

feel sorry.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are all very senior leaders. I know that. I recognise you. But please tell me how you will conduct the House if you were in my seat. Order please.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am not going to allow.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This kind of tactics cannot work with me. I make it very clear to you, as long as I am in the Chair. I would again appeal to you, but if anybody thinks that he can stall the proceedings, it will not be allowed either from this side or that side.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not work with me.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record what the hon. Members say except the supplementary question by Shri Ramgopal Reddy.....*(Interruptions)*. You can raise that point after Question Hour ; I will call you first after Question Hour. I will give you my ruling..*(Interruptions)*. Do not record anything..*(Interruptions)*...I have told you. I will call you first. As soon as the Question Hour is over, you can make your point and I will give you my ruling. I will reply to everybody who raises his point of order after the Question Hour...I will call every one of you.

Shri Ramgopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : For the last sixteen years, the General Body

meeting of the Super Bazar has not been held. It is good that the Super Bazar has made profits, but holding of the meeting of the General Body is also very important. When will the meeting of the General Body be called ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The representative General Body could not be constituted for the last sixteen years, as the subsidiary rules for constituting such a body had not been formulated. But I have taken action now and have directed the Super Bazar accordingly. The subsidiary rules have been framed by the Managing Committee and sent for approval to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. They are expecting the approval of the Registrar to the subsidiary rules, after which the representative General Body will be constituted.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : For how long will the papers be lying with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies ? Will the Minister give him a direction to expedite his approval to those rules ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I said, as per byelaw 18(1) of the Cooperative Stores Ltd., the smaller representative General Body has to be constituted for which subsidiary rules are necessary. The subsidiary rules have already been framed by the Managing Committee of the Super Bazar and sent to the Registrar, Cooperative Societies for approval. And I hope, the Registrar will not take much time, as has been done in respect of framing these rules. We hope to receive the approval soon, after which the representative General Body will be constituted and we will then call a meeting.

#### Soil Conservation

\*512. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the modern steps taken so far for soil conservation in the country and the details thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The State Governments have been progressively planning and implementing soil and water conservation programmes on the basis of integrated watershed management plan. The National Land Board which includes a Minister from each State as a Member has endorsed the recommendations of the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission for taking following steps :

- (i) To evolve a National Land Use Policy.
- (ii) to cover the country expeditiously with a Soil and Land Use Survey, and
- (iii) to locate and identify culturable waste lands and fallows (other than current fallows) for restoration to more productive plant management practices.

#### Statement

Recognising the severe strain on the country's land resources, the Government have launched multi-dimensional programmes of soil and water conservation since the First Five Year Plan in the fields of—

- (i) problem identification ;
- (ii) approach and strategy ;
- (iii) developmental programmes ;
- (iv) legislation, and
- (v) policy coordination.

2. From the available information, about 175 million hectares is subject to soil erosion and land degradation. As a strategy, programmes are formulated on the basis of integrated watershed management plans for implementation. The approach combining conservation strategy with socio-economic

objectives aims at—

- (i) enhancing productivity of available land for all primary production systems ;
- (ii) generating employment opportunities in rural regions ; and
- (iii) maintaining beneficial relationship between land and water cycle. In order to meet the increasing demand for land from various sectors, such as agriculture, industries, urbanisation, road and rail communications etc., programmes for restoration of degraded land and lands which are lying under-utilised have also been initiated.

3. Most of the programmes are implemented under the State Sector, while Central programme has been in operation for carrying out soil and land use surveys with a view to identify priority responsive areas and provide basic catchment characteristics for identification of such watersheds and monitoring the status of degradation, modern methods of satellite imageries and other remote sensing technology/software are being worked out in collaboration with the Department of Space. Similarly, for quicker regeneration of forests in ravinous and arid areas aerial seeding has been resorted to on a pilot scale. Central assistance is provided to States and Union Territories Damodar Valley areas for stabilising catchments of river valley projects and flood prone rivers for either reducing erosion and siltation of reservoirs and prolonging their useful life or moderating flood and sedimentation hazards in the plains. The measures in the catchments, *inter-alia*, help in increasing productivity and generating employment opportunities. Central assistance was also extended to the States to survey and categorise culturable waste land in blocks of less than 100 hectares and ravine lands in the depth classes as well as ownership categories. The guidelines were developed for preventing erosion of table lands and encroachment of ravines, reclamation of shallow ravines for agriculture/horticulture and stabilising medium and deep ravines by developing fuel and fodder reserves. The technical feasibility of this approach was demonstrated

during the Fourth and Fifth Plans through Centrally sponsored pilot projects. Central assistance through specific schemes have also been extended to the States for stabilising and conserving the Himalayan eco-system and weaning away the tribal people practising shifting cultivation. For regeneration of productive resource base and moderating water stress conditions, programmes have also been launched for the deserts and area subject to droughts and also in dry farming areas. During the Sixth Plan, Central support is being extended through the Schemes of—

- (i) Soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects.
- (ii) Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers of the Gangetic bases.
- (iii) Soil, Water and Tree conservation in the Himalayas.
- (iv) Social forestry, including rural fuel-wood plantations.
- (v) Drought-prone areas development programmes.
- (vi) Desert development programmes.
- (vii) Control of shifting cultivation in the Union Territories.
- (viii) Strengthening of State Soil survey organisation in the Union Territories.
- (ix) Pilot Project for propagation of water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas.
- (x) Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.

In addition to these, under National Eco-development Board, activities such as field action projects/eco-development camps, etc., are being undertaken which largely involve afforestation and soil conservation measures for treating the ecologically fragile/degraded lands.

For policy coordination in respect of care

and scientific management of land and soil resources, State Land Use Boards or alternate bodies have been established in all the States and six Union Territories. At the national level, a two-tier body, namely, the National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the National Land Board has been set up. The Commission in its first meeting recommended for evolving a national land use policy and covering the country expeditiously with soil and land use survey, locating and identifying culturable wastelands and fallows other than current fallows for restoration to more productive plan management and activating State Land Use Boards. In pursuance to the Model Bill circulated by the Central Government, 14 States and two Union Territories have enacted suitable legislation to make the programme formulation and implementation more effective.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Curs is a vast country, and the area of uncultivable fallow land is also vast. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what was the target of utilising the waste land and the fallow land, that is, for making it cultivable in the Sixth Plan, and how far we have been able to achieve that. If not, why ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I will give the figures. Do you want figures State-wise, or for the entire country ?

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** For the entire country.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I can speak about targets for achievement of soil conservation upto 1982-83. Upto 1979-80 it was 21,748,000 hectares ; and actuals for 1980-81 are 2,26,613,000 hectares. About the targets fixed, I can lay the figures on the Table of the House. If you want them, I will read them. It will take a long time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He will lay it.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Then how can I ask the second supplementary ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** There is a long list of statistics, year-wise. (*Interruptions*) I can read it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will read it ; he has agreed to read it.

SARI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have no objection to reading it. I am prepared to read, provided you permit me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How many sheets are there ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are 6 or 7.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhan, do you want the entire thing to be read ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : For the 6th Plan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is referring only to those for the 6th Plan.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The target was 4,03,681 hectares ; and the achievement is 3,82,647 hectares. It comes to 94%, nearly. For 1983-84, 4,30,000 hectares were the target, and the achievement was 3,15,673 hectares. It comes to nearly 73.41%.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : One of the major recommendations of the National Soil Conservation and Development Commission was that the pattern of production should be changed, and that the group pattern of crops might be helpful, to utilize the waste land and the fallow lands. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any guideline or instruction sent to the different State Governments. If so, what are they ? Is any foreign help being taken for the purpose of soil conservation in the country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Guidelines are sent to the State Governments. So far as schemes are concerned, there are a number of them for soil conservation. For certain schemes of forestry, there is foreign assistance—from the World Bank and from other countries, i.e., SIDA and other countries. They are helping us in social forestry and other programmes for soil conservation.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I think this soil

conservation scheme does include and covers erosion of vast areas in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal by the constantly changing course of the river Ganges. I will speak about my own constituency in district Bhojpur. Vast areas have been inundated almost every year by the Ganges, and many villages, about ten villages—I have just returned from my constituency—have almost gone into the course of the river. From time to time, we have been writing to the Central Government and the State Governments about the steps to stop this erosion. You know how valuable is the soil of Ganges, and how fertile is the land there. What steps is Central Government contemplating to take, in collaboration with the State Governments, particularly the Government of Bihar in the district Bhojpur, where thousands of villagers have been rendered homeless, because of the heavy erosion by the Ganges.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As I said, there are a large number of schemes for soil conservation which include plantation on the banks of the rivers. These schemes are implemented through the State Governments. There are centrally sponsored schemes. There are some central sector schemes. He wanted to have information about Bhojpur. I will write to him about that area, because I have no information about that particular area. But there are soil and water conservation schemes in the Himalayas, that is social forestry scheme, drought prone area scheme and desert development area scheme. There are a number of schemes for soil conservation. In this area also, there is a scheme.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The effort of the government should be to stop soil erosion. What is the total research done in this field ? In our State, there are small rivers which get flooded during the monsoon season. The programme hitherto followed is found to be defective. To arrest floods, various steps should be taken during the flood period so that floods should be controlled. For the area of the river basin, will the government consider to divert the water flow by arranging big tanks and storage system so that effective soil conservation can be done ? I would like to suggest that we should have a water storage system throughout the country.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** This pertains to the Ministry of Irrigation and I think they have taken note of your suggestion. The Minister of Irrigation is also here and he has taken note of it.

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां :** उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसि एटा और बदायूं के बीच से गंजेज जाती है। उसके बीच में हर साल यह होता है कि जब प्लड आता है तो सारे गांव बहा ले जाता है, इधर की जमीन उधर बहा ले जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि इधर के लोग रह गए अपनी रोटी पानी से महरूम और कभी उधर की जमीन उसने बहा दी तो वह जमीन इधर आ गई। मंत्री महोदय स्कीमें तो बहुत सी बता रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोई स्कीम ऐसी भी है कि ये गरीब आदमी जो गंगा के किनारे रहने वाले हैं उनका कोई परमानेंट इन्तजाम हो जाय कि जिनकी जमीन कटकर उधर जाय वही उस जमीन को जोतेंगे और उस जमीन का वही लगान देंगे। ऐसे ही जिनकी उधर की जमीन इधर बहकर आ जाय वही उस जमीन को जोतें और उसका लगान अदा करें। क्या ऐसा कोई तरीका आप बनाने को तैयार हैं ?

**श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना :** जो सवाल है वह सौयल ईरोजन जो हो रहा है उसका है और सौयल कन्जर्वेशन का है। मैंने जो मेन जवाब दिया है उसमें दस स्कीमें बतायी हैं और उसमें इन्डो गन्जेटिक स्कीम भी आती है।

For the information of the hon. member and also the House, I would like to read them because they have not taken note of it. (1) Soil conservation in the catchment of the river valley project ; (2) irrigated, integrated water management for the catchment of the flood prone rivers of the Gangetic bases. There are 10 schemes and there is a special allocation for all the 10 schemes. (Interruptions)

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Two Ministers are involved. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Only one at a time. You have already put your question

and it has been replied. Now it is his turn. Otherwise I will have to go to the next question.

(Interruptions)

What I was informing the hon. Member is that there are ten schemes and these ten schemes include the river Ganges also and I have with me the figures. But so far as the land to be given to the farmers is concerned, it is with the State Governments and the Central Government...(Interruptions)

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां :** जिनकी जमीनें कट जाती हैं उन्हीं को वह जमीन दी जानी चाहिए।

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Land management is with the State Governments and not with the Central Government. We have schemes for soil conservation. So far as the land is concerned it is for the State Governments to take action.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Yadav,

(Interruptions)

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** All ruling party Members are intervening.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You have not given your name. What can I do ?

**SHRI D.P. YADAV :** This problem of soil erosion is a very serious problem.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Under what rule are you seeking names for supplementaries ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Under residuary powers !

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** For your information, you have already exhausted your residuary powers.

**SHRI D.P. YADAV :** This problem of soil erosion is a very great problem. Erosion by Ganga is a very serious problem in the North India. It is causing a great concern to a large number of people and Mr. Tewary

has very rightly observed that people undergo lot of suffering due to this erosion problem. Is the hon. Minister contemplating to have an inter-disciplinary study of the problem, and secondly does he desire to direct the State Governments to take sufficient measures for rehabilitation of the villages already eroded? The hon. Minister for Irrigation is also sitting here, will he also initiate some Central scheme or give some such instructions so that the eroded villages are rehabilitated? The Ministries of Finance, Planning, Agriculture and Irrigation may sit together and carve out a scheme so that this problem is solved?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** This is a very vital issue and therefore the Government has formed a National Land Board as an apex body, and every State has a State Land Use Board. All these matters are considered and discussed in this body and there is a close coordination between the State and the Centre because all the concerned State Ministers are Members of this Board. There is a National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission. This Commission prepares the agenda to discuss these problems. There are 6 experts also on that Commission. They identify the problems and suggest remedial measures. As far as land is concerned, it has to be done by all State Governments.

**श्री डी० पी० यादव :** आप को आर्डिनेशन करेंगे या नहीं— यह बताइये।

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** We will consider it.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It is all right now. Next question. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

**SHRI D.P. YADAV :** A half-an-hour discussion is needed on this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You give a separate notice; it can be considered.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** We demand half-an-hour discussion on this. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You give me notice. I will consider half-an-hour discussion.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** During the Demands of the Ministry, this can be discussed.

### वन-क्षेत्र में वृद्धि

\*514. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1952 में बनाई गई राष्ट्रीय वन नीति के लक्ष्य क्या थे और उसके बाद वनों के अन्तर्गत लाये गये क्षेत्र में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) 1952 में वनों का क्षेत्रफल कितना था और इनके विकास पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इस समय वनों का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वन नीति के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है, वनों के अन्तर्गत कितना क्षेत्रफल शामिल किया गया है तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है एवं उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप राज्यवार कितने क्षेत्र को वनों के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b). The main objectives of the National Forest Policy formulated in 1952 are :

- (1) Evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use ;
- (2) Checking soil erosion ;
- (3) Establishment of tree lands ;
- (4) Increasing supplies of grazing, small wood, and firewood ; and
- (5) Ensuring sustained supplies of timber and other forest produce for national needs ; and