

SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam(Po), Coimbatore - 641 107 Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A' Grade Approved by AICTE, Recognized by UGC & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

Department of AI &DS

Course Name – 19AD602 DEEP LEARNING

III Year / VI Semester

Unit 5-LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND TK

Topic: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act





The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) A 2006, commonly known as the Forest Rights Act (FRA), was enacted to recognize and vest forest rights in indigenous and forest-dependent communities. The law aims to correct historical injustices by granting legal recognition to the rights of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) over forest land and resources they have traditionally used for livelihoods, habitation, and cultural practices.



The Act provides individual rights to forest dwellers for cultivating land and residing in forests as well as community rights over common resources such as grazing land, water bodies, and minor forest produce. It also recognizes the rights of communities to protect and conserve forests, ensuring their role in sustainable forest management. By legally empowering forest dwellers, the Act strengthens their stake in environmental conservation while securing their socio-economic well-being.



To claim rights under the FRA, communities must provide evidence of their occupation and dependence on forest land for at least 75 years in the case of OTFDs. Gram Sabhas (village assemblies) play a crucial role in verifying claims and forwarding them to higher authorities for approval. However, the implementation of the Act has faced challenges, including bureaucratic delays, lack of awareness, and resistance from forest departments.



One of the significant impacts of the FRA is the empowerment of forest communities, enabling them to manage their resources more effectively. The Act also helps in preventing forced evictions and ensures that development projects respect the rights of indigenous populations. Additionally, it promotes sustainable practices by integrating traditional knowledge with conservation efforts, fostering a balance between human rights and environmental protection.



Despite its progressive intent, the FRA has been mired in controversies and legal battles. In some cases, claims have been rejected without proper justification, leading to protests and displacement threats. Conservation groups and government agencies have occasionally raised concerns that the Act might lead to deforestation, although studies indicate that community-managed forests often have better conservation outcomes. Strengthening implementation mechanisms and ensuring transparency in claim processing remain critical for the Act's success.



In conclusion, the Forest Rights Act, 2006, represents a landmark legislation in recognizing the rights of indigenous and forest-dependent communities. While it has empowered many, challenges in execution persist. Strengthening institutional frameworks, raising awareness, and fostering collaboration between forest dwellers and conservation agencies are essential steps to fully realize the Act's potential in achieving social justice and environmental sustainability.



THANK YOU

GULSHAN BANU.A/ AP/AI AND DS / The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act/SNSCE



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