

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** अच्छे turf के ग्राउंड नहीं मिलते। क्या भारत सरकार स्पोर्ट्स अथॉरिटी के माध्यम से जिला स्तर पर कोई ऐसा स्टेडियम और उसके अंदर खेलने की नर्सरी बनाने का प्रावधान करना चाहती है?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू:** सर, हमने अभी-अभी दो महीने पहले एक निर्णय किया कि भारत में स्पोर्ट्स अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया ने, जो भारत सरकार के अधीन है, कोई भी स्पोर्ट्स फैसिलिटी है, वह सारे sports persons और accredited coach के लिए हमने फ्री कर दी है। हम किसी स्टेडियम को यूज करने के लिए एक रुपया भी चार्ज नहीं ले रहे हैं। यह एक क्रांतिकारी फैसला है। बहुत से खिलाड़ियों ने इसकी सराहना की है। इसके अलावा सारी फैसिलिटीज़ पर तो हम कब्जा नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का है, कुछ फेडरेशन का है। उन्हें भी अपनी-अपनी स्पोर्ट्स फैसिलिटीज़ को खिलाड़ियों के लिए फ्री खोल देना चाहिए, मैं ऐसा आग्रह भी कर चुका हूँ।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, स्पोर्ट्स में दो चीज़ें होती हैं। एक तो process reward होता है और दूसरा output reward होता है। Output reward के बारे में तो हमने सुन लिया है कि वह मिल रहा है, लेकिन जो process reward होता है, जब खिलाड़ी खेलने के क्रम में नेशनल लेवल तक पहुंचते हैं, यदि वे कोई मेडल लेकर नहीं आते हैं, तो क्या उनका recognition होता है? मेरे विचार से उनको वही सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। मेडल मिलना accidental भी हो सकता है, चार में से एक को मिलता है। जो लोग नेशनल लेवल के खिलाड़ी हैं, स्पोर्ट्स अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया उनकी एक वेबसाइट जारी करे, उनका और उनके परिवार का ख्याल रखे। पूरे देश में इस process reward को शुरू किया जाए।

**श्री किरन रिजिजू:** सर, खिलाड़ियों के लिए सिर्फ सरकार को नहीं, बल्कि सबको मिलकर सोचना होगा। उसको साधन देना, नौकरी देना, उसके भविष्य, उसके परिवार के लिए, हमने कार्पोरेट सेक्टर के लोगों को भी पुकारा है। हमने अभी Sports Summit की है। 10 billion dollar का एक टारगेट लेकर हमने एक Summit की है। स्पोर्ट्स एक बड़ी economic activity बनता जा रहा है। स्पोर्ट्स way of life भी है और एक economic जरिया भी बनता जा रहा है। इसलिए इसे सभी को मिलकर करना चाहिए। मैं एक example दे रहा हूँ और यह एक important बात है, जैसे Kabaddi League है, उसमें कोई भारत के लिए तो खेला नहीं है या कोई प्लेयर मेडल नहीं जीता, लेकिन Kabaddi League में खेलने की वजह से, उसको अभी हर साल करोड़ों रुपया मिल रहा है। हम देश भर में ऐसे ही तरीके निकाल रहे हैं, जिसमें खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके।

**श्री सभापति:** कबड़ी हमारा भारतीय खेल है, इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। Now, Q. No. 142.

### Key findings of India State of Forest Report, 2017

\*142. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the key findings of India State of Forest Report, 2017;

(b) whether the geographical area of forest cover increased over the last ten years; and

(c) the top three States where forest cover has increased over the last ten years?

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

**Statement**

(a) The key findings of India State of Forest Report, 2017 are given at Annexure-I (See below).

(b) The geographical area of forest cover increased by 17374 square kilometres between assessment of 2007 and 2017.

(Area in square kilometre)

Total Forest Cover (2007 assessment in ISFR-2009)	Total Forest Cover (2017 assessment in ISFR-2017)	Increase in Forest cover
690899	708273	17374

However, within the above ten years period, forest cover increased by 6788 square kilometres between assessments 2015 and 2017 itself.

(c) The top three States which have increased the forest cover over the last ten years are West Bengal, undivided Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The details are given at Annexure-II.

**Annexure-I**

*Key Salient Findings of India State of Forest Report ISFR-2017*

- (i) Forest and Tree Resources:- The Total forest cover of the country, as per current assessment is 7, 08, 273 square kilometre (sq km) which is 21.54% of the geographical area of the country. The tree cover of the country is estimated to be 93.815 sq km (9.38 million ha) which is 2.85 percent of the geographical area.
- (ii) The Total forest and tree cover of the country as per this assessment is 8, 02, 088 sq km (80.20 million ha) which is 24.39 percent of the geographical area of the country.

- (iii) After taking into account the changes observed during the two assessments periods *i.e.* ISFR 2015 (Updated) and ISFR 2017, there has been an increase of 6,788 sq km forest cover at the national level. Three States namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have contributed to an increase of 2, 141. sq km, 1, 101 sq km and 1, 043 sq km respectively, much of which can be attributed to plantation and conservation activities both within and outside the Recorded Forest Area as well as improvement in interpretation due to better radiometric resolution of the recent satellite data from Resourcesat-2.
- (iv) There is an increase of 1243 sq km in the tree cover of the country as compared to 2015 assessment.
- (v) The forest cover information has been given separately inside and outside the recorded forest area for sixteen States where digitized forest boundaries are available. For rest of the States, the information has been given inside and outside the green wash of Survey of India (SOI) toposheets.
- (vi) The per cent assessment shows that 15 States/UTs have above 33 per cent of their geographical area under forest cover.
- (vii) As per the present assessment, the forest cover in the hill districts of the country is 2, 83, 462 sq km, which is 40.22 per cent of the Total geographic area of these districts. The current assessment shows net increase of 754 sq km in the hill districts of the country.
- (viii) The Total forest cover in the tribal districts is 4, 21, 170 sq km, which is 37.43 % of the geographical area of these districts. The current assessment shows net increase of 86.89 sq km in all the tribal districts of the country.
- (ix) As per the present assessment, the Total forest cover in the North Eastern region is 1,71,306 sq km, which is 65.34 % of the geographical area. In comparison to the national forest cover of 21.54%, the current assessment shows a decrease of forest cover to the extent of 630 sq km in the North-Eastern region.
- (x) Net increase in forest cover has been observed in areas less than 1000m altitude. In all other altitudinal zones small net decrease has been observed.
- (xi) There is net increase of 2, 647 sq km in the extent of waterbodies over the decade 2005-2015. In general, all the States and UTs show an increase except Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Bihar. The States of Maharashtra, Gujarat,

Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka show an increase of more than 100 sq km over the decade.

- (xii) Mangrove cover has increased by 181 sq km as compared to 2015 assessment.
- (xiii) The Total growing stock of India's forests and tree outside forests is estimated as 5823.377 million cubic metre of which 4218.380 million cubic metre is inside the Recorded Forest Area(RFA) and 1603.997 million cubic metre outside.
- (xiv) There in an increase of 53.990 million cubic metre in Total growing stock of the country as compared to previous assessment. The increase in side RFA is 23.333 million cubic metre and that outside the forest is 30.657 million cubic metre.
- (xv) The annual potential production of timber from Trees Outside Forest (TOF) is 74.51 million cubic metre.
- (xvi) The Total bamboo bearing area of the country is estimated to be 15.69 million hectare. As compared to the estimates of ISFR 2011, the Total bamboo bearing area in the county has increased by 1.73 million hectare.
- (xvii) In the present assessment, Total carbon stock in forest in estimated to be 7082 million tonnes. There in an increase of 38 million tonnes in the carbon stock of county as compared to the last assessment.
- (xviii) Soil Organic Carbon represents the largest pool of carbon stock at 56.19 tonnes/hectare followed by Above Ground Biomass 31.59 tonnes/hectare and Below Ground Biomass at 9.86 tonnes/hectare.

#### *Annexure-II*

*Top three States which have shown increase in forest cover in last 10 years*

(Area in square kilometre)

S. No.	States/UTs	Total Forest Cover in 2007 assessment	Total Forest Cover in 2017 assessment	Difference
1	West Bengal	12994	16847	3853
2	Andhra Pradesh (Undivided)	45102	48566	3464
3	Kerala	17324	20321	2997

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, while I compliment the hon. Minister for having increased the forest cover by one per cent, which is up by 8, 021 square kilometers — it has gone up by 21.54 per cent — there is a big worry. Forest cover in the North East has come down by 630 square kilometers. What is the reason for this and what are the remedial measures that the Government is taking?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the North East has a peculiar problem. It has a tradition of jhum cultivation. These are private forests, and they go on changing the sites. So, that is a problem. Hence, the overall forest cover has come down by 630 square kilometers, because otherwise North East is the place where forest cover is 75 per cent-plus in all the States. So, it has gone down only by about 600 square kilometres. But there would be a new survey of 2019 which would surely be held by the end of this month. So, let us wait for that. That would give a good picture. More importantly, we would be calling a separate meeting of the North-Eastern States' Ministers. Two days ago we had a meeting with all the Forest Ministers of the country. We would hold separate meetings.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I compliment the Government because the tiger count in this country is an all-time high of 2, 226. But the worrying fact is that 23 lions died in Gir Forest in September-October last year. Out of these, 4 lions died of a disease called Canine Distemper Virus. Has the Ministry investigated the reason for this? Are you sure that this Canine Distemper Virus would not affect the lions again?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we must be proud of our ecological system. The tiger count is not 2, 226. It was last time. Now, it is 2, 967.

पिछले चार साल में 750 टाइगर्स की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। लॉयन्स की बात है, टाइगर की बात है, हाथी की बात है या रायनो की बात है, यह भारत की सम्पदा है। अगर वायरस से किसी की मृत्यु होती है, तो हरेक की स्पेशल जांच होती है और उसके उपाय किए जाते हैं। इसीलिए हमारा यह नम्बर बढ़ रहा है।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहती हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की इकोनॉमी फॉरेस्ट के ऊपर डिपेंड करती है और हम चाहते हैं कि वहां पर फॉरेस्ट कवर ज्यादा होना चाहिए। वहां पर फॉरेस्ट कवर ज्यादा हो, उसके लिए कम्पनसेशन देने के लिए क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई फाइनेंशियल हेल्प देगी, जिससे कि वहां पर फॉरेस्ट न कटें और वे वैसे के वैसे रहें? सर, ऐसा वहां पर होना बहुत जरूरी है।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सभापति महोदय, फॉरेस्ट के साइंटिफिक मैनेजमेंट के लिए जितना कटाव होता है, वह जरूरी होता है और उसी से फॉरेस्ट ग्रो होता है। लेकिन फॉरेस्ट की अवैध कटाई न हो,

यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसके लिए पूरी चुस्त योजना बनी है। हिमाचल प्रदेश ने अपने फॉरेस्ट कवर में प्रो करने का एक पांच साल का बहुत ambitious कार्यक्रम बनाया है और हम उनको सहयोग दे रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.143. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present. Hon. Minister, lay the reply on the Table.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I lay it on the Table.

\* 143. [The questioner was absent.]

**Expenditure incurred on Government  
advertisements**

\*143. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of newspaper advertisements sanctioned by Government over the last three years and Total expenditure incurred on the same, State-wise;

(b) Total expenditure incurred on advertisements on the internet over the said period; and

(c) whether Government plans to increase advertisement spending in regional newspapers and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting releases notices for tenders, auctions, recruitments etc. and also undertakes awareness campaigns and dissemination of information about the Government schemes and programmes through various media. The detail of State-wise expenditure incurred on release of advertisements in newspapers during last three years is given in the website of BOC i.e. <http://davp.nic.in>.

During 2013-14 to 2019-20, per sq. cm rate of advertisements released in print media has increased from ₹ 42.31 to ₹ 62.13. However, the average per year print media space of advertisement given by BOC has gone down from 11.88 crore sq cm during the year 2009-10 to 2013-14 to ₹ 10.95 crore sq cm for 2014-15 to 2018-19.