

DISSERTATION PRESENTATION ON

**EXPLORATION OF LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT
OPTIONS THROUGH FOREST MANAGEMENT
PLAN IN BASTAR DISTRICT,
CHHATTISGARH STATE**

**By
Anubhav Shori**

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**Under the Supervision and Guidance of
Dr. Hemanta Kumar Mishra**



Inside The Presentation

- Introduction
- Research questions and objective
- Literature Review
- Methodology
- Findings and Analysis
- Conclusion
- Suggestions

Forest Right Act 2006 (FRA) –

Enacted in 2006 come into effect in 2008 considered a landmark piece of its legislation as it attempt to correct Historical Injustice against forest dwellers in colonial era.

It recognizes Forest dwellers Individual Right over their Land and community right to manage their Forest Resource.

Mainly Three Provision Under FRA:

- Individual Right
- Community Right
- Community Resource Right
- Habitat Right

"उपबंध-4"

सामुदायिक वन संसाधनों के लिए हक
[नियम 8(i) देखिए]

1. ग्राम/ग्राम सभा : ग्रामसभा खैरखेड़ा
2. ग्राम पंचायत : खैरखेड़ा तारीख 10/02/2012/2012
3. तहसील/तालुका : चारामा
4. जिला : उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर
5. अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी : दोनो वर्ग
6. सीमाओं का वर्णन, जिसके अंतर्गत प्रमुख सीमा चिन्ह तक और खसरा/कंपार्टमेंट सं. तक स्विजन्व सीमा भी है :

स्विजन्व सीमा -
पूर्व :- (1) सहड़ादेव
(2) देवगुड़ी, मेहराव
उत्तर पूर्व :- (1) देवगुड़ी,
उत्तर :- (1) बुढ़ादेव
(2) शमरासी देव
उत्तर पश्चिम :- (1) बाजारवासी
पश्चिम :- (1) तिरकुटी
(2) झाँसीगुडरा
दक्षिण पश्चिम :- (1) मुंजालगुडरा, कालेण, कोटेदेवात
दक्षिण :- (1) गड़मवली
(2) देवगुडरा
दक्षिण पूर्व :- (1) गड़मवली, कांकेर

प्रमुख सीमा चिन्ह (सीमा से खगे हूये गांव) :- उत्तर में-बाबूकोहका, दक्षिण में-उड़कुड़ा, पूर्व में-कानाकोड़,
पश्चिम में-गांढागौरी, उत्तर पश्चिम में-बड़ेगौरी, उत्तर पूर्व-चिन्नीरी, दक्षिण पूर्व - लखनपुरी,
पश्चिम दक्षिण - चरेली
कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या - OA/1466- 42.221 हे., RF 224 - 304.619 हे., OA/1462 - 8.992,
OA/1464 -71.800, OA/1468 - 53.337 हे.

उक्त क्षेत्र के भीतर इस ग्रामसभा को सामुदायिक वन संसाधनों की संरक्षण, पुनर्स्थापित करने,
संरक्षित करने तथा प्रबंध करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और यह खैरखेड़ा ग्रामसभा, सामुदायिक वन संसाधन
का इस अधिनियम की "पारा 3(1)(क)" के अनुसार संधारण उपयोग के लिए पारंपरिक रूप से संरक्षा और
संरक्षण करते रहे है।

हम, अयोधरासाहूरी इसके द्वारा, सरकार के लिए और उसकी ओर से ऊपर उल्लिखित ग्रामसभा
खैरखेड़ा के हक में यथावर्तित सामुदायिक वन संसाधन जो कि, ऊपर दर्शित स्विजन्व सीमा तथा प्रमुख
सीमा चिन्ह तथा कंपार्टमेंट संख्या के भीतर 1859.935 हेक्टेयर में फैला हुआ है, की पुष्टि करने के
लिए अपने आपसे हस्ताक्षर करते है।

वन मंत्रालय, दिल्ली
वन मण्डल कांकेर
जिला उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर

सहायक आयुक्त
वन संसाधन
आदिवासी विकास
जिला उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर

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CamScanner

What IS CFRMC ?

(Community Forest Right Management Committee)

CFRMC is a Community Forest Management committee Formed by Gram sabha.

FRA Given Right to CFRMC to conserve and manage their forest. “Gram Sabhas have rights to protect, regenerate, conserve or manage any community forest resource that they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use,” according to Section 3(1)(i) of the FRA.

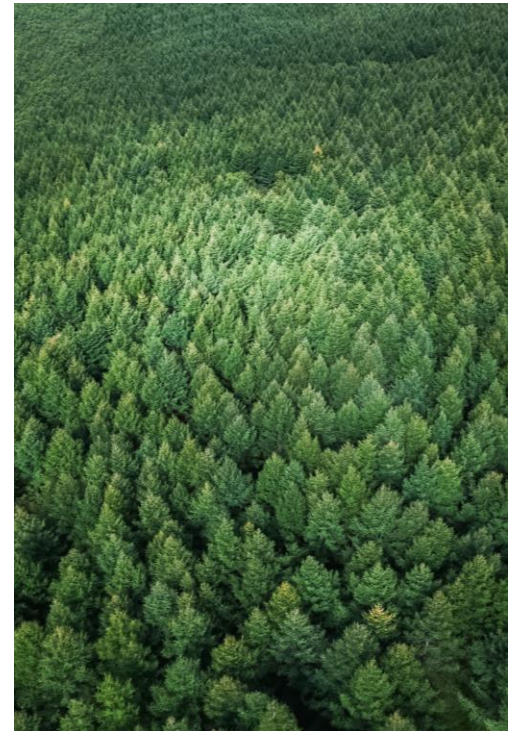
CFRMC can be Make a comprehensive plan Protect, Manage, regenerate and for sustainable uses this plan is called CFRMP.

What is CFRMP?

(Community Forest Resource management Plan)

The CFRMP is “to initiate systematic and organized intervention for Conservation and Management of the forest resources in a comprehensive manner through our own initiative.

And ensure that enough employment is generated, income is enhanced, and values of better management and regeneration is established amongst community members.



Benefits from CFRMP

- Enhancement livelihood through NTFPs
- Conservation Biodiversity, wildlife and Species
- Plantation
- Regeneration
- Food Security and Nutrition

About Organization

Centre for Environment and Development Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bengaluru

Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) is a global non-profit organization which generates interdisciplinary knowledge to inform policy and practice towards conservation and sustainability.

ATREE is implementing Training and building capacity for using advanced decision-making tools to facilitate the process of rights recognition and post-rights management in Bastar District.

Our aim is to strengthen the CFRR claim recognition processes, CFRR management planning, and policy convergence for CFRR-based livelihood enhancement, forest conservation, and development.

Review of Literature

Finding From literature Review

- Tribal people in India were found to be made worse by a variety of reasons such as Ministry of MOEF ordered for displacement of Forest dwellers on 03.05.2002 which displaced about 300000 families.
- About 12813 sqkm Forest land has been encroachment for individual Farming.
- The Indian Forest Act 1927, which denied the rights of forest dwelling tribes. Rights of tribes to travel freely in the forests were restricted. Tribes could be arrested in the forest without any warrant or without informing the reason. Right for shifting cultivation restricted. Tribes denied rights over forest produces. Forest department given power to acquire land which is occupied by the tribes.

- speaks about social, cultural, economical and political situation in Chhattisgarh tribal. Tribal people groups who are food-gatherers with diminishing population and very low or little literacy rates can be called as Primitive Tribes.
- The Chhattisgarh government increased the tendu leaf collection wage by 60% to Rs. 4,000 per standard bag of 50,000 leaves in 2019, benefiting 12.5 lakh tendu leaf gatherers, mostly forest-dwelling Adivasis. The state administration is also putting the Union Government-backed minimum support price for minor forest produce (MSP for MFP) Scheme into action.
- This is a village that is always "celebrated" when we talk about the introduction of FRA in India. Mendha-Lekha village is located in the Gadchiroli district. According to Maharashtra's citizens report, "the hamlet has been able to ensure successful village and forest governance, resulting to the security of jobs, economic and food security.
- The tribals could gather bamboo from of the forests and sell it in villages. For particular tribal habitations⁶, this has resulted in large revenue (to the tune of 9–16 lakh rupees) Under CFRMC.

Research Questions

Why The CFRMC recognition process has not yet covered more remote and better forested village in Bastar district?

How much capable the Local Authority and CFRMC are for managing the forest resources in the study villages?

Does it need more time to upscale the concept in other villages of the state or state can execute it simultaneously with current pedagogy?

Research Objectives

- To Understand the Capacity of (livelihood enhancement) adaptation of CFRMC in the selected village of Bastar district, Chhattisgarh state and
- To identify other bottlenecks (procedural, structural, capacity) seen during the implementation of the CFRMP which would facilitate the policy makers, NGOs and state government to learn more for effective intervention.

Methodology

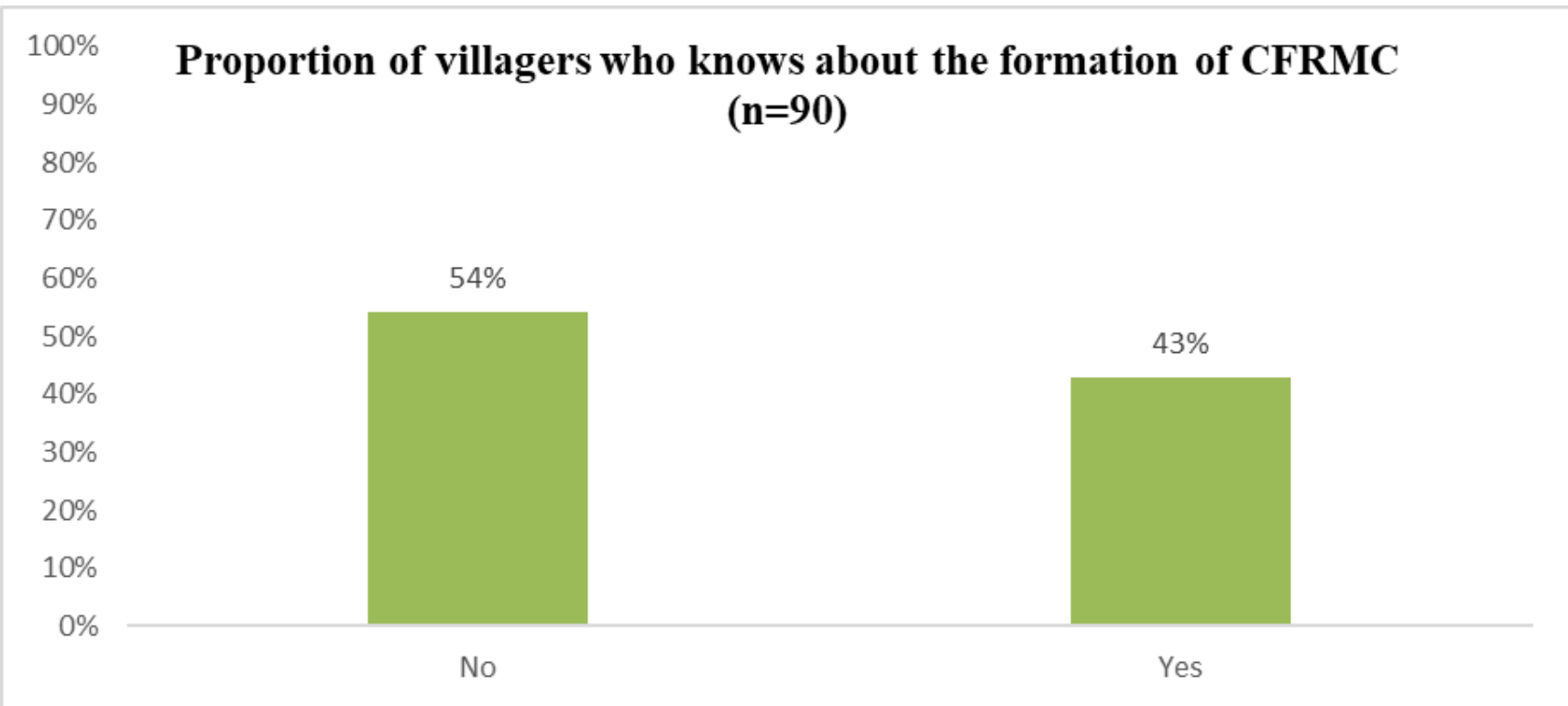
Forest In Chhattisgarh : The State is 59,772 sq km of which 25,786 sq km is Reserved **Forest**, 24,034 sq km is Protected **Forest** and 9,952 sq km is Unclassified.

Forest In Bastar District : The total forest area is 7112 sq k.m which is more than 75 % of the total area of the district .Of the total population more than 70 % are tribals like Gonds, Abhuj Maria, Darda Maria, Bison Horn Maria, Munia Doria, Dhruva, Bhatra, Halba etc. The Bastar District is abundantly and richly endowed with forest resources. The forests in this district can be divided in to four belts, namely, Northern Mixed forests, Central Moist Region comprising of Sal belts, Teak belt zone and the Dry region comprising mixed forests.

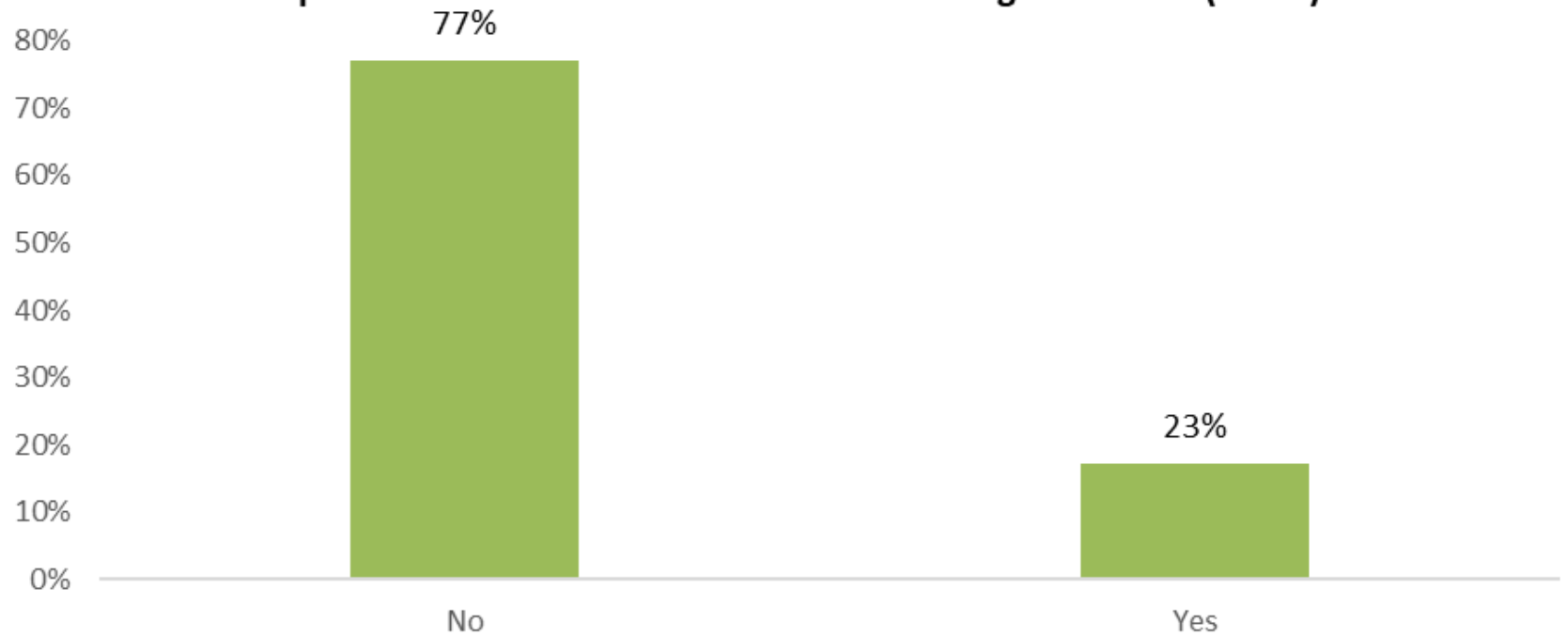
Significance of the study

- It Identify the status of Implementation of CFR and CFRMC.
- It can help to Understand the Capacities of CFRMC and challenges to make CFRMPs.
- It can Examine the Initiative of Government to spread The awareness of FRA.
- Study can help to Understand the main causes of low implementation of CFRMC.
- Helping in check the capacity of CFRMCs to manage their Forest resources and exiting practices.
- It can find out the most important benefits from CFRMC

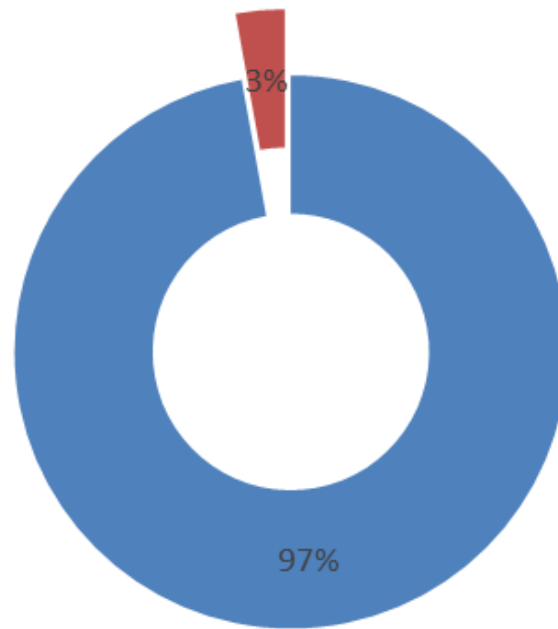
Findings



Opinion of CFRMC who has initiated training on CFRMP (n =99)

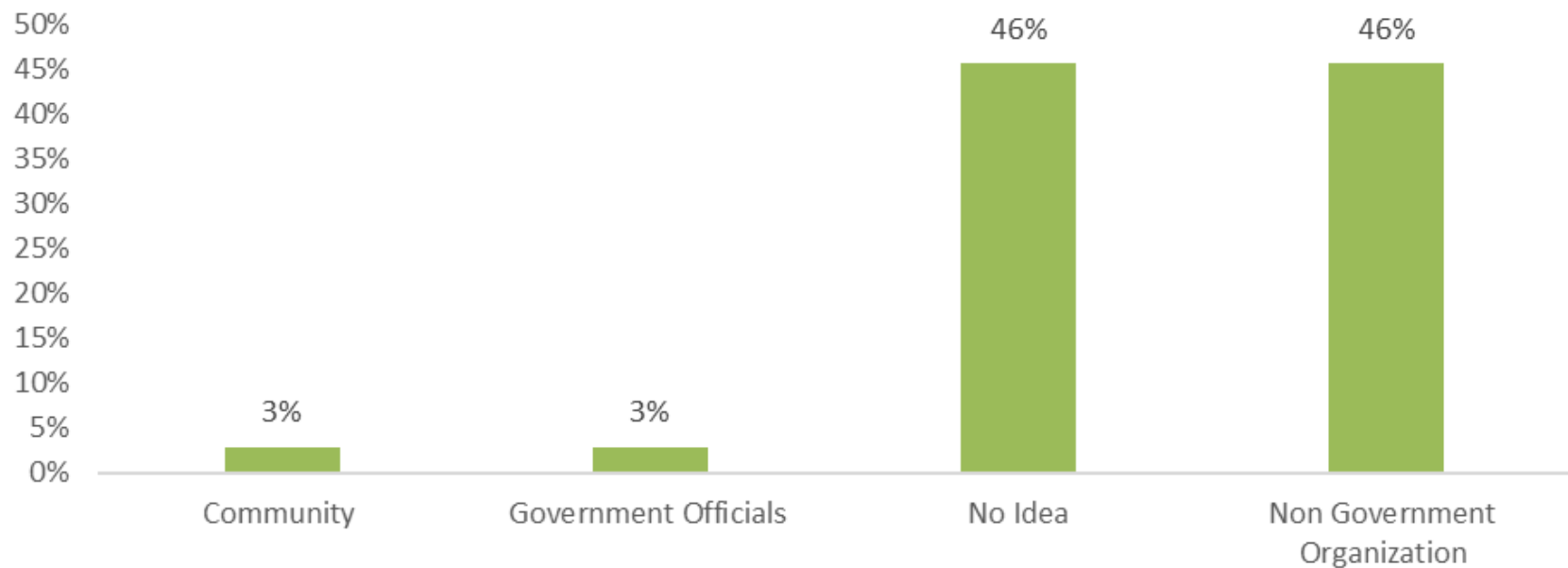


Challenges faced by CFRMC in implementing the management plan (n =35)

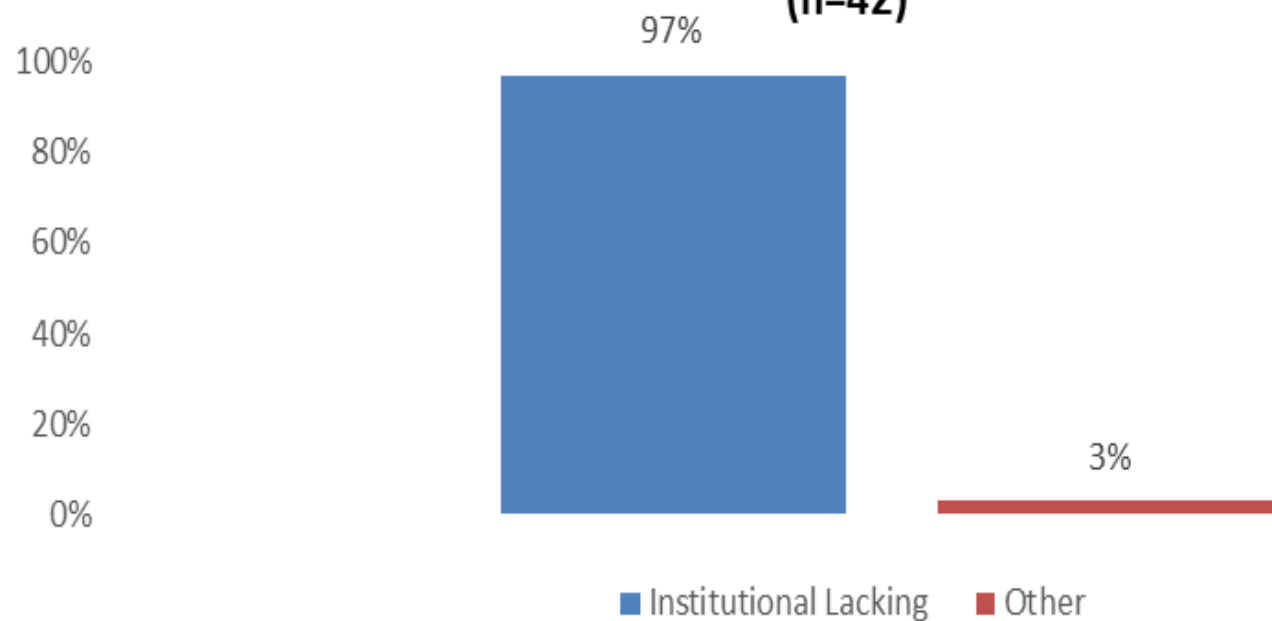


■ Financial and Information ■ Other

Awareness creation by different actors in CFRM and CFRMP (n =42)

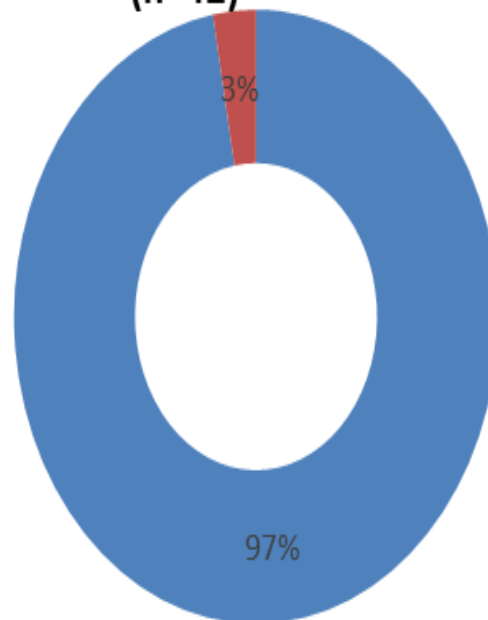


Cause of less implementation of CFRMP in Grassroot by Government (n=42)



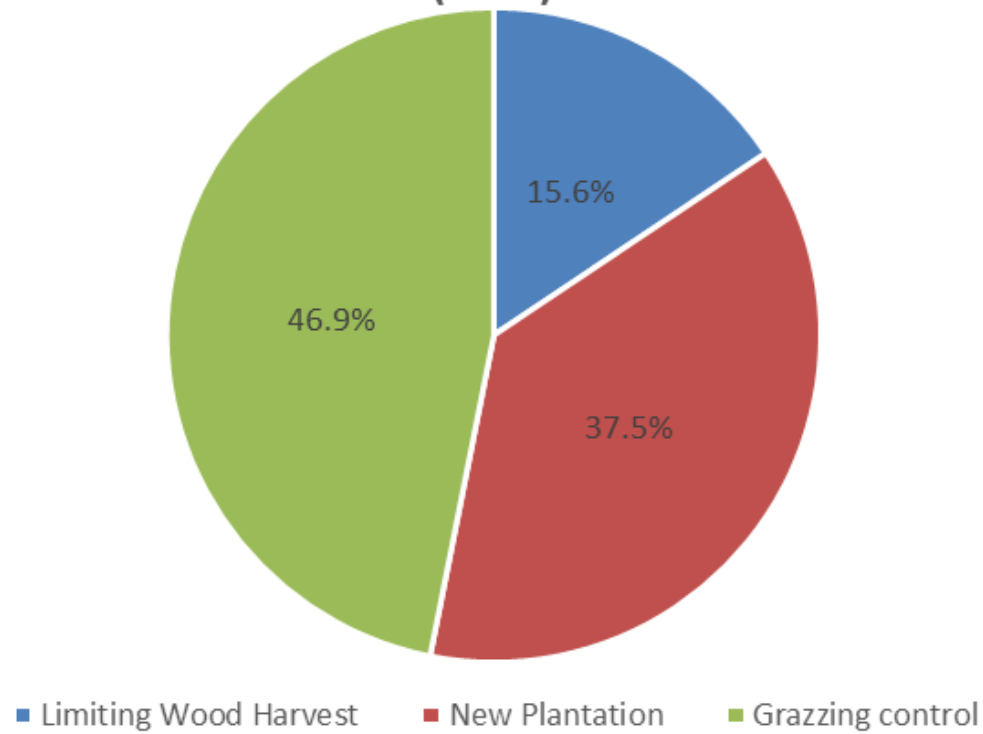
Distribution of providing financial support by local administration

(n=42)

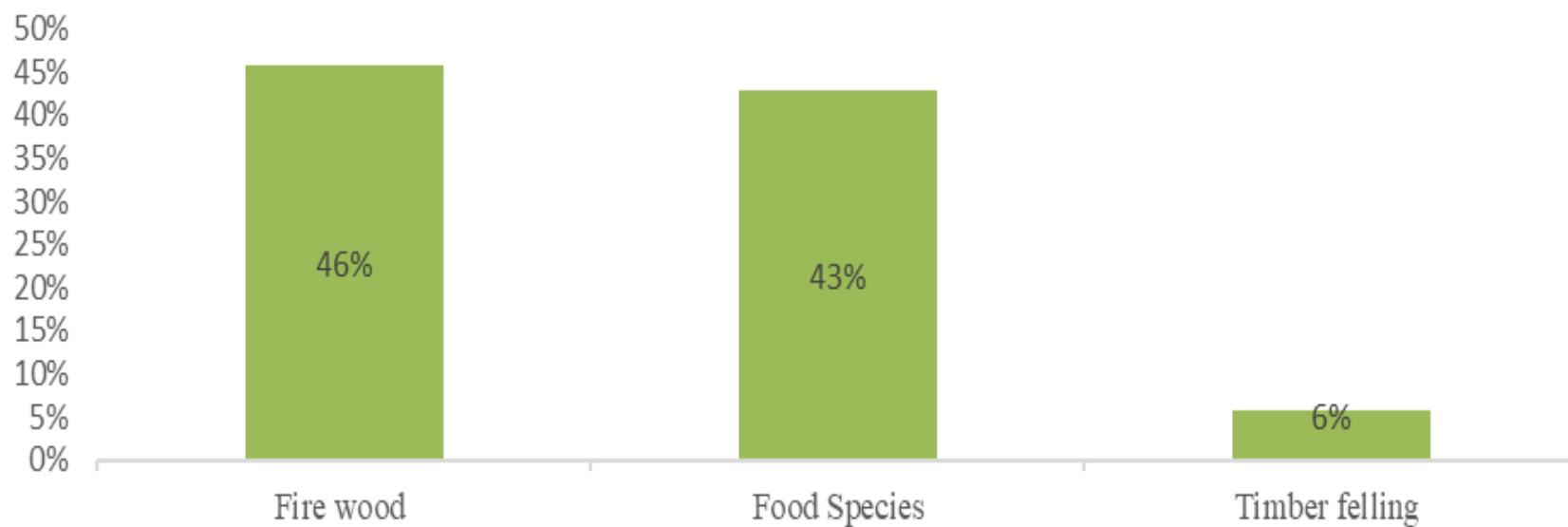


■ No ■ Yes

Distribution of Activities to be carried out from selected Committees
(n=42)



**Distribution of Most Important Benefits from CFRMC where already
Formed the committee (n=42)**



Conclusion

- Implementation Process of FRA and CFRMCs
- Capacities and strength of CFRMCs in selected Villages
- About Strategy and approaches of Government and Non-government entities
- Systematic and organized Intervention To implement.
- Process and Structure of Current pedagogy of implementation of CFRMCs

Suggestions

- Ensure adequate staff and Funds under Tribal Department
- Rules of Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act (PESA)
- Training sessions for FRC/SDLC/DLC members.
- To strengthen institutional mechanism
- To develop appropriate strategy.
- Align with FD



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THANKS