tion of Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast Feeding; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from voluntary health organisation pointing out the role of the large baby food manufacturers in delaying the finalisation of the code?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There had been no delay in the finalisation of the code on breast feeding. The Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast Feeding was finalised and published on 19 December, 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

Grant/Aid to Universities

*655. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant/aid given by the University Grants Commission to various Universities during the last 3 year:

(b) the number of teachers/affiliated. college under each of the Universities:

(c) the criterea for allotting the grants and the reasons for variation in the grants;

(d) whether there is some rethinking as to the criteria of allotting grants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information provided by University Grants Commission, the Commission gave Plan grants amounting to about Rs.295.00 crores to various

universities in the country during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89. In addition, U.G.C. also provided Non-Plan grants amounting to about Rs.312.00 crores to Central Universities during the same period.

(b) Details about the number of teachers and affiliated colleges in each university as provided by U.G.S. are given in the Statement. [Placed in the Library. See No. L.T. 968/90]

(c) U.G.C. has informed that it provides two types of Plan assistance to universities, viz., general development assistance and assistance under specific schemes for enrichment of teaching and research. For general development assistance, U.G.C. classifies universities into four categories taking into account the stage of development of each university, the nature and type of programmes offered by it, the size of the faculty, student enrolment and other relevant factors. A tentative allocation is then provided for each university within the overall outlay approved in the Plan. Universities then submit proposals in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by U.G.C. and these proposals are approved on the basis of recommendations of Visiting or specially constituted Committees. For other schemes of quality improvement also, U.G.C. has laid down guidelines and assistance is given after proposals have been examined by Expert Committees constituted for the purpose. The variation in grants to universities is thus on account of different stages of development of the universities and their capability for availing of assistance under various schemes.

(d) and (e). U.G.C. has informed that while the criteria for providing general development assistance to universities in the Eighth Plan would be the same as in the Seventh Plan, the Commission has increased its contribution for construction of women's hostels and library buildings from 75% to

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 then 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 woman 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