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Joint Management of Forests in West Bengal : A Case Study of Jamboni Forest Range in Midnapore District

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ABSTRACT In 1972 the West Bengal Forest Department (WBFD) launched an innovative pilot project in Arabari to regenerate the degraded sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests by involving local people as partners in the management of forests. The overwhelming success of the Arabari project encouraged WBFD to extend the Joint Forest Management (JFM) in other areas by establishing Forest Protection Committes (FPC). This paper reports results of a diagnostic study undertaken among 42 FPCs in Jamboni forest range of Midnapore district. The objective of the study was to examine the role of a select socio-economic factors on the functioning status of the FPCs. The study concludes: (i) 74% of the FPCs were functioning well; (ii) the smaller the number of villages participating in a FPC the greater its effectiveness; (iii) the greater the proportion of tribal composition in the FPC the greater its effectiveness; (iv) the greater the proportion of households in each participating village (s) included as FPC members the better its management of the forest, and (v) the greater the proportion of natural forest to plantation in the FPC project area, the better the protection.

INTRODUCTION

The forests in India have been a source of sustenance to millions of people throughout the evolutionary history of mankind. The rich biodiversity in the tropical forests have met the subsistence needs of food, fuel, fodder, household articles, agricultural and hunting implements and medicine. Besides, the fauna and flora, streams, water falls, springs and mountains have catered to the magico-religious, aesthetic, ornamental and recreational needs of the people. The forest dwelling communities have over generations built up an astonishingly wide knowledge base on the usages and ecology of the rich biodiversity. The dependence and utilization, based on the concept of equity and sustainability, was institutionalized through a rich array of social, cultural and religious mechanisms.

The traditional forest management systems in most part of the country were disrupted when the British Government in mid 19th century declared forest lands as Government lands. The extensive commercial exploitation of the forests and replacement of natural mixed species forests with monoculture plantations led to the massive deforestation and depletion of biodiversity. With erosion of life-support base, millions of forest dwelling communities, in particular the tribals, became poor and vulnerable.

The result of the "Scientific Forestry" and the development processes persued in the country is that, presently, of the total forest area under the control of Governments in India, *i.e.*, 67.16 million hectares or 22% of the total land area, only about 10% is under good vegetation cover, and the remaining 12% (35 mha) is vastly degraded.

The situation in West Bengal, particularly in south-west, was no different. Vast tracts in this region harboured natural luxuriant forest of Sal (*Shorea robusta*). Continued pressure on forests, particularly for timber, fuel and fodder as well as means of livelihood, rendered the

entire forest area of about 4,03,802 ha (11% of the geographical area) as degraded Sal bushes by mid-sixties. The conventional management practices persued by the Forest Department in West Bengal, as elsewhere in the country, were grossly inadequate even to protect the young regenerating Sal bushes (Anonymous, 1972; Banerjee, 1989).

In this bleak scenario the West Bengal Forest Department initiated a novel approach in involving the local inhabitants as partners in the management of forest lands. The project was launched in 1972 on experimental basis in Arabari in Midnapore district (Banerjee, 1986). The over-all success achieved at Arabari where 618 households belonging to 11 villages protected over 1272 ha of forest land, encouraged the forest officials as well as the people to expand the new pattern of management in other area of the state. This new approach involved eliciting local village communities in the protection of the regenerating coppicing Sal forest through the formation of Forest Protection Committees (FPC) in returns to free usufructs of all nontimber forest produce (NTFP), first preference for employment, and a promise of 25% share in the sale proceeds of short rotation sal poles.

As of June 1989 (Palit, 1989) over 1300 FPCs were established in the Western Circle managing 1,52,000 ha of land jointly with the forest department, primarily in Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia districts. In terms of the entire 4,27,000 ha of forest area in the Western Circle, FPCs are managing about 37%. The distribution of FPC coverage by district is given in table 1 (after Palit, 1989).

Since the programme has now been expanded, as seen above, and the potential it has for further expansion in West Bengal, and its great relevance to the other forest departments in the country, it is necessary to undertake diagnostic studies of a number of FPCs to understand the emerging patterns of joint management of forests (JFM) in West Bengal. The urgency of undertaking such studies assume further importance in view of the fact that the West Bengal Ministry of Forest and Environment have issued necessary facilitating orders on 12th July, 1989 (for details *see* Malhotra and Poffenberger, 1989). Further it may be noted that the Ministry of Forest and Environment, Government of India has issued a letter dated 1 June 1990 recommending to all the Forest Departments in the country to adopt an approach similar to that which is being practiced in West Bengal.

Table 1 : Forest area and FPC coverage by districts[1]

S. No.	*Forest area (ha)*	*Midnapore*	*Bankura*	*Purulia*
1.	Geographical area	1,408,100	688,200	625,900
2.	Forest area	170,189	139,729	92,254
3.	Area protected by FPC	67,300	49,315	38,500
	(% of (2)	39.5	35.3	38.5

1. After S. Palit (1989)

In view of the above, a workshop was organized in Calcutta, 21-22 June 1989. The purpose of the workshop was to bring the Forest Department's senior officers divisional forest officers, and range officers, together with social scientists and policy makers, to analyse recent experiences with the programme and set priorities for further improving it.

Among the several observations that emerged from the deliberations in the workshop, the most important observation was that not all the FPCs were functioning well; several were functioning very well, others not so well, and many were defunct. Some factors that may influence the effectiveness of FPCs were identified as size and ethnic composition of the villages, proportion of number of households to total number of households in a village as FPC members, nature of forest being protected, etc., (for further details *see* Malhotra and Proffenberger, 1989).

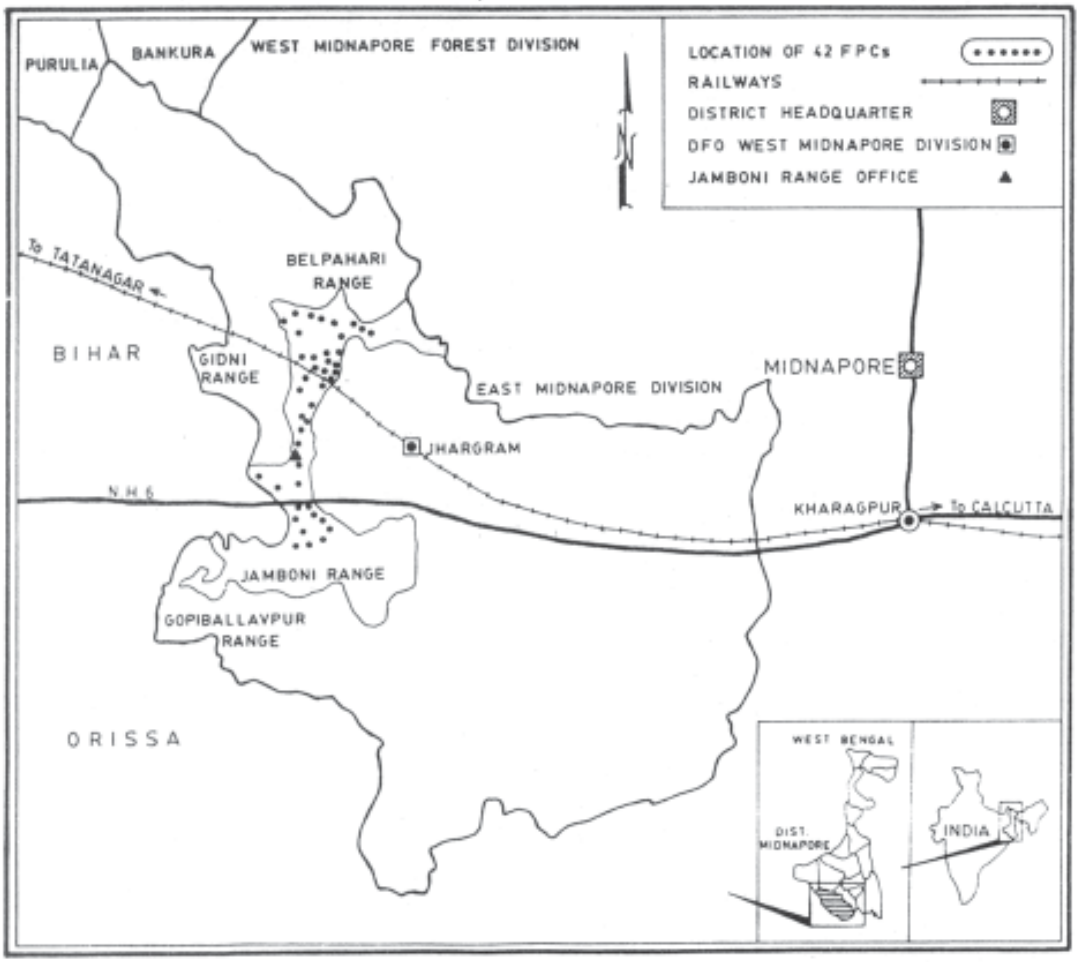

Fig. 1. Geographical location of the 42 FPCs in Jamboni forest range in West Midnapore Division, West Bengal

It became thus necessary that in order to understand the role of various factors influencing the functioning of FPCs, a detailed study should be undertaken among several FPCs. The purpose of this paper is to report results of a study undertaken by us in all the 42 FPCs in Jamboni forest range of Midnapore district in West Bengal.[1]

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The area selected for the study is in West Midnapore district, with the headquarters of the Divisional Forest Officer at Jhargram (Fig. 1). The western half of the Division borders Bihar State and the eastern half is surrounded by east Midnapore district except for the northern tip of the Division bordered by Purulia and Bankura districts. The Division largely has plain area, except for some hilly terrain near Belpahari and Bouspahari range. This mountain terrain is an extension of the Ajodhya hills. The Division is inhabited by both tribals and non-tribals, and has a total forest area of 89, 102ha. Of this 23,948 ha (27%) are protected by the FPCs.

The Jamboni range, one of the 10 forest ranges in the Division has a total 5,440 ha of geographical area. The area under the control of the Forest Department is 1,650 ha, and of this 1,300 ha (78.8%) are being protected by 42 FPCs. The approximate geographical location of the 42 FPCs is shown in figure 1. All the 42 FPCs were studied using a semi- structured interview schedule. The field work was conducted in August through November 1989. For each FPC data were collected on (a) total population, (b) ethnic composition, (c) geographic location, (d) number of villages constituting a FPC, (e) proportion of households to total number of households in a FPC, (f) year of formation of FPCs, etc., (for details *see* Appendix I).

RESULTS

The results have been described in two parts. In part I we give the descriptive data pertaining to socio-economic profile of the 42 FPC, and in part II are presented the results of the analysis of association between various socio-economic factors and the functioning status of the FPCs.

PART I

Distribution of 42 FPCs, Total Forest Area and Forest Area under Protection

There are five beats in the Jamboni range: Sabalmara, Bhaluka, Jamboni, Kapgari and Dohijuri. The number of FPCs in each of the beats as well as the total forest area are presented in table 2. The number of FPCs are highest in Sabalmara beat (N=14) and the least in Bhaluka and Jamboni beats, each with 4 FPCs. There is a considerable variation in forest area between the beats. Of the total forest area (1,650 ha) in the range, the maximum forest area of 450 ha is under Sabalmara beat and the least area (200 ha) is under Bhaluka beat. The total area under protection is 1,300 ha (or 78.8% of the total), and depicts a wide inter-beat variation; thus in Kapgari over 88% is under protection while in Jamboni only 67%.

Table 2 : Name of beats in the Jamboni range, with no. of FPCs, total forest area and forest area under protection

S. No.	*Beat*	*No. of FPCs*	*Total forest area (ha)*	*Forest area protected (ha)*	*%*
1.	Sabalmara	14	450	350	77.8
2.	Bhaluka	4	200	150	75.0
3.	Jamboni	4	300	200	66.7
4.	Kapgari	11	340	300	88.2
5.	Dohijuri	9	360	300	83.3
	Total	42	1650	1300	78.8

Unfortunately, the exact area being protected by each FPC is not readily available, though field observations reveal the existence of wide inter-FPC variation. Data on this aspect would have been very useful in understanding the functioning of FPCs. We understand from the forest department that they are in the process of measuring the area of each FPC, and that the same would be available in the near future.

Number of Villages in Different Beats

There are a total of 76 villages participating in the 42 FPCs (Table 3). On an average, about 2 villages are involved in each FPC. There is some variation in the number of villages between the beats. The most conspicuous is Dohijuri, where for 9 FPCs there are 27 villages (average 3 villages per FPC) and Jamboni where 8 villages are involved for 4 FPCs (average 2 villages per FPC).

Table 3 : Number of villages participating in the FPC programme in different beats

S. No.	*Beat*	*No. FPCs*	*No. of villages*	*Mean no. of villages/FPC*
1.	Sabalmara	14	23	1.6
2.	Bhaluka	4	6	1.5
3.	Jamboni	4	8	2.0
4.	Kapgari	11	12	1.1
5.	Dohijuri	9	27	3.0
Total		42	76	1.8

Distribution of Number of Households and Ethnic Composition in the Villages

From table 4 it is seen that altogether in 76 villages there are 4,510 households. As expected in the Sabalmara beat with 14 FPCs, there are 2,453 households (54.4 per cent of the total households). The village size (average 175.2 households) in Sabalmara is much larger than in the other beats. In other beats the size of the villages is moderate, varying from 52.3 households in Bhaluka to 91.2. in Dohijuri.

With regard to the ethnic composition of the households in two broad categories—tribe and caste—for the whole range 40.1% are tribal and 59.9% non tribals. Except in Jamboni beat where the tribes predominate (66.4%) in most of the other beats caste population exceeds that of tribal population. The tribes that inhabit the range are Santals, Bhumij, Munda, Mahil and Lodha. The numerically predominate castes in the range are Kurmi, Banik, Sadgop and Kumar.

Distribution of Households participating in FPCs

Data given in table 5 shows that out of the 4,510 households, 1,188 (26.3%) *i.e.*, nearly one-fourth of the households actually take part in the FPC. In two beats, in particular, the proportion of such households is extremely low: in Bhaluka it is 7.6% and in Jamboni it is 15.3%. In remaining three beats the proportion is over 20%.However, in terms of proportion of households per FPC, in Jamboni beat it is 45.3% in the rest of the beats it varies between 22 to 32%.

Table 4 : Distribution of number of households and their ethnic composition in the villages given separately for each beat

S. No.	*Beat*	*No. of FPCs*	*house hold*	*% of total*	*Mean no. of house holds*	*Ethnic composition %*	
						Tribe	*Caste*
1.	Sabalmara	14	2453	54.4	175.2	44.0	56.0
2.	Bhaluka	4	209	4.6	52.3	34.0	66.0
3.	Jamboni	4	223	4.9	55.8	66.4	33.6
4.	Kapgari	11	890	19.8	80.9	20.8	79.2
5.	Dohijuri	8	735	16.3	91.8	44.2	55.8
Total		41	4510			40.1	59.9

Note: For one FPC in Dohijuri relevant information was not available

Table 5 : Number of Households participating in the FPC in different beats

S. No.	*Beat*	*No. of FPCs*	*No. of house-holds*	*Proportion participating*	*Average no. of house-hold/FPC*
1.	Sabalmara	14	2453	29.6	25.1
2.	Bhaluka	4	209	7.6	22.5
3.	Jamboni	4	223	15.3	45.3
4.	Kapgari	11	890	23.7	25.6
5.	Dohijuri	8	735	23.8	31.4
	Total	41	4510	26.3	

Note: For one FPC in Dohijuri beat relevant information was not available

Occupation of the People in the FPCs

Table 6 gives a broad picture of the occupations pursued by the people in FPCs of various beats. A majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. There are, however, 3 FPCs, 1 in Jamboni and 2 in Kapgari where agriculture is

not the main activity. There are 14 FPCs which reported labour out of the 39 FPCs as predominant activity. In 25 of the FPCs labour and other non-agricultural activities are also pursued.

Year of Establishment of FPCs

Data set out in table 7 show that the programme in this range began in 1982, when one FPC was formed in Dohijuri beat; in 1984 another was formed in Kapgari beat. The spurt in the formation of FPCs really occurred during the period 1986 through 1989. During these four years, 40 (95.2%) of the 42 FPCs were formed.

Ethnic Composition of the FPCs

Since it is expected that the nature of the ethnic composition of the FPCs is likely to influence the overall functioning of the FPCs, we further classified the FPCs into three categories–all tribe, all caste, and mixed tribe and caste (Table 8).

Table 6 : Type of occupation being pursued in the FPCs

S. No.	Beat	No. of FPCs	Occupations		
			Agriculture	Labour	Labour or other activities
1.	Sabalmara	14	14	5	9
2.	Bhaluka	4	4	1	3
3.	Jamboni	4	3	1	2
4.	Kapgari	11	9	6	3
5.	Dohijuri	9	9	1	8
	Total	42	39	14	25

12.8% of the FPCs are inhabited only by tribals, whereas 10.3% are inhabited by non-tribals. Thus, the bulk of the FPCs (76.9%) are of mixed tribe and caste populations. The mixed ethnic villages have been further classified on the basis of the proportion of tribes to caste. Of 30 such villages, 12 villages have over 60% tribal population.

Table 7 : Year of formation of the FPCs in Jamboni range

S. No.	Beat	No. of FPCs	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1.	Sabalmara	14			1		1	1	10	1
2.	Bhaluka	4					1			3
3.	Jamboni	4						3		1
4.	Kapgari	11			1		6	0	1	3
5.	Dohijuri	9	1				4	4	0	0
Total		42	1	0	2	0	12	8	11	8
%			2.4	0	4.76	0	28.6	19.1	26.2	19.1

Table 8 : Ethnic composition of the FPCs

S. No.	Beat	No.of FPCs	Only tribe	Only caste	Mixed tribe and caste*				
					<20	20-40	40-60	60-80	>80
1.	Sabalmara	14	2	2	0	5	1	3	1
2.	Bhaluka	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
3.	Jamboni	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
4.	Kapgari	10	0	1	1	0	4	2	2
5.	Dohijuri	7	1	0	1	1	1	3	0
	Total	39	5	4	4	6	8	9	3
	%		12.8	10.3			76.9		

Note: For three FPCs, one in Kapgari and 2 in Dohijuri, relevant data were not available

* Per cent of tribe to caste population

Number of Villages comprising FPCs

It is evident from table 9 that a majority of the FPCs (69%) have only one village involved in the protection of the forest. The remaining 31% comprise of more than one village. There is an interesting FPC-Phuljhore Siarkata - in Dohijuri beat which has 9 villages participating in the management of the forest.

Table 9 : Distribution of number of villages comprising the FPCs

S. No.	Beat	No. of FPCs	No. of villages			
			1	2	3-4	>4
1.	Sabalmara	14	11	1	1	1
2.	Bhaluka	4	2	2		
3.	Jamboni	4	1	2	1	
4.	Kapgari	11	10	1		
5.	Dohijuri	9	5	0	1	3
Total		42	29	6	3	4
%			69.0	14.3	7.2	9.5

Functioning Status of the FPCs

As seen from table 10, there is a considerable variation in the status of functioning of the FPCs in the Jamboni range. There is also significant variation between the beats. Of the 42 FPCs, 20 (47.6%) are functioning very well, 11 (26.2%) moderately, 4(9.5%) badly and 7 (16.7%) are not functioning at all. It is evident thus, that 73.8% are functioning well, whereas 26.2% are badly functioning or not functioning at all.

Further, it is noticed that in Dohijuri beat nearly half of the FPCs are not functioning. In contrast, a majority of the FPCs of Kapgari and Bhaluka beats are functioning very well.

Proportion of Families in Villages participating in the FPCs

There is a wide variation in terms of the proportion of families in a village(s) participating in the FPC programme. The observed range is between 1.7% in Baramania FPC in Sabalmara beat to 100% in 4 FPCs (2 in Sabalmara and 1 each in Jamboni and Dohijuri beats). From table 11 it is seen that in about 63% of the villages the participation is upto 50 per cent only. However, in about one-fourth of the villages the participation is 75-100 per cent.

Table 10 : Functioning status of the FPCs in Jamboni range

S. No.	Beat	No. of FPCs	Functioning status			
			Good	Moderate	Bad	Not functioning
1.	Sabalmara	14	7	2	2	3
2.	Bhaluka	4	3	1	0	0
3.	Jamboni	4	1	2	1	0
4.	Kapgari	11	7	3	1	0
5.	Dohijuri	9	2	3	0	4
Total		42	20	11	4	7
%			47.6	26.2	9.5	16.7

Table 11 : Proportion of families in a village(s) participating in the FPC programme

S. No.	Beat	No. of FPCs	% Participants			
			<25	25-50	50-75	75-100
1.	Sabalmara	14	9	0	2	3
2.	Bhaluka	3	1	0	0	2
3.	Jamboni	4	0	2	0	2
4.	Kapgari	10	1	6	2	1
5.	Dohijuri	7	2	3	1	1
	Total	38	13	11	5	9
	%		34.2	28.9	13.2	23.7

* For four FPCs (1 each in Bhaluka and Kapgari and 2 in Dohijuri) relevant information was not available

During the survey, it was also observed that participation occurs in three different forms: only one member per family; more than one member per family; and all the members of a family.

PART II

From the description and analysis presented in Part I the following main points emerge:

(1) that there exists a wide variation among the 42 FPCs in terms of (a) year of formation, (b) size of the village, (c) proportion of participation households to the total households, (d)

ethnic composition, (e) number of participating villages etc., and

(2) that a great deal of heterogeneity exists in the functioning status of the FPCs; some are functioning very well, others not so well and several are not functioning at all.

In order to understand what are the likely factors that may influence the functioning level of a FPC, we did some more analysis. The results are presented here below.

Ethnic Composition and Functioning Status of FPCs

The relevant data are presented in table 12. It is seen that there are altogether 5 villages out of the total of 39 FPCs (for three information was not available) which are inhabited by only tribal people, and strikingly all the 5 FPCs are functioning very well. In contrast, there are 4 villages entirely inhabited by the caste population and of these two are functioning well, but the other two are not. In villages where both tribes and castes live together, the general trend observed is that with the increase in proportion of tribals to castes, the functioning status of the FPCs shows significant improvement.

From this analysis there appears to be a strong suggestion that the probability of good functioning of a FPC is much greater if it is managed by the tribals alone rather than castes, and again in mixed ethnic villages, the probability of success increases with the increase in the proportion of tribals to caste population.

Year of formation of FPCs and the Functioning Status

From table 13 it is observed that 3 FPCs were established during 1982-84 and all of them are functioning well. Of the 11 FPCs not functioning well, 7 were formed in 1986-87 and 4 in 1988-89.Thus, no discernible trend is noticed in terms of the functioning status and year of formation of FPCs.

Table 12 : Ethnic composition and the functioning status of FPC

Status	*No. of FPCs*	*All tribe*	*All caste*	*% of tribe of caste population*				
				<20	20-40	40-60	60-80	>80
Good	19	2	1	1	2	5	6	2
Moderate	11	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
Bad	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Not functioning	5	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Total	39	5	4	4	6	8	9	3
%		12.8	10.3	10.3	15.4	20.5	23.1	7.7

For three FPCs (1 in Moderate and 2 in Not Functioning Categories), the relevant information was not available.

Table 13 : Year of formation of FPCs and the functioning status

Status	*No. of FPCs*	*Year of formation*		
		1982-84	1986-87	1988-89
Good	19	2	5	12
Moderate	12	1	8	3
Bad	4		3	1
Not functioning	7		4	
Total	42	3	20	19
%		7.2	47.6	45.2

Number of Villages comprising the FPCs and the Functioning Status

Data given in table 14 show that the variation in number of villages does have an effect on the functioning status of the FPCs. Of the 29 FPCs managed by single villages, only 6 (20.7%) are either badly functioning or not functioning at all. In contrast, the FPCs where 3 and more villages are involved more than 50% (4 out of 7) are not functioning well. Of the 35 FPCs managed by one or two villages, 28 (80%) are functioning well.

The results thus show that probability of bad functioning of the FPCs increase drastically with increase in number of participating villages in a FPC.

Table 14 : Distribution of number of villages according to FPC functioning status

Status	*No. of FPCs*	*No. of villages*			
		1	2	3-4	>4
Good	19	16	2	1	0
Moderate	12	7	3	1	1
Bad	4	3	1	0	0
Not functioning	7	3	0	1	3
Total	42	29	6	3	4
%		69.0	14.3	7.1	9.5

Proportion of Households in Villages Participating and Functioning of FPC

Earlier it was noticed that a wide variation exists in the proportion of the households to the total households in a village participating in the FPCs. We rearranged the data as presented in table 15. It is seen that out of 10 FPCs not functioning well, 8 are those where the participation is less than 50% of the household in a village. There are however 2 villages not functioning well but with participation fairly high between 75-100%. Of the 18 FPCs functioning rather well, 11 have more than 50% participation.

It thus appears that the success of the functioning of the FPCs is greatly enhanced if a majority of the households in a village participate in the programme.

Functional Status of FPCs : Emerging Models

The results of the analysis attempted in Part I and II are summarized and presented diagrammatically in figure 2. It is seen from the figure that the observed variation in the structure and function of the 42 FPCs, in respect of the socio-demographic attributes considered in the study, can be conveniently represented in eight different forms. These structural forms are arranged in a linear direction from left to right in order of decreasing functional effectiveness. Thus, the most effective FPC is when a single village is involved in the management of the forest, its ethnic composition is tribal, a majority of the households in the village become member of FPC and that forest land is allowed to regenerate rather than afforested with plantation. In contrast, the least effective FPC is one which is managed by several villages, has mixed population of tribes and castes, only a few households in the villages become FPC members, and the forest land is put under plantation rather than natural regeneration.

Table 15 : Proportion of households to total households in a village participating in FPCs and the functioning status of FPCs

Status	*No. of FPCs*	*Per cent participation*			
		≥ 25	25-50	50-75	75-100
Good	18	4	3	5	6
Moderate	10	1	7	1	1
Bad	3	1	1	-	1
Not functioning	7	5	1	-	1
Total	38	11	12	6	9
%		28.9	31.6	15.8	23.7

Limitations of the Study

We are quite aware that the evolution of FPC as a social institution at the grass-root level is a complex phenomenon as all other social institutions are. It is, therefore, very likely that several factors other than the ones discussed in the present study (even when these have been found to play a crucial role in the stability and effectiveness of FPCs), such as motivation level of the forest officials at all levels, but in particular that of the field-level staff (Range and beat officers), Staff capacity of Forest Department, and local politics (Palit, 1989; Chandra and Poffenberger, 1989) may also influence the effectiveness of FPCs. It is highly noteworthy that since FPC and JFM are rather young institutions it is therefore necessary that periodic studies covering various aspects should be conducted on a long-term basis.

CONCLUSIONS

In the preceding pages, we have presented the results of a survey carried out in all the 42 FPCs in Jamboni forest range, under the Western Midnapore Circle in Midnapore

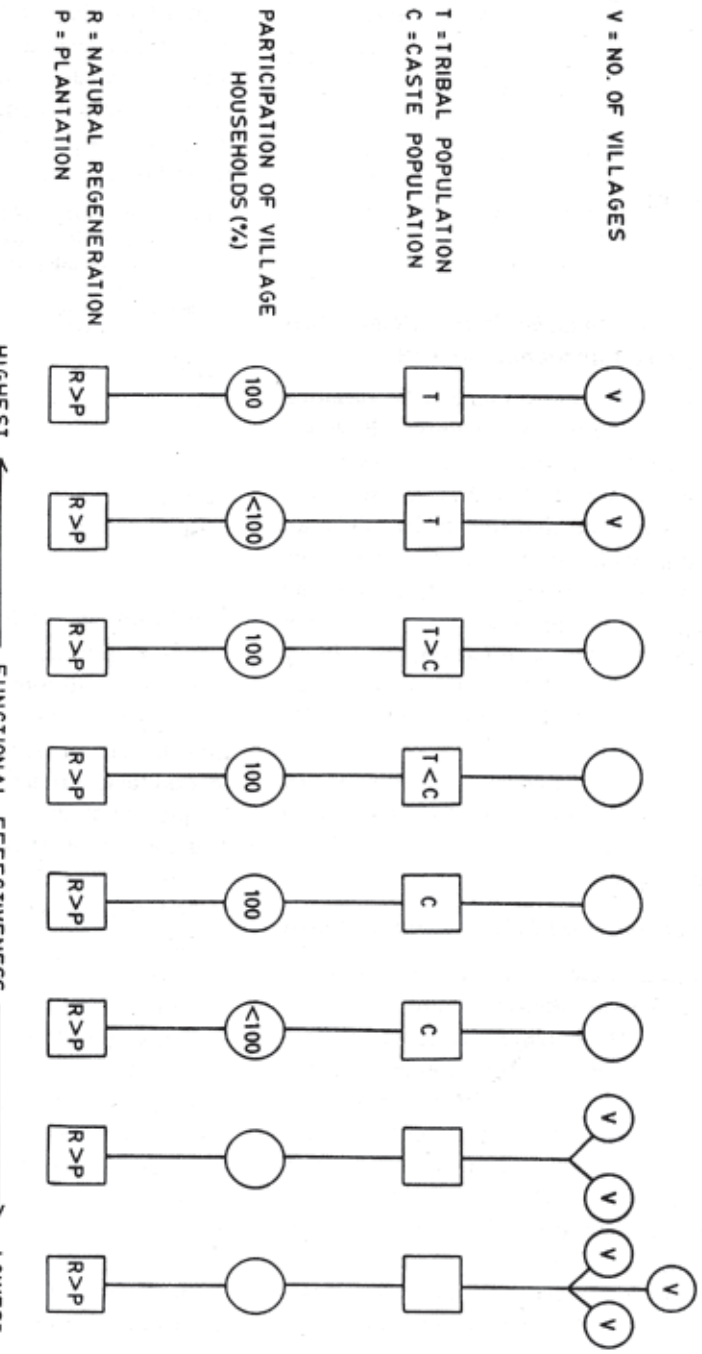

Fig. 2. Emerging structural models of functioning satus of the FPCs in Jamboni rage

district of West Bengal. The following main points emerge from this study:

(1) There is a considerable heterogeneity among the FPCs in the number of features such as the ethnic composition, number of villages forming a FPC, proportion of households to total households in the village participating in the programme, etc.,

(2) 74% of the FPCs are functioning well;

(3) the smaller the number of villages participating in a FPC the greater its effectiveness;

(4) the greater the proportion of tribal composition in the FPC the greater its effectiveness;

(5) the greater the proportion of households in each participating village included as FPC members the better its management of the forest; and

(6) the greater the proportion of natural forest to plantation in the FPC protected area, the better the protection.

These findings it is hoped will be of immense use not only to West Bengal Forest Department but to other State Forest Departments in the country who may initiate Joint Forest Management programme in their States.

Note: Preliminary results of this study were earlier reported in a Working Paper No. 2 (1990) of the Indian Institute of Biosocial Research and Development, Calcutta.

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APPENDIX I : Descriptive data for Forest Protection Committees in Jamboni range

S. No.	*Name of FPC/Beat*	*Month/Year of formation*	*No. of villages*	*No. of House-holds*	*No. of partici-pants*	*Function-ing Status*	*Ethnic Composi-tion*
	SABALMARA						
1.	Chandias	April 1988	1	80	69	G	MT
2.	Chingra	April/May 1987	1	36	36	G	T
3.	Baharuna	December 1988	1	165	21	G	MC
4.	Talgram	December 1988	1	100	25	M	C
5.	Jugdiha	December 1988	1	167	25	B	MC
6.	Balidiha	December 1988	1	15	10	G	T
7.	Sabalmara	September 1988	4	221	26	NF	MC
8.	Ghutia	June 1988	6	1133	40	NF	MC
9.	Baramania	1984	1	60	1	M	MC
10.	Saklobani	December 1988	1	13	9	G	MT
11.	Sordiha	May 1988	2	254	18	G	MC
12.	Demrabandhi	January 1989	1	109	16	NF	MT
13.	Bankara	March 1986	1	45	45	B	C
14.	Poradiha	December 1988	1	55	11	G	MT
	BHALUKA						
15.	Chalta Rangametia	February 1989	2	60	15	M	T
16.	Bhaluka	February 1989	1	45	40	G	MC
17.	Kumri	January 1989	1	38	35	G	C
18.	Ramachandra Pur Barasule	October 1989	2	66	*	M	MC
	JAMBONI						
19.	Bannagar Lalmati	February 1987	2	50	24	B	MT
20.	Mohanpur Adivasi Lakshmimani	March 1987	2	61	100**	M	T
21.	Kuraria Dubra	March 1987	3	72	25	M	MC
22.	Benageria	August 1989	1	40	32	G	MT
	KAPGARI						
23.	Burisole	March 1988	1	46	29	G	MC
24.	Purnapani	1984	1	32	30	G	MT
25.	Jamui Bhadui Chiranabin Club	September 1986	2	57	21	M	*
26.	Benasuli	January 1989	1	94	22	G	MC
27.	Jugibandh	February 1989	1	60	30	G	MT
28.	Sahari	February 1989	1	48	29	G	MC
29.	Hatiasuli	October 1986	1	130	60	M	MC
30.	Adibasi Giaraha Club	August 1986	1	55	20	G	T
31.	Bergari	September 1986	1	230	*	B	C
32.	Barasole	September 1986	1	110	32	M	MC
33.	Jamui	September 1986	1	28	9	G	MC

S. No.	Name of FPC/Beat	Month/Year of formation	No. of villages	No. of House-holds	No. of partici-pants	Function-ing Status	Ethnic Composi-tion
	DOHIJURI						
34.	Chuasuli Tilbandh Adibasi Club	1986	1	42	20	NF	MT
35.	Ramachandra Pur	September 1986	1	150	25	NF	MC
36.	Nakradoba Adibasi J.N.P.	January 1986	1	45	33	G	MT
37.	Jamidardanga K.R.S.S. Club	September 1987	1	40	23	M	T
38.	Shalukgeria	October 1986	1	100	100	NF	MT
39.	Shankhahar Jhoriamura	September 1986	3	150	*	M	MC
40.	Phuljhore Siarkata	September 1987	9	*	9	G	MT
41.	Nalboni	September 1987	5	70	13	NF	*
42.	Balijuri Koyma Khatkura Bhadui	September 1987	5	138	60	M	MT

Functioning Status : G = Good, M = Moderate, B = Bad, NF = Not Functioning

Population Composition : T = All Tribes, MT = Majority (50%) Tribe

C = All Caste, MC = Majority (50%) Caste * = Data Not Available ** = More Than One Member Per Family