



Course Report
on
ROLE OF PANCHAYAT IN NATURAL
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Duration
16 - 18 December, 2021

Course Coordinator
Dr. Parikshit Sahu



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PR & DW Department, Govt. of Odisha

T raining Role of Panchayat in Natural Resource Management was organized during 16-18 December 2021 at SIRD & PR Conference hall .The participants of the workshop were the district as well as block level officers from Deptt. of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment , Planning & Convergence, Water Resources, Forest & Environment, MC(DRDA), APO, BLC, JE/GPTA, GPLF Leaders and Krushi Mitra, Prani Mitra and other Community Cadres of OLM of Khordha district. The list of participants are in the annexure-I. The workshop was coordinated by Dr. Parikshit Sahu, SIRD & PR.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The objectives of the workshops are as under:-

- To make participants understand the importance of Natural Resources for ensuring Sustainable Livelihoods and Rural Prosperity.
- To acquaint them about the role Gram Panchayat in the effective Management of Natural Resources aligned with Mahatma Gandhi NREGS; and
- To familiarize and equip the participants on the Preparation of INRM Plan under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS by using Yuktadhara Application

INAUGURAL SESSION

At the outset the participants were welcomed by Dr.Parikshit Sahu, Course Coordinator, SIRD & PR and then the participants were requested to give their self introduction comprising their name along with their departments. Smt. Amita Kumari Patra, Asst. Director, SIRD & PR spoke about the objectives of the workshop.



TECHNICAL SESSIONS

The Technical Sessions of the Induction Training are as follows;

SESSION: Understanding the Natural Resources; Enabling Legal Provisions and the role of Gram Panchayat for Conservation and Management.

Resource Person- Dr. Mihir Ranjan Jena, Lead Consultant (Research), SCSTRTI

Methodology Followed- Lecture and PPT

Major Points of Discussion

- **Common Pool Resources (CPRs)-** Committee on State Agrarian Relations and Unfinished Task of Land Reforms defined rural CPRs as resources to which all members of an identifiable community have inalienable use rights. Commons are the only refuge to vulnerable households and populations can turn to it when everything else fails
- **NRM policies and Programs Related to Commons-**
 - Gol has been discussing the need for a National Policy on Common Pool Land Resources since 2002
 - Reports of MoEFCC and WSSD, 2002 referred to such discussions
 - National Council of Land Reforms constituted under the Prime Minister to lay down broad guidelines on agrarian relations and land reforms

- Committee to look into State Agrarian Relations and Unfinished Tasks in Land Reforms issues in CPRs – identification, management, development and land use aspects

Forest Rights Act aims to

- Address tenurial insecurity
- Ensure livelihood and food security
- Protect customary/ traditional rights
- Protect traditional knowledge and intellectual property relating biodiversity and cultural diversity
- Provide legal recognition to age old community conservation initiatives
- Conserve the common forest and biodiversity resources which are threatened by destructive activities
- Establish democratic institutions at the community level, empowered for conservation and management of resources
- Provide basic developmental facilities to the communities



The Biological Diversity Act, 2002- The Biodiversity Act, is an Act to provide for conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

NRM Provisions under the PESA, 1996

- Provisions for Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) came into force in 1996.
- This Act was extended to Scheduled V Areas of 9 States viz. AP, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, HP, Jharkhand, MP, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.
- PESA empowers Gram Sabhas in 9 PESA States to:
 - Preserve Tradition, Cultural Identity & Community Resources
 - Control of minor minerals & forest produce, money lending, local market.
 - Prevent alienation of tribal land, etc.
 - State legislation should be in consonance with customary law, social/religious practices, and traditional management practices of community resources
 - Consultation before land acquisition (4i), power to prevent land alienation (Samatha judgement of Supreme Court) Planning and Management of minor water bodies (4j)
 - Mandatory recommendation of Gram Sabha for Minor minerals (4i)
 - Ownership of minor forest produce (4m(ii))
 - Control over local plans, resources, tribal sub-plan (4m(vii))

SESSION: Management of Natural Resources; A Technical Analysis in the development of Agriculture & Allied Activities.

Resource Person- Sri. Annada Prasanna Swain, Technical Expert, Harsha Trust

Methodology Followed- Lecture and Participatory Discussion

Major Points of Discussion

Natural Resources- Resources that exist without any actions of humankind. This includes commercial and industrial use, aesthetic value, scientific interest and cultural value.

- Renewable Resources- Sun light, Atmosphere, Water
- Non-renewable resources- Land, Minerals, Coal, Vegetation, Animals, Birds

Major components of Agriculture- Enhancement of soil fertility, quality seed selection and treatment and Plant protection measures

Different ways of Soil Fertility Degradation- Deforestation, Continuous tillage, Fallowing for a long period, Mono-cropping, No use of organic manure or use of indiscriminate straight fertilizers, Water logging for long period (leaching of the nutrients in to the sub-soil, mostly seen in sandy soil and Continuous rainfall with surface run-off

Methods of soil fertility management- Agronomic / cultural method, Judicious cropping pattern , Quality seed selection and treatment, Selection process of good quality seed, Seed treatment, Seed sowing tips on nursery bed **and** Seed sowing tips in main field .

SESSION-III : Importance of Natural Resources for ensuring Sustainable Livelihoods and Rural Prosperity & The role Gram Panchayat in the effective Management of Natural Resources

Resource Person- Dr. Bhabesh Chandra Das, Assistant Professor (SS), OUAT, Bhubaneswar

Methodology Followed- Lecture and PPT

Major Points of Discussion

- **Effects of land degradation**
- **Causes of land degradation**
- **Causes of soil erosion**
- **Control of soil erosion (or) Soil conservation practices-** Conservational tillage, Organic farming, Crop rotation, Contour Ploughing, Mulching, Strip cropping, Terrace farming, Agro-forestry and Wind break:



SESSION : Natural Resource Management (NRM) and impact of Climate Change; A Pathway to ensure Sustainable Rural Livelihoods.

Resource Person- Sujeet Kumar Sahoo, Scientist, State Climate Change Cell, Forest, Env. & Climate Change Deptt, Govt. of Odisha

Methodology Followed- Lecture, Case Study, A-V and PPT

Major Points of Discussion

Natural Resource Management (NRM) is the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.

Sustainable management of natural resources is defined in the Environment Act as: “using natural resources in a way and at a rate that maintains and enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide.

Climate refers to a long-term variation in the atmospheric condition of a specific region or regions. It means a gradual change in the climate system such as atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, cryosphere and lithosphere or by complicated interactions among those components.

Climate change brings loss in functional biodiversity and poses threat to food security.

- Climate change is a natural phenomenon and has been occurring since the earth came into being.
- Climate change is a change in the average weather of a given area. This includes temperature, wind patterns and precipitation.

Adaptation to climate change- In terms of adaptation measures, there are several actions that help reducing vulnerability to the consequences of climate change:

- Replanting forests and restoring damaged ecosystems

- Flexible and Diversifying crops so that they are better able to adapt to changing climates.
- Research and Development on possible catastrophes, temperature behavior, etc.
- Developing action plans for climate emergencies.- Preventive and precautionary measures (evacuation plans, health issues, etc.)

GROUP DISCUSSION & PRESENTATION, QUIZ COMPETITION AND TMP

Three group discussions were organized by dividing the total participants into three groups. They have given three topics (relating to the themes discussed during the technical sessions) to the three groups and made presentations of their respective groups.

A Quiz competition was conducted by Dr.Parikshit Sahu, Faculty, SIRD & PR by involving all the participants. In this event the facilitator sensitized all the participants on various topics already discussed during the technical sessions and they were encouraged to give the correct answers of each question. For each correct answer the winner was appreciated along with a prize. This initiation refreshed all the participants and transformed them in to win-win sensation. Then for the training evaluation the participants were trained how to do the TMP process. Sri.P.C Kar, SIRD & PR provided the technical support to the participants in this regard.

VALEDICTORY SESSION

In the valedictory session the training was formally ended with the Vote of Thanks by Course Director Dr. Parikshit Sahu along with the distribution of Course Completion Certificates to the participants.

Annexure-I

Lists of Participants in the Training Programme

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Sl.No	Name	Designation
1	Chandan Kumar Bhal	APO	18	Sonali Mallick	GPTA
2	Priyadarshini Madhusmita	GPTA	19	Subhashree Samantaray	GPTA
3	Subhalaxmi Biswal	APO	20	Lipi Behera	Prani Mitra
4	Narmada Pradhan	Krushni Mitra	21	Rajalaxmi Panda	GPTA
5	Rani Dalua	Prani Mitra	22	Afreen Zafar	APO
6	Lilima Sethi	BLC	23	Rubi Dakua	APO
7	Mita Sahoo	MBK	24	Rakesh Pattanaik	BLC
8	Rashmita Karan	JE	25	Sagarika Mallick	BLC
9	Manasi Swarnalata	JE	26	Truptimayee Pattanaik	MBK
10	Sarmistha Jena	GPLF	27	Uttara Routray	MBK
11	Tanushree Das	MBK	28	Sulochana Pradhan	CRP
12	Firdosh Bibi	Prani Mitra	29	Nayana Dash	Krushni Mitra
13	Lima Sahoo	CRP	30	Jyotsnamayee Rout	MC
14	Pritimayee Nayak	GPLF	31	Kanhu Charan Sethy	JE
15	Lipanjali Behera	CRP	32	Annada Kumar Swain	Nutrition Expert
16	Seela Pradhan	JE	33	Manoranjan Kar	JE
17	Sonali Behuria	BLC			
