



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(PARYAVARAN, VAN AUR JALVAYU PARIVARTAN MANTRALAYA)

INDUCTION MATERIAL

INTERNAL WORK STUDY UNIT.



INDEX

S. No	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
1	Historical Back-ground of the Ministry including National River Conservation Directorate and National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board (NAEB)	3-5
2	Role and Mandate of the Ministry	6-8
3	A note on the Organizational set - up of the Ministry	9-11
4	Sections with their functions under various Divisions in the Environment Wing in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	12-37
5	Sections with their functions under various Divisions in the Forest & Wildlife Wing in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	38-52
6	Sections with their functions of various Service Divisions in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	53-64
7	Role and functions etc. of National River Conservation Directorate	65-66
8	Role and functions etc. of the National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board (NAEB)	67-70
9	Subordinate Offices under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	71-73
10	Autonomous Organizations under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	74-76
11	Authorities under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	77-79
12	Board under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	80-83
13	Public Sector undertaking under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	84
14	Centres of Excellence under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.	85-87
15	Allocation of Business Rules (subjects allocated to MoEF&CC)	88-90
16	Constitution of Parliamentary Standing Committee	91
17	Constitution of Consultative Committee	92
18	Organisational Chart of the Ministry	93

1. Historical background of the Ministry including National River Conservation Directorate, National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB)

1.1 Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (HQs)

1.1.1 The need for comprehensive and integrated view of environmental protection and improvement with emphasis on the sustainable use of natural resources for development was being felt by the Government from early seventies. A National Committee on Environmental Planning & Co-ordination (NCEPC) was, therefore, set up in 1972 to advise the Government on environmental problems and suggest solutions after consultation with experts and the Ministries/Departments concerned. However, the aspects of environmental protection did not receive the desired attention.

1.1.2 The Government, therefore, constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N.D. Tiwari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, to recommend legislative measures and an administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection. The Committee submitted its report to the Prime Minister on September 15, 1980. One of the recommendations of the Committee related to setting up of a Department of Environment to provide explicit recognition to the pivotal role that environmental Conservation must play for sustainable national development.

1.1.3 Accepting this recommendation, the Government of India constituted the Department of Environment with effect from November 1, 1980 vide Presidential Notification No.CD-1016/80. In accordance with the Allocation of Business Rules, the Department of Environment was the focal point within the Government of India for subjects relating to environment and ecology. The work pertaining to the Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India and National Museum of Natural History being looked after by the Department of Science & Technology (DST), was transferred to the newly created Department of Environment. The scientific and technical staff from the Environment Division of the DST formed the nucleus of the new Department.

1.1.4 This Department became part of the new Ministry of Environment and Forest constituted by Presidential Notification No.74/2/1/85-Cab. dated 4th January, 1985, which consisted of two Departments, viz. Department of Environment and Department of Forest and Wildlife. The latter Department was constituted by transferring to it work relating to Forestry from the erstwhile Department of Agriculture and Co-operation and work relating to Wildlife from the Department of Environment.

1.1.5 In September, 1985, the two Departments were merged to constitute a single Department of Environment, Forest & Wildlife. In July, 1991 there was an amendment in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 whereby the name of the Ministry of Environment & Forest (Department of Environment Forests & Wildlife) was substituted with Ministry of Environment & Forest. The name of Ministry of Environment and Forest was changed to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide notification dated 31/07/2014.

1.2 National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD)

1.2.1 Based on a comprehensive Survey of the Ganga Basin carried out by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Air and Water Pollution (now called as Central Pollution Control Board), an Action Plan for the prevention of pollution of river Ganga was prepared by the Department of Environment in December, 1984. The Central Ganga Authority with the Prime Minister as Chairman was set up by a Government Resolution in February, 1985.

1.2.2 The Pollution abatement works in Ganga on account of major towns situated on its bank were taken up in Phase – 1 of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP). In the second phase of GAP, pollution abatement works for its major tributaries namely Yamuna, Gomti, Mahananda and Damodar were taken up.

1.2.3 The scope of work under Ganga Project Directorate (GPD) was later enhanced in phases covering other major rivers of the country under National River Conservation Plan, and the GPD has been renamed as the National River Conservation Directorate and the Central Ganga Authority (CGA) as the National River Conservation Authority (NRCA).

1.2.4 The Central Government constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) on 20th February, 2009 under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 as an Empowered Authority for conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Authority and it has as its members, the Union Ministers concerned, and the Chief Ministers of the States through which Ganga flows, viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, besides experts. The functions of the Authority include taking all measures necessary for planning and execution of programmes for abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga. **NGBRA has been shifted to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation w.e.f. 1/8/14.**

1.2.5 Presently NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs.4517.82 crore. A treatment capacity of 2373 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries).

1.2.6 For conservation of lakes and wetlands, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was earlier implementing two separate Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely the 'National Wetlands Conservation Programme' (NWCP) and the 'National Lake Conservation Plan' (NLCP). To avoid overlap and promote better synergies, NLCP has been merged with the scheme of NWCP, into one integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA). The scheme aims at holistic conservation and restoration of lakes and wetlands for achieving the desired water quality enhancement, besides improvement in biodiversity and ecosystem through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach and a common regulatory framework. The scheme would contribute to reduction of pollution loads in lakes and wise use of wetland resources and their services. NPCA is presently operational on cost sharing between Central Government and respective State Governments.

1.3 National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB)

1.3.1 In 1983, the Ministry of Agriculture announced the decision to set up a two tier Central Body, namely, the National Land Board and the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to serve as a policy planning, coordinating and monitoring agency for issues concerning healthy and scientific management of the country's land resources.

1.3.2 In 1985, with a view to place proper emphasis on the twin objectives of proper land use and development of Wastelands, the National Land Board was reconstituted as the National Land use and Wastelands Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Two separate bodies under the Council were set up as under:

1.3.3 The National Land Use and Conservation Board (NLUCB) to be located in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development , Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, New Delhi, replacing the existing National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

1.3.4 National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) to be located in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change , New Delhi.

1.3.5 Consequent upon the formulation of the new Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and the transfer of the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) to that Department in the year 1992, it was decided, with the approval of the Prime Minister, to set up the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) in the Ministry of Environment & Forest. This Board came into existence in August, 1992.

2. Role and Mandate of the Ministry

2.1 The Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change (MoEF &CC) is the nodal agency in the Central Government for overseeing the implementation of India's environment and forest policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals and prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development. The Ministry is also the nodal agency for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Ministry also coordinates with multilateral bodies such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and regional bodies such as Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on matters pertaining to environment. The broad objectives of the Ministry are:

- Conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife
- Prevention and control of pollution
- Afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas
- Protection of environment, and ensuring the welfare of animals.

2.2 These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures, aimed at the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment. Besides the legislative measures, a National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, National Forest Policy, 1988, a Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution, 1992 and a National Environment Policy, 2006 also guide the Ministry's work.

2.3 Subjects under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

2.3.1 The following items of work have been allocated to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change :

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(PARYAVARAN, VAN AUR JALVAAYU PARIVARTAN MANTRALAYA)¹**

1. Environment and Ecology, including environment in coastal waters, in mangroves and coral reefs but excluding marine environment on the high seas.
2. Environment Research and Development, education, training, information and awareness.
3. Environmental Health.
4. Environmental Impact Assessment.
5. Forest Development Agency and Joint Forest Management Programme for conservation, management and afforestation.
6. Survey and Exploration of Natural Resources particularly of Forest, Flora, Fauna, Ecosystems etc.
7. Bio-diversity Conservation including that of lakes and Wetlands.
8. Conservation, development, management and abatement of pollution of rivers excluding the river Ganga and its tributaries.²
- 8A. National River Conservation Directorate.³
9. Wildlife conservation, preservation, protection planning, research, education, training and awareness including Project Tiger and Project Elephant.
10. International co-operation on Issues concerning Environment, Forestry and Wildlife.
11. Botanical Survey of India and Botanical Gardens.
12. Zoological Survey of India.
13. National Museum of Natural History.
14. Biosphere Reserve Programme.
15. National Forest Policy and Forestry Development in the country, including Social Forestry.
16. All matters relating to Forest and Forest Administration in the Union territories.⁴
17. Indian Forest Service.
18. Wild Life Preservation and protection of wild birds and animals.
19. Fundamental and applied research and training including higher education in forestry.
20. Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park.
21. National Assistance to Forestry Development Schemes.
22. Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.

1 Modified vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

2 Substituted vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

3 Inserted vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

4 Modified vide Amendment series no.300 dated 26.02.2012

23. Afforestation and Eco-Development which shall include National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board.
 - 23A. Bio-fuel plantations in forest, wastelands and environmental issues concerning bio-fuels.¹
 24. Desert and Desertification.
 25. Forest Survey of India.
 26. Indian Institute of Bio-diversity, Itanagar.
 27. Central Pollution Control Board.
 28. G.B.Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development.
 29. Wildlife Institute of India and Indian Board for Wildlife.
 30. Indian Institute of Forest Management.
 31. Central Zoo Authority including National Zoo Park.
 32. Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education.
 33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited.
 34. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
 35. Matters relating to pounds and cattle trespass.
 36. Gaushalas and Gausadans.
 - 36A. Climate change and all other matters related thereto.²
 37. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960).
 38. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 (27 of 1995).
 39. The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997 (22 of 1997).
 40. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974).
 41. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (36 of 1977).
 42. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981).
 43. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927).
 44. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972)
 45. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980).
 46. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).
 47. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (6 of 1991).
- NOTE:-** The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change will be responsible for overall policy in relation to forests, except all matters, including legislation, relating to the rights of forest dwelling Schedule Tribes on forest lands.³

1 Inserted vide Amendment series no.287 dated 12.07.2006

2 Inserted vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

3 Inserted vide Amendment series no.285 dated 17.03.2006

3. The organization set-up of the Ministry:-

3.1 The Ministry comprises two main wings, namely (i) Environment and (ii) Forest & Wildlife. The divisions/sections /cells are grouped under these wings. Service divisions/sections/cell have been separately grouped in the third part. **The following offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:**

- Ministry proper
- Regional Offices (10)

Sl. No.	Headquarter of the Regional Office	State and UTs under jurisdiction
(i)	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Lakshadweep
(ii)	Bhopal	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
(iii)	Bhubaneswar	Orissa and West Bengal
(iv)	Chennai	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(v)	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab
(vi)	Dehradun	Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand
(vii)	Lucknow	Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
(viii)	Nagpur	Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra
(ix)	Ranchi	Bihar and Jharkhand
(x)	Shillong	Arunchal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura

- Civil Construction Unit (CCU)

3.2 In addition to above, there are two attached offices of the Ministry:

- 3.2.1 NRCD
- 3.2.2 NAEB

3.2.1 The NRCD in the Ministry is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands in the country.

3.2.2 National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) are also part of the Ministry.

3.2.3 The whole Ministry is depicted under two organization charts. The first chart (Annex I) covers the seniors officers who are looking after the work of Environment and Service Wings and the second chart (Annex II) covers the seniors officers who are looking after the work of Forestry and Wildlife wing of the Ministry. The broad channel of submission of subjects among

the officers is clear from these two organization charts. The channel of submission of different subjects is given in Annex III.

3.4 The Ministry has the following Subordinate offices:-

- Forest Survey of India
- Botanical Survey of India
- Zoological Survey of India
- Indira Gandhi National Forestry Academy
- Directorate of Forest Education (State Forest Colleges & Rangers Colleges)
- National Institute of Animal Welfare
- National Museum of Natural History
- National Zoological Park

3.5 Autonomous Organizations under the Ministry:

- Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, UP
- Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal
- The Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore
- Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun
- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun. The ICFRE has following 8 research institutes and four centres:
 - Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun
 - Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree breeding, Coimbatore
 - Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore
 - Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur
 - Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur
 - Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat
 - Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla
 - Institute of Forest Productivity, Ranchi
 - Centre for Social Forestry and Eco- Rehabilitation, Allahabad
 - Centre for Human Resources Development, Chhindwara
 - Forest Research Centre, Hyderabad
 - Advanced Research Centre for Bamboo & Rattan, Aizawl, Mizoram

3.6 The following are the Authorities of the Ministry:

- Central Zoo Authority
- National Biodiversity Authority
- National Tiger Conservation Authority

3.7 The following Boards under the Ministry :

- Animal Welfare Board of India
- Central Pollution Control Board
- Wildlife Crime Control Bureau

3.8 Public Sector undertaking under the Ministry:

- Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Development Corporation Ltd.

3.9 Tribunal under the Ministry:

- National Green Tribunal (NGT)

3.10 The Ministry has the following Centres of Excellence (CoE) in specific areas of specialisation:

- Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad on 'Environment Education'
- CPR Environment Education Centre (CPREEC), Chennai on 'Environmental Awareness'
- Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), Bangalore on Ecology of Western Ghats and Research
- Centre for Mining Environment (CME), Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad on 'Mining Environment'
- Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore on 'Avian Ecology'
- Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystem (CEMDE), Delhi University, Delhi on Management of 'Degraded Ecosystem'
- Foundation for Revitalization of local health traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore on 'Medicinal Plants & Traditional Knowledge'
- Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai on 'Environmental Economics'
- Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram on 'Conservation of Tropical Plants'

4.1. Environment Wing:

The divisions/sections/cells under Environment Wing and the main functions of each of are as follows:-

- 4.1.1 Conservation and Survey
- 4.1.2 Impact Assessment
- 4.1.3 Control of Pollution
- 4.1.4 Hazardous Substances Management Division
- 4.1.5 Research in Environment
- 4.1.6 Environment Education
- 4.1.7 Environment Information
- 4.1.8 Statistical Cell
- 4.1.9 Policy & Law
- 4.1.10 International Cooperation
- 4.1.11 Clean Technology
- 4.1.12 NGO Cell
- 4.1.13 Desertification Cell
- 4.1.14 Ozone Cell
- 4.1.15 Climate Change
- 4.1.16 Economic Cell
- 4.1.17 Trade and Environment (T &D)
- 4.1.18 Media Cell

4.1.1 **‘Conservation and Survey Division deals** with the administration of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India. It also deals with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), Biodiversity Conservation and World Heritage sites, Convention on Biological Diversity, Regional Botanical Gardens, Wetlands, Mangroves, Biosphere Reserves, Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History and the National Museum of Natural History. The Division also deals with the regulation of products and processes derived from modern biotechnology and implementation of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. There are three Sections in Conservation and Survey.

4.1.1.1 Conservation Survey (CS-I)

- Biosphere Reserve (All matters concerning identification and designation of Biosphere Reserve and formulation of strategies for the conservation of diversity of species and eco system in such reserves, including Research Projects and Management Action Plans. Nomination of Biosphere Reserves on World network of Biosphere Reserves designated by UNESCO).
- Scheme on financial assistance to Botanical Gardens for ex-situ conservation for Rare Endemic Plants
- Conservation of Western Ghats and its ecological studies through Centre of Excellence namely Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES) located at Bangalore.
- UNDP-GOI-CCFII Projects on Biodiversity Conservation and Medicinal Plants.
- Grants to State/UT Govts for Conservation & Management of Mangroves & Coral

Reefs.

- All India Taxonomy Capacity Building Project.
- E.K.Janaki Ammal National Award for Taxonomy
- General issue w.r.t. Biodiversity Conservation including drafting of NBAP, inputs to IC Division on GEF-RAF on Biodiversity for India, other sect oral & regional projects on Biodiversity.
- Centre of Excellence on Medicinal.
- Plants & Traditional Knowledge at FRLHT, Bangalore.
- Ongoing & New Research Projects on Mangroves, Corals, Coastal & Marine Biodiversity.
- Workshop/Seminar/Training Programme on Mangroves, Coral Reefs, Coastal & Marine Biodiversity.
- India's participation in IUCN-MEF Initiative.
- Establishment of National Institute for Research in Mangroves & Coastal Bioresources at Sunderbans, West Bengal.
- Parliament Questions, VIP references, miscellaneous.
- Ramsar Convention.
- National Wetlands Conservation Programme.
- SACON as Centre of Excellence.

4.1.1.2 Conservation Survey (CS-II)

A. BSI & ZSI

- All administrative matters related with Gazetted Staff (Scientific/Technical, Non-Scientific /Non- technical).
- All administrative matters related with Non-Gazetted staff (Scientific/Technical, Non-Scientific /Non-technical).
- Service Association /DCM and related matters/PAC/RAMC.
- Parliament Question/Assurance.
- Court Cases.
- Periodical reports, Returns, Preparation of Annual Report, Performance Budget/Speech etc. Budget, Action Plan Audit, Annual Plan.
- All matters related with Capital Work, Minor Works, and Maintenance etc.
- VIP references.
- RTI matters
- Misc. matters of BSI and ZSI.

B . Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore

C. Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute, Trivandrum

D. Biosphere Reserve Programme and Indian National Man and Biosphere (MAB) Committee

4.1.1.3 Conservation Survey (CS-III) Under CS-III, there are two sub divisions: Biodiversity and Bio safety. The work under CS-III (Biodiversity) Sub Division includes the following:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing
- Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
- Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) and National Biodiversity Targets and its implementation strategies
- National Reports to CBD
- Projects on biodiversity implemented through NBA
 - Strengthening the Implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules with Focus on its Access and Benefit sharing Provisions, UNEP-GEF, 2011-2015 (extended upto 2018).
 - Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law (CEBPOL) with technical support from Norwegian Government
 - UNDP project on Strengthening Natural Resource Management including Biodiversity Financial Initiative (BIOFIN) project
 - ACB-NBA Cooperation Capacity Building towards implementation the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, City Biodiversity Index and the Strategic plan for Biodiversity

4.1.1.4 Objectives of Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project

The proposed BCRLIP aims at conserving biodiversity in selected landscapes, including wildlife protected areas/critical conservation areas while improving rural livelihoods through participatory approaches. Development of joint forest management and eco-development in some states are models of new approaches to provide benefits to both conservation and local communities. The project intends to build on these models and expand lessons to other globally significant sites in the country to strengthen linkages between conservation and improving livelihoods of local communities that live in the neighborhood of biodiversity rich areas-as well as to enhance the local and national economy. The activities under the project include:

- National Co-ordination of the Project Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project in six landscapes spread over seven States likely to be funded by the World Bank
- Providing guidelines and funding support to Project States.
- Interaction with experts, NGO's and scientific institutions on matters of Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project.
- Visits abroad of the officials of Central Coordination Unit/landscape sites on invitation from other Countries. Also inviting such of the officials from other countries who are concerned with the protection and management of wildlife/Tiger in their countries.
- Interaction and cooperation with International Institutions on matters relating to the protection and management of Central Coordination Unit/landscape sites in the country.
- Interaction and cooperation with International agencies for financial assistance/grants in the area of Biodiversity Conservation and rural Improvement in landscapes.

4.1.2 Impact Assessment Division: It deals with policy matters relating to Environmental Impact Assessment and its implementation. It includes appraisal of projects, Research and

Training in the area of Impact Assessment. There are 3 sections in IA Division dealing with different sectors.

Impact Assessment (IA) Division is one of the divisions of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change which deals with the consideration of environmental application for environment clearance under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a planning tool to integrate the environmental concerns into the developmental process right at the initial stage of planning. It ensures that the envisaged development is sustainable and addresses to the needs of the public at large for whose benefits it is aimed at. EIA essentially refers to the assessment of environmental impacts likely to arise from a project.

EIA in India started as early as 1978 with river valley projects. It was subsequently extended to large public sector projects requiring PIB clearance. EIA Notification came into existence on 27th January, 1994 requiring prior environmental clearance for 29 categories of projects/processes listed there under. It was subsequently enlarged to 32 categories. The notification provided the projects to obtain environmental clearance based on investment criteria (originally it was Rs 50 crores, which was enhanced to Rs 100 crores). Public hearing was introduced on 10th April, 1997.

Review of EIA Notification, 1994 was undertaken based on recommendations of a project by World Bank as well as by Govindrajan Committee on Disinvestments. From the review it *inter-alia* emerged that;

- The procedure under EIA Notification, 1994 is too cumbersome
- Disproportionate information is sought
- It is time consuming.

Taking into account the recommendations, a new reengineered EIA Notification was issued on 14th September, 2006 mandating prior environmental clearance for:

- i. All new projects/activities listed in the Schedule;
- ii. Expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule with addition of capacity beyond the limits specified for the concerned sector, that is, projects or activities which cross the threshold limits given in the Schedule, after expansion or modernization; and
- iii. Any change in product - mix in an existing manufacturing unit included in Schedule beyond the specified range.

The projects / activities covered thereunder were based on their impact potential rather than investment criteria.

Objective of EIA Notification, 2006

The objective of EIA Notification, 2006 is to formulate a transparent, decentralized and efficient regulatory mechanism to:

- incorporate necessary environmental safeguards at planning stage,

- involve stakeholders in the public consultation process, and
- identify developmental projects based on impact potential instead of the investment criteria,

The EIA Notification, 2006 categorized all the projects in two categories namely; Category ‘A’ and Category ‘B’ based on the spatial extent of potential impacts on human health and natural and manmade resources. The Category ‘A’ projects are appraised at the Central Level in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change in consultation with the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), while the Category ‘B’ projects are appraised at the State level i.e., State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities and Committees (SEIAAs and SEACs). The EAC/SEAC is a multi-disciplinary Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change in terms of the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 entrusted with the responsibility of appraisal of the projects.

7. The salient features of the EIA Notification, 2006 are as under:
 - i. Comprehensive coverage of the category of projects and processes, which would require prior environmental clearance from the concerned regulatory authority.
 - ii. Categorization of projects and processes into two categories namely; Category A and Category B, based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impact on human health and natural and man-made resources.
 - iii. Decentralized system of decision-making.
 - iv. Four stages in the prior environmental clearance process for new projects namely Stage-I Screening, Stage-II Scoping, Stage-III Public Consultation and Stage-IV Appraisal.
 - v. Structured approach to public consultation and integration of public concerns in the EIA report.
 - vi. Improvement in the quality of EIA documents.

Procedure:

For seeking environmental clearance, application has to be made in the prescribed Form-1 along with a copy of the pre-feasibility project report to the competent authority based on the project category. The EIA process consists of four stages namely, Stage-I Screening, Stage-II Scoping, Stage-III Public Consultation and Stage-IV Appraisal. The EAC and the SEAC screen, scope and appraise the projects. During the scoping process the EAC/SEAC determine detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference (TORs) addressing all relevant environmental concerns/parameters for the preparation of EIA report.

Based on the TORs, the applicant is required to prepare a draft EIA report. The draft EIA report is placed before the public during public consultation for integration of public concerns in the EIA report. The suggestions made by the public during public consultations thereafter incorporated in the EIA report. Thus the final EIA report so prepared submitted to the regulatory authority for appraisal. Based on the recommendations of the EACs/SEACs, a decision on the project is taken.

The EIA Notification, 2006 has also prescribed a time limit for appraisal of projects under the provisions thereof. According to this, a time period of 30 days specified for prescribing the TORs; 45 days for public consultation; 60 days for appraisal; and 45 days thereafter for communicating the decision to project proponent.

The work of Impact Assessment Division is currently distributed among two Joint Secretaries. The Sector wise distribution of work including the detail of Expert Appraisal Committee(EACs) is as under:

S.No.	EAC	Chairman	Date of constitution	Concerned Jt. Secretary	Member Secretary
1.	Industry-I	Dr. Chhavi Nath Pandey, IFS(Retd.)	2 nd November, 2015	Sh. Manoj Kumar Singh	Dr. Satish C. Garkoti, Director
2.	Industry-II	Dr. J.P. Gupta	28 th November, 2015	Sh. Manoj Kumar Singh	Sh. Lalit Bakolia, Addl. Director
3.	Mining (Non-coal)	Dr. Ajay Kumar	3 rd December, 2015	Sh. Gyanesh Bharti	Sh. Surender Kumar, Director
4.	Coal and Thermal	Shri Anil Kumar, Former Secretary, GOI	2 nd September, 2013	Thermal -Sh. Gyanesh Bharti Coal - Sh. Manoj Kumar Singh	Thermal -Dr. S. Karketta, Director Coal -Sh. S.K. Srivastava, Addl. Director
5.	River Valley and Hydro Power	Shri Alok Perti, Former Secretary, M/o Coal	5 th September, 2013	Sh. Gyanesh Bharti	Dr. S. Karketta, Director
6.	Infrastructure -I (Industrial Estate, Road, Highways,	Shri Anil Rajdan, IAS (Retd.)	12 th September, 2013	Sh. Manoj Kumar Singh	Sh. S.K. Srivastava, Addl. Director
7.	Infrastructure -II (Building/ Construction- I, Airport, shipping port, ship breaking yards, ropeway, common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal etc.)	Prof. T. Haque	3 rd December, 2015	Sh. Manoj Kumar Singh	Sh. A.N. Singh, Jt. Director

8.	Nuclear, Defence and related proposals	Shri Pradeep Kumar, Former Chief Vigilance Commissioner	27 th August, 2015	Sh. Manoj Kumar Singh	Smt. Rita Khanna, Director
----	--	---	-------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------

For the Category 'B' projects following SEIAAs/ SEACs have been constituted by the Ministry for grant of environment clearance.

S.N.	State/ UT	Date of Constitution of SEIAA/SEAC	Date of expiry of SEIAA/SEAC	Date of Re-constitution of SEIAA/SEAC	Date of expiry of SEIAA/SEAC	Remarks
1.	Goa	16.04.2010	15.4.2013	9.12.2013	8.12.2016	--
2.	Gujarat	23.07.2010	22.07.2013	02.05.2014	01.05.2017	--
3.	Karnataka	01.10.2010	31.09.2013	02.05.2014	01.05.2017	--
4.	Madhya Pradesh	04.07.2011	03.07.2014.	01.07.2014	30.06.2017	--
5.	Maharashtra	28.10.2013	27.10.2013.	28.10.2013	27.10.2016	--
6.	Punjab	07.02.2011	06.02.2014.	06.05.2014	05.05.2017	--
7.	Rajasthan	05.08.2011	04.08.2014.	24.12.2014	23.12.2017	--
8.	Uttar Pradesh	12.10.2010	11.10.2013.	25.02.2014	24.02.2017	--
9.	West Bengal	07.06.2010	11.04.2013.	09.12.2013	08.12.2016	--
10.	Manipur	10.01.2013	9.01.2016	--	--	Expired
11.	Uttarakhand			8.03.2013	7.03.2016	Expired
12.	Tripura			30.01.2014	29.01.2017	--
13.	Assam			30.04.2013	29.04.2016	--
14.	Bihar			03.07.2014	02.07.2017	--
15.	Andhra Pradesh	26.10.2010	25.10.2013	14.10.2014	13.10.2017	
16.	Himachal Pradesh	22.03.2011	21.03.2014.	2.12.2014	1.12.2017	-
17.	Chhattisgarh	21.08.2011	20.08.2014	4.02.2015	3.02.2018	==
18.	Delhi	05.08.2011	04.08.2014.	01.04.2015	30.03.2018	-
19.	Kerala	03.11.2011	02.11.2014.	19.03.2015	18.03.2018	-
20.	Sikkim	27.02.2015	26.02.2018			-
21.	Mizoram	30.04.2015	29.04.2018			-
22.	Tilangana	27.04.2015	26.04.2018			-
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	03.07.2015	02.07.2018			-
24.	Meghalaya	14.03.2012	13.03.2015	05.08.2015	04.08.2018	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	04.04.2012	03.04.2015	12.08.2015	11.08.2018	-
26.	Haryana	23.03.2012	22.03.15	21.08.2015	20.08.2018	-
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.03.2012	13.03.2015	15.12.2015	14.12.2018	
28.	Odisha	17.08.2012	16.08.2015	15.12.2015	14.12.2018	
29.	Puducherry	26.06.2012	25.06.2015	15.12.2015	14.12.2018	
30.	Jammu And Kashmir	5.08.2011	4.08.2014	28.02.2016	27.02.2019	
31.	Jharkhand					MoEFCC sought revised proposal. Information awaited.

STREAMLINING MEASURES

In order to follow the principles of good governance (**transparency, rationality, accountability, reduction in time and costs, participation, and regulatory independence**), MoEFCC has taken following initiatives to streamline the environment clearance process:

- I. **USE OF ICT:** Ministry has mandated online submission of applications for Terms of Reference (TORs) and Environment Clearance (EC) with the objective to reduce delays:
w.e.f. **1st July, 2014 in MoEFCC**
w.e.f. **2nd July, 2015 for category 'B' projects by SEIAA;** and
w.e.f. **28.06.2016 for category 'B2' projects by DEIAA**

- II. **Decentralization of Clearance Process:** In order to realize greater decentralization, State level and District level agencies were empowered by providing greater responsibility for environmental regulation and management.
 - General Conditions for Category B project to become Category A reduced from 10 km from PA, CPA, ESZ to 5 Km – more projects will be appraised at State level.
 - TPP [1(d)] up to 15 MW based on biomass or non-hazardous municipal solid waste using auxiliary fuel such as coal, lignite/ petroleum products upto 15% exempted from EC and more than 15 MW will be Category 'B'.
 - Non-Molasses based industry [5(g)], the threshold limit raised from 30 kld to 60 kld (< 60 kld) to be appraised as Category 'B'.
 - Mineral Beneficiation projects [2(b)] threshold limit for Category 'B' raised from 0.1 MTPA to 0.5 MTPA (<0.5 MTPA throughput).
 - Irrigation projects [1(c)] of CCA > 2000 ha. to <10000 ha. appraised as Category 'B'.
 - Delegated power at the district level headed by District Magistrate or District Collector for mining of minor minerals including sand mining for mine lease area upto 5 ha. for individual lease and 25 ha. in cluster.
 - Constituted DEIAA and DEAC.

- III. **Facilitating Faster Infrastructure, Industrial & Educational Growth:**
 - All highway projects [7(f)] in border States exempted from scoping requirement.
 - All linear projects in border States exempted from the requirement of public hearing subject to suitable conditions.
 - Finalized thirty nine sector specific manuals along with the model Terms of References (TORs) and uploaded on Ministry's website for the benefit of all stakeholders.
 - Standard TORs enable the project proponent to commence preparation of an EIA report after successful online submission and registration of the application. Additional ToRs, if any has to be prescribed in 30 days by EACs/SEACs, failing which automatic TORs issued to PP.
 - Advisory issued to EACs/SEACs to consider the proposal comprehensively at the scoping stage and seek information in one go from the proponent instead of revisiting the issues at the time of appraisal of the project.
 - Exemption from PH for expansion of coal mining up to 6 MTPA.

- Cases will be considered for EC even if the data in EIA report is slightly older than 3 years if EAC has recommended.
- Documents required for evidence of possession of land for consideration of EC – Govt. initial Notification and consent of land owners.
- Construction of industrial shed, school, college, hostels for education institution are exempt from the requirement of EC under EIA Notification, 2006.
- Clarified that industrial sheds implies building(whether RCC or otherwise) which is being used for housing plant, machinery of industrial units and include Godowns and buildings connected with production related and other associated activities of the unit in the same premise.
- Projects granted CRZ Clearance under 1991 Notification will not require clearance under Notification of 2011.
- If a Port as a whole has obtained EC, individual berths, dredging etc. will not require separate EC.
- Validity of ToR raised to 4 years for all projects and 5 years for HEP.
- Validity of environment clearance increased from 5 years to seven years without altering the overall validity of ten years.
- Public hearing exemption provided for the existing pellet plants.

- Transfer of environment clearance of cancelled coal block to legal person to whom such block is subsequently allocated without referring to EAC/SEAC..
- Preparation and presentation of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report and Environment Management Plan by the accredited Consultants.

13. Post project monitoring of Environment Clearance conditions:

- i. The project proponent submits six monthly self monitoring report of the project to regional Office of the Ministry and site inspection carried out by the Regional Office of MoEFCC.

- ii. Compliance of the conditions stipulated while granting environmental clearance (EC) is being monitored by the ten Regional Offices of MoEFCC.

- iii. In addition to the regular monitoring, on need basis Joint site inspections are also being carried out by the Regional Offices of MoEFCC along with respective State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board, as and when required.

- iv. All the Regional Offices of MoEFCC has been provided separate user ID and password to upload the six monthly monitoring reports received from the project authority and is being uploaded.

Regional Offices and their jurisdiction are as under:

S. No.	Head Quarter of Regional Office	Jurisdiction
1	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Lakshadweep
2	Bhopal	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
3	Bhubaneswar	Orissa and West Bengal
4	Chennai	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab
6	Dehradun	Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
7	Lucknow	Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
8	Nagpur	Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra
9	Ranchi	Bihar and Jharkhand
10	Shillong	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura

4.1.2.1 Impact Assessment (IA-I)

4.1.2.2 Impact Assessment (IA-II)

4.1.2.3 Impact Assessment (IA-III)

4.1.2.1 Impact Assessment (IA-I) dealing with the following work:

- Hydropower & River Valley Projects for Environmental Clearance
- Thermal Projects for Environmental Clearance
- Defence Projects for Environmental Clearance
- Nuclear and Strategic Projects for Environmental Clearance
- Monitoring of all projects
- Expert Group Committee
- Appointment of all Expert Appraisal Committees (EAC)
- Appointment of SEIAA/SEAC Committees

4.1.2.2 Impact Assessment (IA-II) dealing with the following work:

- Industrial Projects for Environmental Clearance

- Coal Mining Projects for Environmental Clearance
- Non Coal Mining Projects for Environmental Clearance
- Court matters related to Industry, Coal Mining and Non-Coal Mining Projects
- Uploading of TOR/EC/Amendment and other letter on the website of Ministry

4.1.2.3 Impact Assessment (IA-III) dealing with the following work:

- Environment Clearance for the Project related to Infrastructure, Industrial Estates and Construction under EIA Notification
- CRZ Clearance for the Project under CRZ Notification
- Constitution/ reconstitution of State Coastal Zone Management Authority
- To conduct monthly EAC meeting
- Policy matter relates to Impact Assessment Division
- Uploading the EC/ToR/OM on the website

4.1.3 Control of Pollution (CP): There are 2 sections in CP Division dealing with different work.

4.1.3.1 Control of Pollution of (Air):

- Administration of Air Act
- Air Pollution/ Noise Pollution
- Vehicular Pollution and related issues
- Source Apportionment Studies
- Formulation and notification of Environmental Standards
- Administrative and financial matters of CPCB
- National award for prevention and control of pollution
- Matters relating to Custom Duty Exemption
- The Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority for NCR (EPCA)
- Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) and Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority
- Emission Trading Scheme
- Appeals under Air Act
- Bilateral multilateral programs
- National Air Quality Index

4.1.3.2 Control of Pollution of (Water):

- Administration of Water Act and Water Cess Act
- Water Pollution including Marine Pollution
- Water Cess disbursement to States/UTs
- Industrial Pollution
- Monitoring and survey of 17 highly polluted industries and Critically Polluted Areas
- Comprehensive Environmental Protection Index(CEPI)
- Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection (CREP)
- Environment Health

- Recognition of private laboratories under EPA 1986
- Assistance for Abatement of Pollution Scheme
- Loss of Ecology Authority
- Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) Scheme
- Grants in aid, Bilateral and Multilateral programs of CPW
- Training programs on Overseas Development Agencies (O.D.A)/World Health Organization (WHO)
- All works relating to coordination of CP Division

4.1.4 Hazardous Substances Management Division (HSMD) in the Ministry is responsible for planning, overseeing and implementation of the policies and programmes on the management of hazardous substances and chemical emergencies. The mandate of this division is to promote safety in the management and use of hazardous substances including hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes with the objective of preventing and mitigating damage to health and environment due to hazardous chemicals and wastes. The activities of the division can be grouped under three main thrust areas, viz., Chemical Safety; Hazardous Wastes Management and Solid Waste Management. The subjects handled are:

- Lays down procedures and safeguards for handling hazardous substances, hazardous chemicals, hazardous wastes and Solid Waste Management and accident prevention, preparedness and mitigation.
- Prepares and notifies rules on hazardous chemicals, hazardous waste and Solid Waste and monitors their implementation.
- Helps, create and sustain infrastructure in the States for implementation of all the rules gazetted under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 on hazardous substances.
- Prepare and issue updated version of the Red Book - The Central Crisis Group Alert System (CCG).
- Prepares and publish the Red book- The CCG Alert System and guidelines on various issues connected with hazardous chemicals and wastes Management.
- Supports establishment of Emergency Response Centres (ERC), Poison Control Centre (PCC) in the States and helps build infrastructure of implementing authority.
- Prepares and implements schemes to assess hazard potential of industrial pockets, off-site emergency plan and preparation and training of various categories of personnel in the area of accident prevention, chemical database and legislations.
- Initiates studies and supports conduct of inventorisation of isolated storages of hazardous chemicals, pilot studies on segregation of waste etc.
- Supports setting up of common Hazardous Waste Disposal facilities in States.
- Help clean up contaminated sites to reduce risks to environment, people and natural resources.
- Adoption of environmentally sound practices in ship dismantling.
- Proper management of bio-medical waste, municipal solid waste, plastics wastes, lead acid batteries, waste oil, fly ash, etc.

The division is also the nodal point for the following three International Conventions on chemicals and waste and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

- The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal.(Party as on:-since 1992.)
- The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals & Pesticides in International Trade.(Party as on:-May 24,2005)
- The Stockholm Convention on persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (Party as on: September 2005.)
- The Minamata Convention is aimed at control and elimination of use of mercury in industrial production system. India signed the Convention in Oct, 2014. The initial impact assessment study of use of mercury in India is under way. India is yet to ratify the convention. The first CoP of the Convention is proposed in March, 2017 upon ratification by atleast 50 signatories.

4.1.5 Research in Environment

The Ministry of Environment and Forests is classified as a ‘Scientific Ministry’ under the Government of India. Since its inception in 1985, the Ministry has been funding research through grant-in-aid projects to many research institutions in different areas under the broad ambit of environment protection and management. The Ministry has brought out guidelines for Support to Environment Research in the year 2012. The Ministry has taken a number of new initiatives to strengthen scientific research in the area of environmental sciences. Some of these include institution of National Environmental Sciences Fellows Programme, Mahatma Gandhi Chair in Ecology and Environment etc. The Research & Development Scheme of the Ministry is a Central Plan Scheme for supporting research in environment since 1985. The objectives of the scheme are to generate information required to develop strategies, technologies and methodologies for better environmental management. It also aims at attempting solutions to the practical problems of resource management, conservation of natural resources and eco-regeneration of degraded areas. Further, the scheme also aims at strengthening infrastructure to facilitate research and scientific manpower development. The environmental research in the Ministry is being supported under various sub schemes as given below:-

4.1.5.1 Environment Research Programme (ERP) - Brown Agenda

4.1.5.2 Ecosystem Research Scheme (ERS) - Green Agenda

4.1.5.3 Research Programme for Eastern and Western Ghats - Location Specific

4.1.5.4 Pitambar Pant National Environment Fellowship Award

4.1.5.5 B.P. Pal National Environment Fellowship Award for Bio-diversity

4.1.5.6 National Environmental Sciences Fellows Programme

4.1.5.7 Mahatma Gandhi Chair In Environment and Ecology

4.1.5.8 Ecologically Sensitive Areas including Western Ghats

4.1.5.9 Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems, University of Delhi –
Centre of Excellence

4.1.5.10 Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad

4.1.5.11 NNRMS

4.1.5.1 Environment Research Programme (ERP)

Under the Thematic Group ‘**Prevention, Abatement and Control of Pollution**’, 3 Programmes / Schemes are covered namely i) Environment Research ii) National River Conservation and iii) Climate Change / Clean Technologies. Environment Research Programme (ERP) deals with problems related to pollution and development of suitable cost effective technologies for abatement of pollution. Emphasis is laid on development of eco-friendly biological and other interventions for prevention, abatement of pollution and development of strategies, technologies and instruments etc. for control of pollution. Projects are also encouraged for development of biodegradable plastics, to carryout epidemiological studies, strategies to reduce impact of mining, chemical pollution of soils, and hazardous substances including pesticides, heavy metals etc. Projects related to waste recycling and resource recovery from waste along with the development of eco-friendly and cleaner technologies are given priority. The projects are supported in the identified thrust area of environment research.

Other two programme of the Thematic Group ‘**Prevention, Abatement and Control of Pollution**’ are handled by other concerned divisions of the Ministry.

4.1.5.2 Ecosystem Research Scheme (ERS)

Under the Thematic Area “Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of **Natural Resources**” there are two Expert Groups viz. Expert Group A. i) Eco-System Research ii) Eastern & Western Ghats iii) Man & Bio-sphere reserves and Expert Group B. i) Mangroves and Coral Reefs ii) Wet Lands iii) Biodiversity Conservation. Ecosystem Research Scheme is an inter-disciplinary programme of research which emphasizes ecological approach for studying the relationship between man and environment. The objective of the programme is to develop a basis within the field of natural and social sciences for rational use and conservation of resources for general. Improvement of the relationship between man and his environment. The programme seeks to provide a scientific basis to solve the practical problems of resource management. The programme also seeks to provide a scientific knowledge and trained personnel needed to manage the natural resources in a rational and sustainable manner. Ecosystem studies become even more important as the Earth’s environmental ecosystems are increasingly being affected at all levels. Ecological understanding and research in this area offer tangible hope for addressing extremely complex and potentially devastating assaults on local, regional and global ecosystems. Under the scheme, emphasis is laid on multi-disciplinary aspects of environmental conservation with emphasis on eco-system approach consistent with the identified thrust areas and orientation.

4.1.5.3 Eastern and Western Ghats Research Programme (E&WGRP)

The Eastern and Western Ghats Research Programme addresses itself to location-specific problems of resource management in the Eastern and Western Ghats regions of the country. The region is suffering from destruction of habitats of its unique plant and animal life due to floods, siltation, deforestation etc. besides shortage of food, fodder and fuel for rural population and shortage of raw material for the industries. Under this programme, studies relating to Bio-

diversity, land use, impact of developmental activities are taken up to restore the environmental quality of the region. Other programme of the Thematic Group “**Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of Natural Resources**” i) Mangroves and Coral Reefs ii) Wet Lands iii) Biodiversity Conservation are handled by other concerned divisions of the Ministry. During the year 2005, Ministry has constituted new Thematic Group- ‘Economic & Social Issues’. Though no specific programme will be covered under this thematic group, the group would consider all proposals related to Cost Benefit Analysis, Socio-economic issues and other miscellaneous issues.

4.1.5.4 Pitamber Pant National Environment Fellowship

Pitamber Pant National Environment Fellowship instituted in 1978 is awarded every year to encourage and recognize excellence in any branch of research related to the environmental sciences. The fellowship is awarded every year and is in recognition of significant important research/development contributions and is also intended to encourage talented individuals to devote themselves to R&D pursuits in the field of environmental sciences. The duration of the fellowship is two years. So far, 27 fellowship Awards have been given to various Scientists throughout the country. The guidelines & norms for award of fellowship were revised; restricting the age of the applicant to 60 years. The application should also be supported at least by two Fellows of the National Academy of Science/Engineering/Agriculture.

4.1.5.5 B.P.Pal National Environment Fellowship for Biodiversity

B.P.Pal National Environment Fellowship Award for Bio-diversity was instituted during 1993 and is awarded annually with a view to further develop, deepen and strengthen the expertise on Bio-diversity available in the country. The fellowship is in recognition of significant important research and development contributions and is also intended to encourage talented individual to devote themselves whole-time to R&D pursuits in the field of Bio-diversity. Duration of the fellowship is two years. So far, 10 Fellowships have been awarded to various scientists throughout the country. The guidelines & norms for award of fellowship were revised, restricting the age of applicants to 60 years. The application should be supported at least by two Fellows of the National Academy of Science / Engineering / Agriculture.

4.1.5.6 National Environmental Sciences Fellows Programme

The National Environmental Sciences Fellows Programme is the flagship programme of the Ministry which was instituted to attract and nurture promising young talented scientists who are willing to work on cutting edge and topical areas of environmental sciences. The Programme was launched during the year 2009-2010. The programme is open to all scientists working in the field of environmental sciences , engineering and technology including those currently employed in Government of India/State Government/public institutions and those who are not currently associated with any public institution but are working in the area and eager to pursue specific research that is beneficial to the government of India. The detailed guidelines of the programme relating to eligibility criteria for selection, selection procedure, fellowship details proforma for application etc. are given in the Guidelines available on the Ministry’s website.

4.1.5.7 Mahatma Gandhi Chair in Ecology and Environment

The Ministry has instituted a new Chair called Mahatma Gandhi Chair in Ecology and Environment during the year 2009-2010. The selected fellow for the Chair would work on one of the thrust areas of research identified by the Ministry. The fellow could be from any discipline of science, engineering, social work, arts and humanities. The candidate must be at the level of University professor or equivalent grade scientist in his parent institution either serving or superannuated.

4.1.5.8 Ecologically Sensitive Areas

Ecologically sensitive areas are notified under section 3 (2) (V) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Ecologically Sensitive areas are “..areas with identified environmental resources having incomparable values which require special attention for their conservation..” So far 10 such ecologically sensitive areas have been notified by the Ministry which include Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani, Matheran, Mt. Abu etc.

Presently, the division notifies ecologically sensitive areas based upon specific recommendations of the state government and also around the National parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries based upon the recommendation of the Wildlife Division of the Ministry

4.1.5.9 Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE), University of Delhi

The Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems was recognized as the sixth Centre of Excellence by the Ministry to undertake action research in the area of ecological restoration of degraded ecosystems including degraded forest areas. The Centre has developed site-specific ecological restoration technologies for limestone mined out sites, Morrum Mined out areas, fly ash dumping sites and iron ore mine sites. The Centre has also been able to develop a management strategy for control of Lantana camara in forest ecosystems. This strategy has been widely adopted by the different state Forest Departments.

4.1.5.10 Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad

EPTRI was set up with the main objective of providing training, consultancy, applied research services and advocacy in the area of environment protection catering to industries, environmental regulatory bodies, government organizations and NGOs. It is involved in various activities covering environmental issues dealing with protected areas and biodiversity, urban agglomerations, environmental awareness, human resource development, capacity building and research. EPTRI is contributing to acquisition, application, dissemination of knowledge in the area of environment protection and natural resources management. The Ministry is in the process of upgradation of Environment Protection Training and Research Institute to a national Institute – National Environment Protection Training and Research Institute with view to (i) undertake capacity building of environmental professionals, (ii) extend professional services in the area of environment to government and other stakeholders, and (iii) delivering innovative sustainable solutions for the emerging complex environmental challenges.

4.1.5.11 National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS):

The Scheme of NNRMS involves utilization of remote sensing technology for accurate inventory of resources such as land, water, forests, minerals, oceans, etc. and to utilize this information for

monitoring changes in ecological system. A Standing Committee on Bio-resources and Environment (SC-B) has been constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secy. (EF&CC) for advising on optimal utilization of country's natural resources by a proper and systematic inventory of resource availability, reducing regional imbalances by effective planning and in tune with the environmental efforts and to maintaining the ecological balance with a view to evolve and implement the environmental guidelines. The SC-B has constituted a Technical & Financial Sub-Committee to scrutinize/review all the proposals submitted for funding under NNRMS SC-B from the technical and financial angle. Only those proposals recommended by the Technical and Financial Sub-Committee are taken up by NNRMS SC-B for approval. The Committee also oversees and monitors the progress of sanctioned projects.

4.1.6 Environment Education (EE) The 'Environmental Education, Awareness and Training Scheme (EEAT)' is a flagship scheme of the Ministry for enhancing the understanding of people at all levels about the relationship between human beings and the environment and to develop capabilities/skills to improve and protect the environment. This scheme was launched in 1983-84 with the basic objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for preservation and conservation of environment. EEAT Scheme was launched during the 6th Five Year Plan with the following objectives:

- To promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society;
- To spread environment education, especially in the non-formal system among different sections of the society;
- To facilitate development of education/training materials and aids in the formal education sector;
- To promote environment education through existing educational/scientific/research institutions;
- To ensure training and manpower development for environment education, awareness and training;
- To encourage non-governmental organizations, mass media and other concerned organizations for promoting awareness about environmental issues among the people at all levels;
- To use different media including films, audio, visual and print, theatre, drama, advertisements, hoarding, posters, seminars, workshops, competitions, meetings etc. for spreading messages concerning environment and awareness; and
- To mobilize people's participation for preservation and conservation of environment.
- Nodal division for references received from Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The basic objective of the Environment Education Awareness and Training scheme is being realized through implementation of various programmes which are as follows:

- National Green Corps: Technically scrutinization of the proposals and continuous interaction with State Nodal Agencies; proposals are scrutinized for grant of financial assistance received from States and monitoring of activities of the eco- clubs.
- Seminar/Symposia/Conference/Workshop: The proposals are scrutinized and thereafter Internal Screening Committee considers the proposals for financial assistance

- National Nature Camping Programme: The proposals are scrutinized and thereafter Internal Screening Committee considers the proposals for financial assistance.
- Other Awareness Programme: The proposals are scrutinized and thereafter Internal Screening Committee considers the proposals for financial assistance.
- National Environment Awareness Campaign: The proposals are scrutinized and thereafter Internal Screening Committee considers the proposals for financial assistance.

4.1.7 The Environment Information (EI) Division is responsible for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme with a view to making it a single-stop web-enabled comprehensive information system, including the following:

- Formulation and issuance of guidelines for administration of the Scheme.
- Periodic convening of the meeting Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to review the functioning of the Scheme.
- Review and approval of Annual Plan of activities of each of 70 ENVIS Centres across the country, set up for providing scientific, technical and semi-technical information on various environmental issues.
- Monitoring and overseeing the functioning of ENVIS Centres.
- Coordination of all activities of the ENVIS Centres through the ENVIS Focal Point located in EI Division
- Auditing and upgrading of ENVIS Centres' Websites maintained on National Information Centre (NIC) Portal.
- Development and maintenance of an ENVIS Portal connecting all ENVIS Centre.
- Supporting and promoting research, development and innovation in environmental information technology.
- Supporting capacity building in development of repositories and dissemination of environmental information, including holding of National/Regional Workshops.
- Coordination of independent overall evaluation of the Scheme as well as conducting annual performance review of each ENVIS Centre, also through National Evaluation Committees of Experts on both subject-specific matters and Status of Environment and Related Issues.
- Development and maintenance of India State-Level Basic Environmental Information Database (ISBEID) to help 28 ENVIS Centres at State Government/ UTs to collect, compile and disseminate State/UTs information on a centralization server.
- Coordination of all matters regarding the conferring of the 'Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar' (IGPP), including development of 'Regulations governing IGPP'.
- Coordination and liaison with various national information systems.
- All financial matters relating to the scheme and programmes handled by the Division.

4.1.8 Statistical Cell

The statistical cell in the Ministry has provided statistical inputs to different Division of the Ministry and also to liaise with other Central Ministries/States/various organizations. During the year, the Cell provided inputs for various publications of Central Statistical Organizations, on

environment and forests and various other Ministries. Statistical Advisor has been nominated by the Ministry to act as Nodal officer for the Development Information System (DevInfo), a database system for monitoring human facilitate data sharing at the country, regional and global levels across government departments, UN organization, civil society organizations and development partners. It is funded by eight UN organizations. Important activities undertaken during the year

- Preparation of Report to the People on Environment, Forests and Climate Change
- Preparation of Annual Report
- Preparation of State Environment Reports & other hot spots
- Preparation of Status of National Environment Report
- Furnishing statistical information to various Ministries/ departments on environment
- Furnishing material to various central/ state government agencies and research organizations
- Coordination works related to statistical cell
- Direct Benefit Transfer

In addition to the above following work handled by the Statistical Cell:

- To coordinate and represent the Ministry on UNEP's Global Environment Outlook (Geo-5)'s High Level Inter-Governmental Advisory Panel and Summary for Policy-Makers' (SPM) Drafting Group under its global inter-Governmental and multi-stakeholder consultations.
- To deal with all matters related to Green National Accounting in India.
- To act as Nodal Division of the Ministry on all matters related to M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
- To identify existing data gaps and advise about filling them in order to strengthen the process of planning, monitoring and decision making in MoEF&CC.
- To develop and manage an efficient Statistical Database on Environment & Forestry for planning and decision-making taking the help of various Divisions of the Ministry and the environmental Centres.
- To liaise with M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation and other Ministries/ Departments on all types of Statistical matters.
- To advise all the Divisions of MoEF&CC on statistical matters, correct interpretation of statistical data and statistical implementation of various integrated conventions and agreements.
- To create a centralized statistical data base in MoEF&CC with a view to meet the requirements of its different Divisions.
- To undertake research studies based on the centralized statistical data base to be set up and also to provide inputs for research studies on development of appropriate statistical methodologies relating to different components of Environment & Forestry.
- To liaise with all divisions of MoEF&CC and, where necessary, its subordinate offices and autonomous institution to strengthen the process of data collection, validation processing and interpretation of statistical data.

4.1.9 Policy & Law Division deals with Litigation Policy, rendering legal advice to various Divisions of the Ministry on Court Cases and other matters. Policy and Law Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change handles mainly the following subjects:

- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made there under.
- Establishment of National Environment Assessment and Monitoring Authority (NEAMA) under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
- Collaboration with US Environment Protection Agency (USEPA)
- National Environment Policy (NEP), 2006
- Eco Mark Scheme
- All references from Ministry of Law and Justice as Nodal Division for the same.

The Policy and Law Division of the Ministry is looking after the following items of work :

- Legislative Work pertaining to Environment (Protection) Act 1986.
- Administrative work related to National Green Tribunal.
- National Environment Policy, 2006.
- Eco-Mark Scheme.
- References received from Ministry of Law and Justice as Nodal Division

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been established under the NGT Act, 2010 on 18th October, 2010 for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Tribunal has five places of sitting with Principal Bench in Delhi. The other four zonal benches are at Pune, Kolkata, Bhopal and Chennai In addition, there are three circuit Benches at Shimla, Shillong and Jodhpur.

Legal Monitoring Cell: PL Division also monitors the court cases pertaining to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. For effective monitoring of court cases in the Ministry a Legal Monitoring Cell has been set up under PL Division and a centralized court cases management system has been developed.

4.1.10 International Co-operation Division has two sections

4.1.10.1 IC.I:

- IC.I Section within the Ministry coordinates all issues related to multi-lateral international environment cooperation.
- IC Division is the Nodal Division for United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the world Bank, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and regional bodies like Economic and Social Commission for Asia & Pacific (ESCAP), South Asian Association for Regional

Co-operation (SAARC), South Asia Cooperation Environment Programme (SACEP), Association of South –East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asian Development Bank (ADB).

- IC.I Section makes annual contribution to UNEP and SACEP.

4.1.10.2 IC.II:

- The primary function of IC.II section is to deal with bilateral country to country cooperation in the areas of environment protection. This include:
 - Entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/ Agreements for environment cooperation with different countries.
 - Constitutions of Joint Working Groups
 - Holding Joint Working Group Meetings
 - Dealing with other bilateral issues
- Handling budget matters for international level
- Processing matter of international conferences/ seminars on environment that are organized by various organizations and giving them NOC from environment angle for holding the event
- Procurement of Gift items to be exchanged with foreign delegations/ dignitaries by the Minister/Senior Officers of this Ministry.
- Project proposals to be posed to Government of Japan for JICA/JBIC assistance under ODA loan package (forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs) after examination and approval.
- Facilitation bilateral meetings between Hon'ble MEFC and Ministers/ Ambassadors/Senior Officers of Foreign Governments
- Any other matters involving deliberation/examination at international level
- Handling matters pertaining to India-Canada Environment Fund (ICEF) Society.
- Supporting GEF Cell under the aegis of IC.II section
- Supporting GIZ Cell under the aegis of IC.II section

4.1.11 Clean Technology Division:

A grant-in-aid scheme on Development and Promotion of Clean Technologies was initiated in 1994. Clean Technologies are distinct and different from “end-of-pipe” abatement technologies, minimizing the generation of waste streams in the production processes and utilizing the wastes from other consumption goods and production processes, rather than treating the wastes after generation. In general, clean technologies are less intensive in using the raw materials and energy than conventional technologies, which rely on pollution abatement after generation. The Ministry has been providing financial assistance under the Central Sector Plan Scheme for those projects whose primary research has already been completed and is ready for Pilot scale demonstration research on innovative technologies in the areas of highly polluting categories of industries. Main objective of the demonstration research projects was to standardize the data obtained after primary research to develop and demonstrate the suitability of the prototype and to study the feasibility of the technology in the Indian environmental conditions both from economic and scientific points of view.

Main objective of the Scheme related to waste minimization was to optimize the consumption of raw materials and also to reduce waste generation by adopting suitable production techniques which are cleaner in nature and can be adopted by the existing units without necessarily changing

the production processes or unit operations. The approach to the problem was towards utilizing the existing production facilities in an optimal manner. The purpose of the scheme was to assist primarily the Small and Medium Scale units which do not have access to the requisite technical expertise to achieve waste minimization. The programme aimed at not only achieving waste reduction and bringing down the overall cost of production through optimization in one or more units but also building confidence among other industrial units in the cluster/region to take similar initiatives.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change proposes to merge the above mentioned two sub-schemes on clean Technologies and waste minimization respectively and to streamline the process of project submission, appraisal, monitoring along with strengthening industry research linkage to ensure adoption of technologies/strategies developed, with a focus on small and medium sector.

The primary objectives of the scheme are:

- Identification of priority areas and development of appropriate economically viable clean technologies and waste minimization strategies for small scale and medium scale industries through interface with industry, R&D establishments and academic institutions,
- Promotion and adoption of clean technologies and waste minimization strategies by the industry/industrial clusters through setting up of pilot/demonstration projects on prototype development,
- Absorption and up-gradation of imported clean technologies and their demonstration through pilot projects,

Activities undertaken Since the inception of the scheme in 1994, important activities undertaken include;

- Demonstration projects for Development of Cleaner Technologies,
- Life Cycle Assessment,
- Carrying Capacity Studies,
- Creation of database for Clean Technologies,
- Training programmes for Adoption of Clean Technologies etc.

4.1.12 Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Cell: The basic functions of the Cell regarding handling various matters relating to NGOs are:

- Collection, updating, maintenance and dissemination of information to various NGOs working in diverse fields of environment.
- Liaison with various Ministries/Departments and other Government agencies on various issues, including to create a database relating to various NGOs working in the fields of environment and its associated areas.

4.1.13 Desertification Cell

All matters relating to desert and desertification including U.N. Convention to Combat Desertification.

4.1.14 Ozone Cell

- The Government of India has entrusted the work relating the Ozone layer protection and implementation of the Montreal Protocol to the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.
- The Ministry has set up the Ozone Cell as a National Ozone Unit to look after and to render necessary services to implement the Protocol and its Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) phase-out programme in India. The Ministry has also established an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) Chaired by the Secretary(EF&CC) which is supported by two standing committees, Technology and Finance Standing Committee (TFSC) and Standing Committee on Monitoring. These Committees are responsible for implementation of the Montreal Protocol provisions, review of various policy and implementation options, project approvals and monitoring.
- Customs and Excise duty exemptions on goods required for ODS phase-out projects and new investment with non-ODS technology.
- Submission of data on production, consumption, export, import of ODSs, to the Ozone Secretariat.
- Organization of awareness activities at the national and state levels to sensitize the stakeholders to phase-out the ODS in various sectors.
- Notification/ Amendments of the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control), Rules 2000 under the Environment Protection Act.
- Preparation of projects for conversion to non-ODS technology in various sectors.
- Apart from monitoring, the Ozone Cell supports awareness programmes, training and capacity building exercise research studies on matters related to ODS phase out in India. In association with the World Bank, UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP and Bilateral agencies, Ozone Cell is implementing the following project :
 - CFC Production Sector Phase-out project in India.
 - Halon Production Sector phase-out project in India.
 - Foam Sector Phase-out Project.
 - Commercial Refrigeration Sector (Manufacturing)
 - National CFC Consumption phase-out Plan (NCCoPP)
 - National CTC Phase-out Plan
 - Aerosol Sector Phase-out Project
 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP)

4.1.15 Climate Change

MoEF&CC is the Nodal Ministry for Climate Change issues at national and international level. Climate Change Division is the focal point for formulation and implementation of all domestic and international actions relating to climate change in the country. The Division is responsible for scientific and technical assessment of climate change and related institutional and policy making efforts. Domestic response to the issues relating to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto to Protocol including the international negotiations and interactions there under and coordinated by the Division. The Division prepares the national inventory of GHGs, makes assessment of the vulnerability to and impacts of climate change and monitors/reports them to various domestic and international for a through National

Communication. The division is also complying the decision relating to submission of Biennial Update Report (BUR). It acts as the host country authority for the international clean development mechanism set up under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC and monitors the CDM and clean energy related issues.

- The Ministry is acting as the nodal/coordinating point for the NAPCC and implementation of the various Missions/ Initiatives envisaged in the NAPCC. All the States were request to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with the objectives of the NAPCC to enhance the domestic action to combat the adverse impact of climate change.
- An Executive Committee on Climate Change (ECCC) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Principal secretary to Prime Minister for monitoring, reviewing and evaluating the progress and achievement under National Missions and SAPCC. The Prime Minister's Council on climate Change (PMCCC) is also reviewing the progress of domestic action on climate change and provides its recommendation for implementation.

Climate Change Action Plan comprises of the following activities:-

- Coordination of National Action Plan on Climate (NAPCC)
- Implementation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)
- National Adaptation Fund
- International negotiations and contributions under UNFCCC which includes ADP sessions, BASIC Ministerial Meetings, Conference of Parties, Green Climate Fund meetings, Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change meetings, Like minded Developing Countries meetings, Major Economics Forum meetings, Petersberg Climate Dialogue, BRICS countries meetings, SAARC countries meetings, World Bank related issues including PMR meetings being some of the important ones.
- Intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs)
- Capacity Building –comprising of Scientific and Legal studies, Low carbon growth issues, CDM and REDD+ matters, Matters related to Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate change, Green Climate Fund, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), National Clean Energy Fund etc.
- National Carbonaceous Aerosols programme (NCAP) and Black Carbon
- Long term Ecological Observatories for Climate (LTEO)
- Coordinated Studies on Climate Change for North-Eastern Region (NER)
- National Institute for Climate change Studies and Action (NICCSA)
- Bilateral matters with countries like Australia, Brazil, Egypt, France, German, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America including European Union. Also bilateral and multilateral projects (GIZ, DFID, UNDP)
- Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- National Communication (NATCOM) to UNFCCC
- Biennial Update Report Meeting (BUR).

4.1.16 Economic Cell

- All matters pertaining to the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees (Cabinet Notes), and Committee of Secretaries, and also providing comments on policy matters received from various Ministries.
- All matters having bearing on internal and external economic management in the Ministry and reform in the environment and forest sectors.
- Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Work Plans of the Centre of Excellence in Environment Economics, Madras School of Economics, Chennai.
- Appraisal of environmentally-friendly proposals relating to fiscal incentives, and recommendation on inclusion of the same in Union Budget proposals – Budget proposals.
- Providing material for Economic Survey of M/o Finance, Finance Minister's Budget Speech etc.
- Nodal Division for handling and coordinating all matters which have underlying economic issues referred by the Ministry of Finance.
- Nodal division to monitor implementation of specific announcements in the Union Budget concerning this Ministry.
- Parliament question on policy matters

4.1.17 Trade & Environment

The Trade & Environment section is dealing the following items of work:

- Provision of technical inputs to the preparatory process in the area of Trade and Environment.
- Formulation of Ministry's position on trade-related matters referred to it by other Ministries, including views on issues relating to Regional/ Bilateral/ Multilateral Trade Agreements and other trade- related issues.
- Acting as Nodal Cell within the Ministry to deal with references received from Ministry of Commerce & Industry relating to Trade & Environment.

4.1.18 Media Cell

The basic objective of the Media Cell is taking up awareness campaigns using print, electronic & other mass media to enhance awareness about environment alongwith allocation of business for, inter –alia, environmental education & awareness.

- Mandate of Media Cell includes programmes relating to among other subjects, observation of natural resources, welfare of animals & prevention of pollution to enhance awareness about various environmental issues which would facilitate better compliance with environmental regulations.
- Advertisements pertaining to the Ministry are released under Media Cell.
- Prepare Press release and issue to all Media and Journalist.
- Arrangement Exhibition/Conference
- Media Cell every year Celebrate World Environment Day on 5th June
- Arrange Auditorium for Screening Award winning films on every Friday
- Record all event and video coverages in Ministry and outside

5.1. Forest and Wildlife Wing

The forest and wildlife wing of the Ministry consists of the following Divisions:

- 5.1.1 Survey & Utilization
- 5.1.2 Forest Conservation.
- 5.1.3 Forest Policy
- 5.1.4 Forestry International Cooperation
- 5.1.5 Research and Training
- 5.1.6 Externally Aided Projects
- 5.1.7 Wildlife Division
- 5.1.8 Project Elephant
- 5.1.9 Regional Offices (HQ) Division
- 5.1.10 Indian Forest Service
- 5.1.11 Animal Welfare
- 5.1.12 Forest Establishment
- 5.1.13 Forest Protection Division

The main functions of these Divisions are as follows:

5.1.1. Survey and Utilization Division

- All matters related to Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited (ANIFPDCL).
- Matter related to wood based industry
- Matters related to other Forest Development Corporation
- All matters related to Forest Survey of India except establishment matters
- International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)- Nodal Division
- International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) – related matters
- Matters related to National Working Plan Code
- Export and import matter related to wood and wood products, particularly Sandalwood and Red Sanders
- Forest Certification, Sustainable Forest Management
- Forestry Trade Tariff for Multilateral Trade Negotiation
- Nodal Division for scheme 13 ‘ Strengthening of Forestry Division’ (FSI, Network of Regional Office, NFIS, Certification, NTFP).
- Review of production & disposal of timber in the country.
- Permission for Industrial Estates including North Eastern States and NE Cell

5.1.2 Forest Conservation Division

- All matters related to Forest (Conservation) Act,1980 including rules, regulations, guidelines, processing of all proposals received for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes in respect of all States/UTs, except the cases dealt with by Regional Offices.
- Petitions received from voluntary Organizations and miscellaneous organizations pertaining to Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

- Meetings/ co-ordination with other Divisions/Ministries/Departments regarding Forest Conservation Act.
- Complaints from general public and individuals pertaining to Forest Conservation Act.
- Permission / NOC for tea gardens in North East.
- Miscellaneous issues relating to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Parliament matters, etc.
- Processing of all proposals received under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes in respect of all States/UTs.
- Issue of final orders under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- Petitions received from voluntary Organizations and miscellaneous organizations pertaining to Forest Conservation Act.
- Meetings/co-ordination with other Divisions/Ministries/Departments regarding Forest Conservation Act.
- Policy matters relating to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- Constitution of Advisory Committee and holding of Advisory Committee meetings.
- Complaints from general public and individuals pertaining to Forest Conservation Act.
- Delegation of powers to the Regional Chief Conservator of Forest to decide proposals involving forest of up to 5 hectares and processing of proposals involving forest land between 5 – 20 hectares by Regional Offices.
- Guidelines for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for various non-forest purposes.
- Court cases pertaining to implementation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

5.1.3 Forest Policy section:

- National Forest Policy, 1988
- Indian Forest Act, 1927, State Forest Act, other forestry related Central Acts.
- Coordination with other Central Ministries on policies and legislations related to forest:
 - FRA and Scheduled Tribes with Ministry of Tribal Affairs
 - Bamboo & Agro-forestry with Ministry of Agriculture
 - PESA with Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- Policy related matters on JFM, Bamboo and NTFPs.
- National Forest Commission
- Forest related matters pertaining to Climate Change, REDD +, Biodiversity, Desertification, etc.
- Nodal Division in the Ministry for the National Council on Land Reforms under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the Committee to study the regulatory regimes for trees species grown on the private land/non – forest land.
- Nodal Division in the Ministry for the National Commission for De- notified Tribes.
- Nodal Division in the Ministry for issues related to Minor Forest Produce and Tribals
- Nodal Division in the Ministry for Coordination and harmonization of various forestry issues with other divisions in the Ministry and provides inputs to IC,CC,SD,CS Divisions on matters related to UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD etc on forestry matters.
- Meetings of Forest Ministers of all States/UTs
- Organising meetings/discussion on emerging areas/issues in forestry/ chintan shivir

- Rationalization of felling and transit regulation for trees grown on private land (Policy under consideration)
- Providing forestry inputs to National Biodiversity Authority.
- Coordinates with National Medicinal Plants Board
- REDD +awareness generation, capacity building and implementation
- Sustainable Forest Management and provides forest related inputs/ targets for SDGs and post 2015 Development Agenda.
- Policies and legislations of other Central Ministries

5.1.4 Forestry International Co-operation (FIC)

- Matters related to International Cooperation in Forestry and negotiations on forestry matters.
- National Focal Point for:
 - United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
 - COFO (Committee on Forestry(FAO
 - Asia Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC)
 - Asia Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network
 - SAARC Forestry Centre
- Bilateral cooperation on forestry with USA & China
- Implementation of Non Forestry Binding Instrument in the Country.
- Celebration of World Forestry Day i.e. on 21st March every year
- Provides forest related inputs for bilateral/multilateral cooperation during foreign visit of Hon'ble PM, and Hon' ble MEF&CC.

5.1.5 Research and Training Division

- The administrative, financial and other matters of the following autonomous organization of the Ministry
 - Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE), Dehradun (except establishment matters)
 - Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal (including establishment matters).
 - Indian Plywood Industries Research & Training Institute (IPIRTI), Bangalore (including establishment matters).
- The administrative, financial and other matters of the following sub-ordinate offices of the Ministry:-
 - Indira Gandhi National Forestry Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun (except establishment matters)
 - Directorate of Forest Education (DFE), Dehradun (except establishment matters).
- All matters related to the following Capacity Building Scheme:-
 - Training of IFS Officers: dealing with 30 to 35 institutions
 - Training of Personnel of Other Service: dealing with 10 to 15 institutions
 - Training of Other Stakeholders: dealing with 10-15 institutions
 - Foreign Training of Forestry Personnel

- Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel
(externally Aided Project)

- The component Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel is an externally aided component is being implemented in thirteen States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal. The scheme has two major objectives:
 - ✓ To Strengthen infrastructure of the forestry training schools of SFDs by:
 - Improving existing State Forest Training Schools (SFTS)
 - Establishing new training Schools in those States that do not have one
 - ✓ To strengthen training of frontline forestry personnel through:
 - Syllabus revision
 - Building up a pool of Master Trainers/Trainers
 - Training of frontline forest force in the States
 - Preparation of Training Material

5.1.6 Externally Aided Project (EAP)

Externally Aided projects (EAP) Division assists the State Government in preparation of externally aided forestry projects negotiations with donor and funding agencies and monitoring and evaluation of the sanctioned projects. These forestry projects are aided by external agencies such as the World Bank, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) (Sweden), Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) (Japan), European community (EEC), Overseas Development Agency (ODA) (UK) and Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). The mandate of the division is :-

- Assistance to States in indentifying and formulating projects for external assistance
- Scrutiny of the projects for external assistance/internal clearance of projects
- Co-ordination with Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Planning Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Ministry of DONER and other Ministries.
- Liaison with External donor agencies like JICA, AFD, DFID-UK, FAO, IFAD etc.
- Processing of cases for clearances of foreign visiting missions, consultants of donor agencies.
- Joint consultation with donor agencies. Joint project appraisal and follow up action.
- Finalization of projects for external aid by negotiations till signing of agreement.
- Monitoring of on-going externally aided projects. Half-yearly and mid-term review of projects.
- Co-ordination with State Governments, other Central Ministries and donor agencies for resolving various issues arising from time to time.
- Monitoring of aid/credit utilization.
- Identification of relevant training course/ study tours abroad. Inviting nomination for relevant training courses/study tours abroad and processing the cases for training abroad.
- The division has also to look into matters relating to Forest International Cooperation (except for UNFF & APFC)

5.1.7 Wildlife Division is responsible for work related to Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, its amendment, permission/clearance under the Act for filming, translocation of animals etc. Wildlife Action Plan, its review and implementation is also under the mandate of this Division. In addition, work related to International Whaling Commission, World Heritage Convention under the aegis of UNESCO, International Union for Conservation of Nature, National Board for Wildlife and its Standing Committee, Central Zoo Authority and National Zoological Park, Project Snow Leopard, and Recovery Plan of Species is also looked after by this Division. Financial assistance to ‘Research Projects’ is also attended by this division. Coordination of administrative and financial matters related to Wildlife Institute of India is also assigned to WL division. Scheme of Integrated Wildlife Habitats and Strengthening of Wildlife along with overall supervision is also carried out by the Wildlife Division. The subject matters that are dealt with in the Wildlife Division are as follows:

- National Board for Wildlife
- Standing Committee of NBWL and related court cases
- Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 – amendment of Wildlife Protection Act and enforcement related matters including enquiries, reports, data collection, reporting etc.
- EXIM Policy
- National Wild Life Action Plan (2002 -2016)
- Eco-Sensitive Zones
- Critical Wildlife Habitates
- Trans Boundary issues
- CSS-Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitates (IDWH) with all components and related budgetary matters/ strengthening of Wildlife Division and Consultancies for Special tasks. In this scheme funds provided to state government for the protection of wildlife and habitates
- Wildlife Conservation policies and planning related actions including formulation of annual plans, reports, replies to the audit/CAG/PAC paras
- Administrative and functional issues related to Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
- Central Zoo Authority – Grant provided to CZA
- National Zoological Park- Administrative approval for the utilization of funds
- Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun – Grant provided to WII.
- International organizations:
 - Conventional on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna (CITES)
 - International Whaling Commission (IWC)
 - International Union of Conservation Nature (IUCN)
 - World Heritage Sites
 - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
 - Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Conservation MOU
 - Dugong MoU
 - Central Asian Flyway
- Project Coalition against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT)
- Indian UK sustainable Development Dialogue
- Parliamentary and other consultative committees of the Ministry – agenda and brief etc related to wildlife matter

- Linkages with UNDP and other funding agencies
- Wildlife Research and consultations etc
- Coordination of meetings, conference etc. organized under auspices of WL Division
- Wildlife Awards, Celebration of Wildlife week

5.1.8 Project Elephant

- Project Elephant (PE) was launched by the Government of India in the year 1991-92 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with following objectives :
 - To protect elephants , their habitat and corridors
 - To address issues of man- animal conflict
 - Welfare of domesticated elephants
- Man-Elephant Conflict matters
- Welfare and management of Captive elephant
- Revival of MIKE CITES
- Strengthening of Elephant Reserves/ Corridors
- Elephant death/ compensation data
- Steering Committee of Project Elephant
- Working group on
 - Implementation of Gajah Report
 - Strengthening of Elephant Reserves & Corridors

5.1.9 Regional Offices Headquarters Division (RO(HQ))

The primary functions of the Regional Offices of the Ministry are to monitor and evaluate the ongoing forestry project and schemes with specific emphasis on conservation of forests and follow up action on the implementation of conditions and safeguards laid down by the Ministry while granting clearance to development projects under FCA/EPA. The Regional Chief Conservator of Forests are empowered to recommend cases for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes except for mining and regularization of encroachment upto the extent of 40 ha., in consultation with the State Advisory Group(SAG). Regional Office (HQ) “Strengthening of Forest Division”, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change facilitates clearance of proposals for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes through its ten Regional Offices located at Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Bhopal, Ranchi, Chennai, Nagpur, Dehradun, Lucknow, Shillong and Chandigarh. The other functions of RO(HQ) are as follows:

- Administration work of Regional Offices.
- Establishment matters, including framing of recruitment rules, of the Regional Offices;
- Conducts DPC for promotion of Group B,C and D official of all the ROs under the control of RO(HQ).
- Budgetary matters of Regional Offices;
- Annual Programmes for regional Offices;
- Processing proposals of Annual felling permission received from States.
- Entrusted with the job of “Approval of Working Plan” of various forest division of all the states, preparing of fresh Recruitment Rules, Budget Work/ Formulation of yearly Annual Plan/VIP reference etc.

5.1.10 Indian Forest Service Division

Cadre management of Indian Forest Service. The Indian Forests Service (IFS) Cadre Management Division is the Cadre Controlling Authority for the Indian Forest Service (one of the three All India Service). The total authorized cadre strength of the Indian Forest Service as on 1st January, 2014 is 3131 (three thousand one hundred thirty one) which includes 2182 Direct Recruits and 949 Promotion posts. The IFS Division is entrusted with the works relating to recruitment of IFS officers through Annual Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission every year, promotion of State Forest Service Officers to Indian Forest Service against the promotion quota, processing the proposals of the State Governments for Cadre Review of all the cadres after a period of five years, cadre allocation of IFS Probationers, determining the year of allotment of promotee officers, confirmation of IFS probationers/promotee officers inducted into Indian Forest Service, appointment of IFS officers on central deputation under the Central Staffing Scheme of the Ministry, deputation of IFS officers on foreign service, grant of cadre clearance for various trainings/workshops/ seminars abroad, dealing with memorials relating to various grievances of the IFS officers, commercial employment of retired IFS officers, cadre management of AGMUT cadre including transfers in different constituents of AGMUT, promotions and all other establishment matters not delegated to the Constituent units of the States and UTs., and the Court cases connected with the service matters of IFS officers. There are two subdivisions in the IFS division:

5.1.10.1 IFS- I which also deals with AGMUT + ACR

5.1.10.2 IFS-II Section

5.1.10.1 IFS- I Section. IFS-I and AGMUT + ACR Cell deals the following items of work:

- Recruitment of IFS officers on Central Deputation under Central Staffing Scheme of the Ministry.
- Preparation of ACC proposal for recruitment under Central Staffing Scheme of the Ministry
- Empanelment of IFS officers at Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary level
- Overall management of AGMUT Cadre of IFS Officers.
 - DPC for promotion of IFS officers of AGMUT cadre
 - Appointment to IFS by promotion-select list recruitment in respect of AGMUT Cadre
 - Cadre management, transfers in different constituents of AGMUT, promotions and all other establishment matters not delegated to constituent units, States/UTs.
 - Fixation of seniority (Promoted Officers of AGMUT Cadre).
- ACR Cell:
 - Custodian of ACRs in r/o IFS officers around 3300
 - Maintenance of Annual Confidential Reports of IFS officers.
 - Memorials relating to adverse entries in the ACRs.
 - Miscellaneous work pertaining to ACRs.
- Central Deputation under Central Staffing Scheme of DoPT drawing of panel for forwarding to DoPT.

- Deputation of IFS officers outside the cadre like corporations under Central Government, other foreign bodies.
- Pension cases in r/o IFS officers under CSS-MoEF&CC in the Ministry
- Payment of dues under CGEGIS on retirement to IFS officers of all State Governments.
- Cadre clearance for various trainings/workshops/seminar abroad.
- Inter-cadre transfers of IFS officers.
- Inter-cadre deputation of IFS officers.
- Settlement of post-retirement benefits.
- Commercial employment of retired IFS officers
- Court/CAT cases connected with deputation/post-retirement benefits/ACRs.
- Fixation of pay of the officers on Central Deputation under CSS-MoEF&CC
- Provident Fund withdrawals of the officers on Central deputation under CSS-MoEF&CC
- Leave sanction of IFS officers in the Ministry, Regional Offices and subordinate offices of the Ministry.
- Settlement of Medical-Reimbursement claim of officers on Central Deputation under CSS-MoEF&CC

5.1.10.3 IFS-II Section

- Appointments of IFS officers through UPSC-Reporting of vacancies, finalization of rules.
- Cadre Review of all cadres except AGMUT.
- Cadre allocation to IFS probationers.
- Temporary additions to the cadre.
- Processing of amendments to IFS Rules/Regulations.
- Acceptance of resignation of IFS officers.
- Co-coordinating the selection Committee meetings held by UPSC.
- Conveying the comments of the ministry of the central Government on the Minutes pre-pared by the Selection Committee.
- Appointments by promotion of SFS officers into Indian Forest Service.
- Seniority/determination of year of allotment of promotee IFS officers except AGMUT Cadre.
- All other Cadre management/policy matters relating to IFS.
- Fixation of pay of officers of the State Government (excluding central Deputation) referred to Government of India.
- All misc. matters relating to IFS officers like change of name, birth etc.
- Publication of civil list of IFS officers.
- Conveying the comments of the Ministry on Selection Committee minutes.
- Promotion of SFS officers into Indian Forest Service.
- Court Cases connected with matters handled by IFS -II Division.
- All other Cadre management/policy matters relating to IFS.
- Fixation of pay of officers of the State Governments referred to Government of India (G.O.I).
- Commercial employment of retired IFS Officers including framing of rules and general

policy in this matter.

- Handling of all parliamentary matters relating to IFS.
- Handling of Disciplinary cases of IFS.

5.1.11 Animal Welfare Division

The mandate of the Animal Welfare Division is to prevent the infliction of needless pain or suffering on animals, in terms of the provision of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960.

Animal Welfare General

General Animal Welfare covers the welfare of individual animals, mainly domesticated animals, as also animals in captivity (not being a domestic animal), through Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

AWBI is a statutory body established under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960, with head quarters at Chennai. The Board is constituted every three years under the provisions of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (1) of Section 5A of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act 1960 (59 of 1960). The existing Board has been reconstituted for a period of 3 years from 01.03.2014. Its basic mandate is to advise the Government on animal welfare issues, and create awareness in animal welfare and to implement the regular schemes of AWBI and also the Central Sector Schemes for the welfare of animals.

The Animal Welfare Division releases funds to the Animal Welfare Board of India for implementation of Animal Welfare Schemes. Following Animal Welfare Schemes are being implemented through **Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)**, Chennai a statutory body under Animal Welfare Division.

- AWBI Plan Scheme:** Under this Scheme, the financial assistance is provided to animal welfare organizations for maintaining the animal shelter houses and recurring expenditure on medicines, veterinary doctors, fodder, humane education, workshops etc.
- Scheme for Provision of Shelter House for Animals:** Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to NGOs/AWOs for establishment and maintenance of shelter houses for care and protection of uncared animals. The scheme provides for Rs.25.00 lakh for construction of a shelter houses. Out of which Rs.22.50 lakh (being 90%) is provided by the Government and remaining cost 2.50 (being 10%) is borne by the AWO. At present there are 1821 Gaushalas recognized by AWBI which are funded as per availability of funds.
- Scheme for Animal Birth Control and Immunization of Stray Dogs:** The scheme aims to facilitate sterilization and immunization of stray dogs through the NGOs/Society

for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) throughout the country. Scheme provides Rs.445/- per dog for sterilization.

- d) Scheme for Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:** Under this scheme, ambulance/rescue vehicles are provided to the NGOs/AWOs/ Gaushalas working in the field of animal welfare. Upto Rs.4.50 lakh is released for purchase of ambulance.
- e) Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamity and Unforeseen circumstances:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to AWOs, State Governments/UTs, local bodies working in the affected areas for providing relief to the animals affected during natural calamities and for relief of animals rescued from illegal transportation, slaughter, circuses etc.

Animal Welfare – Experiments on Animals.

Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)

The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) has been established under Chapter 4, Section 15(1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960. The present Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 17.02.2016 for a period of two years. It has a duty to take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that animals are not subjected to unnecessary pains or suffering *before, during or after* performance of experiments on them. For this purpose, the Committee formulated the “Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control & Supervision) Rules, 1998” (*amended in 2001 & 2006*) to regulate the experimentation on animals.

Under the provisions of the above rules, establishments who are engaged in Bio-medical research are required to get themselves registered with CPCSEA, constitute Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC), get their Animal House Facilities inspected, and also get specific projects for research cleared by CPCSEA before commencing the research on animals. Further, breeding and trade of animals for such experimentation are also regulated under these Rules. As on 08.07.2016, 1619 establishments are registered with CPCSEA.

Mandate:

- Registration of establishments conducting experiments on animals.
- Registration of establishments engaged in Breeding of Laboratory animals.
- Constitution of Institutional Animals Ethics Committees (IAECs) in the establishments registered.
- Approval of Animal House Facilities for Small and Large animals.
- Permission for conducting experiments on large animals.
- Recommendation for import of animals for experimentations and breeding.

Achievements (from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016):

- i. **Registration** : 76
- ii. **Renewal** : 346
- iii. **Reconstitution** : 248
- iv. **Meetings** : 4 (52nd to 55th)
- v. **Protocols approved** : 129
- vi. **Large Animal House Facilities approved** : 24
- vii. **Training** : **9 Trainings** were conducted & **73 Nominees** were trained.
- viii. **Website of CPCSEA:**

In order to timely and transparent disposal of work of CPCSEA, the **Website of CPCSEA has been launched** on 24th April, 2015 by the MEF&CC on the occasion of ‘World Laboratory Animal Day’. It will help to provide online facilities to the Bio-medical research Organizations who are involved in the animal experimentation. This initiative will impact in *Digital India Programme of the Government of India* with a vision to transform *India* into a digitally empowered society.

- ix. Released sticker on Laboratory Animal Welfare on 24th April, 2015 (**Annexure-III**).

New initiatives:

- i. It is proposed to conduct more Regional workshops/ conferences/ seminars/ training programmes on Animal Welfare.
- ii. Preparation of Pamphlets, Stamps and Reading material on Laboratory Animal Welfare.
- iii. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is being consulted for issuing of a Public Notice in the Electronic and Print Media regarding registration of the establishments, who have not yet registered with CPCSEA.

Animal Welfare – Education:

National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW).

The National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW), Ballabgarh, Haryana has been set up as a subordinate office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Foundation of NIAW was laid on 16th January 1999 and it became operational in 2006. 8.3 acres of land was procured for NIAW in Village Sikri, District Faridabad, Haryana. The objective of NIAW is to impart training and education in Animal Welfare on a diversified basis comprising, among other things, animal management, their behavior and ethics.

The aim is to create an enabling environment for fulfillment of the statutory requirements as laid down in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals act, 1960. The mandate of NIAW covers the need to improve animal welfare through education, research and public outreach. .

At present, NIAW is conducting different short term training courses of 1 week and 2 weeks duration (In-service / Internship training / Capacity Building) for the different Stakeholders (Veterinarians, Personnel from BSF/ ITBP/ B.V. Sc Students, Dog Catchers / Gaushala Personnels / Hon. Animal Welfare Officers /CPCSEA Nominee's Training Programme) associated with implementation of various animal welfare schemes / rules.

In 2014, it was decided to outsource the training courses to an identified university for a specified period of time to run recognised degree and diploma courses. After following due procedure, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has been identified for operation and management of the academic and training courses of NIAW and a Memorandum of Agreement has been signed on 29.06.2016 between the Ministry and JNU to run Animal Welfare courses at NIAW campus for 5 years. Certificate courses of 4 weeks and Diploma courses of 6 months have been designed. From the Year 2017, Masters' Degree (2yr.) is being planned.

Likely annual expenditure of Rs.88 lacs in the first year for 210 students to be provided on pro-rata basis by MoEF&CC and from 2nd Year NIAW will pay Rs.1.5Crore to JNU. JNU will apply its academic norms in recognition and approval.

The budget allocation under AWBI Plan schemes, CPCSEA & NIAW for the FY 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:-

S. No	Scheme	BE 2015-16 (Rs. In lakhs)	Amount sanctioned by AW Section (Rs. In lakhs)	BE 2016-17 (Rs. In lakhs)	Amount released upto 07.07.2016 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) Plan Scheme	600.00	599.95	600.00	0.00
2.	Scheme for Provision of Shelter House for Looking after the Animals	145.00	139.86	145.00	0.00
3.	Scheme for Ambulance Services for Animals in Distress	50.00	46.72	50.00	0.00
4.	Scheme for Birth Control and Immunization of stray Dogs	100.00	70.71	100.00	0.00
5.	Scheme for Relief to Animals during natural calamities and unforeseen circumstances	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
	Total AWBI	900.00	862.24	900.00	0.00
6.	Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	50.00	50.00	100.00	7.68
7.	National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW)*	200.00	195.95	300.00	50.14
	Grand Total	1150.00	1108.19 (96.36%)	1300.00	57.82

5.1.12 FE Division deals with administrative matters of ICFRE, IGNFA, FSI, DFE's office, State Forest Service Colleges, National Zoological Park, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau & its regional offices and Andaman & Nicobar Forest Department. It also deals with establishment matters relating to the State Forest Colleges. The work involves:-

- Framing and amendment of Recruitment Rules in respect of Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts;
- Relaxation of Recruitment Rules in respect of Group 'C' and 'D'
- Representations of Staff/ Officers on service matter.
- Voluntary retirement and transfer of pensionary benefits in respect of employees of

above organizations absorbed in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ autonomous organizations etc.

- Court cases pertaining to Establishment matters filed in CAT, High Court or Supreme Court.
- All matters pertaining to absorption of Officers/Staff in the service of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education Society, Dehra Dun.
- Appointment/ recruitment to Group 'A' posts under the Flexible Complementing Scheme and through the UPSC.
- Examination of agenda items pertaining to the establishment matters of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) in respect of Board of Governors' Meetings.
- Representations received from the employees of State Forest Departments and Other individuals (in relation to the functioning of State Forest Departments) in States.
- Forestry establishment matters relating to Forest Departments in all the Union Territories (except Andaman & Nicobar Forest Plantation Development Corporation).
- Representations received from the employees of State/Union Territories Forest Departments and other individuals in relation to the functioning of State/ Union Territories Forest Departments.
- All matters regarding above mentioned organizations/ UTs which require approval/ advice of the Government of India

5.1.13 Forest Protection Division

The Division implements a scheme called Intensification of Forest Management Scheme which is an expanded version of earlier scheme of Integrated of Forest Protection Scheme. The scheme deals with issues relating to the latest development and planning relating to Management of Forest Fire. It is also the focal point for the Crisis Management arising out of Forest Fire. The Division is the nodal Division for coordinating with Planning Commission and MHA in matters related to Forest Protection in respect of Left Wing Extremism areas.

The major component of the scheme include:-

- Forest fire control and management.
- Strengthening of infrastructure.
- Survey, demarcation and Working Plan preparation.
- Protection and conservation of Sacred Groves.
- Conservation and restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystems.
- Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species.
- Preparedness for Meeting Challenges of Bamboo Flowering and Improving Management of Bamboo Forest.

The Forest Protection Division is also looking the following items of work:-

- All issues relating to Forest Fire and forest protection.
- Illicit felling of trees, deforestation & encroachment on forest land.
- Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS)
- Left Wing Extremism related issues
- Miscellaneous issues relating to forest protection, Parliament matters, etc.
- All Issues pertaining to Forest fire and other aspect of forest protection such as illicit felling encroachments etc.

- Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Identification of Forest Management'.
- Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme through JFM Cell

6. Service Divisions:

The service functions including administration and budget work of the Ministry as a whole are being carried out to by the following Divisions:

- 6.1 General Coordination Division
- 6.2 General Administration
- 6.3 PG Cell
- 6.4 P.I
- 6.5 P.II
- 6.6 P.III
- 6.7 Cash
- 6.8 B&A
- 6.9 Integrated Finance Division (IFD)
- 6.10 RTI Cell
- 6.11 IWSU
- 6.12 Protocol
- 6.13 Parliament
- 6.14 Vigilance
- 6.15 Plan Coordination
- 6.16 Central Registry
- 6.17 E- governance/IT
- 6.18 NMNH
- 6.19 Library
- 6.20 Information Facilitation Centre
- 6.21 Civil Construction Unit (CCU)

6.1 General Co-ordination section (GC)

- Organisation, preparation of Agenda of the minutes of Joint Consultative Committee meeting
- Preparation & Monitoring of RFD and 5 year strategic plan of Ministry.
- Collection, compilation and preparation of various information pertaining to various issues of the Cabinet Sectt. and other Authorities.
- Recognition of Service Association, circulation of Rules & Regulation received from DoPT, PMO and other Ministries.
- Response to other Ministries regarding nomination of various awards
- Circulation of references received from Cabinet Committee on Appointment & relinquishment of charge by various officers of the Ministry.
- Circulation of orders Instructions of general nature received from various Ministry and its attached & Sub-ordinate offices
- Furnishing of information to Cabinet Secretariat regarding major Development/ Monthly D.O. Letter every month.
- Appointment of Nodal Division/officers for dealing with receipts received from various Ministries
- Observation of Important days and making arrangement to collect contribution on different occasion

- Coordinating with Audit parties and circulation of paras.
- Preparation of Citizen Client Charter, implementation of ISO Certification in the Ministry
- Matters relating to welfare activities like farewell, condolence, meetings etc.
- Matters relating to Deptt. Canteen etc.

6.2 General Administration (GA)

- Cleanliness of the premises of Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
- Cleanliness of the premises occupied by MOEF&CC (other than NRCD and NAEB) eg CBI Building in CGO complex.
- Co-ordination with other user departments of Paryavaran Bhawan Building,
- Purchase, Replacement and maintenance of computers and related equipment in MOEF&CC (Except NRCD & NAEB)
- Procurement and maintenance of heating/ cooling equipment in the MOEF&CC (Except NRCD & NAEB)
- Procurement and supply of other stores and equipment including furniture, stationery, photocopies etc., needed for the MOEF&CC (Except NRCD & NAEB)
- Liaison with CPWD for maintenance of Civil and electrical works in the premises Indira Paryavaran Bhawan and space occupied by the MOEF&CC in CGO Complex (Except NRCD & NAEB)
- Liaison with MTNL for provision and maintenance of telephones, fax services to Indira Paryavaran Bhawan.
- Procurement and supply of uniforms to staff excluding NRCD and NAEB who are required to wear uniforms.
- Disposal of obsolete/ unserviceable stores and their replacement and loss of stores reported by any office/ section/ division of MOEF&CC (Except NRCD & NAEB)
- Modernization of various Divisions/ Sections under the 'Scheme for modernization of Govt. offices (Except NRCD & NAEB)
- Purchase of staff cars and other vehicles and maintenance thereof (Except NRCD & NAEB).
- Providing and maintenance of air-conditioners (Except NRCD & NAEB) – Installation operation & maintenance of Internal Telephone exchange.
- Operation, Maintenance & supervision of Duplicating Unit (Except NRCD & NAEB)
General housekeeping activities
- Maintenance of garden around the office and the potted plants (except NAEB & NRCD)
- Internet installation and maintenance
- Hiring of vehicles
- Van Vigyan Sadan Transit Hostel - all matter relating to cleanliness and maintenance allotment caretaking/ Framing of rules there under
- Hiring of office accommodation
- Provisions of cable / dish TV in office rooms
- Issue of postage stamps/ Franking Machine services.
- Supply of drinking water
- Tea / Coffee vending machines (other than canteen)

- Nodal Section for references received from Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Internal Security.

6.3 Public Grievances Redressal Cell (PGRC)

A Public Grievance Cell has been functioning in the Ministry to attend to the complaints of public regarding forestry, environmental matters etc. Joint Secretary (Administration) is in charge of Public Grievances and is the designated Nodal Public Grievance Officer of the Ministry and Under Secretary (General Coordination) is the designated Assistant Public Grievance Officer in respect of the Ministry.

The PG Cell receives grievance in two modes namely through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG), and directly by post from the public. The grievances received online through PG portal are directly sent online to the various Sections/Divisions of the Ministry for disposal and the grievances received through post are sent to the various Sections/ Divisions of this Ministry for redressal through post. To run the Centralized Public Grievance portal IDs have been provided to the concerned Sections/ Divisions in the Ministry for quick disposal of grievance/ monitoring and issuing reminders on-line. The dealing hands of the Divisions/ Sections concerned are deputed for training organized by DARPG from time to time to know the operations of cpgrams. The general public can meet the Public Grievance Officer every Wednesday from 10.00 Am to 1.00 PM. The main function of the Cell is to ensure timely redressal of public grievances by taking up the matter with the authorities concerned such as District Magistrates, Municipal Corporations, Pollution Control Boards, State Governments, etc. Most of grievances relate to:

- Unauthorized industries located in residential areas discharging harmful gases and hazardous effluents in the immediate neighbourhood:
- Environmental degradation due to mismanagement of civic amenities like location of waste dump, water logging etc.
- Poor maintenance of open area and parks.
- Commercial establishments operating illegally in the residential building causing nuisance to people living in the immediate vicinity.
- Non- settlement of payment of salary dues and retirement dues, benefits like pension etc. to staff.

PG Cell also handled the following items of work:-

- To receive the grievances of the public for further transmission to the concerned officers/sections in the Ministry, including mainly on Environmental Pollution and Encroaching/Degradation of Forests/illegal cutting of trees/mining etc. Pensionary /retirement benefits of IFS Officers/Scientists etc. Service matters of staff of the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.
- Monitoring of the progress of disposal of public grievances by various Divisions of the Ministry.
- Furnishing periodic returns to Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG) regarding the public grievances received and disposed of.
- Correspondence with Department of Pension & Pensioner's Welfare, Cabinet Secretariat etc. regarding the complaints referred by those Departments.

- Nodal Cell within the Ministry to deal with all references regarding public grievances including instructions received from the DoARPG.

6.4 Personnel - I Section (P.I)

- Cadre management of scientific/ technical posts of the Ministry (E&F wing). Creation and continuation of scientific and technical posts of Ministry (E&F wing).
- Recruitment Rules – framing & amendment of Recruitment Rules of technical posts.
- Establishment/ service matters of all Scientific/ Technical officers/ staff (other than NRCD) viz. appointment, promotion, review cases, leave cases, retirement and retirement benefits, medical claims, tuition fee reimbursement, leave encashment, children education allowance, court cases etc.
- Reservation Cell (including handling of Parliament Questions/ Assurances relating reservations in all services of all categories).
- Work allocation among Scientific/ Technical posts.
- Advances like House Building, GPF, LTC, TA in r/o all officers/staff other than those who are at the strength of IFS/ NAEB/ NRCD.
- Budget matters relating non-plan budget (Secretariat Proper).
- Maintenance of ACRs of Group ‘A’, ‘B’ & ‘C’ official of MoEF&CC other than IFS officers including Driver and Canteen staff. ACRs of IAS directly submitted online to DoPT w.e.f. 2013-14. ACRs of CSS officers (Group A) sent to DoPT. The ACRs of other AIS officers sent to their cadre controlling Ministry/department.
- Disciplinary Cases of Group ‘A’, ‘B’ & ‘C’ officials of MoEF&CC other than IFS officers.
- Issue of sanctions for Foreign deputation.

6.5 Personnel - II Section (P.II)

- Cadre management of CSSS/CSS/CSCS, Central Staffing Scheme, IES and ISS officers
- Establishment/services matters of Secretariat Group ‘A’, ‘B’ & ‘C’ posts (except officers working at the strength of IFS, NRCD and NAEB) viz. appointment, review cases, leave cases, retirement and retirement benefits, medical claims, tuition fee reimbursement, leave encashment, children education allowance, court cases etc.
- Work allocation among all officers/staff other than scientific/technical officers
- Matters relating to Minister’s staff
- Election Work
- Training programme of AIS and all Secretariat officers
- Recruitment & Framing of Recruitment Rules of non-technical ex-cadre posts of the Ministry who are under control of this section.
- Outsourcing deployment and policy matters
- Policy matters relating to outsourcing
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references received from the DoPT.
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with references relating to Pension received from the DoP&PW.

- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references relating to administrative reforms received from the DoARPG.

6.6 Personnel -III Section-(P-III)

- Recruitment of Group 'A' Scientific Posts of the Ministry (Proper) including its Attached and Subordinate Offices on Direct Recruitment basis.
- Review/ Assessment of Group 'A' Scientists for in situ promotion under Flexible Complementing Scheme in the Ministry (Proper) including its Attached and Subordinate Offices.
- Amendments in the Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife Scientific Group 'A' Posts Rules, 1987.
- Extension of services of Scientists beyond the age of superannuation up to 62 years and from 62 years to 64 years.

6.7 Cash Section

- Drawl of Bills of Pay & Allowances, D.A.& Bonus.
- Preparation of medical and tuition fee claims after receipt of sanctions.
- Preparation of T.A & L.T.C. claims of officials & non-officials members, Non-Government Organizations (N.G.O.s) and carrying out their adjustments.
- Drawl of bills of long term & short term advances (Festival, Cycle, Fan, House Building Advance (H.B.A)., Motor Car Advance (MCA) & Scooter).
- Assessment of Income-Tax of officers of the Ministry (Proper) and submission of Income-Tax Return to I.T.O.
- Preparation of Overtime Allowance (O.T.A). Bills and Conveyance Bills, Night Duty Allowances.
- Preparation of contingent bills.
- Maintenance and updating of General Provident Fund (G.P.F.) accounts.
- Preparation of bills of G.P.F. Advance, withdrawal of the staff.
- Taking out periodical expenditure statement.
- Submission of bills to the Pay & Accounts Office (P.A.O).
- Preparation of bills relating to Grants-in-aid etc.
- Disbursement of salary and other Allowances.

6.8 Budget & Accounts Section (B&A)

- Scrutiny of Budget Proposals (Both Plan as Well as Non –Plan)
- Preparation of statement of Budget Estimates Depicting Revised Estimates (Plan as well as Non Plan) for current year and Budget Estimates (Non-Plan only) for the next financial year.
- Preparation of statement of final Budget Estimates showing RE (Plan and Non-Plan) for current year and BE (Plan & Non- Plan) for next financial year
- Interaction with PC Division regarding Plan Budget
- Scrutiny of proposals for inclusion in batch-I, II and III of the Supplementary Demand for Grants
- Preparation and subsequent follow-up action on the Supplementary Demands

- Grants of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Processing of re-appropriation proposals.
- Preparation and printing of Demands for Grants
- Submission of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on Comptroller & Auditor Generals (CAGs) paras/ Drafts Audit paras to Audit/Monitoring Cell of the Ministry of Finance/Public Accounts Committee (PAC).
- Scrutiny and allocation of funds under loans to Government Servants
- Issue of corrigendum to the Detailed Demand for Grants etc. with the approval of Controller General of Accounts CGA/Ministry of Finance and other misc. Budget related matters.

6.9 Integrated Finance Division (IFD)

- Scrutiny of all types of proposals relating to:-
- Ecology and Environment Schemes involving financial implications; release of funds, grants-in-aid.
- Sanction of new projects, Schemes including examination & processing of cases of clearance from Standing Finance Committee (SFC), Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), and Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA.)
- Delegation of Financial Powers.
- Deputation, Delegation Abroad.
- Creation, continuation of posts etc.
- Examination of cases involving interpretation of rules from financial angle and reference to the Ministry of Finance, Department of Personnel & Training.
- Interaction with the Ministry of Finance/DoPT.

6.10 RTI Cell

- Receipt of application through Post/ IFC Counter.
- Diarize the RTI application and send them to concerned officers for taking necessary action.
- Remove the IPOs/DDs and take necessary action to encash and deposit the amount in the Ministry Account.
- Deal with RTI applications which are of general nature not pertaining to any officer/section/division in the Ministry.
- Collect information for Quarterly RTI returns from various CPIOs/AAs in the Ministry and send the returns to CIC by the due date through web-based software.
- All work/ responsibilities allocated to the transparency officer like ensuring compliance with section 4 of the RTI Act etc.
- Ensuring that the Quarterly RTI Returns are uploaded by the Public Authorities under the administrative control of the Ministry on the web-based software of CIC.

- Updating the list of CPIOs and AAs in the Ministry from time to time.
- Updating the list of CPIOs and AAs in the various Public Authorities under the administrative control of the Ministry.
- Organizing training programmes for the CPIOs/ AAs in the Ministry.
- Rendering necessary assistance/ guidance to the CPIOs and AAs in the RTI matters.
- Any other matter pertaining to RTI Act with which a particular Division/ Section in the Ministry is not concerned.

6.11 Internal Work Study Unit (IWSU):-

- Up-dation of Induction Material.
- Nominate the officers of the Ministry for Annual O&M Inspection of various sections/divisions of the Ministry.
- Nominate the officers of the Ministry for Annual O&M Inspection of various Autonomous Bodies, Attached offices and Subordinate Offices under the Ministry.
- Scrutinsation of the Inspection Reports and follow up action. For Collection of various O & M returns as prescribed in the Manual of office Procedure relating to Record Management, checks on delays etc.
- Issue of the compendium on the 'Channel of Submission and level of final disposal of cases'.
- Preparation and review of record retention schedules concerning substantive Function of the Ministry in consultation with the National Archives of India (NAI) .
- Responsibilities relating to Departmental Record Room of this Ministry.
- Implementation of various Schemes introduced by Deptt.of AR&PG such as Cash Awards for high performance in O&M activities.
- Preparation of organization chart of the Ministry (Proper)
- Work Measurement Study for assessing manpower requirement in the Ministry.

6.12 Protocol Section

- Providing comprehensive protocol arrangement for the Minister/Minister of State of Environment and Forest and senior officers of this Ministry. This includes working out the itinerary, booking of passage, baggage handling, customs/immigration/security checks both at the time of Departure/Arrival of VIPs as well as Security Passes for Airport and Reserved/Ceremonial Lounge for MEF.
- To handle issue/revalidation of Diplomatic/ Official Passports and getting note verbal and arranging visas from Embassies.
- To arrange passes for Independence Day/ Republic Day for Under Secretary and above officers of this Ministry,
- To arrange Domestic/ International ticketing of Minister/ Secretary (E&F)/Spl. Secretary/DGF and various officers of the Ministry and payment of Bills thereof.
- Handling of work relating to Receptions at Rashtrapati Bhawan for VIPs upto Addl. Secretary levels.

6.13 Parliament Section

- Co-coordinating the work of Parliament Questions to be answered by the Ministry.
- Arrangements for the meetings of the Consultative Committee of Members of

Parliament attached to the Ministry including drafting minutes etc. of the meeting.

- Co-coordinating the work relating to examination of Annual Reports, Demand for Grants and any other Legislative Business of the Ministry by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & forest.
- Co-coordinating the work relating to other Parliamentary Committee like Public Accounts Committee; Estimates Committee, Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Committee etc.
- Keeping a watch on Parliamentary Assurances, matters raised under Rule 377 in Lok Shaba and by way of Special Mention in Rajya Sabha and other Parliamentary business of the Ministry.
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references received from Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

6.14 Vigilance

- The Vigilance Division interact with Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in various matters and facilitate CBI for obtaining the information/documents from various Divisions of the Ministry.
- Receipts of declaration of Assets and Liabilities by all officers/ officials of MoEF&CC under Section 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.
- Disciplinary proceedings against retired IFS officers Cadre and other Central Govt. Servants retired from service under the MOE&F.
- Vigilance complaints regarding misconduct of IFS officers serving in the Central and State Governments and other Government Servants serving under MOE&F and from the General Public/ Organizations/ Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)/ PMO's Office.
- Disciplinary proceedings against IFS officers of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram & Union Territories (AGMUT) Cadre and against other Govt. Servants serving under the MOE&F (including the initiation of proceedings for which authorities subordinate to secretary (E&F) are competent.
- Sanction of prosecution including those under the Prosecution & Corruption Act (PC Act) 1988 against IFS Officer and against Central Govt. Servants serving/ retired from service under the MOE&F.
- According clearance from vigilance angle in respect of personnel concerned for purpose of administration.
- Receipt/ Scrutiny of annual Immovable Property Returns (APIRs) of Group 'A' officers (including IFS officers), Group 'B' Officers/officials and Group 'C' officials of MOEF&CC.
- Appeals (including appeals against suspension)/ Review.
- Permission/ intimation of movable/ immovable property under conduct Rule (1964) and all India services (conduct) Rules, 1968.
- Organizing Vigilance Awareness Week as per CVC directions.
- Examination of cases of imposition of major penalties on IFS Officers of dismissal/ compulsory removal etc. referred to by State Governments.
- Preventive Measures to check corruption.

- Other matters relating to conduct and discipline of IFS Officers and other Central Government servants of MOE&F, including matters arising out of proceedings before tribunals/ courts.
- Appointment of Inquiry officer (IO) and Presiding officer(PO) in case the President is the appointing authority & in r/o of other cases.
- Conducting/ appointing investigation officers for preliminary information.

6.15 Plan Co-ordination Division (PC)

- Preparation of Five Year Plan / Annual Plan of the Ministry
- Preparation of Outcome Budget of the Ministry
- Half Yearly review meetings of Annual Plans by Ministry of Finance
- Half Yearly Progress Report on Point No. 52 and 53 of the Revised 20 Point Programme to the Department of Programme Implementation
- Monitoring of Plan expenditure for review in Senior Officers Meeting / MEF
- Coordination of Plan discussions in Ministry of Finance
- Matters relating to State Plans – coordination with Nodal Officers
- Coordination of matters relating to plan schemes of the Ministry
- Scheme-wise allocation of plan budget and monitoring of plan schemes
- Coordination of performance review and expenditure progress of plan schemes regularly
- Quarterly progress report in respect of central finance projects as well as centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in the State of J&K
- References on plan schemes of the Ministry received from outside agencies, including Cabinet Secretariat, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Programme Implementation, involving more than one Division in the Ministry are coordinated in PC Division.
- Work relating to Standing Committee of Parliament to consider Demand for Grants for the Ministry: Background Note; Presentation for Secretary, EF and Outcome Budget document
- Matters relating to SCP/TSP and NER Plans
- Standing Committee on Time and Cost overrun of projects
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references received from the Planning Commission
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references relating to schemes, expenditure, etc received from the Ministry of Finance.
- All other references relating to environmental Planning.

6.16 Central Registry (CR)

- To receive all the files, dak etc. sent by other Ministry/ Departments, Offices under this Ministry.
- To receive all the dak, etc. sent by Postal Department or by any other office, individual etc and to distribute all the dak, files received in the CR Section to the sections, desks, units, Divisions, Officers concerned.
- To receive and distribute dak received in the separate box kept in the Reception office for the officers of MEF office.

- Despatch of all dak, files, dispatch of urgent dak with. the help of special messengers during the office hours as well as after office hours.

6.17 E-governance/Information Technology Division (IT)

- Software development/ system, planning, design and development. Algorithem, design, search algorithms.
- Development of Computerised data bases on environment.
- Data Processing, data management, analysis and presentation.
- Turning raw data into real information.
- Data Processing support to the vicious activities of the Ministry.
- Organisation of training programme for various officers/staff of the Ministry.
- Monitoring of Very Important References for Secretary (E&F)
- E-mail facilities to the Divisions.
- Planning and Supervising, operation and utilization of Computer resources.
- Examination & finalization of Technical specification/Procurement of IT Hardware/Software.
- Finalisation of Technical Specification/ Procurement of IT Hardware/ Software.
- Imparting Technical support to various Scientists/ Officers of the Ministry for automation through Micro-processors.
- Development and coordination of the decentralized bilingual Website of the Ministry, with uploading and updating of material by respective Divisions.
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references received from the DietY.
- Nodal Division within the Ministry to deal with all references received regarding e-governance.

6.18 NMNH Cell in the Ministry proper

NMNH Cell looks after the following work in the Ministry:

- Appointment to Group A posts (Scientific and non Scientific) in NMNH
- Creation of posts
- Framing/Review of RRs
- Establishment of Regional Museums
- Approval of Budget Estimates
- Deputation of officers in NMNH
- All administrative/financial matters of NMNH/RMNHs which are beyond the delegated powers of Director, NMNH
- Constitution of Advisory committee for NMNH/RMNHs

6.19 Information Repository (Library)

- The Library in the Ministry acts as a document repository for dissemination of information in the field of environment and its associated areas. ENVIS Focal Point coordinates various activities for the management of the library in the Ministry.
- The library performs an important role in planning, promotion and implementation and coordination of the Ministry's objectives by providing timely access to relevant and

comprehensive information to the users inclusive of officials of the Ministry, outside organizations, research students and decision-makers.

- Library has a collection of over 26,000 books and technical reports, proceedings, etc, in its holding. Besides, the library also subscribes to more than 70 national/international journals covering diverse areas of environment. Being the scientific Ministry, Library is one the richest documentary bases of scientific journals in the field of environment and its associated areas.
- During the year, the Library also procured a wide range of general books both in English and Hindi apart from the technical books and journals. Research scholars from various organizations, institutions and other professional bodies visited the library for various information required by them from time to time. In order to provide online access to the users, the library records were computerized after following the regular classification system.
- The details of work handled by the library include:
 - Acquisition of books/periodicals/reports/video tapes and other information resources
 - Processing of information resources.
 - Maintenance of Library records.
 - Organization of current awareness & SDI Services.
 - Automation of Library & Information Service.
 - Co-ordination & liaison with the Libraries in Delhi.
 - Referral Services
 - Processing of bills for books and periodicals as recommended and approved by Library Management Committee
 - Processing of bills of Newspapers, Magazines of all the officers of the level of S.O. and above subscribed at the residences.

6.20 Information Facilitation Centre:

- To receive the RTI applications
- To receive the NGT court cases
- Deposit the amount received from RTI applicant
- To provide the information to the visitors about the Ministry
- To provide the Ministry printed material to the visitors which have been provided by the concerned sections/divisions/cell of the Ministry to Information Facilitation Centre

6.21 Civil Construction Unit (CCU) : undertakes planning and construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the Ministry. It also deals with management and control of budget for capital works.

- Planning and construction works like office buildings, Laboratory buildings, residential quarters, Herbarium, Museums, including Landscaping of offices of the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices.
- Monitoring of all the works undertaken by its field Divisions and sub-divisions as well as those being done by C. P. W .D. and other PWOs on behalf of the Ministry, where Civil Construction Unit, does not have its field units.

- Maintenance of National Zoological Park at New Delhi.
- Compilation of comments of CC&EFC memo pertaining to Ministry of Urban Development.
- Developing alternative materials to avoid use of timber in buildings including utilizing the same in the various buildings, being constructed by it.
- Introduction of photo-voltaic cells in place of electric lights for street lights/buildings.
- Use of LED in place of conventional fluorescents lights in hostels, guest houses etc., to effect energy saving.
- Introduction of solar water heating systems in hostel buildings for heating water.
- Co-ordination with departments under the Ministry for installation of Grid connected Roof top solar PV Panels to save energy.

7 Role and functions, etc. of National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD)

7.1 The National River Conservation Directorate working under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India is implementing the following two schemes:

- National River Conservation Plan
- National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)

7.2 National River Conservation Plan

Presently the Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs.4517.82 crore on cost sharing basis between Central & State Govts. The Objective of NRCP is to improve the water quality of rivers through implementation of the following pollution abatement schemes:

- Interception & diversion and sewerage works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river and divert them for treatment;
- Sewage treatment plant for treating the diverted sewage;
- Low cost sanitation works to prevent open defecation on river banks;
- Electric and/or improved wood based crematoria to conserve the use of wood and help in ensuring proper cremation of bodies brought to the burning ghat;
- River front development works such as improvement of bathing ghats, etc. and
- Other miscellaneous works like afforestation, public participation etc.

7.2.1 Treatment capacity of 2373 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries).

7.2.2 Major projects presently under implementation include works for Pollution Abatement of river Mula-Mutha at Pune (Maharashtra), pollution abatement of rivers Satluj & Beas in 11 towns and river Ghaggar in 4 towns in Punjab, Sabarmati River Conservation Project Phase-II at Ahmedabad & pollution abatement of river Mindhola at Surat (Gujarat), pollution abatement of river Rani-chu in Sikkim and pollution abatement of rivers Diphu & Dhansiri in Dimapur (Nagaland).

7.3 National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA)

7.3.1 For conservation of lakes and wetlands, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was earlier implementing two separate Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely the 'National Wetlands Conservation Programme' (NWCP) and the 'National Lake Conservation Plan' (NLCP). To avoid overlap and promote better synergies, NLCP has been merged with the scheme of NWCP, into one integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA). The scheme aims at holistic conservation and restoration of lakes and wetlands for achieving the desired water quality enhancement, besides improvement in biodiversity and ecosystem through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach and a common regulatory framework. The scheme would contribute to reduction of pollution loads

in lakes and wise use of wetland resources and their services. NPCA is presently operational on cost sharing between Central Government and respective State Governments.

7.3.2 Conservation of Lakes

So far under NLCP/NPCA, a total of 46 projects for conservation of 63 lakes have been sanctioned in 14 States at a total cost of Rs.1096.09 crore for undertaking works like providing sewerage system and sewage treatment plants, interception and diversion of sewage, desilting, catchment area treatment, storm water management etc. Conservation works for 33 lakes have been completed.

Major projects presently under implementation include Dal lake in Jammu & Kashmir, Shivpuri & Sindh Sagar Lakes in Madhya Pradesh, twin lakes at Mokokchung in Nagaland (NE region), Annasagar, Pushkar and Pichola lakes in Rajasthan, Ramgarh Tal & Laxmital in Uttar Pradesh.

7.3.3 Conservation of Wetlands

Wetlands are lifelines for a very large number of people and an important source of fresh water to mankind. They provide a host of ecosystem services to humanity, in addition to being host to rich biodiversity. However, due to anthropogenic activities, wetlands are getting degraded. Major pressures on wetlands include fragmentation of hydrological regimes, siltation from degraded catchments, pollution, spread of invasive, species and over-harvesting of resources.

To control degradation and conserve wetlands, the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) was initiated in 1987 and financial assistance is being provided to the State Governments for implementing action plans for conservation and management of identified wetlands. So far, Rs.146.94 crore has been provided to 22 States for conservation and management of the 82 identified wetlands, out of the total of 115 identified wetlands.

7.3.4 Ramsar Convention

As a commitment for conserving potential wetlands, India became signatory to the Ramsar Convention in 1982. As per this convention, India is committed for International Cooperation and to take national action for conservation and wise use of wetlands. At present there are 26 Ramsar sites in India.

India participated in 12th Meeting of CoP Ramsar Convention held in Uruguay from June, 2015. National Report on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on wetlands for 12th meeting of CoP of Ramsar was finalized and sent to Ramsar Secretariat.

8. Role and Functions etc. of the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB).

8.1 The NAEB was set up in August 1992 for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in country. Special attentions is being given to the regeneration of degraded forest areas and land adjoining forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas as well as the ecologically fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallis, Western Ghats, etc. The main role & functions of the NAEB are given as follows:

- Evolve mechanisms for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands through systematic planning and implementations, in a cost effective manner;
- Restore through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention the forest cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuelwood, fodder and other needs o the rural communities;
- Restore fuelwood, fodder timber and other forest produce on the degraded forest and adjoining lands in order to meet the demands for these items;
- Sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and proper technologies for the regeneration and development of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- Create general awareness and help foster a people's movement for promoting afforestation and Eco-development with the assistance of voluntary agencies, non-government organizations, Panchayati Raj institutions and others and promote participatory and sustainable management of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- Coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for tree planting, ecological restoration and Eco development ; and
- Undertake all other measures necessary for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and Eco development activities in the country.
- The subject area relating to Ecological Rehabilitation of Degraded Eco-systems being dealt with Centre of Excellence, i.e. CEMDE located in Delhi University.
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
- National Mission on Bio-diesel – Jatropha curcas plantation.
- National Afforestation Programme (NAP)
- Joint Forest Management (JFM), Forest Development Agencies
- Nodal Division of the Ministry for Agro forestry/ Farm Forestry/ Social Forestry
- Biofuels
- 20- Point Programme- nomination of members. Follow up action on the Decisions of Board Meetings.
- Communication (Training , Workshop, publication) related to above programmes
- Monitoring and Evaluation

- National Bank for Agriculture & rural Development (NABARD) watershed Development Fund.
- Livelihood matters of forest based communities.
- Miscellaneous issues on afforestation, biofuels, HFMs, GIM, 20 Point Programme, Parliament matters, etc.

8.2 Constitution of NAEB

The following is the constitution of N.A.E.B. as per resolution no. 163 dated 28th August, 1992 as amended till date:

SNo	Ex-officio Members	
1	Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change (Independent Charge)	Chairman
2	To be nominated by the Chairman	Vice Chairman
3	Member, Planning Commission in charge of Environment	Member
	Secretaries to the Government of India in the Departments of	
4	Rural Development	Member
5	Agricultural Research and Education	Member
6	Expenditure	Member (Finance)
7	Science & Technology	Member
8	Agriculture & Cooperation	Member
9	Animal Husbandry & Dairying	Member
10	Wastelands Development(Land Resources)	Member
11	Water Resources	Member
12	Defence	Member
13	Member Secretary, National Land use and Conservator Board.	Member
14	Inspector General of Forests (MoE&F) (Director General of Forests & Special Secretary)	Member
15	Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Member
	Nominated members:	
16	Members of Parliament (one each from the Lok Sabha and the	Members
17	Rajya Sabha)	
18-24	Representatives (not exceeding seven) of Voluntary Agencies, Cooperative Institution, Tribals, etc. connected with afforestation and Eco development activities.	Members
25-29	Representatives of State Government (not exceeding five) not below the level of Secretary of State Government	Members
30-34	Five Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Ex-officio Members one from each zone on rotational basis for a period of two years.	
35	Secretary (Environment and Forests)	Member Secretary

8.3 To undertake the above items of work, the Board has the following Divisions:

B-I Division

- Plan Coordination
- 20-Point Programme – Point 51 relating to afforestation

- Matters related to NAEB Board
- Parliamentary Standing Committee and Consultative Committee
- Annual Planning and Budgeting
- Policy issues relating to afforestation
- Communication (Training, Workshop, Publication)
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) Watershed Development fund
- E-Governance
- Other residuary matters
- Support to Regional Centres

B-II Division

- General Coordination for National Afforestation Programme
- National – level Steering Committee of National Afforestation Programme
- SFDA/FDA projects of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Orissa, Punjab, UP Uttaranchal, M.P., Chhattisgarh,
- Maintenance of IX Plan Afforestation Schemes (IAEPS)
- Monitoring of Tour Reports of National Afforestation & Eco-development Board Officers.
- Thrust Areas: Coastal Shelter Belt Plantations, seabuck thorn cultivation
- Joint Forest Management (JFM)
- Policy Measures for replantation in farm lands

B-III Division

- SFDA/FDA Projects of Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu,
- West Bengal, Goa and Kerala
- Development of forest villages
- 13th Finance Commission Forest Grants
- Examination of EFC Memorandum/ Cabinet Notes received from other Ministries/ Departments and Divisions of MoEF&CC
- Maintenance of IX Plan Afforestation Scheme (AOFFP and ASTRP)

B-IV DIVISION

- Forests Development Agencies (FDA) projects of NE States including Sikkim,
- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana
- All issues relating to North-East Region for NAP Scheme

B-VI DIVISION

- Establishment & Administration
- General Coordination
- Audit para
- Budgetary matters/BE/ RE

- Parliamentary Matters
- Central Registry
- House keeping
- General Legal Matters
- Cash Section
- OL Section
- Monthly report to Planning Commission/PMO
- Monthly DO letter
- Furnishing of time-bound material/ information to Senior Officers in Ministry and also to other Ministries/ Departments as and when called for

B-VII Division

- Grants in Aid for Greening India Scheme
- Eco-Development Forces Scheme
- Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra (IPVM) Awards
- Swarana Jayanti Kunj Yojana
- Matters relating to NGOs
- Miscellaneous references from PMO, grievances
- Annual Report

9 Brief write-up on Subordinate offices under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change: The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has the following subordinate offices:

- 9.1 Forest Survey of India ;
- 9.2 Botanical Survey of India ;
- 9.3 Zoological Survey of India;
- 9.4 Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy ;
- 9.5 Directorate of Forest Education (State Forest Colleges & Rangers Colleges);
- 9.6 National Institute of Animal Welfare
- 9.7 National Museum of Natural History
- 9.8 National Zoological Park ;

9.1 Forest Survey of India: (FSI)

9.1 Forest Survey of India (FSI) is a premier national Organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change , Government of India and is mandated to assess the forest resource of the country on a regular basis, which includes forest & tree cover, growing stock of wood etc. Besides, it is also engaged in capacity building of the State Forest Departments (SFDs) in the use of modern survey techniques (Remote Sensing, GIS & GPS) through regular short term training courses and assist SFDs technically in solving related issues. Established on June1, 1981, the Forest Survey of India succeeded the “Preinvestment Survey of Forest Resource “(PISFR), a project initiated in 1965 by Government of India with the sponsorship of FAO and UNDP. The main objective of PISFR was to ascertain the availability of raw material for establishment of wood based industries in selected areas of the country. In its report in 1976, the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) recommended the creation of a National Forest Survey Organisation through countrywide comprehensive forest resources survey at regular intervals on scientific lines. Consequently, PISFR was reorganized into FSI in June 1981. After a critical review of activities undertaken by FSI, Government of India redefined in 1986 in order to make it more relevant to the rapidly changing needs and aspirations of the country.

Objectives of FSI

- To prepare State of Forest Report biennially, providing assessment of latest forest cover in the country and monitoring changes in these.
- To prepare thematic maps on 1:50,000 scales, using aerial photographs.
- To function as a nodal agency for collection, compilation, storage and dissemination of spatial database on forest resources.
- To conduct training of forestry personnel in application of technologies related to resources survey , remote sensing, GIS,etc.
- To strengthen research & development infrastructure in FSI and to conduct research on applied forest survey techniques
- To support State/UT Forest Departments (SFD) in forest resources survey, mapping and inventory.
- To undertake forestry related special studies/consultancies and custom made training courses for SFDs and other organizations on project basis.
- The Forest Survey of India is headquartered at Dehradun and has four zonal offices located at Shimla, Kolkata, Nagpur and Bangalore. The Forest Survey of India is headed by a Director General, who is assisted by two Joint Directors at headquarters, looking after the National Forest Data Management Centre(NFDMC) and the Training & Forest Inventory(TFI) Units. Each zonal office is headed by a Regional Director. The Headquarters as well as the zonal offices work in

close coordination to carry out the various activities of FSI.

9.2 Botanical Survey of India:

The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) is a premier research organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India for carrying out taxonomic and floristic studies on wild plant resources of the country. It was established on 13th February, 1890 with the basic objective to explore the plant resources of the country and to identify the plants species with economic virtues. The BSI has eleven(11) Regional Centres situated in different geographic locations of the country. In addition, it has 4 units, viz. Central National Herbarium, Central Botanical Laboratory, AJCB Indian Botanic Garden in Howrah and Industrial Section Indian Museum in Kolkata. The aims and objective of the department were redefined, reviewed during the year 1987 and survey and exploration of plant resources and inventorisation of threatened species, publication of National and State Floras and development of National database were given top priority. The main objectives of the BSI are as follows :

- Exploration, inventorying and documentation of phytodiversity (including non-flowering plants) in general and protected areas, hotspots, fragile ecosystems and sacred groves in particular; publication of National, State and District Floras.
- Identification of Red list species and species rich areas needing conservation; ex situ conservation of critically threatened taxa in botanical gardens.
- Survey and documentation of traditional knowledge (ethno-botany) associated with plants.
- Develop a National database of Indian plants, including herbarium specimens, live specimens, botanical paintings illustrations etc.

9.3 Zoological Survey of India:

The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is the premier research organization under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India involved in the study of all kinds of animals from Protozoa to Mammalia. It was established on 1st July, 1916 with focus on baseline surveys, inventorisation, identification, indexing, cataloging, maintenance, upkeep of fauna and publication of faunal resources of the country, environmental impact assessments, habitata explorations, conservation and to promote awareness issues through participation in national and international advisory programmes and to build regional capacity projects. The head-quarter of the organization is located at Kolkata with 16 Regional Centres in different geographical locations of the country. The main objectives and activities of ZSI are as follows :

- Study of the fauna of States
- Fauna of conservation areas
- Fauna of important ecosystems
- Status survey of endangered species
- Fauna of India and
- Ecological Studies & Environmental impact assessments
- Identification & Advisory Services,
- Training & Extension Services in the field of animal taxonomy and faunistic surveys,
- Library facilities and
- Presentation & Publication of Research work in journals and books.

9.4 Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA)

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy was created on 25th May 1987 by upgrading the Indian Forest College at Dehradun and de-linking it from the Forest Research Institute. The Academy is responsible for Training of Indian Forest Service Probationers. The Training is spread over a period 3

years. Besides the said training courses for IFS probationers, the Academy also conducts various short duration courses for IFS Officers and research scientists.

9.5 Directorate of Forest Education (State Forest Colleges & Rangers Colleges). DFE runs the following courses:

- Two years Diploma course in Forestry for SFS Officers to be continued.
- Two week General Refresher Course for in Service ACF/SFS Officers to be continued.
- Theme Based Course Two weeks duration for in- service ACF/SFS Officers to be continued
 - Computer Applications in Forestry(Basic)
 - Computer Applications in Forestry(Advance)
 - Joint Forest Management & Sustainable Rural Development
 - Project Formulation & Evaluation
 - Training –cum-Workshop (5 days duration) to be continued.
 - Policy Legal Issues and International Conventions
 - Biodiversity Conservation
 - Climate Change
 - Training of Trainers
- Eighteen Months Certificate Course in Forestry for Range Officers to be continued
- Two weeks General Refresher Course for in-service Forest Range Officers.
- Short-term Refresher Course for frontline staff of the State of the State Forest Departments (for UT of Delhi and ICFRE) to be continued.
- Six weeks promotion Linked course for SFS Officers promoted from Range Officers(At SFS College, Dehradun and Coimbatore. Short term Refresher Course for the Frontline Staff of the State Forest Department at FTI's run by State Govt

9.6 National Institute of Animal Welfare:

9.7 National Museum of Natural History:

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) was establishment in 1978 to promote non-formal environmental education and to create conservation awareness among the people. The museum has several exhibit galleries that deal with biological diversity, ecology and conservation, a Discovery Room for Children, an Activity Room for preschoolers, a Bio-science computer room for high school students and a Mobile museum for outreach activities, all aimed at promoting environmental number of educational among various target groups. The museum conducts a number of educational activities all the year round including the organisation of temporary exhibitions on themes relevant to Environmental, Ecology and Conservation. There are three RNMNH at Mysore, Bhubaneswar and Bhopal under NMNH.

9.8 National Zoological Park:

The National Zoological Park, New Delhi presently displays about 1374 animals comprising 47 species of mammals, 69 species of Birds and 13 species of reptiles. On an average 16 to 17 lakhs people visit the Zoo annually. The main thrust of the management of the Zoo is create awareness amongst the visitors regarding nature conservation. The Zoo continued to contribute in conservation of rare and endangered species by successful captive breeding of Brow antlered deer, swamp deer, Himalayan blackbear, tiger, Giraffe, Hippopotamus, Indian Rhinoceros and White Tiger. The Zoo also attracted about 400-500 Painted Storks from nearby areas for nesting and breeding. In addition to local migrants the zoo also attracted migratory birds namely Shovelers, Pin tail Duck, Common Teal, and Coot from Russia, Siberia and South East Asia. Thus zoo ponds have become bird sanctuary.

10. Autonomous Organizations under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change .

There are the following Autonomous Organizations under this Ministry. The brief background of this organization is as under:

10.1 Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora (UP).

10.1.1 G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED), is an autonomous Research and Development Institute of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The institute is named after Bharat Ratna, Late Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, who was a great freedom fighter, statesman and an eminent scholar. It was established in 1988, the birth centenary year of Pt. Pant, at Kosi-Katarmal, which is a small settlement in close proximity to his birth place – village Khoont, in Almora, Uttaranchal. The inception of the institute is also an acknowledgement to the uniqueness and diversity of Himalaya, its environments, and the developmental needs of its people. Some of the major objectives of the institute are:

1. To undertake in-depth Research & Development Studies on environment problems of Himalayan Region and Shivalik Ranges.
2. To evolve and demonstrate suitable technology packages and delivery systems for integrated development of the Himalayan & Shivalik Ranges.
3. To collaborate and co-operate with Educational, NGO's and other Institutions and Organisation in any part of the World, having objectwholly or partly similar to these of the institute, by exchange of faculty and generally in such manner as may be conducive to their common objectives.
4. To ensure the entire Himalayan Region is taken care of the research and Environment development work.

10.1.2 The institute has a strong commitment for sustainable development of Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). It has headquarters at Kosi-Katarmal, Almora (Uttarakhand) and four regional units; namely, Himachal Unit at Mohal (Kullu, HP), Garhwal Unit at Srinagar (Pauri Garhwal, Uttaranchal), Sikkim Unit at Panthang (Tadong, Sikkim), and NE Unit at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh). Its area of operation is the entire Indian Himalaya covering nearly 5,91,000 sq km of geographical regime including eleven hill states, viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Skkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mijoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, and the West Bengal hills.

10.1.3 The R&D mandate of the Institute is broad and covers all the facets of development and environment. The seven major thematic areas of Institute's R&D include: (i) Land and water resource management (LWRM); Sustainable development of rural ecosystems (SDRE); Conservation of biological diversity (CBD); Ecological economics and environmental impact assessment (EE & EIA); Environmental physiology & biotechnology (EPB); Institutional networking & human investment (INHI); Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS). The Institute has been collaborating with various National and International institutions / agencies for research on issues of relevance. Through IERP (Integrated Eco-development Programme of MoEF&CC), it also provides extra-mural fund support in IHR for promotion of science and researches of regional importance.

10.1.4 The Institute disseminates its R&D findings through publications in National and International journals and its in-house publications. The regular in-house publications of the Institute are - Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant Memorial Lectures by eminent personalities, Hima-Paryavaran Newsletter, ENVIS Bulletin on Himalayan Ecology, Himalayan Biosphere Reserve Bulletin, and Institute Annual Reports. The

participatory capacity building programmes of the Institute on simple technologies, and bio-diversity conservation are very popular. Some state-of-the-art approaches of ecological restoration of waste lands and degraded systems, developed by the Institute, have gained widespread acceptance in the region.

10.2 Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal

10.2.1 In pursuance of the management policy, in 1974, Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FA) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) Forestry Preparatory Mission to India for the establishment of an Institute to provide skill to forestry sector in the fields of business management technique, applied economics, feasibility studies, cost control, economics of timber harvesting, etc., and requested SIDA to support a Business Administration Training Project. Therefore, in 1979, the Government of India entered into an agreement with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad (IIMA) for building the proposed Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM). The impetus generated by these recommendations culminated in the establishment of Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), which came into existence in 1982 as an autonomous Institution of the Ministry of Environment & forest, Government of India.

10.2.2 The Institute, as a sectoral management institute, imparts education in forest management, which is a judicious combination of management, social and forestry sciences. The Institute constantly endeavours to keep in touch with the problems of people, especially the forest dwellers and undertakes need-based research. The major objectives of the Institute are:

- to provide training in management and related subjects to persons from forest services, forest departments, forest development corporations and forest related industries.
- to select and prepare outstanding and talented young persons for careers leading to management responsibilities in forest and forest related system; and
- to meet the need of Indian forestry and forest related industry and commerce with respect to updating information on forestry management through research, consultancy and publications.

10.2.3 The Institute has two streams of personnel, viz., faculty members and academic/administrative support staff. The Director of the Institute, as its executive head, supervises the activities of both the streams. The faculty is a mix of academicians, management experts and forestry practitioners.

(I) Education

The Institute of offers two academic programmes of varying duration.

- Post Graduate Diploma in Forestry Management (equivalent to MBA)
- Post Master's Course in Natural Resource Management (Equivalent to M.Phil.)
- Nodal Centre for Doctoral Programme of Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

(II) Research

Research is one of the main activities of IIFM. As a sectoral management Institute in forestry, environment and allied sectors, the institute mainly focuses on research activities that are applied in nature. Various national and international organizations, like Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Department of Science and Technology, State Forest Departments, International Tropical Timber Organizations, Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, International Development Ford Foundation, World Bank, DFID, IDREC, GTZ, etc.

(III) Training

Management Development Programme (MDP) is one of the pioneer activities of the Institute. The Institute has been conducting short-term training courses, seminars and workshops to transfer technical and managerial skills being generated by faculty areas of the Institute. The Institute with an objective to fulfill the growing need of managerial human power and development of managerial capacity in the

forest and allied sectors provides an excellent forum to serve the needs of in-service managers and administrators.

(IV) Consultancy

The multi-disciplinary nature of IIFM's faculty makes IIFM ideally suited to offer consultancy services in the areas of forestry, environment and natural resource management. The subject areas in which IIFM has been providing consultancy support include, agro-forestry, farm forestry, non-timber forest produce, livelihood and conservation, grassland management, marketing, micro credit, joint forest management, eco-development, urban forestry and forestry and forestry planning and management, and environmental impact assessment.

10.3 The Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore

The Institute was established in 1963 jointly by the Plywood Industry and the Government of India. It was under the administrative control of CSIR till March, 1978 and subsequently under the Ministry of Industry till April, 90. Thereafter with effect 1.5.90, it has come under the administrative control of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The Institute undertakes research to enlarge service life of wood and wood products, economise wood volume in and use and reduce wastage in conversion and application. The focus of research is basically on reduction of pressure on natural forests.

10.4 Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun

The scheme regarding strengthening Wildlife Management and Eco-development Planning capabilities was launched in the year 1993-94. This is being implemented through Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun by providing financial support through UNDP. Government of India Officers in different states are being trained by Wildlife Institute of India for preparation of Management Plans for 20 identified protected areas, officers from Wildlife Institute of India and various other States are also being trained in Wildlife Management and Eco-development planning capabilities as a part of the UNDP/FAO Project. It also covers a wide range of ecological, biological, management and socio-economic aspect of Wildlife conservation, aims to strengthen the conservation efforts.

10.5 Indian Council of Forestry, Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun .

The ICFRE was established on 31st December, 1986 by restructuring of Forest Research Institute and Colleges to oversee the activities relating to Forestry Research and Education in the country and coordinate the efforts of all concerned Institutes and Organizations. With effect from 1.6.1991 the ICFRE was converted into an autonomous body. The ICFRE has following eight research institutes and four centers:

- Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
- Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore
- Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore
- Tropical Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur
- Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur
- Rain Forest Research Institute, Jorhat
- Himalayan Forest Research Institute, Shimla
- Institute of Forest Productivity, Ranchi
- Centre for Social Forestry and Eco-Rehabilitation, Allahabad
- Centre for Human Resources Development, Chhindwara
- Forest Research Centre, Hyderabad
- Advanced Research Centre for Bamboo & Rattan, Aizawl, Mizoram

11. The following are the Authorities of the Ministry

11.1 Central Zoo Authority

11.1.1 The Central Zoo Authority is a statutory autonomous body under the administrative control of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change . The Authority was established in the year 1992 under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act to support, oversee, monitor and coordinate the management of the Zoos in the country. The Authority is a 12-Member body headed by Minister for Environment & forest as Chairperson and with a Member Secretary as Chief Executive Officer of the Authority. The statutory functions of the Authority under the Act are:

- To specify the minimum standards for housing, upkeep and veterinary care of the animals kept in zoos;
- To evaluate and assess the functioning of the zoos with respect to the prescribed standards or norms;
- To recognize or derecognize zoos;
- To identify endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding and assigning responsibility in this regard to a zoo;
- To coordinate the acquisition, exchange and loaning of animals for breeding purpose;
- To ensure maintenance of studbooks of endangered species of wild animals bred in captivity;
- To identify priorities and themes with regard to display of captive animals in zoos;
- To coordinate training of zoo personnel in India and outside India;
- To coordinate research in captive breeding and educational programmes for the purposes of zoos;
- To provide technical and other assistance to zoos for their proper management and development on scientific lines;
- To perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to zoos.

11.1.2 No new zoo can be created in India without prior permission of the Central Zoo Authority and no Zoo in the country can function without recognition form the Central Zoo Authority. For assessing Zoos, the Recognition of Zoo Rules were framed in the year 1992. This is a set of 51 standards and norms for compliance by the Zoos. The National Zoo Policy was adopted by the Government of India in the year 1998 to give direction to the Zoos.

11.1.3 The Central Zoo Authority provide financial assistance for the improvement of recognized public sector Zoos for creation of better animal housing, veterinary care facilities, research and training on 100% basis whereas expenditure on infrastructural development is shared with the Zoo operators on 50:50 basis. The Central Zoo Authority has also established seven rescue centres at Bhopal, Chennai, Bangalore, Vishakhapatnam, Tirupati, Jaipur and South Khairbari (West Bengal) for rehabilitation of lions, tigers, leopards, bears and monkeys whose performance has been banned in the Circuses by Government of India. The Central Zoo Authority has signed MOU with some national institutes dealing with wildlife conservation related activities to research on zoo related issues. The Authority also organized short-term training programmes for in service Zoo personnel in India and abroad.

11.2 National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai

11.2.1 National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is Autonomous body and that performs facilitative, regulatory and

advisory function for Government of India on issue of Conservation, sustainable use of biological resource and fair equitable sharing of benefits of use.

The Biological Diversity Act (2002) mandates implementation of the Act through decentralized system with the NBA focusing on advice the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources; advice the State Government in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under sub- section (1) of section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites.

The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) focusing on advice the State Government, subject to any guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources. Regulate by granting of approvals or otherwise request for commercial utilization or bio-survey and bio-utilization of any biological resource by Indians; and local level Biodiversity Management committees (BMCs) responsible for promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivators, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.

The NBA with its Headquarters in Chennai, India delivers its mandate through a structure that comprises of the Authority, secretariat, SBBs, BMCs and Expert Committees. Since its establishment, NBA has supported creation of SBBs in 29 States, facilitated establishment of around 37, 769 BMCs, advised notification.

The main objectives of NBA are:-

- To regulate access to biological resources of the country to conserve and sustainable use of biological diversity
- To respect and protect the knowledge of local communities related to biodiversity
- To secure sharing of benefits with the local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information relating to the use of biological resources
- Conservation and development of area of importance from the view point of biological diversity by declaring them as biological diversity heritage sites
- Protection and rehabilitation of threatened species; involvement of institutions of state government in the broad scheme of implementation of the Biological Diversity Act through constitution of committees

11.3 National Tiger Conservation Authority

11.3 National Tiger Conservation Authority

11.3.1 The National Tiger Conservation Authority working under the Control of IGF& Member Secretary (PT), Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The Authority combines Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project (BCRLIP). The main Objectives and Activities are as under:

- Providing statutory authority to Project Tiger so that compliance of its directives becomes legal.
- Forest ring accountability of Center-State in management of Tiger Reserves, by providing a basis for MoU with States within our federal structure.
- Providing for an oversight by Parliament. Addressing livelihood interests of local people in areas surrounding Tiger Reserves

- Project Tiger Administration (Processing of proposals from Tiger Reserves areas and release of funds to the State Governments Concerned) of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger'.
- Administration matters (including policy) concerning Tiger Reserves in the country. It also includes the consideration of the proposals from the State Governments for inclusion of new areas. Dealing with cases of non Tiger Project, Prime Tiger habitats.
- Providing technical guidelines and funding support to States for tiger conservation.
- Constitution and convening of the meetings of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the implementation of recommendations thereof.
- Periodical meetings of the Field Directors of the Tiger Reserve areas and of the Chief Wildlife Wardens of Tiger Reserve States.
- Periodical field visits by officials of Project Tiger Directorate (now the National Tiger Conservation Authority) for monitoring and evaluation.
- National/International conference/workshops /symposia on matters concerning Tiger and Tiger Reserves.
- Management/Tiger Conservation Plans, research, census, filming proposal relating to the Tiger Reserve areas.
- Eco-tourism initiatives and management.
- Tiger poaching and offences in the country including the Tiger Reserve.
- Annual Report of the Tiger Reserve areas.
- Annual Report of National Tiger Conservation Authority.
- Bi-annual review of the Tiger Reserve.
- Interaction with experts, NGO's and scientific institutions on matters of Project Tiger.
- Protection and conservation of Bio-diversity in Tiger Reserve and to facilitate implementation of National and International legal instruments.

Coordination of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora & Fauna CITES

12 The following are the Board under the Ministry:

- 12.1 Animal Welfare Board of India
- 12.2 Central Pollution Control Board
- 12.3 Wildlife Crime Control Bureau

12.1 Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai

Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is a statutory body established under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960, with head quarters at Chennai. The Board is constituted every three years under the provisions of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (1) of Section 5A of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act 1960 (59 of 1960). The existing Board has been reconstituted for a period of 3 years from 01.03.2014. Its basic mandate is to advise the Government on animal welfare issues, and create awareness in animal welfare and to implement the regular schemes of AWBI and also the Central Sector Schemes for the welfare of animals.

The Animal Welfare Division releases funds to the Animal Welfare Board of India for implementation of Animal Welfare Schemes. Following Animal Welfare Schemes are being implemented through **Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI)**, Chennai a statutory body under Animal Welfare Division.

- a) **AWBI Plan Scheme:** Under this Scheme, the financial assistance is provided to animal welfare organizations for maintaining the animal shelter houses and recurring expenditure on medicines, veterinary doctors, fodder, humane education, workshops etc.
- b) **Scheme for Provision of Shelter House for Animals:** Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to NGOs/AWOs for establishment and maintenance of shelter houses for care and protection of uncared animals. The scheme provides for Rs.25.00 lakh for construction of a shelter houses. Out of which Rs.22.50 lakh (being 90%) is provided by the Government and remaining cost 2.50 (being 10%) is borne by the AWO. At present there are 1821 Gaushalas recognized by AWBI which are funded as per availability of funds.
- c) **Scheme for Animal Birth Control and Immunization of Stray Dogs:** The scheme aims to facilitate sterilization and immunization of stray dogs through the NGOs/Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) throughout the country. Scheme provides Rs.445/- per dog for sterilization.
- d) **Scheme for Ambulance Services to Animals in Distress:** Under this scheme, ambulance/rescue vehicles are provided to the NGOs/AWOs/ Gaushalas working in the field of animal welfare. Upto Rs.4.50 lakh is released for purchase of ambulance.
- e) **Scheme for Relief to Animals during Natural Calamity and Unforeseen circumstances:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is extended to AWOs, State Governments/UTs, local bodies working in the affected areas for providing relief to the animals affected during natural calamities and for relief of animals rescued from illegal transportation, slaughter, circuses etc.

12.2 Central Pollution Control Board Delhi.

12.2.1 The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was constituted under section (3) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. CPCB earlier known as “Central Board for the Prevention and Control of

Water Pollution” (CBPCWP) was mandated with the function to restore wholesomeness water quality (ground water and surface water). In 1981, the Board was entrusted with the responsibilities to implement the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 also with an objective to maintain and preserve ambient air quality.

Since, issues relating to prevention and control of pollution are linked with overall maintenance of environmental quality, CPCB has been further mandated to perform, execute and co-ordinate relevant provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed thereunder.

12.2.2 ACTS AND RULES

The Acts and Rules brought-in for implementation are:

- (i) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (ii) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess, Act, 1977
- (iii) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (iv) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (v) The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- (vi) The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016.
- (vii) Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016
- (viii) The Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000
- (ix) The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001
- (x) The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
- (xi) The E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016.
- (xii) The Construction and Demolition (C & D) Waste Management Rules, 2016

12.2.3 Functions of CPCB:

The functions of CPCB are prescribed under Section (16) of the Water and Air Acts. The functions and achievements are illustrated below:

- Advise the Central Government on any matter concerning prevention and control of water and air pollution;
 - Plan and execute nation-wide pollution control programmes;
 - Co-ordinate the activities of State Boards and Pollution Control Committees;
 - Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State, Boards and PCCs;
 - Carryout and sponsor investigation and research related to pollution control;
 - Plan and organize training programmes ;
 - Organize mass awareness programmes;
 - Collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to water and air pollution;
 - Prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of wastes;
 - Disseminate information in respect of matters relating to water and air pollution;
 - Lay down, modify, water and air quality standards;
- Perform such other functions as and when prescribed by the Government of India-powers delegated under Section 5 of EPA and Implementation of EPA rules.

12.2.4 ROLE OF CPCB

CPCB has been performing the functions as per the given mandate. Role of CPCB has been legal/ statutory, Advisory and R & D.

12.2.5 ACTIVITIES OF CPCB

The major sectoral issues are summarized as under:

- a. Water Quality Management including Initiatives for Ganga Rejuvenation
- b. Soil and Ground Water Management
- c. Air Quality Management including Air Quality Index (AQI)
- d. Noise Monitoring
- e. Industrial Pollution Control including:
 - i. 17 categories of highly Polluting Industries
 - ii. Water Polluting Industries
 - iii. Air Polluting Industries
 - iv. Development of Standards
 - v. Critically Polluted Industrial Clusters/ Revision of CEPI
 - vi. Re-categorization of industries
 - vii. Online monitoring for self-regulation
 - viii. CEMS Installation
- f. Waste Management including:
 - i. Hazardous Waste
 - ii. Bio-medical Waste
 - iii. Electronic Waste
 - iv. Municipal Solid Waste
 - v. Plastic Waste
 - vi. Construction and Demolition (C&D) Wastes
- g. Co-ordination between CPCB & SPCBs

12.2.6 FUTURE PLANS

- Establishment of R & D Institute
- Certification of new monitoring instrument/ technologies
- To create forum for knowledge sharing & innovative solutions amongst various agencies to forge convergence.
- To share, showcase & scale up best practices achieved in environment including climate related initiatives of various stakeholders.
- Assessment of environmental status for air, water, noise
- Identification of micro pollutants & their toxic effects
- Protocol for Real Time Monitoring
- Protocol for Certification of instruments
- Compliance in Mines
- Development of Soil Standards
- Implementation of 06 Rules on Waste Management Notified in 2016.
- Standardization of monitoring technologies for criteria/ secondary pollutants
- Development of standards for new industrial sectors, additional pollutants & standardization of methodology for sampling & analysis.
- Identification of new pollutants & assess their impact on environment including human health.
- Assessment of impact of Transboundary movement of air pollutants & their contribution to air quality of cities.

12.3 Wildlife Crime Control Bureau:

12.3.1 To combat the organized illegal trade in wildlife and their derivatives, the Central Government vide its Gazette Notification No.683 dated 6th June, 2007 has constituted Tiger and other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau to be known as the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. The Bureau will exercise such powers as may be delegated to it under sub-section (I) of section 5, sub sections(I) and (8) of section 50 and section 55 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972 and such other powers as may be prescribed. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau functions under the Scheme of "Strengthening of Wildlife Division and Consultancies for Special Tasks".

12.3.2 All the existing posts of Wildlife Regional Offices and Sub Regional Offices stand transferred to the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau henceforth. The functions of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are as follows:

- Collect and collate intelligence related to organized wildlife crime activities and to disseminate the same to State and other enforcement agencies for immediate action so as to apprehend the criminals and to establish a centralized wildlife crime data bank;
- Coordination of actions by various officers, State Governments and other authorities in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, either directly or through regional and border units set up by the Bureau
- Implementation of obligations under the various international conventions and protocols that are in force at present or which may be ratified or acceded to by India in future;
- Assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations to facilitate coordination and universal action for wildlife crime control;
- Develop infrastructure and capacity building for scientific and professional investigation into wildlife crimes and assist State Governments to ensure success in prosecutions related to wildlife crimes;.
- Advise the Government of India on issues relating to wildlife crimes having national and international ramifications, and suggest changes required in relevant policy and laws from time to time.

13 The following is the Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

The National Commission on Agriculture in its Report on "Productivity Forestry Man-made Forests" (1972), suggested that the forestry sector should contribute to the GNP of the country to the extent of its potentiality, and recommended the establishment of Forest Development Corporations. Based on these recommendations, the Andaman Forest Department prepared a Project Report in 1976 for the establishment of a Forest Development Corporation in the Union Territory. After the Project Report was sanctioned by Govt. on 17th Jan., 1977, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests & Plantation Development Corporation was set up on 21.1.1977 at Port Blair. In addition to forestry, the Company has been managing a Red Oil Palm Plantation since 1979 and Rubber Plantations since 1983. The objectives of the company are as under:-

- To provide the necessary infrastructure to harvest and develop forest resources, to promote forest resources based industries, to arrange marketing of timber and other forest resources on the mainland and abroad.
- To plant grow, cultivate, produce and raise plantations of various forest species of proven utility and other agriculture plantation, horticulture crops, medicinal and aromatic plants and to buy, sell export, import process, distribute, or otherwise deal with all kinds of forest crops, natural products, agricultural, plantation and horticultural crops, medicinal and aromatic plants.
- To carry on the business of planters, cultivators, producers, sellers and dealers in various products.
- To establish, administer, own and run industries for manufacturing forest products, agricultural, plantation and horticultural products, medicinal and aromatic plants.
- To conduct and contract for training and research connected with the integrated development of forest resources of the islands and cultivation as well as processing of agricultural plantation and horticultural crops, medicinal and aromatic plants.
- To maintain and improve Wildlife and other Natural Resources.

14. There are Centers of Excellence under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

The scheme of Centers of Excellence was started in 1983 by the Ministry to strengthen awareness, research and training in priority areas of Environmental Science and management.

The following Centres of Excellence in specific areas have been setup so far by the Ministry:

- 14.1 Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad on 'Environmental Education'
- 14.2 CPR Environment Education Centre (CPREEC), Chennai on 'Environmental Awareness' –
- 14.3 Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), Bangalore on Ecology of Western Ghats and Research
- 14.4 Centre for Mining Environment (CME), Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad on 'Mining Environment'
- 14.5 Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore on 'Avian Ecology,
- 14.6 Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystem (CEMDE), Delhi University, Delhi on Management of 'Degraded Ecosystem'
- 14.7 Foundation for Revitalization of local health traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore on 'Medicinal Plants & Traditional knowledge'
- 14.8 Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai on 'Environmental Economics'
- 14.9 Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram on 'Conservation of Tropical Plants,

The back-ground and objectives of above centers of excellence are as under:

14.1 Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad.

The CEE was established in 1984 as a Centre of Excellence on Environmental education, supported by the Ministry. CEE's primary objective is to improve public awareness and understanding of the environment with a view to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of nature and natural resources, leading to a better environment and a better quality of life. To this end, it develops innovative programmes and educational material, builds capacity in the field of education for sustainable development, and undertakes demonstration projects in education, communication and development that endorse attitudes, strategies and technologies which are environmentally sustainable.

14.2 CPR Environmental Education Centre, Chennai.

C.P.R Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC) was established in 1989 to increase consciousness and knowledge about the environment and the major environmental problems facing India Today, and to spread the message of conservation of the environment through education in both the formal and non-formal sectors.

CPREEC has been conducting a variety of programme to spread awareness and interest among all sections of the public, by organizing training programmes, workshops, courses, surveys, exhibitions, and by raising awareness through action.

14.3 Centre for Ecological Sciences (CES), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change recognized the Centre of Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as a Centre of Excellence in the year 1983. The Centre carried out research on 30 projects in the fields of ecology of tropical forests, climate change, community ecology, behavioral ecology and evolutionary biology.

14.4 Centre for Mining Environment, Dhanbad

To augment research and generate scientific data for sustainable development and mining, the Ministry established a Centre of Excellence known as Centre for Mining Environment in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, in 1987. Indian School of Mines being the nodal institution in the mining research was identified by the Ministry of setting up this centre of excellence.

The Centre, since its inception continued its training programmes on environmental monitoring and impact assessment of mining areas for various professions.

14.5 Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore (Linked with Bombay Natural History Society Bombay)

This centre was set up in 1990. The proposal for it was initially drawn by the Bombay natural History Society following the suggestions of late Dr. Salim Ali, the BNHD has maintained close links with SACON, the President of BNHS being President of SACON also and Chairman of Government Council being nominated by President BNHS.

The following six areas have been identified by SACON.

- ❖ Avian Ecology and Economic Ornithology
- ❖ Terrestrial Ecology
- ❖ Wetland Ecology
- ❖ Eco-toxicology
- ❖ Conservation Biology and
- ❖ Environmental Impact Assessment.

14.6 Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystem, Delhi

The Centre for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystem (CEMDE), under the aegis of School of Environmental Studies, Delhi University has been functioning as Centres of Excellence of the Ministry since 1997.

14.7 Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore

Medicinal plants being recognized as an important national resource of economic and cultural value, which needed to be conserved and sustainably used. The Ministry setup a Centres of Excellence on 'Medicinal Plants & Traditional Knowledge' at FRLHT, Bangalore in October, 2002 to undertake six major activities viz.:

- ❖ Creation of a Bio-cultural repository of Medicinal plants of India
- ❖ Development of Educational Materials (on the rich traditional knowledge of the Medicinal Plants of India)
- ❖ Training to Village Botanists in identification and monitoring of Medicinal Plants
- ❖ Establishment of an ethno-medicinal demonstration garden in Bangalore
- ❖ Pharmacognostic studies on prioritized medicinal plants
- ❖ Preparation of Medicinal Plants Distribution Maps using GIS

14.8 Madras School of Economics, Chennai

The Ministry set up the Centre of Excellence on "Environmental Economics" at Madras School of Economics, Chennai on March 31, 2002. The research areas of the Centre include: Economic Instruments, Trade and Environment and Cost Benefit Analysis. The Centre is also responsible for the development and Maintenance of a website on environmental economics.

14.9 Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram

The Union Ministry of Environment & forest recognized the TBGRI in March, 1997 as a Center of Excellence in ex-situ conservation of tropical plants. The Institute has introduced over 130 accessions of different rare plants including database.



Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961

भारत सरकार (कार्य आबंटन) नियम, 1961

(As Amended up to 18th April, 2016)

(18 अप्रैल, 2016 तक यथा संशोधित)



CABINET SECRETARIT

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय

15. Allocation of Business Rules (subjects allocated to MoEF&CC)

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (PARYAVARAN, VAN AUR JALVAAYU PARIVARTAN MANTRALAYA)¹

1. Environment and Ecology, including environment in coastal waters, in mangroves and coral reefs but excluding marine environment on the high seas.
2. Environment Research and Development, education, training, information and awareness.
3. Environmental Health.
4. Environmental Impact Assessment.
5. Forest Development Agency and Joint Forest Management Programme for conservation, management and afforestation.
6. Survey and Exploration of Natural Resources particularly of Forest, Flora, Fauna, Ecosystems etc.
7. Bio-diversity Conservation including that of lakes and Wetlands.
8. Conservation, development, management and abatement of pollution of rivers excluding the river Ganga and its tributaries.²
- 8A. National River Conservation Directorate.³
9. Wildlife conservation, preservation, protection planning, research, education, training and awareness including Project Tiger and Project Elephant.
10. International co-operation on Issues concerning Environment, Forestry and Wildlife.
11. Botanical Survey of India and Botanical Gardens.
12. Zoological Survey of India.
13. National Museum of Natural History.
14. Biosphere Reserve Programme.
15. National Forest Policy and Forestry Development in the country, including Social Forestry.
16. All matters relating to Forest and Forest Administration in the Union territories.⁴
17. Indian Forest Service.
18. Wild Life Preservation and protection of wild birds and animals.
19. Fundamental and applied research and training including higher education in forestry.
20. Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park.
21. National Assistance to Forestry Development Schemes.
22. Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.

1 Modified vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

2 Substituted vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

3 Inserted vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

4 Modified vide Amendment series no.300 dated 26.02.2012

23. Afforestation and Eco-Development which shall include National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board.

23A. Bio-fuel plantations in forest, wastelands and environmental issues concerning bio-fuels.¹

24. Desert and Desertification.

25. Forest Survey of India.

26. Indian Institute of Bio-diversity, Itanagar.

27. Central Pollution Control Board.

28. G.B.Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development.

29. Wildlife Institute of India and Indian Board for Wildlife.

30. Indian Institute of Forest Management.

31. Central Zoo Authority including National Zoo Park.

32. Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education.

33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited.

34. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

35. Matters relating to pounds and cattle trespass.

36. Gaushalas and Gausadans.

36A. Climate change and all other matters related thereto.²

37. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960).

38. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 (27 of 1995).

39. The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997 (22 of 1997).

40. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974).

41. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (36 of 1977).

42. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981).

43. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927).

44. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972)

45. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980).

46. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

47. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (6 of 1991).

NOTE:- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change will be responsible for overall policy in relation to forests, except all matters, including legislation, relating to the rights of forest dwelling Schedule Tribes on forest lands.³

1 Inserted vide Amendment series no.287 dated 12.07.2006

2 Inserted vide Amendment series no.306dated 31.07.2014

3 Inserted vide Amendment series no.285 dated 17.03.2006

16. Parliamentary Standing Committee

Chairperson: Smt. Renuka Chowdhury

House - Rajya Sabha
Member-10 Vacant -0

S.No.	Member Name	Party
1	Smt. Renuka Chowdhury *	I.N.C.
2	Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	I.N.C.
3	Shri Prasanna Acharya	B.J.D.
4	Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav	S.P.
5	Shri S.R.Balasubramoniyam	A.I.A.D.M.K.
6	Shri Parimal Nathwani	Ind.
7	Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna	B.J.P.
8	Shri C.P.Narayanan	C.P.I. (M)
9	Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau	I.N.C.
10	Smt. Vandana Chavan	N.C.P.

House - Lok Sabha
Member -20 Vacant -1

S.No.	Member Name	Party
1	Smt. Bijoy Chakravarty	B.J.P.
2	Shri Daddan Mishra	B.J.P.
3	Shri Narayan Rajbhar	B.J.P.
4	Smt. Sandhya Roy	A.I.T.C.
5	Shri Vikram Usendi	B.J.P.
6	Shri Nagendra Singh	B.J.P.
7	Shri Chirag Paswan	L.J.S.P.
8	Km. Sushmita Dev	I.N.C.
9	Shri Muzaffar Hussain Baig	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party
10	Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan	B.J.D.
11	Dr. K.Gopal	A.I.A.D.M.K.
12	Smt. Vasanthi M.	A.I.A.D.M.K.
13	Shri Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole	B.J.P.
14	Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh	B.J.P.
15	Shri Laxman Giluwa	B.J.P.
16	Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil	S.S.
17	Shri Pankaj Chowdhary	B.J.P.
18	Maulana Badruddin Ajmal	All India United Democratic Front
19	Shri Ninong Ering	I.N.C.
20	Shri Prabhatsinh Pratapsinh Chauhan	B.J.P.

Constituted on 01/09/2016

17. Consultative Committee

Shri Anil Madhav Dave

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND
CLIMATE CHANGE - **CHAIRMAN**

Member of Lok Sabha

- 1 Shri Ajay Nishad
- 2 Shri Ananth Kumar Dattatreya Hedge
- 3 Shri Anto P. Antony
- 4 Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari
- 5 Shri C.N. Jayadevan
- 6 Shri Devajibhai Govindbhai Fatepara
- 7 Shri Janardan Mishra
- 8 Smt. Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh
- 9 Shri Radheshyam Biswas
- 10 Shri T. Radhakrishnan
- 11 Shri Venkateswara Rao Magantti

Members of Rajya Sabha

- 1 Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur
- 2 Shri Jairam Ramesh
- 3 Shri Kiranmay Nanda
- 4 Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
- 5 Shri R. Vaithilingam

Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Ex – Officio Member)

Shri S.S.Ahluwalia MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Ex – Officio Member)

18. Organization Charts: Undergoing revision