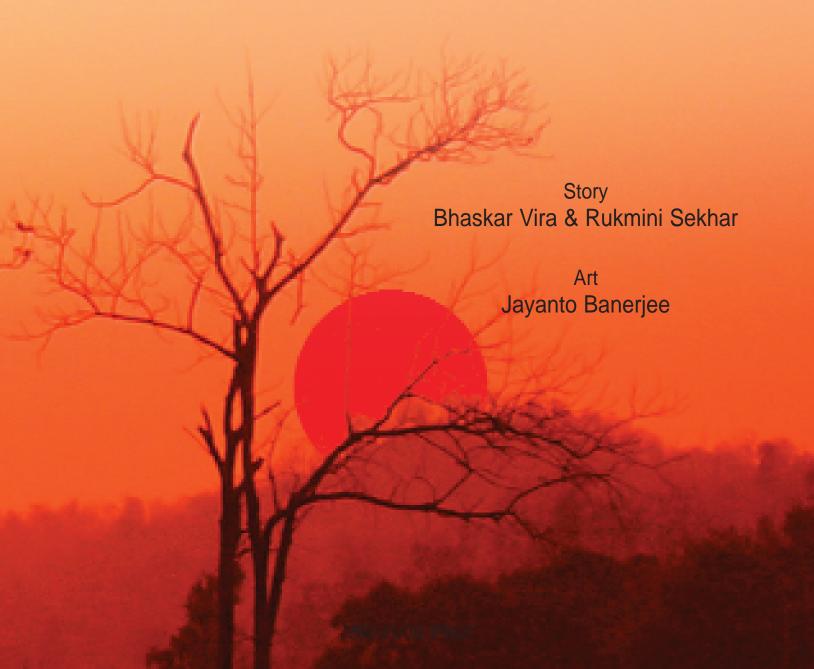
Spirit of the Forest



Spirit of the Forest



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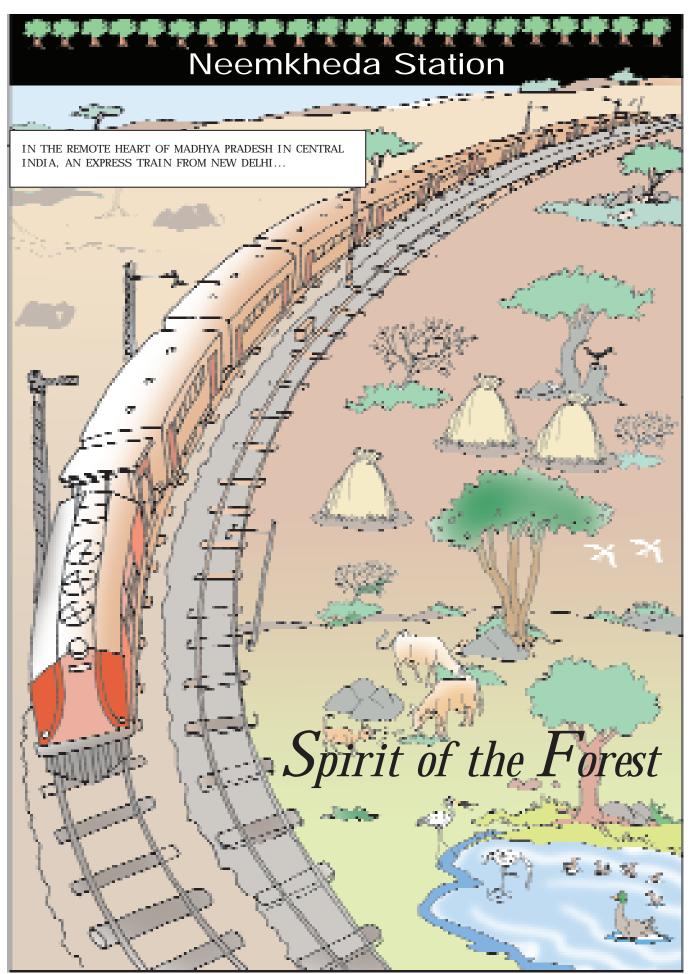
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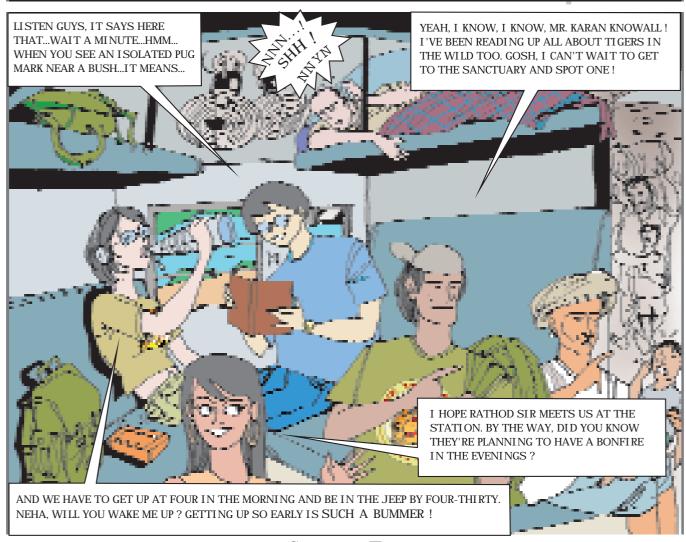
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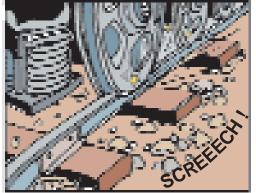








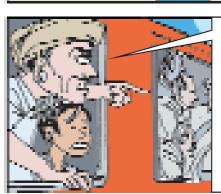










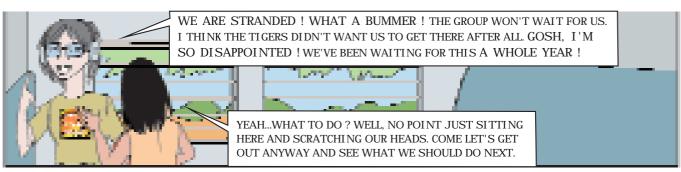


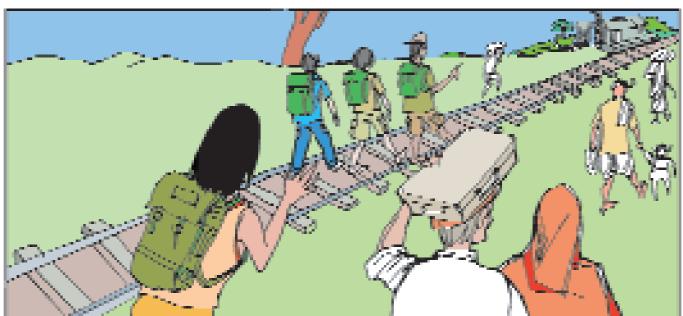
I'M AFRAID THE NEWS IS NOT GOOD. A
TRAIN HAS JUST DERAILED AND THERE'S
NO SAYING WHEN WE'LL BE ALLOWED TO
PASS. COULD BE A DAY OR TWO OR EVEN
LONGER. THE AUTHORITIES HAVE TO
COME ALL THE WAY FROM BHOPAL. YOU
KIDS HAD BETTER GET OFF HERE.
NEEMKHEDA TOWN IS JUST HALF A
KILOMETRE FROM HERE. YOU SHOULD GET
THERE AND SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO.

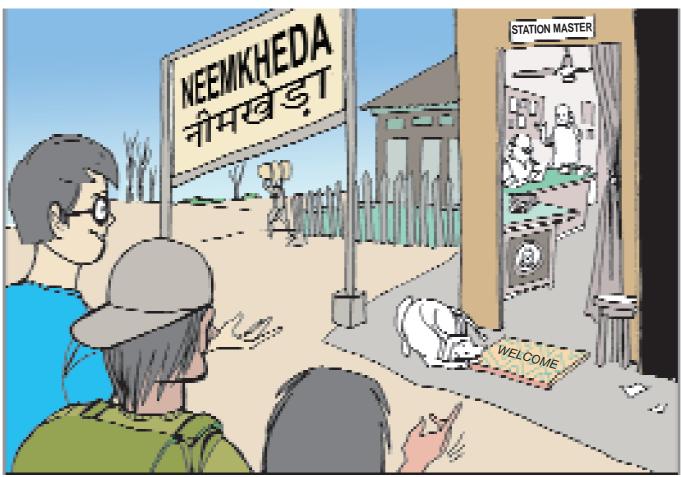


KARAN, PICK UP THE WATER BOTTLES. NOW WHAT NEXT!!??

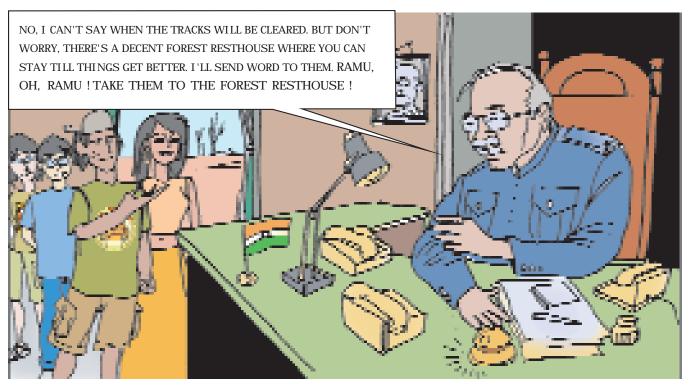






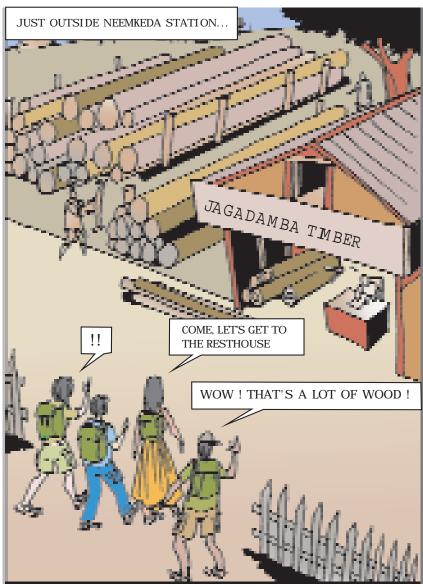


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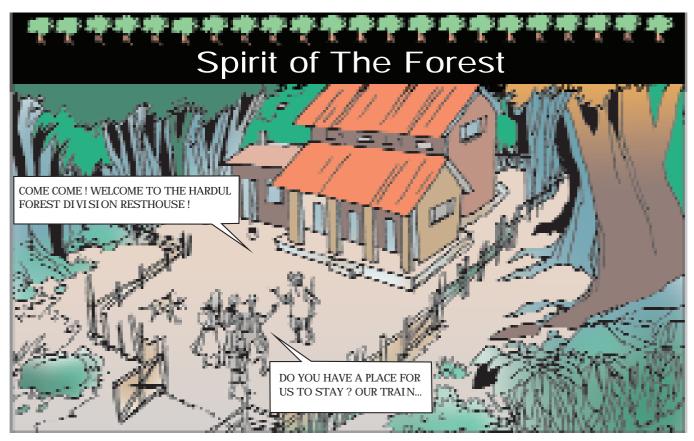


MA, DON'T WORRY. WE'VE FOUND A FOREST RESTHOUSE WHERE WE CAN STAY. RAHUL, KARAN AND NEHA ARE WITH ME. NO, I DON'T THINK THE TRACKS WILL BE CLEARED TILL TOMORROW. THERE'LL BE NO NETWORK FROM NOW ON, SO I'LL CALL LATER OK, BYE!



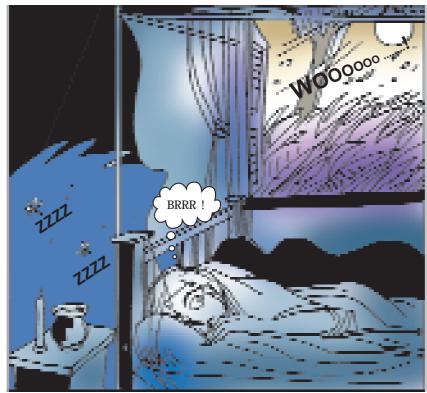


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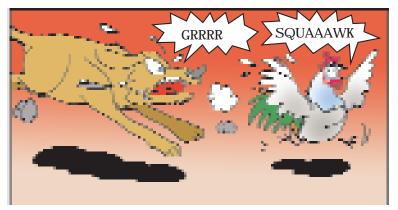


YES, YES...I KNOW. I GOT THE NEWS FROM THE STATION MASTER. HAAN, WE HAVE ONE SPARE DORMITORY WITH SIX BEDS WITH MOSQUITO NETS. IT'S TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES A NIGHT FOR A BED. I'LL MAKE SOME FOOD. WILL DAL-CHAWAL DO? TCH... TCH... TERRIBLE NEWS ABOUT THE TRAIN ACCIDENT. HOPE NOT TOO MANY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN HURT. HAI RAM!



Spirit of the Forest







THAT'S A *NISTAR* DEPOT, KIDS. *NISTAR* MEANS THE FOREST PRODUCE THAT IS MADE AVAILABLE FOR US TRIBALS BY THE GOVERNMENT AT CONCESSIONAL RATES. YOU SEE, UNLIKE YOU PEOPLE FROM THE CITIES, WE DEPEND ON THE FOREST FOR ALMOST EVERYTHING – FODDER, GRASS, GREEN MANURE, LEAVES, FUELWOOD AND SO ON. AFTER ALL, WE'VE BEEN CONNECTED TO THE FOREST FOR GENERATIONS AND HAVE STRONG TIES WITH IT.



BUT THE TIMBER LOOKED OLD AND WE DIDN'T SEE ANY PEOPLE AROUND THE DEPOT.

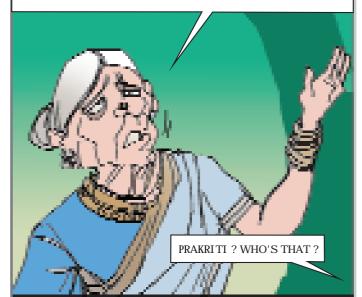


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YOU'RE RIGHT, BETI. THE DEPOT IS TOO FAR AWAY FROM OUR VILLAGE, JAMUNIYA, WHICH IS DEEP INSIDE THE FOREST. IT'S MUCH TOO DIFFICULT TO GET WOOD FROM THERE. SO WE JUST WALK INTO THE FOREST AND PICK UP WHAT WE NEED. THE FOREST NEVER SAID NO TO US, BUT NOW WITH ALL THESE LAWS...OUR NEEDS ARE SIMPLE, YET WE ARE SO POOR.

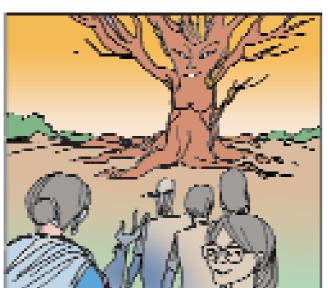
LAWS...OUR NEEDS ARE SIMPLE, YET WE ARE SO POOR.

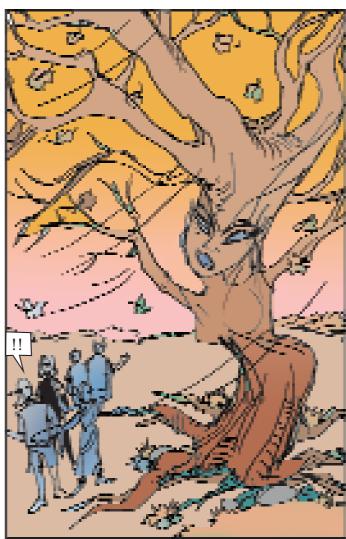
OH, TOO MANY TO RECOUNT. I KNOW BETI, IT'S ALL SO CONFUSING. BUT NOW THAT YOU'RE STRANDED HERE, WHY DON'T YOU COME TO JAMUNIYA? HAVE YOUR LUNCH HERE, REST AWHILE TILL I FINISH MY WORK AND WE'LL LEAVE EARLY EVENING. YOU CAN STAY IN MY HOUSE. YOU'LL GET TO KNOW THE REAL STORY OF THE FOREST AND MAYBE MEET PRAKRITI TOO.





LAWS? LIKE WHAT?



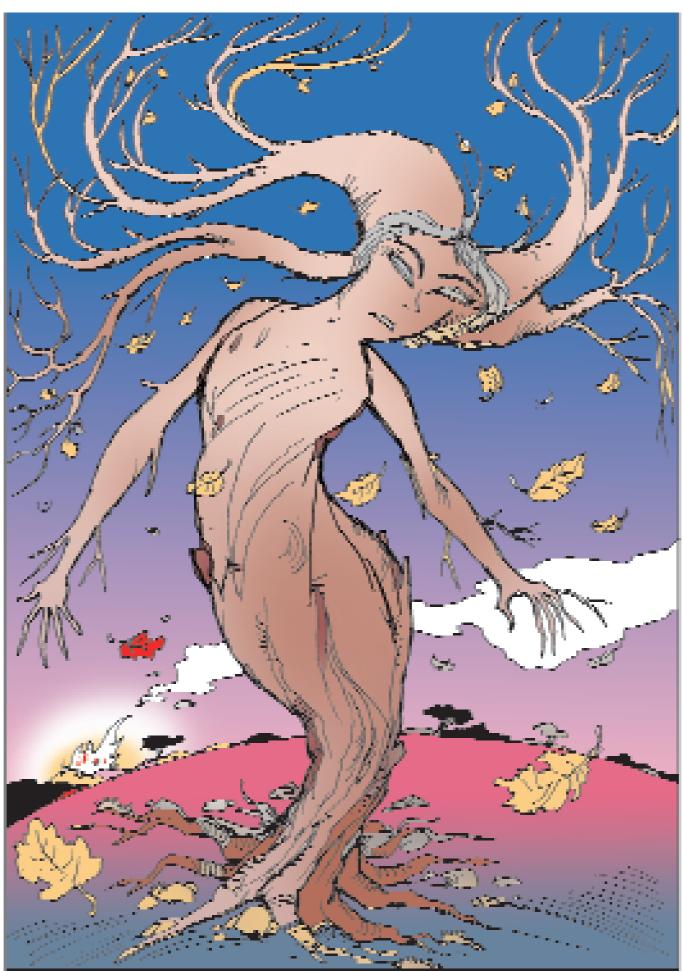


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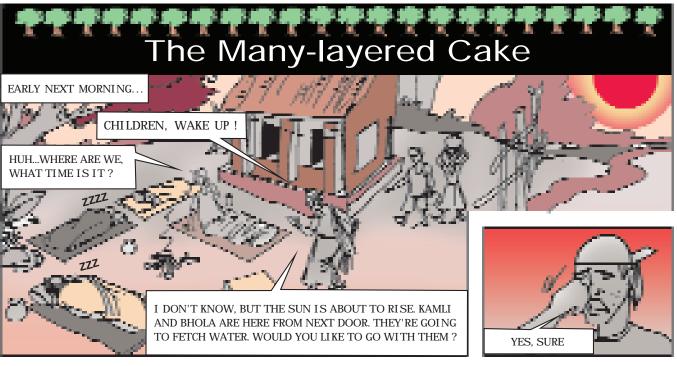








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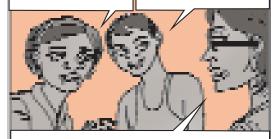




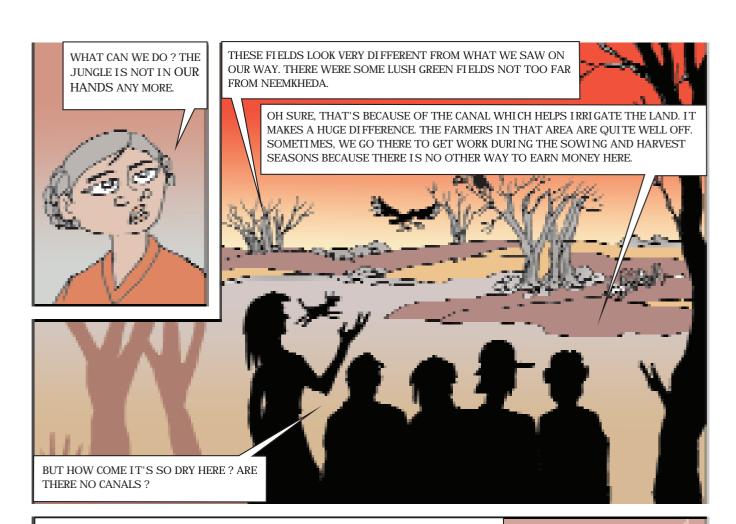


YES, ISN'T IT?
EARLIER, WE DIDN'T
HAVE TO WALK SO
FAR, BUT NOW THE
LOCAL STREAMS ARE
DRYING UP...

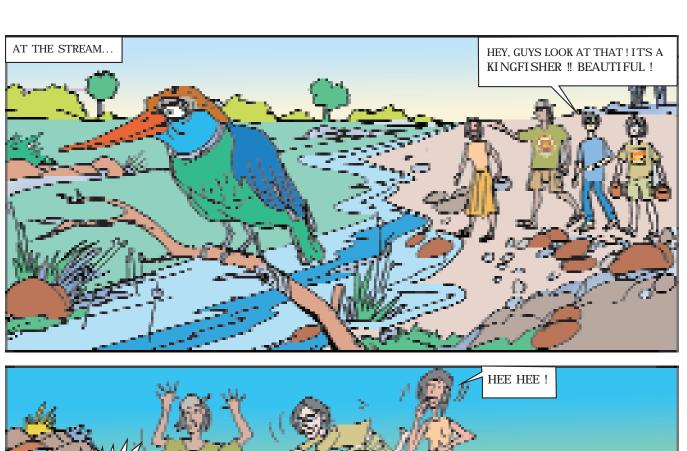
BECAUSE OF DEFORESTATION. ALSO, THE RAINS HAVE BEEN POOR FOR TWO YEARS AND THE WELLS HAVE BEEN DRYING UP.

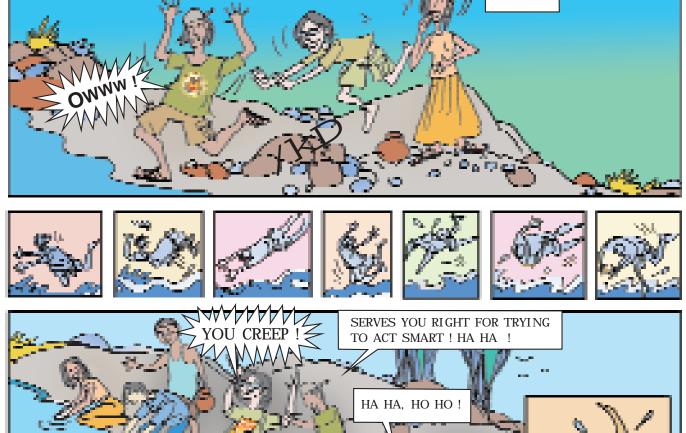


WHY DON'T YOU DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT? FANCY HAVING TO WALK SO FAR TO FETCH WATER!









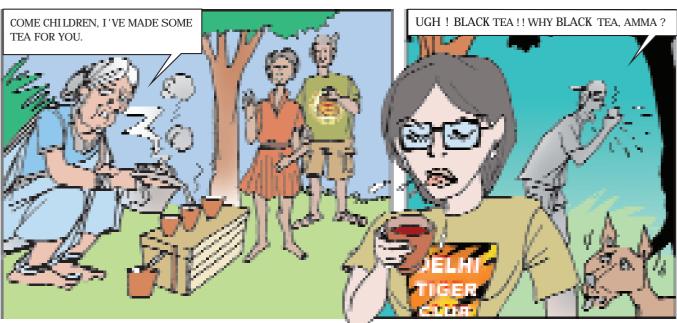


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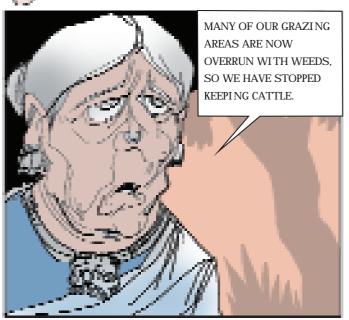


NAMASTE, PRIYA DIDI



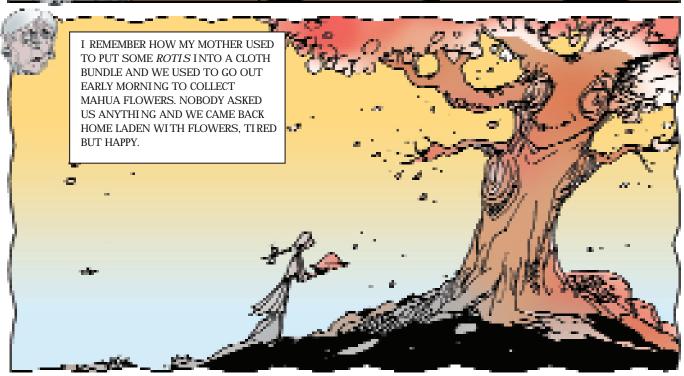
I'M SORRY, BUT WE HAVE VERY LITTLE MILK THESE DAYS, BETA. WE HARDLY HAVE ANY COWS NOW, BECAUSE THERE IS NO LAND TO GRAZE THEM AND NO FODDER EITHER TO FEED THE CATTLE.

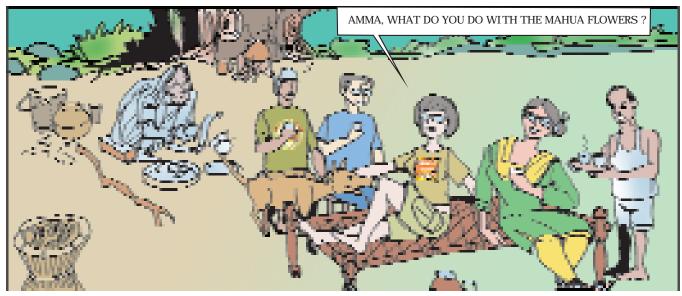


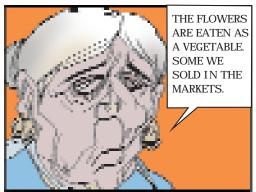


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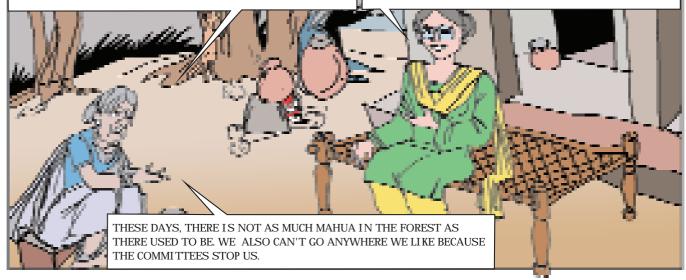






YES, WHEN THERE'S A GOOD HARVEST. BUT WE DON'T GET A GOOD PRICE FROM THE TRADERS UNLESS WE TAKE THE PRODUCE DIRECTLY TO THE MARKET, WHICH TAKES A LOT OF TIME

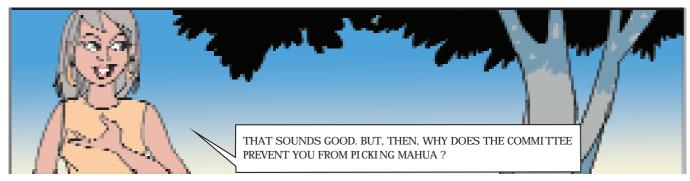
AND, WHEN THE MAHUA IS NOT IN SEASON, THEY ALSO BUY IT BACK FROM THEM, USUALLY AT A HIGHER PRICE. SO THE TRADERS MAKE A GOOD PROFIT.



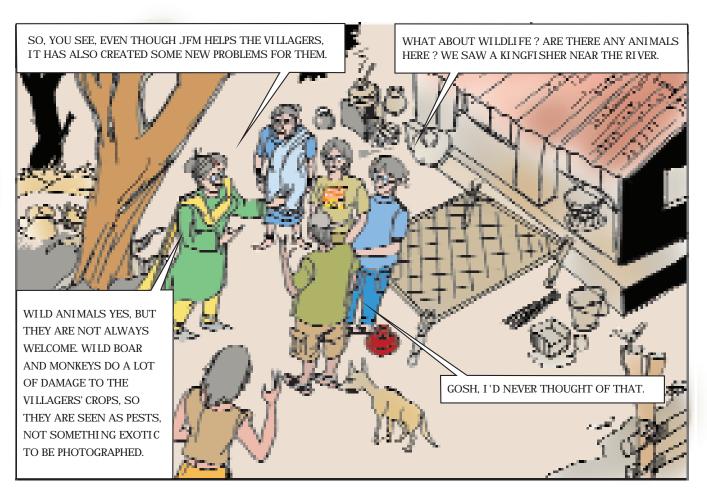


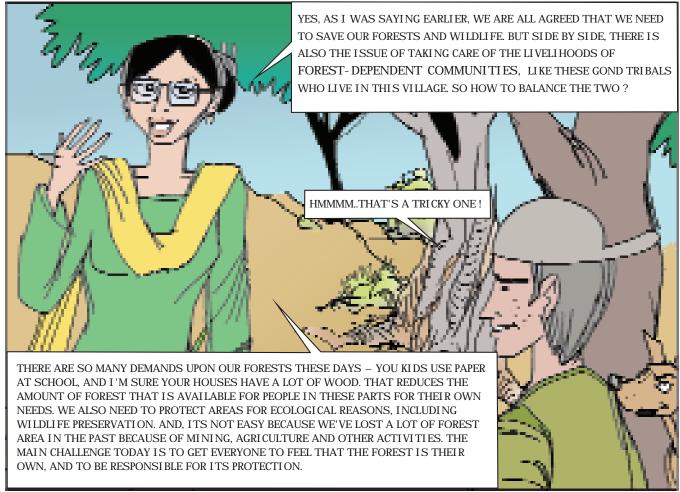
THE GOVERNMENT HAS COME UP WITH A SCHEME CALLED JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT (JFM). UNDER THIS SCHEME THEY HAVE CONSTITUTED VILLAGE FOREST COMMITTEES (VFCS) WHICH ARE MEANT TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THE FOREST DEPARTMENT. YOU SEE, THESE DAYS, EVERYONE WANTS TO INCLUDE LOCAL PEOPLE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS. SINCE THEY ARE SO CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE FOREST, THEY ACT AS WATCHDOGS TO CHECK ILLEGAL FELLING OF TREES, POACHING AND PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES. THEY ARE ALSO ABLE TO MEET THEIR NEEDS FROM THE FORESTS WHICH THEY HELP TO PROTECT.

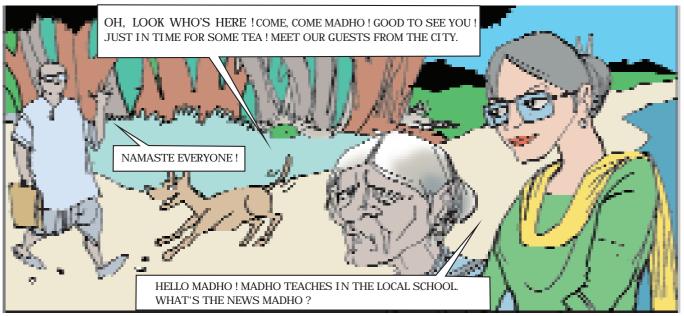


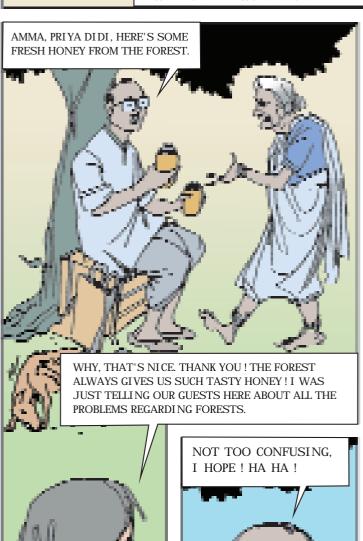








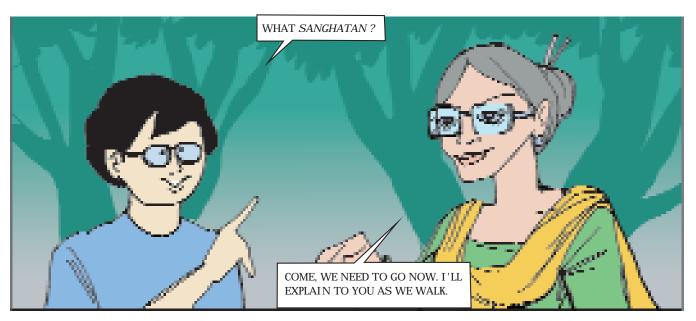


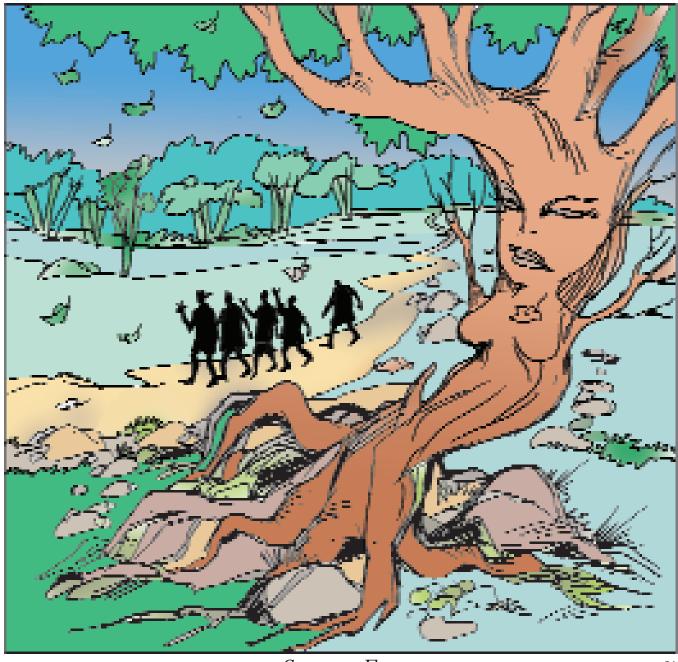


DI DI, THERE'S A SANGHATAN MEETING IN UPERKHEDI TO DI SCUSS THE ENCROACHMENT PROBLEM AND THE ISSUE OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE VILLAGE FOREST COMMITTEES. I THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR YOU TO GO.

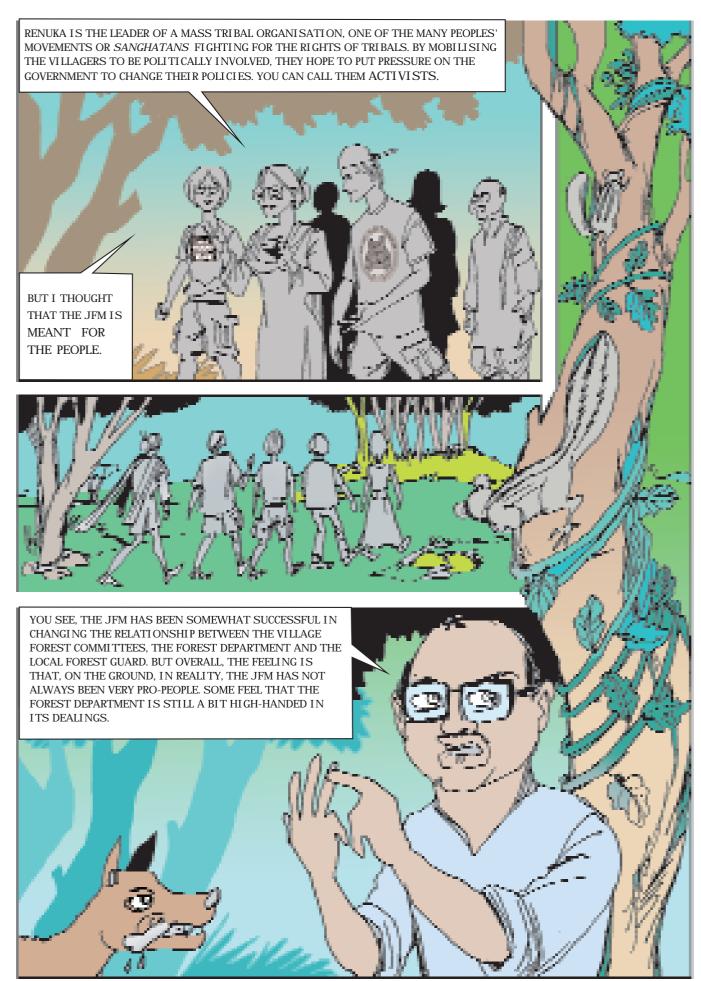


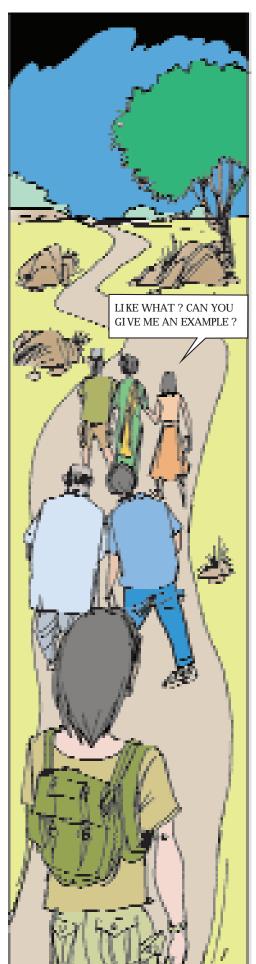
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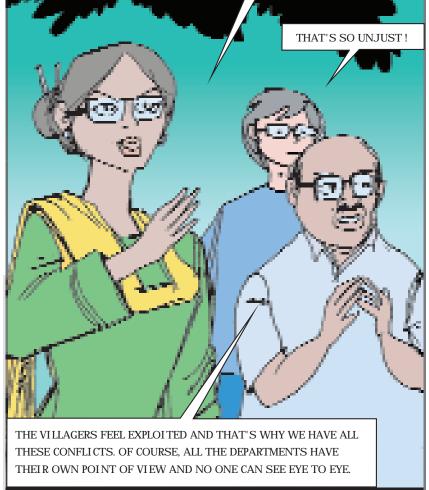
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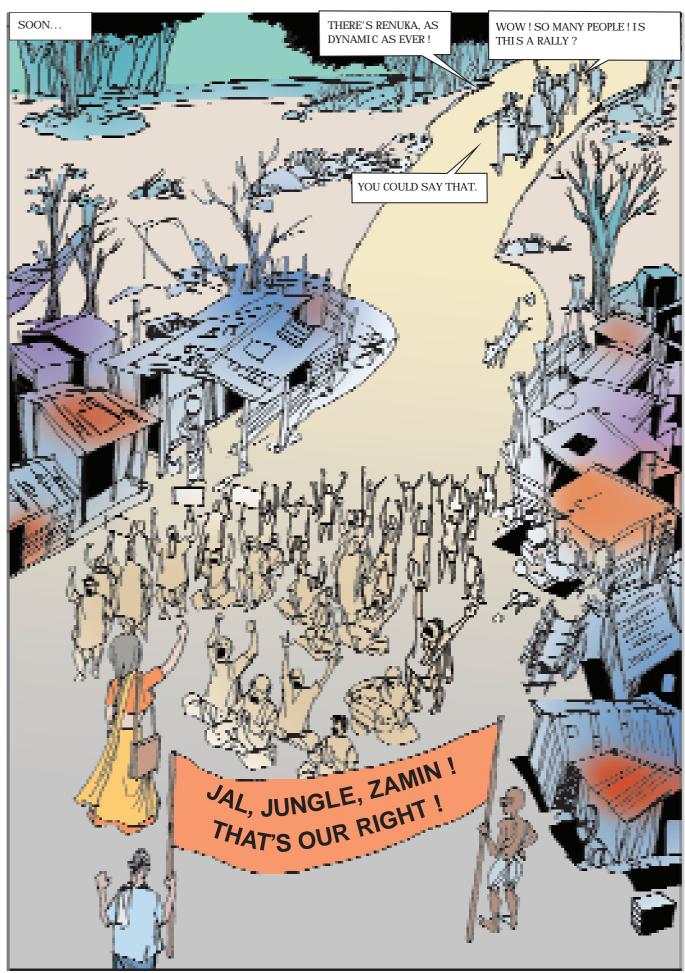






WELL, WHEN IT SUITS HIM HE SAYS THAT HE HAS NO POWER TO DO ANYTHING, BUT WHEN HE WANTS TO, HE CAN MAKE ANYTHING HAPPEN! FOR INSTANCE, WHEN THE VILLAGERS NEED FUELWOOD THEY ARE RESTRICTED. BUT WHEN SO MUCH ILLEGAL FELLING TAKES PLACE, MAHARAJ SAYS THAT HE IS POWERLESS!





Spirit of the Forest

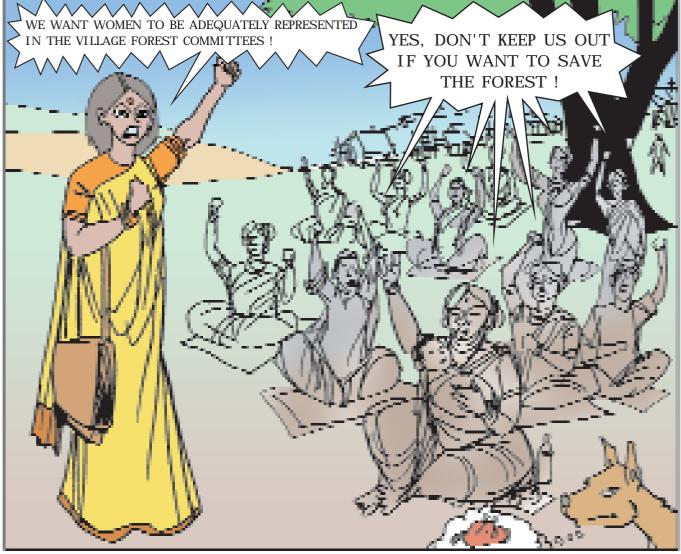




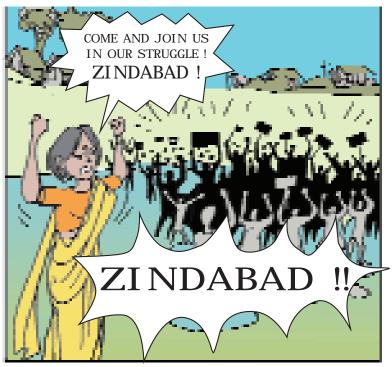


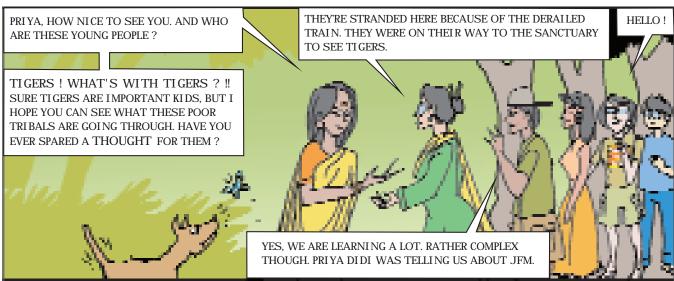
PATTAS ARE LEASES THAT ALLOW VILLAGERS TO CULTIVATE THE LAND. AT THE MOMENT, IT IS THE POWERFUL VILLAGE ELITES WHO ARE ACTUALLY USING THE LAND AND BLAME THE POOR TRIBALS FOR ENCROACHING.



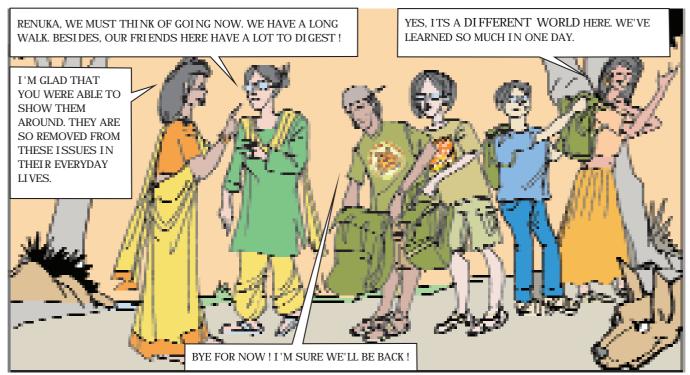


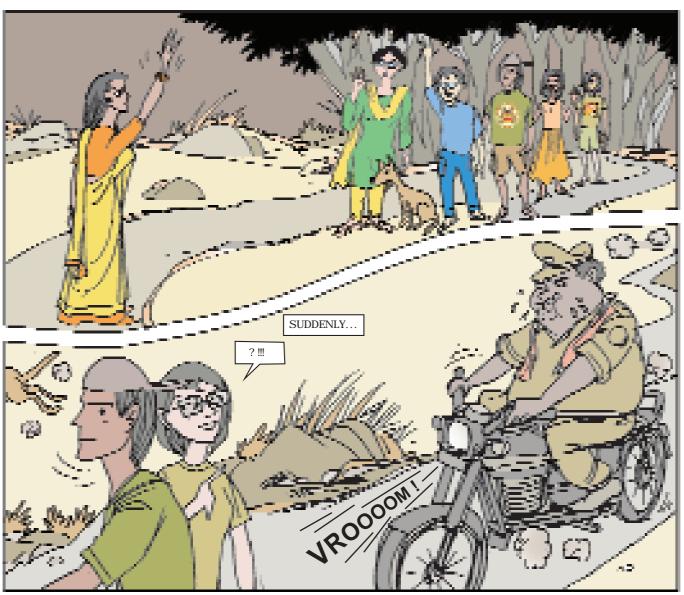


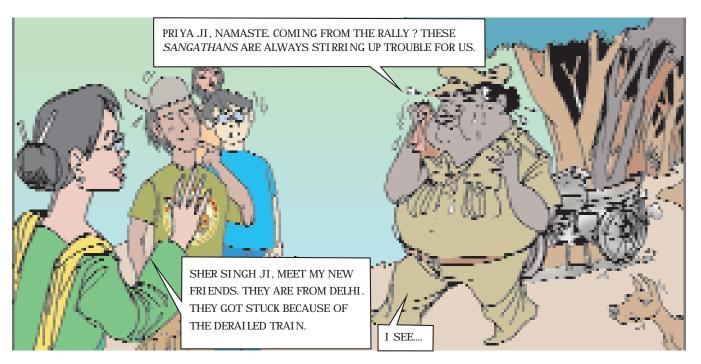


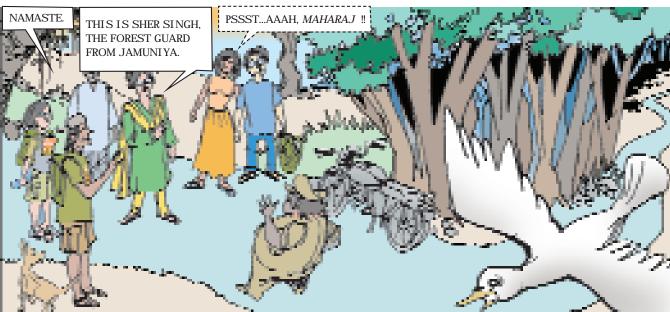










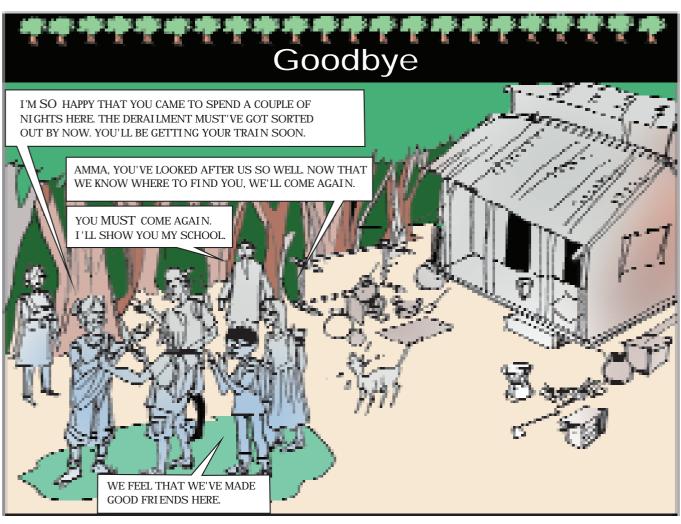


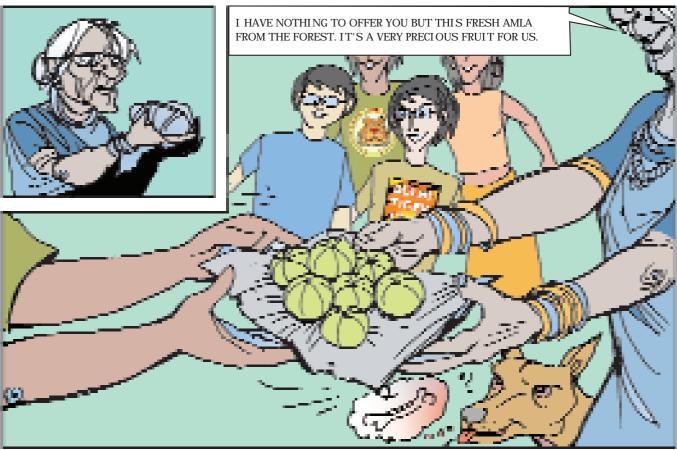
I HEARD THAT! I'M NOT MAHARAJ, ITS FAR FROM THE TRUTH. ON THE CONTRARY, WERE NOBODY, UNLIKE IN THE OLD DAYS. IN FACT, THE PEOPLE ARE NOW THE KINGS HERE, WITH ALL THESE BENEFITS. THEY GET FIREWOOD AND TIMBER AT SUBSIDISED RATES FROM THE FOREST DEPOTS. THOSE WHO HELP THE DEPARTMENT PROTECT BAMBOO FORESTS ARE GIVEN EIGHT HUNDRED TO TWELVE HUNDRED RUPEES WHILE OTHERS GET JOBS FROM OTHER FOREST WORK. WELLS HAVE BEEN DUG IN MANY VILLAGES, AND WE HAVE TRIED TO BUILD CHECK DAMS TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION AND IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY. THERE HAS BEEN A LOT OF CHANGE.

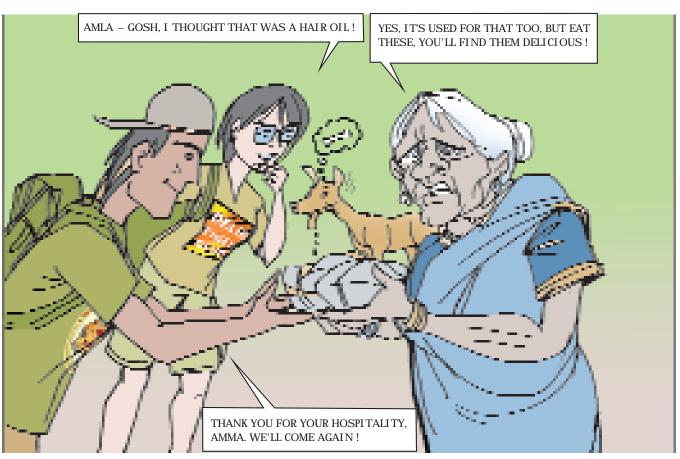


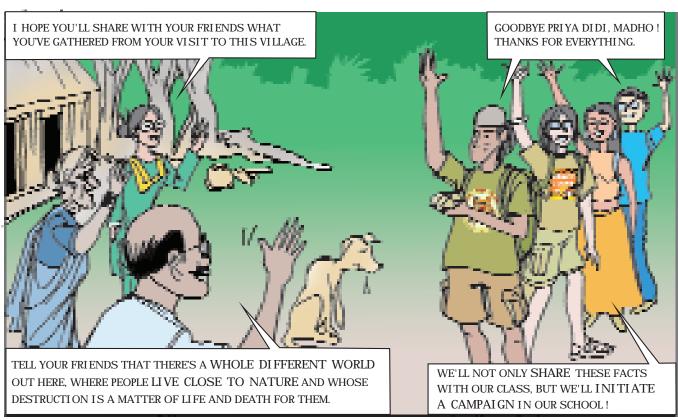
BUT SHER SINGH JI, NOT ENOUGH, I'M SURE YOU'LL AGREE! ALMOST SIXTY YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE, THESE VILLAGES STILL LACK BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE – ROADS, SCHOOLS, ELECTRICITY, WATER. TODAY, ALL OF US RECOGNIZE THESE ISSUES AND REALIZE THAT SOMETHING NEEDS TO BE DONE. WHAT THEY NEED IS DIGNIFIED LIVES, NOT CHARITY, IF THEY ARE TO HAVE LONG TERM SECURITY. BUT COME, WE MUST GET GOING OR NIGHT WILL BE ON US SOON.

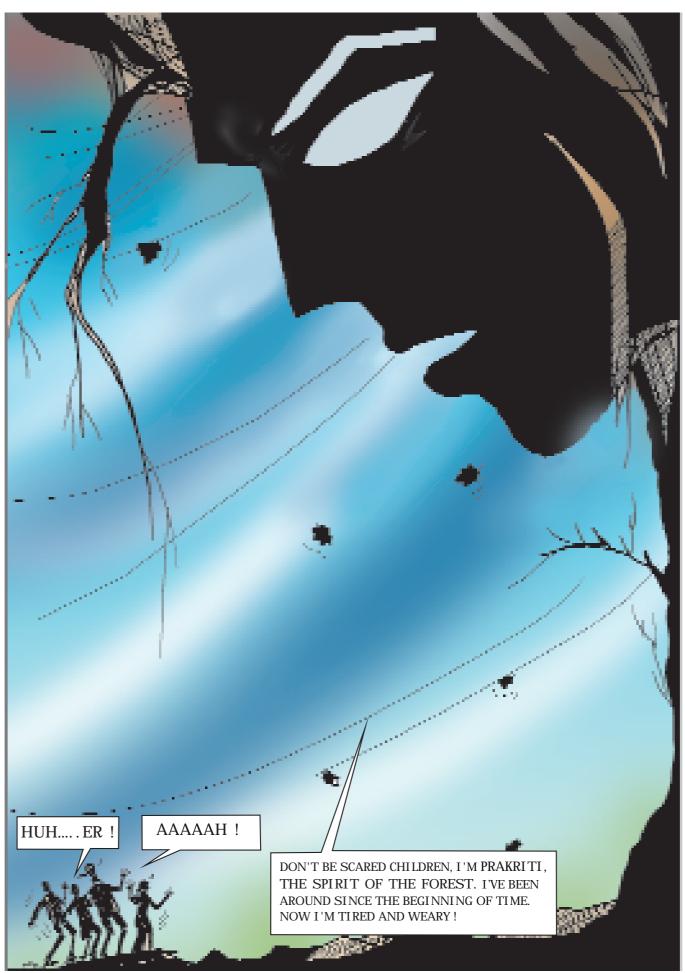










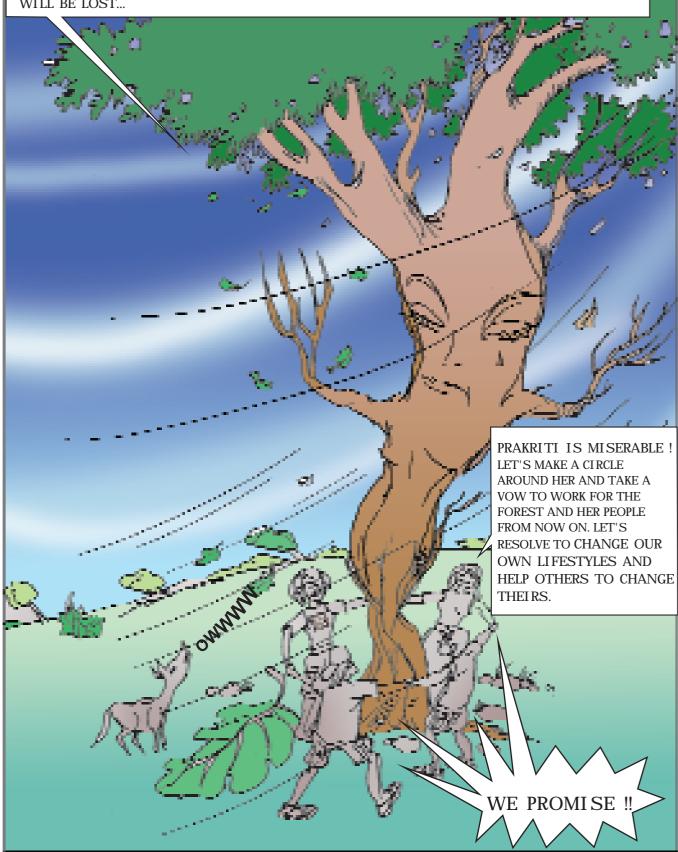


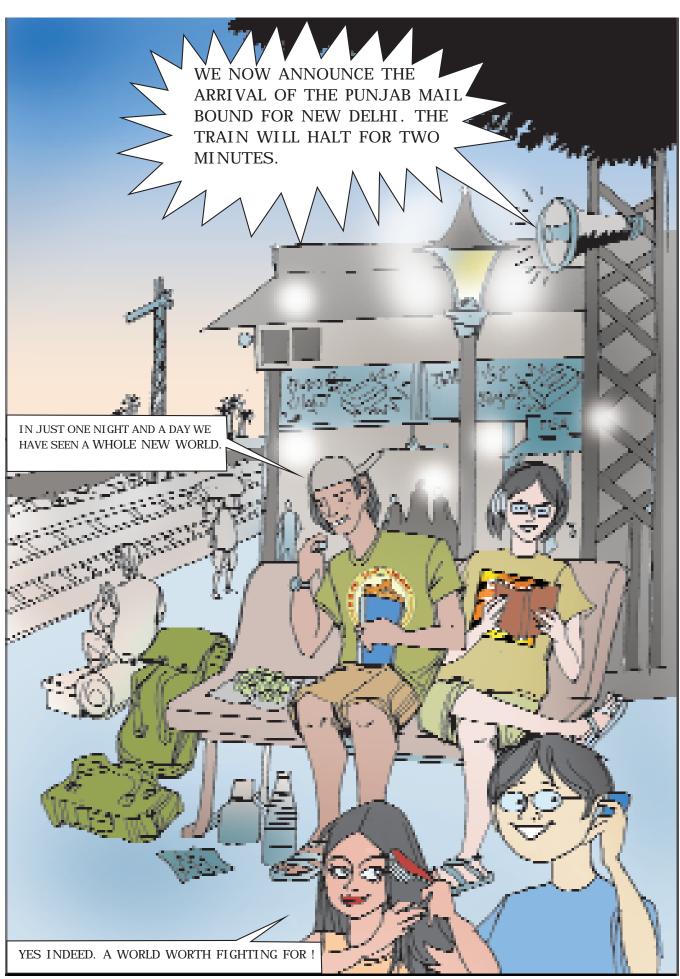
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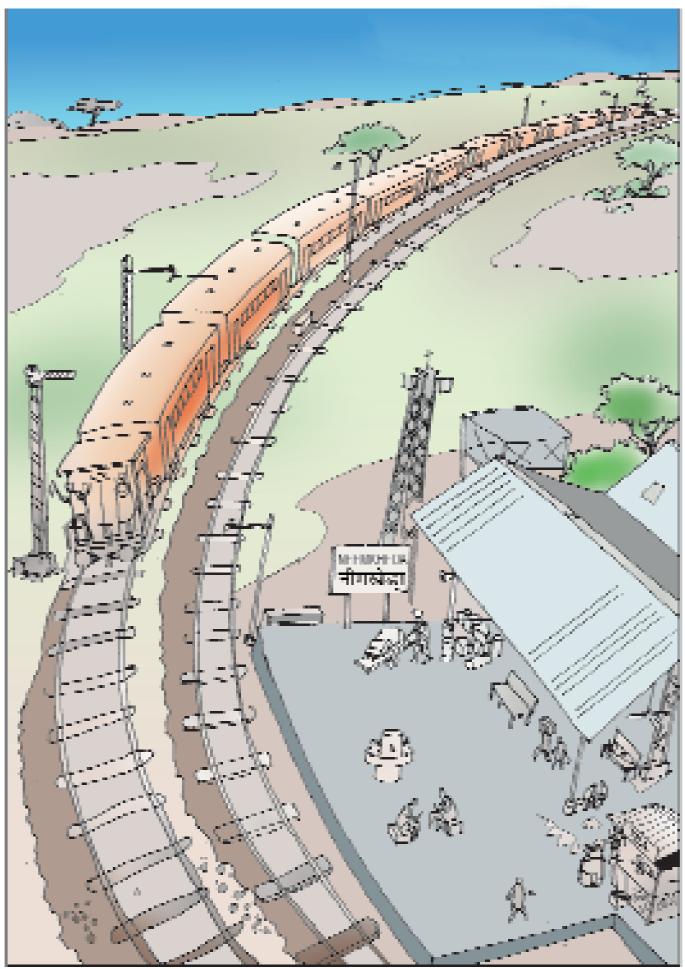
NOBODY SEES THE FOREST AS A LIVING, BREATHING WHOLE...EVERYONE WANTS A PART OF IT FOR THEMSELVES TO FEED THEIR URBAN LIFESTYLE WHICH CONSUMES SO MUCH WOOD, PAPER AND ALL THE OTHER THINGS THAT THE FOREST OFFERS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE POOR TRIBALS. OR EVEN JUST TO SEE WILDLIFE... WE CAN HEAR THE TREE SPEAK

Spirit of the Forest

WHEN YOU GET BACK TO YOUR CITY, TELL THEM THAT THE FOREST MATTERS IN WAYS THAT THEY HAVE NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT. TELL THEM THAT THEIR BELOVED TIGERS WILL DISAPPEAR JUST LIKE THE RIVERS IN THE FOREST. TELL THEM THAT THE SOLUTION LIES IN WORKING WITH THE PEOPLE, NOT ALIENATING THEM FROM THE FOREST. TELL THEM THAT WITHOUT THE PROTECTORS OF THE FOREST, THE LOCAL PEOPLE, HER SPIRIT WILL DIE. TELL THEM WE ALL NEED TO WORK TOGETHER OR ALL WILL BE LOST...







INDIAN FORESTRY - A Brief History

There is a long history of forest management practices in India, but the formalisation of these practices is usually traced to the establishment of the Forest Department under British colonial rule in 1864 and the passing of the Indian Forest Act in 1865. Colonial Forest Acts asserted the monopoly rights of the state over forest produce thus restricting the rights of local communities over access and use of forest resources and thereby setting up a conflict which is still prevalent in forest areas within India. The current Indian Forest Act is still the 1927 Act, enacted under British rule, but applicable in a very different India, almost eighty years later!

Forestry practice, however, has changed considerably since Independence. In the 1950s and 1960s, India made a rapid push towards industrialisation and modernisation, and forests were seen as a vital input in this process. This meant that forest products were supplied to industry (and urban consumers) at heavily subsidised rates which led to the continued marginalisation of the demands of local subsistence users. However, by the mid-1970s, there was concern because of the rapid loss of forest cover - 4.1 million hectares between 1951 and 1976 - and the fear of a perceived crisis in the forestry sector. This led to the adoption of social forestry programmes in the 1970s, initially following a two-pronged strategy to encourage people to plant trees: "farm forestry" on private farmlands, and "community forestry" on community and government-owned lands.

In 1988, India adopted a new Forest Policy Resolution which emphasised the need to meet the requirements of poor people and tribals from forests. In 1990, guidelines were circulated for Joint Forest Management (JFM), calling for partnerships between Forest Departments and local communities at the village level for the management of local forests. The arrangements emphasised the need to share responsibilities for management, as well as share the benefits of improved protection of forest resources. To date, the JFM programme covers an estimated 84,632 groups in 28 states, managing 17.3 million hectares of forests.

As a predominantly rural economy (about 70 percent of the population), India is still dependent on its forest reserves. But, there are competing demands over forests, from local communities to urban consumers, to international needs (for instance, as carbon "sinks" to reduce global warming). Indian forest policy now recognises the need for collaboration between all groups to regenerate degraded forest lands and protect this valuable resource. We all have a responsibility, and it is important that we recognise this.

SPIRIT OF THE FOREST

Spirit of the Forest is produced as an output from a project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for the benefit of developing countries, under its Natural Resources Systems Programme. Research for this project was conducted by a collaborative team from the Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, UK, Enviro-Legal Defence Firm, Delhi, The Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, The Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, Sanket Information and Research Agency, Bhopal, The Energy and Research Institute, Delhi and Winrock International India, Delhi.

The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID.

Further information about the project is available at: http://www.geog.cam.ac.uk/research/projects/harda/ For more information on forestry issues, go to the following web sites:

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India: http://www.envfor.nic.in

Resource Unit for Participatory Forestry: http://www.rupfor.org

Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment: http://www.atree.org



Four city teenagers go camping to see tigers in the wild. By a strange quirk of fate, they are thrown into a completely different adventure. One that was to change their lives forever and open their eyes to a whole new way of looking at the forest....

The Spirit of the Forest is a story about the plight of tribals and other communities that depend on the forest for their livelihoods. For generations, forests and they have had an unbroken bond that sustained each other. Suddenly, with today's mad pace of development and the crazy race for urban acquisition, the forest and its people are under severe threat. Realising that India's forest cover needs to be restored, the government has come up with many schemes, such as Joint Forest Management in which people and the government collaborate to protect forests. But how well are these programmes working? Are they helping the underprivileged to sustain themselves? Are they furthering the deep poetical and loving relationship between forest and people? Or are there conflicts? These are some of the questions that this comic asks.

Underlying all this is a lady, profoundly anguished yet offering hope...she is...the spirit of the forest.

This comic is based on research in Madhya Pradesh that was funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for the benefit of developing countries under its Natural Resources Systems Programme (project no R8280). The research was coordinated through the University of Cambridge. The Society, Environment and Development Research Cluster in the Department of Geography http://www.geog.cam.ac.uk/research/sed/) at the University of Cambridge consists of over thirty academic staff, post-doctoral research staff and graduate students working on issues of institutions, governance and sustainability. Within this cluster, the Political Ecology of Development Group focuses on the politics, management and human ecology of natural resources in the developing world, especially locations in Africa, Asia and the Pacific regions.

The Viveka Foundation is an alternative publishing house affiliated to the global justice movement. It has also been spearheading a "comics movement" in India. Based in New Delhi, India, its publications are committed to influencing personal and social transformation. It upholds living democracy, cultural pluralism, justice, gender parity and ecological and spiritual values. It opposes all forms of political, developmental, economic, linguistic and ethnic hegemony.



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