

KOMIMA COLLEGE, KOHIMA

ASSIGNMENT.

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TOPIC :

REPORT ON FOREST CONSERVATION

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Introduction

Forest Conservation is the practice of planting and maintaining forested areas for the benefit and sustainability of future generations. The conservation of forest also stands and aims at a quick shift in the composition of trees species and age distribution. Forest conservation involves the upkeep of the natural resources within a forest that are beneficial to both humans and the environment. Forest are vital for existence of life on the earth. Thus there is a need of public awareness. This paper explain various strategies for the conservation of forest and awareness of people, which play a vital role for maintaining proper balance of environment.

Forest Conservation among Meluri Village.



Meluri, A remote village in Nagaland %

Meluri Village is located in Meluri Tehsil in Phek District of Nagaland State, India. It is located 17 km towards East from District headquarters Phek.

80% of the natural resources are under control by the communities.

It has rich biodiversity with abundant

forest resources. Agriculture has been the main economy and forest the main source of livelihood for these people. There has been a gradual role in the management of the forest.

In the attempt to codify and bring uniform law in the administration of the village the Government of Nagaland passed the Nagaland Village and Area Council Act in 1978. It was through this act that the village council shall consist of members, chosen by the village in accordance with the prevailing customary practice and usage.

Provision of Act is important in the sense that it allow the Village Council to practice their specified autonomy as chairman and a Secretary of the Council. The Village Council were given the administrative power and duties at the local or village level. This change in the administrative structure has little impact so far.

Among the Meluri region the pattern of distribution of land for cultivation is an elaborate and complex and is regulated.

Village Council and the Management of Forest

The Village Councils sometimes fails to fulfil the desired goals for the specific property rights among the different people. The village council fails to avoid the people for cutting-down the trees because the land is individuals - while in this case in Meluri Area the Village Councils has the power to regulate and decide the land for cultivation and the villagers and no individuals are allow to cultivate at other sites, going against the decision of the village council incites fines or punishments. The Meluri

Village Council have adopted measures to check forest degradation through the setting up of forest committees, whose responsibility is to protect the forest. The Council prohibits the cutting down of trees in the village forest and punished who violates the rules, Village Council acts an important forest management to promote and protect the forest.

May 24, 2017



Phek Forest Officials and local community at the plantation drive at Meluri, Phek on 23rd May 2017. (DIPR)

Plantation Drive at Meluri

Phuk forest division, Department of Environment, forest, climate change in Meluri in collaboration with Christian Education Centre, Meluri and local community of Meluri organized a plantation drive on 23rd May 2017. DFO, Phuk Ronggenlema Imchen while speaking on the occasion, appreciated the community for their cooperation and highlighted on the importance of the role of local community and the churches in protecting and conserving wildlife, forest and environment.

She said that the department aims to cover more areas and subsequent plantation programmes will be ongoing for the remaining hags and beats in the coming days till it culminates on 5 June 2017 on the occasion of World Environment Day.

The participants and local community assured their continuous cooperation and support to the department for a safe, secure and healthy environment.

Many varieties of ornamental and fast growing species such as *Leucalia brachyloba*, *Clusia rosea*, *Cryptomeria*, *Arhoka*, *Bogul* etc were planted during the programme.

Conclusion

As a result of several structural and socio-economic changes in the region the significant important relevance and implications are major issue that has been addressed rightly.

Today the such natural resources which were under communities are fast becoming commercialized of the natural resources.

Among the traditional tribal societies there are various value systems attached to the forest. One of the answers for the effectiveness of management system the preservation of forest and sustainable livelihood is the decentralization of power and providing legal rights and power to the communities.