

और जो अन्दाजा है, जो कीमतें चल रही हैं, उनको देखते हुए ठीक है या नहीं है ?

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** हमारे पास जो सूचना है उसके मुताबिक गुजरात में शायद सारे देश से ज्यादा स्कीम्ज सैक्शन हुई हैं। हाउसिंग स्कीम्ज के मामले में शायद गुजरात सबसे आगे है। प्रादेशिक स्तर पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों के जो हाउसिंग बोर्ड हैं वे ही मकान बनाते हैं, हुडको उनको लोन असिस्टेंस देता है। यदि उसके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में किसी प्रकार की कमी है, उनकी क्वालिटी में किसी प्रकार की कमी है और मौके पर जो बनिफिशरीज हैं उनको मकान नहीं दिए जाते हैं, तो ऐसी सूचना हमारे पास भेजेंगे तो हम जांच करवायेंगे।

**श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :** सौ मकान तीन साल से खाली पड़े हुए हैं। कोई आता ही नहीं है। क्या मज़ाक है।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** One of the schemes of HUDCO and which was a very attractive one also was that in 1977 in my constituency they built houses for slum dwellers at a cheap cost of Rs. 8000 in which there was electricity and water tap inside the house. I want to know whether that scheme has now been discontinued. I want to know whether the housing scheme for slum-dwellers has been discontinued by HUDCO because there seems to be no new projects.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** No, Sir. As a matter of fact we are intensifying. It has not been given up. There is only a slight difference in the approach. Earlier it was that the slums were removed; now the living conditions in the slums will be improved. Sanitation measures will be taken to them as also drinking water, road development and things like that will be provided. The scheme which was earlier in vogue has had the upper limit of Rs. 4000. It has been increased now to Rs. 6000. Upto Rs. 6000 excluding the cost of land, HUDCO finances the schemes hundred per cent at the rate of 5%. So, the scheme is going on.

### Aims/objectives of forest policy concerning tribals

\*941. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the aims and objectives of old forest policy of 1894 and new forest policy adopted by his Ministry in the year 1952 ;

(b) whether there was any departure in 1952 policy from 1894 policy, though the policy of 1952 was claimed as a continuation of 1894 policy concerning tribal rights on forest ;

(c) if so, how far new policy affected tribal population living in and around forests ;

(d) whether in 1894 policy the tribals got "rights and privileges" over forest and in 1952 policy they became "rights and concessions" and subsequently only "concessions" and now the "concessions" also have been taken away ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken by his Ministry and the States to retain the "rights and privileges" enjoyed by the tribals over forest keeping national interest therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The main aims and objectives as can be identified in the Forest Policies enunciated in 1894 and 1952 are as follows :—

#### 1894 Policy :

- (1) Promoting the general well being of the country.
- (2) Preserving climatic and physical conditions of the country.
- (3) Fulfilling the needs of the people.

The policy also laid down that

- (a) Permanent cultivation to come before forestry,
- (b) needs of local population to be

satisfied first by providing the forest produce and other facilities to them at low prices if not free of cost, and consideration of forest income to be subordinated to that satisfaction.

#### 1952 Policy :

- (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 for agricultural implements and fire wood.
- (5) Sustained supply of timber and other forest produce for national needs.
- (6) Realisation of maximum annual revenue consistent with the fulfilment of the above objectives.

The policy also lays down that

- (a) Forestry has intrinsic right to land in view of its role in the national economy both of productive and protective nature and
- (b) while the needs of the local population must be met to a reasonable extent, national interest should not be sacrificed nor should the rights and interests of future generation be subordinated to the improvidence of the present generation.

(b) to (e). There was no specific mention of the rights of the tribals over forests in either of the Policies. However, the rights, privileges, concessions and interests of the tribals are continuously kept in view in forest management in the country.

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** The Minister could have laid his lengthy reply on the Table of the House ; thereby we could have more time for supplementaries.

The question arises out of the recommendation made by the Dhebar Commission in

1960-61 where it clearly says the forest policies and on which I have framed this question but he avoided the reply. I would like to know why he left the answer relating the tribals.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I have already replied that either in 1894 or in 1952 there is no mention about the tribal right or anything. That I have already replied in my answer.

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** The reply given to (b) to (e) says, 'There was no specific mention of the rights of the tribals over forests in either of the Policies'. I want to know whether the Minister is aware or whether the Forests Department has ; or any record of the total population living in and around the forests except the animals, the plants and other things and have they recorded them in the Forest Manual ?

My second question will be that if they have kept record, then there is no question of avoiding and saying that the tribals are not covered in these two policies and also in the subsequent forest policy they have adopted for the tribals. Only two days ago Prime Minister assured us that the forest right of the tribal will be recognised and on that basis, I would like to know from the Minister whether they have got a record of how many people are living in and around forests and what are the schemes and programmes prepared by his ministry—and not the Home Ministry—to protect the interests of the tribals.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** The Government is aware of the population of the tribals in and outside the forests and near the forest area. Though in both the policies of 1894 and 1952 there was no mention of the tribals, on several occasions the Department has issued guidelines to the State Governments for the protection of the rights of the tribals and also with regard to the minor forest produce, while we have considered, is the absolute right of the tribals—the collection of minor forest produce. That has been accepted. Also once a Working Group was appointed to go into the need of the tribals and after that, certain guidelines were issued to the State Governments. Even with regard to framing of the new policies a

Committee of Secretaries is examining it and in that policy under the heading 'fuel needs' we have mentioned three points which I would like to mention to the hon. Members :

- (1) The need for sustaining and promoting the tribal economy which is traditionally based on forest resources.
- (2) The need for providing the requirements of small timber, minor forest produce, fuel wood and grazing for rural and tribal populations.
- (3) The need for generation of employment potential through afforestation and other development programmes and employment of rural artisans through forest-based industries.

This is mentioned in the forest policy which is our proposed policy—only because we wanted to protect the tribals and the interests of the tribals. The Government is quite aware about the need of providing employment to the tribals and to see to their interests also.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Tribal programmes and projects meant for tribal welfare can only be successful with the co-operation of those for whom they are meant. Because of the centuries of exploitation, tribals are naturally suspicious of any new-fangled ideas and projects and you cannot expect them to follow blindly without questioning. Therefore, an effort must be made for an interaction of ideas with the tribals rather than super-imposition of ideas. Again the Minister has mentioned that a Committee of Secretaries is now sitting to decide the second phase of the tribal policy. Are there any tribals associated with it? What I would like to know from the Government is : do you envisage any steps to involve educated tribals and their representatives to be associated at the formulation stage of national policies and specific projects for the area? So that there is more acceptance and more cooperation when you come to the implementation stage? At the formulation stage, what steps are you envisaging for the involvement of the tribals and their representatives?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** I

think the hon. Member has understood what I meant when I said that it was at the stage of the Secretaries' Committee. When I said that it was at the stage of the Secretaries' Committee, I meant that the Department was examining it. There is a procedure : the formulation of the policy is at various forums. (*Interruption*) First, it was the Central Board of Forestry which framed this policy. Then it was discussed in the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament where tribal Members are there. We have taken the views of the Members of Parliament in a Consultative Committee meeting, and we have incorporated those views, wherever possible, in the new policy. After that, it has gone to the Cabinet Secretariat where the Committee of Secretaries of the different Ministries come, discuss and make suggestions—because the nodal Ministry for the interests of tribals is the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Secretaries also come there and give their opinion about the interests of the tribals—as to how they should be protected in the new policy. Therefore, it has gone to the Secretaries' Committee ; and from there, it will go to the Cabinet where also tribal Ministers are there. The Minister of Agriculture is there. I have also monitored, when I was in the Home Ministry, the tribal sub-plan of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' Plan. We are all there to look after their interests. Over and above this, we have the Prime Minister who is very much interested in the welfare of the tribals and the poor people. So, the tribal interests will not be affected. I can assure the hon. Member and the entire House, through you Sir, that the tribals' interests will be looked into.

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात मन्त्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित है, वह मेरी बात को सूचना मानकर बतायें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में, बावजूद आपकी इस नीति के कि आदिवासियों के बरसों से आबाद घर मकान कुएं खेत वगैरा का संरक्षण किया जायेगा, इस समय वन विभाग तेजी से उनको विस्थापित कर रहा है? यही नहीं वहां जंगल के अधिकारियों द्वारा उनको मारने-पीटने की भी शिकायतें हैं। मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा सब जगहों में ऐसा ही हो रहा है।

क्या मन्त्री जी इस नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को निर्देश देंगे कि जो आदिवासियों के राइट, कन्सेशनज़ हैं उनको पूर्ववत् जारी रखा जाये और उनको विस्थापित न किया जाये ? आजकल जो लैंड सैटिलमेंट की कार्यवाही चल रही है, उसमें सारे अधिकार धारा 20 में प्रकाशित होते हैं जो कि आदिवासियों को मालूम नहीं होते कि कब प्रकाशित हुए। आज उनके मकान, पेड़, वन आदि को जो उजाड़ा जा रहा है, क्या मन्त्री जी यह आश्वासन देंगे कि आदिवासियों को संरक्षण देने के लिए वह कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

**श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना :** यह बात सवाल से ताल्लुक नहीं रखती है, पालिसी के बारे में है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जब यह सवाल उठाया है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी स्पैसिफिक कम्प्लेंट यदि ऐसी है तो वह हमें लिखें हम उसके बारे में कार्यवाही करेंगे। गाइडलाइन्स जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दी हैं, उसमें ट्राइबल के हित की ही बात है।

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that in certain areas, particularly Santhal Parganas and Chhota Nagpur areas of Bihar, Government have a policy of felling the Sal trees and planting Teak trees ? Sal trees are taken to be very useful by the Santhals and other Adivasis. In view of this Government policy of cutting out Sal trees and replacing them by Teak trees, there is a great discontent among the forest people. Will Government kindly ensure that the felling of Sal trees is stopped, so that there is no likelihood of Adivasis suffering thereby ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** The cutting of Sal trees has already been stopped. But in order to maintain the environment, at certain intervals, the forest has to be cut and replantation has to be done. But the Sal trees are protected.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** The problem is

that the Sal trees are being cut. Have you issued positive instructions in this regard ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** We have told them not to cut the Sal trees.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Sir, I understand the Government is going to amend the Forest Act. If so, I would like to know whether the privileges and rights which have been accepted by the Government, will be incorporated in the proposed Amendment of the Forest Act ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Sir, the Hon. Member has put a right question. In the proposed Amendment of the Indian Forest Act, we have made certain provisions for the protection of the tribal interests and for providing employment to them also.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Sir, I want to know whether the rights and privileges which the tribals have got, will be incorporated in the proposed Amendment of the Act ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Yes, Sir, they will be incorporated. If the Hon. Member wants to know and if the House permits, I can enumerate what we are going to incorporate in the Amendment.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Sir, we are following the colonial policy which was framed by the British Government in 1894 and in spite of our getting Independence, in the last 35 years, I am very sorry to comment, no radical change has been brought about. Even in the 1954 Amendment, no comprehensive Amendment or radical changes were introduced in the Forest Act of India. I would like to know from the Hon. and able and efficient Minister, whether the Government has got any plan to amend the Act constitutionally and radically to suit the present atmosphere and to protect the interests of the tribals on one side and to attract clouds and rains on the other ? Sir, according to the Canadian scientists on Environment Studies, whose views were published recently in some newspapers, both the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are going to be converted into deserts very shortly because almost all the trees—teak trees, sal trees and all very notable trees—have been felled by the

Government or somebody in power or outside power. Therefore, I would like to know what are the Plans envisaged by the Government to safeguard the forestry in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, which the Canadian Scientists have commented are going to be converted into a desert ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Sir, I may inform the Hon. Member that the Government of India knew about this. Therefore, we have already made an Amendment to the Constitution on the same grounds as he is now suggesting.

A constitutional amendment was made and the Forestry has been put into the Concurrent List. Now, the Central Law has got privilege over the State Law. Thereafter, both the Forest Conservation and the Indian Forest Act have got more weight than the State laws.

We are now proposing an amendment to the Forest Act in which we are going to provide certain sections whereby the tribals' interests will be protected. There the felling of the trees is the concern of the Government and we have taken sufficient measures and the Government is monitoring that no State Government or any agency cut those trees of the forests.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Decision to Canvass for 1992 Olympic Games

\*933. **SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has finally decided to canvass for 1992 Olympic Games ;

(b) if so, whether promotional work in this regard has commenced and a proposal is under consideration to bring out information booklets, films and data on facilities available in the capital of India ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA**

**SINGH) :** (a) No decision of Government is required to enable the Indian Olympic Association to create a favourable climate in the concerned international circles with respect to the facilities available in the country. According to the Indian Olympic Association, the formal applications for the holding of 1992 Olympic Games will be invited by the International Olympic Committee in 1984 or 1985. The stage of Government taking a decision in the matter has not, therefore, been reached.

(b) and (c). The President and the members of the International Olympic Committee, who are concerned with the eventual allotment of Olympic Games to any city, recently saw for themselves the facilities available in New Delhi when they visited the city in the context of the 86th session of the International Olympic Committee.

### Eligibility of State Government Officials Posted in Delhi for Allotment of Residential Accommodation

\*934. **SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the officials of the State Governments posted in Delhi are also eligible for allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi by the Directorate of Estates ;

(b) if so, whether a number of quarters are earmarked for each State Government ;

(c) on transfer of such officers out of Delhi, upto what maximum period and for what specific reasons, the retention of such allotted Government accommodation is permitted under the rules ; and

(d) are there any exceptions to such rules, if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) As per the existing policy of the Government, the Officials of the State Governments who are posted in their liaison offices in Delhi/New Delhi are considered for allotment from the General Pool accommo-