

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** This question is regarding Danish help for the scheme. It concerns Danish Government. But regarding the other points which the Hon. Member has raised, Government has got a proposal to help small farmers, marginal farmers, Adivasis etc.—to help them in pisciculture.

**श्री केयूर भूषण :** ठेकेदारों से और बिचौलियों से गरीब लोगों को बचाने की आपके पास इस योजना के अन्दर कोई योजना है ताकि किसान को सीधे इस योजना का लाभ मिल सके। अभी जो तालाब हैं वे ठेके से दे दिए जाते हैं और किसानों को उससे कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। ठेकेदारों को खत्म करने की कोई योजना है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) :** इस योजना के तहत छोटे किसानों को, गांवों की पंचायतों को और फिशरीज डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन जो मध्य प्रदेश का है उसको लाभ पहुँचाना, उद्देश्य है। कारपोरेशन के जरिये से काम किया जाएगा मछली पालन को बढ़ाने का। जो बड़े रिजरवायर हैं उनमें कोआप्रेटिव्स को ठेका देकर उनकी आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात है। पंचायतों या इडिबिजुअल्स के जो छोटे-छोटे टैंक या तालाब हैं गांवों में उनको मदद देना भी उद्देश्य है। बिचौलिये अगर मछलियां खरीद कर ले जाएं और उस में लाभ कमा लें तो उसका इलाज तो एक ही है कि हम कारपोरेशन के जरिये मछलियां बेचने का, मार्केटिंग का इन्तजाम अच्छा करें और वह भी इसके अन्दर शामिल है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने की भी स्कीम इसमें शामिल है। यह प्रोजेक्ट हमारे पास 6 जनवरी को एप्रिक्लचर मिनिस्ट्री में मौसूल हुआ था। 18

जनवरी को हमने इसको एप्रूब कर दिया। इससे ज्यादा जल्दी कोई प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर नहीं होता। एक फरवरी को यह डिपार्टमेंट आफ इकोनोमिक एफेयर्स से भी निकल कर डेनिश गवर्नमेंट को सौंप दिया गया। एक महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर यह प्रोजेक्ट मन्जूर कर के, एप्रूब कर के डेनिश गवर्नमेंट के पास पहुँचा दिया गया। हम इन्तजार कर रहे हैं इसका क्या फैसला होता है। 14 जिले इसमें कवर्ड हैं। 6 जिले मध्य प्रदेश के वर्ल्ड बैंक का मछलियों का प्रोजेक्ट है उसमें कवर्ड हैं जिस में रायपुर जिला शामिल है उसमें पहले का जिस प्रकार का प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है। तो मिडिलमैन से बचाने के लिये और मछलियों की पैदावार बढ़ाने, मार्केटिंग का बन्दोबस्त करना, गरीब आदमियों को फायदा पहुँचाना यही इसका मकसद है। अगर इसमें कोई कमी है और माननीय सदस्य खासतौर से हमें बतायें और क्या बेहतर इन्तजाम हो सकता है तो हम तैयार हैं।

#### Protection of Wild Life

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\*607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure the protection of Wild Life during the past 3 years including the current financial year ; and

(b) whether any Sanctuaries have also been set up during this period, and if so, the names of the places where such Sanctuaries exist or are proposed to be set up in the near future (Statewise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the last three years 32 Sanctuaries have been set up in the country. In addition, 18 National Parks are being set up. A list of these Sanctuaries and National Parks is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—3860/82]

### Statement

(1) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) is now applicable throughout the country. In Jammu & Kashmir, a similar law has been adopted with effect from 10th January 1979.

(2) The forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) has been enacted mainly for preserving the existing forests in the country, which are the real habitat of wildlife in India. Under this Act, no forest area can be diverted to nonforestry purposes without the prior approval of the Central Government.

(3) A network of National Parks and Sanctuaries has been set up throughout the country. During the last three years, 32 Sanctuaries have been established in different States of the country. In addition, 18 National Parks are being set up.

(4) The Indian Board for Wildlife, the main advisory body to the Government on the subject of wildlife conservation has been reconstituted with the Prime Minister as its Chairman and the Union Minister for Agriculture as the Vice-Chairman. The Board has established a Standing Committee and three Expert Committees, one each on Birds, Zoos and Flora.

(5) The State Governments have been advised, from time to time, to give special attention to wildlife conservation, more particularly with regard to the proper enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, strengthening of the wildlife wings/units and for enlisting public help and support for wildlife conservation.

(6) The export policy for wildlife and products/articles thereof has been made more stringent.

(7) The financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally sponsored Schemes of wildlife conservation have been stepped up from Rs. 664.00 lakhs in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) to Rs. 1210.00 lakhs under the Sixth Plan (1980-85). This includes the following three new schemes.

- (i) Assistance for development of National Parks of national/international importance (Rs. 100.00 lakhs).
- (ii) Assistance for development of selected zoos (Rs. 50.00 lakhs).
- (iii) Establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India (Rs. 100.00 lakhs).

(8) 'Project Tiger' has been continued with an enlarged programme and outlay. The Prime Minister now heads the Steering Committee of this project. The Sixth plan outlay for the project during Sixth Five Year plan (Central assistance) is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The total population of tigers in the country increased from 1827 in 1972 to 3015 in 1979-80.

(9) The Crocodile Project has been expanded to cover nine States and emphasis is being given to breeding and reintroduction into the wild.

(10) In order to ensure management of the wildlife resources on sound scientific lines, training facilities are being increased and orientation courses for field level officers are being introduced. An international workshop was organised recently to develop techniques in wildlife management and research appropriate to Indian conditions as well as to prepare a field manual on the subject. In addition, specialized training courses on veterinary procedures, chemical immobilisation and bio-telemetry for wild animals have been conducted. It is also proposed to set up very soon the Wildlife Institute of India.

(11) Special Status Surveys are being conducted on endangered species like the Indian Elephant, the Indian Lion, the Great Indian Rhinoceros, the Indian Bustards, the Thamin deer of Manipur and the Crocodilian species.

(12) For creating public awareness as well as enlisting people's support for wildlife conservation, the mass media of press, radio and television are being used. Special programmes are organised during the Wildlife Week in October each year.

(13) In the international sphere, India has become a party to the following important Conventions :

- (i) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, specially as Waterfowl habitat.
- (ii) Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.
- (iii) International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

In addition, India continues to play prominent role as a party to the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The Third Conference of the Parties to this Convention was hosted in New Delhi during February/March, 1981. India is currently the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Convention.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** In reply to the question, the Minister has stated that the establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India is under the consideration of the Government. I want to know whether the location of the Institute has been decided; if so, where ?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** The location has been decided ; and 32 Sanctuaries have been selected and 18 National Parks have also been selected.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Where is the location ?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** I will tell you.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** It says, "Establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India." Only one name is required. I want to know whether the location has been decided or not.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :** The area is Andhra Pradesh—Pranhita Sanctuary; Saddle Peak National Park; North Button Island Park; Middle Button Island Park; South Button Island Park. They are in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is a long list. If you want, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is asking for something and you are giving him something else.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** In reply to part (a) of the

question, it has been said that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. Kindly see para (7), subsection (iii) on page 2 of the statement. It says, "Establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)." Where is this Institute going to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : It will start at Dehradun.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Para (5) of the statement says. "The State Governments have been advised, from time to time, to give special attention to wildlife conservation, more particularly with regard to the proper enforcement of the wildlife (Protection) Act." I want to know whether any cases of the violation of this Act have been brought to the notice of this Government; if so, what are the cases, from which State and what action has been taken by the Government ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : No Violation has come to the notice of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Hundreds of cases of violation have been detected from time to time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER ; There is a lacuna here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We also read the newspapers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a lacuna here. He says, "Nothing has been reported." They have just detected it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Here he says, no cases ; he is right

when he says, no cases : no means number.

MR. SPEAKER : What action do you take when you detect these cases ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is a State subject. Violation of the Act... (*Interruptions*) Prof. Dandavate, enforcement of the Act is with the State.

Wherever there is a violation people are prosecuted and the question of launching prosecutions is a State subject. Law and order is a State subject, as you know very well. Hundreds of cases are detected.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who is to control the Minister ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : And we are trying to keep an eye on the processing of the cases by the States and whenever it comes to our notice that there has been some lethargy on the part of the State authorities, we always try and improve the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अभी बात आई, मंत्री जी से पूछा कि कितने वायोलेशन के केसेज हुए हैं तो उन्होंने स्टेट की बात कही। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि —

Under the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 the States are empowered to issue shooting licences and permits and fix the spots.

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब आपने स्टेट्स को शूटिंग लिसेंस की पावर दे दी, तो मैंने पूछा है कि प्रोटेक्शन के लिये पिछले 3 वर्ष में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?



मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आगरा और मेरठ फारेस्ट रेंज में पिछली बार 800 परमिट शूटिंग के लिए इश्यू किए गए हैं। यह छोटे से इलाके की बात है, पूरे देश की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इसमें बड़े प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति होते हैं, राजनीतिक लोग तो होते हैं, सरकारी अफसर भी होते हैं। अभी आपने देखा होगा कि मुरादाबाद में कमिश्नर साहब, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट विजनीर वगैरह थे। मैं कोई राग-द्वेष से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। अभी हमारे इलाहाबाद के जो जज साहब मारे गए हैं, वह भी शिकार खेलने गए। एक बड़ी शंका पैदा होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन परमिटों के इश्यू करने का कोई आइटेरिया है या आप इस रूल में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं?

आपने एलोकेशन आफ फंडज की बात कही है, कि 554 लाख रुपया 1974-79 के लिए था अब अपने 1980-85 में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उसे 1210 लाख रुपये कर दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इतने से फण्ड से यह सारी व्यवस्था हो सकेगी?

जलपाई गुड़ी, सुन्दरवन और वांकुरा के तमसावारी डेढ़पा के लिए एलोकेशन आफ फण्ड क्या किया है और इसमें कितना बढ़ाना चाह रहे हैं?

सुन्दरवन में जो टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है, उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: अलग-अलग प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में तो मेरे पास इस वक्त इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है कि कितना-कितना पैसा दिया, सेक्रेटरी नेचुरल पार्क्स और संवर्धन के

लिए सबसीडी की स्कीम भारत सरकार की तरफ से 1978-79 तक तो 100 परसेंट है। 1978-79 में जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के दौरान यह स्कीम स्टेट्स को सौंपी गई और 50-50 के आधार पर इसमें सबसीडी मिलती है। 50 परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है और 50 परसेंट स्टेट्स को पूरा करना पड़ता है। 1973 से 1981 तक 2 करोड़ 34 लाख रुपये के करीब स्टेट्स को सबसीडी दी गई, इन सारे नेशनल पार्क्स के लिये जिसमें 3 साल में नये बनाये गये का ब्यौरा मेरे साथी ने दे दिया।

इस साल 1981 के बाद 27 लाख रुपये और इस स्कीम में सबसीडी के तौर पर दिये गये हैं। शूटिंग लाइसेंस देने के लिये रूल्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने अपने-अपने बनाये हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : क्यों बनाये हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उनका अस्त्यार है।

बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने कतन पाबन्दी लगा दी है कि कहीं भी शूटिंग नहीं होगी। 11 स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने शूटिंग पर पाबन्दी लगाई है। उनमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, मेघालय, तमिलनाडु, सिक्किम, चंडीगढ़ यूनियन टैरेटरी, दादरा और नागरहवेली।

बाकी स्टेट्स में जो जानवर शिड्यूल-1 में आते हैं, वह फुली प्रोटेक्टेड हैं, उनके लिये कोई शूटिंग लाइसेंस नहीं है, उनके लिये इजाजत नहीं है। बाकी शिड्यूल-2 से लेकर शिड्यूल-4 तक जो जानवर हैं, उनके लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपना हाथ देखकर लाइसेंस देती हैं कि किस-किस चीज का

शिकार कराया जा सकता है, कहां-कहां स्पेशीज की कितनी तादाद घटी है या बढ़ी है, उसके मुताबिक लाइसेंस इश्यू करती है। उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मना नहीं करती।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या सरकार कानून में संशोधन करने पर विचार करेगी ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कानून पूरा बना हुआ है। इसमें खराबी क्या है, यह तो आप बताइए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को शूटिंग सम्बन्धी रूल बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। परामिट वगैरह ग़लत तरीके से इश्यू हो रहे हैं और पौचिंग बढ़ रहा है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसमें कानून की कमी नहीं है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYLER : The Minister has taken cover on the plea that it is a State subject. But as far as national wildlife, birds and fauna are concerned, that is a national subject. When the Minister said that there was not much poaching done, I think, he was not rightly informed because we hear from newspaper and police reports of smugglers being caught with the skin of animals. I think, there is a lot of poaching being done. I would like to know whether it is a fact that nearly all the sanctuaries established so far are being encroached upon by human life, thereby narrowing the chances of survival of our valued wild life? Is it also a fact that poaching and smuggling of valuable skins, ivory and other such things by smugglers and poachers is a constant threat to the established sanctuaries in India and what steps are being taken to ensure that this does not take place? Recently there was a case of Bij-nor. This is a very important thing

because Government and Police officials have been caught red-handed shooting animals which are protective. When you are looking after the animals in the sanctuaries, I think, shooting under all the Schedules should be stopped straight-away.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This is a suggestion for prohibiting shooting completely.

So far as the Government of India is concerned, we try to adopt all measures to see that the poaching of endangered species is reduced to the minimum. One of the steps that we have taken is to become a signatory to the Convention of International Trade for endangered species. Under that Convention, export of products that come out of the killing of endangered species is prohibited completely. Crores of rupees worth of goods are still lying. We have not allowed them to be exported. We are very strict about that. (Interruptions)

I never denied that poaching does not take place. We are trying to improve our machinery. We have asked the States to establish separate Wild Life Departments. Some of the State Governments have already taken action on that. We are trying to persuade other States to pay greater attention on that aspect. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next questions. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Question No. 608.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Question No. 616 is an identical one. Kindly take that up along with this.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Am I to reply both the questions or one question ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have put the question. He is helping me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Kindly take up Question No. 616 along with this because it is similar to Question No. 608.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether it is similar.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This question has come up in the House many a time. I will again reply it, Sir.

#### Central Study Team to visit West Bengal

\*608. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Minister of West Bengal drew his attention for the visit of a Central high-power study team to tour West Bengal and try to solve the State's problems which have arisen due to the policies of the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Food Minister of West Bengal in his letter dated 22nd January, 1982 complained about the failure of the Food

Corporation of India to supply food-grains for public distribution system in the State during the period which, according to him, was critical because of loss in production due to absence of rain during September and October, 1981, pest attack in some districts and the cyclone disaster.

(c) The Union Food Secretary visited Calcutta during the second week of February, 1982 and had detailed discussions with the Chief Minister, Food Minister and Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal and the local officials of the Food Corporation of India. Steps to remove the various bottlenecks in the smooth functioning of the public distribution system in the State of West Bengal have since been taken.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Hon. Minister said that this type of question has come up earlier for discussion. The basic problem is allocation. Then there is the question of quality and also distribution. The West Bengal Government has requested him to send a high-power team and he was good enough to send his Secretary, who had discussions with the West Bengal Government. But he has not specified the exact steps taken, even though the food shortage still persists. As will be seen, the allocation to West Bengal has been drastically reduced. The supply of foodgrains dropped from 3,55,000 tonnes in July to only about 2,20,000 tonnes in January 1982. There is a drastic cut in both rice and wheat.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not see any slimming on your part!

AN HON. MEMBER : He is living in Delhi.