

drugs among school children and college students. There is also an increase in certain kinds of crimes. *Prima facie*, I think, there is a nexus, but I will accept the suggestion of the hon. Member. We will try to do a study to see whether there is a direct nexus between increase in use of drugs and increase in terrorism and increase in other crimes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Achievement of targets for firewood and fodder plantations

*302. SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of bringing 5 million hectares of wasteland under firewood and fodder plantation is likely to be achieved by the end of the current five year plan;

(b) if so, what are the details of

the achievements in the first year of the current plan; and

(c) what are the details of the areas chosen for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under afforestation is likely to be achieved, in case adequate funds are made available therefor.

(b) As against a target of 1.40 million ha. the achievement in 1985-86 has been afforestation on 1.51 million ha. of land.

(c) The programme is being implemented throughout each State/U.T. The State-wise target and achievement is given in the Statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

State-wise targets and achievements under afforestation during 1985-86

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target (in, 000 ha.)	Achievement (in, 000 ha.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	130.0	157.80
2	Assam	20.0	19.80
3	Bihar	75.0	76.15
4	Gujarat	127.5	124.85
5	Haryana	47.5	46.85
6	Himachal Pradesh	27.5	33.60
7	Jammu & Kashmir	17.5	23.35
8	Karnataka	125.0	127.30
9	Kerala	30.0	58.30

Sr. No.	State/UT	Target (in '000 hac.)	Achievement (in '000 hac.)
10	Madhya Pradesh	175.0	175.05
11	Maharashtra	100.0	108.25
12	Manipur	6.0	6.25
13	Meghalaya	6.5	6.55
14	Nagaland	9.0	13.45
15	Orissa	107.1	96.50
16	Punjab	26.35	29.50
17	Rajasthan	41.4	47.90
18	Sikkim	4.1	4.10
19	Tamil Nadu	55.0	60.75
20	Tripura	7.5	10.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	162.5	177.40
22	West Bengal	55.0	55.75
23	A&N Islands	4.75	4.75
24	Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	5.15
25	Chandigarh	0.145	0.076
26	Dadra & Nargar Haveli	1.5	1.55
27	Delhi	1.25	1.25
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.6	2.25
29	Lakshadweep	0.002	0.125
30	Mizoram	35.0	35.00
31	Pondicherry	0.50	0.55
TOTAL		1404.797 or 1.40 Million hectares	1510.0385 or 1.51 Million hectares

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Sir, in fact, the target of bringing 5 million hectares of wasteland under plantation annually by the end of the current Five Year Plan was announced by the hon. Prime Minister in a nation-wide broadcast in January 1985. And as an institutional boost in this respect, the National Waste-

land Development Board was established last year. Now, it is seen that the target for 1985-86 was 1.40 million hectares, and the level of achievement 1.50 million hectares. The target set for 1986-87 is just 1.8 million hectares. Unless something miraculous happens, it is very reasonable to believe that the target of 5 million hectares per year by the end of the current Five

Year Plan will not be achieved by the Board. The achievement will not be anywhere near this target. The Government must admit that. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether by this time any comprehensive survey has been made by the Board regarding the extent and nature of wasteland in the country. And part (b) of my supplementary . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a second supplementary. Please sit down. Mr. Minister.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, the statement of the Prime Minister was to achieve this target of 5 million hectares per year. In order to achieve this target, a lot of funds are required. To achieve the target of 5 million hectares per year, we require funds to the tune of Rs. 2,500 crores per year, while the total Plan outlay in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 2,500 crores. So this target has to be achieved by some other resources which may be created outside the plan. Social forestry, private persons, the industry, banks, etc. should come forward for plantation schemes. So these are the things by which we can reach the target by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Sir, the Wasteland Development Board has envisaged a perspective plan. For the year 1985-86, the achievement is 1.5 million hectares. For 1986-87, the target is 1.7 million hectares. For 1987-88, it is 2.3 million hectares. For 1988-89, it is 3 million hectares. For 1989-90, the target is 4 million hectares. And for 1990-91, the target is 5 million hectares. This is the perspective plan of the Wasteland Development Board. We hope that with more funds available from other sources other than Plan resources, the Wasteland Development Board will be able to achieve the target by the year 1990-91.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: One of the main purposes of the National Development Board is to

promote tree plantation by linking the poor to waste land as part of what they call people's movement for plantations. But you would kindly appreciate that under the prevailing circumstances it is very difficult to encourage plantations in the waste lands by the poorer sections unless proper incentives are given to them. May I know what sort of incentives are being provided to the poor in this respect?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The philosophy of involving people in the development of waste lands and in the plantation scheme is on the basis that the people should come forward and certain facilities should be given to them so that they may plant trees on their lands. It is for that purpose the different schemes have been initiated for involving people. Under the free patta scheme poor people, especially the tribals and Scheduled Castes people and those people who live in the forests will be given lands and they will be entitled to use fruits of that plantation. These are the schemes in which we envisage involvement of more and more people in this task of tree plantation.

श्री सूर्यकान्ता जयवन्तराव पाटिल : श्रीमन्, मैं सम्माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यद्यपि उनके अनुसार हमने अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा किया है, लेकिन क्या वे सारे पेड़ लग पाये हैं ? अगर नहीं लग पाये हैं तो उसके कारण की खोज की जाय । पट्टाकुलरल महाराष्ट्र की होने के नाते मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि खोदी हुई जमीन हर जगह पाते हैं लेकिन उगे हुये पेड़ नहीं पाते इसकी वजह बताने की कृपा करेंगे और क्या ये न उगने वाले पेड़ महाराष्ट्र को ही दिये जाते हैं ? क्या उगने वाले पेड़ों को भी देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री जेड० आर० अंसारी : सभापति जी, जो आंकड़े हमारे पास टेबल में आये हैं उनको नियाद पर हम कह सकते हैं कि हमने टारगेट जीव किये हैं, बल्कि टारगेट से बढ़कर काम किया है । ट्री प्लांटेशन और जंगलों

को लगाने का काम बड़ा काम है। यह सही है कि सिर्फ दरख्त लगा देना काफी नहीं है, उसकी देखरेख और एक उमर तक उसको परवरिश, सारी चीजों से उसको बचाना बहुत जरूरी है। दरख्त के दुश्मन बहुत होते हैं, उसके दोत कम हैं, उन सारे दुश्मनों से बचाना बड़ा लांग प्रोसेस है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : महाराष्ट्र में दुश्मन ज्यादा हैं क्या ?

श्री जैड० आर० ग्रंथारी : मेरा खयाल है कि आपके जैसे दोस्त मौजूद हों तो दुश्मनों की कोई दरकार नहीं। "हुये दोस्त जिसके दुश्मन उसका आसमा क्यों हो।" मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इसी वजह से हमारा वेस्ट लैंड बोर्ड का कन्सेप्ट है। अभी तक जो प्लांटेशन होता था वह वाई एंड लार्ज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से होता था, उन्हीं को जिम्मेदारी होती थी प्लांट करने की, उन्हीं को जिम्मेदारी होती थी उसको बचाने और परवरिश करने की। इसलिये यह डिसेजन लिया गया कि इसको बीप्लस मूवमेंट के तौर पर बनाया जाय और लोगों को इनवाल्व किया जाये, जो पेड़ लगायेंगे वे उससे फायदा उठावेंगे और उसको इस्तेमाल करेंगे फोडर के तौर पर, फ्युएल के तौर पर। फायदा हासिल करने की वजह से उनको दिलचस्पी होगी कि दरख्त बढ़ें। यह स्कीम एक तरह से पोलिसी शिफ्ट है, हम महज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से नहीं कर रहे बल्कि इसमें जनता को इनवाल्व करके स्कीम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि स्वतंत्र भारत में प्रथम कृषि मंत्री महोदय स्वर्गीय श्री के० एम० मुंशी जी ने वन प्लान्टेशन का एक बड़ा वाइड प्रोग्राम शुरू किया था और उस समय से अब तक जितने कृषि मंत्री हुए हैं और अब तो फारेस्ट में यह विभाग चला गया है उस के अंदर ही इस योजना को बहुत बड़े ढंग से देश भर में चलाया गया। शायद इस से भी आप सहमत हों कि उस वक्त से अब तक लगाये गए वृक्ष सुरक्षित रहते तो शायद हिन्दुस्तान में पैर रखने की जगह भी न मिलती। लेकिन इस से

भी आप सहमत होंगे कि वृक्षों का काटा जाना उन के लगाये जाने के मुकाबले में इतनी अधिक है और इस कारण उन की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन घटती जा रही है जिस की चिन्ता सरकार को भी है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी है अभी आप ने बताया कि 14 लाख के अग्रेस्ट आप ने 15 लाख दम हजार का टारगेट एचवा किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह केवल गड्डे खुदे है या वहां दरख्त लगे हैं अगर वहां पेड़ लगे हैं तो किस एजेंसी से उन्होंने इस बात की जांच कराया है कि यह पेड़ लगे हैं और क्या जो खर्च पेड़ लगाने के ऊपर वह मान्यवर कर रहे है उस के बाद उन की आफ्टर केयर, लगाने के बाद उन की हिफाजत उनकी सुरक्षा पर भी वह कुछ खर्च कर रहे हैं या नहीं? उन की मॉन्टैनेंस की भी उन्होंने कोई व्यवस्था की है? यदि की है तो क्या?

श्री जैड आर० ग्रंथारी : जैसा कि मैं ने यह पहले ही अर्ज किया था इस प्रोग्राम को पिछले साल इस लिये कायम किया गया था कि इस में लोगों को इन्वाल्व कर के उन की सुरक्षा पर पुख्ता और पक्का बंदोबस्त कर दिया जाए। यह बात सही है कि दरख्तों को लगा देना ही काफी नहीं है मैंने पहले ही अर्ज किया था कि महज दरख्तों को लगा देना ही काफी नहीं है और महज दरख्त लगा देने से या सैपलिंग या सीडलिंग की डिस्टिब्यूट कर देने से कोई दरख्त नहीं उगाएगा और इस से ही पेड़ नहीं लग पायेंगे दरख्तों को लगाने के बाद उन की हिफाजत का एक लंबा प्रोसेस की और चार पांच साल तक उस की पूरी परवरिश करना पड़ती है और उस को बचाना पड़ता है कि जिस से वह पेड़ पुखा हो जाए और उस मकसद को हासिल करने के लिए यह प्रोग्राम रखा गया कि इस में एवाम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इनवाल्व किया जाए जिस में वह इसकी परवरिश पूरी तरह से कर सके।

जहाँ तक इन आँकड़ों का सवाल है यह आँकड़े हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की एजेंसियों से जिन के माध्यम से वैंस्ट लैंड बोर्ड कोई इंतजाम करता है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और यूनिवर्सिटी टेरेटोरिज की जो एजेंसियाँ हैं उन के जरिये से यह आँकड़े हम ने हासिल किये हैं जो मैं ने आप के सामने रख दिये हैं वैसे बहुत खामियाँ और कमजोरियाँ जैसे किसी प्लान स्कीम होती हैं वैसे हो हो सकता है कि इस में भी कुछ खामियाँ और कमजोरियाँ हों। मैं बहुत ही आभारी होऊँगा माननीय सदस्य का कि अगर वे मखमस तौर पर किया पर एरिया को बतलायें कि इस जगह पर प्लान्टेशन नहीं हुआ है ऐसा होने पर मैं इस बोर्ड को तरफ से जाँच करालूँगा।

श्री बोरेंद्र वर्मा : मुझे खेद है कि मेरा एक स्पेसिफिक अवेशन था कि जो पेड़ लगाये गये हैं उन के रख रखाव के लिये भी जो खर्च होता है उस में क्या आप ने कोई व्यवस्था की है किहीं अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को कहा है उन के रख रखाव के लिए? इस के लिये आपने कोई व्यवस्था की है मेरा इतना ही प्रश्न था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Vishvjit Prithvijit Singh.

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Sir, I put a specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vermaji, you put the question whether the pits are dug and trees are not planted. I am going to ask him whether he is going to plant the trees without digging pits. (Interruptions).

SHRI VERENDRA VERMA: Sir, I only want to know whether they have made any arrangement for maintaining these trees and whether there is any provision for this.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, as far as plantation in the forest areas is concerned, we have a chain of officers in the Forest Department to look after the plantations and to look after their nursing and other things. But,

as far as the plantations on the road side and the railway line side are concerned, they are planted and the species which are planted do not need much care for their protection. Actually in the organised sector, in the Forest Department, in the forest areas, the provision for maintenance for protection, is fully there. But in other areas the concept of social forestry which is a relatively new concept...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has asked whether any provision has been made for maintenance of trees.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: No. For the waste land.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: The honourable Minister in his reply a little while ago said that involvement of private individuals as well as companies in the private sector is sought by Government in this afforestation programme and many of them have responded to it. But my experience is like this. There are two aspects to this. The major private companies which are involved in afforestation are very keen on covering their risks. So they make sure that trees are planted only on their land which is very expensive, which has got high basic value; so their lands are adequately covered, the money is adequately covered. But is not worth it because that is not really waste land, development. On the other hand, there are small companies which are fibrillated operators which are only interested in making money and they give all kinds of promises to the public. For example, there was a case.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: I am coming to it. The company recently asked for an investment of 30,000 and said you will get back 90,000. The Government had to step in to stop them. This is not an isolated case. There are hundreds of such cases all over the country be-

cause afforestation has become the talk of the day. What is the Minister going to do about it? Why do they insist on afforestation on a perfectly viable crop land? They are insisting on afforestation on their land only to cover their risk and they are taking money from gullible investors.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I don't think there is any concept of giving land to such private companies. What is envisaged is to give free pattas to the weaker sections of society. That is one. Two: Those industrial undertakings which want to plant trees in certain de-graded areas for their own use. . . (Interruptions) . . . they can be given land in those areas. . .

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: The honourable Minister has not understood my question. I am talking about afforestation Programme. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is getting some instructions. He will make up.

SHRI VEERENDRA VERMA: He needs notice.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As for the company which the honourable Member has referred to. I do not have information about companies which are coming forward for plantation. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The woods are lovely, dark and deep but I have promises to keep the question moving. Next question now.

Reimbursement of purchase tax to Vanaspati Industries in Gujarat

***303. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of the reimbursement of purchase tax to vanaspati industries of Gujarat has been resolved and if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that to maintain uniformity in cost structure

of vanaspati industries, freight, S. T., Octroi, etc., are being reimbursed in line with the recommendation of Parmeshwaram Committee and if so, what is the amount of reimbursement made during last year to various vanaspati units, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in lieu of sales tax, purchase tax is collected in Gujarat and when Parmeshwaram Committee made its recommendations, there was no purchase tax and, therefore, purchase tax is not reimbursed although sales tax commissioner of Gujarat has clarified that purchase tax should be treated on a par with S.T.; and

(d) what is the amount due to vanaspati units of Gujarat by way of pending reimbursement of purchase tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. On representations received from the Vanaspati units located in Gujarat for the reimbursement of purchase tax paid by them under the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, the Government have decided to reimburse the purchase tax paid by them.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation of India is not maintaining the record of reimbursement of road freight, sales tax and octroi duty State-wise. The provisional incidence of total reimbursement upto 31-3-86 on the above heads are as follows:—

Road Freight	Rs. 13 crores
Sales Tax	Rs. 21 crores
Octroi	Rs. 2 crores

(c) Yes, Sir. Necessary instructions have now been issued to the State Trading Corporation of India to reimburse purchase tax to Vanaspati Units in Gujarat.

(d) No claims have been received by State Trading Corporation so far.