

100% and for all other buildings from 50% to 75%. The Commission will also provide additional allocation for books, equipment, buildings and staff for new thrust area like Super Conductivity, Electronics Science, Computer Science, Bio-technology, etc.

Workshop on Social Forestry and Forest Management

*656. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on tribal social forestry and forest management was held in New Delhi recently; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the conclusions arrived at in the workshop; and

(c) the action proposed on the conclusions of the workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) A national workshop on Tribals, Social Forestry and Forest Management was held at New Delhi on 30th March, 1990. The workshop was organised by Society for Promotion, Analysis and Research of Traditional Arts (SPARTA) with financial assistance from Central Government.

(b) Conclusions of the workshop are given in the statement below.

(c) The conclusions are being examined by the Government.

STATEMENT

Conclusions arrived at the Workshop on "Tribals, Social Forestry and Forest Management" held on March 30, 1990

1. There is a symbiotic relationship between tribals and forest. Ironically tribals are not involved in forest management and forest departments are not consulted in tribal development programmes through Sub-Plan. First, the tribals are deprived of their common natural resources and impoverished and then poverty alleviation programmes are started for them. The tribal should have active role in the choice of species, selection of area, the protection of trees and distribution of the final products etc., rather than only being labourers in the forest.

2. In tribal societies women are respected and they are earning members of family and they have a significant contribution in decision making mainly on choice of species and its utility to the villagers. The tribal women could be an active change agent in the growth and development of forest resources in India.

3. It is ironical that people who have preserved and nurtured forest wealth and common resources for centuries are being told of forest ration and growth through social forestry schemes. The bio-mass regeneration should only be possible with active and conscious participation of people. This would help to change the 'destructive dependence' of tribals on forest. Now-a-days middlemen have vested interest in forest production and decide the specials which help industries and not the people in rural areas.

4. The agricultural system in tribal areas have been an agro forestry system. Many technological inputs have failed because we have neglected the socio-cultural aspects of technology transfer in afforestation programmes. The forestry technology is already

available. There is need to transfer the technology, from one tribe to another. The sacred groves of tribals are well protected and one is not allowed to destroy it. This could be a model for social forestry programmes.

5. Social forestry must be a programme for and by the people with their active participation. The main thrust of this programme has to be in the rural areas. Most programmes when conceived have very good objectives but somehow at the time of execution, due to governmental process, suffer setbacks. This programme for started off well with luminous objectives but later became more a Government's programmes rather than people's programme and as a result, with isolated success stories, it did not make such ground.

6. Contrary to the belief that tribals are destroying forest and ecology, they consume only about one percent of total forest wealth. It is the private contractors in league with officials destroying forest and regenerating ecology and environment.

7. Increasing use of folk media should be done in forestry extension and environment awareness programmes.

8. As it has not been possible to stop shifting cultivation in the last 40 years, we should think of proper technology mix, and selection of specials, which would increase agricultural pattern and reduce the damage to forest.

[*Translation*]

**Defence Deals Under Investigation by
C.B.I.**

6815. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence deals presently being probed into by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(b) the time by which their work in each case is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There are sixteen such cases.

(b) Eight cases are likely to be finalised by the end of the year. It is not possible to indicate a date for the rest.

[*English*]

Biological Production Centre, Tripura

6816. SHRIK.B.K. DEBBURMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Biological Production Centre has been or is proposed to be shifted from Tripura to Manipur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of Tripura had already spent Rs.25 lakhs on the project and extent of expenditure that is likely to be rendered infructuous with this shifting of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Regional Language Library in New
Delhi**

6817. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Languages Library in New Delhi working under the Central Secretariat Library is now functioning in a building in poor condition;