

States	Total
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	201.42
Maharashtra . . . . .	144.01
Manipur . . . . .	14.38
Meghalaya . . . . .	19.18
Nagaland . . . . .	13.86
Orissa . . . . .	63.84
Punjab . . . . .	12.30
Rajasthan . . . . .	199.34
Sikkim . . . . .	2.81
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	44.01
Tripura . . . . .	9.173
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	80.61
West Bengal . . . . .	25.36
UTs . . . . .	36.04
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1295.74</b>

N.B. The above estimate is not based on country-wide survey of all wastelands in the country.

#### Afforestation of the Himalayas

60. SHRI SHABBIR AHMED SALARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government propose to make a master plan for afforestation of the Indian Himalayas falling in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): If forestation activities in the Himalayan region including the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are being carried out under various Central and State Plan Schemes. The State Governments have been advised to prepare area specific action plans for wastelands development during the Eighth Plan period.

#### Plan outlays for the Forestry Sector

61. SHRI SHABBIR AHMED SALARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of allocation for the Forestry sector as percentage of the total outlay of the plans from the 1st to the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the proposal for the Eighth Five Year Plan from the Ministry to the Planning Commission regarding allocation in Forestry and Environment Sector;

(c) whether it is a fact that this most vital sector was relegated to an inferior position in these plans; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government or propose to take to halt the degradation of Forests, natural environment and ecology?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The allocation for the forestry sector as a percentage of the total outlay of the plan from the first to the Seventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement (See below). The allocation for the Eighth Five Year Plan under Forestry and Environment Sector has not yet been finalis-

ed. Although allocation to the Forestry sector has registered an increase over the years, the requirements were not fully met, due to resource constraints. This is true of other sectors also.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to halt degradation of forests, natural environment and ecology are given in Statement-II These steps will be intensified.

#### Statement-I

*Allocation of Forestry Sector as percentages of total outlay of the plans from the 1st to 7th Five Year Plan*

Plan	Public Sector	Forestry Sector	% of Col.3 over Col.2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
First Plan . . . . .	1960.00	7.6	0.3
Second Plan . . . . .	4600.00	21.21	0.46
Third Plan . . . . .	8576.00	45.85	0.53
Fourth Plan . . . . .	15778.00	84.42	0.54
Fifth Plan . . . . .	40650.00	208.84	0.51
Sixth Plan . . . . .	97500.00	692.49	0.71
Seventh Plan . . . . .	180000.00	1856.39	1.03

#### Statement-II

*Steps taken up by the Government to halt degradation of forests, natural environment and to protect forests.*

The Government has taken a number of steps as given below to improve the environment and to protect forests.

- 1 Schemes for soil conservation, waste land development, protection of watershed areas, desert development, hill development and reclamation of saline and alkaline areas.
- 2 Schemes for conservation of both ground and surface water, flood control, prevention and control of water pollution through implementation of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and cleaning up the river Ganga under the Ganga Action Plan.
- 3 Prevention and control of air pollution through the implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- 4 Survey and identification of critical areas in flora, fauna and forests through the Botanical, Zoological and forest surveys of India.



- 5 Protection of forests through Implementation of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, development of non-conventional energy sources and schemes for substitution of wood.
- 6 Afforestation Programmes.
- 7 Preservation of critical eco-systems and protection of wildlife through 69 National Park and 397 Sanctuaries and through implementation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- 8 Action programmes for marine eco-systems, wetlands and mangroves.
- 9 Formulation of policy and strengthening of legislation for environment and forestry.
- 10 Promotion of research, education, and training in environmental and forestry subjects.
- 11 Creation of environmental awareness.

**Amendments in CSIR Administrative Service (Recruitment & Promotion Rules) 1982**

62. SHRI BEKAL UTSAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several amendments have been made in the CSIR Administrative Service (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules, 1982 during the last two years to the detriment of one group of officers and leading to demoralisation in the organisation;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Governing Body of CSIR was misled in obtaining one time relaxation in filling Departmental examination quota posts in the grade of Deputy Purchase Officer by promotion from within the Department, when there was no stagnation and Departmental Officers were promoted by giving relaxation; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) No, Sir. Only two amendments have been made in the CSIR Administrative Services (Recruitment & Promotion) Rules during the last two years. These were not to the detriment of any one group of officers but aimed at equitable promotional opportunities.

(b) The details are as follows:—

(i) Recruitment to the grade of Deputy Secretary/Controller of Administration in the grade of Rs. 3700—5000 this was necessitated because of the introduction of new concept of having a single functionary (Controller of Administration) to be in charge of the entire administration in the Laboratory such as Stores & Purchase, Finance & Accounts and General Administration, as recommended by the CSIR Review Committee; and thus to provide promotional opportunities at this level to all these cadres.

(ii) Recruitment Rules pertaining to Stores & Purchase Cadre—this was necessitated because of deletion of two grades of Rs. 2200—4000 and Rs. 1640—2900, as recommended by the High Powered Committee and approved by the Governing Body, CSIR and to remove disparities vis-a-vis other Cadres.

(c) No, Sir. The Governing Body was rightly informed about the stagnation in the grade of Rs. 1400—2000 of Stores & Purchase Cadre.

(d) Does not arise.

**Recommendation of the Anomaly Committee on the pay scale of Assistants**

63. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred