

has comprehensively revised Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and notified draft revised rules in June, 2015 which is applicable in all the urban areas in the country including metropolitan cities. The Rules making process involve draft publication inviting public objections and suggestions. Extensive stakeholder consultations were organized in New Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata wherein major industry and commerce associations, industrial units, experts in various fields were invited. Consultative meetings with State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards were held on the draft Rules. The suggestions and objections received on these draft rules have been examined by the Working Group constituted by the Ministry. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 has been notified in April, 2016. The SWM Rules, 2016 emphasizes upon resource recovery, recycling and reuse by way of segregation of waste through involvement of the waste pickers and self help groups, channelization of the dry and recyclable waste, use of biodegradable waste for composting, vermi composting and bio-methanation, utilizing combustible fraction of waste for refused derived fuel and energy recovery, and permitting only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill for minimizing the requirement of landfill sites. The Rules also provide for bio-remediation or scientific capping of sanitary landfill/dumpsite etc.

Deforestation in Jashpur district

2342. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deforestation in a large scale has been done in Jashpur district in Chhattisgarh specially in Sanna and Pandrapath area; and

(b) whether Government would demarcate the forest land and replant trees in Jashpur district specially in its Sanna, Pandrapath, Bagicha, Tapkara, Manora, Kasabel, Duldula, Pathalgoan areas as climate change is taking place due to massive deforestation and not planting trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per the report received from the State of Chhattisgarh, no large scale deforestation has been reported in Jashpur district including Sanna and Pandrapath area.

(b) As per report received from the State of Chhattisgarh, afforestation activities are being undertaken as per the provisions of the Working Plan of Jashpur forest division. The details of plantation activities carried out during the last two years as

reported by the State are as below.

Year	Area of plantation (ha.)	No. of plants planted
2015	916.52	6,01,467
2016	112.96	4,69,185

Allocations for development of forest areas

2343. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated to various States by the Central Government for development of forests in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has directed the State Governments to increase forest areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) is implementing three major forest related Schemes for development of forest areas *i.e.* National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme, National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). While NAP is being implemented for afforestation of degraded forest lands, GIM aims at improving the quality of forest/increase in forest cover besides cross sectoral activities on landscape basis and the IFMS supports the forest protection, development and conservation related activities such as patrolling of the forests, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. The details of funds allocated by the Central Government under these three Schemes for the last three years are given in given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages a target of 33% of Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) of the total geographical area of the country for ensuring environmental stability. The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun assesses the FTC of the country at the interval of two years. The total FTC of the country, as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2015, is 24.16% which has shown a net increase of about 5,000 sq. km. as compared to the previous assessment of ISFR, 2013. The Government has taken up various initiatives to upscale the efforts for development of forests to create additional forest and tree cover through concerted multi-sectoral schemes/programmes.