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Role of Social Forestry in India: A Review

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ABSTRACT
In India the term social forestry first came to prominence in the year 1976 under the report of the National Commission of Agriculture in India, in which it was used for a programme of activities to encourage those who depend on fuelwood and other forest products to produce their own supplies in order to lighten the burden on tradition forestry.The need of social forestry was felt as India is a developing country with a dominant rural population that still depends largely on fuelwood for their cooking. The demand for fuelwood will not reduce further due to the growing population and increasing human activities. The forest department of India found that the forest of the country was fast disappearing due to the expansion of cultivable land which resulted in the vanishing of resources and undesirable changes in the climate. The forest department steeped into the field to prevent the deforestation. Social forestry programmes objectives are to encourage the farmers to grow forest tree species in their field and around the fields for enhance their income, provide jobs for rural peoples and also improve the environment for protecting agriculture from adverse climatic factors along with soil conservation measures, reduce pollution and provide fuelwood, fodder and timber to the rural people. A total of 2.15 million ha of land, 1.52 million ha land will be covered under social forestry programme and the rest under production forestry. The programme particular has increased substantially in recent years. Several state governments such as Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and West Bengal have already started social forestry projects with the financial support of international agencies like world bank, Swedish International development authority (SIDA), Canadian International Development Authority (CIDA), US Agency for International International Development (USAID).
Keywords: *Social forestry, afforestation, soil conservation measures and production forestry.*

INTRODUCTION

The Social Forestry needs are different for developing countries which are at different stages of development.
They need Social Forestry for a variety of reasons. India is no exception to this. Realizing the importance of Social Forestry, the Government of India embarked upon a massive programme of Social Forestry. Social Forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development [1]. India's strategy for forestry development reflects the need both to develop production forestry programs to supply the growing demand of the domestic wood products industry and to develop social forestry (also referred to as community forestry) programs to supply fuel wood, fodder, small timber and minor forest produce to the rural population. In order to carry out the required programs, the National Commission on Agriculture recommended that each State reorganize its Forest Department into two separate wings, one to supervise traditional production forestry and wildlife activities, and the other to develop community forests. The term "social forestry" is used interchangeably with "farm and community forestry" and "forestry for local community development. The terms refer to a broad range of tree or forest-related activities under taken by rural landowners and community groups to provide products for their own use and for generating local income. Social forestry may also include governments or other groups planting trees on public lands to meet local village needs. Social forestry can contribute significantly to improving the livelihood of poor rural people through soil improvement. It can also supply wood for home construction, farm building, fencing, fuel, fibre, food supplements, windbreak protection, shade and

fodder for livestock. Social forestry can provide income for farmers and rural communities and can help to move people from the frightening and fragile condition of mere subsistence to a better level of living. The Forest Departments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh were the first to create community forestry wings. The other States are following suit as their community forestry programs grow. Social forestry can be defined as *forestry of the people by the people and for the people*. It is implemented in wastelands, panchayat lands, village commons and roadsides, canal banks, railway lines etc. which may bring under forest plantations, shelter belts and mixed forestry, on which grass and leaf fodder may be raised and on which fruit trees and fuel wood trees may be grown. The main Objectives of Social Forestry include:

a) To meet the fodder, fuel and small timber requirements of the rural people.

b) Providing employment to rural people by raising plantation in wastelands and creating assets for village panchayat to increase their income.

c) To protect the farmland against water and wind erosion.

d) To improve the financial position of individuals and community.

e) To avoid using of cow dung cakes and agricultural waste as fuel and to make use of it as manure in the farmlands. '

g) To improve the ecology and environment of the area.

h) To improve Carbon stock in the tree cover outside the forest.

TREE USED FOR SOCIAL FORESTRY

The following multipurpose tree species commonly used in social forestry:

Acacia nilotica, Ailanthus excels, Albizzia procera, Albizzia lebbek, Anacardiu moccidentale, Artocarpus heterophyllus, Azadirachta indica, Bahinea speices, Casuarina equisetifolia, cocus nucifera, Dalbergia sissoo, Emblica officinalis, Eucalyptus spp., Gmelina arborea, Maduca latifolia, Mangifera indica, Morus alba, Pongamia pinnata, Populus spp., Syzygium cumini, Tamarindus indica, Terminalia spp. and Ziziphus mauratian etc.

FOREST POLICY DURING PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

The history of forestry in India can be traced back to 1855, when Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India, proclaimed a Forestry Policy. In order to implement the policy, the Indian Forest Service was created with the primary objective of conservation and protection of the existing forests. Present day scientific forestry started when Dr Brandis took over as the first Inspector General of Forests in 1864. An Act called Indian Forest Act was enacted in 1865.

Establishment of Forest Department - The Forest Department of India came into existence in 1866. According to Act VII - 1865 forest lands were subjected to numerous rules and regulations under Act VII of 1865. This Act put all kinds of restrictions on the use of forests, and eventually had far-reaching repercussions on agricultural communities. Due to the heavy criticism which this Act evoked, a revised Act of 1878 came into existence. As per the revised Act of 1878. The forest administration, after the Act mainly concerned itself to tasks such as forest classification, demarcation, inventory, surveying etc. The Forest Department of India found that the forests of the Country were fast disappearing due to the expansion of cultivable land which resulted in the vanishing of resources and undesirable changes in the climate. The Forest Department stepped into the field to prevent the deforestation. The Forest Department, by its intervention, prevented a great deal, the destruction of forests and earned considerable revenue to the Government.

Vanmahotsava– Vanmahotsava, an annual festival of trees, was inaugurated in 1950 by K.M. Munshi, with the hope that it.would create tree consciousness among the people. It was supposed to represent the means of putting the idea of "treelands" into practice through the cooperation between the forest department and the public, the farmer working more or less catalyst besides giving technical guidance.

Central Board of Forestry (CBF) (1950)-This was set up in 1950 and some of the suggestions were made by the Board (3). They are:

1) Each State should set up a high powered Board to regulate the land use policy.

2) State Governments should maintain sufficiently large nurseries for fruit, fuel, forest and ornamental trees

for making the seedlings easily available to the public at a nominal price.

3) When a private individual is allowed to plant a tree on Government lands, the beneficiary should be allowed to enjoy the benefits.

*4)*All available lands suitable for afforestation in ravines, canal - banks and roadsides should be transferred to the Forest Department, so that larger areas could become available for plantation under efficient forest

administration.

5) A cadre of forest extension service should be built up for Social Forestry.

National Forest Policy (NFP) (1952)-The National Forest Policy of 1952 was formulated on the basis of six paramount vital needs namely(4).

1) The need for evolving a system of balanced and complementary land use.

2) The need for checking denudation of mountains, erosion along banks of great rivers, invasion of coastal sea-sands and the shifting of land sand-dunes.

3) The need for establishing tree lands.

4) The need for ensuring progressively increasing supplies and grazing, small wood and firewood to release cattle-dung for manuring fields.

5) The need for sustained supply of timber and other forest produce or defence, communications and industry.

6) The need for the realization of the maximum annual revenue in perpetuity consistent with other needs.

National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) (1976)-The enormity of the problem was recognised by the

Indian National Commission on Agriculture in 1976. It recommended that each State should recognise the Forest Department into two separate wings.One to retain charge of traditional production forestry and one to develop Social Forestry aimed at the production of fuelwood, fodder and minor forest products for the rural population. Subsequently, in 1978 the World Bank undertook a review of Forestry prospects in India and identified Social Forestry Programmes as an ideal vehicle for initiating economic development in rural areas. The Commission published its report in 1976 and has recommended that the National Forest Policy (NFP) should be based on the following important needs of the Country. They are:

1) Forests must have an adequate share of land and no deforestation be permitted without the approval of the State Legislature.

2) A reasonable price should be charged for supplying agricultural small timber and fuelwood from the forest

areas.

3) Forest grazing and shifting cultivation should , be strictly controlled and regulated.

4) Tribal Welfare should be ensured by satisfying their domestic needs of various forest products.

5) Investment in creating forest raw material and forest-based industries should be stepped up.

6) Social Forestry, farm forestry and extension forestry, should be adopted for increasing the tree wealth, and

7) Incremental rural employment generated by production and Social Forestry.

Forest (Conservation) Act (1980)-The Act was enacted with a view to check indiscriminate dereservation and diversion of forest land to-forest purposes. Under this Act, prior approval of central government is required before any reserved forest is declared deserved, or forest land is diverted to non-forest purposes. If diversion is permitted, compensatory afforestation is insisted upon and other suitable conditions imposed [5]

Revised Forest Policy (RFP) (1982)-After the NFP was laid down in 1952, forests throughout the Country have suffered serious depletion on account of intense pressure arising from ever-increasing demands for firewood timber and fodder, as well as the inadequacy of protective measures, the sacrifice of forest lands to nonforest purposes and the tendency to look upon forests as a revenue earning resources [6].

The Fuelwood Study Committee (1982)- The Fuel wood Study Committee was set up by Planning Commission in 1982, it recommended that it is necessary to raise fuel wood plantations at the rate of 1.5 million hectares annually and distribute 800 million seedlings per year for meeting the fuelwood needs by the end of the Century(7).

National Waste Land Development Board (NWDB) (1985)-The latest impetus for Social Forestry in India, has come with the former Prime Minister late Sri Rajiv Gandhi'scall while announcing the establishment of Waste Land Development Board, for a halt to deforestation. On January5, 1985, he has stated that "continuing deforestation has brought us face to face with a major ecological and socioeconomic crisis. The trend must be halted. (8) He proposed immediately to set up a National Waste Land Development Board (NWDB) with the objective of bringing five million hectares of lands every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation." Favouring this endeavour, he suggested the can for peoples movement for afforestation. Thus, Social Forestry, which was initiated with a few concerned individuals, has grown and reached a stage of being a full-fledged National programme.This brought out the necessity for the organisation and implementation of forestry extension programmes to promote and support the development of forestry activities by ensuring peoples participation.

The Revised National Forest Policy (NFP) (1988)- The Revised National Forest Policy announced in 1988,is also worth noting that the 1988 Forest Policy for the first time recognised ecological balance and environmental stability as a primary concern for planners.

Again the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was amended in 1988 to incorporate some of the provisions against violators. Important amendments are as follows Again the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was amended in 1988 to incorporate some of the provisions against violators (9). Important amendments are as follows:

1) No State Government or other authority may direct that any forest land may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any person, corporation or agency/organisation (not owned by the Government) without prior approval of the Central Government).

2) No forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion for the purpose of using it for reafforestation without prior approval of the Union Government.

3) The scope of existing 'non-forest purposes' has been extended to other areas as the cultivation of tea, coffee, species, rubber, palms, medicinal plants etc.

4) Admissible punishment to the offender of the provision of Section (2) of the amended Act of 1988.

Understandably there has been considerable loss of forest areas in several States in the past few years. No Forest Policy, however, excellent can succeed unless there is a change in the outlook of the (State Government) concern agencies.

ROLE OF FOREIGN AID AGENCIES

Forestry activities since independence fall into three distinct phases. They are as follows. The first phase was the initial van mahotsava movement which fails to gain momentum. The second phase was when farm forestry was promoted in some of the States in the Seventies. The third phase has been the large-scale Social Forestry activities started during the Eighties with massive aid programmes. The developing and underdeveloped Countries, some of the International Development Institutions like the World Bank and the Developed Nations and the Bilateral Countries have been extending financial aid particularly for the development of natural vegetation. There are many such foreign aid forestry programmes carried out in different parts of India and they are:

The World Bank Forestry Programmes: Every year the World Bank gives out some 25 billion dollars as loans to the Third World Countries for a variety of Programmes like health, education, energy, forestry etc. However, agricultural and rural development is the central focus. Thus forestry is a very important component. Forestry got a boost recently because of the environmentally disastrous programmes that the World Bank undertook in the last decade(10).

The World Bank and The Food and Agriculture Organisation **(**FAO**)** have developed a Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) (1987-91) under the plan. An additional four billion will be loaned to the developing Countries to undertake a complete array of forestry programmes. To implement this plan the World Bank has set up an "Environmental Department" in Washington, D.C. along with many special advisers and consultants to coordinate and implement the TFAP. The Bilateral Aid in Forestry Besides the World Bank and the World Bank-FAO sponsored Forestry Programmes in the Third World (11.) Third World Countries A bilateral agreement is thus set up between the donor and the donee Country. For instance, Canada bilateral aid agency is called the "Canadian International Development Agency" (CIDA). Likewise, Sweden has its Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the US Aid Agency is called United States Aid for International Development (USAID)(12), It was only after 1979 that the International Organisations and other Agencies perceived the need for and accorded a high priority to Social Forestry in India. Thereafter the progress of Social Forestry aided Programme development has been phenomenal. At present ten such programmes are in operation i.e. five by the World Bank, two by USAID, two by SIDA, and one by CIDA. One common feature of all these programmes is that the aid is granted to the State Governments to carry out the Social Forestry Programmes in the States (13). An important step taken during 1979-80 and the Sixth Five Year Plan period was the formulation and implementation of Social Forestry Programmes (Table-1) through foreign aid agencies like the World Bank, Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Danish International Development Authority (DANIDA) [14]

TABLE 1: Details of foreign-aided social forestry schemes in operation in 1982

S. No.	State	Aid Agency	Programme cost (Rs. In crores)	Period of the Programme
1.	Uttar Pradesh	World Bank,USAID	1,611.60	1985-1990
2.	Gujarat	World Bank,USAID	1,296.50	1985-1990
3.	Himachal Pradesh	World Bank,USAID	572.90	1985-1990
4.	Rajasthan	World Bank,USAID	391.90	1985-1990

5.	Haryana	World Bank	333.25	1982-1987 extended to 1989-90
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	World Bank	237.40	1982-1987 extended to 1989-90
7.	Karnataka	World Bank, ODA	552.30	1983-1988
8.	Kerala	World Bank	599.11	1984-1990
9.	West Bengal	World Bank	348.65	1981-1987 extended to 1989-1990
10.	Bihar	SIDA	538.57	1985-1991
11.	Orissa Phase - I Phase – 11	SIDA SIDA	281.70 783.40	1983-1988 1988-1993
12.	Tamil Nadu Phase - I Phase – 11	SIDA SIDA	591.38 854.00	1988-1993
13.	Maharashtra	USAID	564.00	1983-1988 extended to 1989-1990
14.	Andhra Pradesh	CIDA	383.78	1983-1988 extended to 1989-1990

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SOCIAL FORESTRY AND THE FIVE YEAR PLANS
It is pertinent to state that the development of vegetation through Social Forestry Programmes have been given due importance in all the Five Year Plans of India (Table-2). In this regard, the main emphasis of the Five Year Plans is not only to accelerate the speed of the development of forestry but also to create fresh awareness among the rural poor for popularisation of these programmes as well as the expansion of the forestry to protect the environment [15].

SOCIAL FORESTRY IN DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA
Social forestry in Gujarat
Gujarat is a pioneer in social forestry. Gujarat is forest poor state. To improve the availability of wood and also to improve greenery, the social forestry activities started in the late 1960s. The success of the initial efforts encouraged the state to formulate a project extending to all the districts of the state. This project was launched in 1980 with financial assistance from the World Bank and is popularly known as the first phase of social forestry project. The state was first in the country to initiate social forestry activities in 1970. The learning a lesson from Gujarat, the first national seminar on social forestry was organised in Gandhinagar in 1976. After four decades, a second national seminar on social forestry was organised in February 2011, once again in Gandhinagar. In the last decade, social forestry initiatives have been intensified and new dimensions added across the state. The van Mahotsav programme especially has made a significant contribution. Even though Gujarat's forest cover is less, the state is now a leader in tree coverage. Nationally, about 2.77 percent of the area is under tree cover but in Gujarat, that number is over 4.0 percent, according to a 2011 report of the forest survey of India. Also, the number of trees outside the forest area increased from about 25.1 crores in 2003 to 26.9 crore in 2009 to 3014.14 crore this year. That's an impressive 19.2 percent increase in a decade. Gujarat's tree density of 16 trees/ha in the non-forest areas is also higher than that of the national average (17). The 64th state-level van Mahotsav was celebrated at nageshwar village of Dwarka in Jamnagar district where Chief Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 10th Sanskritic van. In fact, it was Mr Modi who conceived the idea of a Sanskritic van during the 2004 Van Mahotsav. The objective of a Sanskriti van or cultural forest is to increase the participation of the people and creat awareness among them. This has both increased the number of trees in the state and generated employment. Indeed, these Trees outside forest contribute over Rs. 5000 crores to the state economy annually. Gujarat's success in the field of social forestry has been globally acclaimed and is considered to be among the best conservation stories around the world.
Progress of social forestry over the years
The land is a prime ingredient to tree planting. Due to the fact that further allocation of land from agricultural and other land uses towards forestry purpose being impossible, there was only one alternative for increasing the tree cover and augmenting the supply of forest produce, and that was of

organizing and motivating people, and with their help, planting tree in the unused lands and low productivity farmlands. Accordingly, the government of Gujarat adopted a new approach more than three decades ago, and in 1969-70 Social Forestry was born as a People's Programme for planting trees outside forest lands, along roads, along canals and railway lines, on more gauche and private farmlands. This programme was under implementation from 1969-70 till 1979-80. Gujarat set up an example by taking the foremost initiative Social Forestry Project, which was later followed by other States as well.The results of the Social Forestry Programme were encouraging and appreciated internationally. The World Bank and it expressed readiness to fund Social Forestry activities in the State. Thus, the first phase of the Social Forestry Project commenced from 1980, and the second Phase from 1985-86 to 1992-93 and accomplished successfully. Subsequently, social forestry became part of the Integrated Forestry Development Project for the development of forest areas, wildlife, and intensive afforestation outside forest areas initiated in2002-03(18). This Project was financed by the **OECF** (Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund), Japan. The physical achievement of social forestry in term of plantations is given in table-3.

SOCIAL FORESTRY IN KARNATAKA

Since 1983-84 the Government of Karnataka has been implementing the social forestry programme to improve and increase the supply of fuel, fodder, timber to meet the growing requirements of both rural and semi-urban areas. Other important objectives of this programmes are to provide employment opportunities to the rural people and thereby improve their living standards, protect the farm land from soil erosion, soil and water conservation etc. Social forestry is a multidisciplinary and multidimensional approach deal with several disciplines and dimensions to solve the problems of land, fuel, fodder, fertilizer and fibre to improve the quality of life and maintaining ecological balance. It is a landbased activity which finds its linkages with agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industries etc. It is implemented in waste lands, panchayat lands, village commons and road sides, canal banks, railway lines etc. which may bring under forest plantations, shelterbelts and mixed forestry, on which grass and leaf fodder may be raised and on which fruit trees and fuel wood trees may be grown (19).

The government of Karnataka is implementing social forestry in the state since inception World Bank and Overseas Development Agency (ODA)sponsored social forestry project in the state. Their financial share is 45 and 50 percent respectively and rests 5 percent is shared by Government of Karnataka and Government of India. The social forestry programme has been implemented on a priority basis in 15 districts in early stages later on this programme has been implemented entire state of the Karnataka. The criteria's followed for implementing the social forestry, programmes are as follows :

1)Mean annual rainfall below 800 mm;
2) Designated forest area less than 15 percent of the total geographical area

Since 1987, social forestry programme is being implemented under district sector through the social forestry divisions coming under the Zilla Panchayats and also some programmes are being implemented under state sectors by the territorial divisions After transfer of social forestry programme implementation activities to zilla parishads the Government started giving training to department staff such as ACF, RFO, Forest guards, Motivators, at the training institute. Besides, Government also has undertaken many social forestry awareness programmes through, handbills, guides, posters, stickers and wall writing in rural areas. The extension of social forestry activities also undertaken by the forest department through the involvement of rural people, school children, members of national service scheme in schools and colleges, women organizations, members of NGOs, village mandalpradhans and youth associations members for effective implementation of this programme. :

SOCIAL FORESTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra has a total geographical area of 30.7713 million ha of which, forests account for 6.387 million ha. As per National Remote Sensing Agency's estimates, the State possesses 7.06 million ha of waste land. Being the most urbanized State in the country, the resultant biotic and other developmental pressures have resulted in land degradation in the State proceeding at an alarming pace. The fact that unevenly distributed and under-stocked forests of the State are unable to meet even the basic needs, has given credence to the option for adopting Social forestry practices in a big way on all the available non-forest lands(20). In Maharashtra, social forestry programme was started in 1982 with financial help from the United States Agency for International Development. Fifteen projects were implemented in the period between 1982 and 1989 in 4300 villages. Plantations were carried out on 25.70 lakhs ha of land and 16.79 lakhs saplings were distributed (Social Forestry in Maharashtra- 2007). SFD took care of new plantations for three years and then handed them over to Gram Panchayats (local self-governments at the village). In regions like Konkan (A Physiographic unit in Maharashtra) which receives heavy rainfall, large

tracts are still barren or wastelands. The work carried out by SFD in Konkan is not sufficient and there is still scope to make use this land for afforestation. plantations carried out by SFD in Konkan (Table-5).

TABLE 2: Progress of social forestry under different five year plans

First Plan (1951-56)	15,130	16.42
Second Plan (1956-61)	1,47,222	199.33
Third Plan (1961-66)	2,60,315	543.05
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	1,27,806	428.90
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	1,90,280	706.70
Fifth Plan (1974-80)	5,67,335	5253.26
Annual Plan (1979-80)	1,21,877	2195.41
Annual Plan (1980-81)	1,52,811	3372.42
Total	**15,82,776**	**12715.49**
Target Annual Plan (1981-82)	2,89,424	6520.61
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	15,23,870	3588.35

TABLE 3: Social forestry plantations (in ha) in different period

Period	Strip plantation	Village forest	Fam forest	Other	Total
1969-70 to 1979-80	19,333	17,576	176	0	37,085
1980-81 to 1984-85	37,590	38,208	2,521	461	78,780
1985-86 to 1992-93	21,010	37,946	44,164	2,524	1,05643
1993-94 to 1995-96	3,294	13,895	26,651	2,570	46,410
1996-97 to 2001-02	12,644	13,567	58,894	8,136	94,241
2002-03 to 2003-04	1,955	2,689	34,285	2,553	41,452
2004-05 to 2010-11	6,648	7,843	71,045	12,045	97,582
2011-12 to 2012-13	1,098	5,544	18,914	2,442	31,101
Total	1,03,572	1,37,268	2,57,650	30,731	5,32,296

TABLE 4: Physical and financial progress of social forestry programmes in Karnataka

Si. No.	Year	Investment (Rs. In lakhs)	Physical progress (in ha.)	Expenditure per/Ha. (Rs.)
01	1983-84	310.03	3145	9857.86
02	1984-85	665.23	2505	26656.08
03	1985-86	391.02	6094.77	6415.66
04	1986-87	552.12	4765	11588.66
05	1987-88	472.22	3905.9	12089.91
06	1988-89	553.4	1832	30207.42
07	1989-90	5534	2496.5	22167.03
08	1990-91	658.44	2745.2	23985.13
	Total	4155.94	27489.37	15118.35

Table 5: Wasteland and Plantations in Konkan

Sr. no	District	Total Wasteland in ha	Area planted under social forestry from 1982- 2010 in ha	% to total wasteland
1	Thane	241,952	17,486.08	7.23
2	Raigad	215,691	10,820.31	5.02
3	Ratnagiri	345,393	8,825.89	2.56
4	Sindhudurg	242,614	16,749.06	6.90
	Total	1,045,650	53,881.34	5.15

SOCIAL FORESTRY AFTER 2000

After 2000 Social forestry activities are expected to be carried out in a comprehensive manner in conjunction with other related activities such as soil conservation, rain-water harvesting, minor irrigation work, suitable treatment wastelands and afforestation. With the introduction of this scheme, the government is formally encouraging rural participation in the management of natural resources. In order to achieve these new objectives of social forestry, various schemes have been implemented that include:

Plan plantation activities under - Integrated Watershed Development Projects, Western Ghat Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.

Non-plan activities such as- Kisan Ropwatika Yojana (Plant Nursery by a farmer), Van Mahotsav (First Week of July is celebrated for protecting forests) and development of Central Nursery. After 2001 SFD

was given responsibility to implement watershed development projects under 'Hariyali' in some watersheds. In this project, there was involvement of villagers in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project.

CONSTRAINTS IN OBTAINING PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL FORESTRY(21)

- Antipathy to trees.
- Credit schemes, market support measures and tax rules.
- Lack of appropriate technology.
- Lacking appropriate policies and public awareness.
- Lacking suitable organization.
- Most people show future ignoring the behavior.
- The small size of holdings and land ownership.
- Social forestry generates common property resource.

CONCLUSION

This paper traces out the origin and evolution of Social Forestry in India. It also examines the various strategies adopted and programmes implemented in the field of Social Forestry right from the pre- and post Independence periods of the Country. The Social Forestry needs are different for developing Countries which are at different stages of development. They need Social Forestry for a variety of reasons. India is no exception to this. Realizing the importance of Social Forestry, the Government of India embarked upon a massive programme of Social Forestry.

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