grand Anicut to Kuntakonam (Tamil Nadu)			
Tapi	From city limits of Nepanagar to the city limits of Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh)			
Narmada	Along the city limits of Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)			
Betwa	Between Vidisha and Mandi-deep and Bhopal (M.P.)			

N.B. Classification of water quality is as under :-

- A Drinking water source without conventional treatment but after disinfection.
- B Outdoor bathing.
- C Drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.
- D Propagation of wild life.
- E Irrigation, Industrial colling, and waste disposall.

LOK SABHA

Question No.107

GANGA ACTION PLAN

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Shri Kamal Nath informed Shri Shrawan Kumar Patel that under the Ganga Action Plan 261 schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.349.18 crores. The schemes include interecption, diversion and treatment of sewage, setting up of electric crematoria, low cost sanitation and river front facilities in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. So far, 194 schemes have been completed and remaining 67 schemes are at various stages of implementation. The expenditure incurred till 31.1.1993 is Rs.328.48 crores. A statement giving details of on-going schemes and their estimated cost is laid on the table of the House.

The States concerned have been asked to intimate the revised estimated cost of the schemes.

contd...

Reply to Q.107 (contd.)

**DETAILS OF ONGOING SCHEMES UNDER GANGA ACTION PLAN
AS ON 01.01.1993
(Rupees in Lakhs)**

ID No.	SCHEME NAME	PRESENT ESTIMATED COST
STATE : UTTAR PRADESH		
009	Sewage Treatment Plant at Kankhal, Haridwar	667.54
027	Cleaning of Trunk & Main Sewer, Kanpur	84.93
029	Expansion of sewerage system, Kanpur(Integral Sanitation pgm.)	271.19
030	Storm Water drainage improvement system, KANPUR, (Integral Sanitation pgm.)	215.48
031	Sewage Treatment plant for city District, Kanpur.	2023.00
032	UASB plant at Jajmau (Integral Sanitation pgm), Kanpur.	942.81
035.	Low cost sanitation at Shuklaganj, Kanpur.	11.28
038.	Low cost sanitation, Kanpur, (Integral sanitation programme)	161.37
040	Water supply program for Jajmau Area Under Integral Sanitation program, Kanpur.	205.81
042.	Solid Waste Management, Kanpur (Integral sanitation pgm.)	54.37
43A	Common conveyance system for tannery waste water, (Integ. sanith. pgm.) Kanpur.	228.77
052	Sewage Treatment plant at Naini, Allahabad.	872.21
056	Electric Crematorium, Shanker Ghat, Allahabad	62.77
057	Integrated Development of Saraswati Ghat, Allahabad.	92.57
062	Water Supply Program (crash & main) - Integral Sanitation pgm., Mirzapur (Financed by Govt. of U.P.)	0.00
065	Low cost sanitation pgm. - Mirzapur, Integral sanitation pgm.	249.23
066	UASB Waste water treatment plant, Mirzapur (Integral sanitation pgm.)	262.04
067.	Solid waste Management, Mirzapur (Integral sanitation pgm.)	44.00

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Reply to Q.107 (contd.)

ID NO.	SCHEME NAME	PRESENT ESTIMATED COST
068	Public health education & community development, Mirzapur (Integral sanitation pgm.)	31.24
069	Wide mesh sewerage system (core area), Mirzapur (Integral sanitation)	253.65
070	Expansion of sewerage system in non-core areas, Mirzapur (Integral sanitation)	254.72
071	Interceptor sewer & pumping stations, Mirzapur, Integral sanitation pgm.	253.00
080	In-situ rehabilitation of Orderly Bazaar sewer, Varanasi	145.34
083	Pre-treatment works and STPs at Konia & STP at Dinapur, Varanasi	2169.90

STATE : BIHAR

002	S.T.P. Chapra	97.30
015	Interception & Diversion scheme for Western Zone of Patna.	973.11
016	Drainage & diversion of waste water flow from Southern zone, Patna.	321.31
017	Sewage Treatment waste water from East Zone, Patna.	105.77
020	Ren. and augmentation of Saidpur Treatment plant and setting up of laboratory, Patna	449.15
021	Recommissioning & augmentation of Beur STP, Patna	348.66
036	Interception & Diversion scheme, Munger	243.95
037	Sewage Treatment Plant, Munger	178.10
039	Electric crematorium, Munger.	44.12
042.	Sewage Treatment Plant, Bhagalpur	171.22

STATE : WEST BENGAL

001	Interception & Diversion scheme, Baharampur.	153.27
002	S.T.P., Bahrampore	58.09
004	Electric crematorium at Khagra & Gora Bazaar, Baharampur	80.45

contd...

Reply to Q. 107 (contd.)

ID. NO.	SCHEME NAME	PRESENT ESTIMATED COST
009	Sewage Treatment Plant, Nabadwi	43.17
017	Interception & Diversion scheme, (4 zones) Hooghly - Chinsura.	448.94
021	Renovation & expansion of sewage treatment plant, Zone-IV, Chandan Nagar.	278.38
031	Interception & diversion scheme, Zone-II, Serampore.	108.17
032.	Interception & Diversion scheme, Zone-III, Serampore.	109.05
037	Renovation of S.T.P., Zone-IV, Serampore	169.68
046.	STP & S & rising main for North Howrah & Bally	441.07
048	Renovation & expansion of sewage treatment plant, Kalyani	131.80
055	Interception & Diversion scheme in Zone-II Group - C, Bhatpara.	106.87
056	Interception & Deversion scheme in Zone-II Group - D, Bhatpara.	156.28
059	Interception & Diversion Scheme, Group-A, Bhatpara	404.04
060	Renovation & Augmentation of Treatment scheme in Zone-I, Group-B, Bhatpara	335.60
061	S.T.P., Zone-I, Group-E, Bhatpara.	169.35
072.	Interception & Diversion scheme Zone-II, Titagarh.	89.24
073	Interception & Diversion scheme Zone-III, Titagarh.	113.92
075	Penovation & augmentation of S.T.P., Zone-IV Titagarh.	257.10
077	Interception & Diversion scheme, Zone-I & II, Panihati.	293.32
080	Sewage Treatment Plant, Panihati.	205.14
081	Interception & Diversion scheme, Kamarhatti Baranagar	406.26

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Reply to Q.107 (contd.)

ID. NO.	SCHEME NAME	PRESENT ESTIMATED COST
082	Sewage treatment plant & pumping scheme, Kamarhatti-Baranagar.	1153.61
086	Interception & Diversion scheme for North Howrah	172.74
087	Interception & Diversion scheme for Howrah	592.52
089	Electric crematorium and wood based crematoria, Howrah.	104.89
091	Interception & Diversion scheme, Cossipore- Chitpur, Calcutta Corporation Area	416.23
092	Interception & Diversion scheme, South Suburban (West) & Garden Reach, Calcutta Corp. Area.	916.77
093	Interception of Diversion scheme Tollygunj, Jadavpore, Calcutta Corp. Area.	607.39
096	Interception & Diversion scheme South Suburban (East), Calcutta Corp. Area.	839.29
097	Main P.S., Rising main & Treatment scheme S. Suburban & Garden Reach, Calcutta Corp. Area.	1429.82
098	Sewage Treatment Plant at Cossipore Chitpur Area, Calcutta Corp. Area.	859.77
099	Sewage Treatment Plant, South Suburban East, Calcutta Corp. Area.	718.00

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LOK SABHA

Question No.1935

F.A.O. CONFERENCE AT ROME - VISIT BY
THE MINISTER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva informed Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Rabi Ray that the visit to Rome (8-10 February, 1993) was to discuss with the FAO authorities about the need for increasing FAO's role in development of forestry in the light of forestry concerns being assigned greater importance by the international community. The discussions were also aimed at expanding the volume of cooperation between the FAO and India in the field of forestry.

The Eleventh session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) being held in Rome from 8-12 March, 1993 will take up UNCED outcome and implications of UNCED decisions for FAO's forestry programmes. The session is expected to provide advice and guidance on GAO's response to various forestry related issues which have been highlighted during the Rio Conference.

India is currently the Chairman of the Forestry Forum for Developing Countries (FFDC) which provides developing countries with the opportunity to exchange experiences, review developments, discuss joint strategies and strengthen cooperation between them in forestry matters. General discussions were held to find ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Forum. FAO authorities suggested that India host a Ministerlevel Conference of the FFDC, which suggestion has been accepted by us in principle.

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.1707

IDENTIFICATION OF AREA OF DEGRADED
FOREST LAND

The Minister of State for Environment and Forests,
Shri Kamal Nath in reply to Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare
and Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu gave a statement, which is as follows:

STATEWISE STATE PLAN OUTLAYS* FOR THE FORESTY SECTOR AND
THE PROPOSED STATEWISE TARGETS FOR AFFORESTATION/TREE
PLANTING ACTIVITIES UNDER THE 20 POINT PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

Rs. in Lakhs
Seedlings in Lakhs
Area in Hectares

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Uts.	State Plan Outlay *	PROPOSED TARGETS	
			Seedlings Distribution (For Plant- ing on Pvt. Lands)	AREA (Public Lands including Forest Lands)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750.00	1950.00	70000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1100.00	5.00	7500.00
3.	Assam	2584.00	30.00	27500.00
4.	Bihar	3264.00	750.00	50000.00
5.	Goa	217.00	30.00	1800.00
6.	Gujarat	5300.00	2750.00	80000.00
7.	Haryana	3449.00	350.00	40000.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4550.00	100.00	36000.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1919.00	80.00	20000.00
10.	Karnataka	5420.00	600.00	42500.00
11.	Kerala	1750.00	180.00	25000.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5039.00	700.00	130000.00

contd...

Reply to Q.1707 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
13. Maharashtra	7714.00	1200.00	170000.00	
14. Manipur	560.00	30.00	9500.00	
15. Meghalaya	1200.00	125.00	19000.00	
16. Mizoram	650.00	15.00	14000.00	
17. Nagaland	500.00	120.00	7500.00	
18. Orissa	4338.00	550.00	75000.00	
19. Punjab	812.00	80.00	18000.00	
20. Rajasthan	3500.00	400.00	72000.00	
21. Sikkim	350.00	18.00	8500.00	
22. Tamil Nadu	4340.00	1000.00	86000.00	
23. Tripura	610.00	50.00	17700.00	
24. Uttar Pradesh	4920.00	3700.00	100000.00	
25. West Bengal	1575.00	1100.00	55000.00	
26. West Bengal	449.05	6.00	3500.00	
27. Chandigarh	225.00	0.00	500.00	
28. D & N Haveli	200.00	12.00	1100.00	
29. Daman & Diu	20.00	1.00	150.00	
30. Delhi.	278.00	60.00	7000.00	
31. Lakshadweep	16.50	4.00	50.00	
32. Pondicherry	73.00	4.00	200.00	
T O T A L :		67672.55	16000.00	1190000.00

* Figures available as per State Plan discussions in the Planning Commission.

LOK SABHA

Question No.6866

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in reply to Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao gave a statement, which is as follows :-

ANNEXURE

SL.No.	State / UT	1990 - 91		1991 - 92		1992 - 93	
		Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Area Covered	Amount spent	Physical Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.000		60.670	1630.000	72.030	1111.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.820	117.000	5.000	190.000	9.940	197.000
3.	Assam	4.750		0.964	92.000	13.970	462.000
4.	Bihar	47.125	500.000	26.875	900.000	43.000	100.000
5.	Goa	20.000				2.125	50.000
6.	Gujarat	40.000	452.000	54.200	1000.000	47.690	874.000
7.	Haryana		623.000	31.150	800.000	32.000	640.000
8.	Himachal Pradesh					22.500	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			10.000	61.500	10.750	349.000
10.	Karnataka		95.000	37.860	393.000	22.790	1033.000

contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala						
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.000		10.000	377.000	42.540	1609.000
13.	Maharashtra			8.000	325.000	27.300	325.000
14.	Manipur	20.000	1250.000	23.600		32.500	2500.000
15.	Meghalaya	51.150	1725.000	63.310	2481.000	56.770	
16.	Mizoram	12.400	170.000	22.250	522.000	26.500	550.000
17.	Nagaland	5.000		57.520	830.000	16.000	1030.000
18.	Orissa	60.000	1996.000	70.790	1145.000	74.060	1700.000
19.	Punjab			28.000	400.00	65.000	1100.000
20.	Rajasthan	37.500	750.000	37.500	750.000	18.110	
21.	Sikkim	16.500	250.000	23.250	300.000	36.250	400.000
22.	Tamil Nadu		465.000	26.180	520.000	26.230	680.000
23.	Tripura	9.000	246.000	10.000	323.000	12.740	250.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh						
25.	West Bengal	60.750	994.000	42.880	1218.000	61.510	1195.000
T O T A L :		441.995	9633.000	649.999	14257.500	772.305	16155.000

* As on 31.3.1993.

LOK SABHA

Question No.2014

DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public, Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva informed Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary and Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav that the World Bank is providing assistance to the National Social Forestry Project (covering the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan) and the Kerala Social Forestry Project, which are coming to a close at the end of March, 1993. The World Bank is also providing assistance to the West Bengal Forestry Project and the Maharashtra Forestry Project, which are under implementation from 1992-93. The state Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, U.P. and Kerala have sent forestry Projects for Provision of financial assistance by the World Bank.

Of the Project Proposals posed to the World Bank, the appraisal process in respect of the projects for Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is in an advanced stage. The response of the World Bank in regard to other project proposals posed to it is awaited.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, gather relevant information and data. This may involve research, consultation with experts, or collecting data from various sources.

3. Once the information is gathered, analyze it to identify patterns, trends, and key factors that influence the outcome.

4. Based on the analysis, develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This plan should outline the steps to be taken and the resources required.

5. Implement the plan and monitor the progress. It is important to track the results and make adjustments as needed to ensure the goal is achieved.

6. Finally, evaluate the outcome and draw conclusions. This involves comparing the results against the initial objectives and identifying any lessons learned for future reference.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No. 1753

PERCENTAGE OF FOREST COVER AREA IN THE EACH STATE
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR AFFORESTATION

The Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Margaret Alva in reply to Shri Ramji Lal gave a statement, which is as follows :-

ANNEXURE

Statewise allocation of Funds for Afforestation/Tree Planting Activities under the 20 Point Programme

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1990-91	RS. in lakhs 1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2167.16	2878.00	1327.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	518.13	624.64	978.60
3.	Assam	1848.77	1848.84	1808.80
4.	Bihar	3621.88	4245.00	2381.21
5.	Goa	127.62	104.65	168.00
6.	Gujarat	3508.00	5819.69	4126.52
7.	Haryana	2389.85	3937.75	2538.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2136.86	2754.98	2943.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1299.60	1997.00	1383.23
10.	Karnataka	2464.67	5577.51	3708.65
11.	Kerala	1542.84	1991.50	2230.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4363.07	7031.00	3882.16
13.	Maharashtra	4059.77	5177.87	3425.56
14.	Manipur	465.52	491.12	364.00
15.	Meghalaya	577.57	1407.37	980.00
16.	Mizoram	496.71	290.00	N.A.
17.	Nagaland	444.41	169.27	336.00
18.	Orissa	3617.55	3669.36	3191.85

contd...

Reply to Q.1753

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	574.85	944.12	568.40
20.	Rajasthan	4023.02	7703.66	4792.92
21.	Sikkim	271.36	494.73	344.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	2979.96	1773.69	2841.04
23.	Tripura	502.44	1326.30	407.40
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6680.87	9742.99	5421.51
25.	West Bengal	2409.15	2740.31	1504.80
26.	A & N Islands	293.16	120.00	350.00
27.	Chandigarh	163.92	30.00	N.A.
28.	D & N Haveli	110.11	93.54	118.83
29.	Delhi	176.36	17.00	14.00
30.	Daman & Diu	18.75	100.00	199.50
31.	Lakshadweep	3.03	8.50	11.20
32.	Pondicherry	38.62	88.57	35.00
T O T A L :		53895.60**	35198.96	52382.79*

* Does not include Rs.9600 crores of Jawahar Rojgar Yojna funds. Also does not include Rs.115 crores of NWDB budget. Total tentative Outlay for point no.16 of the 20 point programme is Rs.735.00 crores.

** Does not include Rs.36 crores in the budget given to the NWDB which is not allocated statewide.

NA Not Available.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.2647

SCHEME TO CHECK THE DESTRUCTION OF FOREST AREA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath informed Shri Dilip Singh Judev that Government of India have formulated 3 schemes to check destruction of forest area producing herbal plants and other small forest produces.

- (i) Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forests Against Biotic Interference.
- (ii) Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests.
- (iii) Raising Plantation of Minor Forest Produce Including Medicinal Plants.

Scheme No. (i) and II) are for forest protection and regeneration and scheme (iii) is for raising Minor Forest produces including medicinal plants. Details of amount release to states are given in Annexure-I.

Under the scheme (iii) State Governments including Madhya Pradesh are given financial assistance to raise Minor Forest Produces and Medicinal Plants.

For providing technical assistance following Forest Research Institutes are established in Madhya Pradesh.

- (i) Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.
- (ii) Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.
- (iii) State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur.

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Reply to Q.2647 (contd.)

ANNEXURE

AMOUNT RELEASED TO STATES/UNION TERRITORIES DURING
THE FINANCIAL YEAR - 1989-90.

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	Name of Schemes - (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Biotic Inter- ference	Raising of MFP Plantations:
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.40	17.750
2.	Bihar	-	5.00
3.	Gujarat	16.325	10.00
4.	Goa	1.52	-
5.	Haryana	22.66	-
6.	Karnataka	54.375	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	22.50	-
8.	Manipur	-	11.00
9.	Meghalaya	16.77	27.670
10.	Nagaland	8.00	8.00
11.	Orissa	-	54.175
12.	Punjab	10.37	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	26.250
14.	Sikkim	5.665	11.50
15.	Tamilnadu	13.20	13.50
16.	Tripura	-	5.920
17.	West Bengal	4.057	31.350
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.122	-
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.800

Note : The Scheme Association of S.T. and Rural Poor in regeneration of degraded Forests was started in the year 1992-93 only.

LOK SABHA

Q uestion No.287

NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in reply to Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma and Shrimati Mahendra Kumari laid a statement on the Table of the House.

The broad strategy for Wildlife Conservation in the the country outlined by the then Prime Minister on October 1, 1982 inter alia envisaged establishment of a network of protected areas to cover representative samples of all major wildlife eco-systems and with adequate geographic distribution, restoration of degraded habitats to their natural state within these protected areas and rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species and their restoration to protected portions of their former habitats in a manner which provides some reflection of their original distribution.

Wildlife management being within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, action for establishment of protected areas is taken by them in pursuance of the broad objective of the Wildlife Conservation Strategy referred to above and in consonance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

Central Government have been providing financial assistance for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries. Similarly, under special schemes financial assistance has been provided to specific conservation programmes in specific area such as under Project Tiger, Conservation of Rhino- Project Elephant. These schemes also lay down certain guidelines which inter alia stipulate (i) that the State Governments should give a commitment not to change the

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Reply to Q.287 (contd.)

boundaries of the assisted protected area so as to reduce the area (ii) that the recurring expenditure should be sustained by the state Government, (iii) that the protected areas would be managed according to management plans and (iv) that trained manpower will be provided for management of national parks.

The assistance provided by Central Government to State Governments under various wildlife conservation schemes during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and 1992-93 is indicated in the statements at Annexure I.

The State Governments are continuing their endeavour, to enlarge the protected area network as can be seen from the fact that the numbers of national parks and sanctuaries have increased from 19 and 205 respectively in 1980 to 51 and 242 in 1986 and further to 75 and 421 in 1992.

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Reply to Q.287 (contd.)

ANNEXURE - I

Amount of Central Assistance extended to State Governments for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.00	51.79	48.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.75	18.55	22.44
3.	Assam	13.512	15.50	1.40
4.	Bihar	-	-	25.49
5.	Goa	4.15	14.50	12.50
6.	Gujarat	48.40	42.05	28.54
7.	Haryana	13.89	28.00	8.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.48	86.65	106.35
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.11	-	8.87
10.	Karnataka	111.48	77.36	86.41
11.	Kerala	41.04	30.35	34.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60.16	127.41	85.78
13.	Maharashtra	46.24	67.10	66.11
14.	Manipur	19.95	19.15	19.90
15.	Meghalaya	12.55	16.52	7.62
16.	Mizoram	13.00	26.77	25.44
17.	Nagaland	3.90	2.50	1.00
18.	Orissa	36.27	49.45	45.65
19.	Punjab	10.40	12.00	15.29
20.	Rajasthan	64.77	78.46	70.73
21.	Sikkim	27.77	38.43	53.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	23.39	31.24	28.30
23.	Tripura	26.00	24.31	17.73
24.	Uttar Pradesh	36.04	41.60	38.24
25.	West Bengal	13.00	15.97	20.51
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	00.47	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	3.10
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
TOTAL :		773.74	915.66	883.85

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Reply to Q.287 (contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME PROJECT ELEPHANT.

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	State	Amount released during	
		1991-92	1992-93 (upto Feb., 1993)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.00	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	13.00
3.	Assam	17.00	22.00
4.	Bihar	10.00	13.50
5.	Karnataka	25.00	28.52
6.	Kerala	120.00	14.02
7.	Meghalaya	2.00	13.90
8.	Orissa	15.00	-
9.	Tamil Nadu	12.00	14.50
10.	Uttar Pradesh	18.61	19.40
11.	West Bengal	10.00	27.50
T O T A L :		243.61	166.34

contd...

Reply to Q.287 (contd.)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS/UTs FOR
PROJECT TIGER

(RS. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.225	21.331	20.076
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.920	15.757	27.274
3.	Assam	31.892	64.610	38.836
4.	Bihar	62.105	29.174	55.696
5.	Goa	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	22.420	30.925	21.897
11.	Kerala	52.725	17.679	48.862
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55.735	58.472	89.092
13.	Maharashtra	43.389	13.780	44.147
14.	Manipur	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	49.164	41.600	45.693
19.	Punjab	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	107.650	106.290	85.979
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	86.036	05.993	29.630
23.	Tripura	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	82.280	77.295	57.730
25.	West Bengal	45.445	67.35	68.140
26.	A & N Island	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	-	-
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
T O T A L :		700.986	549.816	633.052

LCK SABHA

Question No.381

PROJECT TIGER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath informed Shri Manoranjan Bhakta and Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit that a review of Project Tiger 1993 has been made.

Problems facing Tiger reserve have been identified.

The biotic pressure and threat to tiger and its habitat has been felt almost in all tiger reserves, and particularly in the areas facing the problem of armed extremists such as Manas, Corbett, Dudhwa, Nagarjunsagar and Indravati.

The State Governments have been advised to intensify patrolling and strengthen vigilance around the Tiger Reserves. Eco-development works have been initiated to enlist the support of the local people in Tiger conservation.

1. Development of basic infrastructure, construction of roads, wireless communication, habitat improvement, water development and strengthening protection measures has been done in 16 tiger reserves. These works has also initiated in the newly created Kalakad, Valmiki and Pench Tiger Reserves.
2. The Eco-development works has been taken up in Corbett, Kanha, Palamau, Melghat, Bandipur, Simlipal, Ranthambhore, Sunderban, Periyar, Buxa, Namdapha, Kalakad, Valmiki and Pench, while in the rest of tiger reserves, the work is being initiated. The eco-development works in Sunderban include pisciculture, solar light, smokeless chullahs, fuelwood plantation, medical care facilities.

contd....

Reply to Q.381 (contd.)

3. The research work on various aspects has been done in Kanha, Simlipal, Melghat and has been initiated in other reserves. In Sunderban, the research work is to be initiated to study mangrove swamps in details.
4. A full fledged interpretation centre has already been set up in Kanha and Melghat. The interpretation centre is being proposed in the current financial year in Sunderban Tiger Reserve.
5. Killing of man by tigers in the Sunderban Tiger Reserve is the main problem. However, this has been reduced to certain extent by using human masks, electric dummies, creating sweet ponds and strict control over the movement of people inside the reserve.
6. Fishing and collection of prawn seedling in the fringe area of Sunderban Tiger Reserve is noted as a disturbance, this has been largely controlled as reported by the State Government now through administrative intervention, publicity and awareness programme.

LOK SABHA

Question No.384

PROTECTION TO ENDANGERED BIRDS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath in reply to Dr. Parshuram Gangwar and Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal laid a statement on the table of the House.

The Chief Wildlife Wardens in the States have the overall responsibility of preventing hunting of birds included in the schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. At ground level the power is delegated to Wildlife Wardens and Divisional Officers and therefore there is no reporting of these cases to the Central Government.

Measures, administrative and legal, taken to provide Protection to all scheduled birds include:

1. Coverage of all endangered species of birds under the schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Hunting of Scheduled birds has been completely banned by law.
2. Creation of sanctuaries for birds; Out of 496 National Parks/ Sanctuaries 56 are managed mainly for the conservation of Birds and Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of these National Parks/ sanctuaries on the request from the State Governments.
3. Raids carried out by the Wildlife Authorities to curb illegal trading in birds reaches them.
4. Securing cooperation of Police, Coast Guard and Army in apprehending the poachers and illegal traders.

contd...

Reply to Q.384 (contd.)

5. Adherence to CITES Provisions: International trade in endangered species of birds is regulated under the provisions of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

There are international organisations like the International Union for Conservation of Nature which secure international cooperation/coordination for inter alia conservation of birds. No separate council for bird protection is envisaged at present.

LOK SABHA

Question No.6787

ALLOCATION FOR PROJECT ELEPHANT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Shri Kamal Nath informed Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi that an amount of Rs.6.25 crores has been allocated for Eighth Five Year Plan under the Project Elephant Scheme. State-wise allocations are made on year to year basis depending on the approved programmes of the State Governments.

A sum of Rs.200 lakhs was released to various states during 1992-93 as under :

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Amount released (in lakhs)</u>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00
3.	Assam	22.00
4.	Bihar	13.50
5.	Karnataka	34.18
6.	Kerala	14.02
7.	Meghalaya	13.90
8.	Tamil Nadu	14.50
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19.40
10.	West Bengal	45.50
T O T A L :		200.00

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