

सकता। इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटवाइज इसे बनाने में जो expenditure आता है, उसके मुताबिक आप टॉयलेट बनाने के लिए उतने रुपए फिक्स करेंगे?

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री से मुझे कई खत मिले हैं कि 14-15,000 से कम में पंजाब में शौचालय बनाना बिल्कुल असंभव है और 10,000 रुपए में जो टॉयलेट बनेगा, उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। मैंने पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री से कहा कि हमारी ओर से हम जरूर 10,000 रुपए का प्रावधान करेंगे। अगर पंजाब सरकार और 4,000-5,000 रुपए खर्च करना चाहती है, तो उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, परंतु आज के निर्णय के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से हमने 10,000 रुपए का मानक रखा है और कई राज्यों में इसे सकारात्मक ढंग से देखा गया है। मैं स्वीकारता हूँ कि पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री और कई मंत्रियों ने कहा कि पंजाब में लोग और अच्छे बेहतर टॉयलेट चाहते हैं जिस पर 15,000 रुपए खर्च होंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वहां टॉयलेट बनाने के लिए जो और 4,000-5,000 रुपए की जरूरत है, पंजाब सरकार वह खर्च करने की स्थिति में होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number 63.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मेरा एक सजेशन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, three supplementaries have already been asked. Please, Khannaji.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मेरा एक सजेशन है।

श्री सभापति: खन्ना जी, प्लीज। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लिखकर दे दीजिए मंत्री जी को। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लिखकर दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. I am afraid, not ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. I cannot depart from the established practice of the House ...**(Interruptions)**... Question Number 63. Hon. Member absent. Let the Minister give her reply.

*63. The Questioner (Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh) was absent

पर्यावरणीय संकट से निपटने के लिए और अधिक धनराशि का
आवंटन किया जाना

*63. **श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में पर्यावरणीय संकट से निपटने के लिए सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 2.6 प्रतिशत अंश व्यय करने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय का कार्यान्वयन कब से आरंभ हो जाएगा;

(ग) यदि उक्त निर्णय को पहले से ही कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, तो इस पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा रही है; और

(घ) उक्त धनराशि किस-किस योजना पर व्यय की जा रही है और प्रति वर्ष व्यय की जा रही औसत धनराशि कितनी है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): (क) से (घ) सरकार द्वारा बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को इसके क्षेत्रीय आवंटनों सहित अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। तथापि, 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष अर्थात् 2011-12 के लिए पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय का वार्षिक योजना आवंटन 2300.00 करोड़ रुपए था जो कि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) का 0.03% है। आवंटन के योजना-वार ब्यौरे को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

आवंटन की योजनावार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रु.)			
क्रम सं.	योजना का नाम	योजना की प्रकृति	परिव्यय
1	2	3	4
पर्यावरण			
1.	पर्यावरणीय मानीटरन और शासन	सीएस	53.50
2.	प्रदूषण उपशमन	सीएस	49.76
3.	संरक्षण और विकास के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास	सीएस	68.94
4.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और पारि-प्रणाली का संरक्षण	सीएसएस	80.00
5.	पर्यावरण सूचना, शिक्षा और जागरूकता	सीएस	79.58
6.	ताज की सुरक्षा सहित धरोहर स्थलों, तीर्थस्थानों और पर्यटक केन्द्रों का पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन	सीएसएस	0.01
7.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग कार्यक्रम	सीएस	71.82
8.	राष्ट्रीय तटीय प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम	सीएस	267.60

1	2	3	4
9.	राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना (एनआरसीपी)	सीएसएस	701.71
	कुल पर्यावरण एवं पारिस्थितिकी वानिकी और वन्यजीव		1372.92
10.	वन और वन्यजीव संस्थानों को सहायता अनुदान	सीएस	122.50
11.	वानिकी क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण	सीएस	84.10
12.	मूली बांस का ग्रेगेरियस पुष्पण (मैलाकाना बैसिफेरा)	सीएसएस	0.00
13.	वन प्रबंधन का तीव्रीकरण (पूर्ववर्ती आईएफपीएस) स्कीम	सीएसएस	65.00
14.	वानिकी प्रभागों का सुदृढीकरण	सीएस	18.27
15.	वन्यजीव प्रभाग का सुदृढीकरण	सीएस	29.00
16.	वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास	सीएसएस	70.00
17.	बाघ परियोजना	सीएसएस	162.71
18.	हाथी परियोजना	सीएसएस	21.50
19.	राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण एवं पारि-विकास बोर्ड (एनईबी)	सीएस	27.00
20.	राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण कार्यक्रम	सीएसएस	303.00
21.	पीआरआई (पंचायत वन योजना) के माध्यम से वनीकरण	सीएसएस	0.00
22.	पशु कल्याण	सीएस	24.00
	कुल वानिकी एवं वन्यजीव		927.08
	पर्यावरण, वन और वन्यजीव का कुल योग		2300.00

सीएस: केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र

सीएसएस: केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमें

Higher allocation for fighting environmental crisis

†*63. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to spend 2.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to deal with the environmental crisis in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which implementation of this decision will commence;

(c) the quantum of annual expenditure in case this decision is already in force since its inception; and

(d) the names of the schemes on which this amount is being spent and the average annual expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan, including its sectoral allocations, is yet to be finalized by the Government. However, Annual Plan allocation of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 2011-12, last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, stood at Rs. 2300.00 crore, which is 0.03% of the GDP. A statement giving scheme-wise details of the allocation is laid on the table of the House.

Statement***Statewise details of the allocation***

(Rs. Crore)			
Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	Outlay
1	2	3	4
Environment			
1	Environmental monitoring and Governance	CS	53.50
2	Pollution Abatement	CS	49.76
3	Research and Development for Conservation and Development	CS	68.94

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
4	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	CSS	80.00
5	Environment Information, Education and Awareness	CS	79.58
6	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Including Taj Protection	CSS	0.01
7	International Co-operation Activities	CS	71.82
8	National Coastal Management Programme	CS	267.60
9	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	CSS	701.71
Total Environment & Ecology Forestry and Wildlife			1372.92
10	Grants in aid to Forests and Wildlife institutions	CS	122.50
11	Capacity building in forestry sector	CS	84.10
12	Gregarious Flowering of Muli (Melacannabaccifera) Bamboos	CSS	0.00
13	Intensification of Forest Management (former IFPS) Scheme	CSS	65.00
14	Strengthening Forestry Divisions	CS	18.27
15	Strengthening of Wildlife Division	CS	29.00
16	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	CSS	70.00
17	Project Tiger	CSS	162.71
18	Project Elephant	CSS	21.50
19	National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB)	CS	27.00
20	National Afforestation Programme	CSS	303.00

1	2	3	4
21	Afforestation through PRIs (Panchyat VanYojna)	CSS	0.00
22	Animal Welfare	CS	24.00
TOTAL Forestry and Wildlife			927.08
GRAND TOTAL Environment, Forests and Wildlife			2300.00

CS: Central Sector

CSS:Centrally Sponsored Schemes

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, a statement has been annexed to the reply of the question indicating scheme-wise details of higher allocation for fighting environmental crisis. At serial number 17 of the statement, under Project Tiger, an amount of Rs. 162.71 crores outlay was made. And, at serial number 18, under Project Elephant, an amount of Rs. 21.50 was kept as outlay. But, no outlay was earmarked for Afforestation through PRIs (Panchayat Van Yojna) which is at serial number 21 of the statement.

Now, coming to my question, what has happened recently in my State is that in 3-4 national sanctuaries tourists have been barred from visiting sanctuaries in the name of protecting environment and forest. So, I would like to know what decision the Government has taken on this. I am asking this because it has created a shock in the minds of the people. Sir, tourists from various regions come North-East to visit these sanctuaries, but they are barred. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has taken note of this situation.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am happy to answer the question. This is a subject matter of an order passed by the hon. Supreme Court of India in a Public Interest Litigation filed by a person. The Supreme Court of India has ordered that there should be a complete ban on tourism in tiger reserves of the country. The case is now due for hearing on the 22nd. Therefore, the matter is *sub judice*. The Ministry of Environment and Forests will file its Report and anything further can only be decided after the hon. Supreme Court gives its order.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, in the written reply, there is a mention that the Annual Plan allocation of the Ministry was just Rs. 2,300 crores, which are really peanuts.

My question to the hon. Minister is this. Sir, we have the CAMPA Fund which is over Rs. 20,000 crores. There is no mention of how she is going to disburse CAMPA funds for this cause.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the hon. Member, with all due respect, has raised a very important question.

First, I would like to say, as far as the CAMPA Fund is concerned, it is right that there is over Rs. 20,000 crores under the CAMPA Fund. These are totally monitored by the Supreme Court of India. The funds are monitored by a Committee set up by the hon. Supreme Court of India. Hon. Member is also a Member of the Committee on Environment. He knows that a vast majority of the CAMPA funds are basically meant for afforestation. However, we are looking at the Forest Act. We are examining proposals from activists. According to which, if the Supreme Court permits, if some part of those funds can be used to help wildlife, we can do so. As a part of Forest Conservation Act, some proposals have come. But, we have not taken a call on that. I would, from my point of view, like to emphasize that CAMPA funds are collected after diversion of forest land. And, in my view, they should be strictly confine to making sure that our forests are protected, regenerated and our forest cover continuously increased and they should not be diverted under any other circumstances.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the House knows, environmental problems are becoming increasingly acute around the world, and also in our country. We are already seeing very dramatic affects of deforestation, melting of glaciers and so on.

Before I put my question to the Minister, I would like to say that the amount of money provided, which is 0.03 per cent, is a pittance. If we are really serious about our environment, we will have to increase it, at least ten-fold in order to make an impact.

Now, my specific question is this. In this statement, there is no direct mention of the *Swatch Ganga Abhiyan*. I remember, thirty years ago, at a function, the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, had launched the *Ganga Bachao Abhiyan*. After that, Rajiv Gandhi had come up with the *Swatch Ganga Abhiyan*. Thousands of crores of rupees have been spent on it, but the results seem to be nowhere. What is the Government doing about the Ganga? Are you serious in trying to save the National River from disaster? If so, could you please spell out your plans?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, this falls under the National River Conservation Scheme. There is also a separate World Bank-funded project, specially set aside for the River Ganga. As the hon. senior Member knows, there is the National Ganga Committee which is chaired by the hon. Prime Minister of India. Over two thousand crores of rupees have already been spent on the cleaning-up of the Ganga.

Sir, I totally agree with the hon. Member, and with most of the hon. Members of this august House, that we are a very, very long way from the goal that we want to achieve in regard to the *Nirmal Dhara* and the *Aviral Dhara* of the Ganga. There is no doubt that our holy river is very polluted, and the flow of the river also is not to the extent that it ought to be to maintain the purity and the continuous ecological flow of the river as we desire. I know that, Sir. We are working on it. A great deal of funds are available. As I said, it is a World Bank-funded project. We have a separate Mission, the Mission Ganga.

But part of the problem, Sir, is that, all along the river, the industrial effluent accounts for about 20 per cent; eighty per cent is basically the domestic untreated sewage which flows out from the cities that lie along the River Ganga.

Sir, money is allotted for sewage treatment plants and for central effluent treatment plants. But, unfortunately, all those sewage treatment plants do not work, perhaps, because of lack of electricity and, perhaps, because the network of sewers is not connected to the central sewage treatment plants in that particular city. These are all issues that need to be addressed in a collective way and, therefore, it needs the cooperation of the urban local bodies and the State Governments to monitor that the sewage treatment plants are working. Otherwise, it will very difficult to do it.

Sir, a large amount of money is available. It is not a question of lack of money. But what is more important is how that money is directed and how it is spent. Sometimes, it is not possible for us to release the money unless those sewage treatment plants are working.

My final submission to the House, through you, Sir, would be that, had it not been for the announcements made, first, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and, then, by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and the action taken thereafter by other Governments, the River Ganga would have been in a much worse state. We have actually managed to contain the pollution at this level only because of the work that has been done by the Ministry of Environment under the National Ganga Action Plan.