

taken any decision in this regard?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I think the Government has already taken a decision and all future projects will come under it.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, I am a victim of this Environment Ministry. As you know, this Environment Department is testing the two Union Territories of Andaman and Lakshadweep as laboratories. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh was spent in the case of break water project in Lakshadweep and Andaman. After giving clearance, the Environment Ministry had asked some foreign concern to conduct a study. So, may I know from the hon. Minister that this kind of repetition would be stopped in future?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, as far as the hon. Member's question is concerned, I am unaware of the details.

Social Forestry Programme

+

*638. **PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:**
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on social forestry programmes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achieved both in terms of area as well as number of trees planted and survived during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the outcome of evaluation study, if made, in respect of these programmes; and

(d) the steps taken or contemplated to give a further fillip to these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Details of State-wise expenditure, targets and achievements in terms of area and number of trees planted are given in Annexures I, II and III below.

(c) The main achievements of the Social Forestry Programme have been:

- (i) During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) targets for afforestation and tree planting have been achieved.
- (ii) Tree planting activities have been taken outside the forest areas and Farm/Agro Forestry has been promoted.
- (iii) There has been increase in the production of wood biomass in the country.
- (iv) Employment and income in the rural areas have been augmented.

However, the scope of the programme has been limited to tree planting and the thrust in favour of fuelwood/fodder production and people's participation has not been appreciable results.

(d) With a view to increase the effectiveness of the programme, there will be special emphasis on enlisting peoples' participation, harnessing the inputs of science and technology planning and implementation. The new strategy aims at integrated land use planning on watershed basis, village level action plans, emphasis on conservation and natural regeneration, fuelwood, fodder and timber production and technology extension.

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise and year-wise expenditure under Point No. 16 of the 20 Point Programme (Afforestation/Tree Planting including Social Forestry)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3172.03	3538.00	1580.70
2.	Atunachal Pradesh	396.77	451.75	699.00
3.	Assam	1628.54	2128.00	1655.00
4.	Bihar	3841.96	5298.00	1997.00
5.	Goa	112.20	118.00	129.00
6.	Gujarat	2989.86	3168.00	3355.00
7.	Haryana	1343.43	1921.50	1735.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1952.48	2257.50	2396.00

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	960.76	1124.63	1060.00
10.	Karnataka	1713.95	2710.50	1667.30
11.	Kerala	1703.55	2374.00	1290.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4059.17	4672.00	3457.00
13.	Maharashtra	3401.37	4194.25	3135.50
14.	Manipur	307.41	403.50	464.00
15.	Meghalaya	623.59	756.00	942.00
16.	Mizoram	535.48	658.00	570.00
17.	Nagaland	492.86	518.00	482.50
18.	Orissa	2538.51	2667.25	1939.50

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	859.20	1035.25	725.00
21.	Sikkim	199.20	235.00	276.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3167.20	3479.50	1991.00
23.	Tripura	424.34	462.75	476.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6023.12	7589.75	4254.30
25.	West Bengal	2025.56	3292.88	1612.50
26.	A & N Islands	153.36	259.50	245.00
27.	Chandigarh	23.55	23.50	26.25
28.	D & N Haveli	97.97	111.25	108.50
29.	Delhi	88.10	45.00	14.17

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
30.	Daman & Diu	12.48	85.50	97.50
31.	Lakshadweep	6.56	7.25	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	43.63	48.00	14.17
	Total:	47746.03	58836.01*	40011.39**

* Subject to reconciliation of accounts.

** Does not include Rs. 83 crores of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna funds. Also does not include central sector etc. funding of Rs. 21 crores, which was not allocated State-wise. Total outlay for 20 Per cent Programme for 1989-90 is Rs. 504 crore.

ANNEXURE-II

State-wise and year-wise targets and achievements under Point No. 16 of the 20-Point programme (Afforestation/Tree Planting including Social Forestry)

(in terms of area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
---------	-----------	-------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------

APRIL 30, 1990

Oral Answers

20

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

1.	Andhra Pradesh	152567.00	141747.50	160000.00	128151.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6352.00	7077.50	7000.00	801.00
3.	Assam	24893.00	22952.00	15000.00	14182.10
4.	Bihar	157600.00	180177.00	140000.00	109536.50
5.	Goa	3761.50	3686.50	3750.00	371.45
6.	Gujarat	107075.00	200996.50	110000.00	194450.00
7.	Haryana	19000.00	31637.00	27500.00	21596.50

(in terms of area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30754.50	34186.50	35000.00	30335.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20000.03	25237.00	17500.00	3576.50
10.	Karnataka	157610.50	154596.00	115000.00	110466.50
11.	Kerala	77772.00	76051.00	25000.00	16070.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	204523.00	220800.00	195000.00	160488.93
13.	Maharashtra	153998.00	280000.00	207500.00	190534.50
14.	Manipur	9612.50	9948.00	10000.00	11552.00
15.	Meghalaya	11878.50	16488.50	13750.00	14255.50
16.	Mizoram	13875.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00

(in terms of area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Nagaland	10000.00	11500.00	17500.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	117002.00	138108.50	110000.00	79780.15
19	Punjab	24776.00	28730.00	20000.00	17099.00
20.	Rajasthan	58693.50	65500.00	45000.00	41225.50
21.	Sikkim	6693.50	6307.50	7000.00	7193.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	5587.00	90278.00	70000.00	69011.20
23	Tripura	13561.50	13350.00	13000.00	13500.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	221035.50	272991.00	275000.00	261864.50
25.	West Bengal	69554.00	55600.00	50000.00	47500.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A&N Islands	5021.50	5379.50	5000.00	5212.50
27.	Chandigarh	179.50	177.00	125.00	121.82
28.	D & N Haveli	1561.00	1916.00	1500.00	1562.50
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	63.00	100.00	112.50
30.	Delhi	903.00	3295.00	2500.00	1557.00
31.	Lakshadweep	12.00	112.50	125.00	145.97
32.	Pondicherry	516.00	523.00	400.00	496.25
	Total	1775663.53	2119412.00	1714250.00	1593752.15

*Area nationally computed at the rate of 2000 saplings per hectares.

ANNEXURE-III

State-wise and yearwise Targets and Achievements under Point No. 16 of the 20-Point Programme (Afforestation/Tree Planting including Social Forestry)

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. T. s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets (upto 1/90)	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30000.00	3051.34	3200.00	2834.95	3200.00	2563.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.00	127.04	140.00	141.55	140.00	160.20
3.	Assam	500.00	497.87	600.00	443.87	300.00	283.64
4.	Bihar	3500.00	3152.00	3600.00	3600.54	2800.00	2190.77
5.	Goa	75.00	74.70	75.00	73.73	75.00	74.29

APRIL 30, 1990

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	2250.00	2141.50	2600.00	4013.61	2200.00	3889.00
7.	Haryana	600.00	380.00	750.00	631.20	550.00	431.93
8	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	615.09	700.00	683.73	700.00	606.70
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	405.00	400.06	500.00	397.74	350.00	71.53
10.	Karnataka	2500.00	3152.21	3300.00	3091.91	2300.00	2209.33
11.	Kerala	1700.00	1555.44	1750.00	1521.00	500.00	321.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	4090.46	4400.00	4416.00	3900.00	3729.78
13.	Maharashtra	2600.00	3079.96	3300.00	4108.62	4150.00	3810.69

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

14.	Manipur	170.00	180.00	200.00	198.96	200.00	231.04
15.	Meghalaya	150.00	237.57	270.00	329.77	275.00	285.11
16.	Mizoram	725.00	277.50	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
17.	Nagaland	200.00	200.00	230.00		350.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	2600.00	2340.05	3000.00	2762.17	2200.00	1595.60
19.	Punjab	450.00	495.92	500.00	574.60	400.00	341.98
20.	Rajasthan	1200.00	1173.87	1300.00	1310.00	900.00	824.51
21.	Sikkim	120.00	133.87	150.00	126.15	140.00	143.86

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets (upto 1/90)	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	2400.00	1911.74	1800.00	1805.57	1400.00	1380.22
23.	Tripura	260.00	267.12	260.00	267.00	260.00	270.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4200.00	4420.71	5100.00	5459.82	5500.00	5237.29
25.	West Bengal	1400.00	1391.08	1800.00	1112.00	1000.00	950.00
26.	A & N Islands	100.00	100.43	100.00	107.59	100.00	104.25
27.	Chandigarh	3.40	3.59	4.00	3.53	2.50	2.44
28.	D & N Haveli	40.00	31.22	35.00	38.32	30.00	31.25

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets (upto 1/90)	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.33	2.00	1.26	2.00	2.25
30.	Delhi	30.00	18.06	50.00	65.90	5.00	31.14
31.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.24	0.50	2.24	2.50	2.92
32.	Pondicherry	10.60	10.32	10.40	9.79	9.92	9.92
		35939.20	3551.35	40026.50	40436.64	334286.92	32886.08
		35939.20	35511.35	40026.50	40436.64	34286.92	32086.08

State by State survey of survival rate of trees has not been conducted. According to sample surveys conducted in selected States overall survival rate is about 60%.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been stated by the hon. Minister in her reply, about Rs. 600 crores are being spent on tree plantation and forest conservation annually. Even after spending Rs. 600 crores annually, tree felling is being resorted to everywhere and forest are being turned into deserts. The jungle mafia are felling the trees and taking them away. A very large figure has been given regarding the plantation of trees, targets are being achieved with a huge sum of Rs. 600 crores spent on that account. In spite of all this, the outcome is just the reverse. It is all paper work showing fictitious figures that such and such number of trees have already been planted and plantation of such and such number of trees is underway. These figures remain confined to papers only. As such I would like to know from the Government whether there are any plans under its consideration which would prove fruitful to check large scale felling of trees and further expansion of deserts and the environmental imbalance. Does the Government propose to come out with a new policy in this regard, if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by them under the new policy.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, the question is one of planting trees. The survival rate of the trees. The survival rate of the trees which we plant is very high. They also differ from State to State because it is not a matter which is directly under us. Each State has got its own proficiency in planting trees. However, your point that trees are being cut much more than they are being planted is absolutely right. The reason is that it comes under the State budget as to how much money the Forest Department will provide for the State Each State has an extraordinarily large quota of money given to the Forest Department. We need to step up the programme of planting trees to ensure the survival rate to be higher than at present. We have changed the Forest Policy last week to give usufruct rights. If you plant a tree, if a

tribal plants a tree on the common land or forest land—there are 135 million hectares of waste land—then you will be entitled to usufruct right. That is, you will be entitled to its fruits and to the timber at the time of maturity along with the Forest Department. This thing also should preserve things that were being ignored up till now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious problem which calls for drastic and revolutionary steps to be taken in this regard. Crores and crores of rupees spent during the last 43 years have gone waste and the situation has deteriorated further due to that only. Every year Ministers come and make policy statements but it is of no use. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she proposes to take some revolutionary steps under which a meeting of the Forest Ministers of all the States will be convened and keeping in view large scale felling of trees a decision will be taken in the meeting that all possible efforts will be made to see that the number of trees being planted out-numbered the number of trees cut. Apart from this, steps could be taken to totally ban the felling of trees in some areas for some years. It may also be announced that not a single tree should be cut in these protected areas. Until and unless it is done, there can be no improvement in the situation. When felling of trees starts, the mafia people cut and take away 50,000 trees in place of 5. It is done in connivance with the forest officials and mafiamen. British also plays its role in this misadventure. However, this is not the proper way of doing things. So please let me know as to what steps are being taken in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The new forest policy is a completely different step from what has been followed in the last 40 years. We have given the usufruct right. Up till now, the villagers could not use the land or tree; they could not cut it, could not do anything with it. When a contractor came or

mafia person came there to cut the tree, the villagers would be disinclined to defend the tree or the jungle because they had no right on it. The question is whether you take it or I take it, it does not matter for them. In the new forest policy, we hope that the people of India will defend their trees and defend their forests. It cannot be something that I or the Forest Department or Environment Ministry or State Department can defend.

The second thing is, one of the ways in which we can help trees to survive and bring back to the sustainable cover of 33%, is to adopt things that are alternative to wood. For instance, in Himachal Pradesh, the main reason why the trees are cut is for fruit packages. We have advised them to switch to jute so that trees can be saved.

In the case of sleepers alone, we are providing 35 lakh sleepers to the Railway Ministry. Even though there is one million hectare of barren land, they are not compensating us by planting trees. Now we have cut it down to 3.52 lakh sleepers and we hope to cut it further down to 2 lakh sleepers by next year. In return, we have asked them to plant trees, compensate trees, for the number of trees that are cut. So, the major areas of wood using can be cut down so that, we have enough trees so that the villagers, poor persons can use trees in a head-loading fashion and yet we do not have the mafia.

There are other measures that have been proposed. For instance, there is a proposal to legalise the number of saw mills and coming down very heavily on the illegal saw mills. Another proposal, for instance, is the transport of logs only by Government Forest Department, because you can quite easily catch illegal transport. These are some of the measures we are thinking of.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Let me welcome the new forest policy being announced by the hon. Minister.

I would like to know if the production in respect of total forestry is commensurate

with the investment that has been made so far. Secondly, in the reply of the hon. Minister, she has stated that tree planting activities have been taken outside the forest Department areas and farm/agro forestry. I would like to know what the hon. Minister will do to augment various losses that have already occurred by way of large scale desertification and deforestation in forest areas.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: We constituted the National Wasteland Development Board which will under the work rapidly for afforestation. We have to do that in coordination with each State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.S. PAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the policy of the Janata Dal to seek the people's participation in administration. In view of this fact, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Forest is considering to enlist the cooperation of people and social organisations in tree plantation. Similarly, the hon. Minister made a reference to the railway lines. In that context, will the hon. Minister please let me know as to what action the Government is going to take to take the cooperation of Gram Panchayats and the village people living in the areas adjoining the railway lines in tree plantation?

Similarly, is the Government considering a proposal to involve ex-servicemen, N.C.C. units, college and university students in the conservation of trees and if so, the outlines of the said project may be indicate.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The answer to first question is uptil now common lands were not protected or planted on by the villagers or by the people who lived nearby because they had no hissedari, no bhajidari, in their fruits. Since this new policy is coming, we fully expected that somebody who feels that the tree and the use of it will belong to him will automatically plant on common land. We have been allowed forest land which are waste lands. These are being coordinated

by the National Wasteland Development Board.

The second question is 'Are we to involve social organisations?' We have a very strong informatics system which we are planning to enlarge to bring in more people and especially I think it will be very good if we could involve ex-service men which we are trying to do.

Performance of Public Sector Electronic Units

*639. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of investment in public sector electronic units towards export promotion targets;

(b) the institutional mechanism devised for the purpose;

(c) whether the targets fixed for 1988-89 and 1989-90 have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-

OGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Information regarding investments in public sector electronic units for achieving export promotion targets, the extent of achievements in the years 1988-89 and 1989-90, and institutional mechanisms, as sought for in the question, would have to be obtained from the respective Administrative Ministries of various public sector electronic units, namely; Ministry of Defence for Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), and Bharat Dynamics Limited; Ministry of Telecommunication for Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL) and Telecommunication Consultancy India Limited (TCIL); Department of Atomic Energy for Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL); Ministry of Industry for Instrumentation Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL); and also State Governments in respect of units under them. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Information in respect of CMC Limited, Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) and Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) which are public sector undertakings under the Department of Electronics is given in the Annexure below.

ANNEXURE

(a) and (b). Of the three Public Sector Undertakings under the Administrative control of Department of Electronics, Semiconductor Complex Limited is the only manufacturing unit. This unit was essentially set up to develop indigenous development and production capability in certain areas of advanced micro-electrics; exports are not yet an objective of this Company. The other two companies, namely CMC Limited and Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) are not manufacturing companies but are essentially service and trading organisations. Consequently these companies have not made any direct investments for export; they do, however, incur expenditure in order to secure exports.

(c) to (e).

<i>ET&T</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
Target	200	300
Achievements	72	336