

**Sale of Indian Nuclear Research  
Reactor**

2494. SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:  
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sell a Nuclear Research Reactor to Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reactors had been supplied to any other country during the last five years;

(d) if so, the details of thereof;

(e) whether the US had conveyed its position to the Government of India on the reported sale to Iran; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVASING SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). While there are some preliminary contacts, there have been no further development in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The US has expressed certain reservations to a number of countries including India on the subject of nuclear co-operation with Iran. Government have noted the position of the United States.

**Sardar Sarovar Project**

2495. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA  
HANDIQUÉ:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

(a) the status of the MORSE panel appointed by the World Bank to look into the Sardar Sarovar Project across the Narmada; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the dam and its infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is Independent Team under the Chairmanship of Shri Bradford Morse, commissioned by the World Bank to review the rehabilitation and environmental issues relating the Sardar Sarovar Project. The Independent Review Team visited India during October/November, 1991 and held discussions with the Senior Officers of Government of India, the State Governments and the Project Affected Persons and Non-Government Organisations.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1517.00 crores has been incurred upto October, 1991 on the various components of the Project.

**National Land Use Policy**

2496. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
PROF. UMMAREDDY  
VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a national land use policy and to set up a national commission for its implementation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

steps taken so far by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) National Land Use Policy Outline (NLPO) was approved by the National Land Use & Waste Lands Development Council (NLWC) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister in February, 1986. At present, there is no proposal for setting up a National Commission for implementation of Land Use Policy.

(b) The 19 points action programme contained in the NLPO given the statement has been circulated among all the State/UTs and concerned Central Ministries/Departments/Organisations for its implementation. The State Land Use Boards are closely associated to oversee the implementation of the action programme at the state level.

A National Consultation for formulation of Perspective Plan (PP) for conservation, development and management of Land Resources of the country was held at New Delhi on October 21-24, 1991. As a follow up action, state level consultations have been planned for formulation of state prospective plans and finalisation of zonal prospective plans.

### STATEMENT

*Decisions Taken at the First Meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council Head on 6th February, 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister*

#### *Land Use*

1. Land Use Boards at the State level should be revitalised. Wherever they do not exist, they must be created.

2. Land Use Policy must be evolved by all users of land within Government jointly and must be enforced on the basis of both legislation for enforcing land use as well as their promotional and preserving methods.
3. Urban Policy must be restructured so as to ensure that highly productive land is not taken away. Town planning should also provide for green belts.
4. A national campaign should be launched for educating the farmers and Government Departments about the need to conform to an integrated land use policy.
5. Cropping pattern should be reviewed specially in drought prone/desert areas, so that maximum advantage is taken of improved soil and water management practices.
6. Land and soil surveys should be completed and inventory of land resources should be prepared in each State so that resources allocation is based on a reliable data base.
7. Heavy penalties should be imposed against those who interfere with land resources and its productivity. It must be recognised that environmental protection cannot succeed unless this is done.
8. The problems of water logging, salinity and alkalinity must be brought under control by the use of appropriate technologies and

- by the adoption of proper water management practices.
9. The management of Command Areas should be reviewed, re-structured and re-italised within a specified time limit so that water is used efficiently. Necessary investments for treating the catchments must be met to prevent the collapse of irrigation system due to premature siltation.
10. Technologies relating to dry farming, land shaping and water harvesting must be propagated and adopted in the interest of moisture conservation and optimal use.
11. Special programmes of conservation and afforestation in the desert areas and of reclamation and rehabilitation in the ravine areas must be launched with greater vigour in order to prevent wind and water erosion.
12. The practice of shifting cultivation should be controlled in order to protect valuable forests.
13. Land use planning should be integrated with rural employment programmes in such a manner that loans and subsidies are given only for those productive activities which represent efficient land use.
14. Rights of tribals and poorer sections on common land should be protected through legal and administrative structures.
15. Stall feeding should be popularised, especially in such areas where grazing land already degraded.
16. Special Fodder Development Programme in selective blocks should be launched together with a Livestock Development Programme. The aim should be to limit the Livestock population to economically productive stock.
17. Plantations for meeting commercial and industrial needs should preferably be located far away from the habitat.
18. The policy of supplying forest raw materials on subsidised basis to users other than the rural poor should be reviewed so that raw material is supplied at the prevailing market price, with a view to induce such users to go in for massive afforestation programmes, as also to motivate small and marginal farmers to grow forest based raw material for industry at remunerative prices.
19. The use of alternative packaging material, such as corrugated card board, plastic bags, etc. instead of wooden packaging, must be explored and encouraged.

**Representation from Kerala for Royalty for Ilmanite from IRE**

2497. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any representation requesting the hike of royalty for Ilmanite from Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and