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INDIAN SOCIAL FOREST: PROPORTIONS AND GROUPS

Dr. Mohd Sadiq Ali Khan

Principal, School Education, Sanskriti University, Mathura, India

Abstract: *The forests are a highly appreciated ecological commodity that, under proper governance, can be fruitful and beneficial. The biggest, more diverse and self-generating forests of all ecosystems. Forests affect diverse factors including the climate, flora, fauna and civilization directly and effectively. They serve as buffer states among habitats created by natural or human beings. Forests also helped the human race over the years. The growing population of humans and animals has, however, resulted in unconscious agricultural use of forestry. This has contributed to a dramatic reduction in forest wealth in India in the last few years. The forest logging proceeded unregulated until the mid-1970s, contributing to the detrimental consequences of deforestation. This included soil erosion, flickering storms, lack of water, timber and fodder, the disappearance of important flora and fauna and global warming. The Indian government Launched a social forest project in 1976 to eliminate the pressure on current forestry by plants in all vacancies and fallow lands. This project was introduced in 1976 by the National Commission on Agriculture. The goal of this paper is to gain insight into the significance and components of Indian social forestry. It also aims to define social forestry forms and advantages and to evaluate some research studies in order to encourage social forestry in India.*

Keywords: *Forest, India, Environment, Social, Agriculture, government*

I INTRODUCTION

Forests have helped the human race over the years. The land cover in our nation is 21.54% of the total particular region, as per the Forest Statement (2017). The trees are the primary provider of people's livelihoods through collecting non-wood timber. The forests were part of their culture and traditional lifestyle for Indian tribal groups. In both developed and developing countries, India is the country's leading fuelwood user. Fodder, timber, fuelwood, rubber, tannins and a differing variety of curative herbs are the most useful resource of forests. All the requirements of the forests were fulfilled by the middle of this century. Even so, the increasing population of human beings and cattle has struggled to fulfil their needs for the availability of essential forest resources, contributing to forest over-exploitation and deforestation in India. During the last few decades forestry in India has degraded steadily as a result of the detrimental impacts of deforestation. Deforestation has converted many forest area into wastelands that have diminished the area covered by

vegetation. Owing to the overgrazing of cattle, community pastures are worsening. In the village, rural communities are obligated to work for the harvesting of wood fuel from the inland woods for 15-35 hours per week because of the non-accessibility of wood. The loss of millions of hectares of crops and millions of inhabitants from flooding during the 1980s resulted from deforestation. During the last three years the magnitude of the destruction has risen several times.

Different Indian forests have been in a greatly reduced state, according to the National Remote Sensing Agency (2015). We only have 2% of the forests in India, and we serve 15% of the global population with an immense responsibility. So a Social Forestry Initiative was initiated by the National Commission on Agriculture in 1976. The root of this idea is based on antique Indian texts, such as Vedas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Upanishadas, Puranas and Lord Buddha's Jatak tales. In line with Indian cultural values and liberal principles, the curriculum began. It stressed the need to include people in the formulation and execution of the forestation schemes based on their wishes, capacity and information accessibility.

Objective: In this topic we deeply talk about Social forest significance program, Proportion of social forest and group of social forest.

Social Forest Significance Program:

The definition of social forestry and its socioeconomic aspects are explored in line with the first objective of the analysis. At the 9th Popular Wealth International Congress held in New Delhi in 1968, for the first time, the word social forest was used by the Forest Scientist Westoby. He identified social forestry as a forestry aimed at generating safety stream and the Community's recreational benefits.



The expression social forest consists of two social and forestry terms. The word forestry is connected to the philosophy and practise of tree growth, its protection, scientific management and the utilisation of energy. social means work together in groups. The Indian government Launched a social forestry policy in 1976 through the National Commission for Agriculture in order to reduce the burden of forest lands by planting more trees on all harvest grounds. It is a way to assist villagers in specific, particularly the vulnerable or marginalised. Social woods are the people's and for the people's "programme." Social forestry is an effort of this nature that aims to engage people in formulating and applying afforestation programmes on the basis of local demands, capacity and input supply. This applies therefore to collectively utilising vacant public land in order to address the needs of the most marginalised urban population. As social forests are more based on rural development and completely reliant on the active involvement of the public, forestation for local government and participatory forestry is also recognised.

The fundamental theory of social forestry is therefore the need for the programmes, for different biomass goods, to

expand the quality of life and economic conditions of those who rely on local trees.

Social Forestry Main Objectives:

The main goals of the Indian government's social forestry programme are:

- Ensure that lumber, firewood and household fodder are available in a satisfactory manner.
- To promote the use of peripheral and degraded land by farmers, panchayats and other organisations.
- Planting of tree plantations for environmental and ecological balance and cleanliness.
- Efficient jobs and asset growth.
- Set up agri-based factories for the gain of rural regions in general. It is important to look at the socio economic aspects of social foresting if the above-noted goals are to be grasped in full, as the initiative is not just directed at forest and environment restoration. The next section therefore reflects on the different social forestry aspects.

Social Forest Proportion Program:

There are two major principles: environmental regeneration and the social welfare. The main dimensions of sustainable forests. It helps to offer people, in particular rural areas, ecological, economic and social stability.

A) Elements of environmental renovation are:

1. I.Tank bed and seafront grounds mass forests.
2. Tree plants on field borders or scattered plants, especially in arid and semi-arid areas.
3. Forestation of depleted trees in the adjacent ecological area.
4. External and submarginal cultivation organic agriculture.
5. Village forest formation on collective property and public wastelands.
6. Plantations on the banks of the canal along the roads and along the railways.
7. Development of a built-in disposal mechanism for plant substances and landfill.
8. Crop and shrub-plantation, conservation belts planting, green belts etc. regulates flood and wind degradation.
9. Creation of field and silvic field.
10. Promoting tree planting for creative, polluted air purification and noise reduction in urban areas.

B) Aspects of social welfare are:

1. Popularization of commercial tree farming and cultivation.
2. Generate revenue from excess forest goods to reduce hunger and provide opportunities for jobs.

3. State, panchayat and voluntary agencies' partnership in providing inputs.
4. Describe the villagers' dissimilar energies and skills to grow themselves by allowing them to control their own natural capital. It attempts to include the receiver from preparation to intake.
5. To meet people's basic needs, such as gasoline, forage, wood and additional food.
6. to provide the tribes with a pleasant environment, as their life and culture is closely connected to the trees, and to help them maintain their cultural singularity;
7. Developing an organised framework for dividing socially and economically disadvantaged people's economic gains and benefits.
8. To instil in the processing and distribution of forest goods social equality the importance of self-reliance and personality at village level. It also attempts to cultivate the spirit of collaboration and perceived benefit projects. In other words, it emphasizes on limited government influence in forest benefit production, management and delivery.

Therefore, a concerted and collective endeavour between Government and citizens is key to the progress of social forestry. The social forestry industry can't achieve its target without assured funding from the political, governmental, panchayat and local people. The direct economic gain, therefore, is important for people's involvement in social forestry programmes. People's involvement is no excuse for making the social forestry system a success.

Social Forestry Groups:

The forestry forms popularised by the government to take the spatial, environmental and person's needs into account. Here, it is essential that these species differ from country to country because our country is rich in vast geographical diversity. Social forestry is common in agriculture and forestry, cooperative forestry, forestry extension and agroforestry.

- **Forest expansion:**

The plantation and cultivation of trees on the margins of roads, canals and railways is known as the extension forestry. It attempts to improve the nation's vegetation. In the village, common fields, government wastelands and Panchayat lands were cultivated as a result of this scheme.

- **Forest farming:**

Person farmers are encouraged to grow trees according to their own farms to satisfy their requirements within field forestry. Agriculture forestry can be listed as commercial and non-commercial. Non-commercial forestry farming requires the planting of trees, instead of grains, in the fields. It includes planting trees for own consumption, not for sale, by

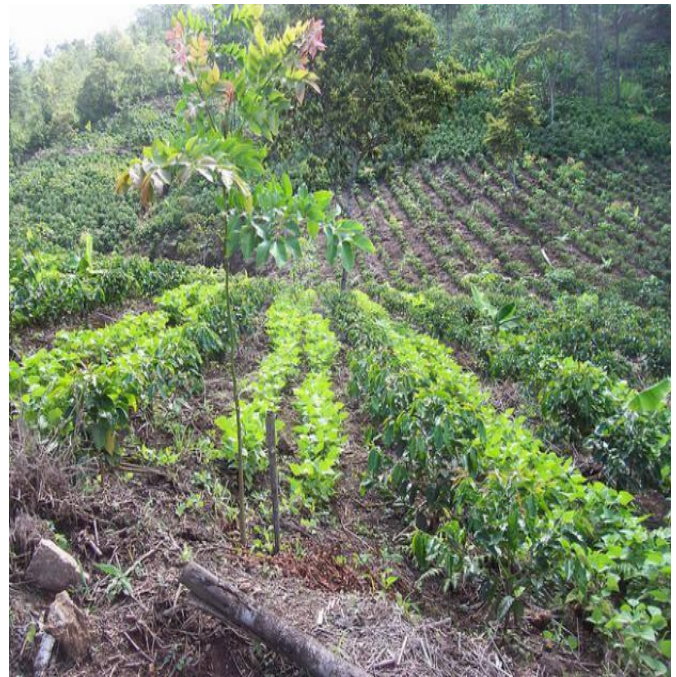
farmers on their own land. For such a reason the area primarily requires limits of agriculture, wastelands and marginally agricultural lands. Without economic motives, farmers are growing trees only to shade crops such as wind cover, soil protection or wasteland. This form of practise is used for the processing of fuel, fodder, and fruit in Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala, Karnataka, etc.

Agricultural production forestry refers to the method under which farmers commercially plant trees. This kind of practise is typically employed in places where the wood or other forest-based goods market is developed. This method of forestry is used for economic benefits by individuals or businessmen. In this form of forestry, as the demand for fuel wood as well as other forest products increases, it means that the original land used for agricultural plants is modified. The economic sustainability of this forestation is influenced by many factors, such as labour costs, market rates, increase in the number of species to be grown and the farmer's willingness to wait for the entire rotation of crops and materials.



- **Forest Community:**

Often recognised as rural forests. This scheme demands that trees be grown on communal property, not on the land itself, as in the case of agricultural forestry. Both of these services are designed to support the whole society and not to benefit anybody. In the form of seeds, manure and so forth, the government assumes credit for the proposals of the society and the panchayats, preserving the trees. Some groups have logically and sustainably controlled the plantation whereas others have abused the wood and traded it for short-run self benefit. In some states like Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Kerala, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh etc, impressive milestones have been made in group forestry. Throughout the background, Eucalyptus has been planted as a fast-growing tree in India, part of a drive to consolidate the sub-continent and to establish a sufficient supply of wood from socially forested rural areas.



• **Agro- forestry:**

Agroforestry includes forestry asimilation, when legume trees, orchard and livestock ranches are performed on the very same property. Agroforestry, in many other terms, involves the planting of trees and agricultural crops on the same field. Agroforestry is a supportive method which retains or raises the average yield by combining diverse farming practises. This can vary between constructive involvement and complete indifference. In India, this has recently become very common. The effectiveness of this scheme, however, dependent on specific co-operation. The different agroforestry types are:

- a. Sylvo-pastoral woodland use - for both timber production and domestic animal husbandry.
- b. Farmland- deliberate land use for parallel agricultural development and forest crops. (b) Farmland-growing.
- c. Agro-sylvo-pastoral system: land use for continuous agricultural production, forestry plants and domestic animal breeding.
- d. Device multi-functional usage - multiple trees for forests, leaves, vegetables, fabrics and foodstuffs are grown and maintained

The goal of social forestry is therefore to increase fuel wood and fodder supply; it has concentrated on generating rural jobs and preserving the natural environment. It aims at improving use of farmland and at promoting village and cottage enterprises. It also affects people's awareness of the climate and plants. It aims at reducing natural forest pressures and stabilising farming in the region.

CONCLUSION:

This paper addressed the forest degradation issue and the forestry campaign undertaken by the Indian administration to improve the situation. Forestry and social forestry initiatives may be mentioned to carry about social and environmental difference in the society. In addition to creating additional incomes from the selling of the surplus items, a properly implemented and operated social forestry policy will fulfil consumers' demands. A well-executed and effective Social Forest programme, as well as increased environmental sustainability, will play a vital part in raising village life.

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