

PSK
F9

Mirkeri, Talgod & Hamur

Mirkeri is 7 kms from Kunta.

→ 246.5 ^{acres} ~~acres~~ MF of which
only 0.24 ^{acres} ~~acres~~ encroached.

MINUTES

BOOK

(17/7/93)

Meeting 14-6-93 at Mirkeri grama primary school.

Castes groups present included:

Viadya

Muderi (SC)

Tatgar (Ollhaliga)

Bhatt & Hegde & Shastri (H Brahmins)

Achari (woodcarver)

Kelasi (Barber)

Officers present — ACF, Section Forester, RFO(T) & RFO(JFPM).

Rough transln of minutes

"Mundera Raj told about JFPM & ACF also. They take suggestions of villagers & discuss them. Villagers say they want to plant 18 hectares this year. They suggest for firewood grow accacia & gadigida, also fruits, some MFPs & green leaves. Propose to grow mango, jack, cashew, nelli, nenili, mirugala, mutai & lehairu. For cattle purpose grow bromne & they suggest other types of trees. Due to firewood scarcity they suggest KFD make a depot in the villages."

Hamlets involved are Hamur, Talgod, Mirkeri, Walgalli & Munchigi.

PK
FG

(P1)

Interview 16/7/93 at Honnavar DFO's office with

- ACF Rao
- RFO Sundera Raj
- Other Territorial RFOs.

JFFM Planting to Date

Their explanation --- there are 4 major planting models gap A, B, & C &

Multipurpose models:

Model	Plants per hectare	Canopy cover
A	1,000	0.0-0.4-0.2
B	750	0.2-0.4
C	500	0.4-0.6
Multi	1,600	0.0-0.2.

"Multipurpose plantations" are for villagers. We take their suggestions for planting & convince them on the technical side.... side".

1993 a total of 300 hectares of multipurpose plantations in Honnavar Division. A public meeting was held by the RFO (T) with the villages before planting. However this year GO came late & JFFM officers only recently posted so some restrictions due to species available in the nursery & time constraints.

These plantations have been assigned to particular villages although the MoU has not yet been signed. Head Office is presently working on the format of the MoU.

The benefits from the plantations will be shared 50% to government, 25% to villages & 25% to VFDF. The VFDF can be used for any community purpose such as school or road. (This change will come in the revised GO).

Response from villagers was good & they feel certain that they will protect it properly. The plantations have been fenced with barbed wire & euc. poles. Watcher is only given for areas > 40 hectares.

Documentation

① Minutes book for each VFC.

② "Micro-Plan data" for each VFC. - based on West Bengal's method of record keeping. 2 sources of information — (a) Information from VA, BDO office etc...

(b) Hh survey on consumption needs & small stock numbers.

- a standard questionnaire schedule is filled.

At present time only information from (a) given & standard formulae used to calculate needs in terms of logs firewood etc..

Plantation works & distribution of crops also recorded in the microplan data.

Both documents are held at the Range Forest Office.

Small & marginal farms defined as those holding less than 2 hectares of land, Medium as 2-4 hectares & large > 4 hectares of land.

The xeroxed zonation map given by WP is unreadable. The officers say they know themselves from field experience where zone IV is. This is how they selected these areas. JLF RAO pointed out that it is only a preliminary zonation to identify priority areas & that they are not bound by it. In fact there will

be areas of zone W inside other broad zones, some of the (p2)
1993 plantations for example are in zone 3.

Unless they reclaim forest land that has been encroached there will be no areas left to plant on the coastal side. In 1993 planting they persuaded encroachers to give back 150 hectares in Mangali Range. Of this 15 hec has been planted with gap B & 40 hectares with JFPM plantations. They can't forcibly evict people due to political climate so they persuaded them by consultation. Concrete assurance of benefits of JFPM is needed to get people to come forward & recind lands.

Sundera Raj's Experience of Myrada Training

2 day training is too short, only one day in the field. The 1st training contained 13 RFOs (JFPM) & the 2nd more than 30 regular RFOs & ~~guard~~ Section foresters.

Acacia Issue

Despite criticism of acacia local people are getting a lot of use from these plantations, say the dept. eg. Hosard village in Thonnar Taluka - a 7 yr old acacia plantation in an area of acute firewood shortage. Local people take twigs for fuel & leaves for compost. Acacia can be used for compost but takes a long time to decompose. The benefit of the compost comes after the 2nd year, unlike usual compost coming after 1 yr.

However villagers here have no option.

Chitrigiri in Kurnta Taluka → villagers take everything they need from accacia plantation. It is 20kms to proper forest but > 60 hectares of accacia is right there.

In Halnimath they have undertaken JFM plantations in 1993 & an accacia plantation there dates from 1992. This is being used greatly & although people resisted accacia monoculture they said "you can plant accacia if you intersperse with cashew". Cashew is a cash crop here.

No monocultures are now planted by the dept & some other species such as cashew, mango, soapnut & iron tree are also planted.

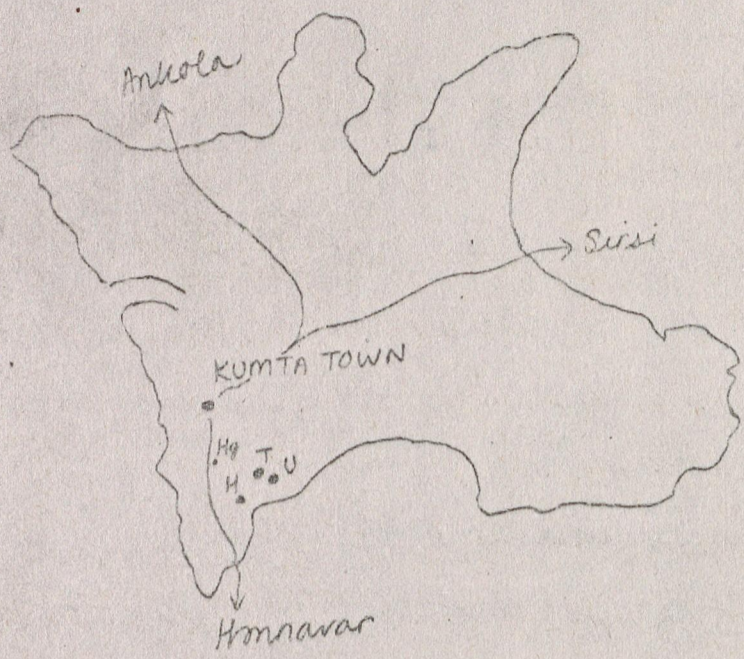
Coastal Problems

- 1) V densely populated → too much pressure on land.
- 2) Most of forest area barren on coastal strip, & has been since British time early this century.
- 3) Encroachment for groundnut, no land left.
- 4) Cattle have fodder shortage → sent up that on contract for several months ~~from Government~~ to graze throughout coastal belt.

many areas rock & also totally barren areas with no regeneration

MICRO
PLAN
(16/7/93.)

Urkeri, Harur & Talgod
Information from "MICROPLAN DATA" on 16/7/93.



Hg = Handigan
T = Talgod
U = Urkeri
H = Harur

(approx 1 1/2 miles island).

Zone 3 area of Kumta Range, Chandavar Section.
Since 1983 a total of 53 hectares of plantations already raised in these village boundaries. In 1993 raise 10 hectares of multipurpose plantations were raised.

	Total Population	Cattle	Farmers < 2h.*	> 2h.*
Urkeri	764	530	122	41
Talgod Harur	361	221	39	72
Harur Talgod	326	174	52	38

(* for some reason these figures are numbers of adult men in these households!)

The 10 hectares is in 3 plots & planted according to the fuelwood model. Myr species

- accacia auriculiformis
- accacia nilotica
- cashew, mango & nelli
- bamboo.

% mix not mentioned in the data.

One meeting was held with all three villages & the RFO (JFPM)

It is that about 75% of members were there. One VFC will subsequently be formed out of the 3 villages. It has been difficult to do the work properly this year.

Before planting this 10 hec area was completely barren & without regeneration.

For 3 years KFD in consultation with the VFC will protect & manage the plantation. Protection requirements are such that fencing & CPT is needed. From 4th year onwards VFC members must protect & manage the area. This decision was taken on meeting on 14-6-93 & should be followed strictly.

Present regulations for use:

1. MFP (basically mungalu & wate) may be collected freely from other forest area as an incentive. There is presently no tender for this.
2. Grazing will be allowed after 5 yrs but stall feeding should be encouraged using fodder developed by the VFDF. "In the beginning cattles are allowed in surrounding older forests as an incentive, so long as the VFC members accept stall feeding!"
3. This plantation can't meet the villagers fuelwood requirements. Present estimate of need is 15 kgs per head per month, i.e. a total of 27 tonnes p.a. Present forecast of yield is

After 5 years one cutting of 5 tonnes/hect = 50 tonnes

After 10 years final harvest of 40 tonnes/hect = 400 tonnes
450 tonnes

Therefore the villagers are allowed to collect firewood from surrounding forests "as an incentive for the smooth running of the VFC". They should be motivated to adopt fuel efficient stoves.

MICRO
PLAN

Future Possibilities

1. Cutting glyricidia (gobragida) on fence as green manure
 2. Dry stone check dams & live hedges to stop erosion.
 3. Ficus & frome seedlings shld be planted as fodder trees.
 4. Hemata seeds & other grasses to be planted as fodder.
-
-

Ent RFO Kathur. 9/8/93
Kolagi

1993 rains → multi-purpose plan raised

22 hectares.

↓
50%

80% teak → valuable tree → villages
purposely cut

jade 1,500 sapling

mango. 1,500 "

tamarind 1,500

shege (shelakau) 600.

kurdal (Hemunava) 150

nelli 500.

cashew 100

bamboo 600.

misc. 3,000.

teak. 18,450.

TOTAL: 28,000 saplings.

→ reserve forest area.

got goddi → multipurpose.
8 hectares.

← Sapling no's.

moretcaik 8,500

jack 800

mango 500

bambo 800

neli 300

shilukai 400

shiveri (melana alboria) 50 - (carnig)

MISC. 750 → alt to make up correct)

TOTAL 12,800

in the Reserve forest area

major diff there in RFO's new
land / pop pressure

2. grazing - cattle, sheep & goats.

July met villagers - public meeting with
supervisors.

9:30 - 10:00 Malagi

VFR → Keldin Jellapur

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TALAGADDE (NGOs have helped)

- First VFC was formed

131 families

120 Halakki

- Hallakki Wokkal families depend on fuelwood collection. They know what is the use of forests but it is unavoidable

- Women- plates, caneweaving alternate employment/economic activities.

- Women did not come to meeting

- VFC - we will create and people were interested

- for survey Yuvak Mandal was formed (a Rs. 2 was collected)

- VFC formation - date was fixed

- Women organisers- from NGO were sent-contact before VFC 50% womens attended the meeting. But Rs. 2/- was not given. So only make members

- Two women were selected and (from womens group) part of VFC. IN gathering - open election has taken place.

BEFORE VFC

- PRA- was done by MYRADA

40 men/6 women in PRA- 2 days

MYRADA helped with staff + PD DFO/RFO's

- Villages: it was presented

Acacia- they didn't want, seeds- crop also get affected

- people- asked for Karna Bamboo

- Grazing area is there so no plantation in grazing land.

- Which area in ER JPPM was identified. How much area for JPPM (250 HCTS) for multipurpose plantation

- The FD was not sure how much land is to be given for MPPM

Acacia-

- affects the crops- rain water coming from Acacia plantation is harmful to crops

- Hailakki wokkal families began on their wood collection - they know that the pollen of acacia affects the crops what is the use of forests but it is unavoidable

- Women-plates, canning/alternate employment/economic activities.

- Women did not come to meeting

- VPC - we will create and people were interested

- For survey Yuvak Mandal was formed (a Rs. 2 was collected)

- VPC formation - date was fixed

- Women organizers- from NGO were sent-contact before VPC 50%

women attended the meeting. but Rs. 2/- was not given. so

only male members

- Two women were selected and (from women group) part of VPC. IN

Gathering - open election has taken place.

BEFORE VPC

- FRA - was done by MYRADA

40 men & women in FRA - 2 days

MYRADA helped with staff + FD DPO/RPO's

- Villages: it was presented

Acacia- they didn't want, seeds- crop also get affected

- people asked for Kanna B_mboo

- Grazing area is there so no plantation in grazing land.

- Which area in KR JPM was identified. How much area for JPM

(250 HCT) for multipurpose plantation

please don't broadcast
that you have this!

Given by ACF Kumta Sub-Divn

Outline data of Vannalli multipurpose plantation-1993

DK
F9

Division : Honavara
Range : Kasta
Section : Chandavara
Mandal : Chitragi
Village : Vannalli
Model : Multipurpose.

This area is situated about 3 Kmtr. South of Kumta Bhanashini Road, Near Holanagadde. To the West of the Plantation area is Vannalli Village about 2 Kmts. away. This Village comes under the Jurisdiction of Kumta Municipality.

Vannalli P.S. No. 236

1. No. of families : 324
2. Population : 2000
3. Cattle Population : 408
4. Special groups if any : 4 Carpenters.
5. Big/medium farmers : 26.
6. Small/marginal farmers : 42.

Details about the plantation Area

1. Area to be covered : 10 Ha.
2. Status of Land : Minor Forest
3. Aspect
4. Gradient : Moderate to slopy.
5. Rain fall : Mean annual rainfall of 3370 m. in the average of 120 days between June and October.
6. Temperature :
Mean Max : 32° C
Mean Min : 23° C

7. Type of Soil : Sandy loam with boulders
8. Land Capability : D Class.
9. Vegetation : Scrub type of vegetation mainly of Karai, Kunta Nerala, Kavali, Kusumale and Kurda - Nanadaga. A few trees Acacia auriculiformis.
10. N.P.F. available : Nil.
11. Fodder : Fodder available only during rainy season.
12. Water Source : Nil.
13. Wild Life : Rabbit, Peacock, Jackal.
14. Distraction by wild Life : Damage by procupine is noticed.

CHAPTER - II

About Vannalli Village:-

The following requirements were noticed during the Village meeting held on 20.6.93.

Requirements of the people:-

- Need of an Timber depot.
- As the onion is a main crop, they need fence post for their fields.
- The scarcity of fodder.
- They demand for the species for green manure.
- Few basket makers are in the village but lack of supply of Bamboo & canes.

I. Treatment Proposed:-

Pits of $0.45M^3$ are excavated at $2.5 \times 2.5m$ spacing (1600 pits/ha.) for the purpose of planting Multipurpose species. The species of fuel wood, fruit yielding and small timber and poles are proposed during the course of Village meeting held on 20th June 1993.

Total extent of plantation is 11.87 Ha. but the net area
of the proposed area after deleting the lateritic crop is 10.14
(16000 pits. of size 0.45m²)

The above area is totally barren without any forest
cover. Here and there bushes of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (Santal
tree) and *Albizia leucacantha* (Santal) are scattered. These
bushes are mostly used by the people for the purpose
of fire wood especially Kuntinatalu.

Outline data Alavalli Multipurpose plantation - 1993.

Division : Honavara.
Range : Kumta.
Section : Chandavara.
Village : Alavalli & Hegle.
Model : Multipurpose.

This multipurpose plantation is situated 7 km. away from Kumta town towards east of N.H. 17. This area surrounded by two villages namely Alavalli & Hegle of Muroor and Valgalli Mandal respectively.

1. Alavalli F.S. No. : 1 A.
2. Hegle F.S. No. : 38.
3. Population (Human and Cattle)

	<u>Human</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>No. of Families</u>
Alavalli : M -	246	439	75
F -	248.		
Hegle : M -			
F -			

- 4.3. Special groups if any; 3 Carpenters, Few Halakki Vokkaligas are living.

5. Land Less : 19.
6. Big/Medium farmers : 23.
7. Small/Marginal Farmers: 33.

Details about the plantation area

1. Area to be covered : 10 Ha.
2. Status of the land : Minor Forest.
3. Aspect : North East and North West
4. Gradient : Moderate to steep.
5. Rain fall : Mean Annual rainfall of 3370 mm in the average of 120 days between June and October.
6. Temperature :
Mean Max : 32° C
Mean Min : 23° C

- 7. Soil Type : Red Laterite with out crops of Laterite stone patches.
- 8. Land Capability : Class 'D'
- 9. Vegetation : Scrubs of Cugenia caryophyllaea (Kumta Nerals) R andia uliginaso (Kare) and Gelonium lanceolatum (Kuruda nandiga)
- 10. M.F.P. : Nil.
- 11. Fodder : Scanty only during rainy season.
- 12. Water Source : Nil.
- 13. Wild Life : porcupine, Rabbit, Peacock.

There are about 75 Families in Alavalli Village. Most of them having Areca nut and Coconut gardens. In these garden they also grow spices like Jaja Kayi, Kala Menasu, Yalakki etc., and few of them are cultivating Malberry.

The main Agricultural crops are sugar cane, paddy and ground nut during rasbi.

In this village there are two committies existing, one for Higher Primary School and another for betterment of Vigneshwara temple.

The main problems and requirements of the Village:-

1. Encroachments after 1978 must be evicted and Multipurpose plantations should be raised in these areas.
2. Lack of proper roads. Fair weather road should be converted to metal road and later on to Tar road.
3. Fodder resources should be created.
4. Their Betta/Hadi lands must also be afforested with hard wood species like Matti, Kindal, neral etc.,

.....3/-

I. Treatment Proposed:-

10,45m³ pits are excavated at the espacement of 2.5x2.5 mt. (1600 pits/Ha.) in order to plant multipurpose plantation in which fuel wood, fruit yielding and species for green manure are proposed during the course of Village meeting held on 17th June 1993 at the Higher Primary School, Alavalli and as per the consensus had in the meeting, where majority of the members were present. The following species were proposed to take up & planting in the current year rain.

1. Acacia auriculiformis as a fuel wood species.
2. Cashew, Mango, Neral, Nelli Halasu, Murugal for fruits.
3. Matti, Kindal for small timber.

II. Special provisions proposed:-

- a) Cuttings of Gliricidia would be planted along the fence in order to get green manure.
- b) The grass seeds such as Bamata seeds would be sown in between lines to meet the fodder requirements.

III. Employment Generated:-

For raising plantations, protection and Management the local people including VFC members and the village women who are the main users of the Forest produce will be given proforma. For the works carried out as per the S.S.K. would be paid apart from the other help.

IV. Distribution of Fire wood, Fodder, M.F.P. and others will be distributed as per the G.O. among the V.F.C. members including Intermediate yield.

V. Protection:-

Protection of the plantations upto 3 years will be done by the Department and 4th year onwards the plantation will be handover to the VFC for protection and Management.

VI. Mode of Cattle grazing proposed:-

Upto 5th Year, the villagers will be allowed to cut the
grass for stall feedings 6th year onwards cattle will be
allowed in the plantation for grazing.

The following conditions shall apply to the grazing of cattle in the plantation:-
1. The grazing shall be allowed only during the period of 1st April to 31st October.
2. The grazing shall be allowed only in the plantation area and not in the adjacent fields.
3. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.
4. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.

5. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.
6. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.
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16. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.

17. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.
18. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.
19. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.

20. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.
21. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.
22. The grazing shall be allowed only for the purpose of stall feeding and not for other purposes.

Out line data of Kagal and Aghanashini Multipurpose plantation-1993

Division : Honavar.
 Range : Kunta.
 Section : Chandayara.
 Village : Kagal and Aghanashini.
 Model : Multipurpose.

Situations: This area is situated about 25 Kmts. to West of Kunta facing the Eromion Sea. Villages namely Kagal is on the main Road and Aghanashini is about 1.5 Kmts. to the east of the main Road on the left bank of River Aghanashini.

Kagala Village includes 462 families and Aghanashini with 427 Families most of them having Arecanut and Coconut Gardens. The main Agricultural Crops are Paddy and ground nut.

1. Kagala F.S. No. : 130 A.
2. Aghanashini F.S.No. : 262.

3. Population :

		M	F
Kagala	- 3460	1738	1722
Aghanashini	- 2635	1295	1340
	<u>6095</u>	<u>3033</u>	<u>3062</u>

4. No. of Families :

Kagal	: 462
Aghanashini	: 427
	<u>889</u>

5. Cattle Population :

Kagal	: 1010
Aghanashini	: 711
	<u>1721</u>

6. Special Groups if any: There are 12 wood carvers and 16 Carpenters are living in these Village and Few Bamboo workers.

7. Big/Medium Formers :

Kagala	128	Aghanashini	75
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3. Small/Marginal Formers : Kagal- 362. Aghanashini- 319.

Details about the plantation area

1. Area to be covered : 7 Ha.
2. Status of Land : Minor Forest.
183 Ha. of Minor Forest plantation were already raised.
3. Aspect : North Western.
4. Gradient : Moderately slopy.
5. Rain Fall : Mean Annual rain fall of 3753.6 mm in an average of 126 days between June and October.
6. Temperature : Mean Max. : 32° C
Mean Min. : 23° C
7. Soil type : Red laterite with out crops of rocky patches.
8. Hand Capability : Class - ' D '
9. Vegetation : Scrubing vegetation like Kuntanerala, Kurada Nandika, Kusumale, Kare etc. are existing.
10. M.F.P. : Nil.
11. Padder : Scanty only during rainy season.
12. Water Source : Nil.
13. Wild Life : Porcupines, ~~xx~~ hayena, Robbit, Peacock, eagle.
14. Distraction by W.L. : Damage by porupines are noticed.

The main problems and requirements:-

- Enchroachment of the Forest areas for agricultural and allied purpose.
- Illicit cutting of trees is more in Kagal Village area.
- Fuel wood problem is more, and supply of Fuel wood is not proper in Aghanashini Village.
- As Lack of timber depot:- Kagal Village it leads to illicit telling.
- Excavation of soil in the Forest Area is noticed.

.....3/-

I. Treatment Proposed:-

Pits of 0.45m³ are excavated at the spacement of 2.5x2.5mt. (1600 pits/Ha.- totally 11,200 pits in 7 Ha.) to plant the multipurpose species. The species of fuel wood, Fruit yielding and for green manure are proposed during the course of Village meeting held on 20th June 1993 at Govt. Higher Primary School, Aghinasini.

Proposed Species:-

- Acacia auriculiformis for fuel wood
 - Cashew, Mango, Neral, Nelli, Halasu, Murugal for Fruits.
 - Matti, Kindal for small timber.
- - - - -

CHAPTER 4 - 7

W. P. S. No. 100, District of Madhya Pradesh, India

- OFFICE : Bhopal
- DATE : 10/10/54
- TO : DISTRICT OFFICER, Bhopal
- FROM : DISTRICT OFFICER, Bhopal
- SUBJECT : Bhopal, District, Madhya Pradesh

This area is situated 5 km. away from Bhopal towards the East of S.P. 17. The area covers 3 villages namely -

1. Ukhari - M.P.S. No. 222
2. Talgaon - M.P.S. No. 19
3. Marala - M.P.S. No. 794

1. Ukhari - 75a

2. Marala - 361

3. Talgaon - 344

3452

4. Cattle population
5. No. of Forest lands available
6. Special Groups if any
7. Handless
8. ST & SC

Surrounding these 3 villages since 1985 Inwood plantation to an extent of 55 Ha. has already been started.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Area to be covered | ... 10 Ha. |
| 2. Nature of land | ... Minor forest |
| 3. Aspect | ... South eastern & North eastern |
| 4. Dominant | ... Moderate to steep |
| 5. Type of soil | ... Red laterite with out crops of laterite pebbles patches. |
| 6. Land capability | ... Class 'D' |
| 7. Type of rock | ... Laterite |
| 8. Type of Vegetation | ... Scrub with Caperblia spp. |
| 9. M.P.S. available | ... Nil |
| 10. Natural regeneration if any | ... Nil |
| 11. Availability of fodder | ... Very little (only during rainy season) |
| 12. Water source | ... Nil |
| 13. Wind direction | ... |
| 14. Distribution of wild life | ... |

PSK
F 9

WESTERN GHATS FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT

J.F.P.M. FOR JALAWALLI VILLAGE

RANGE : HONAVAR

DIVISION: HONAVAR

F O R M A T - I

Brief note on site proposed for visit by O.D.A., Team,
Honavar Division under Western Ghat Forestry Project from
03-11-1993 to 05-11-1993.

Visit to : Jalavalli Range: Honavar

Location : Jalavalli F.Sy.No. 149 A.

Extent : 50 Ha.

Zone : IV

Model : Mulitpurpose

Year : 1994

Species planted : Selected for 1994 rains plantation

Operation Carried out

1. Nil

Proposed species:

Matti and Kindal	for Timber	- 800 Nos.
Khair and Cashew	for M.F.P.	- 6000 Nos.
Acacia	for Fuelwood	- 60000 Nos.
Ala	for Fodder	- 200 Nos.
Glyricidia cuttings along the periphery	for Manure	- 10000 Nos.

CHECKLIST OF INDICATORS FOR JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT

Village : JALAWALLI
 Range : Honnavar
 Division : HONNAVAR

Condition	0	2	3	4
	above			
Vegetative Characteristics:	0.6	0.4.06	0.2.04	0.02
Grown density				
Species Composition:				
% Coppicing	0.25	25.50	50.75	75.100
% Cover with good grass stock	0.25	25.50	50.75	75.100
Stocking Level: (Number of stools/ha)	0.250	250.500	500.1000	1000.2000
Quality of Coppice Growth	Poor	Moderate	Healthy	Vigorous
Disturbance Conditions:				
Fire	Annual	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
Grazing	Heavy	Moderate	Light	None
Lopping-Fuelwood Cutting	Heavy	Moderate	Light	None
Social Characteristics				
Community Forest Management Group	None	Inactive	Active	Strong
Community Homogeneity	Low	Moderate	High (Caste)	High (Tribal)
Leadership	Poor	Some	Good	Excellent
Access Rules and Regulations	None	Some	Good	Excellent
Environmental Concern	None	Some	Good	High
Social/Religious Importance of Forest	None	Some	Moderate	High
Perceived Resource Scarcity	None	Some	Moderate	High

COMMUNITY PROFILE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION SHEET

Village: JALAWALLI

Range : HONNAVAR

Division: HONNAVAR

	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>
Name of community: JALAWALLI (Primary forest user)	1240	202

Neighbouring communities (Secondary forest users) 1)	-----	-----	-----
2)	-----	-----	-----
3)	-----	-----	-----

Size of forest area used by primary community	<u>50</u>
Distance of forest from primary community	<u>6 km</u>
Distance of secondary user communities 1)	-----
2)	*-----
3)	-----

Social composition of primary community (by caste and/or tribe)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Average Landholding (ha)</u>
1) HINDU NAMADARI	181	0.25
2) GANIGA SHETTY	9	
3) GOWDA SARASWATHI BHAHMIM	5	
4) JAINS	3	
5) MADIVALA	3	
6) HALLER	1	

Number of landless households in the primary village 4

Livestock population of primary community

Stall-fed

Water buffalo	NIL	Dairy cattle	8
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Open grazing

Cattle	548	Goats and sheep	NIL
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Primary village occupations

Type	Number of Households
1) Farmer	198
2) Agriculture labour	160
3)	
4)	
5)	

Number of households migrating annually 50 No. of months 9

Percentage of village members literate Men 65% Women 60%

Percentage of farmland irrigated 40

Name, days and distance to local markets

Name	Day	Distance(km)
1) HONNAVER	SATURDAY	20
2)		
3)		

Institutions, banks, cooperatives and NGOs servicing the community

Name	Education	Distance from village(Km)
1) High School JALAWALLI	Education	--
2) Junior College Kavalakki	Education	10 kms.
3) Varada Gramina Bank HALLAKKI	Commercial	8 kms
4) Agricultural Society JALAWALLI	Co-operation	--

Describe past and present leadership patterns in the community/ies and the types of formal and informal leaders:

Formerly the people were united under Patel and Shanbog of the village and they were holding good command over the Community. Now people are uniting under Mandal Panchayath system.

JOINT FOREST PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Profile of the Jalawalli village:

This village is situated on the right side of Honavar Gerusoppa road about 16 Kms. from Honavar. (About 2 Kms. from the main road) This village situated on the right bank of Sharavati river consists of 202 families, mainly Namadaries and holding areca garden and paddy fields. The surrounding minor forest which once consisted cashew plantations have been denuded, and encroached by the villagers for ground nut cultivation which resulted in heavy soil erosion. The top soil is completely eroded leaving only red lateritic granular soil with outcrops. Even now it is being cultivated for ground nut cultivation and Karada as fodder crop.

The villagers have to depend on the nearby forest about 5 to 6 kms. away i.e, Kangode, for their green manure, firewood and small timber. This village have been visited by the J.F.P.M., and local staff frequently and after discussion convinced the promoters who are the main group of the village and made known the benefits of raising plantations and the village forest committee.

The resolution of the meeting have been recorded.

After much discussion and interaction the villagers agreed to become the members of the village forest committee and came forward and agreed to vacate the encroached forest lands. This area of forest land consisted of 102 Ha. in forest survey No. 149. Out of which 50 Ha. will be taken for the multipurpose block

plantation. On discussion with the villagers it is agreed to plant the following species.

Acacia auriculiforms for fuel wood

Khair and Cashew for M.F.P.

Ala for fodder

Hamata grass for grass

The total population of the village is 1240. The requirement of fuelwood is approximately 1600 Metric tonne/year. To meet this demand an area of 100 Ha. older plantation may have to be taken over by the village forest committee for proper management. Otherwise these areas (Plantations) will be hacked and once again may lead to denudation.

Treatment plan of the area to be taken up of planting in
1994 rains under O.D.A. Project of HANAVAR Range of Honavar
Division-----

MODEL MULTIPURPOSE

PROFILE OF THE AREA

This area of around 102.00 hect is having absolutely neither any tree growth nor any root stock. This whole area is already encroached for ground nut cultivation. This hill'ock surrounded by village called 'JALAWALLI'. As canopy density is Zero and surrounded by habitation area, is taken for afforestation under Multipurpose Model. By tackling this particular area, here already ground nut cultivation is going on from 7 to 8 years and yield also not substantial with input like seed, Manure, Margin of profit is very low. Some time they are under going loss also, with this background. The so called encroachers of this village and the other people come forward for this scheme after our repeated dialogue with them. As per villagers opinion are in favour of fuel wood species like Acacia and in between cash crops of cashew which yields after four years and also they are with little favour of matti, Ala, for their green manure, fodder purpose they are preffering grass to be grown By tackling this area we are not only doing the afforastation but also regaining the lost area.

1. Name of the Locality : JALAWALLI F.SY.NO. 149 A
2. Name fo land : Minor Forest
3. Extent of Forest : 102.00 hect

4. Area available for plantation : 50.00 hect
a) periphery of the area: 4.00 KM.
b) No. of cutting of Glyricidia/Duranta/Tirkall and Agave species. : 10000
5. Aspect : Southern and Western
6. Temperature : Maximum= 35^oc.
Minimum= 20^oc
7. Mean Annual Rainfall : 4200 M.M.
a) No. of Rainy days : 110 to 120 days
8. Soil condition
a) details of the soil testinge lab : Lateritic soil
9. Existing Vegetation :
a) Major Canopy : All most Nil
b) Under growth : Kurdanandaga
10. Local Problems : The whole area encroached for ground nut cultivation.
11. Size of pits : 0.60m³ for M.F.P. species.
12. Species to be planted and Nos.
a) Timber yielding species: Matti and Kindal 800 nos.
b) M.F.P. species : 3mtr x 3mtr espacement
1. Khair (on rocky portion) 5000 nos.
2. Cashew (8mtr x 8mtr espacement) 1000nos.
c) Fuel wood species : 2mtr x 2mtr espacement 0.45m³ size
d) Fodder species : 1. Acacia, 60000nos.
2. Ala 200nos
e) Miscellaneous species: Hemmata grass to be raised in between lines.
13. Protection Measure : Stone wall
14. Remarks :

Section Forester

Range Forest Officer,
Honavar.

Countersigned

Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Bhatkal, Sub-Division Bhatkal.

PSX
F9

Western Ghats Forestry and
Environmental Project,
Karwar Division, Karwar.

OBJECT : Inspection of Plantation under Western Ghats
Forestry and Environmental Project, Multi
purpose- 1993.

AREA : Amadalli RS NO. 326

EXTENT : 20 Ha

PATTERN : 20 Hac. planted 26000 plants pits of 45 cms.,
pits were dig at 2.5 x 2.5 metre apart planted
in the 6 to 10 months old container seedlings.

ZONE : IV

MODEL : Multi purpose Fuel wood com minor Forest
produce

SPECIES PLANTED:

Tectona-grandis
Emblica-officinalis
Pterocarpus-marsupium
Sapindus-emerginatus
Accacia-cathechu
Accacia-quiriculiformis
Mangifera-indica
Dendrocalamus-strictus
Garcinia-morella
Dalbergia-latifolia
Ficus
Syziym-cummani

PROTECTION : Barbed wire fencing with 3 strends with wooden
poles. distance of 2.5 apart connected with
trench of 30 x30 cms. planted with glyricidia
cuttings.

OPERATION : 1992

1. Clearance of weedgrowth
2. Excavation of pits size 45 cms
3. Application of Bio-fertilizers.

1993

1. Refiling of pits.
2. Planting
3. Casualty replacement
4. 1st weeding
5. Soil working by Saucer Bharav

Provided watch and ward for effective control of grazing etc.

PSK
F9

CHECK LIST ON ASSIGNMENT OF FORESTRY PROJECT

Date of Visit: 13-10-1993

I. VILLAGE BACKGROUND:

Name : Oudal

Tq : Sirsi

Dist : Uttara Kannada

Oudal is situated about 22km from Sirsi, in Sirsi-Jaddigadde road. The village is built in the valley, and is surrounded by the mountains full of trees and bushes. But on the backside, trees are scattered on the mountain. The area is undulating. The valley region is full of arecanut plantation and paddy field and one tank. On the side of the arecanut plantation, a small river is flowing out side of the village. It is heavy rain fall area.

- Discreption of village families:

Total families: 40

Landless : NIL

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 percent belongs to Maratas, and 25 percent belongs to Naik caste and remaining 15 per cent belongs to upper caste in Hindus that is Havyaka brahmins. Upper caste families are better off. But Maratas and Naik families are very backward and poor. All most all the families are living in the straw roofed house. It clearly shows that the village is very backward. In the village all the farmers depend 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 dependent on rain water. The main crops of village are- arecanut plantation (cardamom, pepper, banana etc.,) and paddy and only one famili is engaged in silk rearing. The people are practicing old method for cultivation. 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, Mundgesara and Banana varieties like Mysoremitte, Puttabale, 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%

Illeterate- 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 percent of the people belongs to Marata caste, 25 percent are of Naik caste and remaining 15 percent are Brahmin caste.

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

Womens in the Oudal village mainly backward class families, use the forest. They bring green leaves for their cattle bedding and fodder for their cattle feeds and fuel wood. About 50 women are depending on the forest for their daily needs.

- Cattle population, Ownership

Cattle population of the village- 275

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

In the rainy season all the families will live 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 do not allow to the cattle to go out for grazing. 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 for 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
- Exact date: Not known

Under the "Western ghat development planning scheme" 40 acres of land has been planted. To protect the plants they covered the

whole plantation area by the fence. The entrance to the plantation for the cattle is strictly prohibited. Sapindur laurisolius. Bamboo, Dillania indica, Xylia xylocaspa, Lagerstoermia lanceolata, Terminalia prminalia tomentosa, Terminalia peniculata, Teak etc., are transplanted in the area. Digging 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 July 1993.

When actual plantation were done, their real motivation is quite different stop the environment.

III. NEEDS:

In the village all the people are using the forest products. Out of them, me of backward class people use it. They used forest products mainly for fuel. Because they have no gobar gas plants. The people of the village use the plants in the forest for fertilizer (green leaves) and fodder. People are not using the plants which are available in the plantation area. The government has supplied the fuel wood at reasonable rate.

In the village many families do not allow the cattle to go out for grazing. 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.

IV. AFFECTS OF PLANTATION:

On People: According to villagers the new plants which are growing in the area develops the environment of whole village. But firstly the village people wants daily needs to be met from the forest. When the actual plantation were done the government had strictly prohibiting the entrance of people as well as cattle. This has mainly effected the 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 puts the whole village is a difficult position.

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

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

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

VI. JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

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 the village. But the Hulekal ranger, D.F.O. and forest

officers have gone to the village without asking anything with the villagers, they chose the area to put the plants. When villagers came to know about the forest department scheme, they met the Ranger officer. They requested the Ranger not to implement the scheme in their village. They told that they have only small area in the village for their cattles and for other needs. But Ranger didnot care to 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 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 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 not leaving their cattles in the plantation area they are not giving co-operation to the guard.

Totally they are hating the "plantation area" and also the whole forest department.

Somashelkar Reddy's Report.

1

MANJUGUNI VILLAGE

This village is an historical village with a temple. To manage the temple and the festival connected with it there is committee and at present it is in the process of transformation. Manjuguni village is about 15 Kms from Sirsi and is surrounded by hillocks which are planted with acacia to a large extent. This village does have no access to any forest close by and the entire village is dependent on the degraded forest area.

In January '94 the VFC was formed in this village. The forest officials took the initiative by contacting one of the village leader called Mr. Pai. The VFC was told that based on the bio-mass budget the demand will be met from the forest. ly informed so the villagers had been asked to submit their demand for poles and other bio-mass requirement. The villagers also been promised with Astra smokeless stove, bio-gas plant, fair price depot change in the timings of the bus etc.,

A committee of ten members have been formed and few members of the committee have under gone PRA training at Holalkere. Only at the training the committee members came to know of the real objectives of VFC. On demand for the plantation area to be managed by the VFC, the concerned RFO rebuked them whether they want to know the area to cut illegally beyond that. Taken back by such a rebuke the VFC has decided not press for the area. Further, the VFC has been instructed to submit an application for a table and ten chairs and a building for holding the meetings of VFC.

Even though the records pertaining to the village at RFO s office records that PRA and Micro level Planning (MLP) has been conducted neither the members of the executive committee nor any member does remember participating in those exercises. What all they remember is preparation of village map.

The land use around the village does indicate that only paddy crop is grown on a large scale. There are no areca nut gardens. As a result there is not much of a demand for green manure. There is a demand for green leaf for utilisation as bed in the cattle shed. Which will be later on used as manure. To meet the manurial requirements all most all the families own cattle. Which indicated that there is a requirement of large space for grazing. Unfortunately, the KFD has planted the entire grazing space of 31 hectares. Except in some spaces, at all other places it is acacia which is dominant. The entire 31 hectares is fenced off. As a consequence apart from Manjuguni village other two villages Kallhalli and Kepar have no space left for grazing. This problem was regarded as the prime one for all the villages. according to the villagers of Manjuguni, they have plans to reopen the area for grazing, if they are allowed to manage the fenced of area.

The village has nearly 70 house holds, according the initiator of

VFC, presently, the president, all the households have agreed to become members. Since most of them are poor they have not yet paid the membership of fee of two rupees. The initiator has paid on behalf of them. However, the attendance in all the meetings, where all the house holds were supposed to meet, only 35 to 40 house holds have attended.

Only in those house holds in which women happen to be the head of the family such women are enrolled as members. In no other way women are given any representation.

The village with large number of poor people are looking forward for the day when VFC can issue permits to collect poles for the construction of houses.

The enthusiasm of the villagers in expressing their ability to manage the forestry resources can be seen in the way they have restricted the illegal felling in the plantations around their village. In one case they were able to catch the illegal wood cutter and after obtaining the permission from the forest officials, the VFC has levied a fine of Rs. 500. However, there is no proper reciprocation from the forest officials in terms of demarcating the area that VFC should manage.

MALVADI VILLAGE

This village about eight kilometers away from Haliyal, is having 98 house holds. The village is surrounded by the forest all around. From many decades this village has a practice of contributing a days labour freely to the forest officials. On that particular day the villagers used to carry out what ever the activity that is identified by the forest officials. This is normally referred to as 'bitti'. This free labour had been able to maintain a cordial relationship between the forest officials and the villagers.

An VFC has been formed in this village and as in other cases here also lot of promises were made while forming VFC. Of them, handing over the plantation of ~~cashew~~ ^{bamboo} closer to the village.

The forest officials have conducted PRA and micro level planning. AS in the case of other villages, in this village also, no one remember beyond making a map of the village in a village level meeting. The villagers have already frustrated about the delay in handing over the plantation for their own management.

The forest officials have earmarked a degraded forest area in between the village Malvadi and Chabelgeri. This piece of land measuring about 30 hectares was the grazing space for the cattle in Chabelgeri village. By earmarking that grazing space for VFC, the officials have denied the facility to graze. The cattle in Malvadi village have an access to the neighboring forest area for

grazing, Chabbelgeri village does not have any facility than the small space in between two villages. Since the villagers of Chabbelgeri have objected to the action of forest officials, the department has gone for trench which is narrow and can be easily manvoured by the cattle. This act of pleasing villagers of Chabbelgeri has earned the displeasure of Malvadi villagers.

Malvadi village does not have greater access to irrigation. As a consequence, the village does depend greatly on the paddy crop in small irrigated area and the crops grown under rainfed conditions. To enhance the irrigated area the VFC has plans to expand the irrigated by making capital through selling the cashew plantation, promised by officials of KFD. Since the plans of VFC is getting delayed, the office bearers of VFC and the villagers are pessimistic over the outcome.

Nearly 20 families in Malvadi village are the collectors of leafy material for making their living. The leaves so collected are used to make serving plates and are sold in the nearby market. Similarly, there are few families which collect leaves for rolling beedies. The VFC has so far not have any plans to take care of the needs of these families. As an answer to the specific question, the villagers do say that they will in no way can check the use of forest by such poor families.

There is an NGO helping in the formation of JFPM. It appears that the NGO does enjoy a good rapport with the villagers, but it is observed that with regard to strengthening of VFC the role played by the VFC s very limited. This seems to have been due to the apathy of the officials of KFD. The officials of KFD does not seem to be understanding that after the formation of VFC there is a need to strengthen the VFC through various exercises. It also doesn't think that there is a need to inculcate democratic process among the members to built a VFC on good democratic lines. As a consequence the enthusiasm exhuberated by the villagers has not been made use of.

THALLA GADDE

This village holds the privilege of forming first ever VFC in the state. This village is about five kilometers away from Ankola. A road of a kilometers separates its away from the national highway. Even though on the eastern side the village is surrounded by the forest, on the western side it is cashew plantation that is enclosing the village. The village has two tribals; Hallaki Vokkaligas and the Badaga. Between these two the Hallaki Vokkaligas continue to be dependent on forest for the fuel wood which they sell in Ankola town. The Badga being relatively well off own agricultural land and don't indulge in collection of fuel wood from the forest. The advantage in terms of development has helped the badga community to have good contact with the forest officials and also in acting as contractors to carry out few activities of KFD. Such contacts have helped the forest officials to initiate the formation of VFC. The pattern of holding out promises to the villagers can be

seen here also. The officials of KFD had promised the vast cashew nut plantation be transferred to VFC for joint-management after the formation of VFC. To day being the oldest VFC the villagers have gone through all the exercises and were expecting a day where they can be the proud owners of the cashew nut plantation. However, they were disappointed to learn that the cashew nut plantation being the property of Karnataka Cashew Nut Plantation Corporation, it cannot be transferred. With such a disappointment coming in the way the villagers who happen to hold the record of first VFC are pessimistic of any advantages that may flow from JFPM. One wonders how officials of KFD promised to hand over a plantation that did not belong to them.

Even though most of the families living in dispersed settlements had to make a living by selling fuel wood, few of them, do own land in which paddy is cultivated under rainfed conditions. The chance of owning land being limited there are many families who do not consider agriculture as the main occupation. As a consequence most of the members of the VFC are those who are totally depending on the forest surrounding them. The hope to the joint partners has been laid low by the officials who know how to make promises.

GOBRAL

This village is just few kilometers away from Dandeli. It is mostly inhabited by the gowlis who have no other occupation except hiring out as laborers to KFD for its various activities. All most all the women do work at the nursery maintained by KFD. All the families live in thatched houses. However, when VFC was formed few of those who own land in and around the village were included and one such person is the chairman.

Since, most of these inhabitants are the laborers who have to be hired by the KFD, the officials encouraged them to form VFC with a promise that they will be given collectively some land which they can manage collectively. Lured by the prospect of becoming owners of land all the inhabitants enrolled themselves as members of VFC. Little did they realize the problems they have to face in the days ahead.

The members of VFC were taken by surprise when they were asked to plant saplings in an area which had been encroached by one of their members about 20 years ago. The particular land allotted for planting was being cultivated from last twenty years and from that time the cultivator was petitioning the government for regularization. His petitioning could not make him the legal owner till his death. Before the son of the deceased could cultivate the land encroached by his father, KFD decided to afforest the area. To check the possible opposition KFD enrolled all other members of that village as members of VFC and afforested the area even without conducting any PRA or micro-level planning. Even there is no memorandum of Understanding has been signed between KFD and VFC. Thus the VFC has been utilized to gain back the encroached land and also to fool the gullible tribals.

The members of VFC at Gobral are not visualizing any benefit right now from VFC since the saplings that have been planted are all mixed fruit varieties and they do regard as useful but only after another ten twenty years. Being poor laborers totally depending upon the wages paid by KFD, these members do expect such plantation that can provide them a relief in the nearest future.