

An Economical Analysis of Price of Forest Products in Chhotaudepur and Kawant Tehsil

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ABSTRACT

This paper is contributed about the economic analysis of Joint Forest Managements (JFMs) for ten types of forest products available in Chhotaudepur and Kawant tehsil of Chhotaudepur forest range. The particulars presented details of price comparison various forest products for both the forest ranges.

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1.1 INTRODUCTIONS TO JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT

Joint Forest Management (JFM) is an approach and programs started concerning the National Forest Policy of 1988 wherein state woods offices bolster neighborhood woodland abiding and backwoods periphery groups to secure and oversee forests and offer the expenses and advantages from the backwoods with them¹. Groups arrange themselves into a JFM Committee to secure and oversee adjacent woods, guided by privately arranged byelaws and small-scale designs. The key component in JFM is that groups have the ability to deal with the utilization of woods by individuals and furthermore prohibit non-individuals. The advantages to them is immediate access and control on the utilization and offer of most non-timber forest products and an offer in the salary from timber and in addition other elusive advantages from nearby biological community administrations - like water energize, fertilization, natural life living space and so forth. In this way, inclusion of groups in protection of backwoods and natural life is of fundamental intrigue.²

Acknowledgment in the National Forest Policy of 1988 that groups are vital to backwoods insurance and administration prompted the JFM Circular of June first 1990, and the resulting 2000 and 2002 Guidelines, which gave the structure to state level principles, resolutions, and rules for JFM³. The Gram-Panchayati Raj Act, PESA, and the FRA of 2006 further extended the rights and duties of nearby groups' versus woodlands⁴.

The method of reasoning and rationale behind JFM is that the prior approach of government control of woodlands by states put the onus of assurance and administration on backwoods office staff" and avoided dis-intrigued neighborhood groups from the same. In the meantime, woods were additionally occupied for different employments. Expanding populace additionally prompted a circumstance of quickened debasement and loss of woods through the 1980s and the primary State of Forest Report distributed in 1988 featured the effect on woodland cover. A key issue maybe was that working arrangement solutions accepted assurance in the wake of felling, which was relatively difficult to authorize, prompting poor recovery. The most punctual trials with JFM in West Bengal prevailing as they connected with nearby groups and guaranteed them both here and now elective wage and a long haul share in timber. While the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 gives focal oversight to woodland arrive preoccupation, the National Forest Policy of 1988 signs another approach of giving supremacy to the natural part of backwoods and perceiving that groups are essential to forest insurance and administration⁵. Critically, it additionally gives first charge to the subsistence employments of nearby groups from forestlands.

Appropriately, JFM tries to saddle the qualities and vitality of nearby country groups for securing and overseeing woodlands through JFM Committees/Eco-Development Committees, and addresses their issues for subsistence and business and produces neighborhood ecological administrations. JFM can possibly meet neighborhood subsistence needs, of fuel wood, grub, other non-

¹http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/forestry/forest_jfm_index.html

² Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products: Issues and Strategies for Environmental Conservation & Economic Development Bhish, March 29, 1997 Asia Network for Small Scale Scale Agricultural Bioresources Kathmandu, Nepal

³Ministry of environment and forest, <http://envfor.nic.in/legis/forest/forest1.html>

⁴report of the task force on Panchayati Raj Institutions (pris) Planning Commission, New Delhi December 2001

⁵ Forest conservation act revised in 1988, <http://envfor.nic.in/legis/forest/forest2.html>

timber forest create, little timber and timber and so on., to give employment through offer of deliver, while in the meantime, anticipating corruption of the backwoods that give nearby, national and worldwide natural advantages. India has a long history of nearby utilize and assurance of woods. The most seasoned illustrations maybe are of sacrosanct forests, which are an indigenous group approach for ensuring patches of woodlands for an assortment of biological system administrations. Numerous people group have truly secured nearby woods. Income frameworks saved uncultivated regions as normal grounds, which included both brushing and forests lands. Indeed, even after the beginning of reservation of backwoods arrives by the pilgrim Government, the Indian Forest Act of 1927 perceived the rationale and requirement for neighborhood control and administration of woodlands as an arrangement for Village Forests in Section 28⁶. This however was actualized sparingly. The Van Gram-Panchayat Rules of 1931 in the Uttarakhand given to groups to request the reservation of regular terrains as neighborhood town backwoods oversaw by a board of villagers.

1.2 JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A Joint Forest Management Committee is a majority rule, decentralized and straightforward neighborhood foundation of woods and backwoods periphery staying groups that is a piece of the Gram-sabha completely or incompletely and set up according to the arrangements of pertinent JFM rules/rules of the state.

Normally, there is one Joint Forest Management Committee in one income town. However in unique circumstances, e.g. authentic coordinated effort between neighboring towns, or where it doesn't bode well to separate the backwoods, a Joint Forest Management Committee may cover at least two towns. Then again, particularly in inborn regions, there might be circumstances where one town may have a few scattered villas; Joint Forest Management Committee s might be set up at sub-income town or village level.

1.3 FOREST PRODUCTS AND JFM IN CHHOTAUDEPUR AND KAWANT – PRICE RELATIVE APPROACH OF FOREST PRODUCTS

The price relative approach has been studied for each of the collected products from form – 6 (K) from JFM/agent of Chhotaudepur and Kawant forest range. The all nine products collected under study for years 2013 to 2017 is given in table 4.3. The paid products prices to tribes during particular years and relative percentages are calculated for comparison of Kawant and Chhotaudepur forest range. The details for all nine products as per paid prices by JFM/agent are given in table below.

TABLE 1 PRICE OF THE FOREST PRODCUTS IN KAWANT AND CHHOTAUDEPUR FOREST RANGE

Forest Range	Year	MahudaPhool		MahudaDoli		Kusum lac		KaranjBeej		KhatiAmbali		Galo		KadvaDoli		BilaGarbh		Timrupan	
		Price	%	Price	%	Price	%	Price	%	Price	%	Price	%	Price	%	Price	%	Price	%
Kawant	2017	2500	12.50	2000	12.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10
	2016	2500	12.50	1600	10.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00
	2015	1700	8.50	1600	10.16	32000	50.00	2700	100.00	2200	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00
	2014	1500	7.50	1500	9.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2000	100.00	4000	100.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00
	2013	1800	9.00	1900	12.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00
Chhota Udepur	2017	2500	12.50	2000	12.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00
	2016	2500	12.50	1600	10.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00
	2015	1700	8.50	0	0.00	32000	50.00	0	0.00	2200	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4000	100	0.9	10.00
	2014	1500	7.50	1650	10.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00
	2013	1800	9.00	1900	12.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.9	10.00

(Source: Secondary Data Collected from form 6 (K))

⁶ P. R. Sinha, Forest Biodiversity and Landscapes, 1st Indian Forest Congress – 2011 <http://www.icfre.gov.in>

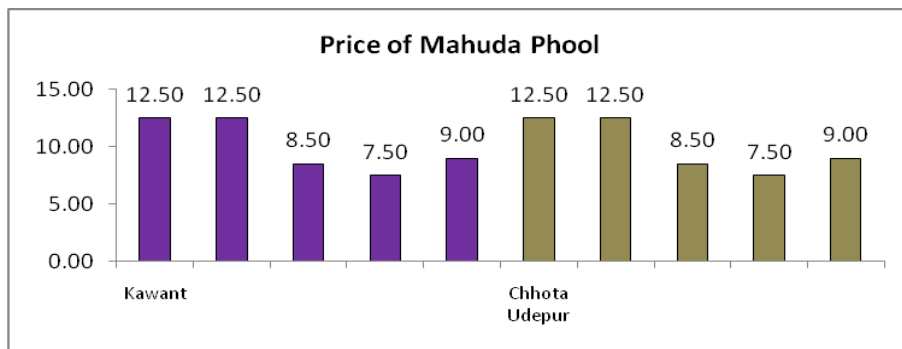


Figure 1 Price of MahudaPhool

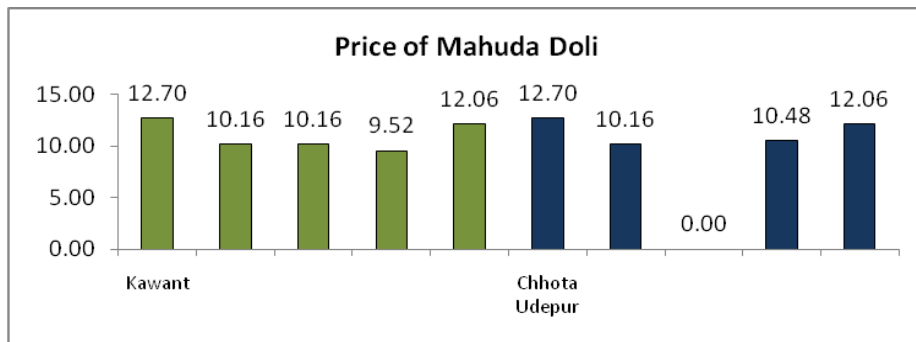


Figure 2 Price of the MahudaDoli

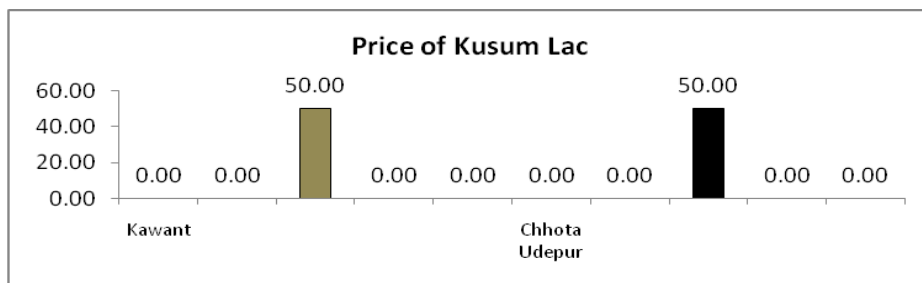


Figure 3 Price of Kusum Lac

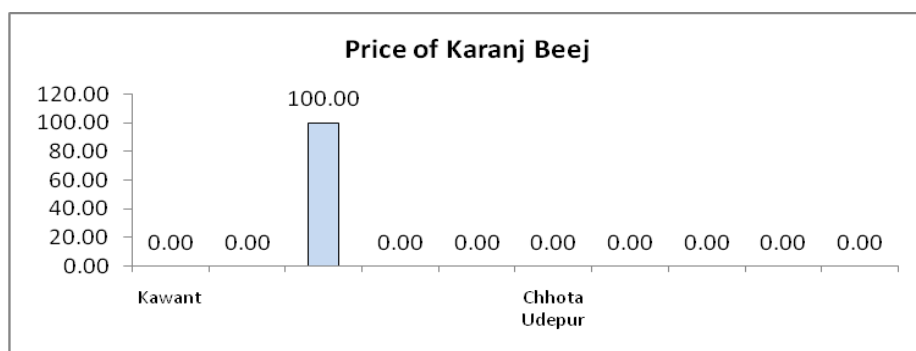


Figure 4 Price of KaranjBeej

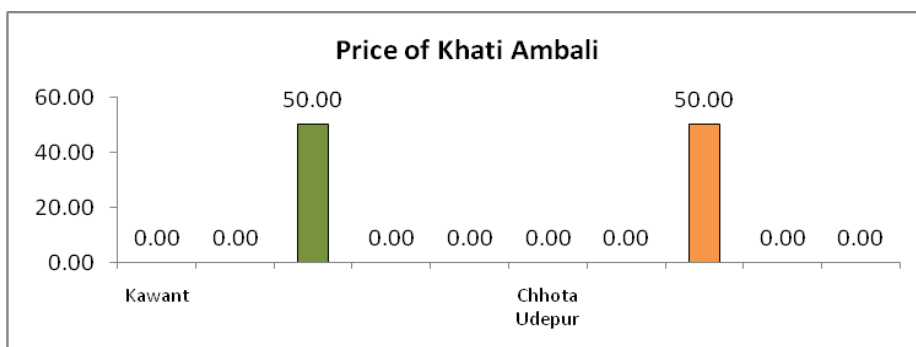


Figure 5 Price of KhatiAmbli

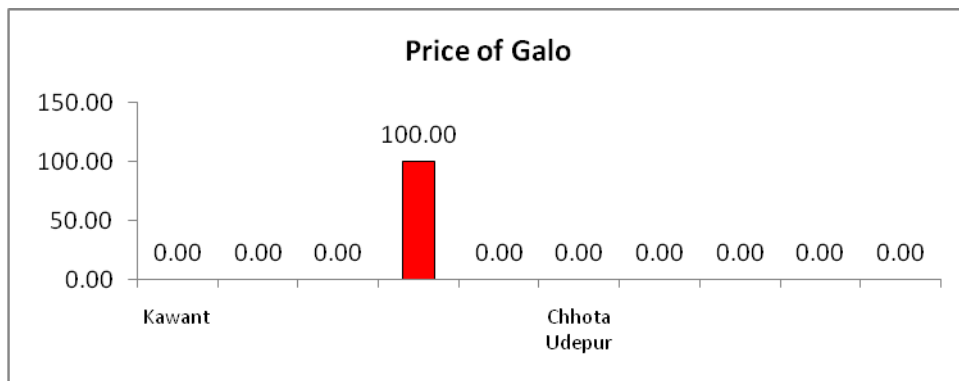


Figure 6 Price of Galo

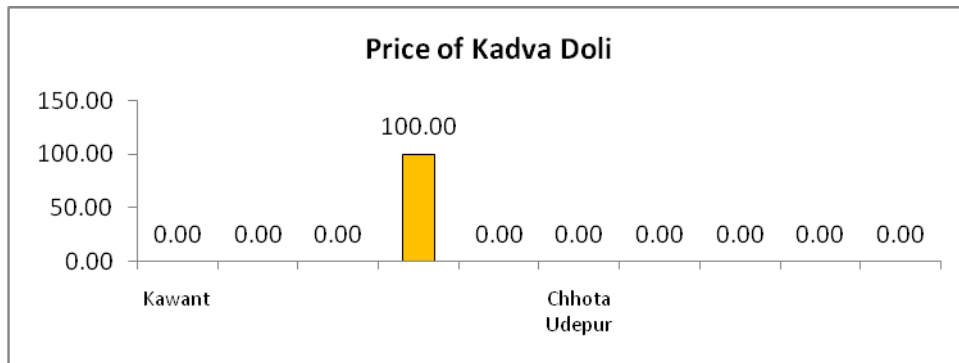


Figure 7 Price of KadvaDoli

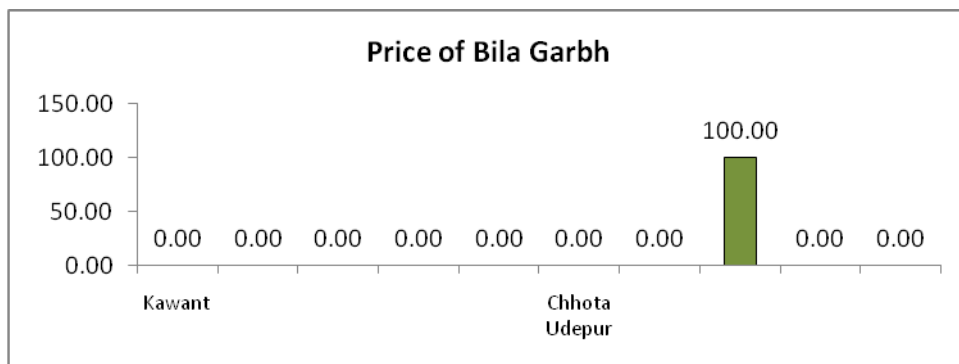


Figure 8 Price of BilaGarbh

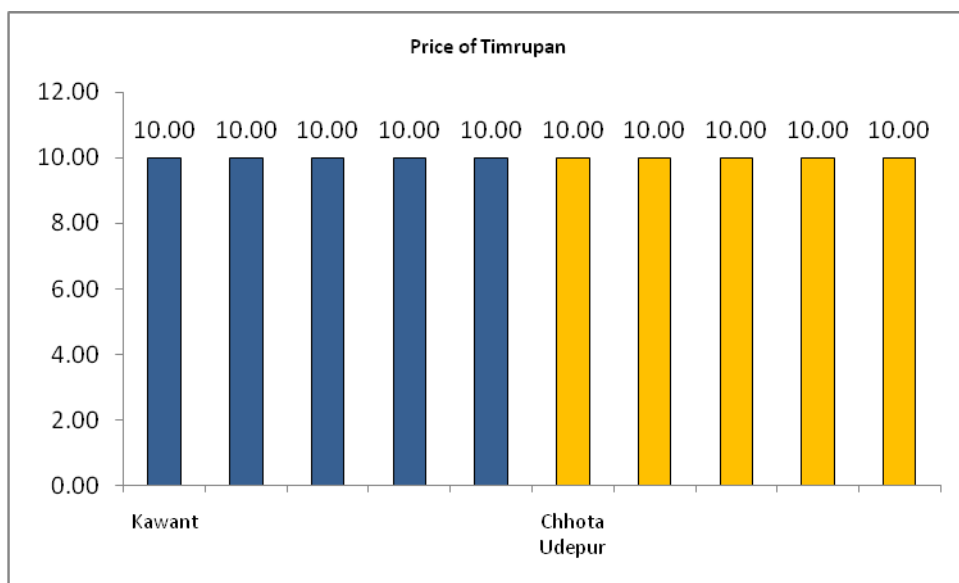


Figure 9 Price of Timrupan

1.4 PRICE OF MAHUDA PHOOL

The price of MahudaPhool for the year 2013 to 2017 for Kawant and Chhotaudepur range is taken for comparison. The prices paid for MahudaPhool to tribe in 2017 are 2500 per quintal in Kawant and Chhotaudepur forest range. Both the range JFM/agent paid equal prices for MahudaPhool. The prices paid to tribes in 2016 are also Rs. 2500 per quintal for MahudaPhool by both the forest ranges. They have been paid Rs. 1700 per quintal in year 2015, Rs. 1500 in 2014 and Rs. 1800 for the year 2013. Initially, the prices in 2013 paid higher, than from 2014 to 2017 the prices are steadily increased up to Rs. 2500 per quintal until 2017. The highest price of Rs. 2500 per quintal paid from the year 2016 and 2017. It shows that the tribes are paid reliable prices as per the standards decided by the authority. The price different in 2014 Rs. 1500 has increased and reached to Rs. 2500, recorded hick of Rs. 1000 per quintal in last four years of the study span.

1.5 PRICE OF MAHUDA DOLI

According to table 4.3, the prices of MahudaDoli are given for year 2013 to 2017. The prices of MahudaDoli paid to tribes in 2016 and 2017 are Rs. 1600 and Rs. 2000 respectively for both the forest range. For 2015 the prices paid per quintal for Kawant range is Rs. 1600 and for Chhotaudepur range, there was no production of MahudaDoli. Thus, the price shows zero. For the year 2014 the price of MahudaDoli paid was Rs. 1500 for Kawant forest range and Rs. 1650 for Chhotaudepur forest range. The tribes of Chhotaudepur range have paid Rs. 150 more per quintal. The prices paid for MahudaDoli in 2013 was Rs. 1500 for both the forest ranges. The prices paid to tribe in Kawant forest range and Chhotaudepur ranges are almost equal.

1.6 PRICE OF KUSUM LAC

Kusum Lac is a forest product which is rarely availed in forest. The prices for Kusum lac paid per quintal are Rs. 32000. For the year 2015 the tribes of Kawant and Chhotaudepur have been paid Rs. 32000 per quintal for Kusum Lac.

1.7 PRICE OF KARANJ BEEJ

KaranjBeej is an Ayurveda product available in forest range of Kawant and Chhotaudepur. For the selected study period, in 2015 the quantity of KaranjBeej has been collected by a tribe and they have been paid price of Rs. 2700 per quintal for Kawant forest range. There is not record of collection of KaranjBeej for Chhotaudepur range. Thus, the paid price of Rs. 2700 is considered as a highest price for KaranjBeej for both the forest ranges.

1.8 PRICE OF KHATI AMBLI

The prices paid to the tribes for KhatiAmbli per quintal was Rs. 2200 for the year 2015. The record for collection of KhatiAmbli is recorded for both the forest ranges for the same year. The price paid is found equal for both the forest range.

1.9 PRICE OF GALO

Galo has been collected by tribes based on the market demand only. Galo is used as an Ayurveda medicine. Thus, it has specific demand in market, without demand of such products the tribes were not get enough prices for the collection. So, tribes also deny collecting such forest product without demand. In study span it is found the Galo was collected in 2014 from Kawant forest range. The tribes were paid Rs. 2000 per quintal. There was no record of Galo collection for Chhotaudepur range.

1.10 PRICE OF KADVA DOLI

This forest product is used by diabetic patients. It is a part of Ayurveda treatment thus; it does not have regular demand. This product is also collected by tribes when it is asked. The prices of this product are higher compare to other herbal products. It is observed that the demand has been made for KadvaDoli in 2014. The tribes were paid Rs. 4000 per quintal in Kawant forest range. There was not record about this forest product in Chhotaudepur range.

1.11 PRICE OF BILA GARBH

BilaGarbh is also used as an herbal or in Ayurveda. Thus, it has been collected as per requirement. For the year 2015 the tribes of Chhotaudepur have collected BilaGarbh and they have been paid Rs. 4000 per quintal.

1.12 PRICE OF TIMRUPAN

Timrupan are using for making smoking aids. These are the leaves of Timru. The tribes have collected leaves and packed in quantity of 50 leaves in a bunch, so called pudi. The JFM/ agent paid Rs. 900 per Bora. Bora covers 1000 units of pudi. The Timru leaves can be collected easily and earn it is easy to pack it. Thus, the tribes prepared to collect the Timru leaves first than other forest products. Also, this forest product is demanded for entire year. According to table 4.3, the tribes are paid fixed rate of Rs. 900 per Bora for both the forest range.

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