

Particularly इस हेड के लिए अब हमारे पास पैसा उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए हम किसी स्टेट को नहीं दे रहे हैं।

### **Monitoring and assessment of forest cover**

\*162. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any mechanism for monitoring and assessment of the forest/ green cover in the country and if so, the details thereof, along with the forest cover, State and UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to utilize remote sensing technology for the purpose and if so, the details thereof including the benefits of the said technology in terms of time and cost;
- (c) whether Government has any plan for promoting afforestation by planting trees like Sal in the various States; and
- (d) details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized during the last two years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### ***Statement***

(a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, a subordinate organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from National Forest Inventory.

As per the latest report *i.e.* ISFR- 2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8, 02, 088 square kilometers (forest cover 708273 square kilometers, tree cover 93815 square kilometers) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8021 square kilometers (forest cover 6778 square kilometers, tree cover 1243 square kilometers) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. The State/UTs wise details of forest cover along with percentage as per ISFR-2017 is given in Annexure-I (*See below*).

(b) The forest cover assessment is carried out by FSI using data from the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites of ISRO. Currently the forest cover mapping is being

carried out using imagery from LISS III sensor of IIRS-P6 satellite which has a resolution of 23.5 meters.

The LISS III image for the entire country is geometrically corrected using the Survey of India toposheets which helps in seamless integration of forest cover data at various levels of administrative boundaries authenticated by the Survey of India.

The interpretation of forest cover is being done using digital image processing techniques by trained analysts and thereafter classified maps of forest cover on a scale of 1:50,000 are prepared. As the forest cover assessment is carried out once in every two years, the analysts identify and incorporate the changes in forest cover into the previous cycle data to arrive at the latest data on forest cover.

During interpretation of the satellite image, the forest cover is classified on the basis of canopy density into Very Dense Forest (canopy over 70 % canopy cover), Moderately Dense Forest (Canopy cover between 40 to 70% canopy cover) and Open Forest (Canopy cover between 10 to 40% canopy cover).

Forest cover classification using digital image processing techniques is further supported by the interpreter's knowledge, information from collateral sources (like Google Earth, Forest inventory data) and observation made during extensive ground truthing at more than 3000 points.

Ground truth information is collected during the same season as that of the satellite data so as to properly relate the reflectance observed on the satellite image to the ground situation. The field observations are incorporated into the classified maps which are then compared with the previous cycle of forest cover assessment for depicting forest cover change. The change maps thus prepared are then sent to the State Forest Departments for validation.

The feedback from State Forest Departments help in further improvement of classification accuracy and in analyzing the reason for the change. Thereafter, area statistics of forest cover at District, State and National level along with maps are generated. During the entire process of forest cover assessment, concurrent Quality Control and Quality Assurance measures are implemented to ensure accuracy of the data produced.

(c) and (d) For conservation, development and enrichment of forest cover in the country, afforestation programmes by planting trees are being taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Green India Mission (GIM) being implemented by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate

Change. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF).

GIM aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. The State Governments have been empowered to select landscapes and species for plantations based on local conditions and requirements. NAP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation. To compensate the loss of forest for development works, compensatory afforestation is undertaken on non-forest land and degraded forest land from the funds collected from the user agencies and deposited in % the CAF. In addition net present value of the forest land diverted is also deposited in CAF and utilized for additional afforestation and allied forestry activities for eco-restoration of the loss due to forest diversion. The details of funds released under NAP, CAF and GIM for the last two years and current year are given in Annexure-II, III and IV respectively.

#### ***Annexure-I***

##### *States/UTs-wise details of Forest and Tree Cover as per ISFR 2017*

(Area in square kilometer)

State	Geographical Area	Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Total Forest and Tree Cover	Percentage of geographical area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	162968	28,147	3753	31900	19.57
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	66,964	807	67771	80.93
Assam	78438	28,105	1496	29601	37.74
Bihar	94163	7,299	2263	9562	10.15
Chhattisgarh	135192	55,547	3833	59380	43.92
Delhi	1483	192.41	113	305.41	20.59
Goa	3702	2229	323	2552	68.94
Gujarat	196244	14,757	8024	22781	11.61
Haryana	44212	1588	1415	3003	6.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	55673	15,100	822	15922	28.60
Jammu and Kashmir *	222236	23,241	7815	31056	13.97
Jharkhand	79716	23,553	2922	26475	33.21
Karnataka	191791	37,550	5713	43263	22.56
Kerala	38852	20,321	2959	23280	59.92
Madhya Pradesh	308252	77,414	8073	85487	27.73
Maharashtra	307713	50,682	9831	60513	19.67
Manipur	22327	17,346	220	17566	78.68
Meghalaya	22429	17,146	657	17803	79.37
Mizoram	21081	18,186	467	18653	88.48
Nagaland	16579	12,489	379	12868	77.62
Odisha	155707	51,345	3993	55338	35.54
Punjab	50362	1837	1622	3459	6.87
Rajasthan	342239	16,572	8266	24838	7.26
Sikkim	7096	3344	35	3379	47.62
Tamil Nadu	130060	26,281	4671	30952	23.80
Telangana	112077	20,419	2669	23088	20.60
Tripura	10486	7726	215	7941	75.73
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14,679	7442	22121	9.18
Uttarakhand	53483	24,295	767	25062	46.86
West Bengal	88752	16,847	2136	18983	21.39
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6742	35	6777	82.16
Chandigarh	114	21.56	10	31.56	27.68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	30	237	48.27
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	10	30.49	27.47
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	2	29.1	97.00
Puducherry	490	53.67	27	80.67	16.46
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,469	7,08,273	93815	802088	24.39

\* Includes Jammu and Kashmir area outside LoC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

**Annexure-II***Details of State wise funds released under National Afforestation Programme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.36	6.38	No release has been made so far to any States.
2.	Bihar	4.23	0.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.86	7.82	
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	
6.	Haryana *	2.71	0.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.73	2.92	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.20	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	
10.	Karnataka	3.24	10.99	
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.74	7.78	
13.	Maharashtra	6.73	15.33	
14.	Odisha	3.49	11.36	
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	1.40	1.95	
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	2.07	
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.67	0.32	
20.	Uttarakhand	3.36	2.58	
21.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		57.71	69.50	
NORTH EASTERN STATES				

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.86		
23.	Assam	0.00	0.58	
24.	Manipur	3.20	4.38	
25.	Meghalaya	1.65	0.74	
26.	Mizoram	5.80	7.79	
27.	Nagaland	5.85	6.41	
28.	Sikkim	0.00	5.98	
29.	Tripura	4.94		
TOTAL (NE STATES)		22.29	25.88	
GRAND TOTAL		80.00	95.38	

***Annexure-III****Details of State/UTs-wise funds released under Compensatory Afforestation Funds*

State/UT	F.Y.-17-18 Release (₹)	F.Y.-18-19 Release (₹)	F.Y.-19-20 Release (₹)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,33,00,000.00	1,56,00,000.00	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	97,00,00,000.00	1,04,47,00,000.00	Nil
Arunachal Pradesh	3,54,15,00,000.00	Nil	
Assam	70,00,00,000.00	45,84,00,000.00	Nil
Bihar	30,31,00,000.00	46,61,90,000.00	Nil
Chandigarh	1,13,00,000.00	1,27,00,000.00	Nil
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	27,00,00,000.00	2,12,6600,000.00	Nil
Haryana	80,00,00,000.00	1,44,20,00,000.00	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	1,20,00,00,000.00	1,32,52,00,000.00	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir	69,00,00,000.00	Nil	1,01,77,00,000.00
Jharkhand	2,34,00,00,000.00	2,86,25,00,000.00	Nil
Karnataka	86,00,00,000.00	1,01,40,00,000.00	Nil
Kerala	8,00,00,000.00	14,61,00,000.00	Nil
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	2,00,00,00,000.00	2,68,76,00,000.00	Nil
Maharashtra	1,99,00,00,000.00	2,25,00,00,000.00	Nil
Manipur	29,50,00,000.00	24,85,00,000.00	Nil
Meghalaya	7,00,00,000.00	Nil	Nil
Mizoram	6,85,00,000.00	8,30,00,000.00	Nil
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odisha	5,09,00,00,000.00	5,54,00,00,000.00	Nil
Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punjab	64,00,00,000.00	79,20,00,000.00	Nil
Rajasthan	1,79,00,00,000.00	1,82,03,00,000.00	Nil
Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	12,68,00,000.00	7,00,00,000.00	Nil
Telangana	1,27,00,00,000.00	2,37,38,00,000.00	Nil
Tripura	7,10,00,000	16,70,00,000.00	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,00,00,000.00	1,50,60,00,000.00	Nil
Uttarakhand	96,00,00,000.00	3,03,00,00,000.00	Nil
West Bengal	Nil	21,22,00,000.00	Nil
TOTAL	24,04,90,00,000.00	35,23,58,90,000.00	1,01,77,00,000.00

**Annexure-IV***State-wise details of funds released under Green India Mission*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
		Allocation		Allocation		Allocation	
		(RE): 47.80		(BE): 160.0*		(BE): 140.0*	
		Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds	Fund	Funds
		Sanct-	Utilized	Sanct-	Utilized	Sanct-	Utilized
		ioned	by the	ioned	by the	ioned	by the
		to the	States	to the	States	to the	States
		States		States		States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.446	-	2.6662	-	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	10.953	10.953	5.3607	5.3607	-	-
3.	Karnataka	0.857	0.857	1.62339	-	-	-
4.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Manipur	6.416	6.416	4.88812	4.88812	-	-
6.	Mizoram	20	20	22.364	-	-	-
7.	Odisha	1.406	1.406	4.74334	4.74334	-	-
8.	Punjab	6.217	6.217	-	-	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Sikkim	-	-	3.3236	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	10.30188	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	24.15919	9.75624	-	-
TOTAL		46.295	45.849	79.4304	24.748	-	-

\*Funds allocated for both Green India Mission and National Afforestation Programme

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने उत्तर को देखा है। क्षेत्रवार वनावरण रक्षा फंड के बारे में जो क्षेत्रफल दिया है, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में वनावरण का 14,679 वर्ग किलोमीटर और वृक्षावरण का 7,442 वर्ग किलोमीटर दिया है जो कुल मिलाकर 22,121 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। मान्यवर, वहां भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत 9.18 है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपका question क्या है?



**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर:** मान्यवर, मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। वहां भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत 9.18 है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिद्वार से लेकर गढ़मुक्तेश्वर तक पूरी गंगा के किनारे वन के लिए भूमि आरक्षित है। वहां पर वन की कमी के कारण जंगली जानवर आबादी में घुसकर मानव जीवन को हर साल नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर वृक्षारोपण या वनारोपण करने का कोई विचार है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** महोदय, गंगा के दोनों किनारों पर बहुत सघन वृक्ष लगें, इसके लिए Indian Institute of Forest Management, Dehradun ने एक बहुत अच्छी स्टडी की है- वह कार्यक्रम जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अधीन होगा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे निश्चित रूप से लगेंगे। दूसरा, जो आपने दूसरा सवाल पूछा कि human-wildlife conflict होता है, उसका मूल उत्तर है कि जंगल में अगर खाद्य और पानी - ये दोनों चीज़ें ठीक से मिलेंगी तो प्राणी बाहर नहीं आएंगे, इसलिए water and fodder augmentation in forests - इस प्रोग्राम को हम बड़े पैमाने पर हाथ में ले रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी। समय को ध्यान में रख कर प्रश्न कीजिएगा।

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर:** सर, निगरानी और आकलन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो 2017-18 में फंड relase किया गया था, उसको 2018-19 में कम कर दिया गया है, क्या इसे बढ़ाने के कोई योजना है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सभापति महोदय, forests के फंड्स अनेक कामों के लिए दिए जाते हैं, जैसे अभी Compensatory Afforestation Fund को सारे hurdles पार करके राज्यों को देने के लिए हम तैयार हो गए हैं और जल्दी ही वह राज्यों को मिलेगा। इस प्रकार पैसे की चिंता नहीं है - ठोस कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारें अमल में लाएं - यही चिंता है।

**श्री अनिल बलूनी:** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी भी चीड़ के पेड़ों का रोपण किया जा रहा है और क्या चीड़ के पेड़ों को हटाने की कोई योजना है।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** महोदय, माननीय अनिल बलूनी जी खुद forests और tiger protection में बहुत रुचि लेते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीड़ के पेड़ हम discourage करते हैं कि चीड़ का पेड़ न लगे, लेकिन कोई specific जानकारी अगर है तो मुझे जरूर दीजिए, हम उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे क्योंकि चीड़ से आग लगने का खतरा होता है, और जो अत्याधिक मात्रा में नुकसान होता है, वह उसी का परिणाम होता है, तो उसके removal की तरफ हम जा रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** मित्रों, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। When there is disorder, there cannot be a point of order. This is number one, everybody knows it. Secondly, if somebody thinks that if they raise it a number of times in the House, I will admit their question, that will not happen because that is not the practice. I have been liberal with all sides to the maximum possible extent, even in Zero Hour or Special Mention, trying to accommodate all. If people have got grievance, they have got every right to come and talk to me. But, if they come to the Well or pressurize me in the House, that is not the way. And, I don't want that sort of

thing going before the people. That is why, that action was taken. Otherwise no problem at all. Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### **Restrictions imposed on domestic Automobile manufacturers**

\*163. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Automobile industry body, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) has stated that vehicle manufacturers are considering production stoppage, if there is no resolution of the issues over restrictions imposed on domestic manufacturers using imported steel;
- (b) whether Government has extended the deadline for automobile makers to use Bureau of Indian Standards certified locally produced high grade steel till February, 2019;
- (c) whether the automobile manufacturers had sought a year's time, to source high grade steel locally citing inconsistent quality; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government to the plea of SIAM?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT): (a) There are no restrictions imposed on Indian Domestic Automobile Manufactures for importing steel. However, to ensure quality of steel produced/imported in the country, steel grades covered under notified Indian Standards (IS) included in Steel Quality Control Order (QCO) dated 13.08.2018, domestic production/import is allowed from the BIS registered manufacturer only. In other cases *i.e.* where grades not covered under QCO even this regulation does not exist.

Quality Control Orders or Technical Regulations are implemented for the benefit of the public interest or for the protection of human, animal or plant health, safety of the environment, or prevention of unfair trade practices, or national security. Ministry of Steel has implemented Steel Quality Control Order on 53 categories of steel products under Section 16(i) of BIS Act 2016.

- (b) Yes Sir, on the request of the industry, the date of enforcement of the QCO has been deferred. On the request of automotive industry, the QCO dated 13th August 2018, that came into effect from 18th December 2018, the grades falling under the standards (IS: 4454 Part-1 : 2001, IS: 4454 Part-2 : 2001, IS: 11169 Part-1 : 1984, IS: 6603 : 2001, IS: 4824 : 2006, IS: 6527 : 1995 and IS: 6528 : 1995) have been exempted on three occasions. The last such relaxation for all the grades falling under 5 Indian Standards, is given below: