Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am asking about all the commodities.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I can give information when the notice is received.

## Soil Conservation

- \*716. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) the efforts so far made for soil conservation in the catchment areas of the big river valley projects; and
- (b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to expedite the necessary measures in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2572/64].

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what amount has so far been spent out of the sum of Rs. 11 crores set apart for this purpose in the Third Plan as stated in the statement?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As against the Plan target of 8 lakh acres in the Third Plan, an area of about 1:30 lakhs acres was treated with soil conservation upto 1962-63. I am giving it in terms of acreage as to what has been done. During 1963-64, about 1:58 lakh acres are likely to be covered.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what is the response of the State Governments for setting up one single agency for the execution of such a project as mentioned in the statement?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In some States they have acted according to this advice and in other States also, particularly in the D.V.C. area, most of the soil conservation programme is being handled there by the Soil Con-

servation Department. Of course, it is not so well-integrated in the sense the suggestion has been given. But it is worth noting.

Shri H. V. Koujalgi: May I know what steps are being taken for soil conservation in deep black soil areas?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the black soil areas of Maharashtra and Mysore, these river valley project schemes are not in operation, though, of course, in Maharashtra there is one Ghod scheme which was taken up only recently in 1963-64, but work has not yet been launched there. But dry farming methods are being pursued, and there has been a good deal of prorgess both in Maharashtra and Mysore.

श्री यश्रपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि कितनी ट्रेनिन्ग संस्थायें इस मामले में उस ने कायम की हैं, श्रीर क्या यह सही है कि इस संरक्षण के लिये जितने ट्रेंड हैन्ड्स की जरूरत है उतने श्रभी मिल नहीं सके हैं।

डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह : यह काम बहुत बड़ा है। इस में करीब १६३: १६ मिलियन एकड़ ट्रीट करना है। प्राज हमारे यहां देहरादून में एक काफी ग्रन्छा ट्रेनिंग सेंटर है। इसके ग्रलावा ग्रीर जगहों में भी है। लेकिन जितनी हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट है उसके बराबर ग्रभी ड्रेनेज तैयार नहीं हुए हैं। इस लिए इन सारी चीजों को बढ़ाने की बान है।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The Minister has referred to DVC. I want to ask whether the late soil conservator of DVC, Mr. R. M. Gourie had calculated that the Panchet would be filled up within 25 calculation, according to one according to another calculation within 30 years, and he had recommended a scheme of afforestation which would cost about Rs. 19·16 crores . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should come to the question. He is giving information and not asking for any information.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I shall be asking the question presently—and which would give a profit of about Rs. 1½ crores from the tenth year onwards. Another thing is that all our forest experts at Bhubaneshwar have recommended that . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should come to the question straight. He should not reface such a long statement to his question, and keep the whole House waiting.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I am referring to all this, because otherwise, the hon. Minister may not be able to answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: He should not put his question if he thinks that the hon. Minister might not be able to answer it.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: ....all our forest experts at Bhubaneshwar have recommended that 10 per cent of the money spent on the river valley projects should be given to afforestation. If so, may I know from the hon. Minister what is being done in the matter, because this is a very serious thing in all conscience, and all our dams will be filled up within a few years, and we have spent about a thousand crores of rupees on them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, this is a very important question, because most of our dams are facing this danger. Therefore, we been emphasising that whenever any big river valley project is taken up, along with the dam, the soil conservation measures should also minutely studied and simultaneously efforts must be made in that regard. But in regard to the DVC, they have already constructed four big The soil conservation programme there was undertaken only by the end of the First Five Year Plan. The entire allocation for all the big river valley projects for the Third Plan was only about Rs. 11 crores. So, despite the fact that I know the paper to which the hon. Member has referred, the sum of Rs. 9 crores could not be provided out of this amount. But that is an important point and Government will take notice of it.

भी शिव नारायण : मैं यह जनना चाहता हूं कि इस स्वायल कंजवेंशन प्रोग्नाम के लिये सेंट्रल गवनेंमेंट केवल प्रदेश सरकार पर डिपेन्ड करती है या प्रपनी तरफ से भी कुछ पोर्शन देती है । क्या यह भी कुछ हैल्य करती है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह** : ग्रसल में शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज में, जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में लिखा गया है, ७५ प्रतिशत ग्रनुदान दिया जाता है ग्रीर २५ प्रतिशत कर्ज दिया जाता है।

**मध्यक्ष महोदय**: जो स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुन्ना है उसको बनलाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know the total area brought under soil conservation in the catchments of Hirakud and Machkund and the total amount spent so far during the Third Five Year Plan?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह**ः हीराकुड में ऐलोकेशन किया गया है २ करोड़ का । मछ-कुण्ड एरिया में भी सर्वे किया जाता है । ३ ०६ लाख एकड़ का सर्वे हो गया है । हीराकुड में १२ ३४ लाख एकड़ में हो गया है । बाकी चीजें मैं बाद में दे दुंगा ।

Shri R. G. Dubey: What is the actual outcome of the soil conservation measures implemented so far in certain catchment areas?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Wherever soil conservation measures have been taken, either in Chhalesar area near

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Agra or in the Kunihar area (Himachal Pradesh) or in other areas, the results are very encouraging because the soil that was useless before is being very profitably used. Forest trees are coming up.

## Production of Cetten

•717. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have assessed the cotton production in the country in 1963-64;
- (b) the total amount of cotton still imported by our country annually; and
- (c) by what time the country will be self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The official estimate of production for 1963-64 will become available in May-June, 1964, when the All-India Final Estimate of Cotton 1963-64 is expected to be ready.

- (b) India's annual imports of cotton during the last five years have been on an average about 8,36,000 bales (400 lbs each).
- (c) In normal years India is selfsufficient in its requirements of medium and long staple cotton up to 1-1/ 16" staple length. Only cottons over 1-1/16" length are normally imported, and, even though efforts are afoot to increase the production of this type of cotton, it would take time to bring about an expansion in the production to the level of requirements.

भी यशपाल सिंह: लांगस्टेपिल काटन की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

डा० राम स्भग सिंह : इघर लांग स्टे-पिल काटन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। उसके लिए चन्के बीज, खाद और पानी वगैरह का हन्ति- बाम किया जाता है। बास कर पंजाब में घौर गंगानगर के क्षेत्र में जहां सिचाई की सुविधा है वहां इसकी काफी विद्य हो रही है।

भी यशपाल सिंहः इस मामले में भारत कब तक सेल्फ सफीशेंट हो जाएना ?

बा॰ राम समग सिंह : जहां हम इम्पोर्ट की बात करते हैं कि = लाख ३६ हजार बेस्स बाहर से मंगाया जाता है, वहां हम लोग बाहर भेजते भी हैं। छोटे स्टेपिल की काटन हम बाहर भेजते हैं। उसकी मात्रा दो तीन लाख बेख होती है। जो इण्डस्टी की रिक्वायरमेंट है करीब ५४ लाख उससे वह ज्यादा पैदा होती। इसकी और भी जरूरतें यहां हैं। भ्राज जो प्रगति हुई है वह ४५ लाख बेल्स से बढ़ कर ५५ लाख या ५७ लाख बेल्स हो जाएगी। पह प्रगति कम नहीं है।

भी विभाग प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हं कि कुल जितनी रूई पैदा होती 🛊 <del>धसमें लांग स्टेपिल काटन का ग्रंश कितना</del> **ह** ?

डा॰ राम सभग सिंह : मैंने मुल प्रश्न कै उत्तर में कहा कि मई जन में फाइनल एस्टीमेट श्राएंगे । उस समय मैं निश्चित जवाब दे सकंगा । एक एस्टीमेट श्राया था कि ६० साख बेल्स इस साल पैदा होंगे, दूसरा एस्टी-मेट ग्राया कि ५७ लाख बेल्स होंग । कोलड वेव ग्रौर बाढ के कारण यह कमी हुई है। इसोलिए मैंने बहत माडरेट तौर पर ४४ लाख बताया, इससे कम इस साल नहीं होगा । भीर हमारे यहां जो ड्राई एरिया है जैसे मध्य प्रदेश ग्रौर गुजरात वहां लोंग स्टिपल काटन नहीं होती, केवल इर्रीगेटेड लैंड में होती है। उसका प्रोपोरशन बाद में दंगा, तो भी उसमें काफी वदि हो रही है।

भी गलशन : पंजाब में बिजाई के कुछ दिन बाकी हैं। बिजाई के बाद पंजान में टिइडी दल उपकी आता है जिससे फसल को काफी न प्रसान होता है। क्या सरकार टिडडी