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Development Of Forest Area In Tropics: The Urgency Of People's Participation In The Indian Context

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ABSTRACT

The Indian forest's policy based on the idea of the maintaining ecological balance calls for conservation 33% of the total land should be under forests. Besides, the physical condition specified in the policy has an eye towards controlling global warming, preservation wildlife and act as a source of relatively more amount of rainfall and deterrent to draining or runoff of rain waters in and around the forest area. But because of faster rate of growth of population and increased poverty has given way to unmindful use and distraction of forests in the country. The root of conserving enhancing the forests is largely dependent on the participation of the people. Keeping this idea in mind the present paper attempts to show the fact that people are both cause and effect in relation to the management of forest areas through their direct participation. For convenient, the paper is divided in to the following parts. The causes of deforestation have been noted in part one. The part two explains the process of deforestation and emerging impact on the surrounding areas. In part three, the paper explains the steps required for conserving and developing forest areas with the help of people's participation, some policy changes in this context have been spelled out in part four, summery and conclusions are given in part fifth.

Keywords : Development Forest, Population, Causes, Deforestation

Introduction

The Indian forest's policy based on the idea of the maintaining ecological balance calls for conservation 33% of the total land should be under forests. Besides, the physical condition specified in the policy has an eye towards controlling global warming, preservation wildlife and act as a source of relatively more amount of rainfall and deterrent to draining or runoff of rain waters in and around the forest area. But because of faster rate of growth of population and increased poverty has given way to unmindful use and distraction of forests in the country. The root of conserving enhancing the forests is largely dependent on the participation of the people. in this context have been spelled out in part four, summery and conclusions are given in part fifth.

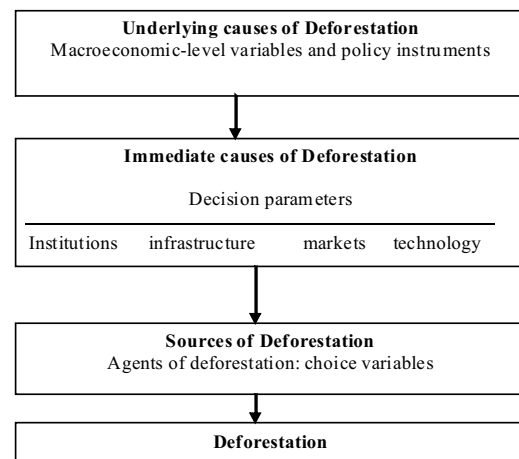
I. Causes of Deforestation

There are a number of causes for deforestation especially in the tropics. All these causes are greatly related to the activities of the peoples directly or indirectly. The important causes for deforestation are more roads, higher agricultural prices, lower wages and shortage of off-farm employment, pressure of poverty and others.

A Framework for Analyzing Deforestation

The conceptual framework used here is helpful in understanding deforestation processes. Below figure illustrates the relations among the main type of variables and provides a simple, logical approach to analyzing deforestation at three different levels, sources, immediate causes, and underlying causes. This schematic varies somewhat from the existing literature, which is rather inconsistent in its use of these terms. The decision parameters may be seen as the immediate causes of

deforestation.



Source: Authors' construction

Immediate Causes

a) Agricultural Prices: substantial evidence supports the assertion that higher prices for agricultural products stimulate forest clearing. As frontier agriculture becomes more profitable, both the existing population and migrants from other areas begin to shift resources into forest clearing. Higher prices also provide capital to put additional land into agricultural production.

Prices of Agricultural inputs and Credit: The theory of how changes in agricultural input prices affect forest clearing leads to indeterminate conclusions, the empirical evidence is mixed,

a) particularly for fertilizers. Analytical models point to two conflicting effects. On the one hand higher fertilizer prices lead farmers to adopt more extensive production systems that use more land and less fertilizer. On the other hand, the higher costs associated with increased fertilizers make agriculture in general less profitable and can lead to a reduction in the amount of land devoted to crops.

b) Wages and off-farm employment: All types of microeconomic models strongly suggest that higher rural wages reduce deforestation by making agricultural and forestry activities more costly. One has, therefore, strong reasons to believe that policies that favor rural wage increases and generate off-farm employment opportunities for rural people should reduce deforestation. Such policies should simultaneously conserve forests and diminish poverty.

c) Technological Progress in Agriculture: Technology has both a direct effect on farmer's behavior and an indirect effect resulting from its impact on product and factor prices (including wage). Technology changes that increase yield without significantly altering labor or capital requirements can be expected to increase deforestation. The extent of forest clearance is likely to be even greater if technological changes are labor or capital saving, or both, since this will free up resources for farming additional land. More generally, technologies that make more intensive production systems more profitable reduce the need for clearing additional forest land for agriculture.

d) Accessibility and Road: Analytical and empirical models and studies find that greater access to forests and markets accelerates deforestation. Roads, rivers, and railroads all facilitate access. The simple correlation between distance to roads and deforestation found in regression models tends to overstate the causality, since some roads are built precisely because an area has been cleared and settled, rather than vice-versa. And both the land and the roads can be simultaneously influenced by a third set of factors, such as soil quality or population density.

e) Property Regime and Tenure Security: In the absence of well defined and secure property rights, forest clearing often becomes a way to claim property rights to land. There are at least three reasons why forests may be cleared beyond the point where the current net benefits are zero. First, even though profits may be negative in the first few years, technological progress, new roads, and so on will make cultivation profitable in the future, and farmers need to act now so that others do not claim the land before they do. Second, in many cases land prices may reflect not agricultural potential but rather speculation that the purchaser will profit from selling the land at some future date. And finally, in situations where users compete for forest land, such as in conflicts between communities and government agencies, deforestation by one agent is costly to the other.

People's Participation

The idea of participative development is a tailor made device especially in the context of the management of forests and forests resources. The people's participation has a number of ways and also has many dimensions with respect to the objective cited above. Before spelling out the nature and scope of people's participation in forest management it is worth to cite two important examples in this context.

In Uttaranchal state and its capital Deharadun and the Masoori hills were considered as a gift of nature to the mankind with their lush green forest, verity of floor and fund. The Masoori hills were vary good in terms of sceneries and natural beauty. The snowfall and ice formation gave a added beauty and attracted many people from different corners of the country up to 1980s. however following years the cutting of trees resulted in the baldness of masoori hills. The area lost

its beauty. However during last 20 years, the government initiated a plan that the retired military men and officials were engaged to plant the trees through out the hills. This was effectively supported by children and local people.

As a result of this participative activity in 2006, the Masoori hills once again received snowfall and retained its lost beauty to large number (millions) tree planting and protection given to the area. The Gadwall green battalion with the support of people restored its original beauty in the Masoori hills.

The other important participative developmental management of forests could be cited from the state of Assam. The Assam a northeastern state is known for its very large amount of forest land. However the forest is not owned by the state. For example 60% of the forest is owned by local tribes and government has taken over 40% of remaining forest areas the government made 30% as reserved forest and 10% of the forest under government control is strictly prohibited peoples for its entry. In this they are growing the medicinal plant.

The tribal communities have been not only prepared to give up the community right on forests but also help the management of forests. A few of the tribal have been used as forest guards in the respective areas. This policy has given a way hope that through the tribal community participation resettlement policy, it would be possible for a sound management of forests in the entire northern states such as Nag land, Manipur, Mizoram, Megalaya and others.

Similarly, government has realized that amending the forest Act of 1976, giving opportunity for the people to participate in the forest management programme will help to preserve the vital resources. Besides, the peoples' participative also has been found important in the restoration of forests through planting trees in the various areas. For example in Kerala, the state government introduced a scheme under which the community people can plant the trees and take the benefits arising from this activity. The Himachal government has induced people to plant alamode trees. At present the Himachal state a great capacity of harvesting almodos for marketing outside Himachala and also the good quality almodos are packed properly for the purpose of export. These plants are planted on the slope and the empty area of the hills. The product is completely harvested by the people. Therefore people's participation leads to gainful and effective management of forests and forests resources.

The social forestry is another type of forest area which cause for total participation of people. The social forestry has been growing by lips and bonds in various states of the country. This has been undertaken by the people through the special program conducted by ministry of forest and environment this needs not much elaboration.

Policy Changes

There are number of policy changes required for the management of tropical forests especially country like India. The important policy measures have been noted below;

1. The tribal communities should be empowered to maintain the origin forests.
2. The tribal communities under a suitable scheme should be induced for the planting trees in the forests. They should be empowered to harvest the trees are plants undertaken by them
3. No provision should be made for roads passing through the forest or these roads which pass through closure to forest area.
4. There should be proper security to be provided to the forests by trained people, this should ensure protection of not only forest trees but also precise wild life existing in it.
5. Strict laws should be enacted so as to prevent grazing activity in the forest area.
6. The laws relating to poaching and hunting should be enacted with sever punishment.

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