

CHAPTER 9

ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND TOURISM

9.1. Environment and Forest

1. Keeping in view the thrust of the 9th Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission would continue its emphasis on environmental sustainability through social mobilization and people's participation. The thrust would be on conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife, prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas and protection of environment. The aim is to fulfill these tasks through environmental impact assessment, eco-regeneration, assistance to organizations implementing environmental and forestry programmes, promotion of environmental and forestry research, extension, education and training, dissemination of environmental information, international cooperation and creation of environmental awareness among all sections of the country's population. It would also be the endeavour to internalise the spirit of Agenda 21 in our environmental management and economic development strategy. . As a first step to consider the impacts of air, water and soil pollution, we had requested all the States/Union Territories to prepare a State of Environment Report to assess the quality and quantity of natural resources and to ascertain the magnitude of problems, followed by an environmental action plan for achieving the long-term goal of sustainable development.

2. The Sector wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure for the Ministry is given in Annexure 9.1.1; while, the scheme-wise break up of Annual Plan (2001-02) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is given in Annexures 9.1.2.. and 9.1.3.

ENVIRONMENT

3. The problem of untreated industrial effluents, the dumping of hazardous wastes in unauthorized sites, the excessive use of pesticides, the discharge of untreated domestic waste into water bodies, the hazards of ground water pollution, the air pollution, the indoor pollution in rural areas, etc. are all serious environmental problems and a cause of concern. A policy statement for Abatement of Pollution, providing several instruments in the form of regulations, legislations, agreements, fiscal incentives and various other measures to prevent and abate pollution have been adopted. The focus of various programmes and schemes relating to pollution prevention and control has shifted to issues such as promotion of clean and low waste technologies, reuse or recycling, improvement of water quality, natural resource accounting, institutional and human resource development and control of pollution at source rather than the traditional end of pipeline treatment. These are supported by a multi-pronged approach combining command and control systems, voluntary regulations and

economic instruments. Also, emphasis is being made on development of environmental standards, waste minimization circles, environmental audit, environmental epidemiological studies, preparation of zoning atlas for siting of industries, control of vehicular pollution, noise pollution and promotion of environmental education and awareness. In addition, the thrust would be on the self-sustainability of organizations such as Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards, Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, etc. working under Central and State Governments.

Abatement of pollution

4. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Environment & Forests co-ordinates the activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), and also advises the Central Government on all matters concerning the prevention and control of pollution. The CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs are responsible for implementing the legislations relating to prevention and control of pollution. They also develop rules and regulations, which prescribe the standards for emissions and effluents of air and water pollutants and noise-levels.

5. During the year, special thrust was given to nation-wide pollution prevention plan, particularly with reference to combating river pollution, vehicular pollution, pollution control in 17 categories of industries and implementation of action plan for restoration of environmental quality in critically polluted areas and noise pollution control.

6. The Budget Estimate of CPCB for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 9 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is also Rs 9 crore.

Environmental Impact Assessment

7. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure used to examine the environmental consequences, both beneficial and adverse, of a proposed development project and to ensure that these impacts are taken into account in project design. EIA has become statutory in respect of 29 different activities including thermal power plants, industrial projects, mining projects, river valley hydel projects, atomic projects, infrastructure projects, etc.

8. During the year 1999-2000, a total of 186 projects were received. The Expert Committee considered 170 projects and 100 projects were cleared from environmental angle. Similarly, during the year 2000-01 (upto October 2000) a total of 116 projects were received. The Expert Committee has considered and recommended 93 projects for environmental clearance.

9. The Budget Estimate for this scheme for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 1.60 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is also Rs 1.60 crore.

Conservation and survey

10. In order to address the problems of environment and development in its totality and to consider several cross-sectoral issues having direct bearing on conservation as well as sustainable uses of natural resources including forestry and wildlife, several policy instruments have been enunciated and various action programmes have been introduced by the Ministry.

Biosphere Reserves

11. Twelve Biosphere Reserves have been set up in the country to protect representative ecosystems and also to serve as laboratories for evolving alternative models of development. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the respective state governments for conservation and management of these Biosphere Reserves. Research and development projects are also supported. On the basis of the proposal submitted by the Ministry, the International Coordinating Council of Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO in its meeting held on 9th November, 2000 has approved for bringing the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve of India on international network of UNESCO.

12. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 3.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.75 crore.

Wetland Conservation Programme

13. A programme on conservation of wetlands is under implementation by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. A total of 20 wetlands in 13 states are covered under this programme. The main focus of the programme is on biological methods of conservation rather than adopting engineering options. So far Management Action Plans have been prepared for 18 wetlands for intensive conservation and management. National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) has been carved out of wetland programme to focus on 10 urban lakes.

14. The Budget outlay for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5 crore. The outlay for the Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 7 crore.

Mangrove and Coral Reef Conservation Programme

15. On the recommendation of the National Committee on Mangroves and Coral Reefs 30 Mangroves and 4 Coral Reef areas in the country have been identified for intensive conservation and management. Mangrove cover in the country has shown significant increase by 340 sq km during the last decade. As per the State of Forest Report 1999, total mangrove cover is 4,871 sq km, which shows an increase of 44 sq km over the 1997 figures.

16. In the aftermath of the Super Cyclone in Orissa during October 1999 and significant role played by mangroves in the protection of lives and properties along the coastline, the Ministry laid further thrust on Development of Mangroves for priority action. Accordingly, 15 additional Mangrove areas in the country have been identified for intensive conservation and management.

17. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is also Rs 5 crore.

Biodiversity Conservation

18. The scheme on Biodiversity Conservation was initiated to ensure co-ordination among various agencies dealing with issues relating to conservation of biodiversity and to review, monitor and evolve adequate policy instrument for the same. Pursuant to India's ratification of the International Convention on Biodiversity on 18th February 1994, steps have been initiated to meet commitments/opportunities offered by it. The main implementation measures for the International Convention on Biological Diversity are through national strategies, legislation and administrative instruments to be developed in accordance with each country's particular conditions and capacities.

19. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 1.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 2.54 crore.

Environmental Research, Education Training and Information

GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development

20. The main thrust of this autonomous Institute is to advance scientific knowledge, evolve integrated management strategies, demonstrate their efficacy for conservation of natural resources and to ensure environmentally sound development in the Indian Himalayan Region. The Institute has developed several innovative technologies for rehabilitation of degraded lands, water harvesting, sustainable agricultural practices in hills and slopes, simple techniques for revival of springs, microbial inoculation for improved plant performance, medicinal herbs and shrubs, integrated watershed management.

21. The Budget Estimate of the Institute for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.95 crore.

Environmental education, awareness and training

22. The scheme was introduced in the Sixth Plan with the aim of promoting incorporation of environmental themes and their development in the education curriculum. A national environment awareness campaign has been launched with the aim of creating environmental awareness at the national level with participation and co-operation of NGOs, educational institutions, youth organisations and a variety of target groups.

23. The Budget Estimate for this programme was Rs 4.50 crore in the Annual Plan (2000-01). The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs. 10.50 crore.

Centres of excellence

24. Seven Centres of Excellence have been set up by the Ministry of Environment & Forests with a view to strengthening awareness, research and training in priority areas of environmental science and management.

25. The total Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 6.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 6.50 crore.

Policy and Law

26. Activities aiming at creating a comprehensive legal and institutional infrastructure for safeguarding the environment were continued by the Ministry. Such activities include framing of rules, notification of standards, recognition of environmental laboratories, delegation of powers, identification of agenda for management of hazardous chemicals, etc.

Taj Protection Mission

27. Consequent upon the Supreme Court Orders dated 4.9.1996, the Planning Commission estimated in consultation with the state government, an amount of Rs 6000 crore on a 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and State to implement various schemes relating to protection of the Taj Mahal. A Mission Management Board constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, UP oversees the implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the various programmes/ schemes formulated for the purpose.

28. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 50.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 35.00 crore.

Hazardous Substance Management

29. The thrust areas in this aspect include notification of new regulations and amendments of existing acts and rules, setting up of common treatment storage and disposal facility for hazardous waste management, remediation of contaminated sites, setting up of pilot plants for management of municipal and industrial solid wastes, implementation of Bio-medical Wastes Rules, carrying out hazard analysis and rapid safety audits, conducting training programmes on management of chemical accidents, etc.

30. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 4 crore.

International Co-operation

31. The Ministry is the nodal agency in the country for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and European Union. The Ministry also functions as the nodal agency for participation in international agreements relating to environment such as the Convention on International Trade in endangered species, Convention on Wetlands of International importance, especially as waterfowl habitat, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animal, Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change, the Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Substances, Convention to Combat Desertification etc. The Ministry also handles bilateral cooperation, matters relating to regional bodies such as UNEP, ESCAP, SAARC, SACEP, National Environmental Council, India Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) and Delhi Urban Environment and Improvement Project.

32. India has been pursuing its commitments under various conventions vigorously by initiating several measures nationally and by taking several important initiatives in the region.

33. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 44.70 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 39.13 crore.

NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE (NRCD)

34. NRCD functions under the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the objective to improve the water quality of the major rivers in the country. Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched in 1985 to cover 25 towns located on the bank of river Ganga. This Plan had an approved outlay of Rs. 462.04 crore of which Rs. 451.70 crore was spent till March, 2000 when the Plan came to the end. 235 mld of sewage was intercepted, diverted and treated in the Plan.

National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

35. Since Phase-I of the Ganga Action Plan covered the pollution loads only partially, Phase-II of the Ganga Action Plan was launched and approved in stages between 1993 and 1996 for implementation. The total project cost of GAP Phase-II is Rs 1276.26 crore, which include Yamuna Action Plan, Gomti Action Plan, Damodar Action Plan and other river conservation schemes. A separate National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was also launched in 1995 to cover 18 major rivers in 10 states of the country. Later, in 1996 GAP Phase-II was merged with NRCP to include all schemes of river conservation under

one head. The expanded NRCP covers 149 towns located along 27 inter-state rivers in 16 states.

36. Following the initiatives taken by the Ministry and the Government of Tamil Nadu, a new approach of cost sharing and people's participation in the programme has been evolved. The approach envisages undertaking the programme in a holistic and integrated manner by addressing not only the issue of river pollution but that of other components like internal sewerage, low cost toilets, solid waste disposal, etc. The share of the Government of India in the programme will be about 50% only with the remaining half coming from state government, local bodies, people's representatives, financial institutions and public.

37. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs. 210.05 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 190.95 crore.

FORESTRY & WILDLIFE

Forestry Research, Education and Training

Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), Dehradun

38. ICFRE is the premier Forestry Research Organisation of the country with the mandate to formulate, organise, direct, and manage forestry research, transfer of technology to states and other user agencies and impart forestry education. The Council has eight research institutes and three advanced centres to cater to the research and extension needs of different bio-geographical regions of the country. A comprehensive National Forestry Research Plan (NFRP) has been prepared in co-ordination with State Forest Research Institutes and research priorities have been identified. The World Bank assisted Forestry Research Education and Extension Project (FREEP) is being implemented by ICFRE.

39. The Budget Estimate of ICFRE for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 59.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 46.00 crore.

Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore

40. IPIRTI, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, is a premier institute engaged in research and training activities on mechanical wood industries technology. The Institute, over the years has built up excellent facilities for carrying out research in wood based panel materials as well as for imparting training to the aspirants of mechanical wood industries.

41. IPIRTI has successfully developed technologies for Bamboo Mat Board (BMB) and Bamboo Mat Veneer Composite (BMVC), which are not only environment friendly but also

people friendly (as mat weaving creates additional employment opportunities for rural/ tribal women). The Institute has also developed technology for bamboo mat corrugated sheets under a project sponsored by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) of India, having immense potential as alternative roofing material.

42. The Budget Estimate of IPIRTI for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 0.90 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 0.90 crore.

Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal

43. IIFM is an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, has established itself as a pioneer institute in the area of management of environment, forestry and allied sectors not only in the Indian subcontinent but internationally. It is one of the nodal institutions in Information Technology for natural resource management and other sectors like environmental management and rural development.

44. The Institute undertakes two educational programmes: Post-Graduate Diploma in Forestry Management (PGDFM), and Post Master Course in Natural Resource Management (PMCNRM). It provides an excellent forum to serve the requirements of in-service managers from government departments, industries, academic institutions, financial institutions and voluntary organisations associated with natural resource development. The Institute does collaborative research with national institutions, organisations and overseas governments and institutions. The multidisciplinary nature of the Institute enables it to offer consultancy services to organisations in the field of environment, forestry, natural resource management and rural development.

45. The Budget Estimate of IIFM for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 2.80 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 2.80 crore.

Forestry Education

46. Directorate of Forestry Education, Dehradun, is responsible for controlling, co-ordinating and managing all regular training courses of State Forest Service Officers and Forest Range Officers in the country. Besides, it is also responsible for developing training capacity and facility of desired standard to assist the Centre and States for efficient human resource management and development and to help States assess the training needs of forestry personnel.

47. The Budget estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 2.10 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 2.15 crore.

Forestry Training

48. Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun, is a premier institute for imparting professional training to the Probationers of the Indian Forest Service (IFS). The

Academy also conducts professional courses and compulsory training courses for the IFS officers on varied subjects.

49. Short-term courses of one week and two week duration for IFS officers are organised in premier institutions of the country. The main thrust of the course is on computer application in forestry, human resource development, financial management, gender issues in forestry, joint forest management, wildlife management, etc.

50. The Budget Estimate for the Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 5.95 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.23 crore.

Forest Survey

51. Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun is entrusted with the responsibility of survey of forest resource in the country. FSI assesses the forest cover biennially using remote sensing technology. The first report of FSI was published in 1987 using Landsat data of US satellite through visual interpretation technique on 1:1 million scale. The latest State of the Forest Report 1999 is the seventh in the series. In the present assessment, digital method of interpretation has been used for 13 states. This method could not be applied to the entire country due to inadequate infrastructure. The introduction of the advanced digital image processing system has helped in reducing the time lag between preparation of the report and procurement of satellite data.

52. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 4.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs. 5.00 crore.

Forest Policy

National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP)

53. Ministry of Environment and Forests has formulated NFAP by integrating and amalgamating 26 State Forestry Action Programmes. It is a twenty-year programme for integrated development of forests to achieve the goal of one-third-forest cover, as envisaged in the National Forests Policy. The total investment estimate is Rs.1339 billion for 20 years.

54. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poors in Regeneration of Degraded Forests on Usufruct Sharing Basis' is being implemented in 15 states. 100% grant is provided to the states for rehabilitation of degraded forests. The Budget Estimate of scheme for the Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 7.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs.5.35 crore.

Forest Protection

55. A 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Modern Forest Fire Control Methods" is being implemented since 1992-93. Under the scheme, central assistance was provided to

16 states for strengthening forests protection machinery. Keeping in view its success, the scheme has been extended to cover all States and Union Territories since 2000-2001.

56. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs. 21.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs.17.20 crore.

Eco-development around National Parks and Sanctuaries

57. The scheme is meant for providing alternate source of sustenance to the communities living inside or at the fringes of National Parks and Sanctuaries to divert their dependence. It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

58. India Eco-development Project is being implemented in seven Protected Areas with the assistance of International Development Agency (IDA) and Global Environment Fund (GEF). The total project cost has been reduced from Rs. 294.93 crore to Rs 229 crore after a mid-term review mission of the World Bank due to slow physical and financial progress of the project.

59. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 61.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 64.75 crore.

Project Tiger

60. 'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The states receive 100% financial assistance for non-recurring items and 50% for approved recurring items. The scheme was launched in 1973 on basis of the recommendations of a special task force of the Indian Board for Wildlife. At present, there are 27 tiger reserves spreading over 14 states and covering about 3.77 million ha area.

61. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs.23.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 19.00 crore.

Project Elephant

62. 'Project Elephant' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist States having free ranging population of wild elephant to ensure long term survival of identified viable populations in their natural habitats. States are provided financial as well as technical and scientific assistance.

63. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 11.00 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs.9.00 crore.

Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

64. It is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to facilitate better management of National Parks and Sanctuaries. There are 88 National Parks and 490 Wildlife Sanctuaries in the

country covering an area of 15.3 million ha. 100% financial assistance is provided for non-recurring items and 50% for recurring items.

65. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 23.25 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 21.70 crore.

Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun

66. WII an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Environment & Forests conducts research on the ecological, biological, socio-economic and managerial aspects of wildlife conservation. The research projects generate valuable scientific data, help evolve study techniques relevant to the Indian ground condition, and also create a group of trained field biologists, socio-economist and wildlife managers. The Institute imparts training to government and non-government personnel and provides suggestions on matters of conservation and management of wildlife.

67. The Budget Estimate for Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 4.50 crore. The outlay for Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 5.00 crore.

NATIONAL AFFORESTATION & ECO-DEVELOPMENT BOARD

68. 25 Million ha is the total degraded forests in the country. NAEB has the mandate of promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development of degraded forests and lands adjoining forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas. NAEB has evolved specific schemes to promote afforestation and management strategies.

69. NAEB has initiated an umbrella scheme, called Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samirdhhi Yojana to be implemented through a decentralised set up, called Forests Development Agency (FDA). The scheme is being implemented in the first phase as pilot project from the year 2000-01 to 2001-02 in some states. Based on the experience of implementation of the project, it is envisaged that all afforestation scheme of MoEF would be channelised through the new umbrella scheme and funds would be provided to the States directly through FDA.

70. The Budget Estimate of NAEB for the Annual Plan (2000-01) was Rs 146.00 crore. The outlay for the Annual Plan (2001-02) is Rs 136.65 crore.

Sector wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure for the Ministry

(Rs.Crore)

Sector	9 th Plan Outlay	1999-2000		2000-01 Outlay	2001-02 Outlay
		Outlay	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Environment	887.00	191.50	119.17	230.90	212.82
NRCD	766.84	200.00	160.20	210.05	190.95
Forests & Wildlife	860.00	215.00	178.63	257.05	259.58
NAEB	500.00	93.50	88.89	152.00	136.65
Total	3013.84	700.00	546.89	850.00	800.00

**Scheme-wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure of the
Ministry of Environment & Forests**

(Rs.Crore)

Sector	9 th Plan Outlay	1999-2000		2000-01 Outlay	2001-02 Outlay
		Outlay	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Abatement of Pollution	150.80	23.45	22.00	32.90	30.90
Environmental Impact Assessment	37.00	10.50	5.88	9.60	11.10
Conservation & Survey	161.00	27.60	26.75	39.50	34.29
Research & Eco-generation	87.00	16.95	17.17	19.50	19.10
Environmental Education & Training	78.20	11.65	10.79	13.15	19.55
Policy & Law	235.00	57.55	15.20	55.10	40.55
International Cooperation	131.00	39.25	19.80	44.70	39.13
Civil Engineering	7.00	1.50	1.58	1.70	-
New Schemes	-	3.05	-	14.75	*18.20
Total (Environment)	887.00	191.50	119.17	230.90	212.82
National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD)	766.84	200.00	160.20	210.05	190.95
Grand Total	1653.84	391.50	279.37	440.95	403.77

**Scheme-wise break up of Outlay and Expenditure of the
Ministry of Environment Forests**

(Rs.Crore)

Sector	9 th Plan Outlay	1999-2000		2000-01 Outlay	2001-02 Outlay
		Outlay	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Forestry Research, Education & Training	312.50	78.95	66.40	71.25	57.08
Forest Survey of India	15.00	4.00	2.40	4.00	5.00
Forest Policy	15.50	2.20	2.12	7.70	7.35
Forest Protection	40.50	3.10	2.77	21.05	17.25
Strengthening of Forest Division	20.00	5.00	4.86	6.00	6.00
Forestry Infrastructure (NE)	-	-	-	-	*25.75
Wildlife	456.50	121.75	100.08	147.05	141.15
Total (Forestry & Wildlife)	860.00	215.00	178.63	257.05	259.58
National Afforestation & Eco-development Board (NAEB)	500.00	93.50	88.89	152.00	136.65
Grad Total	1360.00	308.50	267.52	409.05	396.23

9.2 Tourism

Tourism is an important segment of our economy, especially in terms of its contribution towards foreign exchange earnings, generation of additional income and creation of employment opportunities, particularly in remote and backward areas. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 2000 were estimated at about Rs. 14,408.00 crores with an estimated direct employment of about 15 million, which is about 2.4 per cent of the total labour force of the country. The international tourist traffic to the country is estimated to have increased from 2.4 million in 1998-99 to 2.64 million by the end of 2000. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO) India's share in world tourist arrivals is only 0.38 per cent - accounting for 0.62 per cent of the world tourist receipts. This shows that much of our tourist potential is yet to be tapped.

2. In 2000-01 against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 195.00 crores for tourism in the Central Sector, the Revised Estimates is Rs. 136.25 crores. The bulk of the expenditure under Tourism in the Central Sector is for the schemes of Ministry of Tourism. The entire Plan outlay of the Ministry, except for the schemes of the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC), is funded from budgetary resources. ITDC finances its Plan from internal and extra-budgetary resources.

3. The approach to tourism development in the Plan is to ensure coordinated efforts by the public and private sector, with a major thrust on selected areas of tourism. The main focus of the Government is on development of basic infrastructure and to play a facilitating role in the provision of accommodation and other facilities for the tourists.

4. The Central Sector outlay for tourism in 2001-02 is Rs. 179.50 crores. Tourist Information and Publicity, overseas and inside the country, continues to receive the largest share of the Plan outlay of the Ministry for which an outlay of Rs. 58.00 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 2001-02. An outlay of Rs. 51.00 crores out of this provision has been kept for overseas campaigns during the year. Ministry of Tourism performs the main marketing function through a network of 18 Government of India Tourist Offices (GOITOs) located overseas with specific area demarcations under six distinct regions. However, conceding to the demand of the Planning Commission to make these offices more cost effective, the Department has agreed to restructure these offices by the year-end.

5. Another major scheme is Tourist Infrastructure for which a provision of Rs. 39.85 crores has been made. Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments for the development Tourism infrastructure in the country. The specific schemes for which assistance is provided are development of tourist centres/areas including village and heritage tourism, equity schemes, refurbishment of monuments/ heritage sites, SEL shows, wayside amenities etc. Since most of the infrastructural components and delivery systems are within the purview of State Governments or private sector, the infrastructure

for tourism is mainly being developed by providing financial assistance to State/UT governments and by providing various incentives to private entrepreneurs. The Central Government investment for improvement and creation of these are channelized through the State/UT governments on a cost-sharing basis.

6. An outlay of Rs. 10.35 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for the schemes of Human Resource Development. The existing facilities covered in the scheme include 21 Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology and 14 Food Craft Institutes under the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and the training of officers and guides. An outlay of Rs. 8.10 crores has been provided for the Institutes of Hotel Management & Catering Technology (IHMs) and Food Craft Institutes (FCIs). The Central Government funds the IHMs through release of grants to cover their net revenue expenditure and capital expenditure for purchase of equipment etc. and construction of the institute buildings. In case of FCIs, the financial responsibility of the Central Government gets transferred to the State Governments after first five years of operation of the institutes. The Ministry is making efforts at making the IHMs and FCIs financially self-supported.

7. In view of its importance as a major development option, hotels and tourism related industries have to be given high priority in the national development policy. With a view to meet emerging needs for development of tourism and keeping in view the financial constraints, it is proposed to extend subsidies and incentives of Rs. 9.00 crores and also to set up National Tourism Development Fund with a token provision of Rs. 5.00 crores during 2001-02.

8. For the year 2000-01, the outlay for ITDC was Rs. 60.00 crores. In the light of disinvestments process, this has been reduced to Rs. 29.50 crores in the Annual Plan for 2001-02. However, a budgetary support of Rs. 2.00 crores has been kept aside for ITDC in the Annual Budget for construction of a hotel in Chandigarh.

Annexure 9.2.1

Plan Outlay - Ministry of Tourism

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE 2000-01	BE 2001-02
1	2	3	4
1	Tourist Infrastructure	29.10	39.85
	Development of Tourist Centres/ Areas including Village and Heritage Tourism	17.00	9.00
	Refurbishment of monuments/heritage buildings	2.00	3.00
	Equity Scheme	0.25	2.00
	Budget Accommodation	2.50	11.24
	Wayside Amenities	4.00	6.50
	Development of Pilgrim Centres	0.10	0.25
	Buddhist Centres/Externally Aided Projects	0.25	2.76
	SEL Shows (Flood Lighting)	0.50	2.00
	Adventure and Sports Tourism	1.50	3.00
	Paryatan Bhavan	1.00	0.10
2.	Human Resource Development	16.65	10.35
	Institute of Hotel Management & Catering	9.00	8.00
	Technology and Applied Nutrition		
	Food Craft Institutes	0.10	0.10
	Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management	2.00	2.00
	Tourism Education Grid	5.00	0.10
	National Institute of Water Sports	0.50	0.10
	Training of guides, officers & staff	0.05	0.05
3	Tourist Information & Publicity	56.75	58.00
	Overseas campaigns	49.75	51.00
	Production of literature and publicity materials	3.00	3.00
	Hospitality programmes	1.00	1.00
	Domestic campaigns including Fairs & Festivals	3.00	3.00
4	Others	19.00	25.00
	Computerization and Information Technology	5.00	5.00
	Market Research including 20 years perspective plan	7.00	5.00
	Subsidies & Incentives	5.00	9.00
	National Tourism Development Fund	1.00	5.00
	Marketing Development Assistance	1.00	1.00
5	10% lump sum provision for NE Region and Sikkim	13.50	14.80
	Total	135.00	148.00
6	Budgetary support for ITDC (for construction of a hotel in Chandigarh)	-	2.00
	Grant Total	135.00	150.00
	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	60.00	29.50