ODA REPORT BY RGB

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name : Adike Hosur
Taluk: Haliyal (U.K.)

Adike Hosur is 18 km away from Haliyal town, travelling 12 km in Haliyal-Yellapur road to reach Sambrani and then 6 km in Tattigeri road to reach the village. From Sambrani 4 km is tar road and then a rough mud road. If one gets down at Pandraval (Hosur), there is a small road to reach Adike Hosur of about ½ km. If one traces the Tattigeri road, it will be about 2 km distance from Hosur. KSRTC buses ply two times per day at 11 AM and 9 PM via Adike Hosur from Haliyal to Tattigeri. Otherwise movement of Vehicles in the village is absolutely nil.

By the roadside, paddy fields are seen spread over a vast area. Houses are clustered in a hapazard manner. Houses are made up of tiles. Some houses are seen with grass roofs. Forests are seen all over surrounding the village and on the edge of the paddy fields. There is a school upto 4 th standard in the village. There is a house called 'Daskarvali' which is a temple cum health centre. The people of surrounding villages visit this house for getting medicines for different diseases through Yantra and Mantra. The neighbouring village is Hosur (Pandraval), the report of which is given. The area is plain.

POPULATION

There are 60 families in the village, total population of the village is 300. There are 40 illiterate people in the age group of 9 to 40 years and 20 people aged more than 40 years. Out of 60 families there is one Christian Siddi, family with 3 persons, 4 Marathi families with 21 people, 1 Sonar family with 5 people. At the outskirt of the village there is a Goulivada. There are 40 families with 350 people in the Goulivada. All the families belong to Goulis, out of 60 families in the village 54 families are of Muslim Siddis with 270 people.

LANDHOLDINGS:

The only Christian Siddi family has 5 acres of paddy fields. All the 4 Marathi families are landless. Only Sonal family has its house situated in the village and having their lands at a different place.

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Out of 54 families of Muslim Siddis, 44 families are landless, the other 10 families have lands ranging from 1 acre to 5 acres. All the families in Goulivada have no land of their own. But 10 years back they have encroached the lands in the forest karea. Totally 41 families of the village have encroached 56 acres of lands. The landless people depend on coolies. They move towards Kadra, Goa and Londa in search of work. They even work for forest department and in the fields of other farmers (mainly female workers).

CROPS:

Paddy is the main crop in the village. It is harvested once in a year. The yield of crop depends on rain. The alternative crops cultivated are Huruli, Uddu, Hesaru and Cotton (in Kushki lands) in small quantities.

LIVESTOCK:

Only 7 families of the village have cattle. The cattle population is 30, The landless families along with some land owners have no cattle. The distribution of cattle is almost even. Thecattle is used for manure and ploughing the land. Milk is got in a small quantity. The Gouli families have no cattle, all died due to diseases.

DEPENDENCY ON FOREST:

The villagers depend on forest mainly for fuelwood. Even soppu is brought from the forest to prepare fertilizer. Darku is not used. For the routine uses like agricultural equipments and constructing houses, villagers directly depend on forests. Both men and women are involved in bringing the fuelwood bundles from the forests. Manure of cattle and the modern fertilizers are used for cultivation of paddy.

II ODA/PLANTATION

KFD wants to carry out the ODA plantation programme in the areas encroached by the villagers. The area comes under the Forest Survey Number 17 of Adike Hosur village. The land is teracced by the encroached people to grow paddy and huruli crops. KFD is not successful in acquiring the land for the plantation purpose as it is a disputed land now. Eventhough KFD has started its initial work, which is clear from partially done trenching work. Apart from the plain area, natural plants are seen in the proposed area. Since the dispute is not settled, the total area which is to be covered under ODA plantation is not known. Boards are not installed. Plantation

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of saplings is not done. Eventhough there is vast forest areas around the village, KFD is particular about capturing the encroached land. Thus it is clear that one of the motives of the programme is to stop encroachment. The other motives have to be decided after the plantation of the plants.

III NEEDS:

The proposed area was mainly used for cultivation. The area was partially encroached by the villagers as said earlier. It is a grazing land for cattle. Fuelwoods are brought from the unencroached area in a small quantity, that is from the forest in the proposed ODA plantation area.

IV. AFFECTS:

The trench is not completed yet because of the dispute. Thus there is no change in the use of the above area, by the villagers. As far as the grazing land is concerned the people do not feel the difference much as there is vast forest areas for the grazing purpose. If the 41 families are not allowed to cultivate in the encroached areas, they will be landless and their lives will be miserable.

V. ASSESSMENT

Since the proposed land is under dispute, KFD is not successful in winning the minds of the villagers even by monetary proposals out of the plantation programme. But some villagers are attracted by the proposals who are not concerned of the encroachment problem. So KFD is successful in dividing the people's opinion. Thus the decision of the entire ODA plantation programme has become the encroachment problem oriented. Gouli have encroached the lands adjacent to the paddy fields of the village in the forest area. They say that they have no objection for the plantation programme, but has to be conducted in the other forest areas. At any cost they are not ready to leave the land.

The dispute reached its peak when the Goulis were arrested by the Ranger. In themonth of November, they were arrested under the forest Act and were then released from Karwar Jail. The leader of the encroachers is Shri Earanna Dyamanna Poojar, who is a land lord. He is fighting for the justice to be given to Goulis. When they were busy in collecting the signatures of the villagers as a step to

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preserve the encroached lands, Ranger came to village and arrested the people. Now, the encroachers have filed a case at Haliyal Court. Thus KFD can not continue its work unless it gets the court order. When the investigator met the leader Shri Earanna Dyamanna Poojar, he said that they will continue their struggle until they get justice, since the lives of 41 families will be decided by this struggle. He said it is their right to get the lands for cultivation. Villagers get bread and butter from these lands. He even requested the investagator to highlight their problem and help them in whatever way possible. In summary, a part of the population do not want ODA plantation to be done in encroached area but they accept the same to be done in other areas leaving the encroached one.

VI JFPM:

KFD is trying to curb the current wave of opposition in the village. It has not given up its efforts. KFD has conducted the first meeting, at the school of the village in the month of October 1993, DFO, RFO Forester and Guards were present at the meeting 30 villagers have attended the meeting. Women did not participate in the meeting. KFD officers have proposed the new forestry programme and explained about the same. Since the area where they want to conduct plantation programme was an encroached area, the people were curious about the practical implementation of the programme. No proper discussion was held in the meeting. Villagers, did not understand the idea at all except one or two. The assembled villagers were divided into groups and were involved in discussing among themselves. Rs. 2 membership is not done. The leaders of the supporting party (to KFD), Shri H.V. Tatvanagi and Shri M.A. Ajgonkar were present at the meeting.

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(ODA proposed plantation not done, JFPM not formed)

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND:

Name of the village: Amadalli
Taluka: Karwar

Amadalli is a revenue village 16 km away from Karwar town. The village is on Nationa Highway number 17 (NH 17). There is very godd transport facility to the village. Travelling from Karwar towards Ankola one finds Amadalli on NH 17 at a distance of 16 km from Karwar. Villagers used to travel in tempos which ply regularly owned by private people.

Amadalli is a big village. The education upto higher seccndary is available in the village. The houses are built on either sides of the road and at the bottom of the hills. Houses are built in a hapazard manner, clustered here and there. It is a costal village. The sea is 2 km away from the village on the rightside of the road. On the right side of the road, the work for Konkan railway is going on which passes through the village. Nearly 70 acres of paddy fields belonging to different families have been lost for the railway work of which only half the amount of compensation is given. On the left side of the road behind the village big hills are seen. Hills are situated one behind one and in rows all along the highway. Small natural plants exists on the hills. Rocks and gap patches are seen all over the hills. The work of quarry (cutting the rocks) is going on one of the hills. The paddy fields are spread in the valley seen in between the houses. Here and there, coconut trees and banana plants are seen. Village has almost all facilities like school, college, shops, and cooperative society etc.

The number of families is in between 1000 to 1100 and the total population of the village lies between 5000 to 6000. Approximately 50% of the total families are landless. People belong to different castes and religions (asseen in costal areas) are living in the village. Because of the good education facilities in the village only 10% (more in higher age groups) of the villagers are illiterate.

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Paddy is the main crop grown in the village. Upto the month of March every year, water flows in a small channel from the hill. The families who got this source of water for their fields grow second paddy crop (called Karagadde). Other wise fields are completely rainfed. Coconuts trees are seen in the village. Groundnut is the alternative crop grown in the village. The drinking water is fetched from dug wells and borewells. There are two water tanks supplying water to the village. Water supply is done from Agsoor-Honnalli. Uddu, Hesaru and Huruli are grown in small quantities. Some families have 2 to 4 arecanut and coconut plants in the compounds of their houses. Coconut plants are seen here and there. Some families have a few plants of mango and cashew.

Nearly 50% of the families in the village are landless. Majority of the land holders come under the category of small holdings having less than 2½ acres of paddy fields. The landless villagers depend on coolie, working at the village or going outside wherever work is available. The fishermen have no lands. The go towards Mangalore, Goa, and Karwar. Women belonging to landless Halakki families depend on the sale of fuelwood. For one headload of fuelwood one gets Rs. 15 which will be used to meet their daily expenses.

The cattle population of the village is approximately 200. All the landholders (farmers) along with some landless families own cattle. The fishermen do not have cattle. Cattle is used for manure, milk, and ploughing the land. Cattle is worshipped in all the families during the festival of Diwali. Some families have gobar gas plants as well as pumpsets.

Villagers depend on forest for fuelwood soppu and darku. The women of Halakki families are involved inbringing the fuelwood from the forests 4 km away from the village. Very less quantity of darku is brought to the village. Only men are involved in bringing soppu from the forest. Villagers have only source of fuelwood brought on headloads as said above. They do not have fuelwood depot which to very assential for them. Timber is cut from the forest secretely, most of the times which is used for construction of houses or for agricultural implements.

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Proposed ODA plantation has to take place on one of the hills behind the village. The area comes under the forest survey number 379. The place has been identified for the purpose but the total area is not decided. The trench is not dug and wire fencing is not done. Terracing work is going on. It is a gap plantation. The work of removing small thorny plants is going on. There are different types of plants in the area which are used for soppu. Big trees are not seen in the proposed plantation area .

The proposed plantation area was used by the villagers for the purpose of soppu. The fuelwood of thinner sizes were also available there. Cattle used to graze in the area during the rainy season.

Based on the above needs, villagers feel that they are almost not affected by the proposed plantation. Soppu and fuelwood can be brought from the other forest area available near the village as usual. There is sufficient grazing land for the cattle. A small part of the grazing land is lost for the villagers.

Villagers whole heartedly welcomed the programme. When the proposed of ODA plantation was made by the KFD officers, villagers welcomed it with the only condition that the grazing land for the cattle should not be touched. At the first time they felt that all the available area will be included for the plantation purpose. When they came to know that a part of the area will be used for plantation they readly agreed for the project. Moreover they are attracted by the monetary benefits derived after 10 years. Shri N.R. Amadalli, the probable members of JFPM says that, the villagers are supporting the plantation programme. The support is reflected in the enthusiastic participation in the meetings held earlier. Villagers are ready to cooperate with the plantation programme.

The first meeting was held during the month of July 1993. The meeting was held at the temple of Godess Acchakanye. The meeting was preinformed. RFO, Conservator, Forester and Guards were present at the meeting. Nearly 1000 villagers participated in the meeting out of them 200 were women. Women were the silent spectators of the programme. KFD officers gave details of the new ODA plantation programme. Some villagers asked questions relating to the programme. People were attracted by the monetary proposals. They agreed to cooperate for

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the plantation with the only restriction that sufficient grazing land has to be left for them. When KFD clarified a small portion of the grazing land will be covered under ODA plantation, people gave their full support for the programme. They opposed the plantation of acacia as the leaves of these plants are heat and they prohibit the growth of fodder. They even suggested the plantation of coconut mango, halasu and other fruit plants. Shri K.K. Padati, Ex-Chairman of Mandal Panchayat represented the views of the villagers in the meeting. He is supposed to be the president of JFPM if it is formed. KFD has promised the villagers that they will plant those saplings which the villagers suggest. The meeting was held for 2 hours which was started from 4 pm.

During the month of October 93, ODA personnel visited the village. The visit was preinformated to the villagers by KFD. They arrived to the village at 1 pm. There were approximately 25 cars and other vehicles of KFD. There were 25 foreigners including 2 women. Almost all the KFD officers were with them. They directly went to the proposed plantation area. Mats were spread in the gap places between the plants. Chairs were arranged for the guests. KFD welcomed the foreigners. ODA people did not make one sided speech. They discussed with the villagers. They asked different questions with the people. But there was communication problem. Very few villagers were able to understand English. KFD officers translated their speeches and acted as media of communication. Some villagers asked question even in English. Everything was about the benefit of plantation, the problems that the villagers are facing and about the environment, the needs etc. The foreigners wanted to make direct discussion with the people. They took addresses of some persons of the village. ODA people visited the old plantation done by KFD. The gathering ended after 2 hours. ODA people wandered in the proposed plantation area and left the village.

After the visit of ODA people to the village the meeting was held once in every month. The particular date is not fixed for the meeting. Whenever KFD officers visit the village, there will be a get together of the villagers which can be termed as meeting. Some discussions about the plantation programme will take place during the meetings. The similar discussions repeated in most of the meetings. KFD has

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collected informations on livestock population of different families in the village. At present 50 families are made two rupees members. The process of collecting membership fee is going on in the village, JFPM is not formed yet. Since the plantation programme is planned for the coming rainy season, KFD is not keenly interested in forming JFPM.

Questions:

1. Involvement of Halakki families and especially Halakki women, impact of ODA plantation on Halakki women

2. In the proposed plantation area, what kind of undergrowth exists? Has it been removed?

3. Are people spontaneously supporting ODA project & JFPM?

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Alavalli

Taluka: Kumta (U.K.)

Alavalli is a revenue village 12 kms away from Kumta taluka Head Quarter. There is a tar road connecting Kumta and Muroor. From Muroor one has to travel on mud road which connects Muroor and Chandavar. Bus facilities exist upto Muroor. One has to walk 2 kms on Muroor-Chandavar road to reach Alavalli. The road passes through the heart of the Muroor village.

Muroor and Alavalli are the neighbouring villages. Just at the end of the Muroor, Alavalli village starts. Alavalli is a village surrounded by hills. On the right side of the road there is a hill. On the left side at the down hill area, the houses are situated. The valley between the two hills is a 100% cultivated area. This area which is the heart of the village is a fertile land full of arecanut plantations and paddy fields. There are coconut trees at the borders of the arecanut plantations and rarely present amidst the plantations; There are banana plants and betlevines also. There are 4 tanks belonging to the government. Some of the families are making use of them. The water source for other families are mainly wells. There is a well established higher primary school in the village. Opposite to it is a big temple of Lord Ganesh. The run of the houses from 'J' shape. The hills on either side are covered partially with private permitted forests (Soppina bettas) and the acacia plantations. One can observe, comparatively more vegetation in the village.

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Name of the village: Hegale
Taluka : Kumta (U.K.)

A hill separates Alavalli from Hegale village. There is no straight road to Hegale from Alavalli. One has to go to Chandavar, from Chandavar to Harodi (towards Kumta in Siddapur-Kumta road), and then right to Hegale. From Harodi, there is a fine mud road which connects Harodi, and Kumta-Muroor road (3kms from Muroor). Hegale is ½km away from Harodi which is 5 km away from Kumta town. There is a small path of about 1½ km joining Hegale and Alavalli. Passing through the plantation area.

If one enters the village from Harodi one can observe on his left, the hills fully covered by the Acacia plants. Just on the right, again the hill section continues covered with the same acacia plants. Further continuation of the hill is mostly filled with Causurina. A small portion of the hill is covered with private land. This is a village perfectly surrounded by the hills. The belt of the houses are seen on the right side of the down hill area. At the central plain area, the most of the land area is covered with paddy fields. Here and there some arecanut plantations and in a small patch the sugarcane cultivation. Coconut trees and banana plants are seen scattered thinly all over. There is a lower primary school in the village with two teachers. There is a government tank, water of which is being used by 3 families.

POPULATION: ALAVALLI:

The total population of Alavalli village is 583. Out of the total population 120 people are illiterate (22%) (below 6 years not included). The total number of families in the village is 127. Out of these families, there are 70 Halakki (Okkal) families with 200 people, 22 ~~&~~ Havyak Brahmin families with 100 people, 16 Namadhari families with 100 people, 5 families of Gowda Saraswath Brahmins (G.S.B.) with 35 people, 2 Ganiga, 2 Bhandari, 4 Desh Bhandari, 1 Moger and 2 Uppar families. There is 100% literacy in Havyak Brahmin and G.S.B. families. High illiteracy rate is seen in other caste families, especially more in Halakki families in proportion to their contribution to total population. 3 more Uppar families have left the village and settled on the outskirts of the village in the forest area. 50 persons of the village are in different jobs, 20 Namadharies, other being Brahmins.

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LAND HOLDING:

All the Brahmin (H.Br. and G.S.B.) families have arecanut plantations ranging from 10 guntas to 3 acres, along with the paddy fields. All these farmers have private betta land (Soppina bettas). They have 'Hadi' too. Hadi is an area given to the farmers to grow any type of plants and use the leaves and fruits, but have no rights to cut off the plants without the permission of the forest department. The pervious holding records have been cancelled but the 'Hadi' is still possessed (Kabja) by the farmers. During British rule 'Hadi' was given to grow mainly the fruits and one can take soil from it.

All most all Halakki (Okkal) families possess paddy fields. They owned it due to the effect of land revenue act. The Namadhari families have migrated to the village. One family among them possess 1 acre of arecanut plantation. Few other families have arecanut plantation ranging from 5 to 10 guntas. Eventhough Namadharies have arecanut plantations, they don't own private permitted land (soppina betta) or Hadi. They own the land for them due to tenancy act. The Uppar families who have migrated are the one who are landless. They lead their life as labourers like cutting the rocks, construction of houses, going tor others work on the basis of daily wages. The remaining families in the village too have the similar work, even though they own very few arecanut and coconut trees around their houses, covering 2 to 5 guntas.

The distribution of Betta on the down hill back to the village is in the Survey Number 1 and numbered as 1,2,3,4, ... The distribution is uneven. Some families possess maximum of 2 acres of soppina betta for 1 acre of plantation. Some families have planted cashew in their private land (soppina betta). The plants seen in the area are Kirivindi, Nerale, Akkadakalu, Kuntnerale, Holachare, Koulu and Challe plants.

POPULATION: HEGALE

The total number of families in the village Hegale is 50 adding to the population total of 345. There are 12 families of Havyak Brahmins. with population 150, Halakki (Okkal) families 34 with population 180, Madival families 2 with 10 persons and 1 Desh Bhandari fanly with 5 persons. Nearly 10 people (i.e., 30% of the total population are illiterate) and more number in Halakki families. There is 100%

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literacy in Havyak Brahmin families. The process of 'Saksharata Andolan' is going on in the village.

LAND HOLDINGS:

All the Havyak Brahmin families have arecanut plantations on an average ranging from 3 acres. Out of 12, 7 families have private permitted land (Soppina betta). Nearly 75% of the Halakki families possess arecanut plantations in the range of 10 guntas to 2 acre, but they don't have private land. One Madival and one only desh Bandari families have small pieces of land while the remaining one Madival family is landless, depending on coolie.

CROPS: ALAVALLI AND HEGALE:

Arecanut and paddy are the main crops. Banana, coconut and sugarcane are cultivated for the household purposes. Cashew bettelviness and pepper are grown on small scale. The people of Hegale are worried about the Katte disease seen in arecanut plants. In almost all Havyak Brahmin and GSB families, there are Gobar gas plants and pumpsets, both in Alavalli and Hegale. Some of the Namadhari families and in 3 families of Halakki, they possess pumpsets while in Hegale 4 families of Halakki have pumpsets. Three of the Havyak families are experiementing sericulture and are succeeded in the business.

WOMEN/DEPENDENCY ON THE FOREST:

The people of both the villages are depending on the forest for dry leaves, green leaves and for fuelwood. Other type of dependency (wodden instruments, household purposes etc.) is just common as seen everywhere.

LIVESTOCK:

There are 600 cattle in Alavalli and 300 cattles in Hegale. The cattle ownership is uneven in both the villagers ranging from 4 to 15. In Alavalli 5 families have hybrid cattle. All other cattle are of traditional type. Cattle is used for milk, manure and draft purposes and are worshipped once in a year in all the families.

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II. ODA/PLANTATION

The plantation programme under ODA scheme is spread all over the hill covering the forest areas belonging to the survey numbers of both the villages. Plantation covers survey number 1 of Alavalli village. It is quite confusing that how much area is included for the plantation purpose. The people are assured about the inclusion of 25 hectare of plantation area planted during July 1993. Now the gap spaces are filled again with acacia. The process of digging the pits for the plantation is briskly going on in the forest area belonging to Hegale village. More than 90% of them are acacia plants, others being Causurina, cashew etc. These plants can be seen along with the natural plants which already exist. The growth of the acacia plants surpassing tremendously all other plants, even effecting the growth of other species. The people of the village feel that it harms other local species, both inside the plantation and outside of it.

Real motives of the plantation seems to be to get more fuelwood and to stop encroachment. These points were clear during the discussions in the meeting held to form JFPM. At present, 4 acres of land encroached by Devu Kuppa Gowda, containing coconut, banana and cashew plants are not distrubed. Just by the side of this family there are 3 Uppar families who have encroached an area of 10 guntas. These families are warned by the forest officials, and the area encroached is left free from the plantations at the time.

III. NEEDS:

The villagers were very much depending on the area covered by the plantations. The area is covered with natural plants like Akkadakolu, Kuntnerale, Holachare, Koulu and Challe plants which were used for green leaves. Even dry leaves was collected from the area. The Upper hill was covered with grass (fodder) spreading thinly all over available soon after the rainy season nearly for 4 months. It was grazing land. In the past it was a land meant for grazing (Gochara Kshetra) for the purpose the people were paying tax to the Government, as pointed out by elderly man Shri Laxminarayana Hebbar.

The families possessing Bettas are getting green leaves dry leaves and fuelwood from them. The majority of the families, not possessing

bettas or Hadis are depending on the area covered by the plantations. Some families earn their livelihood by supplying green leaves, dry leaves and fuelwood to others.

As explained by the Chairman (Shri Laxminarayana Hebbar) of the village, forest existed 10 years back. There was a total area of 700 acres given under the supervision of the VFC, the distribution of the forest produces according to the needs of the villagers was regulated by VFC having its seal. But the VFC was cancelled 10 years back. It is an interesting point to be noted that, the villagers of the neighbouring village, Muroor, have gone to the Court so as to save the Gochara Kshetra (land meant for grazing) and are quite successful in getting a particular area as grazing land to get green and dry leaves from a portion of Chandavar Betta which is reserved for Muroor village.

IV. AFFECTS OF PLANTATIONS:

A craze started by the Forest Department to plant acacia plants all over the forest areas during 1987 has been increasing in a alarming manner, destroying the grazing lands of the cattle all over. This is because of the very nature of the acacia leaves which give no chance for the grasses (karada) or any type of fodder plants to grow. Shri G.N. Bhat who is working as a teacher in Higher Primary School in Alavalli and also the resident of Alavalli, feels that after the growth of acacia in a big way, substantial grass land as well as a lot of grazing land has been lost.

For the planted area the Forest Department has started fencing. According to the Chairman of VFC (or JFPM) Shri G.L. Hebbar, the fencing was strongly objected at the meeting. The villagers demanded the green and dryleaves to be taken from the plantation area. Shri G.L. Hebbar narrates an incident. After the formation of the committee, one day a labourer (villager) went for bringing green leaves from the plantation area. The Guard snatched the sickle from the villager. Then it was a case, affecting the whole village as far as the green leaves are concerned, to be settled. Shri G.L. Hebbar consulted the DFO and the permission to have green leaves was given. Forest officials are in a mood of separating the use of the plantation area, what they were making previously. At present, eventhough

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there is partial fencing, the cattle is grazing and the villagers are using green leaves, dryleaves and fuelwood (Soudi) from the plantation area. Due to wire fencing, some of the cattle are wounded and 3 cattle died.

In Hegale, now the cattle move around the plantation area(old) uphill, and go to Gadigerkeri where there is plain area with grass and paddy fields. Now the villagers of both the villages are very much worried about the loss of grazing land and are discontented with the action of forest department.

Some of the substitutes used for the fuelwood are leaves of coconut coumpundleaf base, outer shell of nut and husk which are based for boiling the water and other purposes, The use of gobar gas has reduced the consumption of fuelwoods in some families. But there is enormous demand for the fuelwood in most of the families.

Many of the betta owners have typical complaint. According to them the greenleaves from their bettas in stolen by the labour class and even the plants are cut off and stolen from the distant bettas.

During the summer season, the cattles are stall fed with the stock of grass or with the purchase fodder.

Acacia plantations are seen everywhere around the village. The people are not aware of the affect of monoculture on soil and environment. The ecological affect of such plantations has to be scientificàlly studied and explained to the people who are in need of it!

V & VI. ASSESSMENT OF JFPMC:

Forest department did not consulted the villagers during the actual plantation work. All of a sudden DFO visited the village and called for a meeting. Only 35 members attended the meeting. It was a informal get together. Forest officials explained about the VFC. The booklets containing by laws were distributed. The people were told about the dividend distribution after 10 years of ODA plantation When forest department officials demanded a room of higher primary school for their regular meeting and office work, the proposal was turned down as the Head Master told that he has to seek the permission of AEO. Shri Ananth Nagesh Hegde (teacher) and

Shri Hosuba Rama Gowda were appointed as the promoters from Hegale without remunerations, whose works were over, once the committee was formed.

The first meeting was held on 10/11/93, and the committee was formed on the some day. RFO (Kumta), Circle Inspector (Koojalli), Forester, Gaards, newly appointed temperory Guards have attended the meetings. There were 100 villagers present at the meeting, only 10 members from Hegale village (the people of Hegale village were engaged in harvesting and threshing of paddy crop). There were no women from Hegale village while two women from Alavalli have attended the meeting. Almost all families were included with payment of two rupees as membership fees. There are nearly 50 families excluded from the primary membership and the committee is hopeful of including them as soon as possible.

In the main committee, 5 members from Alavalli and 4 members from Hegale were included. Shri G.L. Hebbar, young and enthusiastic person was selected as the Chairman of JFPMC. When department officials asked for the election it was denied by the people and there was no election. Members and the Chairman were selected unanimously. There are two female members, namely Smt. Sulochana Dattatraya Hegde and Smt. Laxmi Shripad Bhat. According to the by laws: Shri Venkatramana Timmappa Achari was selected as artisan (Kushalakarmi). It is to be noted that eventhough there were two seats reserved for backward scheduled castes, only one person Shri Narayana Manjunath Koushi (Mogaveer) was selected due to non availability of such persons in the village. Thus one SC seat is kept vacant.

According to Shri G.L. Hebbar the idea of JFPM is a very fresh proposal appeared infront of the people. Therefore the villagers are not aware about the pros and cons of the programme. According to him peoples participation and questioning was limited. He used to ask all the questions. The officials appeared to have lack of exact information. It was a confusing state of affairs. Satisfactory answers and full informations were not available from Forest Officials.

When it was asked to reduce the number of acacia plants, the answer given was, the real aim of the plantations is to increase the production of fuelwood only and they were ordered so. When enquired

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about the expenses incured during plantation work, the only answer available was for digging a pit, 60 paise will be spent. Further details were not given.

The villagers are promised to include different types of plants in the future plantations, where the process of digging the pits is going on. Eventhough there are two primary woman members from Hegale village no one is included in the main committee.

The discussions went on for nearly one hour. RFO and Sub-DFO asked the committee members to convince those families who have encroached the forest land for the purposes of grass, paddy fields and the houses as explained earlier. But the members rejected the ideas as it will lead to a quarrel among the villagers and to an uncomfort situation in the village.

Suresh Bhat, Sericulturist told that the leaves of acacia are not good for the arecanut plants. When the bedding is made out of them, due to seeds, there is possibility of spreading of acacia plants in arecanut plantations too. Then acacia plants have to be removed as it will make an hinderance for the growth of other plants.
Shri Ram Hegde of Hegale has objected to acacia plantation in every corner of the village, and he does not possess Betta for his arecanut plantations. Now the chance is closed permanantly. According to Shri Hanumanth Nagu Gowda of Hegale (member of JFPM committee) fodder for the cattle has became a great problem in recent years, grassland has been lost due to acacia plants, now KFD has promised to grow fodder plants in the remaining area. KFD has filed colours in the minds of the people, exhibiting financial benefits of the ODA plantations.

VII. PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

It is evident from the words of Shri Laxminarayana Hebbar that, there was thick forest existed before 10 years in the village. The use of the forest produce was regulated by VFC, but thenew plants were not grown. The forest was completely exhausted. Now in private permitted lands (bettas) people are growing salle, kaulu, jack, mango, jaman and tare plants. Recently cashew plants are grown every where. Peoples view about the forestry programme is that, all types of plants have to grown, especially matti, honagalu etc., which will be used for the purpose of green leaves, dryleaves and fuelwoods, KFD has assured to grow such plants eventhough acacia has got priority.

ODA REPORT: (Discussion with Jaisheel Gauda and PH on 27 May 94)

Village: Bhasi (Banavasi)
Banavasi Range
Forest division: Sirsi

BACKGROUND:

Bhasi is situated about six kilometers from Banavasi. It is surrounded by Varada river on three sides. In the monsoon when the river is in full swing it becomes difficult to cross the river. However, one can travel to the village through Narur, which is a longer route. This is the last village of Sirsi, tehshil, Uttara Kannada district. The surrounding forests is getting destroyed due to constant felling by people involved in smuggling activities and population pressure. As the forest belong to Shimoga district, the illegal felling has acquired a greater strength in the region.

POPULATION:

Families: About 200
Population: 1,500

Caste groups:	Lingayats	56
	Namadhari Naik	50
	Harijan	25
	Badiger	15
	Madival	30
	Banagar	5
	Madar (Chamar)	1

The Namadhari Naik community is numerically strong and they are constantly in conflict with the Lingayat community. This caste division has affected the unity of the village.

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POPULATION: (Survey No. 504, 545 Acres)

The village has been selected for the ODA sponsored JFPM programme. However, the plantation work has not been started in the village. The proposed plantation area is 545 acres adjacent to the village. About 200 acres of the area selected for the plantation is encroached by the people from the village. Some for cultivation of pineapple and others for growing dry fodder or karada grass. Some farmers have errected a hedge on this land to as certain their boundary.

The proposed plantation area is barren, except with certain small shrubs. The people from the village collected fuelwood and it was grazing land for the village cattle.

FORMATION OF VILLAGE FOREST COMMITTEE:

Before the formation of the VFC the guard came to the villageand announced that a meeting to form the JFPM will be held in the village on 29/9/93.

On 29/9/93 ODA DFO Gurusiddaih, RFO Nagaraj, RFO Banavasi, Paramashivvayya attended the meeting. B.T. Naik, the local (Congress) political leader and Rama Naik were on the dias including Jaisheel Gauda (JG). The vinue of the meeting was in front of Kalabhiraveshwar Temple. About 200 people attended the meeting. Only men attended the meeting.

The forest officials explained about the JFPM programme. After the speech of the forest officials the local leader B.T. Naik told the people that in the proposed plantation area of about 200 acres is encroached by people of the village. He requested the forest officials that this area encroached by people should not be included in ODA. The officials agreed to this condition. The officials wanted

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to form the VFC in the meeting unanimously. After explaining about the VFC the forest officials left the village. However they asked some people to come to the Forest Office in Sirsi to finalise the VFC.

Accordingly, the people went to the forest office. About six persons were selected as promoters and the officials said that a meeting will be held on 27/10/93 to form VFC in the village. When the forest officials came to the meeting they even had a list of VFC members, and also the name of Chairman. However, the people objected to it and asked for election. Accordingly, RFO Nagaraj told people that election date will be specified. The members of general body were enrolled by payment of Rs. 2/- membership.

On 30/10/93 election was held in the village. There were five nomination for the post of Chairman of VFC. However 3 persons with drew their name and only JG and M.K. Naik remained as final candidates.

Election was held and JG became VFC Chairman with a margin of 67 votes.

All other VFC members (10) were elected unanimously. However no one from Namadhari community became the member. B.T. Naik who praised JFPM in the first meeting blamed the same scheme. This group wanted to dominate the VFC, but because of election they were exposed and their candidate was defeated.

On 20/11/93 the first meeting of VFC was held in the village. The Chairman requested VFC Secretary to call the the meeting <u>The agenda was</u>

- to finalise inaguration of VFC and invitation of Chief Guest
- to take decesion about encroached land.
- about plantation/species.

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The meeting was held and the decesion was taken to invite Local MLA, B.T. Naik, Conservator, Banavasi RFO and Parashuramappa, a local leader from adjoining Sorab, The dates were also finalised.

The whole event took political turn as local MLA declined to attend the meeting and he also put pressures on forest officials not to attend the meeting. The Forest officials asked the VFC Chairman to postpone the meeting. Inspite to this the meeting was held and VFC was inagurated by Parashuramappa.

VFC Chairman sent letters to Chief Conservator about the meeting and seeking justice. He alleaged that VFC is being used by KFD.

Thereafter the VFC Chairman JG gave a press statement, saying that peoples view is not respected in JFPM.

Regarding the VFC the forest officials have started plantation work. They have dug 1,00,000 pits and trench.

The forest officials threatned that VFC will be dismissed as the Chairman is supporting enchroachment. In order to prove the case they have even filed a false case against, VFC Chairman. He was protesting against digging pits in land where people were growing groundnut (in encroached land). While digging pits also the KFD has cleverly manuplated in such a way that it has not touched the land belonging to the group supported by politically influential people (B.T. Naik). Thus, the poorest people were harassed more.

On 15/11/93 the Chairman gave notice to the Secretary, VFC, to held the meeting. But the KFD called General Body Meeting on 27/11/93. Hundreds of people gathered. The KFD officials charged the VFC, how come they went to press? They said VFC is company of opposition.

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Can the VFC show how the KFD officials are involved in lootingmoney? Have they seen it? RFO, JFPM said that the Chairman JG has supported encroachment.

Then JG replied to all their questions. He had every document to prove that he was legally correct. The KFD had no answers. The people questioned them on many occassions. Ninganna Harisanj said "Why did you bring this scheme to our village? Have you come here to insult us?" RFO, Banavasi went to beat the Harijan. At the end the ACF said that we should forget about the conflict and should work for future. No resolutions were written and KFD officials wentaway.

The Chairman visited DFO to explain the matter. But they ignored him. Saying "We have the power. We will show you what we can do".

The Chairman took part in training programme organised by MYRADA. Again while sharing the experiences, the JFPM RFO Nagaraj became angry. Out of 10 Chairmans (VFC) only one (Vasant Naik, Kilar) supported him. All other Chairman are spineless and they are puppets of KFD.

They even approached local MLA who assured to support VFC. But he was also politically inclimed against.VFC. He is getting his share from KFD.

COMMENT:

This village has shown active interest and it is the first village where elections are held for VFC. Even when peoples participation was forth coming, the KFD has tried to destroy it. It is unfortunate that the KFD does not want peoples participation. It wants only puppet VFC which endorses their ideas.

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Gobral
Taluka : Joida (U.K.)

Gobral is a village 8 km away from Dandeli. One has to travel 6 km in Dandeli-Ganeshgudi road so as to reach. Barchi where forest offices and the storage of forest produces are situated. By taking the deviating right and travelling 2 km on the tar road one reaches Gobral. It is a road connecting Barchi and Tavargatte then through Londa to Belgum. But there are only two KSRTC buses plying on this road, since population is very less in this area. Eventhough there is a good tar road to the village, transport facilities are very less.

Forests are seen on either side of the road, and around the village. The forests contain all types of trees. KFD had planted teakwood plants in the gaps. While going to the village on the left side of the road, irrigated bamboo plantations are seen spread over 7 hectares and 4.5 hectares separately. One km before the village on the right side there is a building having a board installed with the following writings on it: "ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಬಲಸಾಮಸ್ಯಾಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಲಮಿಪನ ರಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಎಕ್ಷಣಾಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಬರ್ಚಿ, ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ - 1976. ಬೃಹತ್ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸಂರೋಧನೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ".

There is a river called Karkanala flows on one side of the village. Water flows in this river throughout the year. KFD has cultivated a wet nursery on the bank of the river in Gobral village. No hills are seen anywhere near the village. At a long distance towards Tavaragatte, hills are seen. There is no school in the village.

Gobral village consists of 3 hamlets where the houses are clustered. There are called Gobral, Havalimala and Saitanamala. While going to Gobral from Barchi, one finds Saitanamala just by the left side of road 1 km behind Gobral. There is a bridge near to it, where water dries up completely in the summer season. Havalimala is situated on the right side of the road ½ furlong away from Gobral. A well established bus-stop is there in the right side of the road.at Gobral contrary to this on the left side, cottages (houses) are made up of

tiles which are constructed under Government scheme, all other houses are in bad condition giving uncertain shelter to the villagers. Gobral is absolutely a backward village without electric supply and very poor living conditions.

POPULATION.

There are 30 families in Gobral village including 8 families belonging to Havalimala and 5 families belonging to Saitanamala. The total population of the village is 137, including 40 people of Havalimala and 20 people of Saitanamala. Only 7 people of the village are literate. A literate youth of the village is conducting night classes infront of the bus stop, people sitting around the fire lit by fuelwoods. There is an assurance to provide a light to conduct the classes under the "complete literacy campaign" (Sampurna Saksharata Andolana).

Out of 17 families whose houses are clustered at the place called Gobral, 2 families are of Christian with 14 people, 5 families are of Harijan with 23 people, 2 Hindu Maratha families with 8 people 1 Malabari family with only one person, 2 Gouli families with 11 people 2 Lingayat families with 5 people, 1 Kankoonkar family with 8 people, and 2 families of Muslim with 7 people.

Havalimala consists of 8 families with 40 people, all the families belonging to Gouli people. Saitanamala consists of 5 families with 20 people. Out of 5 families 3 are of Nayak while 2 families belong to Muslim community.

LAND HOLDING:

Out of 17 families of Gobral, 2 Christian families each have 10 acres of cultivated lands, all the five Harijan families, 2 Hindu Maratha families, 2 Lingayat families, 1 Karkoonkar family, 2 Muslim families are landless, 2 Gouli families are combinedly cultivating 9 acres of land. While the only Malabari man is involved in sand contract, being landless.

In Havalimala all the 8 families are landless. Similarly all the families in Saitanamala are also landless. All the landless families are depending on coolie, engaged in forest works of working in

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quarries of the sand contractors. Women get work in the forest department throughout the year. Men get Rs. 17/- and women get Rs. 14/- per day as wages for working in Forest Department. Usually 4 members can fill one load of sand per day for which on an average a person gets Rs. 25/- as wage.

CROPS:

The villagers who have lands, cultivate it for the purpose of paddy crop only. Paddy being the main crop is cultivated during kharif season. Countable number of banana trees can be seen around the houses in the village. The two Christian families have one pumpset each, by the use of which they cultivate sugarcane crop. Along with the sugarcane they grow vegetables and grass. Grass is sold to these families who are in need of it. There is an area of 7 acres (actually out of 10 acre, 3 acres left uncultivated) owned by a person residing at Dandeli, is meant for cultivating a type of grass. Oil is extracted from this grass and used for medicine. Water is supplied to the grass using a pumpset. People say that, the lands in this area is not fertile enough and moreover irrigation facility is not provided. This year sugarcane crop is not grown. Shri Balu Ramu Buruke of village said that he was able to get only 5 bags of paddy out of 9 acres of land, cultivated combinedly with his brother. Crop is spoiled due to the destruction by forest animals. Any other alternative crop is not possible due to scarcity of water.

Since the river flows by the side of the village, people make use of it for all purposes. The path of the river is near to Saitanamala. The people of Havalimala have to move 1 furlong to reach river. There are two borewells in the village, only one is in good condition.

CATTLES:

There are 65 cattles in the village, including 50 cattles in the Gouli families of Havalimala. There are no cattles in Saitanamala. All the families in Havalimala possess cattles, eventhough they are landless. Only one landless person who is involved in sand contract has 4 cattles of hybrid quality (not 100%) cattles are used for milk, manure and ploughing the land. They are not worshipped by many families. The main income for the Gouli families in Havalimala is selling the milk to Barchi and Dandeli. A family has 5 sheep, milk of which is being used for household purposes.

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DEPENDENCY OF FOREST:

The villagers depend on the forest mainly for fuelwoods. They use pure manure of cattles and neither the green leaves nor the dry leaves are used. The timber (smaller ones) is used for the purpose of fencing the fields. It is also used for constructing houses (bamboo is used more) and preparing agricultural equipments. Villagers don't get sufficient timber to have strong houses. For the repair works too, they have to get bamboo secretely. The produces of the forest like honey and shigekai have been sold to the contractors from Belgum side the KFD. Contractors get the help of villagers for this purposes paying them some wages.

II. ODA PLANTATION:

The plantation done under ODA scheme is between Gobral and Havalimala covering the area of 50 acres. It is in the Gobral Forest survey number- 2. The trench has been dug around the area. The plantation work started in the month of June 1993. The centre land of the area was cultivated by some families (mainly Goulis) for the purpose of paddy crops. In the plantation, acacia and teak are seen on the sides while most of the area is planted with mango, jack, neem, and other forest plants. Comparatively acacia and teak arevery less in number.

III. NEEDS:

The area was used for cultivation as well as grazing land and carrying grass from that land for cattles. It was used for the above purposes not only by Gobral village but also by the nearby villages like Barchi, Vitnal etc. The main purpose of the plantation seems to ~~x~~ vacate the encroached families from the place. At the edges of the cultivated area in the plantation there are nearly 200 trees of different natural species. The area is sloped towards the middle, such that water will be stored during the rainy season.

IV. AFFECTS:

The people tried to retain their encroached land and fought for it. But at the end they were forced to surrender. As for as the grazing land is concerned, there is vast forest area for the purpose apart from the ODA plantation area. Villagers are permitted to get the grass (karada) from this area. The major affect felt by the villagers is the hard reality of loosing the lands which they used for cultivation.

V. ASSESSMENT:

At the beginning the villagers did not accept the ODA plantation to be done at that area, since the area was acquired by some families for the cultivation purposes. Those families even tried to construct their cottages (Jopadies) in the area. Many families used to cultivate the land since several years. But five years back, KFD stoped them from cultivation and planted bamboo plants in large scale, matti and other plants on small scale. Thus the land was acquired by KFP and was converted into plantation. But the nature of the land was not good for plantation due to water logging.

In the rainy season too much water is stored in the area which results in rooting the roots of the plants. Then the extreme situation is seen in summer season i.e., land completely dries up and the land breaks everywhere. By this abnormal conditions, the plantation done by KFD, five years back has completely vanished. Nobody acquired the land for 2 years and the land was left fallow. Again the Gouli people started cultivating the land. Even, then KFD officials like Guards acquired the land for the purpose of cultivation. Due to stock of water paddy was growing well. Villagers feel that the area is comparatively more fertile and good for getting paddy crop.

The concerned villagers wrote applications to authorities for the permanent acquirition of the land. But nobody responded to them. Before the start of rainy season in 1993, KFD has forced all the encroached families to vacate the place. Even the KFD guards have acquired the land left it to KFD as they were transfered to other place. Thus even a single family is not allowed to have their land in the plantation area.

Eventhough the villagers fought against the act of KFD, they were not successful. But a person who fought firmly for the same has seen the instant success and was in vain at the end. Shri Gangaram Biru Lambar now residing at Barchi (Vithal) had his cottage constructed in the plantation area. He was no strike and did not leave the encraoched land to KFD. But under the forest act, he was arrested and the [illegible] released. He approached Shri R.V. Deshpande, MLA of that area, and opposition leader and got a letter from him. Then KFD has shown him an area in the forest. He rejected the proposal as the place was not

good for cultivation and having forest animals. KFD(Barchi range) has shows him a plain area to be cultivated on the bank of the Gobral river. The land was under Dandeli Range Forest. In the last rainy season he cultivated nearly 10 acres of land and sowed paddy seeds. Before the harvest of the paddy crop, his cottage and the fence were destroyed and removed by the RFO, Dandeli Range. Now he does not possess the land at all. He was totally misguided by the officials.

VI. JFPM:

When the encroached families were vacated from the area, thench was dug and the plants were planted by the KFD. They did not approachx the people during plantation. The first meeting was held on 20/10/93. Special RFO, DFO (ODA) were present along with the Ranger, Forester and Guards. Almost all the villagers including women were present at the meeting. The meeting was held infront of the bus-stop. KFD officers explained about the new plan. But the people did not understand the project. A very interesting doubt was raised in the meeting by the villagers. It was like this ODA plantation consists more of forest plants, acacia and teak being very less in number. It takes nearly 25 years for the natural plants to grow well. There is nothing in expecting 25% of the income after 25 years. It is almost useless and meaningless. After 3 years, the responsibility of protecting the plantation is on the shoulders of the villagers. There is no meaning in doing such work in anticipation of profit after 25 years. The villagers did not agree with the project. But the KFD officials diverted the matter. They asked the people to accept the project. In turn they assured the villagers assisting the helps from the Government like providing tiles, electricity, borewell and medicines for the cattles. Villagers were attracted by such promises.

Another demand put forth by the villagers at the meeting was that they wanted 2 acres of land per family on the banks of the river. But officers denided the proposal and said that it is out of their reach and are helpless. The villagers are so poor that they could not purchase tiles for their houses. Such being the economic condition and attracted by the expected facilities, villagers were ready to form JFPM.

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All the families were made members (of Rs. 2/-) of the committee. For the main committee election was not done. The members were elected unanimously. Shri John George was made Chairman of JFPM. The other members selected were Shri T.R. Chandrashkhar, Shri Kallappa Harijan, Shri Navalu Janu Jore, Shri Amti Dundappa Kambli, Smt Laxmavva Shamba Kankoonakr, Smt. Madevi Kempamma Kambli, Shri Bammu Sonu Gorake, Shri Motu Ramu Gorake, In the first meeting 50 cups of tea was distributed and the expense was met by KFD. Certificates were not issued. The booklet containingby laws were given to the members.

In the second meeting, Barchi Ranger along with the Forester and Guard were present. He told the villagers to use the grass from the plantation area, for the cattles and sell Nelli. Even he permitted the villagers to sell timber (dry trees) and to include the income to JFPMC fund. Really there is not timber (dry trees) in the plantation area. The villagers reminded him of his promise to provide tiles for their houses. But now he told the people to ask MLA and the government and bring pressure on them. Thus he escaped from the responsibility. Villagers were surprised by his act. To have thetiles is the need of the hour for the villagers, otherwise they can not live in the cottages in the coming rainy season. For the roof the cottages, since several years, they were using the dry leaves of sugarcane. But this years sugarcane crop is not grown. They even warned the Ranger that if they were not provided with the facilities, they will quit the village and migrate to other place and there will be no persons to look after the plantation. Just by installing one pole, electricity can be provided to the village. It is an irony that eventhough electric line passes through the village, the village is deprived of the same. Now the Chairman of JFPM is trying to get the tiles and electricity to the village. In the subsquent meetings, villagers are putting the same demands.

VII. PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

Since these are forests seen every where people do not see the necessity of growing forests through plantations. The density of population is comparatively very less in this village. They want to have lands for cultivation, especially in the ODA plantation are or on the banks of the river. As it is said by Shri Balu, Ramu Gorake, there are many gap places found in the forest areas, if the

KFD want to develop forest through plantations they have sufficient work to be done in such areas for the coming ten years. It is good to leave the ODA plantation area for the purpose of paddy cultivation.

It is already experienced that, without the proper arrangement of water and other facilities to the plantation area no one can except plantations there, villagers strongly feel that almost all the plants ~~agx~~ are going to die in the summer season.

NOTE:

The two rupees receipt given to all the families of the village read as follows;

ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಪ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯಯೋಜನೆ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಾಳ್ಳ ಎಭಾಗ
ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಅರಣ್ಯಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ
ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ.

ಸಂ: ದಿನಾಂಕ:

ಶ್ರೀಯತಿ/ಶ್ರೀ _____ ಊರು _____ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು _____

ಇವರಿಂದ ರೂ. ___ (ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ _____) ಮಾತ್ರ

ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಿ

ಮನಮಾಲಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ.

For the SC/ST families the membership fees charged is only Rs. 1/-.

REPORTY BY KGIRISH

CHECKLISTON ASSESSMENT OF FORESTRY PROJECT

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND:

Name : Heggekoppa
Taluk: Siddapur (U.K.)

There is a village near Joga in Siddapur taluka called Heggekoppa. That village is 25km away from Siddapur, in Siddapur-Joga road. Heggekoppa is nearest village for Joga. We can go to Heggekoppa either directly by bus from Talguppa or by walk from Audukatta cross on the main road.

The village is surrounded by big mountains and valley. But trees are scattered all the mountains. So the village is built on a valley region. Totally that area is mountainous region. There is a big arecanut plantation is infront of the village and paddy field also there infront of the village. The back side of the village is full of mountains, and a river is flowing right side of the village. A big temple is there in the middle of the village which is Chandramouleshwara temple. So the village is beautiful.

DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE FAMILIES:

Total families: 38
Landless: Nil

Totally 38 families are living in the village. All of the families are having their own land. So all of them are farmer. In the village 30 families i.e., nearly 75% of the families belongs to Madival caste all of these families are poor families. There families are very backward. But all the families are having their own land and houses. And remaining 25% of the families belongs to other caste in which Gowdas and Konkanies are more. All most all the Gowdas and Konkani families are in good position. The peoples of these families are well forward. All the families are having the facilities like T.V., phone, fridge and their own vehicle. In the village all the families are depends on the agriculture. All of them are depend on the rain water for their occupation. But some families are having their own irrigated well. The main crops of the village are arecanut plantation, coconut

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plantation and paddy crops. The people of the village are adopting the old method for their occupation. The people are not interested in the modern method for the production of crops. The farmers are transplanting different types of pepper varieties like paniyoor, uddakare etc., and banana varieties ~~x~~ like puttabale, shaanbale, mitlebale etc., and cardamom are also transplanting in the arecanut plantation. The farmers are transplanting the coconut trees on the border of the arecanut plantation. In the village the farmers are using different types of paddy varieties like Hegge, Mullare, Jaya Intan, Oratiga etc.

POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE:

Total population: 300

Total population of the village is three hundred. This population shows th t each family has an average of 7 to 8 members. But 70% of the people belongs to Madival caste, 20% of the people belongs to Gowdas caste and remaining 10% are of other caste people.

Literate: 50%, Illiterate:50%

In the village only 50% of the people are able to read and write and nearly 50% of the people are don't know how to read and write. It is clearly shows that the village is totally backward. Only 5% of peoples are in job. But many of them are private jobs and only one person is working in forest department. He is a watchman on that plantation.

In the village all the families womens are used the forest to bring mainly fodder for their cattle feeds, some families are used the forest bring green leaves (fertilizer) and fuelwood, Fuelwood is mainly used the backward families.

CATTLES POPULATION/OWNERSHIP

Total cattle population of the village: 500

Totally five hundred cattles are their in the village. All of the families having their own cattle, so all the families are owner for their cattle. In the village all the families are using the cattles for milk, to make fertilizer for the cultivation of land mainly and religious purposes.

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In the rainy season some families will leave their cattles freely. The cattle are usually go to mountains for their fodder and they will return back home at the evening and some other families are not allow the cattle to go out for their fodder. In the home they will supply all needs to the cattles.

II. ODA/PLANTATION:

Area: 16 hectares
Survey No.: 105
Model: Acacia estate

Under the "Western Ghat Development planning Scheme". 16 hectares of land had been transplanted. To protect the plants they covered the whole plantation area by fence. The entrance to the plantation for the cattle is strictly prohibited. The whole 16 hectare of land is a small undulating mountain and hay stone layer on the upper layer. So the forest department had been trying to establish only acacia tree. But some places they are transplanting bamboo trees also. It is very less in number.

Plantation was started on 5th of June 1993 by the government and they had completed on 28th June 1993.

When actual plantation were done, their real motivation is quite changed. They are not motivated to stop the encroachment fuelwood and bamboo.

III NEEDS:

In the village many peoples are using the forest products. They used the products of forest mainly for fuelwood. Because they have no gobar gas plants. The people of the village need the plants in the forest for fuelwood, fertilizer (green leaves), Fodder etc., people are not using the plants which are available in the plantation area in this respect the village people faces the difficult position. But some peoples are get all these products only from their own plantation (i.e., betta) and some other mainly poor people are go to long distance for their daily needs of forest products i.e., fuelwood fodder, and green leaves.

IV. AFFECTS OF PLANTATION:

On People: (Minor forest product, agriculture implements timber for

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houses). Some days before the village people were using the plants (minor forest products, agriculture implements timber for houses) from the forest. Now the situation is quite changed. The whole forest is covered the fence by forest department and the entrance to the plantation is strictly prohibited. So the village people were facing the very difficult position.

On Cattle (fodder): Since entry of the cattles to the plantation area is strictly prohibited the cattles should search for their fodder. This keeps the whole village is a difficult position.

On Ecology of the Area: The new plants which are growing in the area develops the environment of whole village. But according to village people firstly, they wants the daily needs of forest products afterwards they wants to give the preference of surrounding environment.

V. ASSESSMENT OF NEW FORESTRY PROGRAMME AND BY PEOPLE FOREST COMMITTEE:

Except this plantation scheme, no other new forestry scheme was made by the forest departmentsince peoples are not interest in making a people- forest committee, no committee was made in the village.

VI. JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES:

No committee was made in the village to take the care about the plantation. In that respect the forest department didnot arrange any meeting in the village. But the Siddapur Ranger, DFO and some Forest Officers had gone to the village without asking anything with the villagers, they had chosen the 16 hectares of area to put the plants when villagers came to know about the forest department scheme they met the Ranger Officer. They requested with the Ranger to leave the scheme in their vollage. They told that they have only small area in the village for their cattles and other works. But Ranger didnot care the request without any way this condition is agreed by the peoples.

The view of the people about the committee :

No committee was formed or no meeting was arranged in the village to look over the plantation. If forest department wants to make a committee how the people of the village are not ready to give the support.

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The participation of the peoples: The involvement of the villagers to develop the plants is very less since there is a watchmen to watch the plants in the day time. Eventhough they are not leaving their cattle in the plantation area. They are not giving co-operation to the watchmen. Totally they are hating the plantation area and also the whole forest department.

CONTACTED PEOPLES:

1) Puttanna Gowdar
2) Chouda Naga Madival
3) Siddu Dyava Madival
4) Choudu Timma Madival
5) Basavanni Shet
6) Kanna Madival
7) Manja Madival

PSK
FGK

ODA PROJECT-AN ANALYSIS

Report from Hitlahalli
Tq : Yellapur

The so called Joint Forest Management Plan (JFPM, ODA) so far being managed one sidely by the forest department. On the other hand due to the lack of knowledge, public is not cautious about the on going programme. A fence was erracted using barbed wires preventing human and animal entry. Majority of the species planted ~~in~~ under the project is not useful for people nor they are helpfull to cattle.

Teak being a dominate species planted, occupies nearly seventy percent of the area. Acacia is next, occupying twenty five percent of the area. Both these species are being timber trees, not usefull for villagers in maintaining farm and cattle. In the remaining five percent of land many kinds of species are planted, though many of them are usefull but they are in smaller number. Looking into the benefits that would arise from this land in the past, one can easily judge that local people get very meager benefits from this new plantation.

Animals were free to graze in this area. People benefited by both direct or indirect means from this area. This type of minor forest are usefull in collecting fuelwood and wood for agricultural implements. It is also useful for collecting wild fruits, medicinal plants etc. Indirectly it is usefull for animal grazing, honey collection or dried leaves collection, etc. Now all these activities are not allowed and people have no access. When teak and acacia plants grow, after some years, it will affect all other type of plant growth. Then even if fence is removed people will get perhaps far lesser forest products than what they were used to get earlier. There fore it is important to have some ideas pertaining to the output produced from this area.

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Compartment- XXIX-13
Total area - 30 hectares
- Numbers of families closer to this area (who are dependent)- 25,
- Population (including labourers, farmers etc.,) about- 100
- Cattle about- 100

(1) Fuelwood: Fuelwood is the most essential material required for daily life. On an average daily at least 8-10 kgs of fuelwood is required for cooking and bathing for each family. Assumbing that nearly one fourth of fuelwood requirement was met through using this area (about 120 hectares of remaining forest are still available to people), for maintaining 25 families daily at the rate of 2-5 kg per family for one year it comes to 22.812 tonnes of fuelwoods were supplied from this land. Now this much of fuelwood are collected by using remaining forest land (120 ha). NThus pressure has increased on the other forest land, leading to further destruction.

(2) GRASS FODDER: Almost all 25 families that are closer to this area are poor and majority of them are landless labourers. They maintain about one hundred heads of cattle. These are entirely dependent on the forest land for grazing. All of them are local breeds and they need 5 kg grasses per day. Now one fourth of this quantity was supplied by 30 hectares of land which is not available grazing. Annually for hundred cattles it comes out about 45.625 tonnes. Now this much of additional pressure is created on the adjoining forest area. This accelerates rapid degradation of remaining. Besides, it also creates unnecessary tension on other areas like paddy fields, bettas (semi forests) areca gardens etc. When cattles can't get sufficient fodd and fodder they try graze in the private land leading to tensions.

(3) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS: The plants like 'Matti' (Terminalia tomentosa) and 'Honne' (Pterocarpus marsupiuso), Kindal (Terminalia panilulat) etc., are important species for making agricultural implements. Almost 50-60 families (including labourers and farmers) used this forest for agricultural purposes like handles of agricultural implements like spade, pickaxe, katti (curved knife) chisel etc. Beams of various agricultural instruments were made by using the

trees available in the place. It is difficult to quantify all these things but certainly it has increased the pressure on other forest land.

(4) OTHER AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE: Thorns for making fences, (annually least 1-2 tonnes). Small poles to construct fences (2-3 tonnes/anum). This place being a minor jungle has plenty of thorny plants which were used as thorny material while constructing fences. Annually at least 8-10 tonnes of dried leaves is collected from this land for preparing FYM.

(5) TIMBER: Most of the poor people who live near this place use and green trees or branches to construct their huts. Roofing material were prepared by using various kinds of trees that were available here. Though it is difficult to quantify, at least 1-2 tonnes of timbers was used for this purpose every year.

(6) WILD FRUITS: Plenty of wild fruits were collected from this area from season to season.

(i) Nelli (Emblica officinalis): Lot of trees are naturally grown here. By a rough estimate it is known at least 20-30 trees existed in the entire 30 hectares of area. Annually 2-3 tonnes of fruits were collected from this place. Now getting this fruit has become difficult, and in the future the availability will perhaps become low due to the acacia/teak plantations.

(ii) Paragi: It is a sweet tasty fruit. The villagers collect this fruit from this area because plenty of thorny fruits bushes are grown here. At least 2-3 quintals of this fruit was harvested from this place. Now this fruit collection has become difficult and in the future its availability will definately become low (due to timber plant).

(iii) Neeralu (Syzzizium cumini): Very few plants were found here. Every year at least 2-3 quintals of fruits were collected from this place.

(iv) Nurukalu: Every year at least one quintal of sweet Nurukalu fruits were collected from this area.

OTHERS:

This area contains plenty of Terminalia chebula plant. Its fruits are desired for its natural dyes. Fruits are dried and kept in houses in powdered form whenever the earthern floor needs colour, its powders is used.

At least 4-5 quintals of such fruits are available in the place. Now people can't get this fruits easily. Its availability will become low if teak and acacia grows up.

MEDICINAL PLANTS:

Helerrima antidysentrica, Strychnos nuxvomica, Pterocatpus mursuplim etc., plants are found in plenty. Its quantity or volume counting becomes difficult, but most of these plants were used in the village for its medicinal qualities. Now all these are stopped and such plants growth will be reduced if teak and other timber plants become tall.

HONEY BEE:

Every year at least 2-3 bee colonies visited this place. When teak and acacia plants become tall perhaps no beem colonies visit may not visit this area.

REPORT BY TSH

ODA REPORT (TSH)

HITLAHALLI

Plant species tabulation in 1 acre area where maximum plant density is available in compartment- XXIX-13 (ODA plantation area)

	One acre	Converting to 30ha (75 acres) including trees small
01. Matti (Terminalia tomentosa)(tree)	5	225
02. Honalu (Terminali paniculata)(tree)	15	1125
03. Koulu (Careya arborea)(tree)	3	225
04. Kare (Canthium porviflorum)(shrub)	29	2175
05. Kubasalu (vine)	3	225
06. Karimulle (shrub)	23	1725
07. Bilimulle (shrub)	1	75
08. Nelli (Emblica afficinalis)	7	525
09. Kodasa (Holerreina antydysentrica)	5	375
10. Manganorive (tree)	4	300
11. Honne (Pterocarpus morsupium)	2	150
12. Anale (Terminalia chebula)(tree)	1	75
13. Suzimullu (small herb)	18	1350
Total	116	8550 plants

Opinion of the labours who earned Rs. 500/- annum through selling FYM

I. SUBRAY KODIA (Village Barber)

His family and cattles are affected very much by the fences and ODA plantation. They used to collect dry and green leaves from the area. Annually atleast one tonnes of FYM raw material were collected from this place. Now they have to collect green and dried leaves from near by places other than the ODA area.

Annual production: 3-4 tonnes of FYM, selling rate- 5-6 Rs./headload(30kg)

II. SHEKARAPPA (Labourer):

He is very much affected by the ODA plantation. His famimals can't graze now in the area. He was not used to collect green leaves from ODA area. Annually 4-5 quintals of dried leaves were collected from this place. Now they are collecting these dried leaves from the other forest areas.

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III. PARAMESHWAR HEGDE (FARMER)

He is affected by non availability of grazing land. During rainy season green leaves were collected in a small quantity from this place (4-5 quintals to one tonne). Now it is also affected and pressure on other forest land is likely to increase because all cattle were grazing in this forest area. Now he is not collecting green or dried leaves from any other forest areas. One tonne of FYM production is affected. Annual production 12-13 tonnes. Rate:Rs5/ headload.

IV. PUTTAYYA SHERUGAR (LABOURERS)

His cattle is affected by the shirnking grazing land. He is affected by less availability of fuelwood, green leaves and dried leaves. However he is meeting his needs by using other forest lands. Annually he produces 4-5 tonnes of FYM. Selling rate of FYM is Rs. 5/-headload (30kg).

ODA REPORT

A. In Hitlahalli in the ODA project area, different species existed earlier can be identified as follows. (It is approximation not actually counted in the entire 30 hectares).

1.	Terminalia tomentosa	1000-1500 plants
2.	Terminalia paniculata	1000-1500
3.	Careya arborea	1000
4.	Pterocarpus morsupium	100-150
5.	Emblica officinalis	100-150
6.	Rose wood	50-100
7.	Ficus species (Ficus glomerata, Ficus RELIGIOSA, Ficus infectoria etc)	25-30
8.	Terminalia chebula	50
9.	Canthium parvillorum	150-200
10.	Karimulle or Paragi	500-600
11.	Belemulle	50-100
12.	Soapnut plants	15-20
13.	Artocarpus lakoocha	4-5
14.	Nurakalu	400-500
15.	Strychnas nuxvomica	200-300
16.	Holerremo antidysentrica	1000
17.	Manganarive	200-300
18.	Lagerstroemia lanceolata	25-30
19.	Syzigium cumini	20-30
20.	Semecarpus anacardium	8-10
21.	Sampige	5-10

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B. Other plants like jack, mango, dadasal, bolemates etc., plants were available in negligible number (may be one or two in number).

C. FYM

About 25 families live near the ODA plantation area. In that about 15 families belong to the labourers, and ten families are having cattle. They also prepare FYM and sell it to other farmers. Each labour prepare atleast one tonne of FYM/prep year which is source of income to these labourers. Annually each labourer can earn Rs. 400 to 500/- by selling FYM. Thus these ten families earn about 5,000 rupees in total, per year, through these lands.

In the entire project area Teak occupies up to 70% of the area (in 30 ha.). Government authorities have not contacted local people to know about their needs before the planting of these species.

Inspite of the first priority to the public, officials seems to have ignored planting of many kind of timber plants. That is why today it is interesting to know about the demands of village people regarding different species of plants. Here is the some of the opinion of local people.

1. Teak and Acacia: Plants are useless, they give nothing except timber. Most of the village people knew nothing about Joint Forestry Programme, says Bhaskar Hegde a farmer and Postman of the village, Further he desires fruit plants like jackfruit, mango, citrus etc., to be planted in the area and he adds that plants must be of evergreen nature so that it gives shade and makes land fertile. Medicinal plants must be cultivated in that area so that all people can make use of it.

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2. Narasimha V. Hegde

He desires mango and jack fruit plants in the entire area. It gives fruits and shade. Evergreen condition can be created. So that it restores to primival condition. Teak and other kind of timber plant can give income to only government and not to the people because timber plants are not much desired by local people. Farmers desire many kind of species which is helpful to them. He also wants medicinal plants and green mulch plants like Terminalia tomentosa, Terminalia alata etc.

3. Abbakka Sherigar (a labour women)

She says she does not know anything about joint forestry programme. She opposes teak plantation and wants to have more fuelwood plants in the area, like Terminalia alata, T. tomentosa, she says these plants also give leaves which are usefull for mulching in the areca farm or in FYM preparation. Thus both farmers and labourers benefit if such plants are planted.

4. Raghav N. Bhat (Farmer)

He wants more fruit trees ratherthan timber plants. Mango and citrus plants are desirable than any other plants, due to their fruits and shade. Medicinal plants are desirable provided that there should be some usage or return to the village people.

5. Ravi Naik (farmer and shopkeeper)

He wants all kind of plants like fruit trees, fodder trees, medicinal plants etc. He says, he heard something about ODA project but nobody had given detail idea. According to him teak plantation is good for nothing. Different kind of plants must be maintained so that it will become useful for all sectors of society.

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6. Laxmi Sherigar (Labour woman)

According to Laxmi, fuelwood plants are very much useful to local labour woman because most of their time goes for fuelwood collection. The prefered species are (1) Honagalu (2) (2)Jame (Xylia xylocarpa) (3) Matti (Terminalia tomentosa) They are not only good fuelwoods but also gives good quality of charcoal which is helpful during rainy season.

7. Bharati Hegde

She prefers fruit plants rather than any other kind of timber of fuelwood plants. Fruits plants are prefered by all kind of people so it is a much needed in the village. Apart from mango, jack or citrus. She prefers the wild fruit plants like Artocarpus lakoocha (vate), Garcinia indica (Muragal), Garcinia cambogia (Uppage)etc. These fruits became rare now so she prefers large scale cultivation of these species which can cater the needs of all sections of people in the village.

Farmers/people's opinion

N.G. BHAT (Farmer, member of the village forest committee)

He is a committee member and he tried to give some useful suggestions during the meeting. No body is ready to listen him so he left disappointed.

His idea is to cultivate different type plants which are usefull in all respect like fruit plants, green leaf plants, (helps in mulching and FYM preparation etc.) spice plants and medicinal plants etc. which have greater demand. Besides in this village bamboo plants and

other kind of fibre plants like Karki etc., are also demanded by some poor people. Inspite of the public demand government official showed interest in planting only teak and acacia plants.

NAGAVENI UPPAR (Labourer):

She says she don't know anything about ODA project. She likes cultivation of fuelwood plants and fruit plants in the area. Most of the labourers want fuelwood plants. So instead of planting timber plants, fuelwood plant cultivation helps poor people. Terminalia alata T. Paniculata species are very good. In fruit plants, like others she also demands mango, jack citrus etc.

ODA REPORT (TSH)

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REPORTY BY GIRISH

CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT OF FORESTRY PROJECT:

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Hitlahalli
Taluka: Yellapur (U.K.)

This is a village near Manchikeri in Yellapur taluk. This village is 30 km away from Sirsi, in Sirsi-Yellapur road. Hitlahalli is Nearest village for Manchikeri. We can go to the village either directly by bus from Sirsi or by walk from Hitlahalli cross which is on Sirsi-Yellapur main road. The village is surrounded by thick forest. Rainfall is heavy in the rainy season. The natural forest make the whole village, a beautiful place.

DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE FAMILIES:

No. of families: 75,
Landless: 35 families

Totally 75 families are living in the village. In the 75 families 40 families are having their own land and remaining 35 families in which Ganigas (Pujari) are residing are landless. They earn their bread and butter. Nearly 55% of the families are Havyaka Brahmins belong to the upper caste Hindus religion. All most all these Brahmins are economically in good position. The people of these families belong to forward class. All these families are having the facilities like phone, T.V., fridge etc. 35 families of the village of nearly 45% belongs to other caste in which Ganigas are more. In the village all the landlords depend on the agriculture. All of them depend on the rain water for their lands. The main crops of village are arecanut plantation (Cardamom, pepper, banana etc.,) and paddy. The people of the village are adopting the old method for their occupation. The people are not interested in the modern method for the production of crops. The farmers are transplanting different types of pepper varieties like Paniyoor, Uddakare, Mallisara and banana varieties like Mysoremitte, Putbale, Karibale etc., Farmers are using different types of paddy varieties like Alursanna, Padmarekha Jenugudu etc.

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POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE:

Village population: 700

Total population of the village is seven hundred. This population shows that each family has an average of 8 to 9 members. But 60 percent of the people belongs to Brahmin caste, 30% are of Pujari caste and remaining 10% belongs to Naik caste.

Literate: 80% Illiterate: 20%

In the village 80% of the people are able to read and write and only 20% of the people do not know how to read and write. 10% of the people are in jobs. Many of them are in government jobs. But no one is working in forest department.

Women folk of the backward families use forest products more, compared to other families. Even some women of the forward families used the forest to bring green leaves, fodder for their cattle, and fuelwood.

CATTLE POPULATION AND OWNERSHIP:

Cattle population: 400

Totally four hundred cattle are there in the village. All the cattle belongs to the Brahmins only. They are owners for the cattle. Only two of the lower families are having cattle. All the families are using the cattle for milk, to make FYM for the cultivation of land and for religious purposes.

In the rainy season all the families will leave their cattle freely. These cattle usually go to the forest for their fodder and they will return back to the home in the evening. But in summer season some families do not allow to the cattle to go out for their fodder. In the cattleshed only they will supply all needs to the cattle.

II. ODA/PLANTATION:

Area: 30 acres
Survey No.: 200
Model: Miscellaneous (may types)
Exact date: 8/7/93 (preparation for plantation)

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Under the "Western ghat development planning scheme" 30 acres of land had been transplanted. To protect the plants, they covered the whole plantation area by the fence. The entrance to the plantation for the cattle is strictly prohibited. Sapindus laurifolipus, Bamboo Dillania indica, Xylia xylocarpa, Lagerstroemia lanceolata, Terminalia Mangifera indica teak etc., are planted in the area.

Plantation was started on 8th June 1993 by the government and they had completed on 27th of July 1993.

Earlier the villagers were using the plants both from the forest as well as from the plantation area. But the situation is quite changed Now people are not using plants which are available in the plantation area. But they did not stop the cutting of plants in the forest.

III. NEEDS:

In the village many people are using the forest products out of them. many belongs backward classes. They use the products of forest mainly for fuel. Because they have no gobar gas plants. The people of the village need the plants in the forest for fuelwood, fertilizer (green leaves), fodder etc., people are not using the plants which are available in the plantation area. But they did not stop the cutting of plants, green leaves, fuelwood and fodder. They get all these products from the forests plantations. Since the thick forest is surrounding the village.

IV. EFFECT OF PLANTATIONS:

On People: According to some farmers the new plants which are growing in the area, develops the environment of whole village and some people are getting fruits from the plantation area. Government is providing the job on daily wage basis to the poor people. Due to this villagers are going to another forest for their forest products. (Minor forest products, agricultureimplements, timber for house etc.)

On Cattle (fodder): Since entry of the cattle to the plantation area is strictly prohibited, cattle should search for their fodder only in the forest. This keeps the whole village in a difficult position.

On Ecology of the Area: In the village all people any that, it is very beautiful scene to see the green plants in the plantation area, and the growing plants are going to develop the ecology of surrounding area.

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V. JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

The forest department made committee in the village between some village members. According to their rules, on June 28th 1993 B. Shivanna Gouda (DFO), S.H. Naik (ODA, DFO), RFO and others of forest department came to the village. They had attended the general body meeting of the society. People attended the meeting are the society staff and 70 people of the village. But no women were there. In the meeting S.H. Naik (DFO, ODA) told that the forest department had already decided to make a plantation in the village. In the plantation area the forest department will put only one type of plants i.e., Teak. But a village person, D.T. Hegde the old Mandal Chief, opposed the decision of the department of putting only ~~a~~ the teak. He told that the village people will agree if the forest department is ready to put all type of plants in the area. For this condition, ODA, DFO, Sh H. Naik agreed. Shri D.T. Hegde well known person in Hitlahalli put another condition against the forest department to make a committee. He told that if the forest department wants to make the committee, they should give the bond that they will give 25% of the total income of plants to the villagers, 50% to the forest department and remaining 25% for the development of environment. Shri D.T. Hegde made these condition against forest department since he knows very well about the act of forest department plantation programme. But S.H. Naik told him to come to office to discuss about his. But D.T. Hegde, the leader of the village, not agreed and he made the condition clear that, the forest department should come to the village and they have to assemble in the village and committee must be made in front of village people only. But without any more words, the forest department left the village. Thereafter they did not return to the village to make a committee. So tillnow, no committee is made in the village. But plantation work in the village is going on.

The view of the people on the committee;

The view of the people on the committee is similar to the view of Shri D.T. Hegde. According to the people of the village if the forest department wants to make the committee, they should give the assurance ~~by words from~~ only on the bond papers in writing. They are telling that the only assurance by words from the department is similar to the assurance given political leaders.

VII PARTICIPATION OF THE VILLAGE PEOPLE ON THE PLANTING TREES AND THEIR IDEA:

The participation of the village people in planting the trees is quite appreciable. They are happy with the plantation. No oneis allowing any cattle to enter the plantation area. Also, on one is using the plantation. They are having keen interest to grow the plants. Their idea is to give more and more support to the forest department to develope the plantation area. They are ready to give the help to the development, of plantation area throughout the village.

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Hosur (Pandarval)
Taluka: Haliyal (U.K.)

Hosur is a village 17 km away from Haliyal town. One has to travel 12 km in Haliyal-Yellapur road to reach Sambrani and then 5 km to Hosur. From Sambrani 4 km length of the road is tar road and then mud road taking deviation to right side. The transport facilities are very less. KSRTC buses ply twice a day via Hosur village.

The spread of the paddy fields is seen everywhere in the village. The neighbouring village being Adike Hosur, is surrounded by the rainy forests. The forest contains natural trees along with the good number of teak wood plants everywhere which are of 5 to 10 years of age. Only the paddy fields are the cultivated area, in the whole village. Small houses are built on one side of the fields. Back to the village at a distance is the area encroached by some families. Then the forest starts. Infront of the village, paddy fields are spread all over on both sides of the road. On the other side of the paddy fields again the forest appears. In the remaining two directions forests can be seen at long distance.

POPULATION:

There are 150 families in the village. The total population of the village is 900. Nearly 40% of the people are illiterate. Out of the total number of families in the village, 133 families belong to Marathas with 800 people, 9 families of Muslim Siddies with 40 people, 8 families of Harijan with 50 people.

LAND HOLDING:

Out of 133 families of Marathas, 50 families are landless. The remaining families have 1 to 3 acres of paddy fields. Out of 9 families of Muslim Siddies, 6 families are landless, other 3 families have 2 acres of paddy field each outside the village. Out of 8 families of Harijan, 5 families are landless and the 3 families have their lands not in Hosur but in other villages.

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CROPS:

Paddy is the main crop. Land is fully rainfed. Rain is the only source of water for the crops. Horsegram, blackgram, greengram and cotton are the other alternative crops which yields for the household purpose only. The village has no gobar gas plants and pumpsets. It is absolutely a backward village.

WOMEN/DEPENDENCY ON THE FOREST:

The villagers are depending forest only for fuelwood. Women and men are involved in bringing the bundles of fuelwoods on their heads from the nearby forest which is ½ to 1 km away from the village. People do not use greenleaves/dry leaves, hence no dependency on the forest for the same. The manure used for the paddy fields is purely Farm Yard Manure (Sagani) of cattles and modern fertilizers in a small scale.

CATTLE/OWNERSHIP:

There are 300 cattle in the village. The distribution of cattle is almost even, having 1 to 3 cattle in each family. Out of 150 families. 60 families who are landless don't own cattle at all. Cattle are used for milk, manure and for ploughing at the land. In most of the families cattle are worshipped once in a year.

II ODA/PLANTATION

There is a proposal to start a plantation under ODA scheme in the village. The aim of the KFD is to acquire the land attached to the village. It is a forest land but encroached, by 35 families of the village for the purpose of paddy fields. Most of the area is made plain eventhough there are some trees and small plants rarely distributed all over. In the month of October 1993, DFO AND Sub DFO with other officials visited the village and proposed the plantation programme. Now the actual area where the plantation programme has to be started is not clear. The total programme is in full of suspense as it is a disputed land. The type of the plants to be planted are not revealed. The main motive, at the time being, seems to stop encroachment which is very severe in the eyes of the KFD.

III NEEDS:

The area proposed was partially a grazing land. But most of the area was encroached by the 35 families of the village. Since the people are not using green leaves or dryleaves the dependency on that area.

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is only for grazing of cattles during particular seasons of the year. Then the main need was to grow paddy in that area, which is the question of their survival in the village.

IV. AFFECTS:

There is a sudden shock arose in the village. The people are not very much bothered about the grazing land. The 35 families who have encroached the land in that proposed area are most affected ones. They are getting their bread out of that land. The people of the neighbouring village have gone to the court and are fighting for the permanent acquisition of the encroached lands. But these families are not facing such situation. The proceedings of the KFD to vacate the acquired lands is going on silently. By this time, the people have no problem as far as that land is concerned. But they are smelling the signal of danger in near future. The people do not have any knowledge of ecological affect of the plantation.

V. ASSESSMENT:

When the KFD officials approached the villagers with the proposed plan of ODA plantation in the land encroached by 35 families of the village the leading old men of the village have apposed the idea. They said that they are not ready to quarrel with the people who have encroached the land and it is inhuman too. Those families are making their livelihood out of that land. Let the KFD make the plantation in the remaining area where encroachment is not done. It is impossible to vacate the lands. Thus the people have turned down the proposed idea. The people think their life is important rather than the proposed plantation.

VI JFPM:

Since there was a air of opposition seen in the village for the plantation purpose, the KFD officials did not putforth any idea of JFPM in front of the people. The meeting is not held in the village JFPM is not formed yet.

VII PARTICIPATION:

People have no objection to grow more plants. Their life is very simple. Their direct dependency on the forest is very least. Now the only aim the people have is to protect the encroached land and let

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the KFD officials do the plantation in the remaining area. So it is a matter of conflict between the villagers and the KFD. Matter is not explosive at the time being.

(REPORT BY GIRISH)

DISCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE

Name of the village: Husure
Taluka: Sirsi (U.K.)

Husure is 7 kms away from Sirsi town. There is a mud road which links between Sirsi and Gonur, passes through Usure. KSRTC buses ply 3 times per day in the route. It is a remote village surrounded by thin forests.

There are 37 families in the village. 29 families have their own land, 8 families depend on coolie who have Janata Quarter constructed by government. 4 families out of 8 work on the basis of 'Geni'. Some persons are engaged in selling fuelwoods to the nearest town secretaly. The main crop is paddy, depending entirely on the natural rain. This year ya the crop is effected by untimely rain and it became very difficult to collect the yields. Last year paddy crop was carried away by the heavy rain and the farmers got very poor compensation by the government. Some farmers are even trying to have cotton and silk crops. For the purpose they (nearly 5 families) own pumpsets. But the experiment has become disaster due to lack of water, disease etc.

Only family who has arecanut plantation is that of Shri Ramachandra Hegde. 3 other families are trying to have the arecanut plants in a small scale. Most of the farmers have small holdings.

The people of the village depend on the nearby forest for their daily needs like fuelwoods, green leaves etc. Only two families have gobar gas. All other have to use fuelwoods only.

The population of the village is 195. There are 12 illiterate people in the age group of 14-40. Nearly 30 persons are illiterate who are above 40 years 25% of the population is illiterate. There is a school upto 4th standard having 1 teacher. All children are attending the school

The cattle population of the village is 200. One family possess 40 cattles. There are 4 families do not have livestock. The distribution of livestock is uneven. It ranges from 3 to 40 cattles are maintained for the purposes of manure, milk ploughing the land. Cattles are

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worshipped in some families. The cattles donot find ₹ sufficient fodder in the nearby forests due to widespread of parthenium plants.

The 22 hectares land now possessed by the Forest Department under ODA scheme has a very good grazing land for the cattles, not only of the Husure village but also of the nearby village like Bikkalli etc. Now the cattles have to move 3 kms away where sufficient, grazing land is existed the grazing land has became a problem on the part of the villagers.

ODA SCHEME PLANTATION:

Forest department has choosen 22 hectares of land near to Hosur village for the plantation purpose under ODA scheme. The plantation were done during the month of June. During the plantations the villagers were not all consulted by the department people. The total plantation includes 70% acacia plants, 10% Gali plants, 10% Bamboo and other 10% includes Nelli, Matti, Sagavani etc. The plantation work was started during June 1993. Some persons of the village have worked for the plantations on daily wage basis.

Two weeks back, the Ranger of the concerned area has just proposed the formation of JFPMC. But it is not formed yet. People are not very much bothered about the project, instead they are not aware of it. No worker is employed to look after the plantation and no name plate a has been stalled.

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Jalakatte
Taluka : Joida (U.K.)

Jalakatte is a village 8km away from Tinaighat. It is a village situated adjacent to the main road on the left side. One has to travel 8km in Tinaighat-Goa highway so as to reach Jalakatte. Tinaighat is km away from Dandeli.

At the enterence of the village, there is a tea stall owned by a Christian family. Since it is on the highway side, a good business is going on. Cottages are scattered in a small area. Jalakatte also consists of seven families residing on the right side of the highway 1 km away from the above place, a mud road connecting the place. On tje left side of the highway near Jalakatte, there is a small temple where a Sadhu residing at Jalakatte is performing pooja. Many vehicles stop before the temple and contribute towards it. On the right side of the highway in Jalakatte, forests are seen having different varieties of natural plants. The preparation for proposed ODA plantation is going on in this forest. The houses in Jalakatte is surrounded by a small area of Gaontana and the forests. A river called Duski flows ½km away from the village. Water flows throughout the year but in very less quantity during summer season. There is no school in Jalakatte. The other spot of Jalakatte is covered with paddy fields surrounded by forests. Jalakatte wet nursery is seen on the left side of the highway 2 km before the village. Different types of natural plants are grown in the nursery. All the villagers talk in Marathi and do not understand Kannada at all.

POPULATION:

There are 32 families in Jalakatte. The total population of the village is 145. If the school going children are excluded from the total population there is 100% illiteracy in the village. There are 25 families settled near the highway side and 7 families in Jalakatte. Actually only one family is divided into seven families.

Out of 32 families, there is one Christian family with 5 people, 22 Gouli families with 110 people and all other 9 families are of

Hindu Marathas (Hanabar) with 30 people. All the 7 families settled in Jalakatte are of Hanabar. Two Guards and one school boy are involved in conducting classes under Saksharata Andolan. But people are not interested in it.

LAND HOLDINGS:

All the 25 families residing at the highway side are landless families. The 7 families of Hindu Hanabar have agricultural lands ranging from one acre to 3 acres. The landless families are depending on agricultural labour. Most of them are involved in forest work. Some of them go to sugarcane fields, 8 km away from Jalakatte. Some even move to Goa side seeking coolie. The villagers on an average get Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 as wages per day. Even the people owning agricultural lands are also going for coolie works during the off seasons. It is clear that, the village is absolutely a backward village. There is no electricity in the village. The roofs of the houses of 25 families are covered with grass, 10 being in very bad condition.

CROP:

Paddy is the only crop cultivated in the fields of Jalakatte. It is harvested once in a year. People are not getting good yields of the crop. There is only one borewell in the village, but the water is dirty, smell coming out of it. People used to bring water from Duski river. In the summer season big pits (khadda) are dug so as to store water in the river.

CATTLES:

There are 60 cattles in the village. The distribution of cattles is not even. It ranges from 1 to 5. Even 10 landless families have cattles. The cattle are dying because of diseases and lack of medical facilities. The Gouli families sell small quantity of milk in Kesarlak. The cattle are used for milk, manure and ploughing the land. The landless families who own cattle sell the manure. Cattles are worshipped once in a year during Diwali festival.

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DEPENDENCY ON FOREST:

All the families are depending on forest for different purposes. Fuelwoods are brought from the forest, both men and women are involved in it. They bring fuelwoods in bundles on their heads. As usual, for household purposes, agricultural equipments, for fencing people directly bring the necessary timbers from the forest. The landless people purchase the grass for their cattles or get the same as a reward for their work in fields. The forest products are sold by the KFD on contract basis. Villagers are also involved in collecting the Harade seeds used for preparing colours. They get Rs. 40 per 1 bag, and hand over it to the contractors.

III ODA PLANTATION:

On the right side of the highway in the Jalakatte forest survey number, the proposed ODA plantation is taking shape. The trench has been dug for 75 acres. It is a gap plantation model. Along with the natural plants about 50 acres is barren. Plantation work is going on in brisk manner. Plants are not planted yet. The thorny plants are cut off and the gap places are made clean. The process of digging the pits is going on. When the investigator met the guard supervising the plantation work, he was told that there is a plant of planting 55,000 plants of all varieties. More natural plants will be transplanted along with acacia and teak. As said earlier, villagers are involved in plantation work. No family has encroached the land in the plantation area.

III. NEEDS:

The plantation area is the nearest forest available to the villagers. Perhapes there are forests all over. Actually villagers are depending on forests for almost all needs. Since all the families living on road side have no lands, they bring fuelwoods, grass, timber from the forests. The secret act of bringing timber with an understanding with the guards is going on as seen in almost all villages in north Kanara. But here people do not want big timbers. They need bamboo and other thin timbers for fencing and constructing and repairing their hut.

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IV. AFFECTS:

Villagers don't feel a big difference due to ODA plantation. Their needs are fulfilled by the remaining forests. Moreover due to illiteracy and awareness of the environmental effects they are not even able to think of the pros and cons of such plantations. Since 80% of the population is depending on coolie, they feel rather happy to get works in plantations. Otherwise they have to move a long distance insearch of works. As before they usually get other things (as fuelwoods, small timber bamboo) as before. Therefore they do not feel of any harm done to them. They are allowed to use grass from the plantation area.

V. ASSESSMENT:

Almost all the villagers are illiterate. They are in extremely poor condition. They are leading their life as temporary migrants. Nearly 80% of the villagers do not have their own lands. As the coolie is available at the place they are happily leading their life without any future prospects. They even do not know of the prodedures of getting facilities given by the government for the landless and poor people. For example, on 25/7/92, two certificate given with the signature of the Tahashildar containing the assurence that the houses will be constructed for the two families under 'Ashraya Programme' was not at all implemented. People do not know how to get the same which is their right.

Viewed in terms of the above conditions, villagers have no objection towards the new plantation programme. The thought there is nothing to oppose it. Moreover they were happy to have forest works near their village. One more attraction towards the plantation was that of the future economic returns provided they protect the plantation areas. Since big size timber are not used in the village, villagers do not feel much difficulty in protecting the plantations. Even soppu is not used. Summarily they have welcomed the ODA plantation programme without attaching any importance to it.

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VI. JFPM:

Since the villagers were in close contact with the KFD, they were told about the ODA plan. The first meeting was held in themonth of October 1993. The meeting was held in the forest itself. There were 25 villagers present at the meeting, out of which 8 were women. All the families were made 2 rupees member. But the receipts are not given yet. Special Ranger (ODA) Forester and Guards were present at the meeting. He gave the details about the new project. The booklets or the certificates to the members were not issued.

Election was not held for the main committee. Members were selected unanimously. Shri Balakrishna Partap Desai has been selected as Chairman of the committee. He has studied upto 4th standard. He is a landless person and depending coolie. Shri Channappa Hanabar and Ganesh Babanni Hanabar are the other two members. Smt. Nagi Vithu Gowli and Smt. Kondi Enku Gowli are the two women representatives. There are no Harijan and Kushalakarmi representatives in the committee since such families are not there in the village. Subsequent meetings are not held in the village. Villagers themselves involved in plantation works, being in close contact with the forest department, did not need such meetings again.

VII. PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

Villagers say that if the forest left free untouched, there is always cent percent possibility of having good thick forests. Natural growth of forest is evident from the surrounding areas. But they support the gap plantation. Planting the plants in the gap places is good because it will accelerate the growth of forest and results in thickening of it. They say that more natural plants will be transplanted. They have involved in the plantation works for which they are rewarded with wages.

Villagers are very much worried about their daily needs. If they are provided with the tiles and bricks, they will construct their houses. BDO has seen the place and assured the same. Some villagers even want to have their lands for the cultivation. Villagers rejected the proposal of Gobar gas plants because it may cause danger for their cottages made up of grass.

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Kamra
Taluka : Joida (U.K.)

Kamra is a revenue village 47 km away from Dandeli. One has to travel 33 km from Dandeli on Dandeli-Ramanagar road. So as to reach Jugalbet. From Jugalbet to the left, there is a fine KPC tar road to Chandwadi. Travelling 14 km in the Chandwadi road, one finds Kamra cross. Kamra is ½ km away from Chandwadi road. It is a mud road of length ½ km.

All along the way forest are seen on either sides of the road. Forests contain all kinds of trees. Sagavani (teak) plants are also distributed here and there clustered at some places. All along the way the boards installed by KFD are seen. One of the models of the boards reads as follows "JBB-32-34-MISC-17.84 ha., 1992". Kamra is surrounded by such type of forests. The total area is almost plain without hills. A small river called Wakar hele is flowing in the heart of the village. All through the river, on both sides lands are cultivated. Houses are distributed in a hapazard manner but seen in clustered fashion. Such cluster of houses is called Vade. There are totally 12 vades in the village. There is a thin forest called 'Kumbri' existed in the middle of the cultivated area on one side of the river. The area covered by the Kumbri is 80 acres. Since the British Government it has been given to the village for the agricultural use not for the cultivation but for fuelwoods, soppu and darku. The villagers in total pay 16 rupees per year as tax to the government for using the Kumbri. They have no authority over the timber or any other use. But his Kumbri is getting thinner day by day. There is a lower primary school of Marathi medium situated in the village.

POPULATION:

There are 40 families in the village. The total population of the village is 325. Out of them 125 (below 6 years not included) are illiterate. The language of the people is Konkan Maratha. They do not know Kannada. Some persons understand Kannada to some extent. They are only two high school students who know Kannada well. Communication is rather difficult for a non-Marathi speaking person.

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LAND HOLDINGS:

Out of 5 families of Harijanss, 3 families are landless. Other two families have 1 acre and 1½ acre of paddy fields respectively. Out of 35 families of Konkan Marathas, 6 families are landless. The remaining families have paddy fields ranging from 1½ acre to 5 acres. Along with the paddy fields, 5 families have sugarcane fields, one family having 8 acres, 4 families with 1 acre each. In the Kumbri area of 80 acres said earlier, people are gradually using it for agricultural purposes. They have not made any distinct, parts of the Kumbri area, but using arbitrarily. Small plants are cut off and the land is cleared. Some families used to grow paddy crop in a small scale, other plain lands being used for Ragi. Recently a new trend has been started. The Kumbri area is gradually encroached by the villagers in a particular manner. Attached to the paddy fields conviniently Kumbri area is covered for the purpose of growing the paddy and ragi crops. A family has planted 40 coconut plants too. There is no dispute among the people for this purpose.

CROPS:

Paddy is the main crop in the village. Due to Wakar Hole, paddy crops is harvested twice in a year. Water flows in the stream throughout the year. Only five families have sugarcane fields. The sugarcane is carried to the sugar factory in Goa. Now the people are gradually planning to make the utilization of the Hole to grow commercial crops like arecanut. There are only two pumpsets in the village. There are two borewells and a well in the village. Many of the families use the water for drinking purpose.

CATTLE:

There are 150 cattles in the village. The distribution of the cattles is not even. It ranges from 4 to 15. The landless families do not have cattles. Cattles are used for manure, milk and ploughing the land. There are 8 carts in the village. Cattles are worshipped in all the families during Diwali festival.

WOMEN/DEPENDENCY ON FOREST:

The villagers are depending on the forests only for fuelwoods. Since the forest area is everywhere around the village, they find no difficulty in finding it. They do not use soppu or darku for the

agriculture purpose. Instead they use pure manure of the cattles and modern fertilizers for the crops. People used to bring fuelwood from the forest in head loads. Women and men both are involved in the process. The people of landless families lead their life by coolie. They work for other families on daily wages. Comparatively the workers of such type ⊠ are less in the village. When the investigator asked the Chairman of JFPM, about the use of timber for building the houses and agricultural equipments etc., he smiled and said it is done secretaly as seen in other villages and not according to the laws of KFD. He said firmly that these timbers are used only for the household purposes and not for sale.

II. ODA PLANTATION:

ODA plantation is proposed ⊠ in the 60 acre area near to the village. The work of digging the pits is over. But the saplings are not planted. It is a gap plantation. The Boards describing the details of such plantations are not installed anywhere in Joida taluka. There are big and small trees of natural varieties spread allover in this area. The pits are made in the gap spacesaavailable. A trench has been dug covering the whole area. KFD has left the area encroached by 3 families of 2 acres each. There is no sign of including it, hence no dispute for the same.

III. NEEDS:

Villagers were depending on the ODA plantation (proposed) area only for fuelwood and grazing the land for cattle. They do not have the habit of using soppu and darku.

IV. AFFECTS:

At the time being, cattle used to cross the trench and graze in the land. Since the area is thinly populated and the forest is seen everywhere, villagers have no feeling of greater affect by the proposed plantation. They say, if this area is prohibited for the cattle, they will move to other forest area. It makes less difference as sufficient fuelwood are available all over. As far as the needs are concerned, people are least affected by the proposed plantations.

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V. JFPM:

The first meeting was held on 9/10/93 at primary school of the village. On the same day JFPMC was formed. Special Ranger (ODA), Forester of Jugalbet and Guards were present at the meeting. The explained the villager about the monetory benefits out of the proposed plantations and their duties. All the families have been included as 2 rupees members. 20 villagers were present at the meeting 2 women have participated.

The members of the main committee were elected unanimously. Shri Vithoba Biso Gawada was made Chairman of JFPM. Smt. Radhabai Balakrushna Gawada and Smt. Vaijayanti Panduranga Dalavi have been selected as women members. A SC member is also present in the committee. Some discussions in the type of question and answers held in the meeting. Villagers expressed their doubt about the loss of grazing land. Then they were consoled by showing other big available forest area for the purpose. Villagers proposed different types of plants to be planted in the proposed area. On the same days an amendment was passed to plant variety of plants. But KFD officers said that they will plant more acacia plants. Villagers were compelled to accept FD's words.

It was decided to hold a meeting on 24th of every month. In the second meeting, there was no discussion about the plantations, since the process of plantation work is stopped at the time being. The main topics discussed were about road maintenance, observing cleanliness in the village etc. Certificates of members ship are not issued to the members.

VI. PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

The villagers have welcomed the plantations for its monetory benefits. It is told that 50% of the income will go to the villagers. They are happy by the same. When asked the Chairman Shri Vithoba Biso Gowada about the real motive of the KFD behind these plantations, he doubted that it may be to stop further encroachment of the forest land by the villagers. Shri Vithoba Biso Gawada said that he and the villagers do not want acacia plants more because the leaves of these plants dont allow the grass to grow. They do not have any

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other ideas about the forestry programme. Villagers told in the meeting that number of acacia plants have to be reduced, for its harmful nature affecting the fodder. They even made an amendment to grow matti, beete, sagavani etc., But KFD officials did not reject their idea of growing more (more than 30%) acacia plants, but agreed to grow variety of plants. They are not for sagavani (teak), since it will not grow well in that area. Villagers know their limitations in implementing the plantation programme. Villagers are curious about the result of this new forestry programme.

CHECKLIST ON ASSESSMENT OF FORESTRY PROJECT:

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Kanchikoppa
Taluka: SIRSI (U.K.)

Kanchikoppa is a village, situated about 15 km from Sirsi. Kanchikoppa is small village in Sannalli grama. We can go to Kanchikoppa by the bus from Sirsi. The village is surrounded by the small mountains full of forest. A small river is flowing back side of the village which is Kanchikoppa river and one pond is there. The whole arecanut plantation infront of the village. Both side of the village is full of paddy field. According to village people it is heavy rainfall area. Totally we can see the beautiful scene on that village.

DISCRIPTION OF VILLAGE FAMILIES:

Total families of the village: 12

Totally 12 families are living in the village. All of them are farmers and all most all the families are having their own landall of the families are upper caste families in hinuds that is Havyak Brahmins. So all the families are in good position and well forward. These families are having the facilities like phone, T.B., fridge etc In the village all the families are depending on the agriculture. All of them are depends on the rain water for their occupation. But some families are having their own irrigated well for their occupation.

The main crops of the village are arecanut plantation (pepper,cardamom) banana, coconut etc.) and paddy varieties. Some families in the village are adopting the modern method for their accupation like they uses tiller for their land cultivation and they uses chemical fertilizers etc. But some other families are adopting the old method for their occupation. These people are not interested in the modern method for the production of crops. The farmers are transplanting different types of papper varieties like paniyoor, mallisara etc., and banana varieties like Giddabale, karibale, rasabale, shanabale etc. And farmers are using different types of old paddy varieties like mysore sanna, Alursanna, Madras sanna etc.

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VILLAGE POPULATION: 80

Only eighty people are living in the village. This population shows that each family has an average of seven to eight members and the village is very small village.

Literate: 90%, Illiterate: 10%.

In the village 90% of the people are able to read and write and only 10% of the people are don't know how to read and write. Only 3% of the people are in jobs. All of them are in government jobs and only single person is working in forest department, temporary watchmen in Kanchikoppa plantation.

Some of the village womens are use for the forest. They bring green leaves (fertilizer), fodder for their cattle and fuelwood etc.

CATTLE POPULATION: 125

Totally one hundred and twentyfive cattles are their in the village. All the families are having their own cattle and they are using the cattle mainly to make fertilizer for the cultivation of land and to get milk and religious purposes.

In the rainy season all the families will leave their cattle freely. The cattle usually go to the forest for their fodder and they will return back to the home at the evening. But in summer season some families are not allow to the cattle to go out for their fodder. In the home, they will supply all the needs to the cattle.

II ODA/PLANTATION

Area: 36 acre, survey No.:
Model: Miscellaneous
Exact dates: 10th of June 1993.

Under the "Western Ghat Development Planning Scheme" 36 acres of land had been transplanted. To protect the plants, they covered the whole plantation area by the fence. The entrance to the plantation for the cattle is strictly prohibited, mainly acacia is transplanted in the area that is 90% and only 10%. Other trees are transplanted like

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Sapindus laurifolius, Bamboo, Dillania indica, Xylia xylicarpa, Lagerstroamia lanceolata, Terminalia tomentosa, Terminalia paniculata etc.

Plantation was started on 10th of June 1993 by the government and they had completed on end of July 1993.

Real motives: When the actual plantation were done, the real motivation is quite different. They are not motivated to stop the encroachment fuelwood and bamboo.

III. NEEDS:

Some days before the villagers were using the fuelwood, fodder and fertilizer (green leaves) from the plantation area. But the situation is quite changed now the people are not using the plants which are available in the plantation area. Now people are using the fodder and green leaves are from their own straw land. But forest department will supply only the fuelwood by pass system of regionable rates.

IV. AFFECTS OF PLANTATIONS:

On People: According to village people, firstly they wants for their daily needs of forest afterwards they want environment. So totally they are hating the plantation area.

On Cattle(fodder): Since entry of the cattle to the plantation area is strictly prohibited, the cattle should search for their fodder. So the village cattles are to lose their heart. But some families are not allow the cattle to go out for their fodder. In the home they will supply limited fodder to the cattle.

On ecology of the area: Ecologically the new plantation and surrounding area is develops and that scene is very beautiful scene.

V. ASSESSMENT ON THE NEW FORESTRY PROGRAMME AND BY PEOPLE FOREST COMMITTEE:

Except this plantation scheme, no other new forestry scheme was made by the forest department. Since peoples are not interested in making a people forest committee ⊠ no committee was made in the village.

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VI. JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES:

No committee is made in the village to take the care about the plantation. In that respect the forest department did not arrange any meeting in the village. But the Hulekal ranger, K.K. Naik, Guard and some forest officers had gone to the village without asking any thing with the villagers. They had chosen the scattered trees area to put the plants. When villagers came to know about forest department scheme, they met the ranger officer. They requested with the Ranger to leave the scheme in their village. They told that they have small area in the village for their cattles and fuelwood and minor forest products. But Ranger did not care the request. But he told that the forest department will supply the wood by pass system at reasonable rates, without any way this condition is agreed by the people.

The view of the people about the committee: No committee is formed or the meeting was arranged in the village to look over the plantation. If forest department wants to make a committee now, the people of the village are not ready to give the support.

VII. Participation in the planting trees and their ideas: The involvement of the villagers to develop the plants is very less since there is a guard to watch the plants in the day time. Even though they are not leaving their cattles in the plantation area they are not giving cooperation to the guard. Totally they are hating the plantation area and also the whole forest department.

CONTACTED PEOPLE:

1) Ganapathy Ramakrishna Hegde, Kanchikoppa
2) Ramachandra Ramakrishna Hegde "
3) Shreepada Hegde "
4) Gajanana Hegde "
5) Nagesh Hegde "

P3/C F9A

ODA-Analysis

Keravalli
Honnavar Division
Honnavar Range
NGO- Sneha Kunja (Working in this village since 10 years)

Peoples Participation:

The Forester has visited the village three times before the final meeting to form JFPM/VFC. The forester told people that every household can become a member and they will get 50% share from the harvest of trees.

However the people did not take the words of the forester seriously. But once the pits were dug, they started thinking. The land in which ODA plantation is done was earlier encroached by people informally. So these families who had planted cashew and other trees were reluctant to handover this land to VFC. Ignoring this reality the KFD evolved a divide and rule policy. They told other people who had not encroached that they will get benefits from the area. This created a kind of vested interest among a section of people in the village who harborued the feeling that the people who had encroached were getting benefits.

Thus from the beginning the selection of land for ODA plantation itself was done on a disputed land. This basic flaw created repulsion among a section of people. Anyway, the VFC was formed and the members for FMC were elected. It seems FD had planned to make their person as Chairman. However due to the insistence of Tehsildar, the present VFC Chairman Shivaram Hegde was unanimously nominated as Chairman.

Thus from the beginning the peoples participation was not there. In addition to this, the KFD ignored the demands of people who specifically asked for following tree saplings.

Honalu,
Vate,
Murugalu,
Mango,
Jack,

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Eventually what the KFD planted was acacia monoculture- about 90% and 10% indegenious trees. People are very much dissatisfied by these events.

Analysis with people:

While analysis the events with people it came to the forefront that the basic need of the people at present is to get dry leaves and fire wood for meeting their needs. Interestingly the people have not put forth this need as essential in VFC meeting. The people depend on agriculture and the input of dry leaves is very essential for agriculture. It is brought from a distance of 6 kilometres. The people want dry leaves from forest as this has a mixture from different plants. The people say that the Farm Yard Manure prepared from dry leaves collected from forests is of a better quality compared to the Farm Yard Manure from dryleaves collected from acacia plantations.

This clearly shows that people desire to have indegenious trees so that they can collect dry leaves.

On ODA plantations the people calculated the costs for planting 16,000 saplings as follows

	Rs.
Pits (digging each pit 0.50 paise)	8,000
Planting	6,000
Enclosure (stone)	8,000
Wire fencing	5,000
For plants	3,000
Total	30,000

The KFD says that it has spent Rs. 75,000 to plant there saplings. Obviously Rs. 45,000 has been mismanaged by KFD.

The stone enclosure or wall is aleady broken at many places. So it is obvious that even with spending 50% of money on protection, people do not participate. They dont feel the need to protect, they don't feel it is their forest.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC ECOLOGICAL FACTORS:

Keravalli has about 105 households. Most of them are marginal farmers who eke out a difficult living. In 70 acres of land 70 people have ownership. The ownership of land for agriculture ranges from a meagre of 5 cents to a maximum 2 acres. But most of them are marginal farmers. The main occupation is agriculture. The economic well being of people is directly connected to the agricultural crops. The introduction of irrigation by lift irrigation from Sharavati river has helped to increase the food security of poorest farmers. They grow sugarcane and paddy as second crop.

Socially there are three distinct caste groups. Higher caste Havik Brahmins, Gaudas and Naiks. Havik Brahmins are financially in a sound condition compared to others. However, the social aspect of caste segregation is not very severe. They interact with each other and there is harnomious relationship. Gaudar are numerically a large group.

The availability of labour is scarce. People in the younger generation do not want to work. The going wage rate is Rs. 25/- cash and food. This comes to about Rs. 50/- per person. There is widespread gambling and drinking that attracts younger generation. The elderly Gauda people an hard working.

The village economy is directly dependent on the availability of biomass. The needs of agriculture input is high. People value the FYM and take care to rear cattle and make compost. Keeping livestock is a difficult problem because the availability of fodder is very limited. The grazing land does not exist. The reduction/destruction of forests has created heavy pressure on the grazing land. People used to get some grass from the present ODA plantations. However once acacia grows, availability of grass will get reduced, causing severe problems. Ecological degradation of the natural resources near the village has caused enormous problems for people and agriculture. The need of villagers and it has introduced the economic incentive into the minds of villagers promising 50% revenue from sale of timber. Thus instead of ecological regeneration the JFPM process initiated by KFD is heading towards economic benefits and further ecodegradation of the village ecosystem.

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The strengths and Weakness of VFC

Keravalli has a dynamic leadership of the Chairman who was earlier involved with an NGO (Sneha Kunja):

Strengths:

1. This is the only VFC/which has a certificate from the Revenue Officials (about election of VFC).
2. They did not sign the minutes book on dotted lines.
3. Are aware of what are their rights.
4. Tried to bring in the resolution to get the benefits of cashew trees to people.
5. Cohesive Managing Committee
6. Mature leadership.

Weakeness:

1. Was not able to pressurise on KFD to plant species of their choice
2. Did not talk to KFD of their real needs of biomass for agriculture
3. Accepted the economic incentive offered by KFD.
4. Did not demand to know the costs incurred.

NGO and VFC:

The NGO (Sneha Kunja) was working in this village for several years. But the NGO was not involved in the process of VFC/JFPM. The people contacted the NGO to know more about JFPM. The NGO gave them information and requested them to assert their right. The NGO specifically asked VFC to pass a resolution in VFC meeting requesting indegenious saplings and to provide the same for planting. They also told VFC Chairman to send a copy of their resolution to DFO and NGO. However it was not done.

The NGO feels that it has done its job by informing to people about

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their rights and duties. But the people/VFC did not implement the suggestions. The NGO feels that the villagers need to be blamed for the failure of the project.

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION/VFC:

This is one of the villages that has the capacity to regenerate natural resources to support revival of village ecosystem. There exists a irrigation society "Kalpataru Yata Niravari Society" that has been successful in implementing a scheme of 1.20 lakhs. This society has been successful in getting lift irrigation waters of Sharavati river to irrigate the land of 70 farmers. This shows that there exists a village institution that has been successful in solving the problem of irrigation. The same institution could have efficiently managed the forestry programme. Butthis was ignored by KFD/NGO. We feel that in the village where an institution aleady exists, it may be better to work through that institution rather than setting up another institution.

The homogenity of the JFPM/VFC approach is so narrow that it ignores the potential capacities of existing local institutions.

The deeper analysis shows that the KFD has not bothered to understand the socio-economic situation of the village and the undercurrents beneath the different groups. It has also neglected the relationship between pulpes needs for agriculture. Thus by ignoring the basic link between agriculture and forestry, it has further alienated people from this scheme.

The VFC is seen as something that will economically benefit from forests. This is grained into the minds of people. They hardly see the real needs. The narrow approach of forest department and the backlog of hatred and animosity has led to a situation of permanent hatred among people. It is doubtful whether JFPM will succeed through KFD as a implementing body.

REPORT BY PANDURANG HEGDE
VISIT : 29/3/1994 (Stayed in the village)

PSIC F9A

CHECKLIST ON ASSESSMENT OF FORESTRY PROJECT

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Kible
Taluka: SIDDAPUR (U.K))

Kible is a village situated about 25 km from Siddapur on Siddapur-Kumta road. We can go to Kible directly by bus from Siddapur. The village is surrounded by hills and valley. The landscape is undulating and trees are full on the mountains and valley. The arecanut plantation is infront of the village and one pond is on the right side of the arecanut plantation and a big paddy field is there. A middle school is on the back side of the village. About 60 children are studying in different classes from I to IV.

DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE FAMILIES:

Total families of the village: 45

Totally 45 families are living in the village out of 45 families, 35 families are having their own land and remaining 10 families are not having their land, they are labourers. In the village Kible, nearly 80% of the family belongs to Goudas caste and other i.e., 20% belongs to upper caste in Hindus, Havyak Brahmins. All most all these Brahmins are in good positions and in the village only 2% of the family belongs to SC peoples. In the village all the landlords are depends on the agriculture. All of them are dependent on the rain for their occupation. The main crops of the village are arecanut plantation and paddy and some families are keeping the honey bees, The people of the village are adopting the old method for their occupation. The people are not interested in the modern method for the production of crops. The farmers are transplanting different types of paddy varieties like Kannoor, Padmarekha, Intan etc. In Kible village all the landless people are working as agricultural labourers.

POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE:

Total population: 400

Total population of the village is four hundred. This population shows that each family has an average of 8 to 9 members.

Literate : 20%
Illiterate: 80%

In the village Kible only 20% of the people are able to read and write and nearly 80% of the people don't know how to read and write and only 2% of the people are in jobs. Many of them in private jobs. But no one is working in Forest Department. In the village women of the backward caste that is Goudas and SC people, use forest much more compared to other families. Even some women of the forward families use the forest to bring green leaves and fodder for their cattle feeds and fuelwood.

CATTLE POPULATION/OWNERSHIP

Total cattle population of the village: 600

Totally six hundred cattle are there in the village. All the cattle belongs to the land owning families. In the village all the families are using the cattle for milk, mainly to make fertilizer for the cultivation of land and religious purposes.

In rainy season all the families will leave their cattle freely. The cattle are go to the forest for grazing and they will return back to the home at the evening. But in summer season some families do not allow the cattle to go out for grazing.

II ODA/PLANTATION

Area: 25 hectares
Survey No: 8
Model: Miscellaneous
Exact date: 5th of June 1993 (Preparation of plantation)

Under the "Western Ghat Development Planning Scheme" 25 hectares of land ahad been transplanted. To protect the plants, they covered the whole plantation area by the fence. The entrance to the plantation for the cattle is strictly prohibited up to 3 years. But they dont prohibit the cutting of straw in the plantation area, on that plantation 60% of the trees belongs to acacia and other 40% belongs to all the type of trees (i.e., miscellaneous) like Sapindus laurifollus, bamboo Dillana indica, Tomentosa, Terminalia paniculara, Mangifera india etc.

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Plantation was started on 5th of June 1993 by the government and they had complited on 27th of June 1993.

Real motives: Some days before the village people were using the plants both from the forest as well as from the plantation area. But when the actual plantation were done their real motivation is quite changed. They are not motivated to stop the encroachment, fuelwood and bamboo.

III NEEDS:

In the village all people are using the forest products mainly for fuelwood. Because they have no gobar gas plants. The people of the village bring the fuelwood from the forest. They also collected fertilizer (green leaves) from the surrounding forest except the plantation. Some days before all the farmers leave their cattle only in the plantation area. Because that plantation is the only grazing land in the village. But now the situation is changed. The cattle has to move to other region creating extra pressure on forests.

IV AFFECTS OF PLANTATION:

On People: (Minor forest product, agriculture implements timber for house) In the village all people say that they are getting fruits from the plantation area. Also government is providing the work on daily wages basis to the poor.people. But Timmanna Hegde told that he had been transplanting 20 acres of government land on that area and he planted varieties of trees. And all of them are growing very well. So he can bring the dry leaves (fertilizers) from that area. But now the forest department has encroached the area with acacia plantation and to protect the plants they covered the whole plantation area by fence. So he is in a difficult position.

On Cattle (fodder): Since entry of the cattle to the plantation area is strictly prohibited the cattle has to go to other area for grazing. This keeps the whole village is difficult position. And some poor families have sold their cattle.

On Ecology of the Area: In the village, the people say that, first preparance they want to give their daily needs of forest and then they give the environment. But any way growing trees on that area is clearly shows that the surrounding area is ecologically developed.

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V. ASSESSMENT OF NEW FORESTRY PROGRAMME AND BY PEOPLE FOREST COMMITTEE

According to the village people, in their village the artificial plantation was not required because the surrounding area of the village is full of forest and that plantation area is only a growing land for the whole village. So the village people are hating the plantation area and also the whole forest department.

VI JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES:

No committee is made in the village to take the care about the plantation. In that respect the forest department did not arrange any meeting in the village. But the Kyadagi Ranger, DRO and some forest officers and gone to the village without asking anything with the villagers they choosen the area to put the plants. When villagers came to know about the forest department scheme, They met the Ranger Officer, they requested him to leave the scheme nitheir village. They told that they have only small area in the village for their cattle and they said that they are already planting many types of trees on that area. But Ranger did not care for the request.

The viewof the people about these committee: No committee is formed or no meeting was arranged in the village to look over the plantation. If forest department wants to make a committee now the peoples of the village are not ready to give the support.

VII. The participation of the village people on the planting trees and their ideas: The involvement of the villagers to develop the plants is very less. Since there is a guard to watch the plantation in the day time. Even though they are not leaving their cattle in the plantation area they are not giving cooperation to the guard. Totally they are hating the plantation area and also the whole forest department.

CONTACTED PEOPLE:

1) Kanna Puttu Gouda
2) Timmanna Venkatramana Hegde
3) Naresh Rama Gouda
4) Kallayya Beera Gouda
5) Ganapa Thammanna Gouda
6) Timma Tammanna Gouda
7) Mablu Jettu Gouda
8) Hanumanth Gouda
9) Manju Gouda
10) Babu Mariya Gouda

REPORT BY GIRISH

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Marasangal
Taluka: Joida (U.K.)

Marasangal is a revenue village 4 km away from Tinaighat. One has to travel ½ km in Tinaighat-Goa road so as to reach Marasangal cross. Taking deviation to the right, travelling in the mud road, at a distance of ½ km a railway cross is found. The rails connect Belgum and Panaji. After the railway cross, the same mud road leads one to Marasangal village at a distance of 3 km.

On either side of the mud road, forests are seen. Forests contain different types of natural plants. The village is divided into 4 Vades are called Vailvada (upper vada), Khailvada (Lower Vada), Madlvada (Middle Vada) according to their geographical positions in the village and the remaining one is called Naviluhatti. A school having upto 4th standard of both Marathi and Kannada medium is situated at Madlavada. Surprisingly, people of this village know Kannada well while only Maratha language is used in other villagers of Joida taluka. There is a Nala ½ km away from the village where water completely dries up in the summer season. In the entire village 12 families have grass roof houses and the remaining families have houses of tiles. Hills are not seen anywhere near the village. Forest is seen everywhere. Paddy fields are seen near the houses clustered at different Vades.

POPULATION:

There are 41 families in the village. The total population of the village is 350. Out of 350 people 30 members are illiterate in the age group of 9 to 40 years. There are 20 illiterate people aged above 40 years. The elders in the village have the education of 4th standard. Now the youngers are even going to colleges but in less number. At present since 5 months there is no teacher in the school of the village. The previous female teacher has been transfered. Villagers are not trying to have a new teacher, which shows their negligence towards education.

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Out of 41 families, there are 20 families in Khailvada with 175 people, 5 families in Madlavada with 45 people, 7 families in Vailvada with 50 people and 9 families in Naviluhatti with 80 people. Allthe families being to Hindu Marathas except 3 families of Goulies in Naviluhatti. Actually, long back, it was a single family of Hindu Maratha existed in the village. Now, all Hindu Maratha families seen in the village are the result of continuous division process. All the families are relatives to each other.

LAND HOLDINGS:

All the 20 families of Khailwada have agricultural lands ranging from 20 gunta to 2 acres. All 5 families of Madlavada have paddy fields of 1 acre each. Out of 7 families of Vailavada, 1 family is landless, others own paddy fields on an average of 1 to 1½ acres each. Out of 6 Hindu Maratha families one family is landless, 4 families have one acre of land each, and the remaining one family has 5acres of land. All the 3 Gouli families have 2 acres of paddy fields each.

NOTE: The Method of combined cultivation is seen in the village. Eventhough the families are divided, 3 to 4 families combinedly cultivate their lands, and in the yields they share according to the proportion of lands that a family owns.

The landless families depend on coolie. They go towards Goa in search of work. Some people are involved in forest work. Even the land owners have to depend on coolie during the off seasons as the yield of paddy will not be sufficient to maintain the expenses in many of the families.

Crop: Paddy is the main crop grown in the village. It is harvested once in a year. Ragi is the only alternative crop grown in the village. Which is cultivated in small quantity. Ragi is not cultivated by all the families.

NOTE: Villagers are facing severe problem of drinking water. The only dug well in Khailvada is not in a good condition. The borewell at the place does not yield sufficient water. After getting water from the borewell, a time gap has to be maintained to have water again. In Madlavada people use the water of the only dugwell at the place. At Vailavada the only borewell is not working and people use

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water from a dugwell at the place. At Naviluhatti there is no bore-well. They use the water from a dug well situated at Madlavada. The months of January and February. Villagers bring water from these Khaddas which are 1½ km away from the place. As said earlier water dries up during summer season. People said that land is not fertile in these areas.

LIVESTOCK:

There are 10 families having no cattle. The landless families have no cattle. It is to be noted that some families have no cattles eventhough they possess lands. There are in total 40 cattle in the village. The distribution of cattle is almost even. It ranges from 1 to 4 in different families. Cattle is used mainly for manure and ploughing the land. Milk is got in a small quantity. Investigator was offered black tea without milk which is common custom in the village. Cattle is worshipped during Divali festival. There are 50 sheep in the families of Goulies. Cattles are diminishing year by year due to disease. Another important problem is that tigers used to attack and eat cattle in these areas. The villagers say that they have no permission to kill tigers. They feel helpless. A cattle worth 4,000 Rs. was killed by a tiger, for which only Rs. 500/- was given as compensation by KFD.

DEPENDENCY ON FOREST:

People depend on forest mainly for fuelwood. Villagers do not use soppu or darku for their fields. For agricultural equipments and constructing the houses, timbers are used. Men and women are involved in bringing fuelwood, from the forests in bundles on their heads. The forest produce Allekayi (Harada) which is used to prepare colours, is given to the contractors divisionwise by the KFD. Villagers involved in collecting Allekayi As they are given coupens by the contractors to do the same. For every one bag of Allekayi, villager gets Rs. 30/- as wages. For the paddy fields pure manure of cattle and (government) modern fertilizers are used.

II. ODA PLANTATION:

The ODA plantation area is situated between Vailvada and Madlavada. It is spread over the area of 40 acres. Plantation of the plants is not done. Trenching work is over for the plantation. The plantation is having natural plants of different varieties except Jambe trees.

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It is a gap plantation. The thorny plants are removed off and the gap places are made plain pits are dug for planting the plants. At the beginning KFD has selected a different area for the plantation purpose. But the area was partially encroached, by the villagers for the purpose of growing Ragi crops. Villagers did not agree to leave the same. Therefore the present area was selected by the effort of KFD, it seems to be clear that, one of the motives of this plantation is to stop further encroachment of the lands by the villagers. Other motives have to be decided only after the completion of plantation work.

III. NEEDS:

Since the plantation area is a part of the forests seen around the village, the discription of the dependency on forest applies here too. The dependency was more in this area as it was the nearest forest area for the villagers. It was a fine grazing land, for the cattle.

IV. AFFECTS:

Compared to the number of cattle in the village, sufficient forest land is there for them to graze. Only thing is that cattle have to move a little bit long distance. At the outset no severe affects are seen due to the plantation.

V. ASSESSMENT:

At the beginning villagers did not agree for the plantation programme. It was because of the proposed area by the KFD. The initially proposed. area was partially cultivated by the villagers for the purpose of growing Ragi, crop. Since long back people were paying tax to the government for the same. It is an important note that in the last two years, in the concerned office, the tax is not received. People are ready to pay the tax but is not accepted by the government. It can be doubted about the interference of the KFD and can be known its intension by the act. Shri Rukmanna Govinda Hanaba of Vailvada is one of them who is growing Ragi, gave the information. Due to the above problem KFD has decided to change the area. Thus villagers were successful in preserving their cultivated lands eventhough it was encroached. As investigator has seen in other villages KFD did not care the objection of the villagers, and have captured the area

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whatever they decided, as villagers did not possess the receipts of payments of tax. But in this village they were not successful in getting the encroached lands as villagers have shows the receipts of their payment of taxes. People do not have any objection for the present plantation area. They have accepted the ODA programme.

VI. JFPM:

Before conducting the first meeting, the villagers were informed about the new plantation programme to be carried out in the village by KFD. The first meeting was held in the month of October 1993. The meeting was held in the primary school at 7 p.m. RFO, DFO, Sub DFO, Forester and Guards were present at the meeting. 50 villagers have attended the meeting, out of them 20 were women. Women have attended as they were told to attend the meeting after completion of their work at plantation in the evening. Forest Officers explained about the new forestry programme. All the families were made Rs. 2 members. For the main committee, they asked the villagers to select the members after discussing themselves. After the first meeting, some days later, in the month of November 93, the second meeting was held infront of the house of Shri Vithal Halappa Gawade. Only 20 villagers have attended the meeting as others were busy in their work. It was just an informal meeting to collect the names of the selected members for the JFPM. Election was not held for the main committee. The members were selected unanimously. Shri Vithal Halappa Gawade was selected as the Chairman of JFPM. The women members are Smt. Radhika Krishna Gawade and Smt. Gauravva Rama Hanabar. The other members were Shri Dhannu Devappa Gavade, Shri Baponi Dhanappa Gavade, Shri Shivaji Appu Gawade, and Shri Ganesh Gurappa Gawade here is neither Harijan family nor a kushalakarmi family in the village. Certificate was issued to the Chairman of JFPM. As seen in other village and is accepted by some families. The village does not have electric facility.

VII. PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

Villagers are habituated to use the forest for their needs. They lack environmental awareness. Depending only on the yield of paddy crop. they are economically backward. They say that, the less fertile land and the diminishing water resources have made their life miserable.

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Then the situation has forced them to be less ambitious. Four families are comparatively economically good as there are four persons employed in Railway department. The deserving people (both landless and land holders) of the village go towards Goa insearch of coolie.

Villagers are most satisfied as the lands (kumbri) cultivated for the purpose of Ragi crop is not touched by KFD. They do not have any special idea about development of forests. They agree that the natural growth of forests is possible in the proposed plantation area, but accelerating the growth by planting the plants in the gaps is good. More ever they are happy to get the benefits out of it. For the same, they are ready to protect the plantation according to the agreement. They do not have any idea about the plantation of particular plants. Villagers say that all types of plants have to be planted. In particular they will follow the decision taken by KFD as far as ODA plantation programme is concerned.

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND:

Name of the village: Mundwad
Taluka: Haliyal (U.K.)

Mundwad is a revenue village 10 km away from Haliyal town. One has to travel 8 km on Haliyal-Kalaghatgi road to get down at Mundwad cross. Then walking 1 km to the left, one reaches Mundwad. It is a rough tar road.

On either sides of the road, everywhere the cultivated land can be seen. All the plain areas are paddy fields. The road ends at the village. The houses are built in rows concentrated at the centre. There is a hill on one side of the village. Hill is covered with a thin concentration of trees. Only vegetation seen (i.e., natural trees) is on the hill. Mango, Tamarin etc., trees are seen here and there all over the paddy fields. All the houses are made up of mud and tiles. There is a primary school upto 5th standard in the village. Harijan families have a separate row of houses near the school. Nagashettyhalli and Murkward are the two big villages each 1½ km away on the opposite sides. Nagashettyhalli is the centre for Mundwad since it consists Panchayat Office, Cooperative Society etc. At the bottom of the hill all around thelands are cultivated. Small hills are seen one behind one in a continuous manner on one side of the village.

POPULATION:

There are 225 families in the village. The total population of the village is 2,000. Nearly 30% of the population is illiterate. More illiteracy is seen in backward class families. Out of 225 families 20 families are of Koravaru (Bhajantri) with 125 people, 12 families of Harijans with 75 people; 16 Muslim families with 125 people,

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18 Veerashyava Lingayat families with 200 people, 12 Agasa families with 150 people, 3 Badagi (Kammar) families, with 35 people (1 family with 20 people), 6 Sonar families with 30 people,. The remaining 138 families are of Hindu Marathas with 1,260 people. The process of division of families has been accelerated during the last 4 years resulting in 25 extra families.

LAND HOLDINGS:

Out of 138 families of Hindu Marathas, 25 families are landless, the remaining families have paddy fields ranging from 2 acres to 20 acres. Out of 20 Koravaru ~~x~~ families 16 are landless, other 4 families have 3 acres to 20 acres of land; Out of 12 Harijan families 10 are land less, one has 2 acre and the other has 5 acres of land. All the 16 Muslim families have cultivated lands ranging from 2 acres to 12 acres. Out of 18 Veershyava Lingayat families, 3 are landless and other have 5 acres to 12 acres of land. All the Agasa families have lands of 2 acres to 5 acres. Out of 3 Badagi families one has 8 acres one family has 12 acres and the other one is landless. All the Sonar families have land ranging from 2 acres to 5 acres. The landless people depend on coolie available in the area. They work for the landholders on daily wages. The Koravaru families are involved in preparing articles of Bamboo which is freely supplied by the Government. They have formed a commitee. The work is seasonal one. In a year they may have one or two loads of bamboos supplied. All most all the land holders will have on an average, on the sides of their paddy fields ½ acre of land meant to grow Karada used as fodderfor the cattle.

CROP:

Paddy is the main crop which is harvested once in a year. In the summer season as an alternative crop. Huruli, Hesaru, Uddu etc., are grown which are used for household purposes. Three families have

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pumpsets (borewells) in their fields. With their use they grow sugarcane crop which is sent to factory in Goa. The same families tried sericulture but was a failure. There are 2 government tanks and 3 private tanks in the village. All the private tanks get dry in the summer season. There will be water in one of the government tanks which is spread over 16 acres. The water of the government tank is used for paddy fields, as drinking water to the cattle, and for washing the clothes. Some families even use the same water for bathing and drinking purposes. There are 4 hand pumps and 3 wells in the village. The water coming from the hand pumps is not good.

LIVESTOCK:

There are 1,200 cattle in the village. The landless families do not have cattle except in 3 families. There 3 families have 3 to 4 cattle each. All the landholders have cattle. The distribution of cattle is uneven. It ranges from 2 to 20 cattle in different families. The cattle is used for milk, manure and ploughing the land. They are not sold in any of the families. Instead cattle is purchased whenever necessary. In the 10 families of Koravaru, there are 50 goats.

DEPENDENCY ON FORESTS:

The surrounding forests are used by the villagers mainly for fuelwood and grazing. Fuelwood is brought on head loads. Permission is given by KFD to bring fuelwood on carts. Men and women are involved in this process. Forest fruits are consumed, by the villagers. During the seasons very less quantity of Paragi fruits are sold in the market. Small timbers are used for agricultural equipments like Noga, Rante, etc., and for household purposes. Most of the times, timber is brought freely from the forest. Forest is getting thiner day by day. There are two gobar gas plants in the village.

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II ODA/PLANTATION:

As explained earlier, a hill is there on one side of the village. The ODA plantation is seen on that hill, It covers 35 hectares on the hill. The trench has been prepared for the plantation area. The plants are planted in the month of June 1993. Before the plantation work, the hill was already covered with different types of natural plant thinly concentrated on the hill. On the top of the hill plain area is seen without natural plants. The new plantation covers nearly 70% acacia plus sagavani plants while other plants being Matti, Dindal etc. Only acacia and sagavani are planted on the top of the hill in the gap.

One of the motives of this plantation seems to stop encroachment, as the encroachment done by 10 families of ½ to 1 acres has been vacated. Since two years these families used to grow cotton, chilly, and paddy in small quantity in the encroached area. But they did not possess any type of receipt for the same. The lands were encroached in the bottom areas of the hill adjacent to the paddy fields. KFD forcibly put the trench covering the encroached area neglecting the complaints of the encroachers. KFD has defended the plantation of acacia and sagavani plants on the upper hill plain area as it is a dry and hard land. Since acacia covers major portion of the saplings, the motive of KFD seems to grow fuelwood.

III NEEDS:

The plantation area was mainly used for fuelwood, as it was the nearest forest to the village. It was a fine grazing land. Soppu and darku were not used for the manure. As it was a part of the whole forest area seen near the village, the dependency on the forest too applies here and in comparatively greater proportion as it is the

nearest forest to the village. 10 families have encroached ½ to 1 acres of land in the area.

IV AFFECTS:

After the trench is dug the cattle is not allowed to graze inside the plantation. Village are convinced for the same and it will be open after 3 years. For the coming three years, villagers are allowed to carry fodder (karada) from the plantation area, which is available 2 or 3 months after the rainy season. Now the cattle move into the remaining forest area. The villagers who have encroached the lands have left the same for the plantation purpose. At the beginning they were not satisfied by the act of KFD, but agreed to the idea based on the monetary benefits.

V ASSESSMENT:

When the KFD officers proposed the new plantation programme, villagers opposed the same. They were not ready to loose a fine grazing land. The families who have encroached the lands in the area were dead against to it. But KFD has convinced the villagers again and again, about the monetary benefits of the programme. Moreover they bent the villagers into their fold by the proposals of monetary benefits. In the first meeting, KFD officers brought to the notice of the villagers the fact that the rainfall is decreasing year by year due to deforestation. The villagers are not against this idea but they were habituate to use the forest for household purposes in a reckless manners. Since they have less knowledge of ecological effects of deforestation. ODA plantation is a new fresh idea to the villagers and they are not fully convinced about it. They villagers feel that KFD is not acting open minded. They suspect about the clarity of the programme. This is revealsed in the words of Shri Dharmaraj Farika

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Patil who is one of the leaders in the village. He is a agriculturist member of the PLD Society and a Social Worker. He is educated and talks English fluently. Even he did not get the exact idea of JFPM. He enquired the investigator about the same. Then he got the information based on the investigators explinations.

VI. JFPM:

During the month of February 1993, the Forester informed the villagers about the new forestry programme. In the month of March 93, the first meeting was held at the temple of Lord Basaveshwara situated in the village. DFO, RFO, Forester and Guards were present at the meetings. One hundred villagers attended the meeting, women did not participate in the meeting. People objected the direct possession of the forest and separating it from the villagers use through trenching. They objected it mainly, because it was a fine grazing land. Forest officers explained the programme. But they did not tell the source of financial assistance to them. Villagers were convinced about the monetory benefits they are going to derive after 10 years. Villagers were shown the remaining vast forest areas which can be used as grazing land. Even the plantation area will be opened for grazing purpose after three years. Villagers felt the profit out of the plan and agreed the same. As far as the encroachment problem was concerned, 10 families have encroached in total 9 acres of land, that is too in just two years. KFD said that they will include the land for the plantation purpose. Eventhough the encroachers were not satisfied by the proposal, by the constant consolation of the KFD and the villager, they agreed it.

In the first meeting, all the families were made Rs. 2 members, (Harijan families have a concession of Rs. 1).towards the membership fee. But the selection of main committee was not easy. This is a village where the selection of the Chairman has become complicated.

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The fact was told by Shri D.F. Patil only after the condition that investigator should explain the ODA project. Since there is a rising political awareness among the people the unanimous selection for the Chairman seat was not possible. There were two parties. Shri D.F. Patil was a nominee for the post but the opposite party did not agreed to it. It should be carefully noticed that KFD do not want election to be conducted for the main committee, eventhough there is a provision for the election in the bylaws of JFPM. Due to the above dispute, JFPM is not formed yet. But now, villagers almost came to a conclusion so as to select Shri D.F. Patil as Chairman of JFPM and they want the main committee to be formed. Any the KFD officers selected 5 members of the village as promoters. They are Shri D.F. Patil, Shri Mohan Garag, Shri D.H. Angadi, Shri Y.B. Yamunappanavar and Shri Subhash Paras Vannar, the probable team for JFPM.

After the first meeting, on an average one meeting (like get together) is held every month whenever DFO or Forester visits the village. KFD and Animal Husbandary department jointly conducted a free medical camp for cattle in the village. In the meetings conducted by KFD, villagers are informed about the importance of environment. Even MYRADA officers also visited the village. KFD has proposed gobar gas plants with subsidies to the villagers. They have taken a list of 20 families to have the same.

In the month of November 1993, 2 persons related to ODA visited the village. The foreigners who came in car were shown a hearty welcome at the school and were garlanded (the arrival was informed in advance). Meeting was held in the ODA plantation area. There were ten KFD officers present at the function. Chairs were arranged for the guests and mats were spread for the villagers. It was a visit of the ODA people to enquire the villagers about their opinion and observe the

progress of ODA programme. By that time villagers already accepted the plantation programme and the plantation work was over. Shri D.F. Patil a leader of the villagers welcomed the officers. He knows English well and talks it fluently. ODA people asked the people about the encroachment problem and their views. People said that encroachment dispute is settled and they do not have any objection towards the plantation programme. In their short speech they said that such programmes will help the future generations and it is the need of the hour to carry out such plantation activities. The conservator has translated their speech. Due to communication problem and the lack of environmental knowledge of the villagers, the opinions were almost one sided. Thw whole function was recorded in the video.

Shri MNN. Gadiyalkar, a young man, ex-Chairman of the society said that, now the villagers have compromised for the seat of Chairmanship of JFPM and it is almost decided that Shri D.F. Patil has to be selected as the Chairman of JFPM.

VII PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

Investigator met Shri Bashetty Fakira Garag. On old man aged 72 years. a social worker and most experienced. The ODA plantation done in the village is a gap plantation. When the investigator asked about the possibility of natural growth of the plants in the plantation area, he gave the picture of forest situation. Nearly 20 years back, deforestation was done in the area. Even plants were planted by KFD after cutting the trees. Natural plants growth was seen in the area. But due to heavy population growth and the greater dependency on forest resulted in increasing pressure on forests and they go exhausted gradually. Over 100 acres of land, KFD has planted

Eucalyptus plants. When all the trees were cut off, people opposed Eucalyptus plantation. During that time there was a trend of opposing Eucalyptus plantations all over the state for its harmful affects. He said that ODA Plantation programme is necessary as the villagers lack environmental conciousness which is evident from their act of cutting green plants for fuelwood. According to the suggetions of the villagers KFD has planted Matti, Dindal, Beete, Mango and Bamboo plants in the slopsof the hill.

NOTE:

Penning of Sheep (Kuri Kudrisuvadu) is a process by which villagers get manure for their paddy fields. Sheep are allowed to sit in the fields during the night time. Their excretion (urine and manure) will be the manure for the fields. Nearly 10,000 sheep come from Belgum district (from Sankeshwara etc) to the village 200 sheep are made to sit in two acres of land. Rs. 200/- is paid for 200 sheep per day. Such practices are seen in many of the families which they can afford. In Malavadi village 20 families are getting additional manure by such methods. Since in the two talukas Haliyal and Joida, soppu and darku is not used for manure, such practices have a special importance. In Malavadi, for 1,000 sheep, per night a bag of paddy and Rs. 20 is given to the sheep owner.

NOTE:

KFD has given a clue that, the remaining forest areas will also be covered under plantation programme after allowing the cattles to graze in the present ODA plantation (after 3 years). Thus KFD has a motive of preserving the forest lands into their strict folds.

ODA REVIEW

Village:: OUDHAL
Range : Hulekal
Division: Sirsi

I. JFPM PLANTATIONS

The saplings were planted in the year 1993. Total number of saplings planted are 24,000. About 18000 saplings belongs to acacia, other saplings include teak, bamboo, jack and sampige. Local people taken for plantation work. Daily wage was Rs.20/- women and 25/- men. The plantation work has been done before forming VFC in the village, neither the VFC Chairman nor the villagers know about the cost planting and how the work was done. KFD never asked the villagers during plantation. Trench was dug around the plantation area and fence has been constructed in few areas. KFD thought to construct plantation in another 25 hectare of area in Oudhal. They are supposed to plant the the saplings like acacia, teak, bamboo and some fruit plants. But some villagers opposed the plantation, recommonding to change the area of plantation. Villagers opined that the area where the KFD has planned to make plantation is consisted of good number of local natural trees and there is no need for plantation. KFD is not ready to hear the villagers suggestion and started the plantation work. Then the villages went to court in Sirsi. For the time being the plantation work was stopped.

Disadvantage of Plantation: Many villagers were unhappy with this new JFPM plantation. They expressed anger as to why the KFD is doing plantation in the villages like Oudhal which consisted almost all areas with acacia plantations and natural forest excluding agriculture land.

Seventy year old Shama Naik points out the disadvantages that he felt during last 15 years. Fifteen to twenty years back the KFD has clear felled the natural forest existed in and around Oudhal and then the planted acacia saplings. The natural plants were completely destroyed in the plantation area and also medicinal plants, herbs and fodder. Now the villagers were facing scarcity of some specific trees which are very much essential in making agricultural implements. Nowadays the KFD has planted acacia saplings where the cattles and wild animals used to graze. He fearsthat this may cause a sever damagefor wild animals living in these forests. So that they suffer from scarcity of food and fodder.

VFC: MOU was signed in the village.
The minutes book is with KFD and min tes are written by KFD.

VFC Meetings: " We are using the VFC meetings to discuss the development activities of village but not to discuss any thing about JFPM Simply we write some resolutions in the meeting". Says VFC Chairman K.G. Hegde. He was the person with good intention towards JFPM process during 1993-94 when the VFC activities were just started. But this trend has changed when he came into close contact with the behaviour of KFD officials. Now he says that the KFD officials intention was to fulfilthe rules of JFPM process in documents and not in actual sense, their interest declined gradually as the flow of money was reduced. 20 meetings were held after the formation of VFC in the village. Forester and Guard were regularly attending the meeting.

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VFC activities in preventing illegal smuggling:

VFC has caught 40 smuggled acacia poles in the near by acacia plantation. Hulekal RFO took the smuggled goods but he didn't informed the VFC what happened to those poles. The VFC Chairman and other members who Guard the materials in the plantation were disappointed by the RFOs behaviour. After

After that VFC caught four persons from Hulekal who are collecting the Uppage fruits (Garcinia cambogia) by cutting the branches of tree. VFC has fined 400 rupees to them and deposited in bank.

Villagers opinion: KFD has failed to build confidence towards JFPM activities in the village. Many opine that JFPM process is just another project on paper to make money for the KFD officials. The behaviour of KFD people has not changed after implementing JFPM. KFD has promised to give 25 poles to each family in subsidised rate during acacia plant cutting. But they had not given it. KFD constructed 60 chulhas and two biogas plants in the village.

KFD has promised to include the surrounding acacia plantation during implementing JFPM in the village. This year (1996) they are cutting the plantation. VFC requested the RFO to include the VFC in it. But he said that VFC has nothing to do with cutting of acacia plantation and suggested the VFC Chairman to keep quite.

Many villagers are abusing the forest department officials including RFO, Forester and Guard that they had taken bribe from 4-5 families in the village who are constructing the house using acacia poles and other timber.

The villagers say that the RFO, R.G. Bhat is attempting to take revenge because of the court case admitted in the court

(especially on Shivanand Hegde, Bekkinajaddi and others). RFO beat one villager who wanted expel some cattles in the plantation area. In fact the cattle belongs to some others. This poor fellow just wanted to rusticate them, that time RFO came and beat him. The villagers wanted to oppose this kind of behaviour of RFO, but they say that they fear RFO that he can do harm to them.

The VFC Chairman and other members say that the RFO is not ready to talk with them and giving trouble to the work that the people had with forest department.

by- NRH

April 1996

ODA REVIEW

VILLAGE : ARISINAGERI
RANGE : MUNDGOD
DIVISION: YELLAPUR

I. JFPM PLANTATIONS:

The saplings were planted during 1994-95 in 65 hectares of area. Total number of saplings 45,000. The species are teak, amounts for 25% other species belongs to jack, mango, acacia concinna, Matti, Hunal, Sopanut, Acacia etc., Forest department never asked the villagers while planting the saplings. But they transplanted the saplings which are useful to villagers to take dry leaves, fodden, poles, fuelwood, and some species like soapnut, jack, Acacia conninna, mango to collect fruits and other non timber forest produces. The plantation has been fenced in two rows. People opine that it is not enough and cattles penetrate into the plantation area. Initial work was done by neighbouring village labourers but all other work was done by the local people. The saplings were brought from Attiveri nursery which is 4km away from Arisingeri. Daily wage is Rs. 20/women and Rs. 30/men.

Approximate cost of planting:

		Rs.
1.	To dig the pits 50 paise/pit	22,500
2.	To cover the dig 10 paise/pit	4,500
3.	Cleaning the area	1,000
4.	To transplant the saplings	4,500
5.	Transportation	30,000
6.	Fencing 4 trench	15,000
7.	Fertiliser etc	2,000
	Total expense Rs.	79,000/-

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II. VFC

A. Participatory Rural Apprisal: Resource map of Arisinageri, Annual per capital income of the village, social map. Seasonal and rainful map, map of saplings has been doneunder PRA with 'Vikasa' organisation. The minutes book is with the VFC and Minutes in the book are written by VFC.

B. Decision making in VFC: The whole group decides in VFC. The committee members are participating in the functions of VFC. The meeting is not going on regularly every month. Totally 8 meetings were held in 20 months after formation of the VFC in the village. RFO attended 4 meetings and Sub DFO attended one meeting. Forester the Secretary of VFC has not yet attended a single meeting.

List of issues discussed in the meeting:

Constructing a Co-operative Society. Women Co-op Society, To give ASTRA chullus and gobar gas plant to villagers. Distributing poles and fuelwood at subsideed rate. Establishing a nursery for teak saplings. Conserving the forest as well as JFPM plantation, avoiding the cattles into plantation area. Constructing a fodder plot, to fence around school ground, to get properly the government facilieies provided to villagers. and other local problems.

C. VFC has cought one case of illegal smuggling. The smugglers belongs to neighbouring village and 4 wooden beams were taken by them. The beams were kept for constructing the temple. The smugglers are warned and VFC said that they will be punished for further smuggling.

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III. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VFC & KFD

The VFC Chairman and other committee members say that the forest officers are not co-operating in JFPM activities. The Chairman Hoovappa Lamani expresses his experience like this "The forest officerswere much interested in the beginning of JFPM activity when there was transaction of money. That interest was gently decreased as there was little and no business of money". Villagers confirm his statement saying "The Forester has not attended a single meeting held in 18 months after the formation of VFC.

IV. ROLE OF WOMEN IN VFC

Women role in the JFPM activity is negligible. Female population in the village is nearly 1000. In that only one or two women members were participated in the meeting and other activities regarding JFPM. Many of them do not know the concept of JFPM introduced in the village.

The species planted in JFPM plantation help women for collecting fuelwood, fruits, nuts and several NTFP.

V. VILLAGERS OPINION ABOUT VFC

Villagers opine that forest officials ignorance is the main factor to in making JFPM uneffective. KFD has showed good interest in the beginning of plantation and now they are completely neglecting it. Fence has been constructed only in two areas in which cattles could penetrate easily into the plantation, this has caused severe damage to the plants. KFD is playing monopoly role neither hearing villager suggestion nor responding to the resolutions passed in the meeting.

Apart from these drawbacks the village has several benefits

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from the process of JFPM. Smuggling activity and illegal cutting of trees and stealing of fuelwood from neighbour villages has been reduced. KFD has given 25 ASTRA chullas until April 1996. KFD has distributed grafted fruit plants to the general members (mango, peralu, cashew) Rs. 2000 was already given to make a teak nursery. Further KFD has promised to construct a fodder plot in the village, to construct biogas plants a building for VFC.

VI. Arisingeri villagers have a Yuvakmandal, 3 Mahila Sangha, Members of Yuvakmandal are not coming to the VFC meeting but they are participating in the JFPM Plantations. Other organisations have not got relationship with the VFC.

by- NRH/April 1996

REPORTY BY GIRISH

CHECKLIST ON ASSESSMENT OF FORESTRY PROJECT:

Date of visit: 13/10/93

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND:

Name: Oudal
Taluk: Sirsi (U.K.)

Oudal is a village situated about 22km from Sirsi, in Sirsi-Jaddigadde road. Oudal is nearest small village for Sonda we can go to Oudal by the bus from Sirsi. The village is built on the valley and the village is surrounded by the mountain full of trees and bushes. But village back side, thees are scattered on the mountain. Totally that area is underecting land. The whole valley regions fully of arecanut plantation and paddy field and one pond is there. On the side of the arecanut plantation. A small river is flowing out side of the village. According to some people it is heavy rain fall area. Totally we can see the beautiful scene on the village.

DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE FAMILIES:

Total families: 40
landless:

Totally 40 families are living in the village. All of them are farmers. So all the families are having their own land. Out of 40 families 25 families that is nearly 60% belongs to Marathas, and 25% belongs to Naik caste and remaining 15% belongs to upper caste in Hindus that is Havyaka Brahmins. Upper caste families are well farwerd. But Marathas and Naik families are very backward and poor. All most all the families are living in the straw roofed houses. It clearly shows that the village is very backward. In the village all the farmers are depends on the agriculture. All of the backward class people depend on the rain water for their occupation. But some upper caste families are having their own irrigation well for their field. So these peoples are not depends only rain water. The main crops of village are Arecanut plantation (cardamom, pepper, banana etc) and paddy and only one family was cultivate the silk plantation. The

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people of the area adopting the old method for their occupation. The peoples are not interested in the modern method for the production of crops. The farmers are transplanting different types of pepper varieties like, paniyoor, uddakare, mallisara and banana varieties like mysore mitte, puttable, karibale etc., and farmers using different types of paddy varieties like Hegge, Mullare, Madras sanna etc.

VILLAGE POPULATION:

Total population of the village: 300
literate: 10%
Illiterate: 90%.

Total population of the village is three hundred. This population shows that each family has an average of 7 to 8 members. But 60% of the people belongs to Maratha caste, 25% are of Naik caste and remaining 15% are Brahmin caste.

In the village only 10% percent of the people are able to read and write nearly 90% of the peoples are don't know how to read and write and no one should be government job holders. Out of 300 population only 3 members are work in forest department on daily wages basis. Due to the illiterary of the village. It clearly shows that the whole village is totally backward.

Womens in the Oudal village mainly backward class families, used the forest bring green leaves for their cattle bedding and fodder for their cattle feeds and fuelwood. 50 womens are depending on the forest for their daily needs.

CATTLE POPULATION/OWNERSHIP

Cattle population of the village 265

Totally two hundred sevetifive cattles are their in the village. All most all the families are having the cattle. All the families are using the cattles mainly for fertilizers, to get milk and for the cultivation of land and religious purposes.

In the rainy season the families will leave their cattle freely. The cattles usually go to the forest for their fodder and will return back to the home at evening. But in summer season some families are

not allow to the cattle to go out for their fodder. In the home they will supply all needs to the cattle. But now the situation is quite changed. All the families are not allow to the cattle to go out far their fodder in the rainy season also because there is no fodder space in the village. But some families will leave their cattle only their own fodder field.

II. ODA/PLANTATION:

Area: 40 acres
Survey No.: 22
Model: Miscellaneous

Under the "Western Ghat Development Planning Scheme" 40 acres of land had been transplanted. To protect the plants they covered the whole plantation area by the fence. The entrance to the plantation for the cattle is strictly prohibited. Sapindus laurifolius, Bamboo, Dillania indica, Xylia xylocaspa, Lagerstroemia, lanceolata, Terminalia perminaria tomentosa, Terminalia peniculata, Teak etc., are transplanted in the area. Dig the holes to put the plants was started on 15th of May 1993 by the government and they had completed on end of the month. But plantation was started on 10th of June and they had completed on 15th of July 1993.

When actual plantation were done, their real motivation is quite different. They are not motivated to stop the environment fuelwood, and bamboo.

III. NEEDS:

In the village all the people are using the forest products out of them, many are backward class people. They used forest products many for full. Because they have no gobar gas plants. The people of the village uses the plants in the forest for fertilizer (green leaves) fodder peoples are not using the plants which are available in the plantation area. The government had supplied the fuelwood at regionable rate.

In the village many families are notallow the cattle to go out for their fodder. In the home they will supply limited fodder to the cattle. Because there is no fodder field in the village. In the rainy season some families will leave their cattle only their own fodder field.

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IV. AFFECTS OF PLANTATION

On People: According to villagers ~~x~~ the new plants which are growing in the area develops the environment of whole village. But firstly the village people wants daily needs of forest when the actual plantation were done the government had strictly prohibiting the entrance of people as well as cattle. This is mainly effected by village people and cattle.

On Cattle (fodder): Since entry of the cattle to the plantation area is strictly prohibited. The cattle should search for their fodder only in the home. This keeps the whole village is a difficult position.

On Ecology of the Area: In the village the people says that, first preparence they want to give their daily needs for forest and then they give the environment. But any way growing trees on that area, clearly shows that the surrounding area is ecologically development.

V. ASSESSMENT OF NEW FORESTRY PROGRAMME AND BY PEOPLE FOREST COMMITTEE:

Except this plantation scheme no other forestry scheme was made by the forest department since peoples are not interested in making a people forest committee, no committee was made in the village.

VI. JOING FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

No committee is made in the village to take the care about the plantation. In that respect the forest department didnot arrange any meeting the village. But the Hulekal ranger, DFO and Forest officers had gone to the village without asking any thing with the villagers, they chosen the area to put the plants. When villagers came to know about the forest department scheme, they met the Ranger officer. They requested with the Ranger ~~khx~~ leave the scheme in their village. They told that they have only small area in the village for their cattles ~~&~~ and for ~~o~~ther works. But Ranger did not care the request. But he told that the forest department will supply the wood by pass system at regionable rates, without any way this condition is agreed by the peoples.

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The view of the people about these committee. No committee is formed or no meeting was arranged in the village to look over the plantation. It forest department wants to make a committee now, the peoples of the village are not ready to give the support.

VII. The participation of village people on the planting trees and their ideas: The involvement of the villagers to develop the plants is very less. Since there is a guard to watch the plantation in the day time. Even though they are no leaving their cattles in the plantation are they are not giving co-operation to the guard. Totally they are hating the "plantation area", and also the whole forest department.

ODA PLANTATION IN PADUVANABAIL

I. VFC MEETING:

The VFC was formed on December 1993. After the formation of the VFC two times the meeting was held.

First Meeting: First meeting was held on February 1994. Forester and all other eleven VFC members were participated in the meeting. The agenda was as follows:

1. The government was asked about details regarding the modern oven, So they made a list of village families which are in need of this oven.
2. Requested the government to sanction 6 biogas
3. Discussed about the road problems.
4. The committee made a rule that the member has to give a 25 rupees penalty if he remains absent for the VFC meetings.

Second Meeting: Second meeting was held on 28th July 1994. Forester and 9 members excluding two SC, ST members were attended the meeting. They discussed and passed the following resolutions.

- The members decided to warn the persons who cut the poles and timbers illegally in the jungle for first time and then to fine them and if the person cuts more trees by complaining to the forest department. The election made unanimously.

II. PROMISES OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

1. Loans to bring cattles and also for self employment
2. Promised to give poles and fuelwood to the villagers during the cutting time.

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3. Work to the local people in whatever the forest department makes in this village.

4. Solving other problems in the villages, like road constructions, KEB, KSRTC, problems, school etc., by sending resolution to the concerning departments.

5. Promised to construct a school garden.

The department has taken local people for the plantation work. A school garden was constructed where in 1,6000 plants has been transplanted. The plants belong to teak, acacia Gulmohar (Pelonix regia), Torangal Sampige (Michella Champaca), May Flower, maxim etc.

Local people did trench surrounding this garden and forest department has fenced it. The approximate cost of this garden is Rs. 10,000.

6. The forest department also promised to construct a fruit garden These promises are yet to be fulfilled.

III. PLANTATION WORK

The plantation work started on June 1993 and completed in that year only in 55 acres of land. There are about 25,000 plants according to the local people. In which acacia -4000, Maxim 3000, Teak (Tectona grandis)-7000, others include Bamboo, Sissoo (Delbergia sissoo), Jack(Artocarpus heterophyllus), Honne (Pterocarpus marsupium) Mango (Mangifera indica), Matti (Terminalia tomentosa), Honal (Terminalia paniculata), Nelli (Emblica officinalis), Nandi (Lagerstoemia lanceolata) and some other natural varieties.

RFO Mohan Gangolli took incharge of this plantation work. Forester N.B. Naik and Guard G.B. Naik were present during the time of plantation.

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APPROXIMATE COST OF THE PLANTATION

The plantation work was made before commencement of VFC (Plantation work started on June 1993. VFC formed on December 1993).

Saplings were brought from Hosur nursery and few from other nurseries. Forest department has taken local people for the plantation work in maximum number. Initially they had given Rs. 22/man per day, and 14/women per day. They they given Rs. 25/-men and 18/-woman. On 4th August VFC has destributed 5000 plants to the villagers freely. Thus the approximate cost is Rs. 75, 000.

IV. ENCROACHED LAND

There is no encroached land is this 22 hectares of land.

V. COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

The committee members are participating in the meeting and other functions of the VFC. These members are either land less labourers or small land holders. Although their participaties there, the knowledge about VFC and its functions is less.

Women members: Both women members Mahadevi Ishwar Naik and Mahadevi Gonda were illiterate, they participated in the two meetings but they are not in a position to tell any thing about VFC.

Public: The public is not invited to the VFC meetings. The meeting was only to the VFC members, Hence people donot know activities of the VFC functions. They says that due to heavy rain and wind action the saplings were inclined.

CHAIRMAN TRAINING:

Three days training camp was held at Holalkere by Myrada, Jagruti Organisation on 15,16, 17th February 94.

The Chairman Shantaram Hegde opine that the maximum responsibility is Chairman's and so to maintain all these facts accurately may become some problem. He has given list of details in which he trained at Holalkere.

1) VFC reports
2) Purpose and comprehensive understanding of JFPM
3) Proper knowledge about the organisation
4) Field visit
5) Discussion about VFC
6) Question and answers and assessment of air
7) Leadership
8) Maintenance of the wealth
9) Maintaining VFC book
10) Given information about the forth coming problems in the village.
11) Forest products
12) Different books like; the minutes book, a cash register, transaction book, stock book, seals and bank cheques, visit book, accounts book etc.
13. How to conduct the meeting: meeting number, date, place time, absent and present, officers present, subject for discussion and discussion taken resolution passed and signatures.

They took him to Brahmapur and Malladihalli and showed medicinal plantations. He says that by giving training, the Myrada organisation has informed him a good knowledge about VFC.

PERSONS CONTACTED

1. Shantaram Hegde (VFC Chairman)
2. Mahadevi I. Naik (Women member)
3. Era Keriya Naik (member)
4. Bomma Bhootagonda
5. Shankar B. Gowder
6. Rama Ajja Gonda
7. Banni Nagu Gonda

ODA PLANTATION IN SHIGEHALLI

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Sheegehalli
Taluka : SIRSI
District : Uttara Kannada
Forest Division : SIRSI

Sheegehalli is a village featuring a complete Malnad area. The distance from Sirsi is 14 kms straight away and by bus route it is 22 km via., Hegdekatta. Hegdekatta is at a distance of 5 kms from this village. Village consists of both hilly regions and also plain areas. In the plain areas the cultivation of the crops like paddy, arecanut, sugarcane, coconut etc., is being carried out. The adjacent village to Sheegehalli is Kadabal village which is separated by a small rivulet. There is another river called Kengre which is flowing adjacent to this village. The economic condition of the village is quite good, as the farmers are habitutated is growing arecanut, coconut, sugarcane and some spices like cardamom.

Majority of the Havyak families (90% of the families) are having gobargas plants.

In the village the forest covers an area of 1571 acres and 10 guntas Revenue land is 1912 acres and 27 guntas of which paddy field is 110 acres, areca gardens 54 acres and 30 guntas, sugarcane 5 acresand 5 guntas.

Total population of the village 485 (men-274, women -211)
Total families: 88
Havyak Brahmins-34 families; Naik's, Gowda's and Namadharies-50 families; Kare Okkaligas 4 families.

Literate: 339

Illiterates: 46 (26 men, 20 women)

The village is surrounded by medium forests in three sides and Kengre river in one side. The forest has all types of natural plants. Cattle population is around 450. Most of the houses were having tiled roof, except those labourers who have thatched huts.

WOMEN DEPENDENCY ON FOREST:

The dependency of Havyak women on forest is very less as 90% of the Havyak families have biogas plant in their houses which stopped the collection of the fuelwood. The women of the communities collect fuelwoods from the forests. They move around the forest and bring dried tree branches, roots etc., for their fuelwood needs. They collect dried leaves from minor forests which are used for making Farm Yard Manure. Collection of green leaves and fruits is done mainly by women folk of the village. Besides they collect fruits like jack, nelli (Emblica officianalis) and soapnut.

ODA PLANTATION:

In Sheegehalli the forest department has started this ODA plantation in 50.50 hectares of area in survey No. A/167. The actual plantation work started during May 20, 1993. B.G. Naik (RFO, Hulekal), Forester and guard were present at the time. 40cm x 40cm sized pits were dug at 2 metre apart. RFO, Naik came to the spot with some labourers and started to dig pits in the Shantaram Hegde's encroached land. Thus the plantation work started without giving any information and also with the protest from the villagers. Shantaram Hegde has gone to court against forest department.

III. NEEDS:

This land was a minor forest before the ODA plantation work with a very good number of trees, bushes, shrubs etc. This land was mainly useful for-

1) Fuelwood collection-dried parts of the plants were collected from this land.
2) The land consists of almost all natural species like matti (Terminalia tomentosa), Honalu (Terminalia paniculata), Honne (Pterocarpus marsupium), Taare (Terminalia belierica), Emblica officinalis etc., which are used in making minor agricultural implements in fencing work, for the collection of green leaves (soppu) dry leaves (darku) and also timbers.
3) Collection of some fruits.
4) For animal grazing and also for the fodder

IV. AFFECTS OF PLANTATION

On People:

1) Fuelwood collection has become impossible due to fencing.
2) Free movement of people and cattle is hindered by fencing and digging of trench around the plantation area.
3) Villagers are not free to collect timbers for houses and in bringing agricultural implements.

On Cattle:

This area was the only pasture land in this village. Due to fencing this area restricts the in coming of cattles. People used to grow about 30-35 tonnes of green grass, and fodder in this area which was impossible now by the fixing of saplings. This is the main reason for protest by the people against this plantation work.

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On Ecology:

Growth and development of naturally growingplants is hindered. Monoplanting of acacia has been done which will affect the environment to a greater extent.

V. ASSESSMENT OF NEW FORESTRY PROGRAMME:

Initiation of the new forestry programme was made during May 20, 1993. The forest department has not given any information to the villagers. They transplanted the trees according to their own wish and will.

The forest department made trenches where there was already trench which were digged by the villagers. So how one can see two trenched with short distance at a place. So by these things people are under bad impression on forest department and they are thinking that forest department is wasting the money.

VFC MEETING:

The VFC is not existing in this Sheegehalli. The Forest Department has not contacted not even a single person in connection with the plantation work.

PLANTATION WORK:

The plantation work has been done in this 50.5 hectares of land last year only. According to the forest persons they had planted about 74,000 plants in which acacia being 40,000 and all other saplings are forest varieties like Honne (Pterocarpus marsupium), Honalu (Terminalia paniculata), Nelli(Emblica officinalis), Matti (Terminalia tomentosa) Sissoo (Dalbergia sissoo), Kindal, Nerale, Teak (Tectona grandis), Bilkambi, cashew etc. But according to the local people there is hardly 20 to 25 thousand plants. All other plants were preexisted(the

villagers, last few years back planted a good number of plants in these areas getting inspiration by Appiko Movement). For digging the pits forest department has brought Lambani persons from Hangal area. 4000 metre trench was made around the plantation area. Fence was drawn wherever it is required. Local people were taken for the other plantation work. This work was done by giving contract to Venkatramana Khodia. The sapling are brought from Kalave and Kengre nurseries.

Approximate cost is around Rs. 45,000-

ENCROACHED LAND:

The following persons did encroachment in this plantation area:

1) Shantaram V. Hegde: He did encroachment in 12 acres of land from last 25 years. He says that he is having some documents about it. He is growing about 30 tonnes of green grass and straw. He used to collect green leaves (soppu) and dried leaves (darku) from it. He planted the saplings like Matti, Honne, Neralu, Cashew and other natural varieties. This dispute was in court (Civil Court, Sirsi). Court was assigned a court commission and ordered to maintain the status, as it is. Both forest department and Shantaram Hegde had given police complaint, by making one with other. Forest department has again dug canal in this land which was already made by Shantarama Hegde. Shantarama Hegde is having 22 cattles.

2) Mahabaleshwar Narayana Hegde: He made 15 acres of encroached land since 30 years. He is growing 30-40 tonnes of grass and straw in it and also green leaves. Well grown natural trees reaching to a height of 40-50 ft. could also found in this area. Actually there is no space in this 15 acres to make another plantation.

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3) Narayana Rama Naik:

6-8 acres the area is having good number of naturally growing trees, and Narayana Naik mainly using this land for grass. He made encroachment from last 2 years.

4) N.T. Hegde

Encroached land 4 acres. He is growing 10-15 tonnes of grass and he planted naturally growing plants, like matti, honalu, houlu, nelli etc.

5) Dattatraya Narayan NaiK:

Since 35 years Dattatraya Naik made 3 acres of encroachment in this area. He growed some cashew plants and was growing 3 tonnes of fodder every year.

6) Samskrut Pathashala:

Area encroached 2 acres. This Samskrut teaching school is not existing today. But this institution has made totally 4 acres of encroachment in which it has growed coconut and other natural species. Forest department has given 2 acres of land.

There is some rumour (whisper) that some (11) people like Annappa Naik had given some money to RFO and retained their encroached land.

PUBLIC OPINIONS:

A visible proof in this plantation area is that the necessity of making plantation was not there. The public also opine the same thing.

Renowed persons Shri V.T. Hegde, Sheegehalli says that there is no VFC existed in this village and there are persons who had uprooted the plants but no one is there who have planted the saplings.

Other persons like Shantarama Hegde, K.N. Hegde, M.K. Hegde and B.V. Hegde are of the opinion that by making this plantation and by fencing the area there is no land in the village for animal grazing.

PEOPLE CONTACTED:

1) V.T. Hegde Sheegehalli
2) K.N. Hegde
3) M.K. Hegde
4) B.V. Hegde
5) Roopu Naik
6) Shantaram Hegde
7) Mahabaleshwar Narayana Hegde
8) Dattatraya Narayana Naik
9) Ramakrishna Hegde
10) Narayana Naik
11) Divakar M. Naik

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by- N.R. Hegde July 1994.

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Shindolli

Taluka: Joida (U.K.)

Shindolli is a revenue village 39km away from Dandeli. One has to travel 33km in Dandeli-Ramnagar road to reach Jagalbet (Vai.Ganeshgudi). From Jagalbet to the left there is a fine KPC road called Chandwadi road. Travelling 5 km in that road one finds Shindolli. Actually Shindolli village is spread on both sides of this road.

There are 3 majires which constitute Shindolli village. Those are Kurve, Sonarwadi and Patnekarwada. Kuruve is ½km away on the left side side of Chandwadi road, while Sonarwadi and Patnekarwada are on the right side of the road each at ½km distances. Rainy forests are seen all along the away. Shindolli is a particular place situated between Sonarwadi and Patnekarwada consisting only two houses. While going to Kuruve, on the left side forest is spread over 50 acre which contains mainly the acacia and teak in a large number along with natural species. An acacia plantation of 2 years in seen in an area of 100 acres and is existed 2 km away from Sonarwadi. There are only 4 families each in Sonarwadi and Patnekarwadi. Kuruve is the biggest of these three. There is a lower primary school (upto 4th standard) of Marathi medium in Kuruve. Houses are seen scattered all along the sides of paddy fields in a hapazard manner.

POPULATION:

There are 45 families in Shindolli village. There are 380 people in the village. 21 people are illiterate in the age group of 9 to 14 years who are attending Saksharata Andolan Schools. 40 people are illiterate who are of above 40 years. There is one Kumbar family with

7 people and one Badagi family with 4 persons. The other 43 families are of Konkan Marathas with 369 people. There are no SC/ST families in the village.

LAND HOLDING:

One Kumbar family has 4 acres of land sanctioned recently for cultivation. Badagi family has 4 acres of paddy field. Among the 43 Maratha families, 12 are landless, other 31 families have paddy fields ranging from 1 to 5 acres. Landless families are depending on coolie. They do works like brick preparation, forest work and working in mines. Men go towards Goa, Khanapur etc., insearch of work. Women live in the houses and work for others on daily wage basis.

CROPS:

Paddy is the only main crop. Paddy is mainly rainfed here. Banana plants are seen here and there around the houses. Villagers use the leaves of Banana for meals. There is a small river flowing in the village. Water will be flowing upto February month and dries during the later summer season. Shri K.G. Samanth is the only person who is using the water from this river through pumpset for his paddy crop. There are 5 borewells and 3 dug wells in the village.

CATTLES:

There are 200 cattles in the village. 12 families out of 43 families does not possess cattle that is landless families donot have cattles too. The ownership of cattles is not even. It ranges from 2 to15 in number. Cattles are used for milk, manure and for ploughing purposes. Cattles are worshipped by all the families. There are 10 carts in the village.

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DEPENDENENCY ON FOREST (WOMEN)

The dependency of the villagers on forest is only for fuelwoods. Green and dryleaves is not used for the paddy fields. Pure manure of cattles and fertilizers are used for the paddy fields. In this view dependency on forest is least by the villagers. Cattles usually graze in the forests around the village. The produce of the forests, like soapnuts (shigekayi) are not available for the villagers because those are given to the contractors (wholesale) by the KFD divisionwise.

II. ODA/PLANTATION:

ODA plantation is a proposed plantation to be done on the rightside of the Chandwadi road towards Sonarwadi. It covers 50 acres of land, comes under, forest survey number 152. Plantation is not done yet. The process of digging the pits is going on. It is a gap plantation. 20 years back there was a largescale felling of the trees in this area. Now there are some big and small natural plants spread all over. In the gap space, the pits are digged and the plantation has to be done.

III. NEEDS:

It was a fine grazing land. Sufficient fodder (grasses) were available in the proposed area. The necessity of the villagers mainly of fuelwoods was met through that area.

IV. AFFECTS:

Now, a very good grazing land is lost for the cattles. They have to move 3 km away for grazing purpose, but less fodder is available in those forests due to earlier acacia plantations. Villagers are not worried about the fuelwoods, since a vast forest area is around the village. Villagers are worried about the loss of grazing land.

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V. ASSESSMENT:

Initially all villagers opposed this proposed plantation when the KFD officials said that they have to carryout the plan. Then people gradually welcomed it. They were attracted by the monetary benefits from the proposed plantations. Now villagers finding no alternative and they are silent viewers of the new programme.

One important point to be noted thatvillagers are absolutely against the acacia plants. First reason is that the leaves of acacia fallen on the earth donot allow the grasses to grow. Thus the enormous fodder will be lost due to them. The second peculiar reason restricted to this area is the forest animals like wild buffaloes and deers do not eat acacia leaves, so for the fodder they start to graze the paddy fields. Therefore the problem of the forest animals is a great problem to the villagers. This is the direct impact of acaciaplants on the environment.

According to Shri Vasudev Arjun Masurkar of Kuruve, the plantation plan is not good for the village. At least some of the area might have been left for the grazing purpose. He says that if 50ft was left on roadside and by the side of the paddy fields, it could have been convinient for the cattles. Now total fencing has been done. Villagers have to either adhere to stall feeding or send the cattles 3 km away from the village. There is trench and wire fencing, not allowing the cattles inside.

VI. JFPM:

In the first week of October 1993, KFD has proposed this new forestry programme. In thex second week of October the meeting was held at the primary school of Shindolli. Special RFO (ODA), Forester,

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(Jagalbet) and Guards were present at the meeting. 50 villagers participated in the meeting. Women of the village did not attend the meeting. The JFPM has been formed on the same day. Election was not held for the main committee Shri Vishnu Biva Kapolkar was selected as the Chairman of JFPM. The two women members selected were Smt. Laxmi Vithoba Savardekar and one more candidate. Since there is no SC/ST families in the village, SC/ST member is not included in the JFPM. Certificates of membership have not been issued to the members. A committee of 8 members has been formed. All the families in the village paid Rs. 2/- as membership charge to JFPM.

In the meeting a discussion was held. KFD officials explained the procedures of their plan. Protection responsibility of the villagers and monetory benefit to them have been explained in detail. RFO was not able to understand Marathi. Forester has translated from Marathi to Kannada for the RFO. The main question raised was about the lose of grazing land. The answered that a space of 20 acres has been left near Kuruve and forest is there for the purpose. Officials said that they are helpless and have to carryout the plan. There is no alternative. People narrated their opposition to plant acacia plants. Then officials told to reduce the number of acacia plants and it was restricted to 30%. They have given assurence to plant mango, jack, soapnut, Okkamba, nandi, matti, kindel, Tamarind plants. Villagers understood that any querrel will not help them and thus agreed to the idea of forming JFPM to carryout new programme.

VII. PARTICIPATION:

Shri Vishnu Kapolkar, Chairman of JFPM told that 25% of the total income of ODA plantation will be given to the Chairman for his expenses to conduct meetings, travelling etc. He thought that it will be for his personal account. Investigator was surprised by this. It may be

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his misunderstanding or timely assurence by KFD to attract him. People do not have any new ideas of forestation. But they firmly say that different types of plants should be there. There was no proposal for the planting of fodder plants in the meeting. RFO has proposed about the sanction of Gobar gas plants with subsidy to the villagers. People say that there is always full chance of natural growth of forest, since villagers are not depending entirely on the forest wealth. Three families have come forward to have gobar gas. Now people have accepted the forestry programme as they can not do anything against it and more ever they will get monetary benefits. The result has to be seen in future and the outcome of the programme is yet to be seen.

(ODA REPORT BY RGB, ODA PLANTATION DONE, JFPM FORMED)

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of the village: Talagadde
Taluka: ANKOLA (U.K.)

Talagadde is a revenue village 8 km away from Ankola. One has to travel 6 km on NH from Ankola towards Kumta so as to reach Hichakad cross travelling to the left on the mud road, at a distance of 2km Talagadde is found. Very good transport facility is there upto Hichakad cross. KSRTC buses do not ply to the village.

The Investigator has observed a unique feature in this village in comparison to all other villages where ODA plantations have been done. At the enterance of the mud road leading to Talagadde, on the rightside a board has been installed which is seen from NH. The board reads "Now you are entering JFPM Forest, Talagadde". But only some cashew plants can be seen on the right side of the road leading to the village. After cutting acacia plants ODA plantation is done. On the right side of the road at the enterence of the village. The hills are seen on East and South sides of the village. The houses are constructed all over in the valley. The middle valley is cultivated for growing paddy. All the houses have tiled roofs except twnetyfive houses which have roofs of grass. There is a higher primary school in the village having four teachers. There is a stream flowing in the village which completely dries up during the month of May. On the edge of the paddy fields and in the compounds of some families, some coconut trees are seen.

POPULATION:

There are 131 families in the village. The total population of the village is 774. According to the statistics taken under Sampurana Saksharata Andolan, there are 174 illiterate people in the age group of 9 to 14 years. There are 200 illiterate persons aged more than 40 years. Out of 131 families there are 8 families of Nadavaru with 70 people, 1 Harikant family with 10 persons, 2 Namadhari families with 15 people and the remaining 120 families are of Gram Vokkal with 90% of the population.

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LAND HOLDING:

All the families in the village have lands, most of them coming under the category of marginal farmers. The lands owned by Gam Vokkals used to grow paddy it ranges from 20 gunta to 4 acres. Nadavaru families have paddy fields ranging from 4 acres to 8 acres. The only Harikant family has 2 acres of land. Both the Namadhari families have 2 acres of paddy fields each. The 10 families belong to the villages Kanigalu, Suru and Belse have their paddy fields at Talagadde. These fields are cultivated under share cropping.

CROPS:

Paddy is the main crop grown in the village. Since the land is mainly rainfed, it is harvested once in a year. The production of sugarcane has been stopped in recent years as it requires too much of maintenance problem and more man power. In some families the yield of coconut is sufficient to meet out the household purpose. Groundnut is grown as the alternative crop in some of the families who have pumpsets. There are 10 Kerosene pumpset and 2 electric pumpsets in the village. Water is lifted from the stream to the fields. A water suppy arrangement has been in operation from Hichakad cross to the village. Pipes have been fixed. Inaugaration will be done in near future. Some families have encroached the forest land near their houses to grow cashew plants. The encroached land is on an average of 2 acres each.

LIVESTOCK:

The cattle population of the village is 2000. All the families in the village have cattle. The distribution of cattle is uneven ranging from 2 to 10 cattle in different families. Cattle is used for manure, milk and ploughing the land. Cattle is worshipped in all the families during the festival of Diwali. There are 4 bullock carts in the village. All most all the families have chicken ranging from 5 to 10.

DEPENDENCY ON FOREST:

Villagers depend on forest mainly for fuelwood, soppu and darku. The hills near the village are covered with natural plants and some trees. There are different natural varieties of plants and trees on the hills, like Tare, Kanagalu, Matti, Honne, Sagavani, Baranige, Hebbalasu, Nandi Nerale etc. Soppu and darku is brought on headloads by males. The

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female members of Gam Vokkal families go to the forest early in the morning. By 11 a.m. they bring one head load of fuelwood each to their houses. In the afternoon the fuelwood loads are carried to Ankola. The income of Rs. 20 to 25 per headload is used to meet the daily expenses of the families. Compared to women men are very lazy in these families. The paddy fields are not sufficient to feed most of the families. Morever the work at the fields is seasonal. They go for the work of KFD and PWD on daily wages. Most of them are habituated to take alcoholic drinks. At present some villagers are involved in the works of Konkan railway. Timber is brought from the forests secretely for construction of houses and agricultural implements. There is no gobargas plant in the village resulting more dependency on fuelwood.

II ODA/PLANTATION:

The ODA plantation is done in the area by the side of the mud road near the village. A board has been installed which reads as follows;

"ಕ.ಅ.ಇ. 1993ರ ಜೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವದು, 30 ಹೆ., ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ F.S.No. 201, ಹಾ.ಕ್ಷೇ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪುತ್ರ ಕಾಂದಿಗ ಯಲ್ಲಪ್ಪನ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ".

Trench is dug partially. Complete wire fencing is done. It is agap plantation. Natural plant like Bamboo, Kadala, Tare and Kasaraka etc., are seen in the plantation area. The new saplings have been planted in the gap places during the month of June 1993. 90% of the new saplings include Acacia. The remaining sapling include Nelli, Kairu, Sheegekai, Sagavani, Mango etc. Some mango plants have been stolen from the plantation as informed by the Chairman of JFPM Shri Venkatesh G. Naik, Shri Pokku Shivanna Gowda of Talagadde has been appointed as the Watchman who is paid Rs. 600/- per month. KFD has included into the plantation area 1½ acres of land encroached by 3 families for the purpose of growing cashew plants. Thus one of the motives of this plantation seems to stop encroachment. Other motives have to be judged by the KFD's effinity towards acacia plants.

III. NEEDS:

Plenty of Nelasoppu (ground leaf, green leaf manure) was available in the plantation area. It was a good grazing land of the village. Dry leaves and fuelwood was not brought from the area as there were no trees there. As said earlier, 3 families have encroached 1½ acres of land for growing cashew plants. They were getting the nuts from some plants.

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IV. AFFECTS:

Since, there are vast forest areas on two sides of the village, cattle have sufficient grazing land. Only one part of the village is somewhat affected by the plantation as the nearest grazing land is lost. But after crossing the plantation area, sufficient grazing land is available for them also. At present, villagers are allowed to bring soppu from the plantation area. The availble fodder (karada) is also brought from the place. As far as the needs met from the ODA plantation area, villagers are at present not affected severely. Naturally encroachers are unhappy.

V. ASSESSMENT:

During the plantation work, villagers are not at all consulted. Without involving the villagers in the process KFD has completed the plantation of their likings. The villagers lack environmental and social awareness. They are not sensitive to the affairs going around them. The reasons may be illiteracy as well as poverty. The plantation programme is not a new thing for them. KFD has made revolution of the acacia plantations in costal talukas during last 10 years. Acacia plantation is also done near the village explained earlier. When KFD started plantation have been included into the programme. As they did not possess any receipt or documents for the encroached land they did not succeed in retaining it. They too are not against the plantation programme.

Villagers agreed to the new forestry programme. They were attracted by the monetary benefits which comes without effort out of the plantation. When investigator asked the opinion of Shri Govindraya Hammu Naik of the village about the ODA plantation, he said that eventhough there is a loss of grazing land, people have to adjust in due course. He is sure that the programme will benefit people. He said he is ready to maintain his cattle in the remaininggrazing land for 3 years. After three years, according to the assurence of KFD, plantation will be kept open for grazing. According to him the success of the plantation programme depends on the combined support of the villagers. In the opinion of Shri Gopal Soma Gowda, KFD has assured the alternative jobs to the villagers who are leading their

lives by selling fuelwood. They are ready to perform the works like preparing beedies, working at nursery or any other types of coolie. This year the assurance of KFD to hand over the cashew produce near the village to JFPM is not fullfiled. Whether the ODA plantation programme is good or bad has to be seen in due course which can not be judged at present he says.

The Chairman of JFPM, Shri Venkatesh G. Naik, B.A., B.Ed, is optimistic towards the programme. But gradually he started suspecting the truth in the words of KFD officers. The main demand of the villagers was the alternative jobs to be provided to them who are entirely depending on the sale fuelwood which is resulting in rapid exhaustion of vegetation around the village. But KFD officers have almost forgot their promise and are not talking about it. Their negligence is clearly understood. He says, the plantation is over, but the village do not see changes there after. All expectation raised earlier being in vain. He feels very bad about the smuggling of good varieties of trees from the forest. He says, it is really not good that nearly 20 families of the village are involved in this anti social business. Perhapes it is because of the poverty. According to him KFD is not strict in those areas. It KFD officers act positively smuggling can be stopped so as to save the valuable forests. He suspects the honesty of the officers as they did not take action against the smugglers. Eventhough the matter is known to them. He pints out a peculiar problem that if the information of smuggling is brought to the notice of KFD officers by a non-smuggling villager, it will definitely leads to a clash among the villagers. Providing the alternative jobs to the poor people is the only solution, so as to save the forest. In order to attract the villagers for the ODA programme, KFD assured the same, but has failed to keep its promise.

VI. <u>JFPM</u>:

The plantation work was started in the summer season of 1993. The first meeting was held at the end of May 1993. The meeting was held at the school, during evening time. Ranger, DFO, Sub DFO, Forester and Guards were present at the meeting. Only 30 villagers attended the meeting. Women of the village were not present at the meeting. The meeting was absolutely one sided. KFD officers gave the oral

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informations about the meeting and enquired about the problems of the villagers. The meeting ended soon as the discussion was not held. Moreover the villager had no idea about this new forestry programme. Which was a very new proposal for them. After the first meeting the complete plantation work was done according to the likings of KFD. After a long gap of 6 months, the second meeting was held. The purpose of the meeting was to form JFPM in the village. It was a part of the preparation as the ODA people were about to visit the village.

The meeting was pre-informed. A good arrangement was done to conduct a function at the school campus. It was likea festival time for the villagers (like Independence day or Republic day etc). The meetiing was held on 13th of November 1993. The function started at 3 p.m. The Conservator Shri Palanna presided over the function. The Ranger (ODA), Ranger, DFO and other Forest Officers were present at the function. The attendence of the villagers was 250, out of them 100 were women. The function was held as a religious ceremoney. Before the function the JFPM was inaugarated by kindling a light. Election was not held for the main committee. All the members were selected unanimously. Shri Venkatesh G. Naik was selected as the Chairman of JFPM. He has passed B.A., B.Ed., and in insearch of job at present being in the village. Smt. Rajeshwari B. Naik and Smt. Rakamma N. Gouda were selected as women members. Shri Ramachandra Naik was combined as landless member eventhough he possessed a small portion of land. He goes for coolie like rock cutting etc. Harijan seat was kept vacant. The other general members selected were Shri Venkatraman G. Naik, Shri Shivanna Pokka Gowda, Shri Shankar Soma Gowda, Shri Ganapati H. Gowda and Shri Sahadeva Tippa Gowda.

Shri Arjuna Devayya and Shri Palanna of KFD spoke at the function. They said about the necessity of environmental protection and gave the details of ODA plantation programme. Shri V.S. Gowda, of the village who is working as a teacher in the highschool of Markeri represented the opinion of the villagers at the function. He put on important proposal infront of the KFD. All most all the Halakki families in the village lead their lives by selling fuelwood from the forests. It has resulted into the rapid disappearence of the forests. If the same situation continues, in the coming years, there will be no forest at all. So as to stop this, and to avoid worst state of affairs, KFD should provide alternative jobs to the villagers.

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so that a person can earn Rs. 25 to 30 per day. KFD should seriously consider this matter as a step towards protecting the existing forests. In reply KFD officers assured the provision of alternative jobs. It was also proposed to provide a fuelwood depot in the village. In the speeches of KFD officers it was said that the JFPM formed in the village was first of its kind in the state. The decision was taken to permit the villagers to continue the sale of fuelwood until they get alternative jobs. All the families were made two rupees members. Certificates are not issued to the members. The Forester who is the secretary of JFPM has taken the signatures of the Chairman and then member of JFPM and did not any documents to the villagers. Villagers being innocent, having faith on KFD, did not demand for any kind of documents.

Every thing seems to be over after the function. Some of the villagers have lost the receipts which were the only documents to show that they have been involved in the ODA plantation programme. According to Shri Venkatesh G. Naik, Chairman of JFPM, KFD is gradually forgetting all its promises given to the villagers at the function. As a first evidence, KFD was not successful to handover the produce of cashew nuts available near the village to JFPM as promised earlier. It is really surprising that how KFD promised the JFPM to provide cashew production available outside the ODA plantation area. It is understood that there is a great dispute between KFD and Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation over the lands. At the beginning KFD had given colourful promised to the villagers to attract them for ODA plantation programme. People thought that they will get 50% of the cashew production of the area of 172 hectares around their village. But cashew corporation called for the tender and handed over all the production to the contractor. Thus the villagers having lost the income this year are very much dissatisfied with the KFD.

ODA people visited the village on third December 1993. They came on car while KFD officers accompanied them on Jeeps. They came by 3 p.m. A meeting was held at the school. All the members of JFPM and a few villagers attended the meeting. Only 20 villagers participated in the meeting. Out of them 3 were women. ODA people did not give lectures. They were interested talking directly to the villagers. They asked many questions to the villagers and got answers from them. Some of the questions asked were what is the benefit of growing forests? What

are the uses of forests? In what way the villagers are depending on forests. Whether the JFPM was formed voluntarily by the villagers or by the force of KFD? There was communication problems. KFD officers acted as medium of translation from either sides. Shri V.S. Gowder, the teacher and Shri Venkatesh G. Naik were able to understand English and the others did not know English. For the above questions of ODA representative the villagers replied that they have whole heartedly supported the programme and voluntarily formed JFPM. They explained their dependency on forest. The [illegible] enquiry was made about the fuelwood and about the income of the villagers. ODA people asked an important question to the villagers that if they are permitted to grow forests family wise in the lands of KFD, whether they were able to take the risk. Some villagers readily replied that they will grow the forests familywise if they were given chance. They were ready to take the risk as the timber will be available to them in future. Monetary benefits attracted the villagers. Villagers gave their written demands to KFD which were intimated to ODA representatives at the meeting. The application of demands included the provision of alternative jobs to the villagers who are mainly depending on the sale of fuelwood, to provide a fuelwood depot to the village etc. Two villagers spoke in the meeting. The meeting took place for the duration of half an hour. ODA representatives did not give promises of any kind [illegible] to the demands of the villagers.

VII. PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

As the most of the villagers are mainly depending on the sale of fuelwood, they are least bothered about the loss of forest near the village. Thus the vegetation is exhausting rapidly on the hills. As said by the Chairman of JFPM the villagers lack environmental awareness. They never bothered about the forestry programmes. Their support for the ODA forestry programme is only based on the monetary benefits. As quoted earlier, it is really not good that some families are involved in smuggling of timber. He says that if a tree is cut off, then nearly fifteen other natural plants around it will die. Naturally the smugglers are reckless in their work in the forest. If KFD behaves in a strict manner, the remaining forest can be saved. Otherwise the growth of forest will be a mere slogan. At

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present the villagers are not satisfied as they did not get the cashew production from around the village. As promised by KFD, Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation is very active in the recent years. Which is also involved in the plantation of acacia for the purpose of fuelwood. There is a dispute going on between KCDC and KFD over the forest lands. As KFD was not able to keep its promise, it feared to conduct further meetings in the village. Thus the meetings are not held every month. The ambiguity of the words of KFD has made the villagers to suspect forestry programmes.

COMMENT:

This village needs to be properly understood in following perspective:

- The role of Gam Vokkals in forest deforestation.
- Role of women
- The likely affect of ODA plantations on weaker sections.

ODA REPORT BY RGB

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND

Name of thevillage: Vaine
Taluka : Joida (U.K.)

Vaine is a revenue village 3km away from Jagalbet. One has to travel 1km from Jagalbet in Karwar road to reach Vaine cross. Then to the left, travelling in the mud road at a distance of 2 km Vaine is found. There is no bus facility to the village.

Forest is seen everywhere while going to the village on the left side of the mud road, paddy fields are seen spreading over a wide range. Houses are scattered here and there in a hapazard manner. There is a school of Marathi medium upto 4th standard in the village. The dam site (Supa damsite near Ambikanagar) is just 3km away from the village. On one side of the village, paddy fields,are seen. On the other side small hills are seen. Forest is there everywhere at the edge of the fields and around the village. There are nineteen Janata Quarters in the village.

POPULATION:

There are 65 families in the village. The total population of the village is 325. Out of 65 families 7 families are of Kunubi, 2 families are of Harijan and all other 56 families are of Marathas (Konkan Marathas). There are 74 (54 women and 20 gents) people illiterate in the age group of 9 to 40 years, statistics collected under Saksharata Andolan. There are 17 persons illiterate above 40 years. There are 35 Kunubi people, 4 Harijan people and all others are Konkan Marathas.

LAND HOLDING:

Out of 7 families of Kunubi 3 families are landless and other 4 families have 1½ acres of paddy fields each. Out of 2 families of Harijan, one is landless and the other has 1½ acre of paddy field. Out of 56 families of Hindu Maratha, 18 families are landless, other 18 families have paddy fields ranging from ½ acre to 6 acres. Since the land is only rainfed, and economically paddy crop is not sufficient to maintain the needs of the life in many of the families, they have become daily wage earners during the non-rainy season. Along with the landless people they also go towards Goa for earning. They do works like preparation of bricks and working in forest

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forest department for KFD. They are paid any 12 rupees as daily wage for working in forests. Due to the loss wages at the native male workers prefer to move towards town for the higher wages.

There is neither gobar gas plant nor pumpset in the village. There are 2 borewells in the village of which one has failed. Villagers dig Khadda (big pit) in their paddy fields, so that water is stored in them during the rainy season. People used to drink water from them. During the hot summer season, villagers suffer from scarcity of water. It leads to a great problem in the village.

CROPS:

Paddy is the only crop in the village. Since the land is only rainfed, paddy is harvested only once in a year. No other crop is grown in the village due to the scarcity of water.

LIVESTOCK:

The cattle population of the village is 175. Only 8 landless families do not have cattle. The distribution of cattle is uneven. It ranges from 1 to 5 in different families. Cattle population is decreasing year by year. Cattle are used for milk, manure and ploughing the land. Cattle are worshipped in all the families during Diwali festival.

DEPENDENCY ON FOREST:

Villagers depend on forest mainly for fuelwood. Fuelwood is brought on headloads by both men and women. Construction of houses is not done in recent years. Timber is used for agricultural equipments. Soppu and darku is not used.

II. ODA PLANTATION:

The plantation is done near the village. It is done in the area more than 40 acres. It is a gap plantation. Different types of natural plants are spread thinly all over the area. More gap places are found where the saplings are planted during the month of June 1993. All the gap places are not filled with plants. The plantation will be completed in the coming rainy season. The sapling include acacia. Plants more than 90% and the other types being Matti, Beete, Sheegekai and Nelli. There is no encroachment problem in the

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plantation area. KFD has special affinity towards acacia plants. Board containing the discription of the plantation is not installed.

III. NEEDS:

The plantation area was used mainly as grazing land. Fuelwood is also brought from the area in small quantity as the plants are not concentrated there.

IV. AFFECTS:

After the plantation work, cattle used to move a long distance for grazing. There is no difference in the availability of fuelwood for the villagers.

V. ASSESSMENT:

Villagers feel that they are distrubed by the process of too much plantations in the area. In the recent years too much of Acacia plantations have been done in the forest areas near the village. As Acacia prevents the growth of fodder, the fodder is lost substaintially in those areas. Morever trench is dug for the plantations. A special problem, the villagers are facing is the attack of tigers on cattle. 5 to 10 cattle are killed by the tigers every year. Tigers are near the damsite where the cattle move for grazing. Due to the above reasons, cattle population is diminishing every year, said Shri Dharmaji Ganapa Thakur. When the panchanama is done for the death of cattle, a poor compensation of Rs. 200 is given to the cattle owners by KFD. Eventhough villagers wanted the same situation to be continued (as the area is used for grazing purpose) KFD brought into practice its decision and the plantation was done without consulting the villagers. After one sided work of capturing the land for plantation, KFD held the first meeting. By that time villagers did not find any means to protect KFD. They surrendered and agreed to form JFPM in anticipation of monetary benefits out of the ODA plantation. When they were not able to retain the grazing land, they throught it is wise to have monetary benefits as least.

VI. JFPM:

The first meeting was held during July 1993. Ranger (ODA), Ranger, Sub DFO, Forester and Guards were present at the meeting. Two persons from England were at the meeting. 50 villagers attended the meeting. 5 women participated. KFD officers gave the details of

the new forestry programme. Villagers asked some questions in the meeting. ODA people enquired about the problems created out of this new plantation. As usual, people have communication problem. Their speech was translated by KFD officers. When villagers said that the plantation area was a grazing land, the answer given by the KFD was that after 4 years, cattle can graze in the new plantation, upto that time grazing can be done in the remaining available forest areas. People prefered sagavani to acacia. Officers replied that acacia is the only variety which grow well in the area, sagavani goes not grow well. Due to acacia the sources of water reduces in due our and the villagers are facing water problem said the villagers. KFD assured to repair the tank in the village which is now in a very bad condition. Villagers did not argue much in the meeting. The function was almost one sided. Women did not ask any questions. The main committee was formed. Election was not held Shri Dharmaji Ganapa Thakur has been selected as Chairman of JFPM. Nirmala Harijan was the Harijan member and Smt. Parwari Eshawar Thakur and Rukmini Ganapati Sambar were the women members. There is no Kushalakarmi in the village and the seat is kept vacant. Neither the certificate nor the booklet was issued to the members.

VII. PARTICIPATORY IDEAS:

Villagers say that all types of natural forest plants grow in the area. But KFD desired to have acacia more about which villagers are not able to protest. Villagers even prefer sagavani based on monetary benefits. They want the sagavani plantation done during 1992 to be included under new forestry programme so that villagers will be benefited. More KFD has assured to include the same. Everything is oral. Agreement is not done on stamp papers. There are no certificates or bonds issued to the villagers regarding the same.

ANNEXURE - II

(Part of the proceedings of first circle Advisory Committee on WGEP, ODA held at River-view Bungalow, Dandeli on 19 March 1993). This minutes was distributed to members on 5/3/1994 during second meeting of Advisory Committee).

DETAILS OF VILLAGE FOREST COMMITTEES CONSTITUTED

IN KANARA CIRCLE

Sl. No.	Division	Range	Name of the Village where VFC has been constituted
1	2	3	4
1.	Haliyal	Jagalbet	Chapoli
2.	Haliyal	Jagalbet RGB	Kumbral
3.	Haliyal	Jagalbet RGB	Vaini
4.	Haliyal	Jagalbet RGB	Kamara
5.	Haliyal	Jagalbet RGB	Shindolli
6.	Haliyal (Micro Pl. done)	Tinaighat RGB	Paiswadi
7.	Haliyal	Tinaighat RGB	Marshangal
8.	Haliyal	Tinaighat RGB	Jalkatti
9.	Haliyal	Barchi RGB	Gobral
10.	Haliyal (Micro pl. done)	Haliyal RGB	Malavadi (IDS)
11.	Haliyal	Sambrani RGB	Gundolli
12.	Haliyal	Sambrani RGB	Doddakoppa
13.	Yellapur (Micro pl. done)	Yellapur	Beligeri
14.	Yellapur	Yellapur	Geral
15.	Yellapur	Kirwatti	Hosalli
16.	Yellapur	Idgundi	Bare
17.	Yellapur	Manchikeri	Hitlahalli (Analysis)
18.	Yellapur	Katur	Gotgodi
19.	Yellapur	Katur	Kolgi (Analysis)
20.	Yellapur (Micro pl. done)	Mundgod	Basapur
21.	Karwar (Micro pl. done)	Ankola RGB	Talagadde
22.	Karwar	Ankola RGB	Bugaribail

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1	2		3		4
23.	Karwar	(Micro plan)	Ankola		Honnebail
24.	Karwar		Ankola		Berde
25.	Karwar		Mastikatta		Dongri
26.	Karwar		Karwar		Shirve (KRCDS)
27.	Karwar		Karwar		Belur (KRCDS)
28.	Honnavar	(Micro pl. done)	Kumta	RYB	Harneer
29.	Honnavar		Kumta	RYB	Alavalli
30.	Honnavar		Katgal		Yana (Analysis)
31.	Honnavar		Hiregutti	RYB	Moralli
32.	Honnavar		Honnavar		Jalavalli
33.	Honnavar		Honnavar	RYB	Kerwalli (Analysis)
34.	Honnavar		Gersoppa		Nagar Basthikeri
35.	Honnavar		Manki		Balamattu
36.	Honnavar	(Micro pl. done)	Manki	RYB	Balkur
37.	Honnavar		Manki	RYB	Manki
38.	Honnavar		Bhatkal	RYB	Kuntavani
39.	Honnavar		Bhatkal	RYB	Halyani
40.	Sirsi	(Micro pl. done)	Sirsi		Gattikai
41.	Sirsi		Hulekal		Audhal (Analysis)
42.	Sirsi		Banavasi		Bashi
43.	Sirsi		Janmane		Manjguni
44.	Sirsi		Siddapur		Paduvanbail
45.	Sirsi		Siddapur		Bankuli/Bedkani
46.	Sirsi	(Micro planning over)	Siddapur		Kangod/Argod
47.	Sirsi		Siddapur		Kilar
48.	Sirsi		Banavasi		Kotekoppa
49.	Sirsi		Banavasi		Bellankeri (Analysis)
50.	Yellapur		Mundgod		Arsinageri
51.	Yellapur		Katur		Haraganahalli

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Additions (Plantations done in 1993 under ODA but not included in above list. This information was given by KFD).

1	2	3	4
1.	Sirsi	Hulekal	Sheegehalli
2.	Sirsi	Sirsi	Husari
3.	Sirsi	Sirsi	Hutgar
4.	Sirsi	--	Sannahalli-Kanchikoppa
5.	Sirsi	Siddapur	Heggekoppa
6.	Sirsi	Siddapur	Kibli
7.	Sirsi	Siddapur	Nilgod
8.	Haliyal	--	Hosur
9.	Haliyal	--	Adike Hosur
10.	Haliyal	--	Mundwad
11.	Haliyal	--	Murkwada
12.	Yellapur	Katur	Gotgodi x included earlier
13.	Karwar	--	Hosgadde
14.	Karwar	--	Adhur
15.	Karwar	--	Shirguni
16.	Karwar	--	Andalli
17.	Karwar (Yet to Farm)	--	Siddar
18.	Karwar	--	Halgar
19.	Honnavar	--	Urkeri x included as Harnee
20.	Honnavar	--	Nagur
21.	Honnavar	--	Moralli x included earlier

FIELD NOTES (JFPM VISITS WITH STS REDDY)

Date: April 17, 1994

Place: YELLAPUR

We met Mr. Shivappa Poojar, the Co-ordinator of Siddi Development Society, and NGO working with Siddi families in Yellapur taluka. They are working to develop the socio economic condition of Siddis. They run Balwadis for children.

I. Shivappa Poojari explained the conflicating situation while forming VFC in Gudandoor/Bailandoor (near Kirwatti). Gudandur comprises of Siddi families and in Bailandur it is Marathi families. About 15 Marathi families have encroached the land adjacent to their village. The FD is planning to take up ODA plantations in this area. Already advance work of digging pits is going on. Marathis are opposed to the taking away their encroached land. Most of them are marginal farmers. Poojari feels that the encroachment should be stopped. He says that it is a barren land without any development of agriculture.

II. He feels that there is doubt among VFC's as how the sharing will take place and eventually how the sharing will be done among people. He feels that MOU should be signed at an early date to resolve this conflict.

III. He feels that the VFC's should be helped to take control of the management techniques. There is a need to equip them with such skills. Instead of waiting for three years to hand over the management of VFC to people, it should begin now.

IV. In many villages people have come out with selection of species. Its the 'Stake' in the forest is felt by people, they have came forward to protect the forests.

V. He accepted that the motivation behind formation of VFC is economic/commercial interest of sharing the end product.

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BHAGAWATI:

We met Vidya Mavinkurve, Worker, Siddi Development Society at Bhagawati. She works with Goulis in Tattihalla. She is a Balwadi teacher at Tattihalla. We collected information on Goulis.

Gouli Tanda at Tattihalla was established in KPC quarters. Most of them who lived in forests were settled in KPC quarters. They do not have land. Rearing Buffaloes is the only occupation. They also work as agricultural labourers. They have to buy hay at, Rs. 700/- per tractor load. In the rainy season, the grass is available. But they have to collect leaves (for fodder) during night because the FD catches them. Goulis know about the medicinal plants available in the forest to treat the diseases in buffaloes. Goulis Buffaloes are a special breed and they usually do not sell them. They make 'Khowa' from milk and sell them to agents. One person from Tattihalla was kept in the Training College for destroying trees in the campus.

Oxfam, Vikasa and Siddi Development Society has conducted PRA in Tattihalla. However they have not initiated any follow up activities.

ADIKE HOSUR:

We met Eranna of Adike Hosur who is the leader of landless Siddi families. The village is surrounded by teak plantation and decidious forests. Eranna took us to the area on the edge of the forests where ploughing was being done by a Siddi. Immediately about 8 women and 10 men gathered in the place. They participated in a heated discussion. They claim that they are cultivating crops like paddy, cotton etc., on the land (forest land) and the KFD wants to take it for plantations. They stopped the pit digging work. And in the conflict with KFD 46 of them including 17 women were arrested on 24/11/93. The men were taken to Karwar Jail and were released next day.

These people said that they are not aware of formation of VFC in the village. According to them the KFD has selected 3 men from other group (who are contractors of KFD to do trench work etc) as members of VFC. We were unable to varify it in the village. It seems the village people were invited to participate in literacy programme and the same platform was utilised to form VFC. In fact while forming VFC one group of people staged walkout (on the issue of encroachment).

There seems to be a very serious conflicting situation in this village

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which was beyond the control the KFD.

In Haliyal we met Shri Arishnageri, the advocate who fought on behalf of Adike Hosur people. In the FIR the people were charged under section 143, 353, 506 of IPC. This relates to obstruction of people, while carrying out lawful duty. Sect. 506 relates to 'threat' by people to govt. officers, sect. 143 relates to organising illegally for offence. The Police complaint was filed on 24/11/1993 on 46 people (including 17 women). The charge was that there people have destroyed the forests worth 75,000 rupees.

The case is going on since 3 months and everytime it gets postponed due to non appearence of one accused person. Again 3 more people from Adike Hosur have been arrested with case of sandalwood smuggling. Obviously, the KFD is terrorising villagers in Adike Hosur by adopting repressive measures.

MALVADI:

Malvadi is in midst of decidious forest. As we were entering the village we saw the eating plates made from 'Muttagala' in the school courtyard. It shows the dependency of poorest groups on forest resources.

Malvadi has a historical relationship with KFD. Every year they work voluntarily for KFD (known as 'Bitti' in Kannada). There are 98 families. KFD has already conducted PRA and Micro planning in this village. The village has cohisiveness required for VFC. However they are suspicious about KFD in handing over the bamboo plantation (they had earlier assured to villagers of handing over bamboo plantation).

The villagers work together, for various religious functions. They want to start community irrigation project. They are farmers but do not use forest resources for composting, they use fertilizers. They grow peanut, lentils as Rabi crop which provides ample fodder resources. IDS, an NGO is also working in the village. They have helped to write resolutions of VFC. The VFC has specifically asked KFD to provide various indegenious saplings for planting (in 1994 monsoon).

There seems to be conflict among the neighbouring village Chapalgeri, who use the forest for grazing cattle. KFD has ignored this conflict, which might cause problems in future.

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GOBRAL:

Gobral is 8 km from Dandeli town. Jannu from Vitnal took us to Gobral plantation. The area is in midst of bamboo forest. In fact the land was cultivated by Goulis. They were evacuvated and the KFD planted saplings. They have planted local tree species. However, the people are not happy with it. We saw cattle grazing in the plantation area. Obviously the trench was not useful to keep off the cattle, neither there was cooperation from people.

Most of the people living in Gobral are landless labourers working in the KFD nursery. They are paid paid a wage of Rs. 15 for women and Rs. 20 for men. Thus they are under the hold of KFD. The KFD is the main employee that does not pady minimum wages. KFD has promised to give tiles for house building. But they have not kept the promise. People do not have faith iN KFD. JFPM is an act forcible peoples participation. People are not interested in ODA/ JFPM plantation. They want assured minimum wages and regular employment. Some women members have participated in the training programme at Tattihalla organised by KFD.

APRIL 18, 1994

KARWAR:

NGO: KARWAR RURAL WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (KRWCDS)
CONTACT: APA BELURKAR.

This NGO is working to create awareness in village. It conducts tution classes, training programme on health etc. It also runs Anganwadis. It has organised people in the village.

Initially KFD ignored the NGO. However they were able to see the impact of working together in Shirve and Belur. In these villages the VFC is functioning well because of NGOs presence. They are creating awareness with villagers through regular fellowships. In fact the NGO has created awareness on JFPM before the arrival of KFD. They have also formulated the questions to be asked to KFD:

- After formation of VFC, who will get the work for planting?
- Who will determine the wages?
- Will they create problems for construction of their house?
- What is the benefit?

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The NGO has gradually won the confidence of KFD (JFPM). Now KFD comes to them with request for assistance. The PRA and micro planning excersise showed that the VFC cannot function in isolation, on a narrow forest resources. It has to incorporate other issues of village development and VFC should become Village Development Committee. This holistic approach will help villagers than VFC's narrow approach of forestry.

KFD has tried to go alove in some villages to form VFC. In Bargal, Amdalli, the KFD's dependence on political leadership has led to failure of VFC. Similarly they have landed in problems in Talgadde (the first VFC formed in Karnataka). Thus it is obvious that KFD has not succeeded to form VFC on its own. However with NGOs helping hand, they have achieved success.

JOINT PARTICIPATION REQUIRED WITHIN KFD:

There exists a serious conflict with Territorial wing (TW) and JFPM wing of KFD. At present the TW has the ultimate power. They decide which area can be given under JFPM. They are also the one who have to give clearence to the Micro Plan of VFC. Even the financial authority rests with TW. Thus the JFPM wing has no power to implement its programme.

There is another problem at implementation level at VFC. The member secretary, the Forester is incharge of VFC. He is under the Direct control of (TW) RFO. Thus he is not responsible to RFO (JFPM). This creates doubts about the genuine interest to be taken by Forester. He usually adheares to RFO of TW.

The split of TW and JFPM has put the whole functioning of JFPM into quandary. The interest of the people is sacrificed and VFCs get neglected due to the conflict. Forest Officers working for JFPM wants to get transfered to TW where lies the power and money. The ODA has successfully created the divide in KFD leading to destruction of effective functioning of KFD.

The change in attitude of KFD has come in the JFPM staff. At least 1 DFO and 1 RFO in JFPM are interested in helping people (out of 5 RFOs). But even this small number of KFD officials do not get encouragement and support from higher officials in KFD.

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TALGADDE:

This is the first village where KFD formed VFC. They requested KWRDS to help them in formation of VFC. The NGO assisted them few times. But they feel that it is far away and their impact will be less as they are not working in the area.

We met Shashikala Naik, who is working with women in the area. She also feels that there need to be a total development scheme for Talgadde women. This can help to provide alternate employment. She says that there is a need to create awareness among women, before making them members of VFC. The token membership is of no use. The Talgadde case has become complicated because of caste conflicts and the women depending on selling of forest produce. By providing an alternative employment one can wean them from selling wood. However the Halakki women are not interested in developing skills.

VISIT TO TALGADDE:

We visited Talgadde. The JFPM board is installed, but people do not have any say in this as it is cashew plantation. The KFD promised to give the income from cashew to VFC. But it failed to keep the promise. Due to this, the VFC members are suspicious of KFD.

All the PRA and Micro planning excersise done has not helped to gain the confidence of villagers. They are not interested in the JFPM. We met the Chairman Venkatesh Naik. He also said that there is no regular follow up by KFD.

We feld that the first VFC of the state is already a failure due to the neglect of KFD.

HALKAR:

We met the ex-president of VFPanchayat of Halkar at Kumta. He took us to see the VFP forest at Halkar. This is on the out skirts of Kumta town. The VFP has regenerated the forests in this area. It earns income from selling laterite stone. It has also taken help from KFD for planting acacia, casurina trees.

The villagers were very dissappointed that the Tehsildar harassed them by checking accounts three times. a year. But when they call the Tehsildar for election of VFP, the officer does not come. These

problems shows that the revenue officials want to destroy the peoples institution of VFP to acquire the land for Town Development, which will bring money to revenue officials.

Shantaram Harikant the Secretary VFP said, "Here we are struggling to save VFP and the forests. Government takes crores of rupees to form VFC from ODA. On the one hand they take money to form new VFC and the same government destroys the peoples VFP, that is functioning for several years. Why this dual policy?

The people are determined to keep control of their forest. They have appointed 2 watchmen to look after the forests. Farmers get only dry leaves from the forest. They are poorest farmers/ labourers who are saving the forest with divine attitude rather than the commercial attitude of VFCs. We held discussion with people, they showed determination to protect the forests.