

- 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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had represented vide its letter dated 20.7.89 to the Study Group appointed by the Ministry of Mines on revision of royalty and major minerals other than coal, lignite, and sand for stowing that royalty should not be related to the Pits Month value (PMV) but should be related to the difference between the selling price and cost of production and that it should be fixed at 50% of this difference. Chief Minister, Kerala vide his letter dated 6.9.91 also requested the Minister of Mines that the revision of royalty may be done as suggested by the State Government immediately.

The concept that royalty should be related to the difference between the selling price and cost of the production and that it should be fixed at 50% of this difference is not in line with the basis for levy of royalty which is a charge due to the owner of the mineral for extraction of non renewable resource, it is unrelated to consideration of profitability.

The question of revision of royalty rates on minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for sand for stowing including atomic minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon etc., is under active consideration of the Government. A reply of Chief Minister, Kerala has also been sent on 18th November, 1991.

Subsidised Fertilisers to Farmers

2498. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Union

Government for providing subsidised fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers;

(b) the amount provided and utilised by each State for the said purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising the amount provided by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) Copy of guidelines issued by the Union Government on 14.8.91 and 21.8.91 to the State Government/Union Territories, regarding the scheme on Fertiliser Subsidy for Small and Marginal Farmers, are enclosed in Statement-I and II).

(b) and (c). The scheme was initiated during 1991-92. The allocation of Rs. 405 crores among the States/Union Territories and the amount released as first instalment on 16.9.91, is given in the attached Statement-III. Since the scheme was taken up only during the current year, the information of amount provided for, and utilised by different States/Union Territories for 3 years, does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Copy of the Guideline Issued on 14-8-1991 Regarding the Scheme on "Fertiliser Subsidy for Small & Marginal Farmers"

T e l e x

From: Secretary,
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

To: Chief Secretaries/Agricultural Production Commissioners/Secretaries (Agriculture) of all States/Union Territories and Administrators of Union Territories