

बिभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थियों का भारी संख्या के आना

3606. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान के बनने के बाद भारत में कितनी बार शरणार्थियों ने प्रवेश किया और उनके प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये भारत ने समय समय पर क्या प्रभावकारी कार्यवाही की और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री अर० के० खाडिलकर) : बिभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान से भारत आये लोगों के अलावा, 1950-52, 1955-56, 1964-65 और 1970-71 के वर्षों के अन्तर्गत भारी संख्या में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्ति भारत में आये।

पाकिस्तान सरकार को नेहरू लियाकत पंक्ट, 1950 और ताशकन्द घोषणा 1966 के अन्तर्गत सत्यनिष्ठा पूर्ण दायित्व के बारे में बार-बार याद दिलाई गई है। उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने अल्प संख्यकों के जीवन की सुरक्षा, सम्पत्ति और सम्मान बचाने के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कदम उठाएँ और ऐसी स्थितियाँ उत्पन्न करें, जिनसे कि विस्थापितों का आना बन्द हो जाए।

Distribution of Evacuee Lands to Harijans in Punjab

3607. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have given evacuee lands to the Government of

Punjab under a package deal for distribution among the Harijans of that area;

(b) if so, the area so far distributed (acre-wise);

(c) the terms and conditions of the said package deal;

(d) whether Punjab Government have failed to fulfil the terms and conditions of the said deal; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) No Sir. Surplus evacuee agricultural land in Punjab was transferred to the State Government of undivided Punjab in June, 1961. No conditions were imposed regarding the disposal of the land by the State Government. However, in the year 1964-65, the State Government of undivided Punjab decided that all land, excepting the land falling under certain excepted categories should be disposed to members of Scheduled Castes in restricted auctions. A statement showing the district-wise position of evacuee lands sold to members of Scheduled Castes in restricted auctions is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT-569/171]

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Yield of Forest Timber

3608. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per hectare yield of forest timber in India, as compared to Japan, Pakistan, Malaya and Burma; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the yield ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Based on the information available in regard to forested land and production of timber therefrom, per hectare yield of forest timber in India as compared to Japan, Pakistan, Malaysia and Burma works out as below :—

Country	Yield per Ha. (Cubic Meters)
India	0.25
Japan	2.33
Pakistan	0.89
Malaysia	0.40
Burma	0.07

This, however, may not give correct comparative picture of the situation as obtaining in India, Japan, Pakistan, Malaysia and Burma, because all the forest are as not equiproductive or uniformly stocked, being located in widely varying climatic and soil conditions. The yield from forests also depends on various factors like (i) the species and the type of forest crop—natural or artificial, (ii) density of forest crop, (iii) type of management for which the forest crops are principally managed, (iv) market requirements and end-use pattern, (v) biotic factors such as grazing, forest fires, etc., (vi) accessibility of the area for working, (vii) individual rights and privileges of the populace staying within and on fringe of the forests.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the yield :—

- (1) Raising concentrated plantations of fast-growing and other economic species of industrial importance. From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to 1968-69, 1.52 million hectares for plantations of above species have been raised. Another 0.88 million hectares of these plantations are proposed to be raised during the current Fourth Five Year Plan period.
- (2) Rehabilitation of the degraded forests.
- (3) Adoption of better and more intensive management techniques and tending operations.
- (4) Complete extraction of all materials felled by us of modern logging techniques and equipment.
- (5) Full and rational utilisation of all the species available, whether primary or secondary, by improving upon the wood conversion techniques, wood seasoning and preservation treatment.
- (6) Improvement of communications and other infra-structure.

Research Conducted by Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, U. P.

3609. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun is working research schemes specifically for increasing productivity of forests and for rational utilisation of non-conventional timber by suitable treatments; and