

Community Forest Rights and Its impact on Livelihood and Conservation

Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management



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CONTENTS

- Backdrop
- Aim of study
- Objectives
- Scope of study
- Rationale
- Methodology

- Findings
- Case Studies
- Conclusion
- Suggestion
- Reference

BACKDROP

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as the Forests Rights Act (FRA), was enacted in 2007 through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to correct the 'historic injustice done to forest-dwelling communities.

About the Organization....

Community Forest Rights....

AIM OF STUDY

- To understand the impact of Forest Right Act on occupied area under forest as well as local governance and to provide an assessment based on the collected information about the same.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the impact to the community on forest rights with respect to livelihood, livestock, MGNREGA, basic services (Health& Education) and local governance.
- Identify lessons for the design and implementation of facilitation approaches intended to build alternative livelihoods for the villagers that enable forest-fringe communities to withdraw from illegal forest activities.
- To study the regional perspective, drawing on empirical studies, of the need to consider conservation, livelihoods and rights in forest regulatory frameworks and their implementation.

SCOPE OF STUDY

S.N	Name of the Villages	Taluka	District
1	Upathkheda	Achalpur	Amravati
2	Payvihir	Achalpur	Amravati
3	Nayakheda	Achalpur	Amravati
4	Khatijapur	Achalpur	Amravati

RATIONALE

- Before the Rights all forest area turned into barren and dry hence researcher try to understand the changing scenario of forest area as well as forest -fringe communities in terms of source of livelihood, livestock composition, MGNREGA, Access and Quality of Basic Services (Health and Water/ Education) and local governance after the getting of rights with the help of villagers.
- To understand and experience the rural exposure of tribal communities and their dependency on the forest area to determine the present status, different constraints behind deforestation.

- The wisdom behind for selection of these villages was the regular follow up of Forest Rights, Different rule and regulation of Gram Sabha, Major participation of youth population, and Initiative for community bio gas plant with total cost of 75lakhs for two villages, awareness about biodiversity conservation etc which were found better than others.

METHODOLOGY

- **Data collection:-**

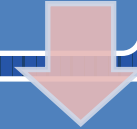
Primary- Quantitative(Schedule) and Qualitative(Case Studies,PRA, In-Depth Interviews, FGD).

Secondary- Gram Panchayat Records, Khoj Library, Article Papers .

- **Study area:-** Four villages of Achalpur Taluka in Maharashtra State.
- **Sample size:-** 125 households(25% from each village)
- **Sampling method:-** Systematic Multi-stage Random Sampling
- **Data analysis:-**Qualitative and quantitative

MAJOR FINDINGS

Source of Livelihood



Livestock and livelihood



MGNREGA and livelihood



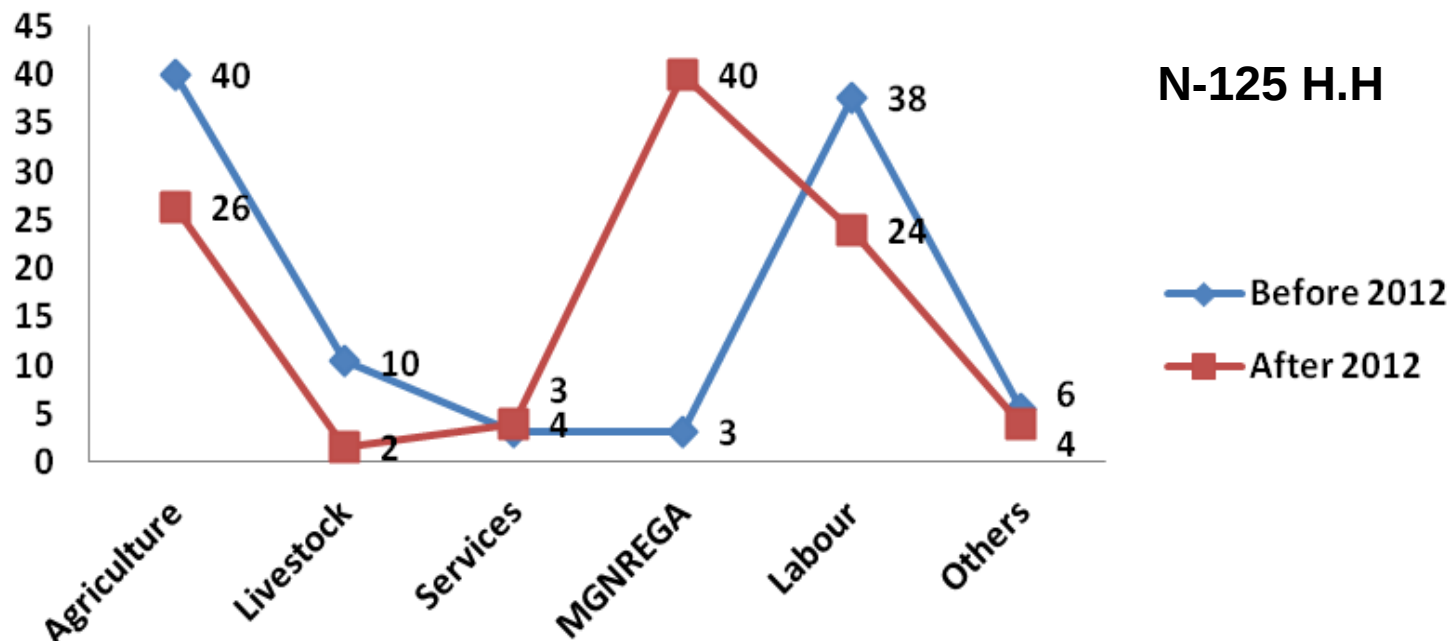
Access and Quality of Basic Services



Local Governance

1. Source of Livelihood

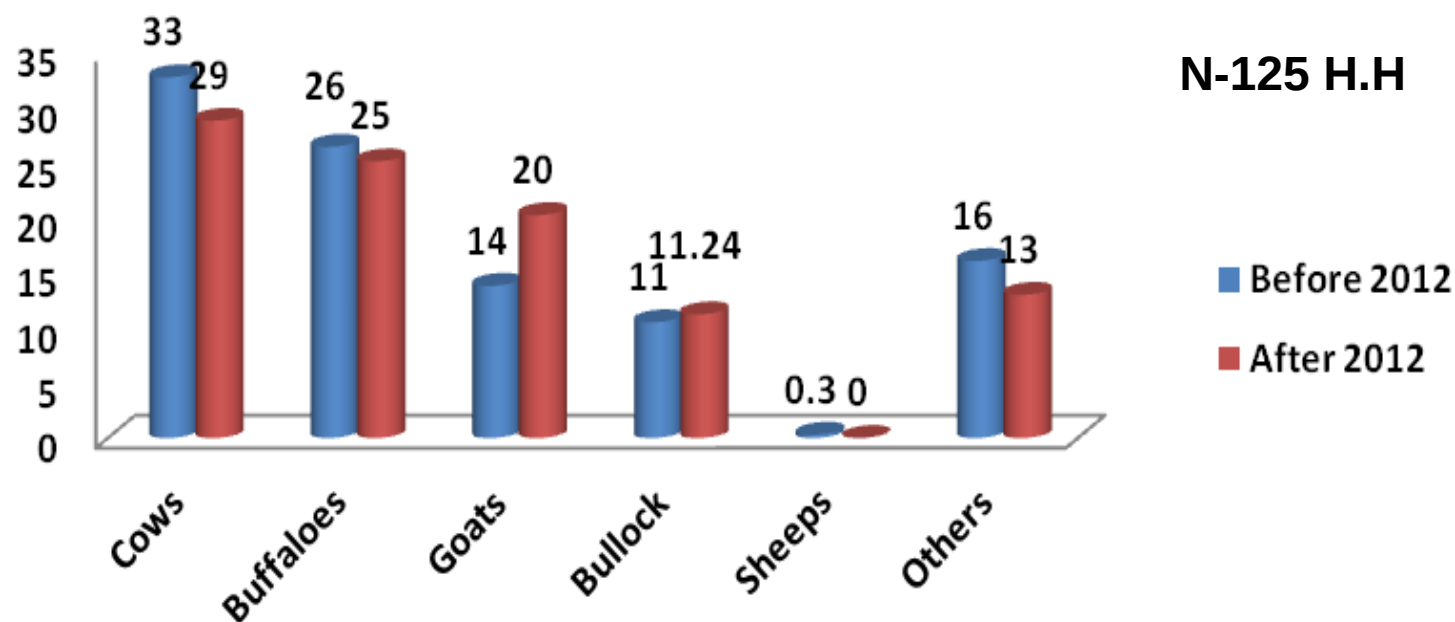
Figure 1 Source of Livelihood (%)



(Source: Questionnaire)

2. Livestock and livelihood

Figure 2 Livestock Composition(%)



(Source: By survey Method)

3. MGNREGA and Livelihood

3.1 Different types of work under MGNREGA

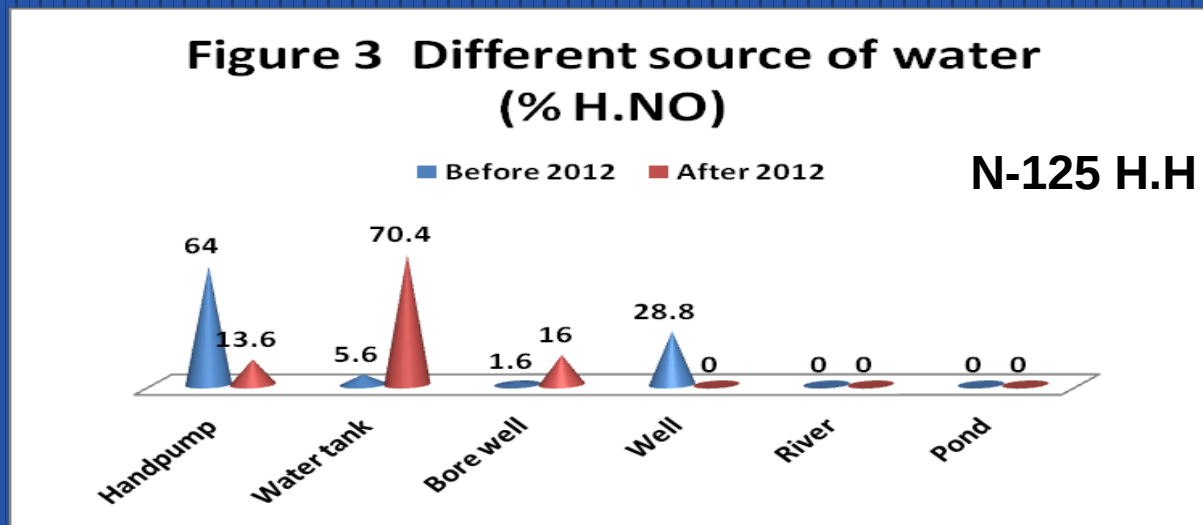
Different types of work under MGNREGA(Percentage)						
	Plantation	Digging CCT/WAT	Thinning of tree	Construction work	Water supply in the tree	Drinking water supply
Before 2012	0	50	0	25	25	0
After 2012	12	72	0	0	12	4
% change	+12%	+22%	0	-25%	-13%	+4%

3.2 Different constraint/factors creates delay in payment in MGNREGA

Factors creates delay in payment in MGNREGA(Percentage)					
	Delay in postal	Delay in filling of muster roll by Gram Rojar Sevek	Institutional level problem	Policy related problem	Insufficient Staff/Poor MIS
Before 2012	66.66	33.33	0	0	0
After 2012	18.51	33.33	14.81	7.4	25.92
% change	+48.15	0	-14.81	-7.4	-25.92

4. Access and Quality of Basic Services

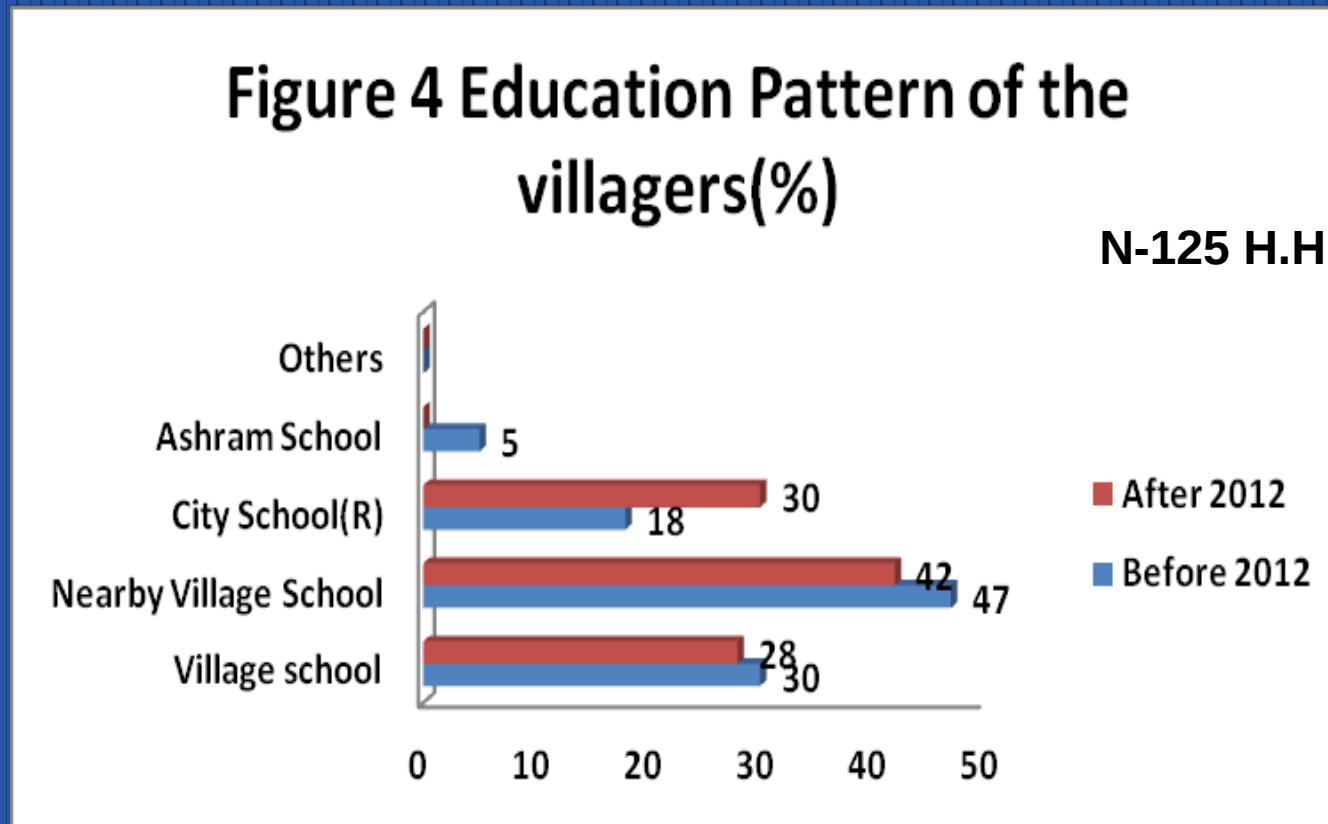
4.1 Source of water



4.1.1 Impact of livelihood on Health

Impact of livelihood on Health(% H.NO)					
	Level of awareness	Decision making power of women	Financial support	Accessibility	Others
Before 2012(Decrease)	31.2	7.2	40	21.6	0
After 2012(Increase)	32.8	2.4	40.8	24	0
% change	1.6%(Increase)	4.8%(Decrease)	0.8%(Increase)	2.4%(Increase)	0

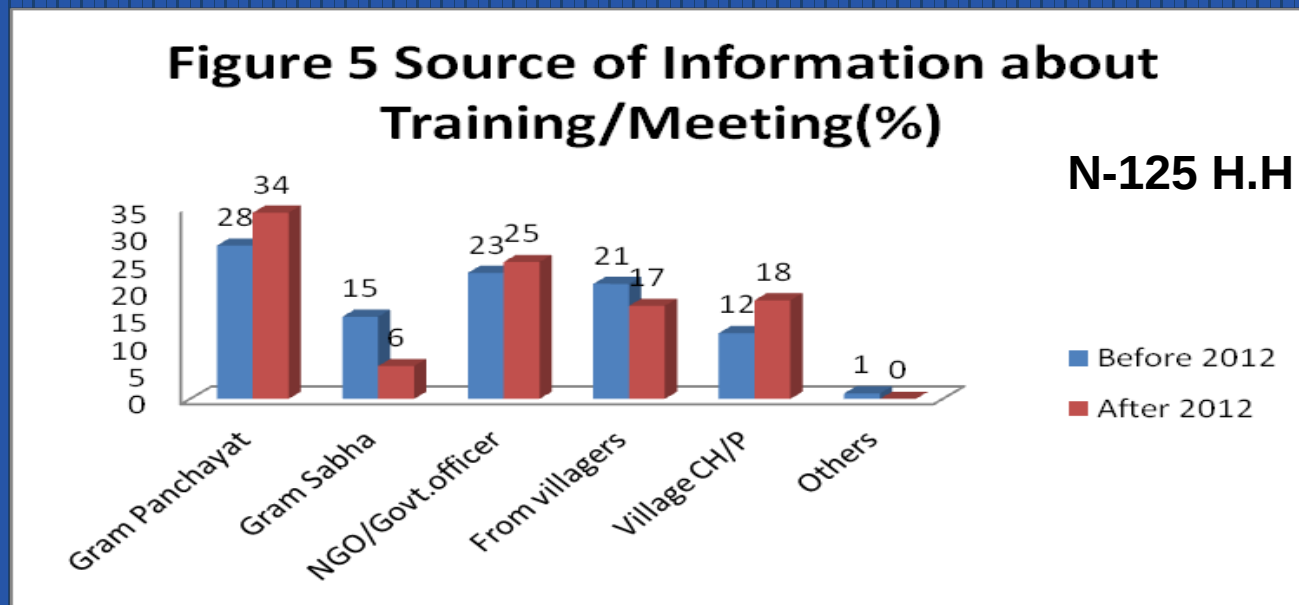
4.2 Education pattern



(Source: Questionnaire)

5. Local Governance

5.1 Different source of information about Training Program



5.2 Different types of work performed by Gram Panchayat

Work performed by Gram Panchayat						
	School building	Drinking water supply	Health and sanitation	Construction work	Anganwadi related work	No work
Before 2012	21	23	1	11	2	42
After 2012	26	28	5	21	4	16
% change	+5	+5	+4	+10	+2	+26

(Source: Field data collection)

CASE STUDIES

Wake up-Inspiration story	Baliram Dhaikar-Payvihir Village
Case study-Payvihir village	Payvihir village
Changing scenario of forest with community efforts	Nayakheda village
Community movement for forest conservation and livelihood	Khatijapur village

Case studies in Amravati District

CONCLUSION

- ***Livelihood***-This is major perspective which changed the thinking of tribal's and other community from labor work to MGNREGA due to availability of employment within the village and cash transfer of money.
- ***Livestock and livelihood***-The cattle proportion have been decreased after the rights due to restriction on fodder and grazing in the forest area.
- ***MGNREGA and livelihood***-This is a major tool which helps to regenerate the barren forest area as well as collect rain water and protect soil erosion in the forest area with community efforts.

- ***Water and education facility***-These are the basic facilities within the village which are going to be better now-a-days with the taking of initiative by the Gram Panchayat. after the completion of primary education.
- ***Local governance***-This is the last and backbone of this study towards which most of people have changed their mind set-up due to forward initiative of Gram Panchayat.
- ***Different case studies*** presented here demonstrates the changing scenario of forest and adjoining community with plenty of efforts including local NGO, forest department and community mobilization itself.

SUGGESTION

- More number of Milch animals should be provided at subsidized rate by forest department.
- Protection coverage should be provided to the person who does look likes fear during rainy season in the forest area.
- There should be knowledge based training about conservation; harvesting and marketing of minor forest products.
- Expansion of education facilities within the village to reduce drop out.
- Training to the women for the fishery production.

REFERENCE

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- Dr. Anand G. Phatak;”Community movement towards forest conservation”2004
- The Gazette of India extraordinary Part-II, Section 1 (2007)
- A Draft report on “Beyond Community Forest Rights Title” by the local NGO (Khoj).
- Bandi Madhusudan” Implementation of Forest Rights Act: Undoing the Historical Injustices?” Working Paper No. 117/RULNR Working Paper No. 18/August, 2012.
- A Report of Vasundhara on “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers” (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Thank You

The Destination –



Ensure that each family has sustainable livelihood

Ensure that people not only regenerate their forests but participate in the long term protection, management and sustainable use of its entire natural resources through community engagement.