



RECOMMENDATIONS

SESSION I

Management of bamboos in natural forests and plantations for optimal productivity

1. Understanding natural bamboo resources through proper inventory and mapping preferably in GIS domain is required.
2. There is a need of managing bamboo flowering and natural regeneration for
 - a. Achieving staggeredness in flowering mainly for selected species.
 - b. Regeneration (AR and ANR) of flowered area and developing strategies for their utilization.
3. Traditional Indigenous Knowledge (TIK) on production and management of bamboo resources should be documented and applied.

4. Criteria and indicators for sustainable management of bamboo resources need to be developed.
5. Species specific package of practices for various bamboos should be evolved.
6. Development of site specific agro forestry models while incorporating interests and concerns of farmers and bamboo entrepreneurs based on end uses, and giving preference to indigenous species.
7. Government should make suitable policy amendments for promotion of bamboo like other plantation crops and may fix minimum support price for bamboo poles/timber, providing a margin of profit for the growers.

SESSION II

Approaches and techniques for conservation, improvement and mass multiplication

1. Ideotype-based selection of bamboo for Agro forestry system should be done.
2. Modern tools and scientific approaches are to be applied to estimate the genetic diversity within species for its improvement and conservation.
3. Parameters of mechanical and physical properties should be standardized and used uniformly during evaluation.
4. Proper selection of bamboo species for agro-forestry practice should be based on regional basis.
5. Bamboo processing industries, research and development, technical education and extension needs to be given priority in the state of Jharkhand for marketing and enhancement of livelihood development of local people.

SESSION III

Development of value added processes and products; Utilization and market linkages

1. Inventorization of the latest range of value added products being processed in industries both in India and overseas and identification of suitable species needs to be carried out.
2. Current and expected market potential for various value added products both for local and global markets should be evaluated for data generation.

3. Identification and screening of bamboo species for energy production is required.
4. All national efforts for value addition of bamboo should have an approach which is market oriented.
5. There should be proper documentation of nutritional content before and after value addition of bamboo shoots.
6. Grading rules should be formulated for various end uses of bamboos.
7. A National Programme should be launched to create mass awareness for the nutritional benefits of bamboo shoots and food security commensurate with scientific management and harvesting of bamboo shoots.

SESSION IV

Socio-economics of bamboo trade and entrepreneurship development

1. Individual as well as cluster based entrepreneurship should be promoted by creating conducive environment and investment by public - private partnership for setting up mass production units.
2. Policy support for promotion of bamboo based furniture and building materials as wood substitute is required.
3. There should a thrust on setting up of bamboo Interpretation centers in bamboo growing areas for demonstration of technologies for resource production, value added products and capacity building through specific training programmes.
4. Statutory provisions for movement of bamboo poles should be made simpler and a time frame be stipulated. The transit permit should be relaxed for exotic species like *D. asper*, *Guadua angustifolia* and domesticated bamboos like *Oxytenanthera stocksii*.

