

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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7.1 CONCLUSION:

From the overall study following conclusions are drawn:

1. Kolhapur district forest area is divided in to eight ranges. These ranges are Chandgad, Ajra, Gargoti, Radhanagari, Gaganbawada, Karveer, Panhala, and Malkapur.
2. Most of the region of the Kolhapur is of the plateau which is marked by several hill ranges which emerge from the main range and develop an eastward or north-eastward trend of the Sahyadri Mountain.
3. The drainage pattern of the Kolhapur district has remarkable aspects. At the out set there is a Sahyadri mountain range which acts like major water divide between the drainage of Konkan and Deccan plateau. The drainage net work consisting the west ward flowing rivers which has tremendous velocity of flow by which severe erosion of the Sahyadri Mountain takes place and develops the steep scarp. Secondly there are the rivers which flow eastward on to the Deccan plateau.
4. The total forest area in Kolhapur district is 138771.00 hectare. Only 18.35% area of Kolhapur district is covered by forest.
5. The forest area segregated into some categories viz. Reserve Forest, Deem Reserve Forest, Protected Forest, Unclass Forest, and Acquire Forest etc. Reserve Forest covered 32783.07 hectare area, Deem Reserve Forest covers 61350.85 hectare area and Protected Forest lied over 33429.65 hectare area where as Acquire Forest covers 6077.53 hectare area.
6. In Kolhapur district maximum forest offences are took place. These offences are as forest fire, illicit felling of trees, grazing, encroachments and other offences. These offences can be controlled under joint forest management. Joint forest management is work base upon forest protection

and development. The local people participation are gives good result of joint forest management program

7. At present Kolhapur district having 16 nurseries in total. The total area covered by nursery is 41.99 hector. Kagal nursery is the most important and covering largest area i.e. 9 hectare.
8. Under the over all Social Forestry following rural employment schemes are implemented: Nursery Scheme, Guarantee Employment Scheme, Total Rural Employment Scheme etc. The employment schemes are cover some area in Kolhapur district. Employment scheme are as promised employment scheme, Employment Guarantee Scheme and total rural employment schemes etc. The maximum investment shows in these all scheme. In last few year government are total felled in the promised employment scheme, because of rural people are not good support.
9. The total area covered under the Nursery Scheme is 41.99 hectares, Guarantee Employment Scheme is 407.8 hectares where as Total Rural Employment scheme covers an area of 12.80 hectare. Total area covered by these schemes is 462.59 hectare.
10. The existing forests cover in Kolhapur district is depleting very fast due to uncurbed cutting and falling of the trees for firewood excessively used for domestic energy and fodder for livestock. Grazing by the livestock is another menace destructing the forest.
11. To minimize the exerting pressure on the forest, government implementing the Social Forestry Schemes at large. This has truly proved minimized utilization and exploitation of natural resources.
12. The social forestry providing basic need of the local people. These are fuel wood, fodder, and small timber etc.
13. The social forestry is generating employment and help individual rural to increase their income.

14. The government investing maximum rupees in various schemes but there is no monetary return compensating the investment. There is always monetary loss to the government. Government has justified this juncture as social forestry works for providing employment to the rural communities and it functions for conservation of ecology.
15. There is well awareness about the conservation and rational use of natural resources in the society in Kolhapur district. The total 446 committees have been established to protect the forests in Kolhapur district.
16. Under the social forestry scheme about 1585 hectare area have been brought under plantation schemes in year 2005, which is abruptly gone down to 400.16 hectares in year 2006 in Kolhapur district. This is an outcome of the minimized interest of the society to implement schemes.
17. The plantation scheme in social forestry is based upon following programs:
 - a) Non cultivable land development program,
 - b) Sloppy area development program,
 - c) West mountainous range development program,
 - d) Medicinal plant production program,
 - e) Biofertilizer production program.
18. Mostly Chandgad Tahasil has been selected for non cultivable land development program. 1350.36 hectares of the land.
19. WMRD or west mountain range development has expenditure of 529.71 lakhs from the year 2000 to 2006, Joint Forest expenditure of 529.71 lakhs from the year 2000 to 2006, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has total outlay of 17.69 lakhs, Forest Development Agency (FDA) has 153.75 lakhs, Promised Employment Scheme (PES) has 41.2 lakhs, whereas Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) 58.54 lakhs and Total Rural Employment Scheme (TRE) has 63.18 lakhs. This over all sums about 4501.88 lakhs.

20. Mostly Kode village from Gaganbawada Tahasil, Padasali and Kolik villages from Panhala Tahasil are select in sloppy area development program which covers 89 hectares of an area.
21. The total area covered by West mountainous range development program is 1371.50 hectares which is implemented mostly in Chandgad, Radhanagari, Ajra and Gadhighlaj Tahasils.
22. The Medicinal plant production program establish only Kolhapur and Kagal nursery. In this scheme total 1.6 lakh in Kagal and 0.80 lakh in Kolhapur city.
23. Under the Biofertilizer production program mainly Vam (Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza), BGA (Blue Green Algae) and Earthworm fertilizers are produced.
24. Generally the species which have been used for the plantation purpose are Eucalyptus (Nilgiree), Mango, Cashew Nut, Babul, Bamboo, Neem, Guava, Vad, Umbar, Jambhul, Jack fruit trees, Coconut and Oleander etc.
25. It is found that generally among the non governmental organizations which have engaged or participated in the social forestry schemes are various educational institutes like schools and colleges. Shivaji University campus in the Kolhapur city has largely brought under the plantation scheme run and implemented by the various colleges. During 1982 to 2006 NGO'S various plantation schemes are established in Kolhapur district. The Area plantation and Road side plantation are the main two types are present. These NGO'S plantation takes place on village common land school area and roadside land. More over many industrial establishments like private factories, sugar industries are also actively engaged in the plantation moves run by the government under the social forestry scheme and some time by their own. Some charity organizations like various Mandals and clubs are also playing their role in the development of social forestry programme by actively engaging in the plantation moves.

26. Ecology conservation takes place with the help of social forestry.
27. Finally we can conclude that, the utilization of social forestry is mainly increasing economy condition of rural people which is partly depends upon plantation and employment scheme.
28. The Central Government has supported and promoted the non-cultivable land development programme in Chandgad Tahasil. In this regard Chandgad Tahasil development by the following stages:Dividend a whole zone into three working process group , Selection of catchments area, Organization of study tour, Training and Providing irrigation facilities.
29. 1585.00 hector area covered by Social forestry plantation in 2005. The maximum plantation takes place in Panhala, Malkapur, Ajara, Gargoti, Chandgad, and Gaganbawada Tahasil. In 2005 plantation process avoid the Karveer and Radhanagari Tahasil. Chandgad Tahasil is mainly involved in the Social forestry plantation. The lowest plantation process present in the Gaganbawada Tahsil. In this year, 520.00 and 105.00 hector area present in highest and lowest condition with respectively.
30. Some benefits are shown in social forestry. These benefits are as follows: Human food from trees i.e. fruits, nuts, leaves, etc. Livestock feed from trees. Firewood obtained.Building materials for shelter constriction. Fruit, nuts etc for drying or food-processing industries. Wood for a variety of manufacturing. Direct cash benefits from sale of above products. Indirect cash benefits from productivity increases.

7.2 SUGGESTION:

For the development and the effective implementation of the social forestry programme following measures have been suggested.

1. Seed plots must be established in Village common land or/and Government owned land to avoid the interruption of landlord.
2. Government should introduce the new plant species for the effective utilization as a fire wood, fodder etc.
3. There should be rapid removal of trees after the mature of the fodder and fire wood producing plants therefore the place can be provided for the next plantation.
4. For the due improvement and development in functioning nursery, use of technology should be under take e.g mechanization of the practicing and cultivation of the land.
5. It seemed that there is dearth of expert who needs in process of sapeling formation. Collect the basic information in order to produce healthy stock in nursery.
6. Concerns the cause of deforestation for which monitoring the potential threat in order to curb them.
7. There should be regular organizing of training and tour to aware the society particularly rural communities.
8. To increase the active and effective participation of women in social forestry there should be some programme which will promote women to take part in the social forestry schemes.
9. It is necessary to become social forestry schemes self supporting and self sustaining.
10. There should be effective programme to develop the pasture and grassland so that grazing pressure of the livestocks can be minimized.
11. There should be research and development department to develop the new techniques which will be used in function of the social forestry.

12. Still there are some plant species much away from the research and proper commercial utilization e.g. bamboo, coconut, cashew nut, babul etc.
13. While field work it seemed that many hectares of land owned by government and common land of village is occupied by the unwanted growth of some weed plants, which should effectively be eradicated.
14. During the plantation move it should be keenly watch that not mere plantation will do but there should be due care and maintenance of the plant undertake.
15. There should formation of the committees which will watch and monitor the forest offences. Forest ministry has recently introduced new position 'Van Patil' as 'Police Patil' to supervise the issues regarding forest offences.
16. Use of bio fertilizer should be introduced widely. There should be lucrative subsidy in buying earthworm fertilizer.
17. It is declared that there will be 'CCT' Cameras installed in forest to monitor the forest offences such as illicit falling of the trees, poaching of the wild animals, illegal lifting and gathering of the forest product. Therefore the implementation of this should be taken place immediately.