

Wastelands

Degraded land which can be brought under vegetative cover with reasonable effort , and which is currently under utilized and land which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes.

Components:

- Gullied and or ravinous land.
- Upland with or without scrub.
- Degraded pastures / grazing land.
- Mining / Industrial wastelands.
- Steep slopping area , naked hills.
- Land along the road / canal / railway line.
- Land within institutional areas-like schools , colleges ,trusts etc.
- Land not economical for agriculture.

Wasteland in Jharkhand (Non forest)

Sl.No.	District	Geographical Area (ha)	Wasteland (ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Simdega	371627.42	30740.51
2.	Gumla	530942.11	40541.14
3.	Lohargaga	147686.63	5818.43
4.	Ranchi	679895.06	126497.42
5.	Latehar	362422.61	16768.76
6.	Madninagar	370458.59	17471.29

1	2	3	4
7.	Garhwa	461703.27	29184.22

8.	Singhbhum West	519971.37	49721.03
9.	Saraikela	219571.28	15669.16
10.	Singhbhum East	382997.39	32756.46
11.	Dumka	369299.59	45537.51
12.	Jamtara	177721.48	21358.19
13.	Deoghar	243571.1	27161.31
14.	Godda	210184.48	21300.89
15.	Pakur	179710.52	23858.76
16.	Sahebganj	169640.03	29801.36
17.	Giridih	485355.81	40578.41
18.	Dhanbad	180318.68	20497.41
19.	Bokaro	252099.28	30234.6
20.	Koderma	124557.09	8273.99
21.	Chatra	369511.04	15393.03
22.	Hazaribagh	534216.22	35148.67
Total:		7343461.05	684312.55

Problem:

- Increasing biotic presence.
- Absence of adequate investments and appropriate management practice.
- High incidence of poverty in rural areas.
- Breakdown of traditional institutions for managing common property resources and failure of new institutions to fill the vacuum.
- Faulty land use practices.

Consequences:

- Soil erosion and land degradation.
- Depletion of natural resources.
- Lower or almost zero productivity.

- Increase in the extent of wastelands.
- Pressure on ‘ Forestland ’, which is for our ecological security.

Wasteland Development.(Components)

(i) Checking land degradation.

- Soil and moisture conservation measures like bunding , trenching , vegetative barriers and drainage line treatment (vegetative and engineering structures)

(ii) Increasing biomass availability .

(fuelwood , fodder , fruits , fiber and small timber)

- Planting and sowing of , legumes and pasture land development .
- Cultivation of medicinal plants and then processing.
- Promotion of agroforestry and horticulture .
- Bamboo / Sisal / tasar / lac plantation.

Block Plantation:

- Plantation of Forest growing species for meeting fuelwood fodder and small timber demand.
- Species suehas semal , kadam , neem , anwla , karaj , jalropha , bamboo , subobul , sahjan etc.
- Protection using local brushwood , bamboo fencing techniques ;
- Land belonging to

- Institutions,
- Raiyats

- Govt. belonging to the category of upland with or without scrub and steep slopping area.

Strip Plantation:

- Along roads , railway line , canals .
- Species of scenic beauty be included for this category.
- Protection would be extended for 5 years for the establishment of these plantations.

Farm forestry / homestead garden / bund planting.

- line plantation of important species along with planting fruits trees.

Urban Forestry:

- Gabion plantation
- Creation of urban garden on wasteland in towns.

(iii)Creating opportunities for poverty alleviation:

- Creation of mandays for laborers.
- Taking up economic activities for self employment as part of entry point activities.
- Small water harvesting structures to increase the moisture regime and make agriculture more productivity.
- Activities relating to the sustainable haveresting of the produce.

(iv)Encoveraging suitable land use practices for sustainable use.

- Training on various soil and moisture conservation strategy

- People's participation is developing suitable modules for high slope areas.
- Suitable land use practices.
- Equitable and sustainable harvesting mechanism.
- Optimum use of the land resources.
- Micro-credit mechanism to overcome investment related problems.
- Suitable species cultivation according to the land suitability.

Strategy

(Gahan Van Vikas Yojana ka Gahan Vistar)

- Utilize the existing infrastructure of social forestry and afforestation division / circles , for tackling the wasteland development on non forest areas.
- Some minor administrative adjustment , if needed be made .
- Territorial divisions restricted to the rehabilitation of forest wasteland.
- 500 hectares of non forest areas to be treated by each such divisions each year.
- Twenty such divisions working in the state , total area covered each year would be 10,000 hectares.
- Cost norms would follow the general pattern of Gahan Van Vikas scheme.
- Entry point Activity may be included to make the scheme inclusive for all categories of the population in the village.

- Entry point activity would also take care of the training needs for capacity building for economic activities to be taken up for target groups.
- Limit of Rs. 4,000 – 5000 per hectare of the wasteland being treated for entry point activity.
- Wastelands in mining and industrial area may be taken up with the financial assistance from the concerned user agency.
- Making provisions for suitable investment for the effort under this project.

END RESULT

(11th Five year Plan)

- 50,000 hectares non forest of wasteland put to improved productivity in next five year plan period.
- Increase the water table and moisture regime due to Soil and moisture conservation measures over such areas.
- Reduction in migration and better employment opportunities for landless and weaker section.
- Greater access to income generation opportunities in project area village.

S W O T A N A L Y S I S

Strength:

- Problem identified.
- Infrastructure available.
- Clarity in strategy.

Weakness:

- Project formulation may take some time.
- Plan outlay.
- People's capacity building.
- People's participation.

Opportunities :

- Putting wastelands to productive use.
- Tackling soil and moisture degradation on non forest areas.
- Scope for enlarging in the coverage under ' xgu ou fodkl ;kstuk '
- Diversifying the use of wastelands as per the requirement.
- Micro credit mechanism to be in place for other economic activities after capacity building.
- Tackling the hardships of the poor and needy.

Threats :

- Continuity in the scheme (Planning).
- Continuity at project implementing.