

putting such wastelands in the country to sustainable use and increasing biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder. The Board will adopt a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing science and technology for the planning and implementation of Wastelands Development. To this end, it will —

- (a) formulate, in collaboration with the National Land-Use and Conservation Board, a perspective plan for the management and development of wastelands in the non-forest areas in the country in a sustainable manner;
- (b) identify such wastelands, create a reliable data base and collaborate with the concerned Central and State Departments/Agencies, Local Bodies, Voluntary Agencies and other Non-Governmental Organisations to mobilise the resources and support required for development of wastelands in non-forest areas;
- (c) evolve mechanisms for integrated development of such wastelands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost-effective manner, specially to meet the need of the people in the rural areas in respect of fuelwood and fodder.
- (d) raise fuelwood, fodder and timber on non-forest and private Wastelands in order to reduce the pressure on the forest areas and to meet the needs of industry and market;
- (e) sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and appropriate technologies for wastelands development.
- (f) create general awareness and help foster a people's movement for wastelands development in non-forest areas with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Non-Government Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and other, and promote participatory and sustainable management of community/public lands and other similar degraded common property resources;
- (g) coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for activities related to such wastelands in order to upgrade land quality in a systematic and cost-effective manner; and
- (h) undertake all other measures necessary for promoting wastelands development in non-forest areas in the country.

Note : The reference to non-forest areas denotes such of those areas as are not being dealt with by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board.

Mandate Given to National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board

The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board will be responsible for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country. Special attention will be given to the regeneration of degraded forest areas and lands adjoining forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas as well as the ecologically fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallies, Western Ghats etc. In drawing up the plans for afforestation and eco-development, the Board will ensure the following :

- (a) Evolve mechanisms for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands through systematic planning and implementation in a cost effective manner;
- (b) Restore through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention the forest cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuelwood, fodder and other needs of the rural communities;
- (c) Restore fuelwood, fodder, timber and other forest produce on the degraded forest and adjoining lands in order to meet the demands for these items;
- (d) Sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and proper technologies for the regeneration and development of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- (e) Create general awareness and help foster people's movement for promoting afforestation and eco-development with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Others and promote participatory and sustainable management of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;
- (f) Coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development; and
- (g) Undertake all other measures necessary for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country.

Conversion of Property

2286. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have received representations regarding insufficient concessions given to property owners under the revised scheme of conversion of leasehold property to freehold property;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to further lower the conversion rates so as to make the scheme more attractive to property owners;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) to (d). Representations received has been considered, but keeping in view the concessions already announced, no further liberalisation of the scheme is considered necessary.

Allotment of Kerosene

2287. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Union Government started allotting kerosene to the State on uniform basis from April 1995 for every month;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that due to their practice, the allotment for winter and monsoon seasons falls short by almost 20 to 30 per cent;

(c) whether the Government is further aware that the Government of Maharashtra have sought increase in the allocation by 20 percent; and

(d) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b). Kerosene allocation to all the States/UTs except Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, has been made on a uniform basis with effect from April, 1995. During 1996-97, kerosene allocation to Rajasthan is also being made on a uniform basis. In the uniform monthly kerosene allocation is kept uniform throughout the year irrespective of the seasons. This has been done to ensure timely release of quota to districts, wholesalers and retailers and to prevent diversion of kerosene.

(c) and (d). Requests are received from State Governments for additional allocation of kerosene from time to time. Request was received from the Government of Maharashtra also. However, on account of constraints of product availability, foreign exchange and heavy subsidy involved, it is not possible to meet the full demand of the States. Nevertheless, a three percent increase was given in the allocation of kerosene for the country as a whole during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 over the previous years, wherein more additional quantity was allocated to States/UTs having less per capita consumption and vice versa to reduce the inter-State disparity. For the year 1996-97, an additional quantity of 15275 MTs of kerosene has been provided for the State of Maharashtra.

Development of Towns in Karnataka

2288. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small and medium towns recommended by the Karnataka Government for being developed under I.D.S.M.T. Scheme;

(b) the number out of them which were taken up during 1995-96;

(c) the number of towns which are proposed to be taken under this scheme in the State during 1996-97; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) Under the existing guidelines of the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), the Government of Karnataka has recommended 16 priority towns for development.

(b) As against the priority list of 16 towns, 6 towns have been covered under the IDSMT Scheme during 1995-96.

(c) and (d). The allocation of number of towns for coverage under IDSMT during 1996-97 will depend on the availability of State share for already sanctioned projects and new projects, submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier, implementation of the already sanctioned projects as per the Scheme guidelines, etc. In this regard, certain checklist information has been solicited from the Government of Karnataka. The same is awaited.

Power Generation in Delhi

2289. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM :
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the over all requirement of power for Delhi by the year 2000 AD;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate a new plan in order to meet the above requirement;

(c) if so, the features of this plan;

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred therein; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to become operative in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per 14th Report of the Power Survey Committee of the Government of India,