



### Chief Editor

**Dr. A. Singaraj**, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.

### Editor

**Mrs.M.Josephin Immaculate Ruba**

### Editorial Advisors

1. **Dr.Yi-Lin Yu**, Ph. D  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Advertising & Public Relations,  
Fu Jen Catholic University,  
Taipei, Taiwan.
2. **Dr.G. Badri Narayanan**, PhD,  
Research Economist,  
Center for Global Trade Analysis,  
Purdue University,  
West Lafayette,  
Indiana, USA.
3. **Dr. Gajendra Naidu.J.**, M.Com, LL.M., M.B.A., Ph.D. MHRM  
Professor & Head,  
Faculty of Finance, Botho University,  
Gaborone Campus, Botho Education Park,  
Kgale, Gaborone, Botswana.
4. **Dr. Ahmed Sebihi**  
Associate Professor  
Islamic Culture and Social Sciences (ICSS),  
Department of General Education (DGE),  
Gulf Medical University (GMU), UAE.
5. **Dr. Pradeep Kumar Choudhury**,  
Assistant Professor,  
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development,  
An ICSSR Research Institute,  
New Delhi- 110070.India.
6. **Dr. Sumita Bharat Goyal**  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of Commerce,  
Central University of Rajasthan,  
Bandar Sindri, Dist-Ajmer,  
Rajasthan, India
7. **Dr. C. Muniyandi**, M.Sc., M. Phil., Ph. D,  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of Econometrics,  
School of Economics,  
Madurai Kamaraj University,  
Madurai-625021, Tamil Nadu, India.
8. **Dr. B. Ravi Kumar**,  
Assistant Professor  
Department of GBEH,  
Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College,  
A.Rangampet, Tirupati,  
Andhra Pradesh, India
9. **Dr. Gyanendra Awasthi**, M.Sc., Ph.D., NET  
Associate Professor & HOD  
Department of Biochemistry,  
Dolphin (PG) Institute of Biomedical & Natural Sciences,  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.
10. **Dr. D.K. Awasthi**, M.SC., Ph.D.  
Associate Professor  
Department of Chemistry, Sri J.N.P.G. College,  
Charbagh, Lucknow,  
Uttar Pradesh. India

ISSN (Online) : 2455 - 3662  
SJIF Impact Factor :3.395 (Morocco)

EPRA International Journal of  
**Multidisciplinary  
Research**

**Volume: 2 Issue: 8 August 2016**



**Published By :**  
**EPRA Journals**

**CC License**





## ECONOMICAL AND ECOFRIENDLY DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL VILLAGE BARIPADA: A SHORT STUDY

**Prof. Sonawane Shantaram. T**

Associate Professor & Head  
Department of Economics,  
Senior College,  
Pimpalner, Dhule District,  
Maharashtra, India

### ABSTRACT

Joint efforts made by educated but jobless Mr. Chaitram Pawar, some villagers, Bachat gat, forest department and joint forest management (JFM) scheme. They started the conservation forest in 1993. Baripada is a tribal village in Tehsil – Pimpalner, Dist- Dhule, M.S.). It is in the western Ghat and around 400 km from Mumbai and 97 km from Dhule (district headquarter). They started “Baripada Gram Vikas Samitee (BGVS) for conservation of forest and their own community development. Similarly, this organization also led their own rules for forest conservation i.e. they supported cutting trees and given protection to old trees. Local villagers have given permission to collect dry branches for fire. BGVS got very good success to develop forest of around 450 hector. Similarly for water harvesting, they built 03 percolation tanks, more than 400 small bunds and 70 soil bunds by which water is more than sufficient for this village. Now, from this village water is supplied to nearby villages. From NGO's and Janaseva foundation also helped for community based activities like water recycling, setting kitchen garden by planting flowers, building toilet, etc. The tribal community of Baripada village cultivating rice, wheat, ragi, vegetable. They also started to cultivate potato, sugarcane, strawberry and other cash crops. They got very good success to conserve forest which is rich in vegetation & biodiversity.

For community benefits they started to organize marriages collectively in the village to save the unwanted expenses. Smoking & drinking in the village partially prohibited, the villagers also started the “Bachat gat” to fulfill the economical needs. Now 5 bachat gats are in working for economical and eco friendly development.

Due to these initiatives Baripada is rewarded Rs 1 lakh from dept. of forest (Govt. of India) IFARD award at Bangkok (Thailand) in 2003. Very recently govt. of Maharashtra donated 25 lakh rupees for the village development & also got biodiversity award.

**KEY WORDS:** BGVS, IFM, Janaseva foundation, forest conservation, Bunds, Biodiversity, Bachatghat etc.

## INTRODUCTION

The community forest management has long history in India. Villagers around the forest area utilizing natural resources. In last century Chipko movement which focused entire world attention on the environmental problems of the Alakamanda catchment area in the western Himalaya. Chandi Prasad Bhat and Sundarlal Bahugura started this movement, aim is to prevent cutting trees. Nonviolent Appiko movement was launched in Sept 1983. This simple movement was popular stateside and people joined this movement spontaneously in many forest areas of the Western Ghats. The aim was giving importance the need to involve the local people in saving the Western Ghats. Since 1970's non-governmental organization (NGOs) have played important role in promoting environmental awareness (Santra, S.C. 2001)

Governmental Joint Forest Management (JFM) scheme has received very good response from state government forest development & local communities. In accordance with National Forest Policy, 1988 without participation of rural communities residing near forests we cannot protect the degraded forest or for forest management. The JFM scheme was recognize the need for people participation in the management of forest in 2000, i.e. importance of micro planning, inclusion of Village Resource Development Programme (VRDP) in guideline & provision for linking with Panchayats. The programme is the protection of degraded forests around villages by people on joint ownership basis. The people decide the plant species to be planted, method of protection of the area, harvesting & distribution of the forest products. The role of Forest Department is to be limited as facilitator in JFMEs & providing technical input. (Pratibha Bhatnagar, 2007)

Empowerment, defined as a process whereby communities or individuals, benefits through taking effective control & responsibility for decision making over their assets (Foy & Pitcher, 1998). The aspects under social & institutional studies were collective decision making, gender participation, community ownership, conflict resolving facilitation by forest department & Equitable sharing of work (Balkrishna, 1998, et al). Muhammad Yunus made a humanitarian gesture to help 42 women in Bangladesh Jobra village by lending them 27 dollars in 1976, he did not dream of it as a business or realize its social, marketing, banking & economic impact. Microcredit as a suitable model for microfinance (Ray M, Ualadez & Bruce Buskirk, 2009).

In present study, Baripada village is taken for case study. BGVS of the village decided to

conserve forest in 1992. Then it was guided by NGO's, FD (Forest Department), JFM (Joint Forest Management) & some people from Pimpalner town.

## MATERIAL & METHODS

**Site** – Geographically a small village 'Adivasi Pada' located on the border of Maharashtra & Gujarat, it is in Tehsil - Pimpalner & Dist – Dhule. It is around 400 km away from Mumbai. This conserved forest is of deciduous tropical forest.

The information of Baripada village was collected from primary & secondary sources & even from Chaitram Pawar. A short questionnaire was designed to collect the information from villagers. The secondary data was obtained from the Forest Department (FD) regular visit to the village, villagers, forest & group discussion was done. Attempt was made to include all social & economical benefits from conserved forest & BGVS's (Baripada Gram Vikas Samitee).

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

**History** – According to villagers before 1990, the hills always been green, but illegal cutting of teaks & other plants was done by villagers & outsiders forming into barren & dry. Due to this forest degradation was leading a number of other social problems.

To overcome this problem, Mr. Chaitram Pawar & some villagers, thought to do something for this degradative situation. So they lead a organization i.e. B.G.V.S (Baripada Gram Vikas Samitee). After some days they got the support from NGO's, Forest Department (FD) & Joint Forest Management (JFM). They also started "Bachat Gat" in Baripada. There are 5 Bachat gats. The name 'Shabri' bachat gat is the oldest started in 1992. Specialty of Bachat gats is not taking loan from banks & the money is only used as agricultural capital.

In 1993 a local Forest Protection Committee (FPC) was set up to protect the forest & to harvest rain water. Initially, Mr. Pawar was the chairman of the FPC. Each family would have the chance to send their member to the committee in turn. Idea was all the families in village had aware about the entire concept & benefits of forest conservation.

### Rules for Conservation:-

A decision was taken to protect 450 hectares forest & water conservation.

- 1) Person who found destroying forests or taking any material from forest should be punished from FPC.
- 2) Punishment were given for those who cutting trees & those villagers who took initiatives to protect the forest were awarded
- 3) It was also decided that nobody from Baripada village or outside the village would

be allowed to enter the forest with a bullock cart for any reason.

- 4) Among the villagers, two elder enthusiastic persons everyday going alternatively in the forest would be selected to work as a watchman in the forest & they should report to FPC.
- 5) Near forest 50 acres land area was set aside for grazing to the Baripada villagers & their livestock.
- 6) To keep inspiring womens, during rainy season VanbhajiMahotsav (Vegetable collected from forest) is also celebrated. BGVS permitting the womens to collect different plants, their leaves or stem or roots, etc for the 'Bhaji' preparation. This activity is unique & started in 1993.
- 7) By considering social or religious activity, BGVS are allowing to extract some resources for social & religious purposes, i.e. to take dead or dried wood at the time of social gathering (wedding or death) & during holly festival.

#### **Impact of this activity on social activity:-**

- 1) NGO; &Janseva Foundation have extended help to villagers for building toilets, setting kitchen garden, recycling water, etc
- 2) Women are inspired by celebrating "Vanbhaji-Mahotsav"
- 3) Youth of the village & nearby villages are inspired by organizing Kabaddi Competition
- 4) At least one person form each family has to participate in conflict resolution .
- 5) Marriages are organized collectively to save unwanted expenses.

#### **Impact on Ecology:-**

- 1) Reduction of thefts from this forest.
- 2) Illegal extraction of forest has stopped.
- 3) Reduction in soil erosion.
- 4) Village now self-sufficient for their water needs, fuel wood & at the same time they are supplying water to nearby villages & around 5 villages are tanker free.
- 5) For water harvesting, they built 03 percolating tanks, 470 small bunds, 70 small soil bund.
- 6) Now Baripada village is surrounded by 450 hectare forest, rich vegetation with biodiversity & wild animals.

#### **Impact on Economical Development:-**

- 1) Janseva foundation given recent techniques for cultivating "Indrayani Rice" sented rice by "Chatusutri" method, cultivation of potato Ginger, Haldi, Sugarcane, etc. Now villagers are very expert in cultivation of

cash crops. As a result, very good economical position.

- 2) Village having 5 Bachat Gats by which they are coming together & fulfill their economical needs. They also got success to sell 24 tons rice in 2014-15. Similarly, creating awareness about hygiene.
- 3) To reduce pollution, through bachat gat. They started 42 smokeless burners, which is again ecofriendly & economical.
- 4) By using machine biomass palets are prepared in the village. Only one & half kg palets are sufficient to prepare food for 5 to 6 member family.
- 5) Villagers are also involved in bee keeping, lac culture, planting different trees or plants which is even supported by forest department.
- 6) Only few families has taken bank loan, they are not willing to take loan from banks.
- 7) Now Baripada with 50 solar cookers, solar heaters, solar panels & very shortly this pada will be self-sufficient in electricity also.

#### **Honours/Awards:-**

- 1) Due to socio-economical ecofriendly development of Baripada, it rewarded by IFAD at Bangkok (Thailand) on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2003.
- 2) Due to new plantation in forest & their protection from community, the forest department awarded the village with Rs. 1 lakh.
- 3) Very recently, Government of Maharashtra donated 25 Lakh Rupees for Baripada development.
- 4) They got biodiversity award.

#### **CONCLUSION**

- 1) Baripada Gram VikasSamitee (BGVS) given inspiration among their own community for forest conservation & harvesting. They got success to manage the forest of 450 hectors of land. Similarly, by water harvesting they are self sufficient& at the same time supplying water to nearby villages. Water bodies are rich in fish biodiversity & those families are involved in preparing & selling of alcohol they are now shifted towards fishing for additional protein rich diet.
- 2) By cultivating cash crops, some agriculture or forest related businesses the community is now economical sound. They fulfill their few economical needs form "Bachat Gat". Very less no. of families taking bank loan.
- 3) Villagers not going outside from the village for job finding or employment.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Author are thankful to BGVS (Baripada Gram VikasSamitee) villagers & development of forest for giving valuable information & support. I am also thankful to our Principal Prof. M. B. Ekhande, our management & staff members regarding their valuable support.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Santara, S. C. (2001) "Environmental Science" New Central Book Agency (PVT) LTD. ISSN.81-7381-404x.
- 2) PratibhaBhatnagar (2007) Community benefits from forest restoration: A case study of Niras block. Mandla, Madhya Pradesh (India)
- 3) Foy, T. J. & Pitcher, M. J. (1998). Private Sector/ commonly partnerships for commercial forestry development: Recent experiences form South Africa. *The International Forestry Review* Vol 1(4): 222-227.
- 4) Balakrishna, P. K., Biswas, S. H., Ajay Rai&Manju S. Raju (1998). How are we doing? Criteria used by village Forest Institution to ascertain their progress coordinated by India Development Service (1) Sadhankeri Road, Dharwad, Karnataka, India.
- 5) Ray M. Ualadez & Bruce Buskrik (2009) "From microcredit to microfinance: a business perspective". *Journal of Finance & Accountancy* Pp 1 to 17.