

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(1969-70)**

**HUNDRED-EIGHTH REPORT**

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (DEPART-  
MENT OF AGRICULTURE)**

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations  
contained in the Seventy-sixth Report of the Estimates  
Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food,  
Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation  
(Department of Agriculture)—Forestry.**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

February, 1970/Phalgun, 1891 (Saka)

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CORRIGENDA

To

108th Report of Estimates Committee  
(4th Lok Sabha) re: action taken by  
Govt. on recommendations contained  
in 76th Report on Ministry of Food, Agri.,  
Community Development & Cooperation  
(Department of Agriculture) - Forestry.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	
(vii)	7	<u>for 'eighth' read 'sixth'.</u>
	3	In para 6, <u>for 'done' read 'one'.</u>
	7	In para 7, <u>for 'habits' read 'habitats'</u>
	9	In para 7, <u>for the existing line</u> <u>read 'the huge funds and a large</u> <u>number of trained personnel required</u> <u>for the'.</u>
	3	In para 10, <u>for 'wiled' read 'wild'.</u>
	6	In para 10, <u>for 'habitants' read</u> <u>'habitats'.</u>
5	31	<u>after line 31 insert 'ence of a</u> <u>particular State Government to play</u> <u>host. It is the duty of'.</u>
	32	<u>after 'meetings of the' insert</u> <u>'Board are held annually for which</u> <u>advance action should be taken to</u> <u>avoid'.</u>
6	2	<u>for 'of' read 'on'.</u>
7	2	<u>for 'Ministries' read 'Ministers'.</u>
9	8	In para 2 for ' <u>some' read 'prime'.</u>
12	15	from bottom <u>after the word 'note'</u> <u>insert 'that'.</u>
14	7	<u>for the words 'increasing of' read</u> <u>'of increasing'.</u>
19	13	<u>for 'deforsted' read 'deforested'.</u>
	9	In para 3, <u>for 'efficiocy' read</u> <u>'efficiency'.</u>
22	4	<u>for 'retational' read 'rotational'.</u>
23	5	In para 2, <u>for 'are' read 'and'</u>

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	
36	1	In last para, <u>for</u> line 1, <u>substitute</u> 'The observations of Committee have been forwarded to the State'.
37	1	In last para, <u>for</u> 'lareg' <u>read</u> 'large'.
	2	In last para, <u>for</u> 'highly' <u>read</u> 'higher'.
	3	In last para, <u>for</u> 'party' <u>read</u> 'partly'.
38	2	<u>for</u> 'Deaprtments' <u>read</u> 'Departments'
	8	<u>for</u> 'U.U.' <u>read</u> 'U.P.'.
	3&4	In para 4, <u>for</u> words 'proopsed' <u>read</u> 'proposed'.
39	22	<u>for</u> 'poper' <u>read</u> 'proper'.
42	9	<u>for</u> 'rectare' <u>read</u> 'hectare'.
44	18	<u>for</u> 'date' <u>read</u> 'data'.
52	13	<u>for</u> 'decling' <u>read</u> 'declining'.
54	last	<u>for</u> the words 'Executive Standing' <u>read</u> 'Executive/ Standing Committee and the two 'Sub-Committees viz. Bird Wing and Zoo'.
56	4	In last para, <u>after</u> the words 'so far' <u>insert</u> 'come'.
58	4	In para 4, <u>for</u> 'to' <u>read</u> 'of'.
	3	In para 5, <u>for</u> 'recommended' <u>read</u> 'recommend'.
61	13	In para 4, <u>for</u> 'this' <u>read</u> 'thus'.
64	9	<u>for</u> 'send' <u>read</u> 'spend'.

# CONTENTS

	PAGES
COMPOSITION OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1969-70)	(iii)
COMPOSITION OF STUDY GROUP 'D' OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1969-70)	(v)
INTRODUCTION;	(vii)
CHAPTER I. Report	2
CHAPTER II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government	4
CHAPTER III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply.	60
CHAPTER IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies have not been accepted by the Committee.	70
CHAPTER V. Recommendation in respect of which final reply of Government is still awaited.	73
APPENDICES	
I. Note to the Planning Commission for placing the question of afforestation of areas in lieu of forest areas lost for agricultural purposes etc. before the National Development Council.	75
II. State-wise break-up of workers trained under Logging Training Programme.	79
III. List of Basic Logging Hand Tools manufactured in India.	80
IV. Composition and terms of reference of Executive Committee of Indian Board for Wild Life.	85
V. Composition and terms of reference of Expert Committee on National Parks and Sanctuaries.	86
VI. Revised constitution of the Indian Board for Wild Life.	88
VII. Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 76th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).	91

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SECRETARIAT

Shri B. B. Tewari—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri Y. Sahai—*Under Secretary.*

**STUDY GROUP 'D'**  
**(ESTIMATES COMMITTEE)**  
**1969-70**

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**Shri Nugehalli Shivappa**

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**Shri B. B. Tewari—*Deputy Secretary.***

**Shri Y. Sahai—*Under Secretary.***



## INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture)—Forestry.

2. The Seventy-eighth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on the 3rd April, 1969. Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on 12th December, 1969 and 3rd January, 1970. The replies were examined by the Study Group 'D' of the Estimates Committee (1969-70) at their sitting held on the 30th January, 1970. The draft Report was adopted by the Estimates Committee (1969-70) on the 23rd February, 1970.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.

III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply.

IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

V. Recommendation in respect of which final reply of Government is still awaited.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 76th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix VII. It would be observed therefrom that out of 63 recommendations made in the Report 55 recommendations *i.e.*, 87.4 per cent have been accepted by Government, and the Committee do not desire to pursue 5 recommendations, *i.e.*, 8 per cent, in view of the replies received from the Government. The replies of the Government in

(viii)

respect of the 2 recommendations *i.e.*, 3 per cent have not been accepted by the Committee. Final reply of Government in regard to remaining one recommendation *i.e.*, 1.6 per cent is still awaited.

M. THIRUMALA RAO,  
*Chairman,*  
*Estimates Committee.*

NEW DELHI;

February 24, 1970.

Phalguna 5, 1891(S).

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

#### Land Survey

(Serial No. 13, para No. 3.18).

The Committee had, in para 3.18 of their 76th Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture)—Forestry, deplored that while the desirability of a detailed survey of all lands as a basis for evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use was stressed in National Forest Policy Resolution, so far such a survey had not been undertaken and thus a very important plank of the Policy had been left unattended to. They also regretted the failure of the Government either to draw up a long term plan or to undertake a reconnaissance survey of waste lands as suggested in the First Five Year Plan. In the opinion of the Committee, this work could not entirely be left to the States.

2. The Committee had strongly recommended that the Government should accord priority to that question and formulate a systematic programme to carry out a multipronged country-wide land survey in consultation and with the cooperation of the State Governments which should be assisted to implement the programme. The Committee felt that this would not only help in reclamation of waste lands but would also ensure rational land use and integrated approach to planning.

3. In their reply, Government have conceded that a detailed survey of all lands as a basis for evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use had not been carried out. Government have, however, stated that the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation through its four regional centres located at Delhi, Nagpur, Bangalore and Calcutta, has been set up with a view to provide basic information on soil so that land could be used according to their capability, thus resulting in maximization of agricultural production. —In addition, there are State Soil Survey Organizations having more or less the same objectives.

4. At present the All India Soil and Land Use Organisation is engaged primarily in the survey of catchment areas of major river valley projects. Soil Survey outside catchment areas are also undertaken for specific purpose like reclamation of lands and other lands falling in these categories. All India Soil and Land Use Organisation has covered so far 11.2 million acres in the non-catchment areas. The results of these surveys are reported in 311 reports which contain information relating to the suitability of

land for agricultural purposes, afforestation, grassland development etc. This work would continue in the 13 existing projects and 14 River Valley projects likely to be taken up as recommended by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Government feel that in course of time the States Soil Survey Organisations and the All India Soil and Land Organisation would cover most of the parts of the country, as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

5. The Committee consider that the soil surveys which are being carried out by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation and its corresponding counterparts in States cannot be a substitute for the multi-pronged country-wide land survey as recommended by them. They reiterate their earlier recommendation that the Government of India should without delay formulate a well-coordinated and systematic programme to carry out a multi-pronged country-wide land survey in consultation and with the cooperation of the State Governments. To avoid overlapping, the programme of land survey being carried out by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation and other similar State Organisations may as well form part of the All India programme to be chalked out for the purpose.

#### Wild Life Census

(Serial No. 61, para 7.34)

6. The Committee in para 7.34 had observed that nothing had been done in regard to ecological survey of Wild Life and necessary research on the subject, even though this happened to be done of the important functions of the Indian Board for the Wild Life. They learnt that so far census had been undertaken only in respect of a few species like Gir lions, rhinos and in some places of the elephants by the States concerned. The Committee were of the opinion that a census of other species of wild life, whose population was considered to be diminishing should be undertaken urgently so as to initiate effective measures for their protection. They had suggested that a phased programme in that regard should be drawn up and its execution undertaken by the Centre instead of leaving it to States.

7. In their reply Government have stated that the census and ecological survey of various species of wild life is very necessary and deserves serious consideration as reliable data are not available for analysis, evaluation and formulation of future policies. Census of such rare species like Asiatic lion, wild ass, rhino, which are confined to limited habitats has been taken up by concerned State Governments. But the Census|Ecological Survey of Wild Animals with widespread habits covering the entire country, needs development of special techniques and methods, apart from the huge funds and a large number of trained personnel required for it.

purpose. It has been stated that this matter was considered by the VII Session of Indian Board for Wild Life held at Delhi on the 8th and 9th July, 1969 as well as Executive Committee of Indian Board for Wild Life held on 29th August, 1969 at New Delhi. Their recommendations have been reproduced as indicated below :

“While everybody agreed on the necessity of Census|ecological survey of rare animals, it was felt that it would not be possible to achieve the desired results at this stage for want of sufficient funds and trained personnel. However, it was decided that in the meanwhile the Zoological Survey of India should take up the Pilot Project Survey of Peacock and its natural shed feathers in the State of Rajasthan and Gujarat as decided at the last meeting of the Indian Board for Wild Life held on 8th and 9th July, 1969 at Delhi.”

“Director, Zoological Survey of India also agreed to formulate detailed proposals relating to research on various aspects of wild life.”

8. Government have further stated that necessary action to implement the above recommendation has since been initiated. Attempts are also being made to depute suitable forest officers for training in the “Ecological Survey of Wild Life” so that similar studies and surveys can be undertaken.

9. Explaining their inability to undertake the job of carrying out Wild life census and ecological survey, Government have pointed out that Wild Life is a State subject listed in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and as such it is States who have largely to undertake such ecological surveys. The importance of such surveys has, however, been repeatedly stressed by them on the States.

10. The Committee are still of opinion that in view of the importance and necessity of the census and ecological survey of various species of wild life, Government of India should undertake the census of such selected species whose population is considered to be diminishing, according to a phased programme. They feel that the census of wild life species with widespread habitats covering the entire country, if left to individual States is likely to result in duplication of efforts and hence waste of resources, owing to lack of necessary coordination.

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para No. 2.5)

The Committee note that in the matter of forest development schemes the Ministry have been treating the Union Territories at par with the State Governments. The Committee, however, feel that the Central Government having been vested with the over-all powers over the administration of these Territories and also because of their limited resources owe a special responsibility in regard to them. The Committee suggest that the Forestry Wing at the Centre should as in the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands take greater interest in the development of forests in the Union Territories. e.g., Himachal Pradesh, etc., which have large untapped forest resources so that the tempo of progress generated there, may serve as an example for the other State to emulate.

#### Reply of Government

The administration of forests and other matters relating to the forests in Andaman and Nicobar Island is the responsibility of the Central Government according to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

In the case of other Union Territories however, the position is slightly different. In their respect, whether they have Legislature or not, there is no control of the Central Government over the administration of their forests or in their forest matters. They send their Budget proposals or schemes to the Centre only where the schemes are new ones or their sanction is not within their competence (Financial limitations).

The Forestry Wing at the Centre, however, keeps a very close watch on all the developmental schemes of all the Union Territories and discuss these threadbare at Working Group meetings every year. The tempo of the progress however, depends upon the available finances with the respective Union Territories at discussed above. The importance of the forestry schemes is also stressed during the Working Group meetings and allocations are indicated on the basis of priorities in other fields.

An amount of Rs. 19.80 crores has been recommended for Union Territories in respect of forestry schemes for the IV Plan period as indicated below:

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rs. 65 lakhs.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rs. 70.66 lakhs.
Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 1575.00 lakhs
Manipur	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
NEFA	Rs. 120.00 lakhs
Tripura	Rs. 106.20 lakhs
Dadra Nagar Haveli	Rs. 8.19 lakhs
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs. 1980 00 lakhs</b>

From the above it will be noticed that for Himachal Pradesh provision of Rs. 15.75 crores has been recommended out of the total amount of Rs. 19.80 crores taking into consideration the vast forest resources available in that Union Territory.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 3 Para No. 2.26)**

The Committee consider the association of Ministers incharge of forests in the State/Union Territories as members of the Central Board of Forestry, which is mainly responsible for the coordination and integration of policies for the development of forests a State subject, an ideal arrangement. They have no doubt that before long the new State of Haryana will also be represented on the Central Board of Forestry.

The Committee find that the meetings of the Board are not being held regularly every year since 1959 as was decided by the Board. Against 9 meetings which should have been held since then, only 6 meetings have been held so far. The Committee are not convinced by the reasons advanced by the representatives of the Ministry regarding the delays in holding of the meetings of the Board should not be dependent on the conveni- Standing Committee and Ministry to ensure that the meetings of the delays. They hope that this will be done in future.

#### **Reply of Government**

The last meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held from 7th to 9th June, 1968 was also represented by the Secretary and Chief Conservator

of Forests, Haryana, besides other State representatives. The formal inclusion of the State of Haryana of the Central Board of Forestry has been done through a Government of India Resolution.

The last meetings of the Central Board of Forestry and Standing Committee of the Central Board of forestry were held during June, 1968 and August 1969 respectively. Proposal for holding the next meeting of the Board in the second quarter of 1970 is under consideration. The directive of the Estimates Committee is, however, noted for future guidance.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. 15—46|69—FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 4, Para No. 2.27)**

The Committee would like to stress that there should be no delay in the preparation of minutes which form the basis of further action on the deliberations of the Board.

#### **Reply of Government**

The directive of the Estimates Committee is noted for future guidance. "The Minutes of the recent VIII Meeting of Standing Committee of Central Board of Forestry held on 2nd and 3rd August, 1969 were issued on 28th August, 1969.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 5, Para No. 2.28)**

The Committee further note that out of 21 State Ministers, who are members of the Board, only 10, 8 and 11 have been able to attend the last three meetings of the Board. As the meetings of the Central Board of Forestry which is composed of Ministers from States|Union Territories provided a very useful forum for the discussion of the various problems, policies and schemes relating to the development of Forestry in the country, it would be advantageous if a large number of Ministers incharge of Forests from the States|Union Territories attend the meetings of the Board. The Committee therefore suggest that the meeting of the Board should be arranged in such a manner that a maximum number of members are able to attend.



### Reply of Government

Necessary invitations for attending the meetings are sent to all the Forest Ministries and where there is no Forest Minister, State representatives. State Ministers who do not attend the meetings for some reason or the other are represented by the Secretaries|Chief Conservator of Forests concerned. The last meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Bangalore during June, 1968 was attended by the State Representatives as below:—

State	Attended by
1. Andhra Pradesh	Minister, Special Secretary, Chief Conservator of Forests and Dy. Secretary
2. Assam	Chief Conservator of Forests.
3. Bihar	Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
4. Gujarat	Chief Conservator of Forests.
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	Minister, Secretary (Ref. & Forests), Secy. to Chief Minister and Conservator of Forests.
6. Haryana	Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
7. Himachal Pradesh	Minister and Chief Conservator of Forests.
8. Jammu & Kashmir	Chief Conservator of Forests.
9. Kerala	Minister and Chief Conservator of Forests.
10. Maharashtra	Chief Conservator of Forests, Deputy Secretary (Ref. & Forest) and Officer on Special Duty.
11. Madras	Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
12. Madhya Pradesh	Minister, Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
13. Manipur	Minister and Chief Forest Officer.
14. Mysore	Minister, Secretary (Forests), Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Conservator of Forests (Dev.).

State	Attended by
15. Nagaland	Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
16. N.E.F.A.	Director of Forests.
17. Orissa	Two Ministers, Secretary (Coop & Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
18. Punjab	Two Ministers.
19. Rajasthan	Minister, Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
20. Tripura	Chief Forest Officer.
21. Uttar Pradesh	Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of Forests.
22. West Bengal	Secretary (Forests) and Chief Conservator of forests.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Deptt. of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15—46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 6, Para No. 2.29)**

The meetings of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry which is required to assess the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Board, appear to have been held rather erratically. There seems to be no well thought out plan to fix the meetings of the Standing Committee between the two meetings of the Board. The Committee feel that the meetings of the Standing Committee should be spaced in such a manner that sufficient time is given to the States to implement the recommendations of the Board.

#### **Reply of Government**

The last meetings of the Central Board of Forestry and Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry were held during June, 1968 and August, 1969 respectively. The directive of the Estimates Committee is noted for future guidance.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Deptt. of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15—46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 8, Para 2.40)

The Committee regret that the Commission has not made much headway in the fulfilment of the various functions which have been assigned to it. It has not held its meetings quarterly as scheduled. Since the setting up of the Commission in 1965, it has held only three meetings so far, in addition to the four regional meetings. This itself indicates the unsatisfactory working of the Commission. Further, no review of the working of the Commission after two years of its constitution, has been made as recommended by the Central Board of Forestry. The Committee recommend that a comprehensive review of the working of the Commission should be made without any further delay by a Review Committee, consisting of a few serving and retired technical personnel. The review should *inter alia* cover matters like functions to be assigned to such a body, the organisational set up best suited for the purpose of speedy and efficient execution of those functions, avoidance of over-lapping with other organisations etc. In this context, the Committee would suggest that the feasibility of entrusting functions, such as pooling and dissemination of technical information on forestry and carrying out market studies on timber and other forest products, to the Forest Research Institute and Colleges Dehra Dun where work of similar nature is already being done, may also be examined by the Review Committee.

#### Reply of Government

The Central Forestry Commission was constituted in August, 1965. However, the Secretary, Central Forestry Commission was appointed in January, 1966 whereas the supporting staff, viz., technical assistant was in position only in February, 1967. Since a new office had to be started, with no basic technical material to work with, quite some time had to be devoted to building up the necessary material and organise the office. Soon after organisation, the Commission engaged itself in the collection and collation of basic forestry statistics which are considered of some importance in enabling the Commission to discharge the functions assigned to it.

The Commission held 7 meetings in all including 4 Regional meetings upto October, 1968 and published the following statistical bulletins and technical notes:—

#### Statistical Bulletins/Publications and Technical Notes

##### I. Statistical Bulletins

Bulletin No.	Information contained
1.	(i) Forest Area and Geographical area—State-wise. (ii) Density of population and <i>per capita</i> forest area—State-wise.

Bulletin No.	Information contained
	(iii) Land area and <i>per capita</i> area in selected Countries of the World.
2.	Organisation of forest departments in India as on 1st April, 1968—Division-wise.
3.	Annual foreign trade statistics of forest products of India—1960-61 to 1965-66.
4.	(i) Land utilisation—Density of population and <i>per capita</i> forest area—1964-65 (State-wise). (ii) Area under forests—1961-62 to 1964-65—State-wise. (iii) Classification of Forests—By legal status, ownership, Composition, Functions, Exploitability etc.—1964-65 (State-wise). (iv) Out-turn of Timber and fuel wood—1961-62 to 1964-65—State-wise. (v) Progress of Revenue and expenditure of forest departments—1961-62 to 1964-65—State-wise.
5.	Forest development during First, Second and Third Five Year Plans—Scheme-wise and State-wise (1951—66).

## II. Publications

1. Forestry in India 1967.
2. Asia Pacific Conference Progress Report 1965—68.
3. Progress Report 1960—65 prepared for the 9th Commonwealth Forestry Conference—1968.

## III. Technical Notes

No.	Information contained
1.	Extracts from F.A.O. Forestry Bulletin for Latin America No. 46 Tropical Forestry Symposium.
2.	Market for Sandal Wood Oil.
3.	Fungal Infection of Tropical Pines.
4.	Six World Forestry Congress.
5.	The Eloquence of the Mute.

6. Forest Fire Control.
7. Report on Finland Forestry.
8. Extracts from—Notes on FAO—Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics.
9. Beating Back the Desert Sands.
10. Federal and Provincial Forest Policies in Canada.
11. Important observations and recommendation made at the Teak-Sub Commission Meetings of the FAO held at Rome on 17th October, 1967.
12. Report on the Meeting of the FAO Committee of Forest Development in the Tropics—held in Rome from 18th October to 20th October, 1967.

After October, 1968, Six meetings including four Regional meetings have been held. Also the following Statistical and technical notes have since been issued.

#### **I. Statistical Bulletins**

6. Foreign Trade of Forest Products (1961-62 to 67-68)
7. Organisation of Forest Department as on 1st April, 1967.
8. Forestry Development during first to Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### **II. Statistical Folder**

1. India's Forests.

#### **III. Technical Notes**

13. The Roving Eucalypt by Dal Stivans (Extract from FAO Journal Unasyva Volume 16(3) No. 66, 1962.
14. Extracts from Annual Report of Forestry in Fiji.
15. "Torrent Control and water-shed management.
16. Summary of recommendations contained in the Report of Shri G. B. Deshoutre, C.F. Maharashtra after his visit to Australia (July|September, 1968).
17. Short note highlighting the recommendations of the symposium on the mechanisation of harvesting of small size wood and logging residues.

18. "Break through in the raw material utilisation for paper manufacture".
19. Summary of Recommendations contained in the Report of Shri K. S. Sankhala, Director, Delhi Zoological Park.
20. Recommendations of the Ninth Commonwealth Forestry Conference held in India in 1968.

Considering the teething troubles, the Commission had to go through, in establishing a new office and collecting necessary basic material; it may be stated that it did not do too badly.

In view of the initial difficulties, the Commission started functioning for all practical purposes only in 1967. The review of the working of the Commission is, therefore, being taken up now. During the course of the review, the feasibility of entrusting functions such as pooling and dissemination of technical information on forestry and carrying out marketing studies on timber and other forest products, to the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun would be examined. The proposed review would, *inter alia*, cover matters like functions to be assigned to the Commission, the organisational set-up best suited for the purpose of speedy and efficient execution of those functions, avoidance of over-lapping with other organisations etc., as desired by the Committee.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 9 Para No. 2.45)**

The Committee note in Europe and other countries, poplar cultivation has been found very successful and the timber has proved useful to match plywood and pulp factories. In view of the fact that poplars have important commercial value, the Committee consider that full encouragement should be given to the growing of these species in different States|Union Territories where suitable conditions exist. The Committee urge that full benefit should be taken of the membership of the International Poplar Commission and that the National Poplar Commission should be activated so that it is able to perform the functions assigned to it effectively.

#### **Reply of Government**

In India, not many localities are suited to poplar cultivation. Poplars are exacting species both as regards climate and soil. They need temperate to sub-tropical climate, adequate soil moisture, and good deep fertile soil, loamy and sandy loam in texture, for satisfactory growth. Trials of

a large number of poplar clones in many States of India during the past few years have shown that only certain tracts such as the northern terai belt with good deep, fertile loamy soil and reasonable high water table (about 4 to 5 feet from the surface) and some temperate areas are suitable for cultivation of poplars. Trials also indicate that adequate irrigation is essential for poplar cultivation for the first few years in areas where the water table is low. Before taking up large scale cultivation in suitable tracts, it is necessary to find out by experimental cultivation the appropriate clones of poplars for a particular set of growth conditions so as to ensure a fast rate of growth, which is necessary for commercial plantations. Such trials and experiments are already in progress in the States. In order to speed up such work in States where suitable conditions exist, an All-India Coordinated project on Fast Growing species including poplars has been drawn up covering the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, and NEFA|Assam for implementation during the IV Five Year Plan. Under this project coordinated trials on fast-growing poplar hybrids from other countries will be taken up on an intensive scale by the participating States under the guidance of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and the entire cost of the project will be met by the Government of India.

It should thus be possible for the various States where poplar cultivation seems possible, to take up extended trials which are necessary before large scale plantations are started. Steps are also taken to circulate literature on poplar cultivation to the States and to obtain the literature from the International Poplar Commission for circulation to the States so that advantage of latest know-how is available for poplar introduction in the country.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture (O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.)]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Para No. 2.47.)**

The Committee hope that the re-constitution of India Forest Service will promote *esprit de corps* in the Forest Service and also accelerate the pace of integration of Forest Policy.

#### **Reply of Government**

The Constitution of the Indian Forest Service has certainly helped to promote *esprit de corps* in the Forest Service. As a result of this, the pace of integration of Forest Policy is likely to be accelerated.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No 15-46|69 FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 11, Para No. 3.4)**

The Committee regret to note that since the adoption of the National Forest Policy Resolution in 1952, the total addition to forest area in the country till 1966-67 i.e. over a period of 15 years has been of about 2 million hectares, registering an increase of only '6 per cent in the forest area. The proportion of the forest area to the total land area in the country still lags far behind the target of 33.1|3 percent set in the National Forest Policy Resolution. Thus the progress increasing of the forest area in the country is far from satisfactory. The Committee urge that effective steps should be taken by the Central Board of Forestry which is composed of representatives of the States|Union Territories to increase the forest area in various States where possibilities therefor exist.

### **Reply of Government**

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been forwarded to all the State Governments|Union territories for examination and implementation. The progress will, however, be reviewed at the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### **Comments of the Committee**

The results of the review of the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry may be intimated to the Committee for their information.

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para 3.12)**

From the statistics of the area under forests in the various States|Union Territories, it is evident that the forest area is below 4 per cent of the total land area in Haryana and Punjab and below 10 per cent in Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir. The position in Gujarat, Rajasthan and West Bengal is also far from satisfactory. The Committee realise that there may not be equal scope for extension of the forest areas in all regions and States. It is, therefore, very essential that the proportion of area that ought to be under forests in each State|Union Territories should be clearly indicated. It is regrettable that this has not been done so far although in the First Five Year Plan the Central Board of Forestry was made specifically responsible for this work. The Committee strongly recommend that Central Board of Forestry should take urgent measures in this behalf and try to complete the work by a specified time. The Committee have no doubt that this will greatly help in extending the forest area in the various States|Union Territories.



### Reply of Government

The Recommendation has been noted for necessary compliance. The matter will be placed before the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry and suitable recommendation sought for in consultation of the State Governments.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed of the final action taken in the matter.

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 14, Para No. 3.25)

The Committee are unable to appreciate the reasons for not undertaking any specific programme of tree plantation under the land transformation programme other than the annual *Vanamahotsava* the progress of which is primarily based on voluntary efforts. The Committee recommend that a well-coordinated scheme, which may *inter alia* include tree plantation under annual *Vanamahotsava*, or increasing the tree-lands in the country as envisaged in the National Forest Policy Resolution, may be formulated by the Central Board of Forestry and commended to the State Governments for implementation.

### Reply of Government

The observations and recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been noted. This subject will be placed before the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 15, Para No. 3.26)

The Committee note on an average about 54 per cent of the trees planted under *Vanamahotsava* have survived. In the absence of any physical verification or test check, they are doubtful if so high a percentage of survival is correct. It is common knowledge that the trees planted ceremonially with all the official pomp and show during *Vanamahotsava* week are not later on properly protected and cared for and a large number of them wither away. The Committee need hardly over-emphasize the importance

of proper and adequate after-care in the case of tree planting. The Committee suggest that the Central Board of Forestry may devise suitable steps to ensure that the trees planted during *Vanamahotsava* are properly looked after and the statistics of survivals are maintained as accurately as possible.

### Reply of Government

*Vanamahotsava* plantations are being taken up in the country since 1950. Every year appeal is issued by the Minister for Food and Agriculture for taking up this programme enthusiastically.

The efforts of planting are done by individuals, institutions, public bodies etc. and often occur scattered in innumerable patches in every State which makes it very difficult for the Centre to collect voluminous data in the respect from every State along correct lines, often entailing considerable correspondence. The Centre has to depend upon the State and Union Territories Forest Departments and planting agencies for this data.

*Vanamahotsava* by now has become familiar activity so much so, that no special preparation or publicity is required for it every year. The work of planting trees on available lands is taken up in almost every Taluqa in the State. However, the States have been requested time and again to ensure after care of such trees planted during *Vanamahotsava*.

The observation and recommendation of the Estimates Committee in this regard will be referred to the Central Board of Forestry at its next meeting to devise the suitable steps to ensure that trees planted during this festival are properly looked after and the survival statistics are maintained as correctly as possible.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed of the steps taken in this regard.

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para No. 3.27)

The *Vanamahotsava* was supposed to play a vital role in creating mass consciousness as to the importance of the forests in the national reconstruction and development both from the point of view of their protective as well as productive functions and with that end in view was intended essentially to be a people's movement. The National Forest Policy also stipulated that encouragement should be afforded to *Vana Premi Sangh*. The

Ministry, however, have no information about the existence of these *Vana Premi Sanghas*. The Committee are distressed to observe that the public enthusiasm exhibited all over the country in the initial stages of *Vana Mahotsava* is fading away and people's participation in it, which is the index of the extent to which the programme has fulfilled its objective is becoming negligible. The Committee share the widely prevalent feeling that the whole programme has now been reduced to merely a symbolic action. The Committee urge that the Central Board of Forestry should consider the matter in all its aspects to find out ways and means to revitalize the whole programme so as to stimulate to public initiative and participation in this programme. The feasibility of enlisting the support of local bodies, educational institutions and other voluntary organisations in this programme also needs examination.

### Reply of Government

The observations and recommendations of the Estimate Committee have been noted. They will be placed before the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry. However, it may be mentioned that this subject was also considered in the Seventh Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry, held at Bhubneswar on 2nd and 3rd August, 1969. The Committee recommended as follows:—

“The public specially the Young generation educational centres such as schools, colleges, universities should be actively associated with the *Vana Mahotsava* celebration. The question of giving token grants to the Institutions on the number of plants surviving may be considered by the States. The States may also consider other means of making *Vana Mahotsava* more purposeful and successful.”

In some of the States, organisations such as *Vana Premi Sangh* of *Friends of Trees* exist. In Bombay, for example, the organisation *Friends of Trees* has been in existence for quite some time and is very active. In Dehra Dun we have the '*Vana Premi Sangh*'. The position regarding the existence of such organisations in other States is being ascertained from them alongwith the aims and objects of such organisations.

The above recommendation of the Estimates Committee has also been forwarded to the State|Union Territory Governments for their consideration and necessary action. It will be pursued for effective co-operation and co-ordination.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be apprised of the specific steps as may be devised by the C.B.F. in pursuance of the recommendation by the Estimates Committee.

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 17, Para No. 3.31)

The Committee are surprised that no demarcation of forests on functional classification as laid down in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 has yet been made. The Committee cannot over-emphasise the importance of functional classification of forests which is necessary to focus attention on the kind and object of management necessary in each case. They therefore, suggest that necessary steps should be taken to demarcate forests on functional basis and to collect statistics in regard thereto as maximum benefits can be derived only after the forests have been classified functionally and are managed to fulfil those specific functions.

#### Reply of Government

Forest area statistics have not so far been collected according to the functional classification as laid down in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952. Necessary action to collect these statistics is under way. However, in actual practice, such classification becomes operative in the preparation of the management plans and working schemes to ensure ideal management of forests from the point of view of their protective and productive utility and maximum out-turn. For administrative convenience, classification of forests according to legal status: (i) Protection Forests (ii) Reserved Forests (iii) Unclassed Forests, is adopted by the State Forest Departments and the statistics are maintained and published in the "Indian Forest Statistics" accordingly. In this context it is mentioned that the question of revision of the functional classification of forests as laid down in the Forest Policy Resolution 1952, was discussed in the Fifth Meeting of the Central Forestry Commission held at Srinagar in September 1969, with particular reference to the collection of necessary statistics as recommended by the Estimates Committee. Since this issue constitutes an integral part of the National Forest Policy, it will be further examined by the Central Board of Forestry.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 18, Para No. 3.41)

The Committee regret to note that an area of about 11 lakh hectares under forests has been lost since 1951 for cultivation and other develop-

ment projects, etc., in the country. No attempts have simultaneously been made to bring an equivalent area under forests as stipulated in the First Plan and recommended from time to time by the Central Board of Forestry. It appears that the data furnished to the Committee is also incomplete. The Committee feel very much concerned over these continuous inroads into the forest area which is already below the required proportion laid down in the National Forest Policy. In their opinion, if the trend is allowed to continue unchecked, the situation may assume alarming proportions particularly in States having a small forest area. The Committee therefore strongly recommend that Government should immediately pay serious attention to this problem and take alternative measure to ensure that simultaneous steps are taken to afforest suitable areas equal to those which have to be deforsted on account of the implementation of plan projects etc. The Committee suggest that besides exploring other avenues, this matter may be considered by the National Development Council which is an appropriate forum for taking decision on such important matters.

#### **Reply of Government**

The matter is being considered in almost every meeting of the Central Board of Forestry and Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry since 1953. The position has been explained to the Planning Commission and the Commission has been requested to bring up the issue before the National Development Council (Copy enclosed)—Appendix-I.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 19, Para No. 3.56)**

While the Committee recognise that the development or reclamation of arid regions is a long term process involving large scale resources, they are constrained to observe that the progress achieved since 1952 in this regard has not been satisfactory. The hope that with the establishment of the Desert Development Board, the problem would receive adequate attention and concerted and sustained efforts would be made to ensure rapid development of these areas. The Committee would like to stress that the execution of the pilot projects should be periodically reviewed by the Board to keep a watch on the pace of their progress and to ensure efficiency in their execution.

#### **Reply of Government**

Considering the urgent needs of treatment of desert areas in the state of Rajasthan, the treatment and development of 10,000 hectares in Fourth Plan and 2,500 hectares in 1969-70, the Government of Rajasthan have

provided a budget of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the 4th Plan and Rs. 1.60 lakhs for 1969-70 on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. The entire amount will be spent for the development of grasslands and soil conservation in arid areas.

The Desert Development Board which has been established by the Govt. of India is equipped with a fund of Rs. 2 crores, during the 4th Plan period to carry out grassland and other allied arid land Development Programmes. For this, pilot schemes relating to grassland development and afforestation have been prepared and are being executed in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is however noted and efforts will be made to intensify the arid land development programme.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated the 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 20, Para No. 3.67)**

The Committee note that approximately half of the forest area in the country has been brought under working plans. Out of the remaining half, about 41.9 per cent of the total forests is under controlled exploitation and 8.4 per cent is without any management plan. Now that a permanent organisation equipped with technical personnel to deal with working plans has been set up in each State, the Committee have no doubt that concerted efforts would be made to accelerate the progress in regard to the preparation of working plans for the remaining areas also, so as to ensure scientific management of the forests. They would suggest that the feasibility of laying down annual target for covering the remaining forest area by working plans in each State may be examined and the progress thereof watched.

#### **Reply of Government**

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been noted and forwarded to all the State Governments|Union Territories for implementation. The replies to these from most of the States|Union Territories are still awaited. The matter is, however, being pursued vigorously with them and the action taken in the matter will be communicated to the Estimates' Committee on receipt of replies from them.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 21, Para No. 3.68)**

The Committee are glad to note that the Central Forestry Commission is working on the All India Working Plan Code. They hope that efforts would be made by the Forestry Commission to complete the work at an early date.

**Reply of Government**

The framework of the Working Plan Code has already been drafted and the draft is expected to be circulated shortly for eliciting comments from States and Union Territories.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 22, Para No. 3.72)**

The Committee feel concerned over the inordinate delay of nearly a decade in the collection of information regarding preparation of maps and atlases. The importance of forest maps as an essential prerequisite to planning needs hardly any emphasis. The Committee suggest that the question of collection of information in respect of the concerned States may be taken up at the appropriate higher level and efforts made to complete the work at an early date.

**Reply of Government**

The Chairman of the Central Board of Forestry had suggested at the 5th Meeting of the Board held at Pa-chmarhi in May, 1959 for the preparation of forest maps and atlases which would provide comprehensive information relating to the distribution of forest wealth including forest products in various parts of the country. It was thought that such maps and atlases would be useful to the Forest Departments as well as for publicity purposes.

The State and Union Territory Forest Departments were accordingly requested to furnish the maps for this purpose. The collection of fresh maps and preparation of All India Atlas has been engaging the attention of the Government of India regularly. The proper mode of collection of forest maps has been reviewed at the various meetings of the Standing Committee and the Central Board for Forestry during 1964 to 1969. The work for the preparation of maps and atlases has been entrusted to Forest

Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute has requested Chief Conservators of Forests to send the following six maps for preparing an All India Forest Atlas.

1. Administrative maps.
2. Plantation maps.
3. Distribution of important species.
4. Distribution of Minor Forest Produce.
5. Location of Forest Industries.
6. Location of Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks.

The matter is being pursued vigorously by the Forest Research Institute and maps have been collected from all the States and Union Territories except the following :—

1. Madhya Pradesh,
2. Assam,
3. Jammu and Kashmir,
4. Tamil Nadu,
5. Nagaland,
6. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The matter is vigorously pursued with these States to furnish the required maps urgently.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 24, Para No. 3.81)**

The Committee realise that the very large livestock population in the country is the main obstacle in controlling grazing in the forests. Further liberal concessions and cheap forest grazing fees as low as 0.25 paise per animal per annum are not only detrimental to forests but are primarily responsible for the present low-utility value of the stock. The Committee, therefore, feel that while the fundamental principles enunciated in the National Forest Policy still hold good, it would be desirable to find out ways and means to regulate the number of livestock and carry out studies to determine (1) the best method of grazing, viz., rotational, intermittent etc., (2) present and future grazing potentials. And (3) possibilities and implications of increasing the grazing fee and of categorising the livestock for assigning priority for admission to grazing.



### **Reply of Government**

The observations of the Estimates Committee have been noted. They have been referred to the Heads of the Forest Departments of all the States|Union Territories, for furnishing their comments and suggestions for implementation of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee. Replies from most of the Chief Conservator of Forests are still awaited. However, the matter is being vigorously pursued with them. The views of the Governments in the matter will be communicated to the Estimates Committee in due course, after receipt of the replies from the Heads of the Forest Departments of the States|Union Territories.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 25, Para No. 3.82)**

The Committee consider that in implementing a sound grazing policy it is essential to seek the willing cooperation of the villages. For this purpose suitable measures should be taken to educate the villager and demonstrate to them the advantages of scientific rotational grazing blocks, keeping cattle in area specially assigned for them are having quality livestock.

### **Reply of Government**

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee have been noted and forwarded to all the State Governments|Union Territories for implementation. The replies to these from most of the States|Union territories are still awaited. The matter is, however, being pursued vigorously with them and the action taken in the matter will be communicated to the Estimates Committee on receipt of replies from them.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), O.M. No. 15-46|49-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 26, Para No. 3.87)**

The Committee realise that shifting cultivation is an age-old practice with the tribals and aboriginals which can be replaced only gradually, having due regard to the susceptibilities of the people pursuing it and that any programme in this direction has to form part of wider plan for the

tribal welfare. At the same time they feel that concerted efforts have not been made so far to wean away these people from this practice. In the opinion of the Committee besides introducing agro-silviculture measures with the provision of necessary opportunities and facilities, steps should be taken to provide tribals with alternative means of livelihood. In this connection, the Committee reiterate the observations made in the report of the Dhebar Commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (1961) that "The Forest Department as a branch of Government, should consider itself responsible for the development of the tribals as well as the forest areas. It should not think in terms of an exclusive obligation to trees or vegetation but should also accept an obligation to utilise the forests as much as possible from the angle of the economic development of the tribes residing in it. In return the tribals should recognize the need to preserve the forests. An essential feature of this new approach is that the forest department should undertake the responsibilities of giving adequate employment to the tribal living in and around the forest areas. Development of forests and the betterment of the tribals should no longer be at loggerheads. They have to go hand in hand".

### **Reply of Government**

Shifting cultivation has been an age-old practice with the tribals and aboriginals in the country. As this practice leads to the destruction and deterioration of the forests, various attempts were made in the past to regulate this harmful practice and subsequently do away with the same. Agri-Forestry or "Taungya" as it is locally called in many places has been one of such methods adopted by the Forest Departments of various States. Provision of alternative means of livelihood has also been undertaken in many places. Formation of forest labour cooperative societies is one such method adopted in some States. According to the information available in this Ministry, there are over 500 such societies in the country. The Central Board of Forestry has also recommended that the State Forest Departments should increase the number of Societies by 10 per cent every year and where there are no societies so far, a beginning should be made for their establishment. These measures have gradually regulated and in many places eliminated the practice of shifting cultivation. At present, only in very limited areas of the country, shifting cultivation is practised. It is expected that with education and persuasion in these limited areas also the tribal population would be weaned away from this harmful practice. The Government of India have always been alive to this problem and have urged upon the State Governments from time to time to take suitable effective steps to regulate and gradually eliminate this practice. An amount of Rs. 92.30 crores has been approved

for implementation of various forest development schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan period as compared to the outlay of Rs. 49.86 crores during the Third Plan period. Most of the schemes are labour-intensive ones and would provide employment to a large number of tribals living in and around the forests. The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been carefully noted and the State Governments are again being requested to give effect to this recommendation.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970].

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 27, Para No. 3.93)**

The Committee regret to note that no follow-up action has been taken by the State Governments to watch the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Forestry made in December, 1963. They hope that the matter would be pursued vigorously by the Central Board of Forestry with the State Government to persuade them to bring their forest laws in conformity with the afore-mentioned recommendations of the Sub-Committee as early as possible. Further in order to protect the forest wealth from the damage often caused by the excise of unfettered rights available to the local habitant under customary laws in certain States, the Committee suggest that feasibility of regulating|restricting these rights by providing suitable assistance to the affected parties so as to avoid hardships to them, may be examined by the Central Board of Forestry in consultation with the representatives of the concerned State Governments.

### **Reply of Government**

The Sub-Committee was constituted at the meeting of Standing Committee of Central Board of Forestry during June 1963 to go into the question of amendment to the Indian Forest Act for the development and preservation of forest in the light of suggestions received from the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for amendment in the Indian Forest Act and from the Government of Gujarat, in respect of release of forest land in favour of mining and other industries. The report submitted by the Sub-Committee and subsequently examined by the Ministry of Law was considered in the meeting of the Central Board of Forestry during December, 1963. The Board decided that the recommendations of the sub-Committee as modified by the Ministry of Law and the then Ministry of Heavy Industries and Mines be forwarded to the

State Governments for initiating action for amending their Forest Acts. Accordingly in January 1964 the Recommendations were communicated for implementation to the State Governments. The State of Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur Administration have wholly or partly agreed for implementing these recommendations whereas the States of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are considering the proposal. The State Governments who have not yet given their consent are being pursued vigorously.

As far as the recommendations of the Estimates Committee with regard to regulating|restricting rights available to the local habitants under customary laws in certain States are concerned, the matter of Forest protection from illicit removal of timber and fuel, etc., by the aboriginal tribes and other backward communities staying in and around was considered in the 10th and 11th meetings of the Central Board of Forestry during October, 1966 and June 1968 respectively. It was considered that the spiralling rise in prices and cost of living were the main causes compelling these people to eke out a living by encroaching in the Forests. It was felt that this problem can be solved only by giving them some gainful employment and removing their social backwardness. The Chairman, in view of the conditions varying from State to State, suggested that the proposal of delegating suitable powers to Panchayats, provision of Flying Squads and need for supplying fuel at cheap rates to bar these people from tempting to go to the Forests may be considered by the State Governments. As the question of removal of social and economical backwardness of these people is involved in this problem, the matter will be reviewed, as a whole, in the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry in consultation with the representatives of the States concerned.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 28, Para No. 3.97)**

The Committee note that the area of private forests in various State| Union Territories is quite small as a result of the enactment of Zamindari Abolition and other Land Reforms laws by the States. They are glad to note that the States have generally enacted special laws in order to regulate the control and management of the private forests.

### Reply of Government

The observations of the Estimates Committee have been noted.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 29 Para No. 3.109)

The Committee note that sinking fund for the development of forests, which was recommended in the National Forest Policy Resolution has not yet been created for various reasons. They further note that compared to forest revenue, the proportion of expenditure on development of forests in the States during the three plan periods has ranged between 41.6 per cent to 52 per cent only. They understand that the revenues earned by the State Governments under a particular head are not made available for expenditure under the same head as they are pooled towards total Plan resources, for financing the various Plan schemes. The Committee feel that in the interest of the development of forestry which is a long term process but is essential for the economic and agricultural prosperity of the country, there is need to provide adequate funds on a continuous basis to achieve the desired results. In this connection they would suggest that the methods followed in other countries for financing forest development may be considered by the Central Board of Forestry for adoption in the country with the necessary modifications. The Committee would further suggest that adequate financial provision should be made to raise plantations in equivalent areas when large scale forest areas are submerged or deforested for river valley and industrial projects etc.

#### Reply of Government

The matter was considered in the last meeting of the Central Board of Forestry during June, 1968. The Board recommended that "establishment of a Forest Development Fund on National or Regional basis for financing of integrated projects may be examined. This recommendation of the Board was referred to the State Governments and the matter was again reviewed in the VII meeting of the Standing Committee held at Bhubaneswar on the 2nd and 3rd August, 1969. The Committee recommended that—

"The Ministry should take up with the Auditor and Comptroller General of India to find out whether it would be possible to earmark a portion of forest revenue as well as capital value of the land released for non-forestry works, such as valley projects, public undertaking etc., for financing forest development scheme."

The matter is being considered in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and will also be reviewed and pursued in the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Corporation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### **Comments of the Committee**

Advice of the C.A.G., and the decision of the C.B.F., in the matter may be intimated for the information of the Committee.

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 30, Para No. 3.111)**

The Committee are of the opinion that it is high time that a re-appraisal of the National Forest Policy be made by an *ad hoc* body of experts in the light of experience gained during these seventeen years and the research and technological advancements made in the international field of forestry and suggest other suitable changes in the existing policy as to make the new revised policy a more purposeful, realistic and effective apparatus for the development of forests and forestry in the country.

### **Reply of Government**

The National Forestry Policy was discussed article-wise in each of the four Regional meetings of C.F.C. Thereafter, it was discussed in the fifth meeting of Central Forestry Commission held at Srinagar on 26th to 28th September, 1969. The Commission considered the recommendations made at four regional meetings and appointed a drafting Committee to prepare a draft of the revised National Forest Policy for consideration by the States and ultimately by the Central Board of Forestry. The work of drafting is in progress.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

### **Comments of the Committee**

The work may be expedited and a suitable target date fixed for its completion.

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 32, Para No. 4.24).**

The Committee are happy to note that in undertaking the Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources, an attempt has been made towards a more intensive utilisation of our forest wealth. They have no doubt that the survey would provide useful data regarding the availability and distribution of different types of raw materials in the concerned forest areas which would help in meeting the shortage of raw material for forest-based industries in the country. It will also throw light on the measures required for the full development of these forest areas. The Committee hope that immediately after the finalisation of the project report by U.N. Experts, speedy steps would be taken to process it further in cooperation with the Director General of Technical Development for the preparation of feasibility reports for the establishment of new forest based industries and expansion of the existing ones.

**Reply of Government**

Report of Project from the FAO is still awaited. According to the information received on 4-12-1969 from the FAO the Forestry Resources Survey Final Report is being amended on the basis of the comments just received by the FAO from the UNDP New York. The FAO is of the opinion that they would be in a position to send the revised draft Report to the UNDP New York by January, 1970. The FAO has further indicated that the prospective date by which the Final Report of the Project would be presented to the Government of India would be intimated later. A close watch is being maintained on this case.

On receipt of the FAO Report, follow-up action, as suggested, will be taken by the Government.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

**Comments of the Committee**

Follow up steps actually taken on receipt of FAO Report may be intimated to the Committee.

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 33, Para No. 4.25)**

The Committee are also happy to note that the Pre-investment Survey Scheme is proposed to be extended during the Fourth Plan. There are vast areas still lying untapped which offer potentialities for the development of forest-based and other industries. The Committee trust that

the physical and financial targets to be fixed for the Fourth Plan would be completed and that they would provide continuous and further reliable information regarding the existing and potential sources of raw material for forest-based industries in the country.

### **Reply of Government**

The Scheme "Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources" has been approved by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for being included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total outlay agreed to by the Planning Commission for the Scheme is Rs. 160 lakhs. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the Preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources is required to survey about 75,000 sq. kms. of forests. The financial and physical targets fixed for the Scheme are likely to be achieved.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 34, Para No. 4.38)**

The Committee consider that one of the major bottlenecks in the Indian Forestry has been the age old technique of incomplete harvesting of wood resources which involved wastage. These methods were evolved at a time when such wastage could be afforded as there was not much demand for wood and the forest resources were abundant. Today, when in view of the growing population pressure and advanced modern living, the gap between supply and demand of wood has widened, its efficient use like that of other scarce raw materials is a pre-requisite for economic prosperity. It is necessary that all wastage of wood is reduced to the minimum by improving logging methods. The Committee are glad to note that the Logging Training Project has been taken up by the Government of India in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and Food and Agriculture Organisation for training Indian forestry personnel in the various specialised fields of logging operations. The Committee have no doubt that this project will result not only in the increasing use of latest logging techniques and methods for the extraction of timber but will also considerably reduce wastage of timber involved by the use of age old techniques of timber harvesting in the country.

### **Reply of Government**

The Committee have correctly observed that there is ever increasing need to introduce scientific methods and techniques in the logging operation with a view to reducing the wastage of wood, particularly, timber in



the process. By introducing basic logging tools and other modern methods of extraction of timber in the country, it may be possible to reduce the wastage of the timber to the minimum. To achieve this object, the Government has been imparting training to the Instructors so that they may in turn impart training to the forest workers in the States|U.Ts. Modern logging tools are also being fabricated in the Country for the use of forest workers.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 35, Para No. 4.39)**

The Committee are, however, unhappy to observe that except Dehra Dun Centres which started functioning from the middle of September, 1965, the other four Centres were set up six to eighteen months after the commencement of the Project. The delay in setting up these Centres has had its adverse effect on the number of persons trained in various courses as is evident from the fact that while out of the total period of four years of the Project, about three years and a quarter have already expired, the percentage of trainees turned out in the courses of Basic Logging, Planning and Studies, Operation and Maintenance of mechanical logging equipment and operation and Maintenance of Portable Sawmills has been only 64, 54, 57 and 43 respectively of the targeted figures. The Committee hope that such delays would be avoided in future.

### **Reply of Government**

Efforts were made to set up all the Centres according to the schedule prescribed in the Plan of Operation. However, there has been some unavoidable delay, though marginal, in starting them on account of the non-availability of the instructional and other staff in time, non-receipt of equipment in time (as in the case of Sawmill Section), non-arrival of foreign experts according to the schedule etc.

2. The following table will show the targets and the achievements as to number of persons to be trained in various courses upto 31-8-1969 :—

Sl No.	Name of course	Target number of persons to be trained as indicated in Plan of Operation Nos.	Achievement Nos.	Percentage
1	Basic Logging . . . .	732	655	about 90%
2	Planning and Efficiency	165	100	about 61%
3	Cableways & Winches	70	78	about 111%
4	Tractors & Trucks etc. .	120	108	about 90%
5	Saw-Mills .	120	75	about 62½%

3. Steps have, however, been taken to ensure that the States make full use of the training facilities now available in the different Centres of the Project.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

#### **Recommendation (SI. No. 36, Para No. 4.40)**

The Committee note that the number of trainees from nearly half of the State viz., Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Manipur is negligible. From Nagaland and some of the Union Territories like Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu etc., not even a single person has so far received any training to the Project. They suggest that efforts should be made to persuade these States and Union Territories to sponsor adequate number of persons to avail of the training facilities in the various courses of the Project.

#### **Reply of Government**

It has correctly been observed by the Committee that some of the States/Union Territories had not availed themselves of the training facilities offered by the Project. Time and again this has been brought to the

notice of the Government of the State|Union Territories concerned with the advice that they should in their own interest make full use of the training facilities available at the various Centres of the Project. Further efforts are being continued to impress upon the concerned States and Union Territories to depute sufficient number of Forestry personnel for training at the Logging Training Centres so that they may in turn impart training to the forest workers in their respective States and Union Territories.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 37, Para 4.41)**

The Committee further note that training of workers by Instructors who have reverted to their respective States after getting training under the Project, is being followed up by the foreign experts. They also note that after the completion of the Project in August, 1969, the training programme is proposed to be continued by the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun and that a scheme for the purpose is being included in the Fourth Plan. They recommend that while fixing the financial and physical targets for the proposed scheme, the present as well as future needs of all the States|Union Territories should be properly assessed and taken into consideration. It would also be advisable to watch training utilisation in the harvesting operations in the States and provide for refresher courses for trained personnel.

### **Reply of Government**

The suggestion of the Committee is being implemented. A scheme to impart training to Instructors at our centres as well as to the forest workers in the States|Union Territories with the help of the trained Instructors, has been drawn up, which has since been approved by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. During first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to impart training to the forest workers and Instructors as a follow-up programme in the States and Union Territories. A programme drawn up for the purpose has already been circulated to all States and Union Territories.

2. Upto 31-5-1969, with the help of the trained Instructors, the States|Union Territories have already trained 2,237 forest workers *vide* Appendix II States|Union Territories have been requested to made full

use of the trained Instructors for imparting training to the forest workers. Progress in this direction is being watched by the Project authorities as well as the Government.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 38, Para No. 4.50)**

The Committee are distressed to find that while the need of introducing modern harvesting techniques and manufacturing latest logging tools within the country has been felt for a long time both by the Central as well as State Government no serious efforts were made in that direction till 1965. The Committee need hardly emphasize that the *sine qua non* of the successful forest management is the harvesting of forest products at the minimum cost and with the least wastage, which is possible only through conducting these operations by trained personnel, equipped with modern tools. The question of manufacturing these tools within the country itself and making them available in adequate number to the contractors, cooperative societies and Corporations, etc., engaged in the harvesting operations has assumed added importance in view of the training imparted at the Logging Project and deserves attention *on a priori* so that the trained personnel are able to put in practice effectively and fruitfully the benefits of their training. The Committee recommend that urgent steps should be taken to speed up the manufacture of latest logging tools within the country. For this purpose it is advisable that an assessment of the demand for these tools is made on a long term basis and arrangements made for the manufacture and supply of requisite quality of steel to the tool manufacturers. At the same time, effective measures should be taken to standardise the tools so as to bring down their cost of manufacture.

#### **REPLY OF GOVERNMENT**

Strenuous efforts to encourage indigenous manufacture of basic logging tools have been made by Government and as a result of this, a stage has now been reached when it has been possible to manufacture most of the hand tools of the latest design and of the best quality in India. States Governments have also been assured of necessary help in securing special alloy Steels whenever required for this purpose. A list of manufacturers

has been drawn up (Appendix III) which has been circulated to the State and Union Territories Governments after assessing the demands for various types of tools needed by them.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

#### **Recommendation (SI. No. 40, Para 4.68)**

The Committee are happy to note that survey of forest resources in the States has been undertaken. They hope that quick steps would be taken to complete the survey as early as possible, as this would go a long way for the development of forest industries in the country. They further hope that necessary coordination between the study undertaken at the National level and at the States level would be ensured so as to obviate duplication of efforts.

From the allocations recommended by the Working Group for various States for the Fourth Plan, the Committee find that no provision has been made for Nagaland State and the Union Territories, particularly Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Himachal Pradesh which have rich forest resources. The Committee are unable to understand the reasons for their exclusion and feel that the scheme should be extended to those Territories also.

#### **Reply of Government**

The survey of forest resources is being undertaken in the States under two different schemes viz., (i) the Central Scheme "Preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources", and (ii) the Centrally sponsored scheme "Forest Resources Survey". The former scheme is being implemented by the Central Government and an area of 28,960 sq. miles is proposed to be surveyed in various States at a cost of Rs. 160 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. Under the latter scheme, which is being implemented by the State Governments, the Central Government is providing hundred per cent subsidy at the rate of Rs. 250 per sq. mile. Under this scheme, an area of 55,600 sq. miles is likely to be surveyed at a cost of Rs. 139 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. The areas which are being surveyed or have to be surveyed under the two schemes are quite distinct with each other and there is no overlapping of areas. Satisfactory progress is being made under both the schemes.

The Government of Nagaland were requested to furnish proposals for the scheme 'Forest Resources Survey' alongwith other States so that

suitable funds could be provided to them by the Central Government for its implementation. The necessity of inclusion of the scheme in their development plan has been further emphasized while examining their annual development plan for 1970-71. The matter is being pursued vigorously with this State.

As regards the Union Territories, funds have been provided for implementation of this scheme in Tripura. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Himachal Pradesh were addressed alongwith the other Union Territories to furnish proposals for the Centrally sponsored scheme 'Forest Resources Survey'. The matter is being pursued actively. However, in respect of Himachal Pradesh, the Central Scheme 'Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources' is proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period in continuation of the work taken up in the Northern Zone.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C.D. & Coop., (Deptt. of Agri.) O. M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 41, Para No. 4.72)**

The Committee are happy at the work done and progress achieved in raising economic plantations of industrial and commercial value by the States. They hope that sustained efforts would continue to be made to raise these plantations in order to meet the perspective requirements of industrial wood for wood-based industries.

#### **Reply of Government**

The Committee are happy at the work done and progress achieved in and Union Territory Governments for their information and necessary action. However, it may be mentioned that high priority has been given to the raising of economic plantations of industrial and commercial value during the Fourth Plan period. The Working Group on Agriculture which considered the proposals of the State and Union Territory Governments has recommended an amount of Rs. 54.34 crores for raising forest plantations during the Fourth Plan period. This includes amount of raising "Economic Plantations" as well as 'Plantations of Fast Growing Species'.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C. D. and Coop., (Deptt., of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 42, Para No. 4.76)**

The Committee are glad to note that continuous progress is being made under the scheme to rehabilitate degraded forests in the country. They realise that the forest areas to be covered under this scheme are very vast. They hope that sustained efforts will continue to be made to rehabilitate and afforest the remaining areas according to a phased programme.

**Reply of Government**

The observations of the Committee have been noted and forwarded to the State and Union Territory Governments for their information and necessary action. However, it may be mentioned that the State and Union Territory Governments are reported to be making persistent efforts for rehabilitation of the remaining degraded forest areas. The Working Group on Agriculture which considered the proposals of the State and Union Territory Governments, has recommended an outlay of Rs. 4.92 crores for this work during the Fourth Plan period.

[Ministry of Food, Agri., C.D. & Coop., (Deptt. of Agri.) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD dated 12th December, 1969].

**Comments of the Committee**

Government of India should keep a constant watch on the steps taken by Government of States|Union Territories in this regard.

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 43, Para No. 4.84)**

The Committee note that large forest areas particularly some of the rich forests at the highly elevations in the Himalayas and other mountainous regions, remain still unexploited or partly exploited on account of inaccessibility of those regions. It is well known that lack of communication facilities results in reduced forest produce and increased cost of extraction. If all these areas are opened up with a good communication system capable of being used throughout the year, it would be possible to increase forest produce considerably and manage the forest efficiently. The committee, would, therefore, strongly recommend that special efforts should be made to accelerate the programme of improvement of communications to link forest areas.

### Reply of Government

It is estimated that about 15.4 million hectares of the country's forests are either inaccessible or not managed by the Forest Deaptrmetns, on account of lack of communications.

At present, average length of forest roads is 1 Km. for every 11Sq. Kms., of forests. As such, during the plan period, great importance was attached to the construction and improvements of forest roads particularly in inaccessible areas. In some States having hill forests on steep slopes viz., J. & K., U.U., West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, skyline cranes, ropeways and winches have also been installed for extraction of forest produce from inaccessible forest areas.

Progress of expenditure incurred *vis-a-vis* physical achievements in respect of construction and improvements of forest roads during the period 1951—69 in the country is given below:

Particulars	Financial expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Physical achievements (Kilometres)
1st Plan (1951-56)	42.27	6,758
2nd Plan 1956-61)	247.65	16,356
3rd Plan (1961-66)	555.98	17,261
Post Third Plan (1966-69)	325.58	4,023

A very large amount is required to build a net work of forest roads. A phased programme is, therefore, adopted. A relatively large provision is, therefore, proopsed to be made available for this activity during the Fourth Plan period to the extent of Rs. 800 lakhs. This proopsed figure for the Fourth Plan is likely to vary from that finally proposed by States individually on the basis of their ultimate resources.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 44, Para No. 4.95)

The Committee are unhappy at the slow progress of the scheme of "Farm Forestry-cum-Fuelwood Plantations". They note that low rate of



subsidy, absence of a well-defined agency to implement the scheme and non-earmarking of suitable areas for raising plantations under this scheme, were the main reasons for this. The Committee are constrained to observe that even though the poor progress of the scheme had been brought to the notice of Government during the currency of the Third Plan itself and the reasons therefor were also identified, no serious attempt was made to accelerate the progress of the scheme by removing the deficiencies.

### **Reply of Government**

It was on account of the poor progress of the scheme that during the Third Five Year Plan period itself the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, C.D., and Cooperation made all efforts for inclusion of the scheme on 'Farm Forestry-cum-Fuelwood Plantations' as a centrally sponsored one in the Fourth Five Year Plan in order that the State Governments may have no difficulty in implementing the scheme. In the national list of centrally-sponsored schemes, this had a low priority and hence it was not considered fit for inclusion as a centrally sponsored one. It has been included as a State Scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Unless adequate subsidy is provided to the State and Union Territory Governments for this scheme specifically, it is not likely to make much headway. The observations of the Committee have, however, been forwarded to the State and Union Territory Governments for taking necessary action, particularly for earmarking specific areas to be brought under plantations, proper publicity and providing necessary technical guidance and help to the villagers, etc. They have also been addressed to take steps to take over as much panchayat lands as possible where these plantations are raised upto the period of their establishment, viz., 5 to 7 years.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970].

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 45, Para No. 4.96)**

The importance of farm forestry to the rural economy of the country cannot be over-emphasised. Farm Forestry is necessary to provide firewood to the villagers so as to release cow-dung for manure as well as to yield small timber for agricultural implements. The Committee consider that the success of this scheme lies mainly in invoking the willing cooperation of the villagers through proper publicity and by providing necessary technical guidance and help to them by the Forest and other Departments. In this connection the Committee would also like to reiterate the recommendations of the Energy Survey Committee of India that "immediate

and active measures should be taken jointly by the Government of India and State Governments to formulate and implement the policy for use as firewood”.

The Committee hope that necessary steps would be taken by the Government to make a success of this scheme during Fourth Plan period.

### **Reply of Government**

The reply to this recommendation also is covered under reply which has been given in respect of Recommendation No. 44 (Para No. 4.96). It may be further added that the success in raising of plantations under this scheme on village lands, etc., would actually depend upon the active cooperation of the village community under extension programme. The State and Union Territory Governments have therefore been requested to establish suitable Extension Wing in the Forest Department for this purpose so as to educate public opinion in favour of Farm Forestry so that willing and active participation of the villagers is secured in the successful implementation of the scheme.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

### **Reccmmendation (SI. No. 46, Para 4.112).**

The Committee are constrained to observe that the progress made in the reclamation of ravines in the country has been far from satisfactory. Out of a total area of about 20 lakh hectares covered by ravines, the area afforested so far is about 56,700 hectares. The existence of ravine lands has not only created law and order problem in some of the States but has also affected the economic growth and agricultural production of those areas. The Committee regret that in the past reclamation of these areas has not received adequate attention. They are however, glad to note that a Central Ravine Reclamation Board has now been constituted for ravine control and reclamation. They hope that the Board will now undertake this work in right earnest and will ensure a proper check on the further growth of ravines and the rapid development of these areas.

### **Reply of Government**

The Central Ravine Reclamation Board held its two meetings. In the first meeting of the Central Ravine Reclamation Board a policy on ravine reclamation was enunciated and approved and it was decided to

take up a centrally sponsored scheme 4 Pilot Projects for Ravine Reclamation 10,000 acres each in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 400 lakhs during the 4th Plan. Subsequently the outlay was cut to half *i.e.*, Rs. 2,00 crores only and area of each project was therefore reduced to 500 acres only. The detailed Projects are still awaited from the State Governments. The Working Group on 4th Plan had also recommended a sum of Rs. 500.46 lakhs and Rs. 338 lakhs for the treatment of 102.78 thousand hectares of Ravine reclamation for agricultural lands and 68.04 thousand hectares for Ravine afforestation and grassland development respectively during the 4th Plan in the State Sector programme. The final allocations made by the State Governments are not yet known. Compared to the total problem there is need for enhancement of State and Central outlays in the ravine schemes.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 47, Para 4.117).**

The Committee consider that the absence of adequate permanent vegetative cover to protect the water sheds would result in excessive silt deposit which would adversely affect the costly dams. The Committee, therefore, recommend that various aspects relating to erosion and sedimentation of catchments should be studied and timely protective measures taken.

#### **Reply of Government**

Soil Conservation measures such as afforestation, grass land development, contour bunding etc., have been undertaken in the catchments of 13 major River Valley Projects during the 3rd Plan with an outlay of Rs. 11 crores. The target was fully achieved.

The programme has been stepped up during the 4th Plan and a Plan provision of Rs. 27 crores has been made to take up soil conservation measures to reduce sediment load and thereby prolonging their lives. In addition to the existing 13 River Valley Projects, it is proposed to

take up 14 new projects on merit basis for which data is being collected from the State Governments. Thus the programme is being stepped up to a much larger extent in this sector than others.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 48, Para No. 4.129)**

The Committee regret to note that the productivity of Indian Forests is a little over 0.5 cubic metre per hectare as against the world average of 2.00 cubic metres per hectare and the European average 2.50 cubic metres per hectare *i.e.*, ten times of the present productivity. The main reason for low productivity is stated to be the existence of large forest areas which are poorly or very poorly stocked. The Committee are surprised that so far no survey of the forest areas which have not been stocked at all, has been made. The Committee need hardly emphasise that determined efforts are required to be made to increase the productivity is all the more greater as the requirements of industrial and other woods in the country are increasing at a much faster rate than their availability. The Committee recommend that efforts should be intensified to restock the existing forest areas which are poorly stocked or not stocked at all and to reclaim deforested areas so as to increase the productivity of forests in the country.

#### **Reply of Government**

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been noted and forwarded to all the State Governments|Union Territories for implementation. It may also be mentioned that there is a regular scheme on 'Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests' which is being implemented from the Second Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, vigorous efforts are made for the rehabilitation of degraded and poorly stocked forests. These areas mainly include those forests, which before abolition of Zamindari, were owned by the Ex-Princely rulers and Jagirdars and were subject to heavy fellings, illicit cuttings and other mal-practices. Much of these areas has been developed and planted up with species of Economic and industrial value.

Up to the end of 1968-69 these operations were extended to over 20 lakh hectares. During the Fourth Plan period an area of 1.88 lakh hectares will have also been covered. In addition to this, the poorly stocked

forests are gradually being changed into well-stocked forests by raising plantations of various species which yield timber of good quality for various purposes.

Plantations on scientific lines are also being raised under the schemes 'Economic Plantations of Industrial and Commercial Value' and 'Plantations of Quick Growing Species' on large areas. The creation of well managed man-made forests is thus steadily on the increase under these Schemes. Up to the end of 1968-69, an area of over 9 lakh hectares have been covered under these programmes. In the Fourth Plan period, 9.83 lakh hectares will have also been planted up under these schemes.

The increased scientific attention is also being paid to silvicultural and intensive management practices which are being undertaken in a well-organised manner since the Third Plan Period. This would also result in increased productivity from the forests.

The aspect of increasing productivity from forests has also been emphasised in the Fourth Five Year Plan and major portion of the outlay approved for Forestry Sector has been ear-marked for schemes designed to achieve this objective.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 49, Para No. 4.137)**

The Committee need hardly over-emphasize the importance of periodical evaluation of development scheme, particularly in a long term venture like forestry which involves large scale and long-term investment and requires constant after-care. They, therefore, suggest that the Central Government in consultation with State Governments should explore the feasibility of constituting an *ad hoc* team consisting of eminent experts to evaluate the progress made under various forest development schemes all over the country and make suggestions for improvement. The team should visit the representative areas under different plantations in the States|Union Territories for physical assessment with a pre-planned programme and submit their report within a stipulated time. The Committee have no doubt that such an evaluation would not only help the State Forest Departments in improving their efficiency but would also ensure that public funds are utilized properly.

### Reply of Government

The observations of the Estimates Committee contained in the above recommendation have been forwarded to the States and Union Territories requesting them to furnish their suggestions. Replies have been received only from a few States so far, viz., Maharashtra, Mysore, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Delhi, Tripura, Goa|Daman|Diu. and Andamans. The constitution of an *Ad hoc* Team will be taken up in consultation with all the States|Union Territories as well as the Central Board of Forestry after the receipt of suggestions from the remaining States.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agricultural), O.M. No. 15—46|69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

### Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed of the final outcome of the efforts made in the matter.

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 50, Para No. 4.148)

The committee are greatly concerned that even after a period of more than a decade and half since the declaration of National Forest Policy, statistical data in the various fields of forestry are either not available or where available are inaccurate or inadequate. For example statistics relating to forest area in the hilly regions and plains, area according to functional classification, etc., are not available with the Ministry. Surprisingly as mentioned in the First Five Year Plan that accurate statistics regarding the area under forests are not available, the position regarding the non-availability of forest statistics remains more or less the same even today. The extent of forest area in the country is a matter of uncertainty if not a guess work altogether. Other important aspects in respect of which satisfactory data is not forthcoming are the area deforested for the various use since the formulation of the National Forest Policy, extent of forest resources, rate of growth, consumption and demand trend of forest based industries, etc. The States which are the primary agency for furnishing the statistics do not have by and large any machinery to collect such statistics methodically and hence the information required to be furnished by them is very often delayed.

### Reply of Government

The observations with regard to the availability of statistical data in various fields of forestry are correct. The fact is that the States, which are the primary agencies for furnishing the statistics, did not have by and large any organised machinery to collect statistics relating to forests. It may be mentioned here that forest statistics are initially compiled by the State Forest Departments. At the centre, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, coordinate and compile the data on forest statistics on the basis of returns received from the States. The principal forest statistics are those relating to area under forests, volume of standing timber, out-turn of timber, the quantity of minor forest produce, employment in forestry and forest industries, Revenue and expenditure and Foreign Trade in basic and derived forest products. The forest statistics are published in the form of Indian Forest Statistics' issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Forest area statistics have not so far been collected according to the functional classification as indicated in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952. This is now in the process of being collected. However, for all practical purposes such a classification becomes inevitable for the purpose of preparing management plans and working schemes. Forests are managed primarily on the basis of their potentialities for the production of timber, industrial wood firewood etc.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been attempting, in close cooperation with Inspector General of Forests to effect improvements in the coverage and contents of the statistics. With the concurrence of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, a separate statistical Cell has been set up in the forestry wing of the Department of Agriculture at the Centre for the last two years to coordinate, compile and maintain up-to-date data pertaining to forestry on all-India basis. At the State level, separate statistical cells have been created in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, J. & K., Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh and the remaining States and Union Territories are actively considering to set up similar cells during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15—46/69-FS, dated 3rd January, 1970].

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 51, Para No. 4.149)**

In the opinion of the Committee, it is imperative that a high priority is accorded to a well-designed programme to improve data gathering and data processing so that reliable statistics are readily available for the formulation of policies and plans and to evolve methods and techniques for evaluation and supervision over the progress of their execution. The Committee have no doubt that such statistics will provide many insights on the use and productivity of the country's forest resources in satisfying the needs of her economy. The Committee therefore suggest that a well-organised machinery equipped with technical staff and other resources should be available both at the Centre as well as in the States. The Committee also recommend that the past performance of the Statistical Cell in the Central Forestry Wing should be specially scrutinised alongwith the review of the Working of Central Forestry Commission as suggested earlier. They strongly feel that the setting up of the Statistical Cells in States|Union Territories brooks no further delay and the question should be taken up at an appropriate higher level to expedite their creation. They also suggest that the basic programme of urgently needed information should be drawn up by the Central Forestry Commission for priority action in order to ensure a steady flow of upto-date data. The format for the collection etc., of the data should be linked up with the National Forest Policy Resolution as far as practicable and useful.

**Reply of Government**

The opinion of the Committee that "it is imperative that a high priority is accorded to a well-designed programme to improve data gathering and data processing so that reliable statistics are readily available for the formulation of policies and plans and to evolve methods and techniques for evaluation and supervision over the progress of their execution", is very welcome. Precisely for this purpose, the Forestry Statistical Cell has been created at the centre and State Governments requested to do like-wise. By now, the following States have established the Statistical Cell and remaining States have proposals to establish such Cells during Fourth Five Year Plan period.

1. Assam
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Jammu and Kashmir
5. Kerala



6. Maharashtra
7. Orissa
8. Punjab
9. U.P.
10. West Bengal
11. Himachal Pradesh.

The Forestry Statistical Cell is manned by technically qualified persons with necessary statistical background. During the Fourth meeting of Central Forestry Commission, held in Delhi on 7th July, 1969, this issue came up for discussion. The Commission unanimously recommended that the Statistical Cells wherever they exist should be strengthened by appointing a Forestry Economist and where such Cells have not been created so far, they should be created without any delay. The Commission also recommended that a Forest Economics Branch should be created at Forest Research Institutes without further delay.

The past performance of the Statistical Cell in Forestry Division will be reviewed at the time of the review of the Central Forestry Commission.

A programme for collecting basic information has been drawn up by the Central Forestry Commission. A set of proformae for the purpose have been finalised after consultations with the States and circulated to them with the request to furnish necessary data. The proformae have been finalised keeping in view the requirements of the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 15—46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 52, Para No. 4.25)**

As the working of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges has been reviewed thoroughly by the Second Expert Committee and a report submitted in 1966, the Committee have not considered it necessary to examine the same matter again. They are, however, constrained to observe that although a period of more than two years has elapsed, Government are still considering the recommendations made by the Expert Committee and have done little to implement them. In this connection, the Committee are distressed to note the observation of the Second Expert Committee that, 'Its general conclusion was that very little has been

done so far on some of the important recommendations of the First Expert Committee and whatever organisational steps were taken, were neither in conformity with the recommendations of the First Committee nor did they help in improving the work of the Institute'. The Committee need hardly emphasise that unless quick decisions are taken by Government on the recommendations made by an expert body, and the same are implemented expeditiously and faithfully by the Government, the very object of appointing such a body is bound to be defeated. The Committee would urge upon the Government to finalise their decisions on all the recommendations of the Second Expert Committee which have already been delayed, and take speedy steps to ensure their early implementation.

### **Reply of Government**

The recommendations of the Second Expert Committee have been duly considered by the Executive Council and the Court of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, which is a high powered body entrusted with the responsibility of guiding and supporting the activities of the Institute. The recommendations have generally been accepted by them. Those having no financial implications are being implemented and the remaining will be implemented after due clearance from financial angle.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15—46/69-FD dated the 12th December, 1969].

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 53, Para No. 5.32)**

The Committee are concerned at the adverse remarks made by the Second Expert Committee on the working of the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore. They would recommend that the programme and working of this Laboratory should be closely watched and suitable facilities regarding necessary equipment and staff provided to it to make it an effective and useful research centre.

### **Reply of Government**

Re-orientation of the programme of work of the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore, in the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee and Scientific Committee, with special reference to the problem of Sandal Spike Disease, is actively under consideration of

this Department. Necessary equipment for the purpose is being provided to the Laboratory within the limited resources made available by the Ministry of Finance.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15—46|69-FD dated 12th December, 1969].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. 54, Para No. 6.28)**

The Committee note that while the demand of industrial wood in the country has been estimated at 23 million and 50 million cubic metres in 1975 and 1985, its production is expected to be 11.9 million and 31 million cubic metres respectively. There will thus be a gap of the order of about 10 million cubic metres in 1975 which will widen to 19 million cubic metres in 1985. This underlines the need for a vigorous drive and dynamic approach to organise extensive plantations of industrial woods like teak, soft wood, eucalyptus etc., to cater to the growing demand of forest based industries. The Committee hope that the implementation of Pre-Investment Survey and Resources Survey Scheme would throw up new and unexploited forest resources to fill this gap to some extent.

The Committee would like to emphasise the need to utilise all types of available wood by the wood-based industries. This calls for extensive and intensive research in the utilization of various types of inferior woods available in the Country. In this connection the Committee are inclined to agree with the recommendation made by the Development Council for paper, Pulp and Allied Industries in their Annual Report of 1967-68 that "There are appreciable large untapped resources of mixed tropical wood in different parts of the country. Efforts have already been made by some of the Paper Mills to utilize such hard woods and have met with some success. However, further research work is required before this can be established as a suitable source of raw material. The Forest Research Institute should be requested to take up the question of evolving suitable process for pulping of mixed hard woods as well as the mixtures of such hard woods and bombo".

#### **Reply of Government**

To increase the output from the existing forests' better techniques of timber extraction, popularisation of use of secondary timbers after proper seasoning and preservative treatment and creation of man-made forests

have been accepted as a dynamic approach to reduce the widening gap between demand and supply.

Plantations on scientific lines are also being raised under the schemes : (i) Plantation of quick growing species and (ii) Economic plantations of industrial and commercial use, on large areas. The creation of well-managed man-made forest is thus steadily on the increase. Up to the end of 1968-69, over 9 lakhs hectares have been covered under these schemes. In the Fourth Plan Period 9.83 lakh hectares are proposed to be covered.

The preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources Scheme also undertook and completed investigations by October, 1968 into the economic availability of raw material for industrial development in three selected zones of unexploited areas of 3 million hectares. These inventory activities are being extended to other potential forest areas which offer possibilities for industrial expansion. A target of 7.5 million hectares has been fixed for next five years.

The observations in para 2 of the recommendation of the Estimate Committee have been noted and forwarded to the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun for implementation and the matter is, however being pursued with the institute.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 15—46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 55, Para No. 6.39)**

It is well known that Indian Forests are very rich in minor forest products and provide ample scope for their further growth and development. Many of these products like lac, sandal wood and medicinal herbs etc., are also good foreign exchange earners. The committee urge that vigorous and sustained efforts should be made for the development of minor products.

#### **Reply of Government**

The recommendation has been forwarded to all the State Governments|Union Territories and the Forest Research|Institute, Dehra Dun for implementation and early report.

The matter with regard to "Planned and economic development of Minor forest produce in the country" was also considered in the last meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Bangalore in June 1968. The Board directed that—

"the issue of increasing the production of various minor forest products with export potential be discussed at the next Liaison meeting to be held at Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun".

The position intimated by the President, Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun was reviewed in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Board for Forestry held at Bhubaneswar during August, 1969 and the Committee made the following recommendations—

1. States should be requested to examine the possibilities of increasing the collection and export of gum kayra, Rosha oil and other minor forest produce by adopting modern techniques. The action taken by the States may be reviewed in the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry.
2. The States specially, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir may be requested to undertake cultivation of Mantha if not already done. In case they are already raising plantations of this species the possibility of bringing larger areas under this species may be explored.
3. The Forest Research Institute should also take up research work on the production of Sal seed oil and verify its earlier findings on the subject in view of the fact that some firms find it an economically feasible proposition to exploit the seed for extraction of oil. Forest Research Institute should also work out proper collection method so that the seed is collected at the minimum cost at a time when the oil content is maximum. They should maintain adequate liaison with M/s. Hindustan Levers and others who are trading in minor forest produce."

The above recommendations have already been conveyed to the State Governments and to the Forest Research Institute. Action taken on the same will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Central Board of Forestry.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), O.M. No. 15—46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

### Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed of further progress made in this regard.

#### Recommendation (SI. No. 56, Para No. 6.48)

The Committee note that the Railways are going in for concrete or steel sleepers in place of wooden sleepers to meet some of their requirements as the cost of wooden sleepers has increased considerably. This has resulted in the decline of the demand for wooden sleepers by the Railways. They however understand that in certain circumstances, there is no substitute for wooden sleepers which are insulated and hence the same would continue to be used by the Railways. The Committee urge that efforts should be made to find export markets for the types of sleepers whose demands by the Railways is declining.

#### Reply of Government

The recommendation is noted. The concerned Ministries of Railways and Foreign Trade have been approached in the matter and the issue is being pursued vigorously.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), O.M. No. 15—46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970].

### Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed of progress made in this regard.

#### Recommendation (SI. No. 57, Para No. 6.60)

The Committee note that export of major and minor forest products in 1967-68 stood at Rs. 77.5 million and Rs. 129.21 million respectively. During the same year the import of major forest produce was Rs. 301.57 million, and minor forest produce Rs. 21.64 million. Thus the import of major and minor forest products is still of a very high order. The Committee feel that there is considerable scope for increasing the exports and reducing the imports of forest produce. They urge that vigorous efforts should be made in this direction. In this connection the Committee suggest that the feasibility and utility of organising a separate export cell under the Inspector-General of Forest for collection and dissemination of information in this regard may also be examined.

### Reply of Government

An analysis of the import of forest products will show that pulp, waste paper, newsprint paper and paperboard including manufactures thereof constitute over 85 per cent of the total import of the major forest products. To reduce this import steps are being taken to increase production by setting up pulp, paper and newsprint units as well expand the capacity of the existing units. The annual production capacity of the only newsprint mill of the country in Nepa in the Public Sector is being increased from 30,000 tons to 75,000 tons per year. This expansion programme is already under implementation. To increase the production of rayon grade pulp in the country of which there had been only one unit in Calicut with a production capacity of 54,000 tons per year, a new unit with an annual production capacity of 22,500 tons is under implementation in Coimbatore. A Unit for manufacture of paper grade pulp with an annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes has recently been established in Gujarat and the same has started production.

The capacity of the following pulp and paper units are being increased:—

	Additional annual capacity under im- plementation (in tonnes)
1. West Coast Paper Mill . . . . .	14,000
2. Andhra Pradesh Pulp and Paper Mills . . . . .	10,000
3. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills . . . . .	10,000
4. Straw Products Limited, Rayaghdha . . . . .	8,000
TOTAL . . . . .	42,000
New Unit under erection . . . . .	
M/s. Everest Paper Mills, Calcutta . . . . .	3,000
TOTAL . . . . .	45,000

In addition to the above a large number of other projects for manufacture of paper, pulp (rayon and paper grade) and newsprint are under contemplation. These are:—

1. A newsprint and pulp complex with a capacity of 1.5 lakh tonnes per annum to be set-up in private sector in Lakhimpur, Uttar Pradesh with US collaboration.

2. A newsprint factory in Himachal Pradesh.
3. A pulp and paper project in Assam.
4. Pulp and Paper factories in Jammu and Kashmir.
5. A newsprint factory in Kerala.

To reduce import of the other forest products, research work is being carried out in the various research institutions in the country to find out substitute indigenous material.

At present over 60 per cent of the export earnings in the forest and forest products sector is from export of minor forest products. To increase the export of major forest products the exporters of pulp, paper and panel wood are given incentive by the Government.

So far as the setting up of a separate Export Cell under the Inspector General of Forest is concerned there is already an Export Promotion Section in the Agricultural Department which is handling the subject concerning forest products export promotion and the same is considered adequate for this purpose.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. (Deptt. of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 58, Para No. 7.22)**

The Committee note that the meetings of the Board are not held according to prescribed schedule. As provided in the constitution of the Board, it is required to meet once in two years and accordingly since its inception in 1952 at least eight meetings should have been held upto now. But so far only six meetings have been held. Even the first meeting was held after the expiry of a period of about seven months of the constitution of the Board. The sixth meeting which the Board held last was in June, 1965. It has not yet been possible for the Board to meet since.

While the record of meetings of the Board is poor, that of the erstwhile Executive and the Standing Committee is no better. Since its inception it is supposed to have met at least 18 times, actually it has 9 meetings so far. Except the 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings of the Executive Committee, all others have been held after a gap of 2 to 3 years.

The Committee are surprised that no information as to the attendance of members at the Fourth and Fifth meetings of the Board and all the meetings of the Executive Standing Wing is available with the Ministry



The attendance at the four meetings of the Board for which the Ministry have been able to furnish information is not very encouraging either. In particular, the attendance of the representatives of the States|Union Territories as compared to their total membership has been extremely poor.

The Committee cannot help feeling that there is lack of planning in convening the meetings of the Board and the Standing Committee. They fail to understand how in these circumstances, it is possible for the Standing Committee to discharge the vital function of watching the implementation of the recommendations made by the Board.

Unsatisfactory as has been the performance of the Board and the Standing Committee in the matter of holding meetings, that of the three Sub-Committees, viz., Zoo Wing, Bird Wing and Publications Sub-Committee has been worse still. Instead of having had 17 meetings each to its credit, the Zoo Wing has met only once and the Bird Wing only thrice. The Publication Sub-Committee has not even met once. All this indicates that there is lack of purpose behind the whole scheme of the Board and its various Committees or absence of will on the part of the Board to achieve the objective set down for it.

The Committee are inclined to think that such a situation has arisen for want of an efficient secretariat with the Board. They are glad to be informed that a Wild Life Cell has recently been set up in the Forestry Wing with an Assistant Inspector General of Forests at its head. The Committee recommend that this Cell may be strengthened suitably so that the working of Indian Board for Wild Life is put on a regular and sound footing.

### Reply of Government

The observations of the Committee are noted for future guidance. Steps are being taken to hold the meetings of the Indian Board for Wild Life and its Committees regularly according to schedule and to keep information regarding attendance of members in their meetings. As a matter of fact the VII Session of the Indian Board for Wild Life was held in New Delhi on 8th and 9th July, 1969. An extraordinary meeting of the Board was held in New Delhi on 21st November, 1969 to discuss the subject of importance of India to be presented in the meetings of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Meeting of the World Experts was held in New Delhi from 4th November to 1st December, 1969 to discuss the problems of Nature Conservation including wild life and the Indian Board for Wild Life was closely associated with the same. The 1st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life was held in New Delhi on 29th August, 1969. The attendance of the members in these meetings of Indian Board for Wild Life and its Executive Committee has been kept.

The recommendation of the Committee to suitably strengthen the wild life cell in the Forest Division is under active consideration of the Government. The staff with the existing cell is mainly of one Assistant Inspector General of Forest (WL) with a Technical Assistant and a Stenographer which has not been able to cope up with additional tempo of work due to tremendous increase in the awareness of wild life conservation in the country at all levels. It has therefore been proposed to strengthen this unit by having the following set up in the cell.

1. Deputy Inspector General of Forest (Wild Life)	1
2. Technical Officers	2
3. Section Officer of the C.S.S. Cadre.	1
4. Assistants, C.S.S. Cadre	3
5. U.D.C.s.	3
6. L.D.Cs. (including typists)	4
7. Daftry	1
8. Peons	3
9. Stenographers	1

The above proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970].

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 59, Para No. 7.24)**

The Committee are not at all happy at the achievements of the Board during the seventeen years of its existence. Despite what little the Board has been able to do, alarming complaints and reports continue to be heard from knowledgeable persons including Wild Life experts from foreign countries that Wild Life in India is in grave danger of extinction.

The Committee are concerned to note that a number of recommendations made by the Board are yet to be implemented by some of the States. Although the Board at their first session in 1952 commended to each State to set up a State Wild Life Board, yet such Boards have not so far into existence in two States and three Union Territories. Orissa and the Union Territory of Tripura have yet to have a wild life legislation as advised by the Board. The Committee regret that despite repeated resolutions of the Board problems such as effective control on poaching, commercial transactions in game meat, use of crop protection guns, protection to wild life in areas outside reserved forests etc., still await their solution. The Committee are not also satisfied with the publicity measures so far taken to

educate the public about wild life. They are convinced that there is urgent need to activate and revitalise the Board and its various Committees by a thorough overhauling of its existing administrative set-up.

### **Reply of Government**

Observations of the Estimates Committee have been carefully considered. Action has already been taken to rejuvenate and activate the Indian Board for Wild Life and its sub-Committees by suitably reconstituting them and arranging their meetings more frequently. Further the Standing Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life has been replaced by an Executive Committee which would meet once in every four months. The Ministry is also taking up the matter with the States to set up the Wild Life Boards wherever it does not exist, and activate the existing ones. The States are also being requested to take up necessary action to implement the decisions of the Indian Board for Wild Life and its sub-Committees on the various points raised in its observations by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD dated 12th December, 1969.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 62, Para No. 7.43)**

The great variety of wild life existing in the country can greatly help in attracting foreign tourists and thereby promoting the cause of tourism in the country. Wild Life sanctuaries can be developed for attracting destinational traffic. The Committee regret to note that the main difficulty in this regard is stated to be limitation of transportation facilities to the sanctuaries, lack of adequate accommodation and professional experience to identify animals and birds. The Committee note that the Department of Tourism is considering the question of appointing a National Committee and the constitution of a National Conservation Service for the preservation of wild life and developing facilities for wild life tourism. They feel that had the Board for Wild Life and its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees been active, such a proposal would not have been mooted by the Department of Tourism. In the opinion of the Committee the appointment of another Committee or the creation of separate service for Wild Life would not solve the problem, it may rather lead to duplication and overlapping. What is needed is a determined effort to make the Board for Wild Life an effective instrument for the conservation and preservation of Wild Life in the country and training forest service personnel in wild life and making them specifically responsible for their conservation in Sanctuaries and National Parks.

### Reply of Government

The 7th Session of the revitalised Indian Board for Wild Life with Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation as Chairman was held at New Delhi in July, 1969. It was very well attended. -The Board made general recommendations for preservation and protection of wild life as also the development of Tourism in National Parks and Sanctuaries. The Board also decided to meet regularly once a year in place of once in two years and its Executive Committee once every four months so as to pursue the policies and programmes more vigorously.

An Expert Committee has been set up recently to look into all aspects of National Parks and Sanctuaries including the Development of Tourism. It will also suggest suitable areas for creating more National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries.

As regards the training of Forest Service personnel in the country, the Government of India has already taken action. A six-month course for the forest officers is being organised at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Action is also being taken to take maximum advantage of training facilities available abroad under the various fellowships, programmes etc.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 12th December, 1969.]

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 63, Para No. 7.44)

The Committee further suggest that a programme for the development of National Parks and sanctuaries and creation of facilities to attract foreign tourists should be worked out in closer coordination and consultation with the Department to Tourism which can also assist in the development of rest houses and roads in the sanctuaries.

The Committee have already recommended the appointment of an *ad hoc* Committee to review the working of the Board for Wild Life. They recommended that this aspect should also be considered by that Committee.

### Reply of Government

The Indian Board for Wild Life has been activated. A decision was taken in the VII Session held in July, 1969 to hold the meetings of the Board annually. An Executive Committee has been formed which, amongst other things, reviews the working of the Board. A copy of the composition of the Executive Committee and its function is enclosed herewith (Appendix IV).

As recommended by the Indian Board for Wild Life and its Executive Committee, an *ad hoc* Expert Committee has been constituted to work out a programme for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries and creating facilities to attract foreign tourists. A copy of the constitution of Expert Committee and its terms of reference is enclosed herewith (Appendix V).

As for closer coordination with Department of Tourism, this is already being maintained by having Dr. Karan Singh, the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation as Chairman and Director General of Tourism as a member of the Indian Board for Wild Life and its Executive Committee. A copy of the revised constitution of Indian Board for Wild Life is enclosed herewith. (Appendix VI). The Department of Tourism will further be consulted as it is done at present, as and when considered necessary.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation  
(Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

## CHAPTER III

### RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 2, Para No. 2.11)

The Committee find that the strength of technical staff vis-a-vis administrative staff in the Forestry Wing is only about twenty-five per cent. The Committee consider that in view of the fact that the bulk of the work in the wing is of a technical nature requiring special background knowledge of forestry, the proportion of the technical staff should be higher in order to ensure its more effective functioning and administrative staff should be reduced to the minimum. They would, therefore, like that the staffing pattern is reviewed in the light of the above observation.

The Committee further recommend that special background knowledge of forestry and practical experience of the forests should be prescribed as an essential qualification for the technical posts and as a desirable qualification for administrative posts in the Forestry Wing to be filled either by promotion or by direct recruitment and suggest that the rules regarding recruitment|promotion of these posts may be modified wherever necessary.

#### Reply of Government

On technical side in the Forestry Division, there are at present Inspector General of Forests, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, Secretary, Central Forestry Commission, 3 Assistant Inspectors General of Forests, 1 Assistant Director, 2 Research Investigators, 5 Technical Assistants and 1 computer. On the administrative staff of the Division, there are 1 Under Secretary, 3 Section Officers, 8 Assistants, 5 U.D.Cs. and 9 L.D.Cs. The Inspector General of Forests is also the *ex-officio* Additional Secretary. Due to expansion of work 2 more technical posts have been added in the Division and these are expected to be filled in due course. With further expansion of work, more posts may have to be created on technical side in future. Incidentally, it may also be stated that as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life and its Executive Committee, one of the Technical Cells, viz. Wild Life Cell in the Forestry Wing is proposed to be strengthened with the addition of one Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wild Life) and two Technical Officers in order to cope up with the additional tempo of work due to tremendous increase

in the awareness of Wild Life, Conservation in the country at all levels. The strength of technical staff as compared to administrative staff would thus progressively increase and the technical work would be handled by the technical staff as desired by the Estimates Committee.

As regards the special and practical experience of forestry for the technical personnel to be promoted or further recruited in the Division and desirability of such qualifications and experience for these posts, it may be indicated that in the Division there are two types of technical posts, viz.:

- (1) Posts of Advisers, viz. Inspector General of Forests, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, Secretary, Central Forestry Commission and three Assistant Inspectors General of Forests.
- (2) Posts for collection and collation of information, examination of plan schemes, compilation of reports, etc.

Posts under category (1) above are all held by Forest Officers basically possessing forestry qualifications. The posts under category (2) above have to be filled from persons with a degree in Economics, Mathematics or Statistics as the nature of work, which they are required to do, need such a qualification. "Forestry" is not taught, as such, as a subject in the Universities in the country. There is, therefore, no possibility of getting persons having a degree in Economics|Statistics|Mathematics with training in forestry.

Similarly in the case of administrative posts also it is not possible to lay down such qualifications. The administrative work in the Forestry Wing involves Secretariat assistance, observance of procedural requirements, rules, regulations, issues involving legal matters relating to forest lease in Andamans, etc. The administrative staff, comprising solely of the Secretariat officials is usually, in keeping with the practice obtaining in other Ministries|Departments of the Government of India, transferred from one Section to another Section| Division. Efforts are, however, made to ensure that suitable officers, with background of economic and legal study so as to help facilitate the work handled in the Forestry Wing are appointed in this Wing. It may, however, be mentioned that the present staff in the Forestry Division, both technical as well as administrative, have rendered 2 to 12 years of service and have this acquired workable knowledge of forestry matters. In the circumstances it will be appreciated it may not be in the fitness of things to modify recruitment|promotion rules.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para No. 2.39)**

From the various proposals initially put forward for the creation of the Central Forestry Commission, it is apparent that a number of functions proposed to be assigned to the Commission fell within the purview of the Central Board of Forestry, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun and other organisations. Further, the structure suggested for the Commission on the lines of the Central Water and Power Commission was too heavy. The Committee feel that had these proposals been sponsored with precisely defined functions and with a simple structure to suit the requirement of providing technical assistance to the Central Board of Forestry and other Central Ministries and the State|Union Territories on matters relating to forestry and soil conservations, the delay of about 10 years in this regard could have been avoided.

### **Reply of Government**

The Central Forestry Commission is a servicing organization of the Central Board of Forestry; hence some of its functions include those of the latter, particularly, in respect of providing technical data, their analysis and write up of the various technical issues. Because of this there is also a certain amount of overlap of functions within the purview of the Forest Research Institutes and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

The structure and functions of the Central Water and Power Commission served as material for suitable guidelines for the formations of the Central Forestry Commission, the functions of which were finally laid down after careful study, in Government Resolution No. 3-13|62-FD, dated 25th August, 1965 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as:—

- (1) to study the implementation of the National Forest Policy by the State Government and Union Territories Administration and to make suggestions where necessary,
- (2) to make suggestions, if any, for improvement in the preliminary stage of the major working plans of the State and Union Territories,
- (3) to collect, standardise and publish statistics relating to Forestry,
- (4) to pool and disseminate technical information on forestry derived from States and foreign countries,
- (5) to conduct market studies on timber and other forest products and their utilization.



- (6) to provide liaison between the Central Soil Conservation Board, the Advisory Board on Research, the River Commission, the Central Flood Control Board and the other agencies, whose work has a direct or indirect bearing on forest and forest developments, and
- (7) to render assistance and technical advise in the implementation and evolution of the forestry development programme in the States and Union Territories.

The functions of this body are thus purely of an advisory nature and to have adequate liaison with all concerned organizations and individuals connected with forestry problems.

The reasons for delay in the ultimate establishment of the Central Forestry Commission were, however, mainly due to the ban on creation of posts due to emergency measures and consequent prolonged correspondence with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Finance etc.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 31, Para No. 4.12)**

The Committee note that there has been persistent shortfalls in expenditure compared to financial provision made for the development of forestry schemes during the three plan periods both in the Central and State Sectors. The extent of shortfalls was of the order of Rs. 201.20 lakhs, Rs. 231.66 lakhs and Rs. 401.62 lakhs respectively during each of the three plan periods in both the sectors. The shortfall in the Central Sector amounted to Rs. 100 lakhs, Rs. 48.45 lakhs and Rs. 152.84 lakhs and in the State Sector Rs. 101.20 lakhs, Rs. 183.21 lakhs and Rs. 248.78 lakhs respectively. The Committee further note that in some of the States like Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal etc., the shortfall has persisted in each of the three Plan periods. The Committee are concerned over these non-utilisation of Plan provisions particularly when one of the major handicaps on the development of forestry in the country is stated to be inadequate provision of funds. They consider that if the schemes had been formulated properly and timely coordinated action taken for their implementation, it should have been possible for the Centre as well as the States to utilise the provisions fully. The Committee are, however, glad to note that during 1967-68 there has been full utilisation of the funds made available for the development of forestry both by the States as well as the Centre. The Committee hope that this trend

would be continued. They would urge that the schemes to be included in the 4th Plan should be formulated after detailed scrutiny in the light of past experience and provision and targets should be fixed on a realistic basis.

### Reply of Government

A provision in the Plan and the Budget cannot be drawn upon and spent unless each individual scheme is sanctioned by the State Government at the proper time. Experience shows that by and large, the State Forest Departments have been able to send the entire amount as sanctioned by the Government. However, it is seen from the All India figures that the utilization percentage falls between 88 and 94 in respect of State schemes as indicated in the following statement:—

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs		% of the utilisation
	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture**	
1st Plan ('51-56) . . . . .	851	757	88
2nd Plan ('56-61) . . . . .	2185	2023	93
3rd Plan ('61-66) . . . . .	4399	4151	94

\*\*Revised.

A scheme (plantation of quick growing species) was initiated in the Third Plan as a centrally sponsored scheme at a subsidiary rate from the Centre not exceeding 500 per hectare of plantations raised with the object of raising fast growing industrial woods particularly for pulp and paper. The achievement in the Third Plan in respect of the above scheme has actually exceeded the allocation originally provided for the same as indicated below :—

Particulars	Rupees in Lakhs
Allocation . . . . .	281
Expendiure . . . . .	380
% of utilization . . . . .	135

In the forestry sector there are four central schemes viz. (i) Forest Research Institute and Colleges, (ii) Delhi Zoological Park, (iii) Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources, and (iv) Logging Training Centra

Project. The first two Schemes were in operation since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan and the last two schemes were in existence since the Third Five Year Plan. The Plan-wise allocation and expenditure showing percentage utilization of the above Central Schemes during First, Second and Third Five Year Plan periods are indicated below:—

Particulars	Rs. in lakhs		% of utilization
	Allocation	Expenditure	
First Plan (51-56)	200	100	50
Second Plan (56-61)	147	98	67
Third Plan (61-66)	306	63	21

The shortfalls for non-utilization of funds under the Central Schemes during the three Plan periods are mainly attributed to the following reasons:—

- (i) Delay in late signing of the Plan of operation which was signed in June, 1965.
- (ii) Delay in recruitment of technical staff mostly due to non-availability of suitable hands.
- (iii) Foreign exchange difficulty which prevented procurement of equipment.
- (iv) Delay in receiving financial concurrence to certain schemes of which special mention may be made of "Setting up of Regional Research Centres at Gauhati and Jubbulpore", for which a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs during the Third Plan remained unutilised.
- (v) Non-utilisation by the C.P.W.D. of the provisions earmarked for construction works which constituted a substantial proportion to the total outlay in all the three Plans. During the Third Plan there was temporary embargo on construction works due to National Emergency.

Vigorous efforts would, however, be made during the IV Plan period to maintain the degree of utilization achieved during 1967-68.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F-15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 39, Para No. 4.63)**

The Committee note that the percentage survival of the plantations raised under the scheme, as reported by the State ranges between 74 to 81. The Committee further note that the Central grants under the scheme are released to the State on the basis of the area planted with quick growing species and the expenditure incurred in that connection duly certified by the Accountant General. The Technical Advisers of the Centre, who visit the States, do not even undertake a physical random check as to the area reported to have been brought under these plantations. The Committee feel that in such cases, it is desirable that a physical check at least on a random basis as to the area actually planted is made by the Technical Officers of the Centre. Such a physical verification would not only ensure proper utilisation of the grants-in-aid given to the States but also the after-care of the plantations raised.

It is observed that out of 15 States and 2 Union Territories where plantations of these fast growing species have been raised, the proposals for their utilisation by the existing or proposed paper or pulp units seem to be confined only to 5 or 6 States. The Committee suggest that a survey of the plantations raised in other States should also be undertaken with a view to their profitable utilisation.

### **Reply of Government**

The scheme of plantations of "Quick Growing Species" was Centrally sponsored one up to the year 1968-69. During the 4th Plan Period, it has been included as a State scheme as a result of the decision taken up by the National Development Council on the basis of certain priorities.

The Central Government is therefore, not providing any special subsidy for this scheme and the responsibility for its implementation rests with the State Governments. As regards the physical field check, the Centre does not have any machinery with them to undertake such field evaluations. The proposals for utilisation of these species have emerged only in five States because of extensive plantations that could be raised by them looking to suitability of soil, climate conditions, suitable allocations vis-a-vis existing or proposed or expected pulp and paper mills and the capacity of the concerned Forest Departments to undertake such plantations.

It may not generally be feasible to undertake such extensive plantations by each and every State or Union Territory as it will depend upon their programme for industrialisation in this respect.

Some States have indicated that their technical officers make evaluation reports about such plantations raised and progress thereof is watched. The

recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been forwarded to the State Forest Departments for necessary action particularly in view of the fact that programme of raising such plantations is now their responsibility.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.)

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 60, Para No. 7.30)**

The Committee need hardly emphasize that a nation's fauna is as important as its flora. It is part of nature's treasure and even where it does not provide food or skin or some other produce of direct economic value, it adds to the scenic beauty of the country-side and to the joy of life. There is a large variety of fauna that is peculiar to this country and Indian myth and legend team with animal love. In this context, the Committee feel that a lot is left to be desired in the field of conservation and management of wild life in the country. They are accordingly inclined to agree with most of the recommendations made at the Planning Commission meeting held on the 23rd April, 1965, more particularly the one regarding set-up of the Board. The Committee recommend that immediate steps be taken to appoint an *ad hoc* Committee to review the progress so far made towards the protection and preservation of wild life and suggest measures to improve the working of the Board so as to make it an effective body. The Reviewing Committee may *inter alia* go into the following matters:—

- (i) enunciation of a well-defined wild life policy;
- (ii) organisational set up to render assistance to the Board;
- (iii) review of the list of protected species;
- (iv) effectiveness of existing wild life laws;
- (v) pattern of national parks and sanctuaries;
- (vi) facilities to be created for higher level education in wild life management;
- (vii) facilities for promotion of wild life tourism.

### **Reply of Government**

The functions proposed for the Reviewing Committee are more or less the same as assigned to the Indian Board for Wild Life which is already taking necessary action on the various points suggested for review by the Reviewing Committee, as explained below:—

1. *Enunciation of a well-defined Wild Life Policy.*—The Indian Board for Wild Life at its meeting held on 8th and 9th July, 1969 recommended

that the question of National Wild Life Policy may be referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration and advice. The Executive Committee of the Board which held its meeting on 29th August, 1969 has observed as follows :—

“It was decided that the National Policy on Wild Life Conservation should be re-drafted in consultation with the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and Members of the Indian Board for Wild Life. The Policy should enunciate general principles of Wild Life Conservation. It will have to be in the form of National Policy Resolution. While drafting the Resolution, maximum advantage of the National Policy of other countries and that of IUCN on Wild Life Conservation may be taken.”

Action on the above recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Board is being taken.

2. *Organisational set up to render assistance to the Board.*—This question has already been engaging attention of the Government. Accordingly a Wild Life Cell with one A.I.G.F. (Wild Life), one Technical Assistant and one U.D.C. has been created at the Centre. All Staff has been appointed. However, it has been felt by the Board that the above staff is not adequate. The Board at its meeting held on 8th and 9th July, 1969 has recommended that immediate steps should be taken to suitably strengthen the staff at the Centre. This matter was considered in the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board held on 29th August, 1969. It was recommended that the requirements of staff may be drawn up and further necessary action taken in the matter by the Ministry. Necessary action is being taken in this regard.

3. *Review of the list of protected species.*—The Ministry have already called for information from the various States in the matter. A review of the same will be prepared and necessary action taken in the matter in consultation with the Indian Board for Wild Life.

4. *Effectiveness of existing Wild Life Laws.*—The Ministry has written to the various States that they should take immediate action to amend revise their Wild Life Laws so as to meet all the exigencies obtaining in the State.

5. *Pattern of National Parks and Sanctuaries—Facilities for Promotion of wild life.*—It has been decided in the meeting of the Indian Board for Wild Life held on 8th and 9th July, 1969, as well as the Executive Committee held on 29th August, 1969, at New Delhi that an Expert Committee may be set up to examine the existing national parks and sanctuaries and

make suitable recommendations for their development and improvement. Both the above points find mention in the terms of the reference to this Expert Committee.

6. *Facilities to be created for higher level education in wild life mismanagement.*—This Ministry is already engaged with this question. We have recently planned to set up a wild life course for the benefit of the forest Officers and others interested in wild life conservation at the Forest Research Institute. The Instructor has already been recruited. The course is expected to commence shortly. We are also examining to upgrade this training in a suitable way.

The Board has already been activated. It held its Seventh Session recently at New Delhi. It was very well attended. It has also set up recently an active Executive Committee. The Board has also recommended to set up an Expert Committee to go into the various problems of national parks and wild life sanctuaries.

In view of the position explained above, it is considered that there is no necessity to set up any *ad-hoc* Committee to review the progress so far made towards the protection and preservation of the Wild Life and suggest measures to improve the working of the Board so as to make it an effective body, particularly when the Board has initiated action on the points suggested by the Estimates Committee.

However, it has been decided to put the recommendations of the Committee before the Board|its Executive Committee for their information and further advice in the matter.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46|69-FD, dated 12th December, 1969.]

## CHAPTE IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 13, Para No. 3.18)**

The Committee deplore that while the desirability of a detailed survey of all lands as a basis for evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use was stressed in National Forest Policy Resolution, such a Survey has not been undertaken so far and thus a very important plant of the policy has been left unattended to. They also regret the failure of the Government either to draw up a long-term plan or to undertake a reconnaissance survey of waste lands with the specific object of extending the forest area as suggested in the First Five Year Plan. The Committee consider that this work cannot entirely be left to the States. They strongly recommend that the Government should accord priority to this question and formulate systematic programme to carry out a multipronged country-wide land survey, in consultation and with the cooperation of the State Governments which should be assisted to implement the programme. This would not only help in the reclamation of waste lands but would also ensure rational land use and integrated approach to planning.

#### **Reply of Government**

It is true that a detailed survey of all lands as a basis for evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use has not been carried out. However, the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation, through its four regional centres located at Delhi, Nagpur, Bangalore and Calcutta provide basic information on soil so that land could be used according to their capability thus resulting maximisation of agricultural production. In addition to All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation, there are States Soil Survey Organisation having more or less same objectives. At present the All India Soil and Land Use Organisation is engaged primarily in the survey of catchment areas of major river valley projects. Soil survey outside catchment areas are also undertaken for specific purpose like reclamation of lands and other lands falling in these categories. All India Soil and Land Use Organisation has covered so far 11.2 million acres in catchment areas of 13 river valley projects and 18.1 million acres in the non-catchment areas. The results of these surveys are reported in 311 reports which contain information relating to the suitability of land for agricultural purposes, afforestation, grassland development etc. This



work will continue in the 13 existing projects and 14 River Valley Projects likely to be taken up as recommended by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Thus in course of time the States Soil Survey Organisations and the All India Soil and Land Organisation would cover most of the parts of the country as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 15-46/69-FD dated 3rd January, 1970.]

### Comments of the Committee

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government. Please see comments in paragraphs 1—5 of Chapter I of the Report.

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 61, Para No. 7.34)

The Committee find that nothing has yet been done in regard to ecological survey of wild life and necessary research on the subject, even though this happens to be one of the important functions of the Board. They learn that so far census has been undertaken only in respect of a few species like Gir lions, rhinos and in some places of the elephants, by the States concerned. The Committee are of the opinion that a census of other species of wild life, whose population is considered to be diminishing should be undertaken urgently so as to initiate effective measures for their protection. They feel that a phased programme in this regard should be drawn up and its execution undertaken by the Centre, instead of leaving it to States.

### Reply of Government

The census and ecological survey of various species of wild life is very necessary and deserves serious consideration as reliable data are not available for analysis, evaluation and formulation of future policies. Census of such rare species like Asiatic lion, wild ass, rhino, which are confined to limited habitats has been taken up by concerned State Governments. But the census ecological survey of wild animals with widespread habitants covering the entire country, needs development of special techniques and methods, apart from huge funds and a large number of trained personnel required for the purpose.

This matter was considered by the VII Session of Indian Board for Wild Life held at Delhi on the 8th and 9th July 1969, as well as Executive

Committee of Indian Board for Wild Life held on 29th August 1969 at New Delhi. Their recommendations are reproduced below:

“While everybody agreed on the necessity of census|ecological survey of rare animals, it was felt that it would not be possible to achieve the desired results at this stage for want of sufficient funds and trained personnel. However, it was decided that in the meanwhile the Zoological Survey of India should take up the Pilot Project Survey of Peacock and its natural shed feathers in the State of Rajasthan and Gujarat as decided at the last meeting of the Indian Board for wild life held on 8th and 9th July 1969 at Delhi.”

“Director, Zoological Survey of India also agreed to formulate detailed proposals relating to research on various aspects of wild life.”

Necessary action has been initiated to implement this recommendation.

Attempts are being made to depute suitable forest officers for training in the “Ecological Survey of Wild Life” so that similar studies and surveys can be undertaken.

The wild life is a State subject listed in the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. As such, the States have largely to undertake such ecological surveys. The importance of such surveys is, therefore, repeatedly stressed on the states.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture), O.M. No. 15-46-69-FD dated 12th December, 1969.]

#### Comments of the Committee

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government. Please see comments in paragraphs 6—10 of Chapter I of the Report.

## CHAPTER V

### RECOMMENDATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLY OF GOVERNMENT IS STILL AWAITED

#### Recommendation (Sl. No. 23, Para No. 3.80)

The very fact that the Central Board of Forestry has had to adopt a resolution in forest grazing in 1966 *i.e.*, after a lapse of a period of fourteen years since the formulation of the National Forest Policy, shows that the guidelines set out therein have not been followed by all the States. In this connection the Committee would like to recall the resolution adopted by the Central Board of Forestry at its meeting held at Madras in May, 1955, endorsing generally the recommendations of the Fourth World Forestry Congress and *inter alia* recommending that a special study of forest grazing in the country should be carried out by the Centre. The Committee regret to point out that such a study has not been undertaken so far. They strongly recommend that urgent steps be taken to carry out a special study of the whole problem so that a sound grazing policy is evolved and adopted by the Forest Administration in the States suiting to conditions obtaining in each State.

#### Reply of Government

The recommendations of the Fourth World Forest Congress considered by the Central Board of Forestry during May, 1955 were subsequently considered, in view of the replies received from the State Govts. [Union Territories; in the meetings of the Central Board of Forestry and Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry. Their recommendations were as follows :—

Year	Recommendation of the Central Board of Forestry/Standing Committee
1	2
Oct., 1962	The Chairman remarked that the problem of grazing and the question of animal population were already under consideration of the Planning Commission and the Central Council of Gosamvardhana. He thought that it would be desirable to forward our suggestions to these two bodies and to wait a little longer before making any final recommendations.

1	2
June, 1963	Agreed that there should be some sort of regulation but what should be the minimum regulation was a matter to be considered by the individual States. Sheep rearing may be preferred. The regulation of pastures may have to be organised.
Dec., 1963	The action taken on the earlier recommendation was noted.
Sept., 1967	In view of the information received from the State Governments, all the Chief Conservator of Forests were addressed to rationalise grazing control to facilitate intensive management of forest.
June, 1968	"The State Governments should have grazing settlements in forest areas and should prohibit camel and goat grazing in each area".
Aug., 1969	"The States should be requested to take necessary action to implement the recommendation of the Central Board of Forestry regarding organising grazing settlements in Forest area and prohibit camel and goat grazing in such areas. The States should also be required to intimate action taken by them in the matter."

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee will be placed before the Central Board of Forestry in their next meeting for consideration in the light of the information so far received from the State Govts. Union Territories.

[Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 15-46/69FD, dated 3rd January, 1970.]

NEW DELHI;  
February 24, 1970.  
Phalgun 5, 1891(S)

M. THIRUMALA RAO,  
Chairman,  
Estimates Committee.

## APPENDIX I

(Vide Chapter II, Recommendation No. 18)

No. 15-60/69-FD

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(DEPTT. OF AGRICULTURE)

New Delhi, the 8th December, 1969.

SUBJECT : 76th Report of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha on Forestry—Recommendation No. 18—Afforestation of areas.

The Estimates Committee of Parliament (1968-69) (Fourth Lok Sabha) in its Seventy-sixth report on Forestry has pointed out that a vast area of Forests has been lost since 1951 for cultivation and various development projects of the country and have suggested that the matter may be considered by the National Development Council to ensure the afforestation of the areas equal to those which have to be deforested on account of implementation of Plan project etc. An extract of the recommendations of the Committee is enclosed for reference.

In this connection, it is stated that this Ministry has been constantly advising the State Governments not to release forest areas for any purpose. The briefs of discussion/recommendation made from time to time in respect of afforestation of areas by the Central Board of Forestry and Standing Committee are as follows:—

Details of meetings of Central Board of Forestry/Standing Committee	Brief summary of recommendations etc.
1	2
II meeting of Central Board of Forestry held at Dehradun from 3rd to 7th June, 1953.	Recommended to the States that the Consolidation of holdings should be so effected as not to endanger the safety of trees growing on village land.
III meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry held at Udaipur from 9th to 11th January, 1956.	The Committee recognised that much useful work has already been attempted and experience gained in many States and yet there was urgent necessity to encourage large scale afforestation of waste lands everywhere in the country. The Committee directed that information regarding technical

practices and experience gained up-to-date be collected and compiled by the Inspector General of Forests and made available to all the States.

**IV meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Shillong from 13th to 16th Dec. 1957.** Resolved that—

- (i) a target of not less than 1,00,000 acres a year for the entire country, over and above the present programmes, should be set up for intensive plantation by the various States in our third and future Five Year Plan.
- (ii) all forest lands, whether reserved or otherwise should, in the development stages, be under the management of the Forest Department even if the areas were subsequently not to be declared as reserved forests.
- (iii) All States should undertake a detailed survey of the resources and programme inventories of the existing growing stocks. This information was likely to be available in most of the well considered working Plans and such a compilation would be useful in planning and organizing various industries and necessary funds for this work should be provided.

**VII meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Dehra Dun on the 1st Oct., 1962.** Shri V.S. Rao (Inspector General of Forests) remarked that there were fairly large blanks in the forests themselves where afforestation could be taken up immediately without any difficulty. If other wastelands could be made available for this purpose these could also be afforested suitably in due course. In his opinion tree plantation along the railway lines and road would be very much more expensive than carrying out concentrated afforestation in compact blocks within or outside the forests. There would be little point in undertaking plantations alongside rail lines and road until all the available compact blocks or blanks inside forests have been afforested. He suggested that as this subject was very important it would be desirable to have it discussed at another meeting of the Board when decision can be taken. This was accepted by the Board.

**III meeting of the reconstituted Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry held at Srinagar on 11th and 12th June, 1963.** It was pointed out that the area under forests was being diminished and in West Bengal due to concentration of army trees were being destroyed while fixing their camps. The Chairman assured that he would write to the Defence Ministry that the army should not cut down trees. A question of Afforestation along canal banks, ravines was discussed. A sub-Committee was constituted to go into the entire question.

**VIII meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Trivandrum on 27th and 28th Dec., 1963.** It was decided that the report of the sub-Committee on afforestation etc. should be awaited.

IX meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry held at Poona on 29th and 30th June, 1964.

The Action taken was noted.

IX meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Ranchi from 20th to 22nd Jan., 1965.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on afforestation of Ravines, canal Banks and Roads was approved by the Board and commended to the States for speedy implementation of the various recommendations. In particular the Board stressed the importance of transferring all available lands suitable for afforestation to the Forest Department so that larger areas could become available for plantations under efficient forest management.

V meeting of the Standing Committee of Central Board of Forestry held at Shillong on 21st to 23rd April, 1966.

It was suggested that the Standing Committee might make a recommendation that those States which had not implemented the recommendations of the sub-committee on afforestation might do so.

X meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Simla on 15th and 16th Oct., 1966.

The Chairman invited the delegates to apprise the Board about the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the sub-Committee on afforestation of waste lands etc. The delegates intimated the progress in their States. The Chairman emphasised the need for afforesting all available land and desired that the States should take early decisions in the matter as it was a national programme.

VI meeting of the Standing Committee of Central Board of Forestry held at Bhopal on 18th to 20th Sept., 1967.

The Chairman pointed out that the need for road side, canal side and railway line plantations was appreciated since these would not provide forest produce and shade but also have educative value as in the case of Punjab and required encouragement.

XI meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held at Bangalore on 7th to 9th June, 1968.

Several delegates emphasised the importance of increasing the area under forests by undertaking afforestation of suitable waste lands. They, however, observed that the bottleneck in doing so was the paucity of funds for the purpose.

The Board noted the progress made in regard to the afforestation of waste lands as intimated by the representatives.

VII meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry held at Bhubaneswar during Aug., 1969.

The Board noted the progress made in regard to the afforestation of waste lands at its meeting held at Bangalore in June, 1968.

In spite of the above recommendations an area of 1.07 million hac. as per list attached has been afforested since 1952.. This situation has been very seriously viewed by the Estimates Committee which recorded that this issue may be discussed at the Supreme Planning body viz., National Development Council. Planning Commission is, therefore, requested to

kindly bring up this issue before the National Development Council for taking necessary decision in the matter as desired by the Estimate Committee. The decisions taken may also kindly be intimated to this Ministry in due course.

Sd. S. A. SHAH,

6.12.69

Secretary, Central Forestry Commission.

Chief (Agriculture) Adviser, Planning Commission, New Delhi

Min. of F.A.C.D. and Co-opn., U.O. No. 15-60/69. FD, dated 8.12.69.

*Forest area lost for various purposes from 1951 to 1966*

(Hectares)

Reporting States/ Union territories	Submerged due to execution of River Valley Projects	For Agricul- tural purposes	For construc- tion of trans- mission lines, roads etc.	Estt. of industries and town- ships.	Total
Andhra Pradesh .	25,484	59,825	..	5,395	90,704
Bihar	..	45,494	879	10,294	56,667
Gujarat . . .	22,609	11,143	98	36	33,886
Jammu & Kashmir	Nil.	550	Nil	Nil.	550
Kerala . . .	2,700	80,155	Nil.	12,084	94,939
Madras . . .	44,920	2,194	Nil.	299	47,413
Madhya Pradesh .	63,388	92,249	Nil.	24,471	180,108
Maharashtra .	2,728	44,526	32,813	7,355	87,422
Punjab . . .	Nil.	35	Nil.	18	53
Rajasthan . . .	14,506	31,296	308	1,275	47,385
Uttar Pradesh .	44,770	39,221	2,668	18,831	105,490
West Bengal	1,295	3,12,400	1,800	2,880	318,375
A. & N. Islands	Nil.	6,700	500	20	7,220
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>2,22,400</b>	<b>7,25,788</b>	<b>39,066</b>	<b>82,958</b>	<b>10,70,212</b>



## APPENDIX II

(Vide Chapter II, Recommendation No. 37)

*Break-up of the Workers trained in the various states*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2—Weeks Training	
		No. of courses	No. of workers trained
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	4	48
2	Mysore . . . . .	3	24
3	Madras . . . . .	7	68
4	Kerala . . . . .	1	10
5	Rajasthan . . . . .	1	26
6	Gujarat . . . . .	4	42
7	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	5	36
8	Maharashtra . . . . .	48	498
9	Bihar . . . . .	5	60
10	Orissa . . . . .	6	105
11	West Bengal . . . . .	3	35
12	Assam . . . . .	4	75
13	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	8	79
14	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	7	101
15	Punjab . . . . .	3	20
16	Haryana . . . . .	9	106
17	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	81	904
Total		199	2237

### APPENDIX III

(Vide Chapter II, Recommendation No. 38)

#### List of Basic logging Hand Tools manufacturing in India

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Manufacturers	Details of Tools Manufactured	PRICE	Remarks
			per No.	
			Rs.	P.
1	M/s. The Punjab Agriculture Syndicate, G.T. Road, BATALA (Punjab).	1. Felling Axe with handles	40.00	1. This firm is already
		2. Trimming Axe with handle	35.00	manufacturing these
		3. Bill hook	12.00	tools and have supplied to many Forest
		4. Cant Hook	35.00	Lessees and H.P. Govt.
		5. Pickancon with removable handles	12.00	
		6. Cleaver with handles	15.00	2. The prices are extra
		7. Big iron wedge with wooden head	3.00	factory.
		8. Small wedge	15.00	
		9. Barking stick	6.50	
		10. Measuring stick	175.50	
		11. Cable tensioner	55.00	
		12. Fastening cable for cable tensioner	35.00	
		13. Fastening cable for snatch bloc. (length, 4 M)	15.00	
		14. Spiraloid hook	130.00	
		15. 25a. m. cable with SOLO coupling at the ends.		
2	M/s Chief metallurgist Govt. Cutttery Scheme MEERUT (U.P.)	1. Trimming Axe	40.00	Prices quoted are F.O.R.
		2. Small Wedge	1.75	Meerut. Sales Tax extra.
		3. Cleaver Axe	40.00	
		4. Pruning Axe	50.00	

- 5. Bill Hook 20.00
- 6. Measuring stick 7.00
- 7. Debarking spud 15.00
- 8. Cable puller without steel rope 400.00
- 9. Stem tightener 123.00
- 10. Cant Hooks 50.00
- 11. Pickroom Hook 45.00
- 12. Spiraloid Hook 28.00

- 3 M/s. Steel and Allied Products Ltd.,  
2/1 Hossai Shah Road, Calcutta-23.
- 1. Raker toothed 2 men cross cut saws 5' 53.00 each
  - 2. -do- 5' 58.00 "
  - 3. -do- 6' 66.00 "
  - 4. Joiner } per set
  - 5. Raker gauge } %
  - 6. Setting gauge } %
  - 7. " }

1 Detailed information on sizes, specification and prices may be obtained from the Company.  
2. The Company can also manufacture Raker saws upto 10' length on specific orders.  
3. Maintenance tools will be supplied alongwith the saws free of cost for orders of 10 saws and above.

- 4 M/s. Ex-Servicemen Enterprises  
2/307 Pappanaickanpalayam  
Coimbatore-18
- 1. Cable puller (set complete) N.A.
  - 2. Stem tightener (set Complete) "
  - 3. Saw Filing Vices "
  - 4. Setting iron "
  - 5. Jointing tool "
  - 6. Wedges with wooden — head 2 Kg. "
  - 7. Edges without wooden head of various weights "
  - 8. Plastic wedges for chain saw "
  - 9. Cant Hook "

Not Available.

Sl. No.	Name and address of Manufacturers	Details of Tools Manufactured	PRICE		Remarks
			Rs.	P.	
		10. Lifting tongs 11. Axes and handles for axes 12. Grinding stones & stands for the same 13. Safety covers for axes 14. Fibre glass safety hamlet 15. Setting Anvil	"	"	
5	M/s. Ramakrishna Industries, Flatharal Kerala.	1. Axes of various types.			Not available
6	M/s. South India Metal Company, Shoranur, Kerala.	1. Saw Filing vices	"	"	-do-
7	Government Tool Unit Podanur (Coimbatore dt)	1. Saw filing vices	"	"	-do-
8	M/S. Metal Industries Ltd., Shoranur-2 (Kerala)	1. Cant Hook 2. Lifting tonres 3. Axes 4. Wedges	"	"	
9	M/s. Small Scale Industries Corporation, Coimbatore.	1. Saw Filing Vices 2. Cant Hook 3. Lifting Tongs	"	"	-do-
10	The Technical Training Instt. Fudi Ranchi (Bihar State)	1. Big Wedges (Case type) 2. Stern Tightner	"	"	
11	M/s. Jain & Co., Gandhi Road, Dehra Dun.	1. Axe 2. Small Wedges	"	"	-do-

3. Big wedges (case type);
4. Lifting Hook ]
5. Lifting tong
6. Cant book
7. Jointer ]
8. Setting iron
9. Setting Hammer
10. Setting Anvil

100  
100  
100  
100  
100  
100  
100

-do-

- 12 Eastern Steel Industries Bombay. ]
1. 2 man raker saws
  2. Saw Maintenance tools

100

- 13 Grand Foundry G.T. Road Batala,  
(Punjab)
1. Peg toothed saw
  2. Bow saws.

100  
100

-do- ]

- 1 M/s Eastern Steel Industries 21-B  
Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar,  
St. Fort, Bombay-1.

Raker combination Cross-cut saws of 5ft. Length: *Manufactured from Best Alloy Steel imported from Sandvik (Sweden).*

- (a) With taper grinding
- (b) Without taper grinding

100.00  
99.00

*Manufactured from Best Alloy English Steel*

- (c) With taper grinding
- (d) Without taper grinding

85.00  
65.00

The prices are F.O.R. destination. Sales Tax extra. Rs. 10% per No. will be charged extra for setting and sharpening the teeth.

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Manufacturers	Details of tools manufactured	Price	Remarks
			per No. Rs. P.	
		<i>Manufactured from German Steel Strips</i>		
		(e) With taper grinding	60.00	
		(f) Without taper grinding	45.00	
		Pegtooth saws manufactured from Swedish Steel.	70.00	
		Pegtooth saws manufactured from English Steel.	60.00	
		Pegtooth Saws manufactured from German Steel	40.00	
		Two-men cross-cut saws (with setting & sharpened)	55.00	
		The following firms are also interested in the manufacture of Basic Logging tools.		
1	M/s. Dhuram Engineering Co., G.T. Road, <i>Batala</i> (Punjab).			
2	A.R. Shining Foundry and Engineering Works <i>Batala</i> [Punjab]			
3	M/s. Milap Industries 12/4 Mathu- ra Road, P.O. Amar Nagar, <i>Faridabad</i> (Haryana).			

## APPENDIX IV

(Vide Chapter II, Recommendation No. 63)

### *Composition of Executive Committee of Indian Board for Wild life*

1. Chairman of the Indian Board of Wild Life	Chairman.
2. Pro-Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life	Pro-Chairman.
3. Vice-Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life (Official)	Vice-Chairman.
4. Vice-Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life	Vice-Chairman.
5. Inspector General of Forests	Member.
6. Director General, Department of Tourism.	Member.
7. Honorary Regional Secretary, Indian Board for Wild Life, Northern Region	Member.
8. Honorary Regional Secretary, Indian Board for Wild life, Eastern Region.	Member.
9. Honorary Regional Secretary, Indian Board for Wild Life, Southern Region	Member.
10. Honorary Regional Secretary, Indian Board for Wild Life, Western Region.	Member.
11. Director, Zoological Survey of India	Member.
12. Director, Botanical Survey of India.	Member.
13. Honorary, Secretary, Indian Board for Wild Life	Secretary.

### *Functions*

1. To assess the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Board, and for generally encourage their fulfilment.

2. To consider and tender advice on any difficulty experienced by the Government of India|State Governments| Union Territories in the implementation of the recommendation of the Board.

3. To appoint Special Committees as may be necessary for these purposes or for studying connected questions.

The Committee shall ordinarily meet once every four months, and shall have the freedom to co-opt experts and specialists as and when necessary.

\* \* \* \* \*

## APPENDIX V

(Vide Chapter II, Recommendation No. 63)

### *Composition of Expert Committee on National Parks and Sanctuaries.*

1. Shri K. S. Dharmakumar Singhji—President
2. Raja Sahib of Sandur—Vice-President
3. Shri Zafar Fatehally—Member
4. Shri M. Krishnan—Member
5. Shri Hari Dang—Member
6. Shri V. B. Singh—Member
7. Shri K. S. Sankhala—Member Secretary

#### (ii) *Terms of reference:*

##### (a) *General:*

To suggest, in the light of National and International experience, a policy for National Parks and Sanctuaries keeping in view their scientific cultural, educative and touristic value to suggest improvements in the administration of the existing National Parks and Sanctuaries and to lay down guide-lines for the creation of new ones.

##### (b) *Specific:*

1. To consider the establishment of new sanctuaries and Parks in consultation with States;

*For example:*

- (a) Himalayan High elevation Parks for breeding of Kashmir Stag, Goral, Musk deer and other high level species;
- (b) Suitable National Park in the vicinity of Tungbhadra major irrigation project.

2. To study the problems of grazing by domestic cattle in Sanctuaries and Parks and suggest positive measures to overcome them.

3. To indicate the species in respect of which geological survey and census are required to be carried out.

4. To prepare a blue-print of the Wild Life Wing to be set up at the Centre and in each State for effective implementation of Wild Life Policy.



5. To consider setting up of suitable Research Stations for Wild Life in the country at the Central as well as State levels.

6. To undertake critical study for introduction of rhinoceros and hippopotamus in the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary in Kerala State.

7. To examine how best to ensure effective commercial operational economies for existing parts and Sanctuaries and obtained maximum benefit from the world "tourist explosion" without prejudicing their scientific and conservationist purposes.

8. To study the possibility of introducing lions in other parts of India.

The Committee is expected to complete its report by the end of August, 1970 so that it is ready in time for consideration at the next meeting of the Indian Board for Wild Life proposed to be held in October, 1970.

## APPENDIX VI

(Vide Chapter II, Recommendation No. 63)

### *Revised constitution of the Indian Board for Wild Life—Nomination of Members*

Under the provisions of para 1 of the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) Resolution No. 10-39|61-F.II, dated 15th October 1962 setting up the revised constitution of Indian Board for Wild Life and in supersession of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) Memorandum No. F.9-58|62 F. II dated 17th July, 1963, the Government of India are pleased to nominate the following as members of the Indian Board for Wild Life.

1. *Chairman* . Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.
2. *Pro-Chairman* . Shri A. P. Shinde, Minister for State, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.
3. *Vice-Chairman* . . (i) Shri B. R. Patel, Secretary, Ministry of Food & Agriculture.  
(ii) Shri K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji (Non-Official).

#### *Members*

4. Shri R. C. Soni, Inspector General of Forests.
- 5—7 Shri K. P. Singh Deo, M. P. Lok Sabha.  
Shri D. Basumatari, M. P. Lok Sabha.  
Shri Shankar Pratap Singh, M.P. Rajya Sabha.
- 8—11 Dr. Robin Banerjee, Honorary Regional Secretary, Eastern Region.  
Shri K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji, Honorary Regional Secretary Western Region.  
H.H. Maharaja Pratap Singh of Nabha, Honorary Regional Secretary, Northern Region.  
H.H. Rajasabeb Y. R. Ghorpade of Sandur, Mysore, Honorary Regional Secretary, Southern Region.
- 12—38 Smt. S. L. Singla, Deputy Secretary Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

Dr. A. P. Kapoor, Director, Zoological Survey of India.

Dr. K. Subramaniam, Director, Botanical Survey of India.

Forest Departments of the States & Union Territories (As per list attached—Annexure)

39—41 Shri Humayun Abdulali, Bombay Natural History Society  
A Nominee of Zoological Society of India.

Dr. B. R. Seshachar, Prof. of Zoology, University of Delhi.

42—43 Shri S. K. Roy, Director General of Tourists, Ministry of  
Transport & Communications.

Shri G. N. Mitra, Joint Commissioner, Fisheries, Ministry of  
Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture).

44—47 The Superintendent, Zoological Gardens, Alipore, Calcutta.

The Superintendent, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Garden,  
Mysore.

The Superintendent, Victoria Garden Zoo, Bombay.

The Director, Delhi Zoological Park, Delhi.

48—65 H.H. Maharaja Fateh Singh P. Gaekwad, Maharaja of Baroda.  
Rajasahab Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri.

H.H. Maharaja Martand Singhii of Rewa.

Dr. Salim Ali,

Shri V. N. Kak

Mrs. Usha Ganguli

Dr. S. C. Law

Shri N. S. Shanmugasundaram

Shri P. D. Stracey

Shri Hari Singh

Shri M. Krishnan

Dr. H. Santapau

Gen. P. P. Kumaramangalam

Shri F. C. Bhadwar

Shri Lalit M. Nath

Shri Zafar Futehally

Shri Hari Dang

Shri Y. P. Shahi

Nawab of Malerkotla

The Assistant Inspector General of Forests (Wild Life) in the Ministry  
will be the Secretary of the Board.

## **ANNEXURE**

### ***{(List of Chief Conservators of Forests)}***

1. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh, **HYDERABAD.**
2. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam, **SHILLONG.**
3. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Bihar, P. O. Hinoo, **RANCHI**
4. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Gujarat, **BARODA.**
5. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Haryana, **CHANDIGARH.**
6. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Kerala, **TRIVANDRUM.**
7. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh, **BHOPAL.**
8. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Mysore State, **BANGALORE.**
9. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Tamil Nadu State, **MADRAS.**
10. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State, **POONA.**
11. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan State, **JAIPUR.**
12. The Chief Conservator of Forest, State of West Bengal, **CALCUTTA.**
13. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab State, **CHANDIGARH.**
14. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Jammu & Kashmir, **SRINAGAR/  
JAMMU.**
15. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Uttar Pradesh, **LUCKNOW.**
16. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Nagaland, **KOHIMA.**
17. The Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration, **DELHI.**
18. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa State, **CUTTACK.**
19. The Chief Forest Officer, Manipur Administration, **IMPHAL.**
20. The Chief Conservator of Forests, NEFA, **SHILLONG.**
21. Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh, **SIMLA.**
22. Chief Conservator of Forests, Tripura, **AGARTALA.**
23. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman & Nicobar Islands,  
**PORT BLAIR.**
24. The Conservator of Forests Goa, Daman, & Diu, **PANAJI.**

## APPENDIX VII

(*Vide* Introduction)

*Analysis of the action taken by the Government on the 76th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).*

I. Total Number of Recommendations	63
II. Recommendations which have been accepted by Government ( <i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1-6, 8-12, 14-22, 24-30, 32-38, 40-59, 62 and 63)	
Number	55
Percentage to total	87.4%
III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply ( <i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 2, 7, 31, 39 and 60)	
Number	5
Percentage of total	8%
IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl Nos. 13 and 61)	
Number	2
Percentage to total	3%
V. Recommendations in respect of which final reply of Government is still awaited ( <i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. No. 23)	
Number	1
Percentage	1.6%

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.	Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.
<b>DELHI</b>					
24.	Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	11	33.	Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi—1.	68
25.	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate, Delhi.	3	34.	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.	76
26.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.	9	35.	The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.	88
27.	J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi.	11	36.	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath, New Delhi.	95
28.	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	15	37.	Bookwell, 4, Sant Narakari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.	96
29.	The English Book Store, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	20	<b>MANIPUR</b>		
30.	Lakshmi Book Store, 42, Municipal Market, Janpath, New Delhi.	23	38.	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, News Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annera, Imphal.	77
<b>AGENTS IN FOREIGN-COUNTRIES</b>					
31.	Bahree Brothers, 188 Lajpatrai Market, Delhi-6.	27	39.	The Secretary, Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, LONDON W.C.—2.	59
32.	Jayana Book Depot, Chaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	66			

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