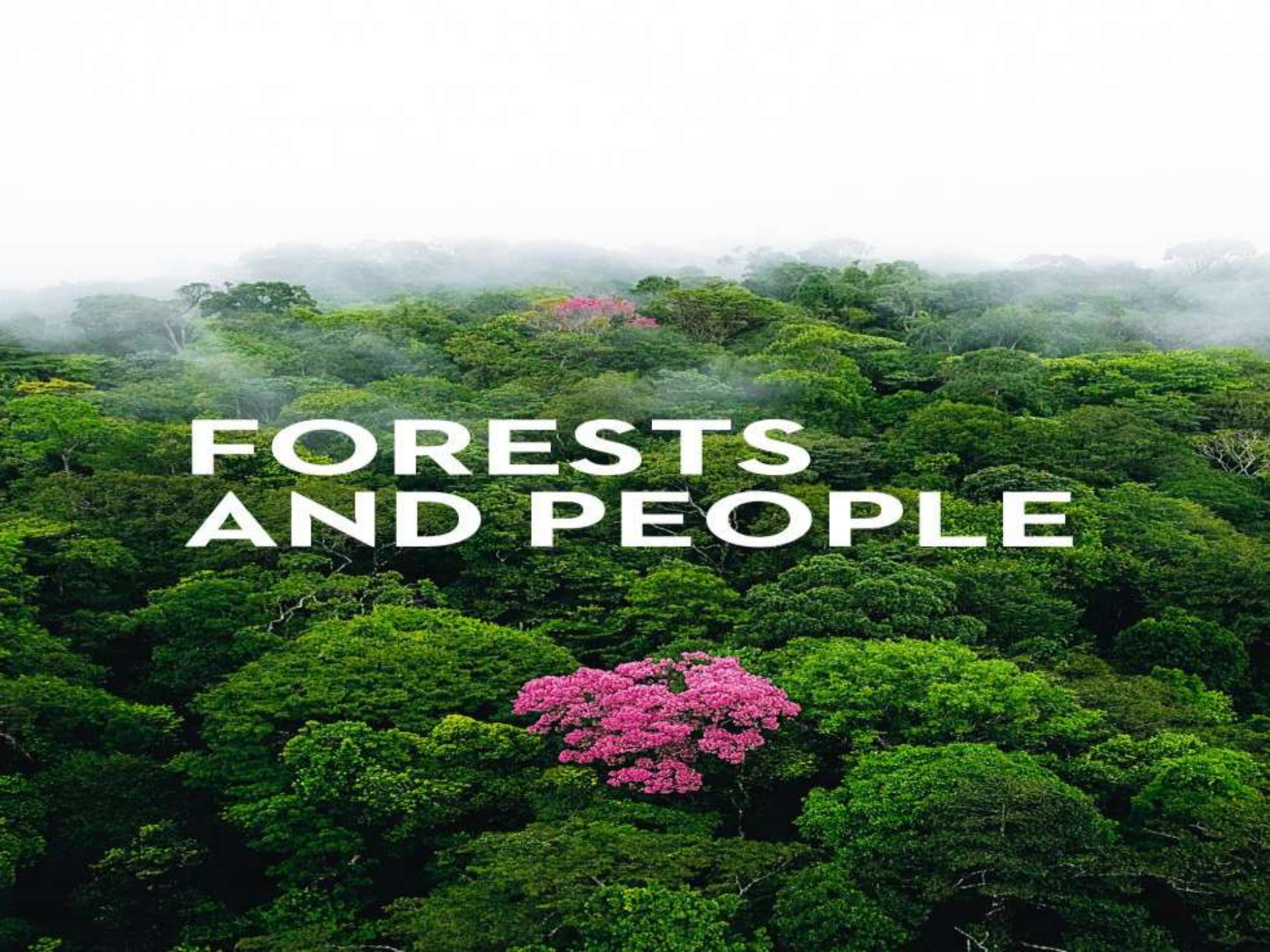

FORESTS
AND PEOPLE

MAHATMA GANDHI

- “An ideal village should be so conditioned that the villagers could procure all their daily needs and requirement of material of thatch, bamboo, fuel wood, grazing etc from within a radius of five miles.”

- Around 1.73 lakh villages located around.
- 350 to 400 million people forest dependant.
- 40 % of the poor people living in the forest fringe village.

Before Independance

EXPANSION OF AREA UNDER STATE CONTROL AFTER 1878 ACT	
YEAR	**AREA**
1878	**1400 sq. miles**
1890	**76000 sq. miles**
1900	**81,400sq. miles of RF and 8,300 of PF**

1952 Forest policy

1. TWO PLAUSIBLE CONSIDERATIONS

- **CLAIMS OF NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES**
- **VILLAGE FORESTS**

2.replace inferior tree growth by valuable species

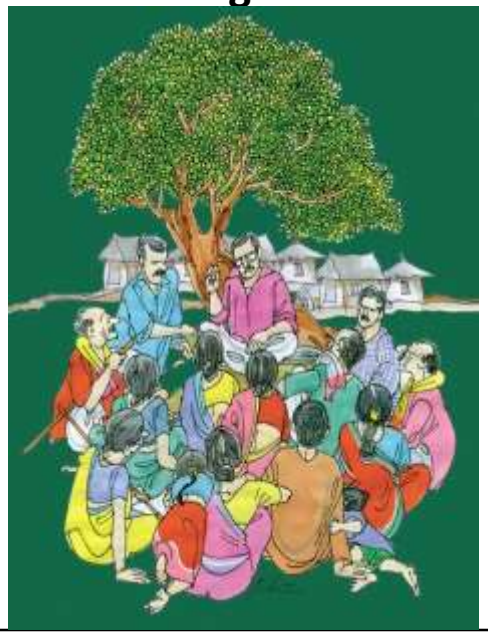
- Max. production /ha
  Meet out industries need.

ARABARI EXPERIMENT- 1971,west midnapore, arabari forest.

- Ad hoc forest protection committee- initially 612 familes,12.7 sq.km degraded forest.
- 25 % profit shared

SUKHOMAJRI MODEL- 1977, panchkula,foot hills of shivaliks.

- “Water resource association” emerged as “Hill resource management society”
- Prtection from grazing and illegal felling.
- Distribution of water from dams
- Maintenance of dams.



ORIGIN OF JFM-

NCA-1976

STRATEGY FOR FOREST DEVELOPMENT

'Production of industrial wood would have to be the **reason** for the existence of forests'

1988 Policy Imperatives & scope.

- National Forest Policy envisages 33 % tree cover
- NFAP envisages that by 2010 : 25 % of the area should be under tree cover.
- But in 2013 achieved 23.81%(21.23+2.58)
- Total land available in the country
  - 328.7 M. ha
- Total Forest cover and tree cover in the country
  - 69.20 M.ha +9.70 M. ha =78.90 M.ha.
- Open forest land in the country
  - 29.56 M.ha(50%= 15 M.ha)
  - 55 M.ha waste land (25 %=12.5 M.ha)
  - 142 M.ha agricultural land (5%=7M.ha)

Social Forestry

- System of “sustained production of forest resources, which is executed by the people and for the people with the help from Govt., or other sources.
- Practicing forestry on land outside the conventional forest areas for the benifit of rural and urban population.

FARM FORESTRY

A) Raising rows of trees on bunds or boundaries of the fields and individual trees in private agricultural lands.

B) Wind- Breaks.

CONTD…

EXTENSION FORESTRY

A) Mixed forestry comprising raising of grass and leaf fodder, fruit trees and fuelwood trees on suitable wastelands panchayat lands and villages commons.

CONTD…

B) Shelterbelts

C) Raising of plantations of different quick growing species on sides of roads, canal and railway lines.

D) Reforestation in degraded forest.

E) Recreation forestry.

Agro forestry in Punjab

Arial view of the landscape near Hoshiarpur division

Scope of Ago forestry in light of status of forests

- Out of 676 Districts in the country
  - 246 have less than 10% of forest cover
  - 41 have less than 5% of forest cover
  - 50 have less than 1% of forest cover (SFR 2013)
- The productivity of the forests is very low and the average MAI is less than $1m^3$/ha/year

Demand and supply of timber for Furnitures, Agriculture and Industry

(m cum)

Particulars	1985	1996	2001	2006	2010	2020	2025
Demand	50	64	73	82	89	107	116
Supply from forests	24	12	12	12	12	12	12
Supply from plantation and Agroforestry	0	41	47	53	61	90	100
Deficit	26	11	14	17	16	5	4

Product Category	Total Demand	Contribution from Agroforestry			Contribution from Agroforestry(%)
		Traditional	Improved	Total	
Timber(M cu m)	116	52	48	100	86
Fuel Wood(MT)	330	60	13	73	22
Fodder(MT)	1040	100	12	112	11
Fruits(MT)	43	1.5	4.4	5.9	14
TBOs(million of bio-diesel)	10	0.5	5.4	5.9	59
Food(MT)	308	7	15	22	7
Bioenergy(MW)	16000	4000	1000	5000	3
Tree cover (M HA)	100	10	15	25	25

1988 FOREST POLICY
MASSIVE PEOPLE MOVEMENT.
TRIBAL PEOPLE & FORESTS
INDUSTRIES

DEFINITION

JFM is a program essentially to **induct villagers formally into the forest management** system and to make the production system more responsive to community needs there by **ensuring sustenance of resource.**

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COMPARISON OF TFM & JFM

- ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
- STRATEGY
- KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM
- MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
- PLANNING
- SPECIES-SINGLE *VS* MULTIPLE
- BENEFIT SHARING

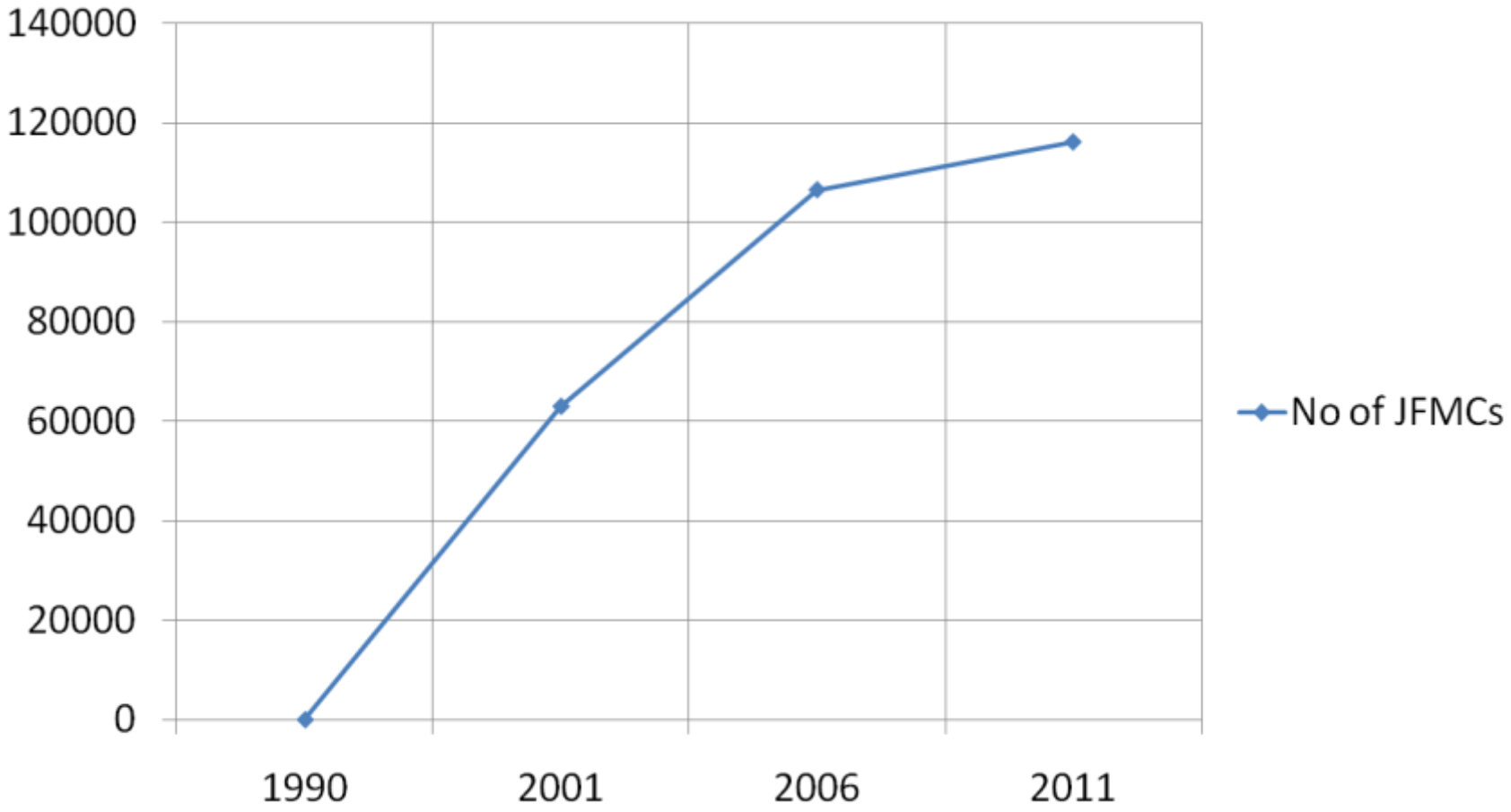
BASIC JFM TRAITS

- PARTICIPATION
- TRANSPARENCY
- SELF IMPOSED RULES
- AWARENESS
- TENURE
- SATISFACTION OF NEEDS

The Growth in JFM

Year	No of JFMCs	Forest Area under JFM
2001	62980	14.25 Million ha
2006	106482	22.01 Million ha
2011	116092	24.01 Million ha

The Growth of JFM



JFM RESOLUTION OF PUNJAB

INTRODUCTION

- Govt. of Punjab guidelines for JFM in forests of Kandi area(Resolution No. 46/27/93-FT III/8284; 14/07/1993).
- Cold response to JFM necessiated need of revised, more comprehensive guidelines (issued on 06/09/2001; No. 46/242/99-FT III/1363).
- Applicable to RF, PF & un-classed forests.

While implementing JFM emphasis given on ;

- Local people's interest & responsiveness prior to starting.
- Area with good local leadership & high forest dependency.
- Involvement of local people in planning.
- Regular annual review of programme by FD to know strengths & weaknesses.

Constitution of FPCs

- R.O. convenes general meetings in village (35% participation as complete quorum).
- Briefing about spirit & concept of JFM.
- FPC consists 2 adult members(atleast 1 woman) from each household.
- Elected representatives of Mngt. Committee from FPC.
- Decision on token annual membership fee & similar contributions for conservancy & village development.

Duties & responsibilities of FPC

1.FPC members, individually or collectively, will;

- Protect assigned forest area against grazing, fires & theft.
- Awareness to fellow villagers about programme.
- Active participation in preparation of JFM plan.
- Cooperating FD in forestry & developmental works.

2. Holding GBM of FPC on quarterly basis to review JFM activities.

Specific Duties of FPC includes

1. Active assistance of forest staff in detection & prevention of forest offence.
2. Submission of report (to concern R.O.) having details of offence & action taken by FPC.
3. Arrangements for preventive patrolling & guarding of forest.
4. Helping in fire control.

Constitution of Management Committee

- Every FPC will have a Management Committee (1 year term) to run routine affairs of FPC.

- **Composition** of Management Committee:

✓ Sarpanch of concern gram panchayat- Member

✓ 6-9 elected representatives from FPC – Members (1/3rd women, 2 S.C./landless people, 2 landowners from village)

✓ Representative of Panchayat Deptt. - Member

✓ Forester/ Forest Guard – Member-Secretary

- Committee will elect its Chairperson & Deputy-Chairperson (one shall be woman).
- 50% of total constitute quorum for meeting.
- One elected member act as Tresurer.

Duties & Responsibilities of Management Committee

- Conducting monthly meeting; convened by Member-Secretary.
- Submission of proceedings to R.O. & D.F.O. who may give necessary directions(advisory or binding).
- Binding directions: if FPC activities are incompatible to forest laws/JFM principles.
- Keeping record of time & resources spent by individual member in appropriate format (to decide proportionate sharing of benefits).

JFM Plan (Microplan)

- *Target area* decided by DFO (Terr.) in consultation with FPC.
- Plan prepared using *PRA techniques* based on detailed information of the area.
- *Panchayat Forest area* also included in plan in consultation with panchayat.
- *Benefit sharing* between panchayat & FPC; similarly as between FPC & FD.
- Similar arrangement in case of forest areas of *private holding* (as per mutual agreement).
- FD act as *facilitator* in both cases.

Towards tribal self-rule, with conservation

Informed decisions through monitoring, and regular study circles (*abhyas gat*)

- Specific attention in identification of most forest *dependent & poorest* stakeholders.
- FD should also support existing *SHGs* (specially women groups).
- Incorporation of *soil & water conservation* measures.
- Implementation of JFM plan; govt. will bear the *expenditure.*

Benefit Sharing

- FPC is entitled to usufruct & NWFP rights (only if it dischrages its duties properly).
- FPC decides benefit sharing among members (performance based).
- Conflict resolved by Mngt. Committee with the help of FD.
- In case of compounding of an offence; DFO decides value/price for MC/FPC.
- Commercial produce like *Bhabbar grass* ; lease given to FPC free of cost to meet requirements of its members.

- Surplus can be sold with;
  - 50% income – Conservation & regn. of forest area
  - 50% income – Developmental & welfare activities
- In case of produce like Timber, Bamboo, khair etc.; 25% of total revenue given to FPC.
  - Half of amount – To increase productivity of JFM area
  - Rest Half – Welfare activities.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO F.D.

- Attitude of field staff
- Training
- Inadequate Financial support
- Lack of Mechanism for conflict resolution
- Continuity of staff
- Excess Workload

CHANGE IN ROLE OF FORESTERS

1. From policing to socializing .
2. From domination to equality.
3. From an uniformed staff to an NGO type implementer.
4. From sole manager to partner.
5. From telling what to do to listening what to do.
6. From Creating Conflict to managing conflict.
7. From negative mindset to positive mindset.

Cont…

8. From sole implementer to collective implementer.
9. From individual decision making to collective decision making.
10. From an outsider to an insider in a village.
11. From sole protector to social fencing facilitator.
12. From commercial need producer to local need producer.
13. From forest manager to rural development expert.
14. From sectoral implementer to multi sectoral integrator.
15. From secret administrator to transparent administrator.
16. From giving nothing to giving many things from form forests

Negatives…

- Focus was only on ‘physical & financial targets’

  &

  Not on institution building & preparing community to take over JFM

- Declining efficacy after completion of donor driven projects

Cont….

- Range officers not assigned any role
- foresters are overburdened
- Orientation & attitudinal problems
- Extra workload at division level.
- Fund management brought some bad elements in the **JFMCS**
- Politicization
- Delay in fund release

Amongst 1st CFR titles: 1800ha of forests conserved by villagers of Mendha-Lekha, Gadchiroli, Maharashtra