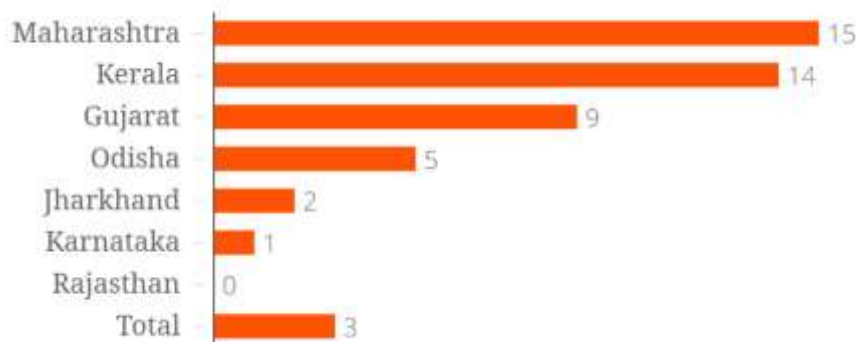


Current Affairs of the Day

Mapping the potential of Community Forest Resource Rights in central India

1. The provisions of the Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRA) relating to Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights have the potential to transform forest governance in India by

Community forest resource rights recognition in India (%)



scroll.in

Source: Promise and Performance, 10 Years of the Forest Rights Act in India

decentralising forest management power to gram sabhas. However, their implementation has not been effective.

2. The study found that across Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra, around 60,000 villages could potentially claim CFR rights under the FRA over an area of at least ~1,83,000 km², and potentially benefit about 6.26 crore people.

FRA: A Landmark Legislation

1. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, commonly known as the FRA, is landmark legislation in the history of independent India, as it attempts to undo the multiple historical injustices imposed on forest-dwelling communities in India.
2. In particular, the Community Forest Resource (CFR) Rights (or CFRR) provisions in sec 3(1)(i) recognise the rights of forest-dwelling communities to access, collectively manage, protect, and conserve forests that they have been traditionally using.
3. Instead of allowing the government to impose its felling oriented or exclusion oriented working plans on the forest landscape or imposing its agenda through pseudo-participatory processes such as Joint Forest Management (JFM), or leaving the forests de facto open-access, the CFRR



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provisions enable a statutory process of decentralised forest management by the gram sabha.

4. The gram sabhas would then develop and implement their own CFR management plans like the Mendha lekha and Pachgaon villages in Maharashtra.
5. Furthermore, once CFRR are recognised, the forest cannot be 'diverted' for development projects without a NOC (No-Objection Certificate) from the CFR Gram Sabha, nor can any evictions take place in the name of wildlife conservation without implementing the Critical Wildlife Habitat provisions of the FRA.
6. The Niyamgiri hills is one such example in which forest clearance given to a mining firm was scrapped. Thus, these provisions have the potential to radically democratise forest governance in India.
7. Despite its immense potential, however, (or because of it), even 13 years after the FRA was notified, the recognition of CFR rights has been quite poor.
8. Only a few states have recognised CFRR to any significant extent — Maharashtra (~5,000 villages), Odisha (~3,000 villages) and recently Chhattisgarh (~3,200 villages).

Chhattisgarh becomes 1st state to recognise Forest Resource Rights in Urban Region

Chhattisgarh became the first state to recognise Community Forest Resource Rights in an urban area, with the state government recognising the rights of residents of Dhamtari district over 4,127 hectares of forests.

Under Forest Rights Act, 2006, Community Forest Resource Right gives gram sabhas the right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any forest resources used by the entire community, or village.

Note: About Chhattisgarh

- CM: Bhupesh Baghel;
- Governor: Anusuiya Uikey.
- Capitals: Raipur



Problems in Implementation:

1. The problem in answering this question is that there is no clarity as to where and how much forest land might be eligible for CFRR claims and in which villages.

- Using a combination of Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques and census data and maps, we identified villages with CFRR potential and the likely (minimum) area that may be claimed.

This International E-Waste Day, give your used electronic devices for recycling, urges non-profit

- Give used electronic devices for recycling, says international non-profit even as the weight of e-waste generated this year surpasses that of China's Great Wall
- Get more dead or unused plug-in or battery-operated products to facilities where they can be either repaired or recycled this International E-Waste Day, a non-profit has urged households, businesses and governments.

"If everyone...is the network"

What is E-Waste?


Electronic Waste (E-Waste)
or called 'WEEE'
(Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipments)

Is Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment which uses electricity or magnetic fields to non-standard work (Off-spec) or expired to use or outdated.

Types of Electronic Waste

Products	Average Lifetime
Television	18 years
Refrigerator	14 years
Washing Machine	12 years
Air Conditioner	10 years
Computer	7 years
Computer Monitor (CRT)	9 years
Mobile Phone	2 years
Mobile Phone Battery	1 year
Fluorescent Lamp	1 year
Dry Battery	2 months

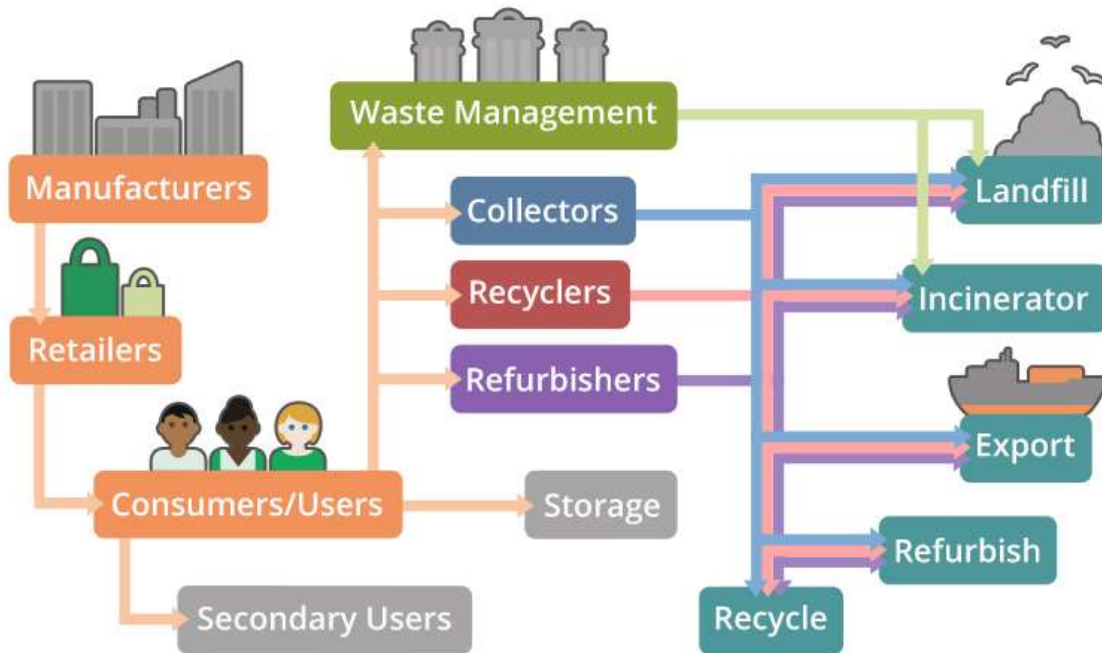
Refer: Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment



- Recycling will enable the recovery of "a king's fortune in the valuable materials and reduce the need for new resources", the WEEE Forum said in a statement.
- International E-Waste Day has been observed on October 14 every year since 2018.

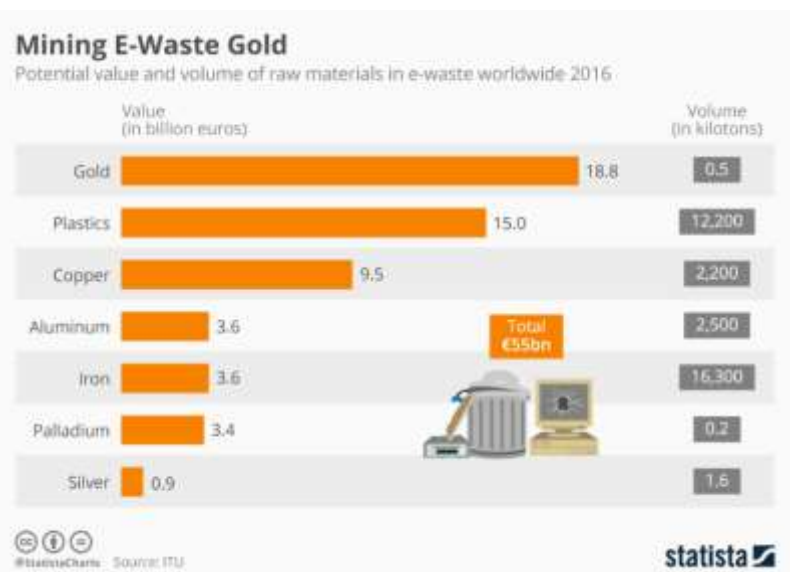
Lifecycle of Electronics

What happens during post productions



WEEE Forum:

1. WEEE stands for waste electronic and electrical equipment. The Brussels-based non-profit gave some shocking statistics about the rising tide of e-waste.
2. This year's WEEE will total about 57.4 million tonnes (MT). This will be greater than the weight of the Great Wall of China, Earth's heaviest artificial object.



3. Last year's Global E-waste Monitor reported that 53.6 MT of WEEE were generated in 2019. That represented a 21 per cent jump in the five years since 2014 (with e-waste predicted to reach 74 MT by 2030).

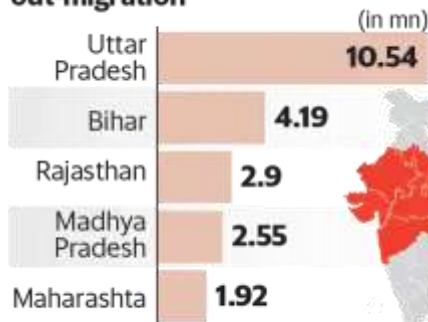
Are we seeing early signs of reverse migration in India?

1. Reverse migration may not reflect in any official data or in any specific study but is casually lurking around in most post-Covid-19 pandemic conversations and in thousands of YouTube videos, and in more profound and defined ways than ever before.

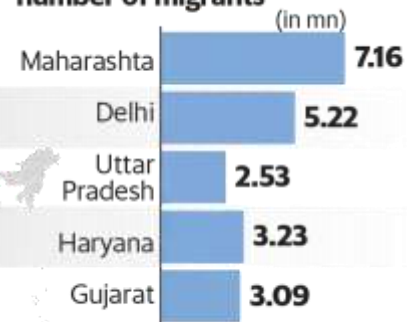
Back to base

States that see high rates of out-migration to urban areas are also the ones that have high unemployment rates. It may be difficult for states with high rural poverty rates like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to absorb the returning migrants.

Top 5 states experiencing out-migration



Top 5 states receiving highest number of migrants



Source: Inter-State Migration India (Census 2011)

2. The drive to live in a city dips a thousand times every day when one is stuck in traffic and breathes toxic air, among other things.
3. But even though living in a metropolis can be exciting, there are some downsides. Heavy traffic, for instance, makes it challenging for me to socialise with my suburban friends.
4. Additional frustrations include crowded public transportation, noise pollution and overpriced food at restaurants.
5. But more than these externalised challenges, it is the inner mess that is forcing many to either go back to their rural roots or find solace in places, away from the claustrophobic confines of cities where inner peace matters most.
6. With or without COVID-19, living in a metropolitan city is increasingly becoming impossible for those longing for an alternative lifestyle.



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7. Constant stimulation from city living can take a big toll on your mental health. While living in a metropolis has its perks, its hazards are unmistakably more consuming.

HOMeward BOUND



► According to 2011 census, UP and Bihar accounted for **37%**, the maximum, of the country's interstate migration

► While UP remained the biggest source of out-migrants, Maharashtra bore the brunt of the influx

► Now, UP stares at a possibility of **20-25 lakh** people returning home over the next few days

► The reverse migration is expected to show up in the census exercise next year

► It has thrown a challenge to the state govt to provide jobs to them

MAINS DAWP	<i>Q. E-waste is a great environmental challenge with huge economic potential. Elaborate and suggest reforms India need to create a circular economy around e-waste.</i>
MCQ	<p><i>Q. Which of the following is not a border guardian force under the Ministry of Home affairs?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)</i> <i>2. The Border Security Force (BSF)</i> <i>3. The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)</i> <i>4. The National Security Guard (NSG)</i> <p><i>Select the correct answer from the codes given below</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. 1 and 4 only</i> <i>b. 1, 2 and 3 only</i> <i>c. 2, 3 and 4 only</i> <i>d. 1, 2, 3 and 4</i>