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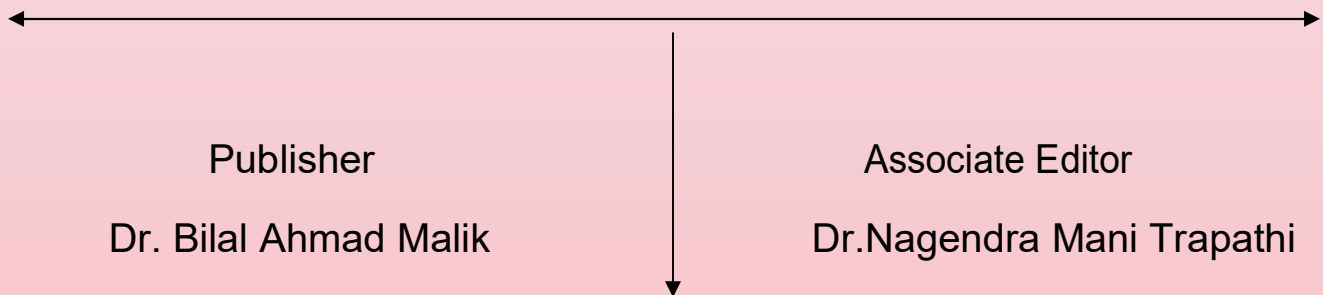
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SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE FOREST OF CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Forests are the important media to maintain the ecological balance on the on the surface of the Earth. These are the base of wildlife; maintain the atmospheric temperature, purity of the ambient air, groundwater level, and microorganisms in the soil, purify the stream water in one side, on the other hand forest are the prime resources for the human being. Forest are maintained and regularized by the various rules and laws in all over the world. These strict rules and laws of the forest conservation do not seem to really conserve the forest in the world; the consequences of this failure are extremes.

Detail studies, biological and ecological surveys of the forest are mandatory for the further planning. Study of Socio-economic carrying capacity of the forest is also essential for the planning purposes. Forest are the source of employment in the vicinity and base for many forest based industries, it plays the crucial role in the life of villagers and farmers therefore the detail study of forest regarding Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats is essential. This paper will study with all these four aspects of the forest in Chandrapur district and suggest the measures to the planners for the sustainable development of in the district.

INTRODUCTION:

Forests in any area have many dimensions. Forest plays the role not only in the environmental and ecological arena but it has a social, economic, ethnic and political dimensions too. Every nation and state requires the minimum forest area in their territory for the balance economic development and it is a duty of environmentalist, ecologist, geographers, and economist to quantify the forest resources in their regions. Study of the forest in the concern of sustainable development is essential. SWOT analysis of the things is an analysis of the events and phenomenon in a scientific manner. SWOT analysis gives planning oriented results to the planner; it identifies the strength and weakness of things and suggests the required measures for the better planning in any region. This method is used mainly in the management field of the things and it gives better results to the managers for

managing purposes. This paper is an attempt to analysis the strength, weakness, opportunities and threatens in the forest of Chandrapur in Maharashtra.

LOCATION OF FOREST OF CHANDRAPUR:

The forest of Chandrapur is located in the state of Maharashtra state in India. The total geographical area of the district is 11443 sq. km geographical area, of which 4812.11 sq. km area is under forest. The district is located in eastern Maharashtra. The forests of the district are located between 18°24' to 20° 03' north latitudes and 78°30' to 80° 36' east longitudes. The forest of study area is divided into three forest divisions i.e. Chandrapur, Central Chanda and Bramhapuri forest divisions. The forests of the districts are highly productive in the concern of tiger reproduction and overpopulated tiger are always go out to other areas form this forest. The forest spreads in 15 talukas in the vicinity of 1745 villages and 835 villages are very close to deep forest.¹ The entire study area falls under tropical deciduous forest; leaves of the trees drop in summer times; while new buds to branches appears in beginning of monsoon. The forest circle consist 15 talukas; having about 1792 villages; Madia, Pardhan and Gond are the tribal people residing in the forest of Chandrapur circle. Northern limit of the study area touches to Nagpur forest circle; Eastern limit with newly made Gadchiroli forest circle, western limit touches to Yeotmal forest circle and southern with forest territory in Andhra Pradesh.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

The major objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the Strength, Weakness, opportunity and threat of the forest in Chandrapur district.
2. To identify the future dangers as well as prospective regarding the forest of Chandrapur
3. To suggest to the planners the various measures and strengthen the forest
4. To explore the job and employment opportunities in the forest of Chandrapur

HYPOTHESIS:

The major assumptions of this study are as following:

1. The forest in Chandrapur has huge potential regarding the employment point of view but it is unused.
2. The tourism in the district plays a twin role like a sword in one side it gives an employment to the youth, but it can increase the man-tiger conflict in the district

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3. The further demand of the forest land for the mining and developmental purposes can lead to the devastation of the forest and can lead to the intensive man-tiger conflict
4. The appropriate planning of the forest land-use can bring economic prosperity in the district.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on secondary data from forest department. The available facts on open source are used for the study, along with the authors’ field observations and discussion with the villagers. Data regarding human death in tiger attack, diversion of forest for the developmental purposes are extract form the ministry of environment, forest and climate change website. **SWOT** analysis is based on the earlier efforts done in the field of environment conservation.

Descriptions of Chandrapur Forest:

Divisions	Geographical area(ha)	Reserved area (in Sq.km)	Protected area (in Sq.km)	Unclassified area (in Sq.km)	Total area (in Sq.km)	Percent of forest
Chandrapur	3252.50	387.18	222.49	16.42	626.090	19.25
Bramhapuri	3863.54	648.96	334.45	7.81	991.220	25.66
Central Chanda	2754.64	908.23	180.46	30.39	1119.08	40.63
Total of Chandrapur Circle	9870.68	1944.37	737.39	54.62	2736.389	27.72
Tadoba PA		1169.17	136.99	14.06	1320.22	13.38
West Chanda FDCM Project		239.37	0.000	0.000	239.37	2.43
Central Chanda FDCM Project		311.35	2.26	0.00	313.61	3.15
Bramhapuri FDCM Project		202.52	0.00	0.00	202.52	2.05
Chandrapur District forest		3866.78	876.64	68.68	4812.11	48.75

Source: Mahaforest.gov.in

The above figure shows that Chandrapur district contains a forest area of 48.75 percent to the total geographical area.ⁱⁱ This forest gives a huge revenue and employment to the government and youth in the district. It is a big thing that the district has about 49 percnet of the forest land and 35 percent actual forest cover which make international hub of wildlife tourim and biggest district in the concern of tiger population.

STRENGTH OF FOREST IN CHANDRAPUR:

The forest play an important role in daily lives for meeting the people's daily requirement of fire wood, fodder, building material and other saleable minor forest. Small timber, fire wood, bamboos, Thatching grass, grazing, fruits, flowers and leaves, fibers and other products are being extracted from the forest. The district is very rich in forest resources this is the biggest strength, the district have about 48% of the land under forest. The forests of the district directly or indirectly are giving very huge employment to the people. Collection of the Mahua flowers and collection of Bidi Patta is giving employment to the tribal population in district. Along with the employment, Mahua flowers also are playing very crucial role in agriculture and village economy. Ballarpur paper industries Is very important industry in Chandrapur district as well as in India. Bamboo and bamboo products from the district are sell in the whole country. The Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) is very prestigious sanctuary and National Park in India which is considered as a factory of tigers. The non Timber forest products from the district are being sailed in other areas of the country.

A. Marketing of Non-Timber Forest Produce:

Forest products can be classified as (i) timber products and (ii) non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Forest Department organizes the harvesting and the marketing of timber based products and the nationalized non-timber forest produce such as tendu and apta. 'The Maharashtra Tribal Economic Conditions (Improvement) Act, 1976', conferred the monopoly purchase rights in respect of 31 NTFPs on the Tribal Development Corporation (TDC) in the Scheduled Areas. Accordingly, the TDC is organizing the procurement / marketing of specified NTFPs. The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 conferred the ownership of MFP on the Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas. The communities of scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are being conferred the ownership of Minor Forest Produce (NTFPs) under 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006'.

Forty NTFs have been identified by the forest department for the purpose of village uses. In Chandrapur district the villagers are being used the tendu leaves, bamboo, gum, mahua flowers, fodder and other very few things for their economic developments. Highest employment generation capacity is in tendu leaves, bamboo and mahua flower collection. The tribal development corporation purchase the NTFPs collected by the villagers. In last few years the corporation has purchase the following NTFPs. About 700 Quintals of Mahua flowers are being purchased by the Tribal Development Corporation every year from the tribal.

Table 2. NTFPs sell through auction in the circle

NTPFs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Gum (Qt.)	111.93	87	4.30
Tadi (Qt.)	175	175	211

In whole district there is a huge potential for the collection of NTFPs but very limited produce are being harvested by the tribal's and villagers. These forests are rich in the concern of Aawala, Behada, Ritha, Biba and many other medicinal fruits. The list of the NTFPs must be edited and extended to the many other products which can bring the economic development to the people of the district.

B. Employment Potential through forests activities.

The Chandrapur district has about 35% of the forest area. In the concern of area under forest it is Second after Gadchiroli district. The forest of Chandrapur consist mostly bamboo and tectona grandis species. The forests of Chandrapur are very dense, having very rich wildlife. The Adobe Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) is a very prestigious Tiger reserves in India. It consists of a national park and wildlife sanctuary. TATR has a huge potential of the Eco tourism and wildlife tourism in the district. TATR plays a crucial and central role in not only Chandrapur district but entire Central India landscape. There is a potential of the satellite sanctuaries and tiger reserves around TATR Which will also generate revenue for the district and will also give the employment to the youth in the district. The satellite forest of Chandrapur has also very Huge quantities of wildlifeas compared to other forest areas of Maharashtra. After intensive study, the forest department of Maharashtra announced that the tiger appearance in the Kanhalgaon area of Maharashtra has very huge population of tigers and the density of tiger in this area is more as compared to the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra.

So far, we can say that there is a huge potential of the Eco tourism in satellite Forests of Chandrapur district. In average more than 100,000 tourists in the 15,000 vehicles visit to Tadoba every year. The Chandrapur forest circle gives unemployment officials in district In June 2014 there were about 2442 recruited employeesFrom the all A, B, C and D classes in the district. There are 835 villages, very close to the forest in district, which reliances directly or indirectly on the forest for their daily needs. Indian villages there are about 69826 Families In the villages which benefited from the forest. Indeed villages there are about 454 forest conservation committees which are conserving the forest.

Table: 4

Employment generation, Chandrapur district from various schemes

(Employment in Lakh Human Days)

Year	Non-plan	Plan	Tendu leaves	M-NAREGA	Total
2010-11	5.91	2.09	8.39	0.09	16.48
2011-12	5.22	2.22	6.66	1.36	15.46
2012-13	5.78	3.27	4.06	1.82	14.93
2013-14	4.90	3.45	3.62	3.87	15.75

The highest employment generator factor in the forest is collection of Tendu Leaves. The marginalised labours and scheduled Tribe people are the main beneficiary of Tendu leaves collection and every year about 9 crore rupees are distributed to the labours as a wages. Burad are the people who make the crafts from bamboo and sell in the local market, bamboo is being supplying to these schedule tribe people. The bamboo is being supplied from the Nistar depot from the district; there are 75 depots in the district which services to the Burad. The Burad have to register them to these depots. About 778 Burad and 872 farmers have purchased about 42728 bamboos from the depots on Nistar rates.

C. Forest based industries in the district:

There is also the potential of the forest based industries in Chandrapur district. The Ballarpur Paper Industries limited in the district is a very prestigious pulp industry in India. The product of the company exports to 85 countries. 50 percent of share in bond paper in domestic market indicates the importance of Industry. This industry gives big revenue to the Government of Maharashtra and employments to the 1200 youths in its company beside 3500 other indirect employments to bamboo contractors, labours and farmers who grow eucalyptus plants. The company is also working and developing the skills in rural areas of the district through its CSR policy. Bamboo art and handicrafts from the district are selling in other parts of the country which support to the poor families. There are 70 enterprises in the area of manufacturing of wood, products of wood, cork, are in the district which caters employment to 1200 other youths. There are 46 saw mills in Chandrapur district of which 27 are located in the Chandrapur city. One saw mill give job to 7- 10 persons, nature of this job is temporarily and indirect job to 20 other persons.

WEAKNESSES OF THE FOREST IN CHANDRAPUR:

Due to large forest cover in the district many development work (Road, Irrigation, and Mining & Industrial etc.) get affected because it is very tedious process to get the environmental clearance. Encroachment on the forest land is becoming a very serious threat to the forest and forest wildlife in the district. The man-animal conflict in takes many lives every year. The increasing tourism in the district is one side creating a job opportunity to the unemployed youths but simultaneously on the other hand local customs are affected adversely. The mining activities in the forest areas are restricted so a number of explored minerals are remained unexcavated. Forest fires in summer days create serous hazardous to nearby village settlements & wildlife, all these activities results in the Man-Animal conflict in the district which claimed many lives in the district.

A. Man-Animal Conflict in the District: There are huge tiger attacks on the humans in recent year in the district. There are other numerous incidents where the human being has been injured but only the incidences, in which the human casualty has been occurred, are selected in the present study. Tiger attacks in last thirteen year in the district are as follow.

Table 5
Human Death related to wildlife in Chandrapur district: 2010-14

Year	Tiger	Leopard	Wild Boar	Bear	Indian Gaur	Unknown	Total
2002	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
2003	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
2004	4	0	2	1	1	0	8
2005	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
2006	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
2007	11	1	2	0	0	2	16
2008	10	6	2	2	0	2	22
2009	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
2010	9	2	2	1	1	2	17
2011	4	6	0	0	0	1	11
2012	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
2013	1	4	0	0	0	9	14
2014	4	0	3	1	0	9	17
Total	63	21	17	5	2	27	135

Above data explains how the intensity of man-animal conflict is high in the district of Chandrapur, as in average 11 persons are killing by the wild animals and 135 people have lost their live in man-animal conflict. The data itself explain that how the share of tiger and leopards' attack is high in whole conflict, as 84 people out of 135 (62 percent) people lost their lives in conflict with these two predators. Since 2010 to 2014, 63 people are killed in the district in wild animals attack, out of these 63 people 43 people are attacked in the forest areas either they are reserve or protected forest compartment, 13 people are became a victim in the agriculture field, 4 individuals are killed on the way while they were going to any other location and 3 persons are killed in home or civil premises.ⁱⁱⁱ

- B. Developmental projects in the forest area:** Various developmental projects are being operated in the deep forest of Chandrapur district which reduces the biological carrying capacity of the forest. Dams, Coal Mines, Electricity projects, industries and agriculture encroachments have reduced the total forest cover in the district. There are 21 coal as well as limestone mines in the district which are being operated on the forest land and 3702 ha of the pristine forest land is diverted to these mining purpose. Other development projects are also permitted in the forest area of this district and total 4998.322 forest land is diverted to these activities.^{iv}
- C. Monoculture development by the forest department:** The forest department always tries to develop the timber in the forest area. The government of Maharashtra has established **Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 16th February 1974 as a wholly owned Government Company of State of Maharashtra.**^v This company clears the mix forest compartments and normally grow there the teak of bamboo vegetation, this create the bio-diversity loss in forest areas.
- D. Unsatisfied rehabilitation of the villagers from Protected Areas:** The Forest department has rehabilitated villagers earlier residing in the core area of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) in the Chandrapur district. Villagers are unsatisfied and are saying that the government of Maharashtra has not given them according to commitment. This case can be seen especially in village of Bhagwanpur. In 2006 the rehabilitated village 'Bhagwanpur' was established near 'kelzar' railway station. People from two villages i.e. Kolsa and Botezari were relocated in this newly developed site, but people from the Bhagwanpur are not satisfied and openly state that the government of Maharashtra and forest department has cheated them.

E. Forest fires: In summers their common picture of forest fire in the district, forest fighters and fighting machinery is very insufficient in the district. Forest fire is natural as well as anthropogenic, but it burns the bio-diversity in the forest. Every year in average 1800 ha of the forest area burn in this incidents. Following data regarding forest fire explains its gravity.

Table: 6
INCIDENCES OF FOREST FIRE IN THE DISTRICT: 2007-2013

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
POR recorded	159	120	252	265	211	351	108
Forest burn in ha.	1851.10	1240.80	2830.25	2162.90	1777.32	2157.06	408.55

Forest fires not only burns the forest but kill the rice bio-diversity in the forest, many of the insects, reptiles, birds and even timber also converts into ash. Chandrapur falls in extremely hot weather condition in the summers and records highest temperature in the world. The forest of the region is dry deciduous which are prone to fire in the summers.

F. Poaching of wild animals and high rate of tiger death: Poaching of wild animals in the district is high. This district is known for the rich habitat of tigers. Many of the local poaching gang along with some international poachers also engaged in the district for the poaching of the tigers. There are many incidents in the district when tigers either are killed or poisoned in the forest. Many times forest department says that the death of the tiger is natural due to old age or death in fighting for territory but sometimes this is not true. Some time the department says about a specific tiger that it is gone away in the other sanctuaries through the forest corridors, but this is not a case. i.e. the iconic tiger ‘Jay’ has not appeared since last 5 month in any sanctuary of Vidarbha region and the forest personnel are now silently saying that ‘Jay’ may have poached. In last 6 years till 2014 21 cases of the wildlife crime has been registered on different people in the district.

G. Forest based industries are dying: Earlier forest based industries in the district are now dying due to the governmental apathy and villagers are now either becoming jobless or entering in the illegal activities. Cutting of the timber and sell in open market, cutting of bamboo is common phenomenon in the district. There were many silk growing tribal’s in the district were growing the silkworms on many *Tuti* trees. Now the growing the worms are left by these tribes. Many times the foresters have brought the obstacles to the tribal’s as they were culturing the *Tasar* in the forest areas. Beside this the plantation on Chandrapur-Ballarpur road there was compartment of the forest devoted to the sericulture, but they are also abandoned

due to the pollution level in the district. There are reports that the worm are dying and cannot yield a good silk due to the polluted atmosphere. Very few tribal people are growing cocoons on *Ain* and *Arjuna* trees in district.

OPPORTUNITIES RELATED WITH FOREST IN CHANDRAPUR

The opportunities of employment, forest based industries, Medicinal Park, honey collection, bamboo based handicraft, agarbatti sticks and perfume, tribal exhibition, wildlife tourism, silk and lac industry and many other activities have a huge potential in the district. The district has 48 percent of the forest land and about 35 percent of the total geographical area is under forest cover. Government of Maharashtra can take a benefit from the forest through. The forest in Chandrapur district has huge opportunities even today and it has yet to develop fully in the concern of employment, tourism, and other services. Forests are considered as a renewable resource, these provides the fresh air and help to reduce the heat island. There are very huge chances for forest based industries, pulp industries and other forest related Industries too. There are also chances for announcing new Wildlife sanctuaries in the district which can generate revenue to the government.

- A. **Wildlife Tourism:** We can extend the scope of wildlife tourism beyond Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR). There are many other rich forest areas in the district having rich tiger population and it's pray too. Sindewahi forest, Nagbhid forest, Bramhapuri forest, Kanhalgaon forest can be converted into the sanctuary and increase the scope of wildlife tourism.
- B. **Honey Industry:** This industry has a huge scope in the district, the forest of the district lies in the doab of Wainganga and Wardha River and many other perennial rivers. Erai, Andhari, Uma, Human, Chandai and many other rivers are flowing in the district in the vicinity of deep forest, which increase the potential of honey industry.
- C. **Bamboo/ wood based handicrafts:** This district has a large size of tribal population having distinct culture. Tribals in the district have cared to their art till today which can give revenue to the forest and employment and money to the villagers. There is a need of initiate the government based tribal institute which will start the special courses and skill enhancement programmes for the tribal's. The government can purchase the products and sell them in metropolises and other areas.
- D. **Silk and Lac Industry:** The district forest has also high potential of Silk and Lac industry in various pockets. In the British era these industries were flourished in this region and once again can rejuvenated, which will give an employment to the tribal population.

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E. **Development of NTFP:** At present the NTFP are exploiting in the district in very low proportion as compare to the present exploitation capacity. Only Mahua, Tendu leaves and Bamboo are giving the employment to the villagers. Even today the list of NTFP is with 40 products which are not being exploited by the villagers as well as by the forest department itself.

THREAT TO THE FOREST RESOURCES:

There is a threat to the forest in Chandrapur too regarding the environmental balance, privatization policies of the government of Maharashtra, Intensive tourism in the deep forest, cutting of the forest by the forest department etc. all these aspects pose a threat to the forest in district. The forests in the district are in danger from agricultural and mining & other development activities in the forest areas, at present 21 coal mines are operating on the forest land in district, this is very dangerous. The developmental projects which are operating on the forest area have already consumed a huge forest land. The commercialization of the forest products, the over exploitation of the non-Timber forest products, cutting the timber for ceiling in the market, Plantation of the monoculture wood in the forest, over expectation about tourism in the forest, diversion of the forest land for development projects, building the dams in the forest area, announcement of the coal, cement blocks in the forest area, Huge forest fire in the district especially in the summers are big threat of to the forests in Chandrapur. The major threat threats to the forest in the district are as following.

- A. **Diversion of forest for projects:** The Chandrapur district is known for its black gold. The coal bearing areas in the district are in the deep forests which require the diversion for the digging of this resource. Already about 21 coal mines are in the deep forest along with other developmental projects, even today which have devastated about 5000 ha of the pristine forest
- B. **Loss of forest corridors:** This is a big challenge to the forest of Chandrapur as agriculture activities are increased in the rich corridors in last two decades. This activities leads to the man-animal conflict, which is highly intensive now a days.
- C. **Commercialization of the forest:** the view of planners towards is like a commodity in the market and should be exploiting as early as possible. The environmental ethics, it's religious and community damnations are being kept aside. FDCM is acting purely as commercial company and overlooking the wildlife aspects.
- D. **Threat of intensive tourism:** There must be a balance between forest and wildlife conservation and tourism activities but these aspects also is being violate. Number of new resorts are establishing in the periphery of

TATR, which may lead to the intensive man-tiger conflict in future.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

The study clears that the forest in Chandrapur are rich in the concern of forest cover, forest land and wildlife population. The forest in Chandrapur has giving the employment to the people in the villages nearby forest. The forests also a backbone for many huge industries in the district, India's biggest pulp industry is also based on the forest in the district. The major conclusions of this study are as following:

1. There is a people's as well as legal encroachment on the forest of Chandrapur which has leads the man animal conflict in the district.
2. The mining activities and other development projects are treating to the forest of Chandrapur
3. There is a huge potential of small forest based eco-friendly activities like honey collection, mahua collection and its processing, silk based industries and lac industries, which can grow the job opportunities in the district.
4. The intensive tourism in the TATR can become a danger to the wilds and nearby human populations too. There must be a balance between the carrying capacity of tourism and actually tourism activities.
5. Planning of forest land with environmental and wildlife approach is essential. Corridors of the forest are loosening every year which results in man-animal conflict.
6. Weaknesses of the forest may easily convert into the opportunity with the proper planning.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. There must the processing unit on non timber forest product in the district which will give an employment to the villagers. The district produces bidi patta, gum, Medicine, Char, Tendu Fruits, Mahua, semal cotton and many other Non Timber Forest Products which can give the enormous employment to the people of district. The local 'Van Prabodhini' must carry out research and development activities to make these processing units.
2. The comprehensive tourism plan around the Tadoba periphery is needed; it is suggested to make the detail project report which will compensate the pressure on Tadoba forest. Adventure and archaeological potential at Satbahini hills must be explore.
3. The students from district schools and colleges must be invited to learn the bio-diversity of the Tadoba and periphery. The rich conservations activities and ideas must be generate through the students in wildlife weeks,

bio-diversity day, environment day which will, world forestry day, world tiger day etc. The project must give the concession in the entry fees from this group. The wildlife guidance centre must be erected on each gate of the Tadoba.

4. There must be training courses to the guides in Tadoba, the guides must have knowledge of multiple languages and must be able to interact with the foreign tourist. He/she must have knowledge about the bio-diversity of the Tadoba, its endangered species, importance of the conservation of the species etc. and must also be able to understand the functioning of the cameras and animal behavioral.
5. There are about 800 villages in the vicinity of the forest in the district having cattle population. Specific compartment should be allocated to the village for grazing purpose. In these compartment the palatable grass should be introduce to fulfill the villagers demand.
6. The NTFP in the district support the economy of villagers. There are many Non-Timber Forest Products which are still not included in the list. It is recommended to redefine
7. Specific patches of the grasses should be identified and conserve as a grassland (Charagah). The land use of this grassland should not change. It is suggested to increase the grassland areas in the district. The compartment near the villages also preserve for the grasslands. The researchers from Gondwana University and Forest Academy in Chandrapur should carry out the research to identify and grow the palatable grass. It is advised to declare the grasslands as a Protected Areas.
8. The wood and fuel in the log depots should be reserved to the villagers and forest dwelling peoples, even the administration should give the rebate in the prices of fuel wood. It is suggested to make the people as 'fuel purchaser' instead of illicit cutter.
9. There is no rescue centre in the district and the wild animals are shifting to the Nagpur for further medical treatments. It is recommended that a rescue centre should be established in the district with learned veterinary doctors and modern facilities.
10. Since the forest areas have abundant wild life which consists of different species of birds, they can serve as a tourist destination for bird watchers interested in observing wild life in its natural habitat. Thus further attempts are required to demarcate new areas as wild life sanctuaries and bird sanctuaries and provide them with adequate access throughout the year and other essential facilities.

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