

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMON PROPERTY
ASSETS IN TUMKUR DISTRICT.

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Eversince the Social Forestry Project was launched in the District (1984), to fulfill the objectives envisaged, assets to the tune of 7500 Ha. plantations have been created. Though people's participation in the programme was envisaged in the project much thought was not given on the latter aspect during the time of implementation. The Department with the aim of achieving the target has totally ignored the aspect of people's participation. The Plantation motivators appointed were mainly entrusted with the task of motivation particularly with reference to the decentralised nursery activities giving information on species availability, their location, distribution etc., to the public.

Field staff as per the sanctioned strength in the District, is 52. They are not only to look into the protection activity but also to Developmental activities and growing needs of the people. In other words have to raise nursery, plantations and protection too. Field staff was not in a position to cope with the work load. Even Govt. order has been issued to transfer 4 years and above older plantations to the custody of the Mandal Authorities for protection purpose. In compliance to the G.O. all the older plantations were handedover to the Mandal authorities. Since then these plantations were left to the care of none and were subjected for illicit cutting by the local villagers. Even the revenue authorities lured the local people by allotting lands of the plantation areas. It went on unabatedly in many areas. At the crucial moment JFPM has come in handy to protect the plantations raised in common property resources such as Gomal land, Tank, Foreshore areas etc. with the active involvement of the local people.

In Tumkur Social Forestry Division altogether 21 VFC's are formed out to which 17 are formed under IWDP and 4 are under Social Forestry (People are more concerned not only in planning but also in implementation including species selection. department is offering, technical and financial assistance)

During the year 1992-93 V.F.C's were formed as per the provisions of the 1986 circular and management plans were written for the matured plantations and harvested. In the meantime New JFPM order was issued and distribution of the produce has been made as per the provisions of the New Government order. One such VFC's activity is given here:

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21 VFCs in Tumkur Dt.

Name of the VFC	T. Gollalli
"	T. Gollalli Gomal Plantation 1982-83.
Extent of the pltn.	13 Ha.
Average Rainfall	670 mm
Composition of the crop	Eucalyptus and A. auriculiformis.
Total No. of Trees marked	12,568
No. of Eucalyptus trees.	11,594 (10384 trees above 30 cm BH and 1210 less than 30 cm B.H)
No. of A. auriculiformis trees	974

Outturn of the produce

No. of poles obtained	10438 (Ia-1040, II b-4097, I-c-5301)
Quantity of firewood	15 Cartloads
Timber obtained	8 cum (72 No.)

Poles reserved for Distribution (2:1:1)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Depot</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>FDF</u>
1	II a	520	260	260
2	II b	2052	1025	1020
3	I c	2651	1325	1325
		5223	2610	2605

Actual Distribution to the V.F.C. members

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Reserved</u>	<u>Distributed</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Amount realised</u>
1	I a	260	218	42	@ 83/- for 209
2	II b	1025	872	153	members and @
3	I c	1325	1299	26	71/- for 9 members
		2610	2389	221	identified subse-
					quently.
					<u>17,986</u>

Sale of poles to local villagers at the seigniorage rate.

1.	I (a)	741
2.	I (b)	2938
3.	I c(c)	4002
		<u>7833</u>

Sale through public auction

81
287
-
<u>368</u>

4. Timber
5. Firewood

8M3 (72 No)
15 cart loads

Total amount realised	Rs. 2,58,808.00
Tax	14,982.00
Total	Rs. 2,73,790.00
Cutting & other charges including Watch & ward	39,352.00
	<u>2,19,456.00</u>

B.F.	2,19,456.00
-	17,986.00
	<u>2,01,470 x 1</u>
	<u>3</u>
=	67,157.00
Add	17,986.00
	<u>85,143.00</u>

After getting all the benefits entire villagers have illicitly cut all the remaining 974 No. A. auriculiformis trees in over night and taken. Department was able to recover only one ton of fire-wood. This was mainly due oneness of the Villagers. Later-on they admitted their guilt and requested ^{to} form VFC afresh due to the fact that the existing President was responsible for that action and accordingly election was conducted and unanimously members were elected and is functioning very well. At present villagers are interested in evicting the encroachers in the area. VFC members and beneficiaries have approached the Asstt. Commissioner not to regularise those lands. Further this also have fought with the land regularisation Committee. Presently they are interested in thinning the coppice growth and renovation of a temple for which they are insisting the share of F.D.F. Committee has engaged one watcher on monthly payment. for protection of the plantation.

LESSONS LEARNT.

1. Lack of adequate time to concentrate more on J.F.M. activity.
2. Committee members are keen in taking up Road-side and T.F.S. plantations on Shramadhan basis.
3. They are interested in the community welfare.
4. They are against the inclusion of Revenue authorities in the V.F.C.

OPINION.

1. Extraction cost is on the higher side, in order to avoid this standing sale of the Tree crop is to be encouraged.
2. Members of the V.F.C. in other Committees are taking keen interest and going for night patrolling.
3. Two offences were traced by the Malabar V.F.C.

V. Rangaswamy I.F.S.
Deputy Conservator of Forests

YELLAPUR DIVISION YELLAPUR

BASAPUR VILLAGE: CASE STUDY

The village Basapur, touches the boundary of Bomnigatti village which is in Dharwad District. The village has got nearly 200 Hect. of forest lands, surrounded by other villages namely Nandikatta, Hulihonda, Agadi, Bomnigatti. There is a small stream which flows between village Basapur and Bomnigatti.

Usually, people of above villages meet their requirements (of fuel, fodder and small timbers) from the forest of Basapur village forest only.

Most of the people living in Basapur are landless and hence naturally, they are earning their livelihood by doing some work in farm land and other work like collecting firewood and selling it to near by people of Tibetan colony. People of Bomnigatti village also depend on the forests of Basapur for the requirement of firewood and small timber and hence, the forest of Basapur village which was once having very good tree-growth of deciduous spp. like Teak, Matti, Nandi, Kindal, Dindiga, is now degraded into an open thorny forest. This is because there is heavy pressure on this patch of forests, from surrounding villages and Tibetan colony. Every villager seems to be removing firewood, small timber without any concern and hindrance. During 1989 the forest department has raised 24 Hect. of plantation in the forests of Basapur village adjacent to Bomnigatti village boundary and there was strong protest from the villagers of Bomnigatti and then the dept. has to go in for opening fire to disperse the people, but even then the entire plantation area was damaged by the villagers.

Later, on, during 1992 the Forest Department has started initiating the preliminary discussions with the people of Basapur village who are mostly belonging poorer section of the society. We explained them the concept of J.F.P.M and narrated the benefits likely to be accrued for them. In the first 2-3 meeting people were very much scared and they have not shown much interests. But when we approached them again and again and had discussions during late night hours sitting with them in the temple, they developed some confidence in personel of the forest department and were ready for further discussions. We have arranged first meeting on 26.5.1993 and there-after we conducted 6 meeting, and explained the policies, provisions of Govt. order and the benefits from J.F.P.M. and its importance to villagers and they have requested for arranging some more meetings to enlighten all the villagers in better way, and so we have been visiting frequently to the village and explaining them the concept of J.F.P.M.

First we have enroled one members from each house and in all 47 members in the villages have registered themselves within a week time.

We had earlier selected area very close to the village for planting during 1993 rains, and arranged for raising 30 Hact. of plantation for planting with teak, Mango, Dadsal, Dindiga, Kindal, Halasu, Hunse, and Hulgal, Sandal, etc. after consulting the villagers.

During first year itself in January, February 1994 nearly 15 tonnes of fodder grass, was removed from the plantation area by the villagers of Bommigatti and Basapur without

any dispute. In the past when this land was broken for encroachment purpose here and there, these people were not getting even this much quantity of grass. Further the members of this village Forest Committee were taken to Hosalli village, in Kirwatti Range where a fodder plot has been raised for the demonstration purpose. When they saw this grass plot and its utility and after having discussed themselves, the villagers from Basapur also came with a request for developing such fodder plot.

But there was acute shortage water in this village and it was agreed for construction of small barrage against a stream which flows all along the district (boundary that is between Basapur and Bommigatti village) The dept. provided transport facilities (for material transportation) and village forest committee members volunteered for contributing their labour. Thus a barrage was ready within 10 days and water was impounded which is being used for cattle and for fodder plot. Cattle from both villages drink water from this mini reservoir and by pumping this water, a fodder plot is being raised. The people of this village are very much happy that they have done a very good job collectively with the Co-operation of Forest Department and further they are eager to go ahead with other activities, such as construction of Astravole (Smokeless chulla) Gobargas, breed improvement and opening a milk dairy. At present 23 people have registered for construction of Astravole.

The villagers are now vigilant against the smuggling of firewood and other minor forest produce from this forest. They have caught hold of 15 cart loads of firewood, which were being removed by villagers of Bomnigatti village. There was stiff confrontation between the villagers of these two villages but when the officials of forest Dept. intervened and explained the concept of J.F.P.M, and sharing arrangement the people of Bomnigatti kept quite and left all material in Basapur. This was the first instance where a village forest committee has taken prompt action against smuggling of forest produce. Hither-to the villagers of Bomnigatti were meeting their requirement for firewood and other small timber from the forest of Basapur village and if the individuals of Basapur village objected they used to quarrel with them and take away carts loaded with firewood forcibly. But now the situation is different in Basapur as the Village Forest Committee is empowered to take action on any person, who enters the forest of Basapur for illegal removal of forest produces. So within a year we could see, remarkable improvement in the forest of Basapur. The villagers have also stopped destruction of forest. However they remove firewood from dead and fallen twigs only. They have taken prompt action for protecting of forest from fire.

As the forest is protected against fire and smuggling, presently one can find good coppice growth, as well as regeneration and it is hoped that in about 10 years this forest will have good stock of important species.

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
J.F.P.M.
Yellapur Division, Yellapur.

ODA PLANTATION BELLANKERI

Encroachment:

1. Anandappa Harijan: He made $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of encroachment since last 6 years. He has grown 4 to 6 quintals of cotton in some years and also in some season he has grown 15-20 bags of paddy in it.

He does not ^{has} any other land. Now he is living-by doing labour work. He says "The forest department has complete power and common people like us couldnot able to oppose w their activity. They have retaken their own land."

2. Karbasappa Kambar : Landless person. He made 2 acres encroachment since last 7 years. He has grown 15 quintals of cotton or 20-25 bags of paddy in it. He says 'I am not coming to this encroached area because I feel agony by looking it'. In fact he tears by saying these words.

3. Basha Sab Gudu Sab: $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres since last 7 years. He do have some other land. He has grown cotton and Paddy.

4. Rehaman Sab Gafar: A small land holder. He dig $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of encroachment since last 7 years. He has grown cotton in it.

And also other two persons from Dasankoppa village did encroachment in the area

VFC Chairman: Ganapati Gowda: He says that 'he had given Rs. 2,500. to the labourers during the plantation work in July 1994, after ODA, RFO, Ganghadhar's request. Again after a month he paid Rs.1450 to villagers who worked in the plantation. Gangadhar has given Rs. 3200 to Ganapati Gowda. But now he is telling to make adjust with Ganapati Gowda, and he has not given another 750 rupees till now'.

ODA PLANTATION FOLLOWUP REPORT

Village: Belur

Taluk : Karwar (U.Kannada)

Division: Karwar

I. VEC Meetings

Four meetings were held after the formation of the JFPM in the village. In the meetings they discussed about transplanting and maintenance of saplings in the plantation area.

- In the plantation area the acacia saplings has to transplanted in minimum number.
- To restrict the villagers and outside villagers in cutting the plants for green leaves (soppu)

II. Promises

- KFD has promised to grow saplings according to the villagers wish.
- Construction of modern smokeless chullas, biogasplants.
- Supplying poles timbers and fuelwood to the village families.
- Plantation work to the local people.
- Loans to persons to open any industry.
- KFD has given plantation work to the local people
- Few saplings were transplanted in the plantation area according to the villagers wish.

All other promises are not yet done.

III. Plantation work:

30 hectares of area has been brought under plantation in the year w 1993 in Forest Survey Number 13A. This plantation work was completed before the formation of the JFPM in the village.

Another hectars of area was used for plantation work in the month of

June-July 1994 in survey number.

Total saplings- In 1993 30 H-gape 15,000. HOH. gap B-7,500

In 1994- 30 H, 45,000, Total 67500.

The saplings belong to pine, acacia, teak (*Tectona grandis*) Mango (*Mangifera indica*) Kindal, Ala (*Ficus bengalensis*).

Plants were brought from Nursery.

Approximate cost of planting:

Digging pits 70 paise/pit	Rs. 47,250.00
Transplanting	Rs. 24,000.00
Transport	Rs. 10,000.00
Fence	Rs. 7,000.00
Fertilizer	Rs. 15,000.00
Weeding	Rs. 10,000.00

Total may be nearly Rs. 1,00,000.00

IV. Encroached Land: No encroachment.

V. Public Opinions

Participation of public and women members is ~~maximizable~~ negligible. They are not able to say anything more about the JFPM or its functions. The same thing is true in case of committee members. In fact they showed little interest about during this visit to the village. Although the higher forest officials including DFO, Sub DFO were visited the village three times the effect is negligible. The KFD has taken a video recording of the JFPM meeting. Forest officers including DFO, Sub DFO, RFO Forester were present at that time and they have taken lunch with the villagers in that occasion.

The people in the village (including VFC Chairman) who are doing

forest contracts were actively participated in the functions of JFPM.

Deva Pantu Gunaga: Aged 65. He says 'I Don't know any thing about the JFPM. My sons are participating in the functions of JFPM'.

Shidda Soma Gowda: Aged 30. "Forest department has transplanted 10-12 variety of saplings in the plantation area. Forest officials are coming to the plot and they are watching and guiding the villagers to grow the plantations". But he don't knows how many hectares and ~~how~~ howmany saplings has been transplanted.

Ganesh Devu Gunaga (aged 45: Forest department promised a lot during the formation of the JFPM in the village. But the promise was not reached the village.

People contacted:

1. ~~M~~ Deva Pantu Gowda
2. Ganesh Devu Gunaga
3. Shidda Soma Gowda
4. Soma Gowda

ODA PLANTATION FIRST REPORT

Village: Belur
Taluk : Karwar
Dist : U.K.
Division: Karwar

Village Background

Situated at a distance of 27 kms away from Karwar in Karwar-Kaiga road. 25kms away in the main road, and one has to travel two kms inside the main road. Kaiga is at a distance of 35 kms from Belur cross.

Agriculture is the main occupation for the villagers. They grow mainly paddy, other crops are coconut, arecanut, cashew, sweet potato, sugarcane etc. People used to grow the old and traditional paddy varieties like Pandya. Some people engaged in making bricks. Soil is reddish brown in colour derived from the laterite stone and is infertile.

Economic condition of the village is poor.

Total area of the village: 1360.23 hectares.

Description of village families:

Total families:

Population 466 (Male-235, female-231)

Literates: 243 (Male 162, female-81)

Illiterates: 223 (47.8%)

Families include Halakki Gowdas

Women Dependency on Forest

Main dependency is on fuelwood, fodder, green leaves and dryleaves, timbers, bamboo, wild vegetables and fruits. Women daily move around the forest to collect the dried twigs, roots, branches, of tree. They

collect green leaves, grass and fodder to feed their cattle. And leaves, green leaves, cowdung were collected from minor forest land which are used for making farm yard manure.

ODA plantation: In the year 1993 40 hectares of forest land has been brought under plantation in survey number 13A, in gap B and gap C. And in 1994 another 30 hectares of area in survey number 13A is used for plantation work. Barbed wire fences was erected around the plantation area to protect against human and cattle intrusion. The real motive is to increase the plant coverage in the area and to stop animal grazing and fuelwood collection.

III NEEDS:

In survey number 13A (plantation work done in 1993) it was a minor forest before fencing and consisted of good coverage of natural trees and bamboo. It was mainly useful for

- Fuelwood collection
- Collection of timbers and other materials used for making agricultural implements.
- Collection of green leaves to feed the cattle and for ~~mak~~ farm yard manure, dry leaves for makin farm yard manures.
- Grass and fodder to feed the cattle.
- Collection of wild vegetables, fruits and other minor forest produces.

In the area which was planted in 1994 it consisted of less numbers of of trees and it is mainly useful for animal grazing, collection of fuelwood fodder and grass.

IV. AFFECTS OF PLANTATION

Fuelwood collection has become impossible in the plantation area common bridle path has disrupted due to fencing collection of green leaves, dry leaves, grass and fodder has become difficult.

Available grazing land was reduced.

Growth and development of naturally regenerating plants may be hindered because of acacia and teak saplings. Growth of grass will be hindered after some years when these acacia and teak saplings are grown.

V. Initiation of new forestry programme is done by the forest department Establishment of plantation was done in July 1993 and process of forming JFPM started in April 1994. Village forest guards visited each houses and collected name of each family member.

VI. JFPM forming meeting was held on April 1994 DFO, Sub DFO, Revenue Inspector, RFO, Forester, Guard were present at that time. Nearly 100 villagers were present in which 40 are women.

Some Shidda Gaonkar was made as Chairman unanimously. Selection of other members is also unanimous.

ODA FOLLOWUP REPORT

Village : KANGOD
Taluk : SIDDAPUR
District : U.Kannada
Division : SIRSI

I. V.F.C. MEETINGS

Five meetings were held after the formation of JFPM in the village. Only ten VFC members, VFC Chairman, and Panchayat Chairman were participated in the meeting. C.F Verma, DFO, ACF were also present in the meetings. Discussion was on following things:

- Vacating the encroached land.
- Avoiding illicite cutting of forest
- Introducing modern ovens and other electric systems using solar energy and other alternates for fuelwood.
- Over coming the drinking water scarcity
- Environment poll
- Encourage the farmers to grow trees in their private land.
- Soil conservation, construction of small bunds to avoid the erosion of soil by water.
- Forester has the minutes book.

II. PROMISES

- Modern smokeless chullas to the villagers
- Biogas plants
- Fuelwood, and poles for constructing houses and for agriculture implements.
- Growing grass in the plantation area, to feed the cattle and also

promised to bring cattle feed from outside if there is shortage of feed in the village.

- Encouraging dairy products.
- Transplanting saplings according to villagers requirements like fuelwood, green leaves, dry leaves, timbers, agricultural implements etc.
- KFD has transplanted the saplings accordingly the villagers wish
- Sanctioned 5 bio gas plants; 200 modern smokeless chullas were already constructed freely in the village. They had distributed & freely 100 'priyagni' ovens and poles to the villagers.

III. PLANTATION

67 hectares of area has been brought under plantation in 1994 in Forest Survey Number 136. There are totally 47,000 saplings.

The saplings belong to the following species:- Bamboo- tea, (Tectona grandis), Acacia, Mango (Mangifera indica), Sesam (Dalbergia latifolia) grafted mango, Murugalu, & Dhoopa (Vateria indica), Matti (Terminalia tomentosa) Honne (Pterocarpus marsupium), Hunal (Terminalia paniculata).

The plants were brought from Halageri and Hosur nurseries. KFD distributed mango saplings and teak saplings to each family.

IV. ENCROACHMENT

1. Rama Kanna Ganapan

7-8 acres of land since last 10 years. He grown fodder in the land to feed the cattles. He has sufficient land.

V. COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Committee members do know about the functions of VFC and they are

participating in the JFPM activity. Women members attended the meeting but their participation is nil.

Abdul Mujeeb (Committee members) JFPM is conducting the meeting once in a month. In the meeting we are discussing about the maintenance of transplanted saplings, illegal cutting of trees by neighbouring villagers. To educate the people to cut only the branches of a tree instead of plant itself for collection of green leaves for manure.

Sheshagiri Ishwar Dodmani: "Forest officers are giving full co-operation to the villagers. We finding brotherly treatment from the forest department. Higher officers are visiting the village regularly and they are watching and guiding the villagers and KFD staff to improve the plantation work and the development of the village. Perhaps forest department has brought a good name to the Kandod.

Chairman training: Three days chairman training was held for Hanumantappa Halapp Naik at Holalkere.

People Contacted:

1. Iman Sab
2. Sheshagiri Ishwar Dodmani
3. Abdul Mujeeb
4. Hasan Sab

by NRH

ODA FIRST REPORT

Village: Shirve
Taluk : Karwar (U.K)
Division: Karwar

Village Background

Shirve is a coastal area situated at a distance of 31 kms away from Karwar in Karwar-Kaiga road. One has to travel 28 kms in Karwar Kaiga road to reach Devalamakki. Then from Devalmakki an un road takes us to Shirve. The distance from Devalamakki to Shirve is 3 kms. Kaiga is 31 kms away from Devalmakki.

Acacia plantation and teak plantations are present on both side of the road. The village consisted of good deciduous forest with almost all kind of natural trees like Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Hunal (*Terminalia paniculata*), Jack (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Kindal, Bamboo etc.

Channabasaveshwar temple is there in the famous 'Shirve Gudda' where in Jatra takes place every year in January month.

Total area of the village 2589.85 hectares.

Paddy is the main crop grown in the village. Other crops are coconut, cashew and sugarcane, agriculture is the main occupation for the villagers. Some people do work in Goa and in Kaiga. Economic condition of the village is poor. Some people are engaged in quarrying laterite stones.

Description of Village families

Total families:

Population: 329 (Male 166, female 163)

Literates-115, (male-88, Female 27)

Illeterates: 114 (50%)

Majority of them are Halakki Gowdas (they also have Surname like Gunaga & Gaonkar) Hindu Khatriya Kamar panth, Bhandari and Padthi.

Women Dependency on Forest

Women collect fuelwood from the jungle for their daily requirements. Daily they move around to gather dried twigs, roots, tranches etc. They collect leaves to feed their cattle. Dried leaves and cowdung are collected from minor forest which are used for making farm yard manure. Collection of green leaves, vegetables, curry leaves, mushrooms, wild fruit is done mainly by the women, in the village. Some fruits and other materials which are used in making some dishes also collected from the forest.

ODA PLANTATION

In the year 1994 30 hectares of minor forest land has been used for the plantation work in forest survey number 58A, A1, A1. In which 20 hectares is multipurpose plantation and others 10 hectares.

31000 saplings were planted during the month of July 1994. Barbed wire fence was constructed around the plot to protect against human and cattle intrusion. Real motive is to increase plant coverage in the area. To stop the animal grazing and fuelwood collection.

III. Needs:

In survey number 58, it was a minor forest before fencing. It consisted of naturally regenerating trees like Matti, Hunal, Kindal mango, jack etc. and it was mainly useful for

- Animal grazing

- Fuelwood collection
- Collection of timbers and other things for minor agricultural implements.
- Collection of bamboos for making materials which are essential in agriculture like preparing mats, baskets etc.
- Green leaves and dryleaves.
- Wild vegetables, fruits and other forest produce.

IV. Affects of plantation

On People

Fuelwood collection has become impossible in the plantation area.

Common bridle path has disrupted due to fencing.

Collection of green leaves, dryleaves and fodder has become impossible.

On Cattle

Movement of cattles from the cattleshed to the nearby paddy field is checked because fencing in the way.

- Grazing land was reduced.

- Availability of fodder and grass reduced because transplanting acacia and teak saplings which caused difficult to maintain cattles.

On Ecology:

Growth and Development of naturally regenerating plants has been reduced because of transplanting acacia and teak in large excess.

V. Initiation of new forestry programme is done by the forest department. The establishment of new plantation and process of forming JFPM was started simultaneously.

VI: JFPM formation meeting was held in May 1994. ODA, DFO and ODA RFO, taluk DFO and RFO were present at that time. 55 villagers

were attended in which 6 are women.

The selection of VFC Chairman (Thaku Gaonkar) was made unanimously in presence of Revenue Inspector and selection of other members is also unanimous.

ODA FOLLOW UP REPORTS

Village : Shirve
Taluk : Karwar
District : U.Kannada
Division : Karwar

I. VFC Meeting

No meeting was held after the formation of JFPM in the village.

II. PROMISES

Forest department promised to transplant the sapling according to the villagers wishes like fruit plants, and other natural plants.

Promised provide poles, fuelwood, timbers for constructing houses and for minor agriculture implements. Modern smokeless chullas biogas plants etc.

Promise has not met.

III PLANTATION

Totally 30 hectares of area has been brought under plantation in 194 in Forest Survey Number 58 A₁ A1 A. In which multipurpose 20 hectares and others 10 hectares. Total saplings 31000.

The plants belong to Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Holematti, Kindal Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Acacia, Neeli (*Emblica officinalis*), Vate Mango (*Mangifera indica*) Jack (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)

Acacia saplings account for 40% and others in equal numbers.

Approximate cost of planting: Daily wage is Rs. 40/men and 30/women.

Digging pits	70 paise/pit	Rs. 21,700
Transplanting		Rs. 15,000
Covering the plants		Rs. 10,000
Transport charge		Rs. 4,000
Weeding two times 300/hectares and in second time 125/hectare		Rs. 12,750
Fence Rs. 5 per pole		Rs. 05,500
Fertilizer and others		Rs. 2,000
		<hr/>
Total expense may be		Rs. 70,950-00

IV ENCROACHMENT: "o encroachment

V. Public, Committee members opinion :

Public know that the JFPM has been introduced in the village. They donot know anything about its functions. Women members were not participating the VFC functions.

Shankar Govind Gowda: There is some problem in the common road in which the cattles move to the This new plantation has created some problem for the movement of cattl to the nearby paddy fields. But villagers are sitting because there may be some profit by growing the trees to the villagers.

Thaku Sidda Gowda(Chairman VFC): The plantation work is good. But forest department is not saying what is the total budgetment for this plantation. During the formation of JFPM KFD has promised to transplant the saplings according to villagers wish. But the forester is reprimanding that now new rules has come so as to transplant only the acaica seedlings and thus they have transplanted acacia in maximum number.

Rama P. Gowda: The Forest Department is felling that ODA has not sanctioned the budget to the Shirve plantation and that is why they transplanted more acacia saplings. They did weeding only two times, but they are telling weeding has done for four times. Likewise they are showing ~~an~~ extra expenses.

Chairman Training: Three days training was held for Thaku Gowda at Holalkere. He says it is worthful because they had informed good things about the functions of VFC.

People Contacted:

1. Thaku Gaonkar	2. Almasam Govind Naik
3. Rama P. Gowda	3. Shankar Naik

ODA FOLLOWUP VISIT

Village : Talagadde
Taluk : Ankola
District : U,Kannada
Division : Karwar

I. VFC MEETINGS

VFC formed in October 1993. 4 meetings were held officially after the formation of the VFC 10 to 15 villagers including 4-5 women were attended the meeting. Initiation of the meeting was taken by both forester and VFC Chairman.

In the meeting they discussed about the following things-

- In the plantation area the acacia saplings has to be transplanted in minimum number and to transplant the natural forest varieties of plants in maximum number.
- Tender for the cashew product in the plantation area should be given only to the villagers.
- Restrict the villagers in cutting the plants in the area for green leaves (soppu)
- Discussed to solve the encroachment problem in the plantation area.

Forester is having the minutes book, and VFC does not has any documents.

The Chairman selections was made unanimously. Earlier Venkatesh Govind Naik was the Chairman. But he resigned after getting a job in medium school. Now Suresh Sukru Gowda is the new VFC Chairman.

~~2~~

II. PROMISES

- Employment to the educated boys in the village
- Loan to open any industries
- Modern smokeless Chullas to the villagers
- Gobar gas plant
- Poles to construct houses and wood for other minor agriculture implements.
- Plantation work to the villagers.

The Forest Department has given 32 modern smokeless chullas freely to the villagers. All other promises has not been met.

III. PLANTATION

Plantation work was started in June 1993. In 1993 30 hectares of area in Forest Survey number 20 and 23 has been planted. The total number of saplings is 48,000. In 1994, 60 hectares of land in survey number 47 has been planted. Total saplings 86,000.

The plants belongs to following species._

Nandi (*Lagerstroemia lanceolata*), Nelli (*Embllica officinalis*), Honne (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Jack (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Hunal (*Terminali paniculata*), Bamboo, seap nut, Khaira, Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Acacia, Sheege (*Acacia coninna*), Eucalyptus, Matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Ala (*Ficus bengalensis*) etc.

Some outside persons were also taken for the plantation work but the majority of the work was done by local people.

Approximate cost of the planting:

Pits- 60 paise/pit	Rs. 80,500
Transplanting the saplings	Rs. 47,000
Trench 60 metres Rs. 6/metre	Rs. 3,600

Barbed ~~xx~~ fence has been constructed wherever it is found necessary. But after one year KFD uprooted the fence and taken away for another ~~place~~. The approximate cost of the fence may be Rs. 20,000.

Transporting charge- The saplings were brought from Harwada nursery which is just 8 kms away from Talagadde. The cost may be Rs. 25,000.
Other costs (Fertilizer etc) Rs. 20,000

The total cost may be nearly Rs. 2,00,000 rupees

IV. ENCROACHED LAND

About 22 families did encroachment in the plantation area. The forest department did not left the space in a primary school play ground in the village. One can find the pits behind that primary school.

List of persons who made encroachment in the plantation area-

1. Devu Buddu Gowda: An old person, aged 70. He made 2 acres of cashew and mango plantations since last 50 years. He is growing 50 kgs of cashew every year. He is a small land holder having some guntas of paddy field.
2. Govinda Rao Beeranna Naik: 1½ acres of land. He growed 50 kgs of cashew crop every year and some mango plants. He is having agriculture land. He made encroachment since last 20 years.

3. Bomma Rama Goda: 20 guntas in which he has growed paddy since last 15-20 years. He has other one acre of paddy field.
4. Dhaku Pakku Gowda: 2 acres of encroached land. He growed cashew, mango and fodder.
5. Vitla Budhavantha: 2 acres of land. 50-55 years old man. He is a small land owner with some paddy field.
6. Govinda Guniga Gowda
7. Venkatraya Govinda Naik- 30 year old person. He has some other paddy & land. 2 acres of land in which he used to grow grass.

V. COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Committee members were participating in the functions of VFC. They have interest in the VFC. But their complaint is that the forest department is not giving any detailed informations regarding VFC and Department has transplanted the saplings according to their own desire without hearing villagers suggestion.

Women members were attended only few VFC meetings and other functions. But they are not able to say any thing about it. Participation of women is nil.

VI.

Venkatraya Govinda Naik: "Forest department is acting as a dictator. They did all the work concerning the VFC according to their own will and wish. They fenced in a bridle path which is very essential for the animal movement. But then the villagers uprooted the fence! He says we applied to the government about the encroached land very

long back. But now Forest officials vacated that land by the farmers."

Dhaku

Dhaku Pakku Gowda: Dhaku Gowda a poor person from Halakki community says "Fodder and grass are very essential for the farmers to feed the cattle, to roofing purpose. But forest department has destroyed this by planting acacia saplings in that area, he further adds there is no sign about the success of VFC."

Gopal Beeranna Gowda (Aged 45 years): "The Halakki Gowdas are very innocent persons and they afraid to talk before forest officials. This has become an advantage for the forest department to neglect the VFC and villagers%."

CHAIRMAN TRAINING:

Three days training camp was held at Holalkere- Chitradurga. According to them the training camp was worthful because they informed something about the VFC and its functions.

Persons contacted:

1. Venkatray Govinda Naik
2. Dhaku Pakku Gowda
3. Gopal Beeranna Gowda
4. Nagesh
5. Megu Nagappa Gowda
6. Beera Narayana Gowda

ವಿಷಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರನ
ಕಾನಗೋಡ ಗ್ರಾಂಪು
ಸಿದಾಂಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು

ಕಾನಗೋಡ ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಸಿದಾಂಪುರ ನ ಜಂದ್ರಗುತ್ತಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದಾಂಪುರದಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 9 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 2000 (ಸುಮಾರು). ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪಾರುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಷ್ಟೇ ಇದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ 1657.24 ಎಕರೆಗಳಷ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 926.16 ಎಕರೆಯಷ್ಟು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ನಶಿಸಿಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರನಾಳಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಾಲಕನೇ ವಲಯ ಎಂದು (ಜೋನ್-4) ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯವರಿದ್ದು ಭೂ ರಹಿತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಬಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ 1993 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

ಹಲವಾರು ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಭೇಟಿಯ ಸರಣಿಯ ಪರಮರ ಪರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನಗೋಡು ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 9-8-1993 ರಂದು ರಜನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 14-6-1993 ರಿಂದ 18-8-1994 ರವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 32 ಗ್ರಾಂಪು ಸಭೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದ್ದು ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ.

14-6-93 ಇಂದೂಕೇ ಗ್ರಾಂಪುಕೆ ವೆಂಪು ಭೇಟಿ ಪಾಕ ಇತ್ತು. ಗ್ರಾಂಪುಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹನುಪಂತ ದೇವರ ಗುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧೀಶದ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರ ವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿ ಜನರೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲೊಗ್ಗುವಿಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಿರಸವಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

23-6-93 ಎರಡನೇ ಭೇಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಪಾಲೊಗ್ಗುವಿಕೆ ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟದ ಹಸಿರು ಸಂಪತ್ತು ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸವಿಸಾರ ವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಂಪುಸಭೆಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಂಪುಸಭೆಗೆ ಸಿಗಬಹುದಾದಂತಹ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧೀಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಿಗಬಹುದಾದ ಪಾಲಾಗಾರಿಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅಧೀಶದ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

15-7-93 ಮೂರನೇ ಭೇಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಶಿರಸಿ, ಸಿದಾಂಜುರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಿದಾಂಜುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿನೀಡಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಮೂ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದನಕರಗಳ ಮೇವು, ಉಪಲಬ್ಧಿ, ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಕಚ್ಚಾವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಜಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಉಪಲಬ್ಧಿ ನಮನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿ, ಗೋಬರ್ ಗಾಂತ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರಣ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸಿಗಬಹುದಾದ ಕಚ್ಚಾವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಬಹುದಾದ ಗಿಡಗಳ ರೆಂಜಿ ಕೊಂಬೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಲಬ್ಧಿ, ದನಕರಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹುಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನೆಡು ತೋಪುಗಳಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

19-7-93 ಸದರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಿದಾಂಜುರ ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಇತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದ ಪಾಲನಾರಿಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದಲ್ಲೂ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 25 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ 25 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಹಂಚಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕುಟುಂಬವೂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

26-7-93 ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಿದಾಂಜುರ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಭೇಟಿ ಇತ್ತು ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮೂ ಪಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನೇರಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿತದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು 9-8-93 ಕೆ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

9-8-93 ಈ ದಿನ ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜಿ.ಎಫ್.ಡಿ.ಎಂ. ಶಿರಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಿದಾಂಜುರ ಇವರು ಭೇಟಿ ಇತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದ 340 ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸದರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿತದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

- 27-8-93 ಕಲೆ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಪದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು
29-8-93
30-8-93 ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜನಗಣತಿ, ಜಾನಪಾರು ಗಣತಿ, ಭೌಗೋಲಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ
8-9-93
15-9-93 ಯನುಲ ವನವನನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
27-9-93
15-10-93
- 28-10-93 ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ಬಿ.ನಾಯಕ ವನಪಾಲಕರು ಗ್ರಾಂಪ ಅರಣಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಯ
ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಗ್ರಾಂಪ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- 31-10-93 ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಉಪ ಅರಣಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಗ್ರಾಂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಇತ್ತು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಗ್ರಾಂಪ
ದ ಅರಣಿ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರ ಸಮುಚ್ಚಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಪ ಅರಣಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡ
ಲಾಯಿತು.
- 2-11-93 ಉಳಿದಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 4-11-93 ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮುಖ್ಯ
ಅರಣಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು (ಪಶಿಚವುಘಟ್ಟ) ಇವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ
ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಗ್ರಾಂಪದವರು ತುಂಬು ಹಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಸಮಾರು
2 ಗಂಟೆಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲನಾಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತ
ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 18-1-94 ಶಿರಸಿ ಡಿಭಾಗದ ಜಿ.ಎಚ್.ಪಿ.ಎಂ. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ವೆಂಕರಾಜ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ
19-1-94 ಸಹಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಪಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕಿರಿಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಕಾಲಮಾನ ನಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಂಪನಾಲಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಹಳಿಯು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಇತಾದಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ
ಯನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ವಿಧಿವತ್ತಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಪ ಅರಣಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರವು ಘಟ್ಟ
ವನು ತಲಬಿದಾಯಿತು.
- 20-1-94 ಗ್ರಾಂಪ ಅರಣಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಅದಂತೆ
ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಮುಚ್ಚಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತ ಹಾಲ ನಾಯಕ ಎಂಬುವವ
ರನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ ಅವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ತದನಂತರ
ಇವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಗದವರನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯ
ಜಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನುಗೂಪಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.
ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.
ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ : 1) ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಹರಿಜನ
ಪಂಗಡಗಳು 2) ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗೇಶ ಮಾಸ್ತಿ ಬೋಲಕರ
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು 3) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಹಾಲಿ ಈರಭದ್ರ ಹರ್ಷಿ
4) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರಾಜಿ ಬಂಗಾರಿ ನಾಯಕ

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕುಶಲ ಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು :

6) ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಪ್ಪ ವೀರಬಹಪ್ಪ ಚಕ್ರಸಾಲ

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ: 7) ಶ್ರೀ ಕನಾಕ ಕಲಗೇರಾಡ
ಸದಸ್ಯರು

8) ಶ್ರೀ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಮುಜೀಬ ಹಸನಸಾಬ

9) ಶ್ರೀ ಮೆಸಲಾ ಕೇರಾ ಸಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ

10) ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮ ಕನ್ನ ಗಣಪನ್.

- 23-1-94 ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ
ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಪಶಿಷವು ಘಟ್ಟ) ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರೋತ್ತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
(ಪಿ.ಡಿ.ಎಂ) ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಇತ್ತು, ಜನರೊಡನೆ ಬೆರೆತು
ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರು.
- 25-1-94 ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ನೇರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ 30 ಉಪಗ್ರಹವಾರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸುಮಾರು 1000 ಬದಿರನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಿದರು.
- 30-4-94 ಕಾನಗೋಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜಿ.ಎಫ್.ಪಿ.ಎಂ. ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಭಾಗಿಯನ್ನು ವೀಶಿಸಲು
ಆಂದ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತಂಡವು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ
ಇತ್ತು, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಜೊತೆ ನೇರಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರು.
- 28-2-94
18-4-94
25-5-94
28-6-94
25-7-94
1-8-94
ನಿಯಮಿತ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜು
ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.
- 7-8-94 ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು (ಪಶಿಷವು ಘಟ್ಟ) ಇವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪಿ.ಡಿ.ಎಂ.
ತಂಡದ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿಂಕಿ ವಿಲಿಯಂಸನ್ ರವರು ಹಾಗೂ
ಶ್ರೀ ಅಲೆನ್ ರಿವ್ ಜೊತೆ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಯಿತು, ತರಬೇತಿ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ
ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು.
- 15-8-94 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಾವು
ಹಾಗೂ ಸಪೋಲ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಲಾಗಿದುದು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು
ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಮನ್ವಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ

ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು. ಕಾನಗೋಡ ಗ್ರಾಮ

ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ (ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಡಿ. ಎಂ.) ಶರಣಿ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಅ.ನಂ.	ಸಮನ್ವಯ	ಅವಕಾಶ	ಪರಿಹಾರ	ಬೀಡಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ		ಅಂದಾಜು ಬಡ್ಡಿ
					ಗ್ರಾ. ಅ. ಸಮಿತಿ	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ	
1)	ಮೇವ	1/2 ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರಿ ಲಭ್ಯ	ಸುಕಾರಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು. ನೆಡುತೋಟಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮೇವಿನ ಸೀಪು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು. ಇದರ ಸುಬಾಬುಲ ನೆಡುತೋಟಿ ಬಾಲ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು. ಸ್ವಂತ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	4876 ಮೆ.ಟನ್	ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ	ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ	15000-00 ರೂ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ
2)	ಉರುಮು	ಬಾಲ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಉರುಮು ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು. ಗೋಬರ ಗಾಣನ ಅಸ್ತು ಒಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಲಾರ ಗಾಣನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸ್ತು ಒಲೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.	ಉರುಮು ಜಾತಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು. ಗೋಬರ ಗಾಣನ ಅಸ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು. ಗೋ. ಗಾಣನ 50 ಮನೆ ಅಸ್ತು ಒಲೆ 290 ಮನೆ.	300 ಎಕರೆ ಉರುಮು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು.	ನಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಶ್ರಮ	ಹಣಕಾಸು, ಸಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ನೆಡುತೋಟಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು. ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನೆರವಾಗಿಸಿದ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು.	ರೂ. 9500-00 ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ
3)	ಸೋಪುಟ್ಟು: ಗೋಬರ	ಕಾಂಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ನೆಡುತೋಟಿ ಅಗಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಲದ ಸುತ್ತ ಗೋಬರದ ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವುದು.	ಕಾಂಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗೋಬರ ತಯಾರಿಸಲು. ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಗಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಲದ ಸುತ್ತ ಗೋಬರದ ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವುದು.	2292 ಮೆ.ಟನ್	ರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಹಂಚಿಕೆ.	ಗೋಬರದ ಗಿಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಜ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.	ರೂ. 500-00 ಪ್ರತಿ ಎಕರೆಗೆ
4)	ವನತಿ	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವರ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು	ಸಹಾಯಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ	50 ಮನೆ	ನಿಂತು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ-ಕೊಳೆಸುವುದು.	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸುವುದು.	ರೂ. 1000000 (ಒಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ರೂ. 20000-00)
5)	ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು	ತೆರೆದ ಬಾವಿ ಅಂದಾಜು 40. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ (ಬದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು)	ಇಡೀ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವೆ ಬಾವಿ ಅಥವಾ ತೆರೆದ ಬಾವಿ (ವೆಲ್ಯಾನ್ಡ್ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲವೋ)	ಬೀಡಿಗೆ ಒಂದುಂತ್	- ಇಲ್ಲ	ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮಾಡುವುದು	ರೂ. 500000
6)	ಬೆಟ್ಟಜಮೀನ್ದಾರಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಬೆಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವುದು.	ತೋಟಗಾರರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಂತು ಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು.	124ಎಕರೆ (ಅಂ. 25 ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ)	ತೋಟಗಾರರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕಗಳ	ಸಹಾಯ	-
7)	ಕಾಡು ಪ್ಯಾಣಿ ಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಸಾಶ.	ಮರದ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡೆಂಟೆ ಬೀಲ	16 ಕಿ. ಮಿ. (ಅಗಲ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡೆಂಟೆ ಬೀಲ ಅಥವಾ ತಂತಿ ಬೀಲ)	16 ಕಿ. ಮಿ. ಬೀಲ ಹಾಕುವುದು.	ಶೀ. 25	ಶೀ. 75	ರೂ. 35000-
8)	ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸವಕಳಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬರುವ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ)	ತಡೆ ದಂಡೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ.	ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಿಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು.	ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ.	-	ಬಾಸಾರ ನಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮಾಡುವುದು.	-
9)	ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬಂಜರ ಭೂಮಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	ಹಣ್ಣು ಹಂಪಲು ಹೂ ಮಾಫಿ ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ	ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು.	- ಸದರ -	-	ಸಸಿ ವಿತರಣೆ.	-
10)	ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣ	ಗಿಡ ನೆಡುವುದು.	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರಿ ನೆಡುತೋಟಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಾಗ ಹೂಸ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣ ತೆರವು ಮಾಡುವುದು.	ಅಂದಾಜು 19 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ	ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದು.	ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕ್ರಮ ಜಾರಿಸುವುದು.	-

ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಭೂಕಳ - ಸಾಗರ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ನೆಡುವೆಯ ಕಣಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಡೆ, ತೋಟ, ಮನೆಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಡಾಂಬರು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆ ಸಾಕಾರ್ಯ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 56 ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 447 ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 444. ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ 110 ಎಕರೆ ಗಡೆ, 12 ಎಕರೆ ತೋಟ, 32 ಎಕರೆ ಖುಚ್ಚಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ಆಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ, ತೆಂಗು, ಉಪ ಬೆಳೆಯಾಗಿ ನೀಲಕಂಠ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮೂಲ ಮುರಕಲು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಕೆಂಪು ಮಣ್ಣು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತರು, ಸರಳ ಜೀವಿಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾದ ಕಾಲೂ ನಶಿಸಿ ಹಾಳಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ದಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋದಂತೆ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾದ ಕಾಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಕಾಲೂ ಹಾಳಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಾಡಿನ ಸರಹದಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರುವ ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಅಂಚು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ 1972 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಗೇರು ನೆಡುತ್ತೋಪು, ಉರುವಲು ನೆಡುತ್ತೋಪು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ನೆಡುತ್ತೋಪುಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಜನರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಜನರನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಾ ರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಪೋಗಳುವಂತೆ ಮೂಗುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಅಂಚು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

1993ರ ಸಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಅಧ್ಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿ ನಿಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಉತ್ತಮ ತೋರಿದರು. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16-11-1993 ರಂದು 56 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಧ್ಯಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಪಿ.ಆರ್.ವಿ. ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿದಾಗ, ಉರುವಲು, ನಾಟಾ, ಮೇವು, ಹಸಿರು ಎಲೆ ಗೋಬ್ಬರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಆರ ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕುಂಟವಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ನುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉರುವಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಉದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಬ್ಬರ ಗಾಣ ಇದ್ದು, ಉಳಿದ ಮನೆಗಳವರು ಸರಕಾರಿ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಣಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದ, ಮರ, ಗೆಂಬೆ ಕೊಂಬೆಗಳಿಂದ ಉರುವಲು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಚರ್ಚೆಯಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 30 ಮನೆ ಗಳವರು ಅಸ್ತು ಒಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮನೆಗಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಧೆ ಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರವು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದಾರೆ.

ಬೇಸಾಯದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾಟಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿ ಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಉಪ ಬದಲಿ, ಅಕೇಶಿಯಾ ಮೇಲ್ಮಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರು.

ಕುಂಟಸಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 444 ಜಾನುವಾಗುಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಮೇವಿಗಾಗಿ ಭತ್ತದ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಕಾಡನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದಾಡೆ. ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇವಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಡಿನ ಗಿಡಗಂಟಿಗಳ ಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತುಲಂದಿಸಿದು, ಈಗಿಡಗಳ ಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುವುದರಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಜಾತಿಯ ಮರಗಳ ಮನುಸುತ್ತುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಹಾನಿ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮೇವಿನ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಜಾಗವಿದ್ದು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೇವಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಸಿರು ಎಲೆ, ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಸಿರು ಎಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು, ಮರದ ರೆಂಬೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಕಾಡು ನಾಶವಾಗಿ ಬೋಳು ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳು ತಲೆದಾಡಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಈ ಬೋಳು ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ಮಣವು ಮಳೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಮರ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಾಸು ಬಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರ ಪಾಚಿರುವುದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಎರೆಹುಳುವಿನ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿರೆಲೆ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರಿಸಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ) ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ದನಕಾಯ ಸೌಕಾರ್ಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಪತ್ರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ತಾರೀಖು 18-11-94ರಂದು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10-30 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ
ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರದ ಡೀಡ್ಸ್ ಥನಗರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ
ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ
ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಭೆ ಕುರಿತು.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಕ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲು
ಪ್ರತಿ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಷಯ. ಅಂತೆಯೆ
16-9-94 ರಂದು ಹಳಿಯಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು
ಡೀಡ್ಸ್ ಗೌಡ ಥನಗರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ತಾರೀಖು 18-11-94 ರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ
10-30ಕ್ಕೆ ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರದ ಡೀಡ್ಸ್ ಗೌಡ ಥನಗರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಂದು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಭೆಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳು:-

1. ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅನುಬಂಧ.
2. ಕೆ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಗೆ ಕೆ.ಎಚ್.ಡಿಯಿಂದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮಂಜೂರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು.
3. ವಿ.ಎಚ್.ಸಿ.ಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು.
4. ವಿ.ಎಚ್.ಸಿ.ನಡವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಭವ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ.
5. ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ.

ಸಭೆಯು ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ವಿಳಾಸಗಳು:

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲ,
ಡೀಡ್ಸ್ ಗೌಡ ಥನಗರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ
ತುಂಗಾರ ಕ್ರಾಸ್,
ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ -581359.
ಆಧಿಪತಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ಮಾಜಾರಿ.
ಸಿಡಿಬಿ ವಿಕಾಸ ಸಂಘ ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
ಹೋಲನ ಸಂ. 82235.

ಸಭೆಯ ದಿನ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಇದಿರು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ದಿನಾಂಕ:7-11-94.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

(ಶ್ರೀ ಅಪಾ ಬೇಳಾರಕರ)ಕೆ.ಎಚ್.ಸಿ.ಎಮ್.
ಕೋಲ-ಬಂಡಿನೇಟರ,
ಉ.ಕ. ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ

ಸೂಚನೆ:

ಯುಲಾಪುರ ಬಸ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದಿಂದ 2 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಕಾರವಾರ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಗಾರ ಕ್ರಿ, ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತುಗಾರ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಆರ್ 3.ಮೀ. ಬಂದರೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಎಡ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಳಿ ದುಸಾರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನೇಕದ್ದು ತುಗಾರ ಕ್ರಿ ಗ್ರಾಫಿ ಅಟಿಸ ಅಂಶ ಖೇರ, ಪುಟ್ಟುನುಪ್ಪಾರೆ. ಬಸ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದಿಂದ 8-08 ರೂ. ಕೆಳಮೆಲೆನುಪ್ಪಾರೆ.

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WESTERN GHAT FORESTRY PROJECT

(FUNDED BY ODA)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES (FROM PROJECT PROPOSAL)

The following broad project objectives have been identified, representing the major categories of issues which will need to be considered throughout the project period.

ECOLOGY:

To maintain the ecological balance and the environmental stability of the Western Ghats, to preserve their unique flora and fauna and to increase understanding of them.

ENVIRONMENT:

To rehabilitate and protect the major environmental resources represented by the Western Ghats forests.

SOCIETY:

To assure the sustainability of the living standards of those people whose livelihoods currently derive, in whole or in part, from the forest.

ECONOMY:

To assure the sustained yield of all categories of produce proper to the natural forest, so as to secure sound economic welfare for future generations.

The project will achieve these objectives by a strategy based on four processes:

- Assisting institutional development in KED.
- Ensuring poor people, women, tribals, and other disadvantaged groups who are substantially dependent on the forests are not worse, and preferably better off.
- Minimising further loss of forest cover and resources, and the service they provide.
- Increasing understanding of the Western Ghats eco-system.