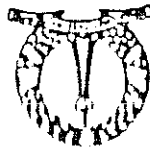


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Centre for Ecological Sciences
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore 560012

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REFERENCE
ONLY

PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION
IN THE MANAGEMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR
ECOLOGICAL SCIENCES

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1.1 There is obviously an increasing awareness in the country of the need to involve people actively in managing the soil, water and biomass resources of their locality. This has been mooted in

-----Report of the Steering Group on Environment, Forests and Wastelands Development for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95). Planning Commission, Government of India, July 1989, pp. 134.

solutions."

can get together to discuss their problems and find common to protect, care for and use this as an open forum in which all settlement in the country must have a clearly defined environment participation at the village level as much as possible. Every way to achieve this objective would be by deepening democracy and environment, specially the ecologically fragile regions. The only India, today, i.e., regeneration and restoration of the must ultimately end up in solving the most vital problem facing decentralisation and involvement of Panchayat Raj institutions be brought out in laws. The entire process of political to protect, care for, improve and use. If necessary, changes can locally defined environment and natural resource base of its own village level and ensure that each settlement will clearly have "It is necessary to empower the local community at the

1. INTRODUCTION

PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1.2 The Centre for Ecological Sciences at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been involved in such an attempt in active collaboration with Federation of Voluntary organizations for Rural Development (Karnataka), the Save the Western Ghats Movement and an environmental voluntary agency, Sahyadri Parishad Vardhini. Working together this group of organizations conducted a series of village level meetings in Uttara Kannada district from January to April 1988. Based on the consensus arrived at in these meetings a concrete proposal to involve people in management of village forests was published on 5th June 1988 in English as well as Kannada newspapers from Bangalore. This has subsequently been widely debated in a number of forums including the Planning Commission Steering Group on Environment, Forests and Wastelands Development for the Eighth Plan, and a in series of meetings involving Zilla Parishad members and office bearers, Government officials, workers of voluntary agencies and technical experts; as well as news media. This process culminated in a meeting on 22nd September 1989 at Bangalore. Annexures A and B provide further details of these deliberations. The present document reports the broad consensus arrived at during the last

a number of contexts including social forestry, watershed development and management of minor irrigation tanks. There has however been little progress in actually involving people; in part, because the nature of such involvement remains to be worked out explicitly. The voluntary sector and academic institutions can play a most useful role in defining the manifold ways in which such involvement could be fruitful.

meeting on 22nd September 1989.

1.3 There are several reasons why the involvement of local people could contribute to better management of natural resources. These include :

(a) The quality of life of local people is intimately linked to the health of the resource base. Hence they are likely to be better motivated than any impersonal machinery operating from a distance to manage the resources well.

(b) The local people have considerable local specific knowledge of the resource base of value to its good management.

(c) The local people can continuously and closely monitor what is happening to the resource base, and how the various interventions are affecting the environment.

(d) Involving the people in a proper sharing of the benefits of good resource use is vital to alleviation of rural poverty, our most serious social problem.

(e) Involving local people actively in managing resources of their locality could help get them out of the syndrome of dependency on government handouts for everything and confer on them some community responsibility and personal dignity.

1.4 The possibilities of such involvement will have to be worked out in terms of the following six parameters :

(f) Expected benefits of such involvement : Wage earnings, better management of fuelwood plantations, better availability of

(e) Mode of involvement : As daily wage labourers outside their own locality, daily wage labourers on their own land, joint managers of fuelwood plantations, watchdogs on execution of works such as nala bunds, planners of land use etc.

(d) Kind of human social group involved : Individual landless labourers, nomadic shepherds, basket weavers, village youth club, forest labourers, cooperative, farmers, co-operative sales-purchase society, countryboat fishermen's union, Mandal panchayats, Zilla Parishats etc.

(c) Activity in which people could be involved : digging farm ponds on private land, planning of soil conservation works, deciding on the location of irrigation tanks, collection of forest produce like myrobalan controlling fuelwood harvest from a forest area, processing of a minor forest produce such as pine resin, managing a community biogas plant, monitoring the performance of minor irrigation department in supplying irrigation water, marketing eucalyptus poles, etc.

(b) Form of control over access to resource : private farmland, state controlled reserve forest, roadsides controlled by FWD, temple land, tank controlled by minor irrigation department etc.

(a) Nature of resource element : degraded hilly land, irrigated farm land, ground water trapped by bore well, small irrigation tank, bamboo, bhabbar grass, fish stocks, oyster beds etc.

alternative cooking fuels such as biogas, reduction of grazing pressure, opportunity to put traditional indigenous knowledge to good use etc.

1.5 Evidently, there would be very many ways in which people could be actively involved in managing resources of land, water, vegetation and animal life. The most significant contexts in which this would be relevant would include :

- (a) Soil and water conservation
- (b) Irrigation
- (c) Common lands such as C and D class revenue lands, protected forests, Panchayat lands etc.
- (d) Reserve forest lands
- (e) Livestock and their fodder resources
- (f) Fish and shellfish stocks and
- (g) Biological diversity including crop genetic resources.

1.6 Given below is an illustrative list of possibilities of involvement restricted to productive use of plant biomass from common lands and reserve forest lands and conservation of biological diversity. This is an incomplete list which needs to be added to; it also requires to be fleshed out by providing the details along the six dimensions listed above.

(a) Individual or collective tree patas or sanads for use of wood or non-wood usufruct for roadside trees and for trees on various categories of Government lands including C and D class revenue lands, minor forest lands, reserve forest lands.

(j) Educational institutions for developing data base on utilization and management of forest lands, traditional resource

animals such as pigs and elephant.

(i) Organizing protection of crops against damage by wild

sacred groves etc.

(h) Continuation of traditional protection to sacred trees,

against fire, smugglers etc.

(g) Local forest protection forces for guarding reserve forests

nuxvomica.

Forest produce such as preparation of strychnine from Strychnos

(f) Co-operative societies for sophisticated processing of

Forest produce for making baskets, agricultural implements etc.

(e) Forest labourers' or artisans' co-operatives to process

as piece work.

produce, production of forest lands etc. on wages or on contract

plantation work, harvest, marketing and distribution of forest

(d) Forest labourers co-operatives / tribal LAMP societies for

schools etc.

forest lands through kisans, youth clubs, mahila mandals,

(c) Tree nurseries for planting on private, community or reserve

forest lands, minor forest lands etc.

public lands such as C and D class revenue lands, protected

(b) Community based management systems for various categories of

Villagers depend on forests for their day-to-day needs like fuelwood, fodder, timber for house construction and agricultural implements. While farmers owning large tracts of land meet these demands through their agricultural by-products, small farmers and landless have to depend on government owned land for these needs. The land designated to meet the needs of the people come under Revenue Department, Forest Department and Panchayat. Often the land controlled by the Forest Department is looked after fairly well; however the lands under Panchayat and Revenue Department tend to be neglected due to lack of funds and necessary facilities. There is nowhere any proper plan for growing fodder on government land. Therefore landless people doing animal husbandry always suffer from scarcity of fodder. People below the poverty line are provided with cattle from various village development projects. But if fodder is not available, the purpose

villagers

2.1 Village forest and grazing land to meet the biomass needs of

this note is based. have received considerable attention in the exercise on which significant, but because the resource elements mentioned above other issues such as management of irrigation tanks are not managing forest and grazing lands in some detail. not because We explore below possibilities of involving people in

2. VILLAGE FOREST, RESERVE FOREST AND GRAZING LANDS

use practices etc.

We believe that for the cooperation of villagers is essential in the development of the village forests and grazing lands working side by side with the government departments, the social unit appropriate for the purpose would be much smaller than the area under the jurisdiction of a Mandal Panchayat or a revenue village. These latter units are too large in extent of area and include too large and heterogeneous a population to be effective in the management of common lands and it would therefore be desirable if relatively small homogeneous units of

forests and grazing lands

2.2 Village level committee for the development of village

agricultural lands and government lands. After calculating how much of these should be drawn from be decided. Village forest and grazing lands should be created livestock, the requirement of fuelwood, fodder, manure etc should the population of the village, and number of cattle and other while creating village forests or grazing lands. Depending on The various needs of the local population should be kept in view

there are government lands.

to create such village forests and grazing lands in all places where At present all villages do not have such lands. It is necessary

called "village forest or grazing land". meet the day-to-day needs of poor villagers. Such land may be it is necessary to reserve large area of land and develop them to of removing poverty through these projects is defeated. Therefore

If there are more than 1000 families in a village, there should

| Number of families | Number of members in the committee |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 100 and below | 9 |
| 101 to 300 | 11 to 13 |
| 301 to 600 | 13 to 15 |
| 601 to 1000 | 15 to 17 |

Depending on the size of the families in the village, it is suggested that this committee should have 9 to 19 members in it.

2.2.1 Composition of the Committee

Committees working at such village levels should play an active role in the development and preservation of these lands as well as in taking decisions regarding the distribution of the produce. committees should particularly involve landless agricultural labourers, and small and marginal farmers as members since they depend mainly on these lands. If the region includes tribal populations who are particularly dependent on forest lands then they should also be given a special role in these committees. It is also suggested that women who do lot of gathering should be given high level of representation.

settlement such as a hamlet or a village are identified in which all the people are in regular face to face contact. Pieces of common lands close to such a unit settlement should then be identified to fulfill the biomass needs of the concerned population.

- (vii) One member from Mandal Panchayat.
- (vi) One member amongst the other citizens of the village like shopowners, workers etc.
- (v) One member from village artisan group.
- (iv) One member from landowners.
- (iii) One or more men from amongst small and marginal farmers and same number of women.
- (ii) One or more members from the landless agricultural labourer group and same number of women. Number of these members should be decided depending on the percentage of landless in a village population and number of members in the committee.
- (i) If there are tribal people in the area, several members including women from amongst them.

membership could include :

people more intimately dependent on the common lands. The according to different categories with higher weightage for the However, it is felt that the membership should be reserved every three years on the basis of a one person one vote system. if the members are elected by the whole Grama Sabha, perhaps once role in these committees. Others believe that it would be better that workers of local voluntary agencies should play an important element of politicization and should be avoided. They suggest some fashion. Some believe that any elections would introduce an members of such a committee should be elected or nominated in 1. There was some difference of opinion as to whether the

2.2.2 Election of members to the village committee

be more than one committee.

1. Development and protection of village forests and grazing lands, distribution of forest produce and planning suitable projects on government's guidelines.

2.2.4 Responsibilities of the village level committee

necessary towards remuneration, land. At the initial stage some government inputs may be fuelwood, fodder etc. supplied to the villagers from the common ultimately from the revenue derived by collecting fees for the to time. The committee should pay the salaries / honoraria The secretary should submit his report to the committee from time for watch and ward and carry out any maintenance work required. the field assistants may be full-time employees who would serve nominated. The secretary should work on an honorary basis while secretary and if needed a field assistant should be elected / To implement the decisions taken by the committee a

2.2.3 Staff of the committee

representatives of the village. The president of the committee should be elected from the (ii) Village livestock inspector. (i) Forester. In his absence, forest guard can represent him.

members of the committee.

addition, following government officials should be ex-officio All these members should be residents of the village. In

(viii) One member from the association of milk producers if the village has such an association or union.

1. Implementation of forest development work based on committee's decisions.
 2. Protecting the village forest from fire, animals and
- Following are the responsibilities of the field assistants :

number of staff members should be decided.

Field assistants may be chosen on the recommendation of the secretary. Depending on the area of the village forest, the

(b) Field Assistant

5. Maintenance of accounts and reporting them in meetings.
 4. Distribution of forest produce based on the committee's decisions and instruction.
 3. Executing the decisions taken in the meetings. Supervising the work of the field assistants.
 2. Keeping records of the activities of the committee.
 1. Sending meeting notices as directed by the President.
- (a) Secretary

2.2.5 Responsibilities of the staff of the committee

6. Reporting any illegal activities in the village forest or grazing land to the forest officials and cooperating with them to prevent such activities.
5. Based on the report submitted by the committee's staff, reporting of people who have violated the rules to forest officials for taking appropriate action.
4. Supervising the work done by the committee's staff.
3. Training the local people about forest development and tree planting with the help of higher level committees.
2. Growing fodder yielding plants and trees, arranging programmes with the help of range and division level committees to create awareness regarding wasteland development amongst people.

3. Catching the thieves and handing them over to forest officials and reporting such matters to the secretary.
4. Reporting any illegal activities in the forest to the secretary.

2.2.6 Responsibilities of the forester/field assistant

The responsibilities of the local foresters/field assistants who are the ex-officio members of the committee are as follows :

1. Taking appropriate action when there is theft or any activity that violates the rules.

2. Advising on technical matters and forest rules in the meetings.

3. Visiting the village forests now and then and giving guidance on technical matters to secretary and field assistants.

4. Reporting the events during the visit to the forest to the village committee.

5. Reporting the activities of the village committee to the higher level committee.

2.2.7 Responsibilities of the village livestock inspector

1. Giving suitable suggestions regarding animal husbandry, treatment for sterile cattle and sale of cattle in the meetings.

2. Giving technical advice on growing fodder plants in the village forests and helping in activities of the committee in creating awareness amongst people on such matters.

2.2.8 Finances of the village committee

Funds needed for protection and development of village forests during the first five years should come from the

It is important to involve people below the poverty line in

In addition to their cooperation and participation in taking care of the village forests, villagers' cooperation is needed in the development and protection of reserve forests as well.

3. ROLE OF VILLAGERS IN WORKING AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVE FORESTS

If there is surplus of the forest produce, it should be sent to depots of forest department for sale in other villages or to the urban poor. Money thus obtained should be utilized for the development work of the village forests and grazing lands. In case some funds remain after utilizing for development work, they should be used for village improvement programmes.

By seven years, enough money should be obtained by selling the produce of village forests to meet the expenses connected with staff salaries and forest development activities. Beyond this period, support from the Government should be taken only for educating and training programmes.

Based on the guidelines, prices for all the forest produce should be fixed. Rebate should be given to green card holding poor people. Whenever the rebate is given, the difference should be paid by the Government.

Government. There should be a gradual decline in the financial support from the Government in the next two years so that in seven years' time the committee would become self supporting.

the working, development and preservation of reserve forests by the Forest Department because,

1. Only these poor people will be willing to work as labourers in forest development activities. If they are convinced that they will be benefitted by working for the Forest Department, the expenses involved in their participation can be brought down.

2. Their dependence on the forests is more as they have little land of their own.

3. In view of social justice also, these people should get benefits of produce from the reserve forests.

3.1 Aims of developing the reserve forests

1. Conservation of water and soil nutrients of the forest land.
2. Preservation of diversity of plants.

3. Growing plants which yield the kind of fruits, flowers, leaves, seeds etc. that promote employment opportunities for the poor villagers. Villagers would be more enthusiastic in protecting such plants that continually yield usufructs without having to cut them periodically.

4. It is necessary to use some forest land to meet the fuelwood demands of the urban poor and for special occasions. It is also necessary to take steps to reduce the urban people's dependence on fuelwood. This could be achieved by providing stoves that consume less fuel and financial support for getting cooking gas. In addition encouragement could be given for growing timber and fuelwood yielding trees in urban Government lands. With proper planning pressure on reserve forests for supply of wood by felling trees should be reduced as much as possible.

1. Ownership of reserve forests should continue to be with the Forest Department.
2. A society or association of poor people who are willing to work in cooperation with the Forest Department for the protection and development of reserve forests should be formed. Only landless agricultural labourers, small farmers and village artisans should be members of such societies.
3. At present, formation of such societies is possible only under the rules and regulations of Cooperative societies. Under these rules, it becomes difficult for the poor people to run such cooperative societies. Moreover, it is a difficult task to interact with different Government departments dealing with different kinds of matters. Therefore, simple guidelines should be formulated for the working of such peoples' societies. Forest development projects should have provisions for the formation of such societies.
4. Forest Department should give contracts to these societies instead of to individuals.
5. Contract for collection of minor forest produce should be given to such societies. The societies should be allowed to sell the minor forest produce only after paying the Forest Department the contract amount.
6. Processing of the minor forest produce should also be done in the villages as far as possible. Other Departments of the Government should help in this matter. The Government Departments, research institutions and voluntary agencies should play an important role in identifying minor forest products that help in creating employment to poor villagers.
7. The traditional occupation of the villagers should be taken into consideration while deciding about the types of plants to be grown in reserve forests. The plant species that yield raw materials needed for them and those that might offer newer jobs should be planted. The poor villagers' societies should take active part in taking such decisions.
8. The chairmen of these societies should be from the respective villages. The ex-officio members should be the forest officials. An advisory committee should be

Suggestions

- 3.2 Involvement of villagers in the development, working and protection of reserve forests.

Government officials of the range level committees are expected to pay frequent visits to the villages, supervise the functioning of the village level committees. They should also visit the forests and submit reports on the status of the forests to range level committee.

7. Government officials of the range level committees are expected to pay frequent visits to the villages, supervise the functioning of the village level committees. They should also visit the forests and submit reports on the status of the forests to range level committee.
6. Number of representatives from village level committees in range level committees should not be more than 30. In a committee of too many members, it becomes difficult for proper discussions to take place. Therefore it is suggested that if there are more than 6 mandals in a range, there should be more than one committee.
5. Voluntary agencies, educational institutions and research organizations of a particular range should send representatives as ex-officio members of the committee.
4. Heads of the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Agriculture and Development at taluk level should be ex-officio members.
3. The range forest officer should be the Secretary of the committee while other forest officials may be ex-officio members.
2. One of the members should be elected as the President.
1. Five members from each Mandal. They should be representatives of the following groups: One from landless agricultural labourers group; one from amongst women; one from the artisans; one farmer and one of the members of Mandal panchayat.

composition:
The range level committee may have the following

4.1 Range level committee

structure is suggested:
division level. If this is to be implemented the following

There was considerable discussion about the constitution of higher level committees to oversee and help in the work of the village level committees / organizations such as forest labourers' societies. One view was that any structure thought of has to be compatible with the Mandal Panchayat and Zilla Parishat system. It was therefore suggested that special committees should be constituted at the Mandal and district level to discharge this function. There was also debate on whether this responsibility should be taken on by the appropriate standing committees of the Panchayat and Zilla Parishat or whether special committees need to be constituted. Experience with the village forest protection committees of Midnapore district of West Bengal, suggests that it might be useful to have a further hierarchy of committees between the Panchayat and Zilla level at the forest range and

4. HIGHER LEVEL COMMITTEES/S

10. Forest dwelling tribals should also be brought together to make societies which could be involved in growing, gathering and processing and selling minor forest products.
 9. It is estimated that about hundred lakh tonnes of fuelwood is being transported to cities as headloads at present. A union of people who sell headloads may be created and made to get involved in growing fuelwood yielding trees and cut plants. They should be trained to grow and scientifically transport fuelwood. They may be permitted to transport fuelwood through vehicles and to sell fuelwood to poor people at fixed price. After first five years, these societies should be able to grow and sell fuelwood on their own. Lands will have to be specially earmarked for this purpose.
- constituted with heads of the Departments of Forests, Animal husbandry, Agriculture and Industry as its members. Representatives from Voluntary organizations should also be part of the committee.

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1. 5 village level representatives from each range. They should be : One from landless agricultural labourer group; one amongst women; one village artisan, one member of the Mandal Panchayat and one from other categories. The range level members should elect them.
2. Range forest officers should be members.
3. Heads of the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Horticulture at district level should be members.
4. Two members from the Zilla Parishat of the division elected by the Zilla parishat members.
5. Representatives from voluntary organizations, educational

this committee may be as follows :

range level committees on technical matters. The composition of A division level committee may be formed to guide and advise

4.2. Division level committee

1. Provide guidance and technical advice on rules and regulations to village level committees.
2. Arrange programmes to create awareness about forest development and growing fodder yielding plants and trees in private lands amongst people.
3. Train the staff of village committees and local people.
4. Review the complaints received from village committees and local forest officials and recommend suitable action.
5. If any village committee fails to function properly, report the matter to division level committee with a recommendation for proper course of action.
6. Supervise and direct the developmental activities of the village forests which are far from the concerned villages.
7. Take steps to increase the participation of poor villagers societies in the development of reserve forests. Discuss with local poor about the types of plants to be planted.

4.1.1. Responsibilities of range level committees

President of the Zilla Parishat should be the president of the committee and the Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishat should function as the secretary. In addition, the committee may be constituted with the following members :

4.3.1 Composition of the Committee

Since the development, planning and administration would now focus on the district as a unit, it would be necessary to coordinate the activities of the lower level committees beginning with the village committees at the district level. This committee would work closely with the Zilla Parishat and the district level set up of the government development machinery.

4.3 District level coordination committee

1. Provide guidance to range level committees.
2. Arrange to give technical advice to range level committees.
3. Review the recommendation and complaints received from range level committees regarding village level committees and take suitable decisions.

4.2.1 Responsibilities of the division level committee

6. From amongst the representatives from the village, one should be elected as president.
 7. Deputy Conservator of the Division should act as the Secretary of the committee.
 8. 3 representatives from the poor villagers' societies.
- institutions and research organizations of the division.

We believe that such formal local level management must be put into place to effectively involve the people and to ensure that the weaker segments of our population who are concentrated

1. Form subcommittees to coordinate activities of different division level committees.
2. Look into the developmental activities of forest and wastelands of the district.
3. Guidance for future work.
4. Allocate funds earmarked for forest and wastelands and environment improvement projects to different divisional committees of the district.
5. Sanction funds for relevant research activities.
6. Arrange for periodic examination and review of the forests and wastelands of the district and evaluation of the developmental activities.

The committee should meet at least once a year.

committee

4.3.2 Responsibilities of the district level coordination

1. Conservators of forest of the district.
2. Deputy Conservators of Forest of the district.
3. Ten members from division level committees from different groups of village societies with different occupations.
4. Heads of the departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, and Horticulture at district level.
5. Representatives from voluntary organizations working in the district.
6. Representatives from educational institutions, research organizations working in the field of environment, agriculture and forestry. If such institutions are not found in the district, representatives may be invited from institutions outside the district.

in the rural areas derive substantial benefits from the natural resource base. To quote once again, the Steering Group on Environment, Forests and Wastelands Development for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95), strengthening community effort is perhaps the only hope for enriching rural resource base.

ANNEXURE - A

BACKGROUND DISCUSSIONS

1. January - April 1988
Village level discussions on the management of common lands
in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka.

2. 5th June 1988
Publication of articles in English and Kannada in popular
newspapers from Bangalore on a system of management of common
lands based on these discussions. These articles were widely
circulated and drew considerable response especially from the
voluntary sector.

3. 12th August 1988
A note based on this material was considered by the Steering
Group on Environment, Forests and Wastelands Development for the
formulation of the Right Five Year Plan. There was widespread
consensus on the ideas thus suggested. These have been largely
incorporated in the final report of the Steering Group.

4. 10th September 1988
The Study Group on Fuelwood and Fodder of the Planning
Commission considered this material and largely incorporated it
in its final report.

The Karnataka Forest Department organized a seminar on the integrated development of the forests of Western Ghats at Dharwad. This meeting was attended by a number of Zilla Parishat office bearers, voluntary agency workers and district level officials along with the forest department officials. It was decided that a detailed background paper be prepared on common

7. 6th June 1989

An article entitled "Greening the Commons" was published in the periodical *Mainstream* published from New Delhi. This article was widely circulated especially amongst the environmental activists and academics and provided much feedback.

6. 21st January 1989

A National Seminar on Common Lands was organized as a part of the National environmental awareness campaign. A number of voluntary agency workers, Government officials and others participated in this workshop and considered the issue in depth.

5. 9th and 10th January 1989

A full day seminar on the management of the common lands for the members and officials of the Uttara Kannada Zilla Parishat was convened by the President of the Zilla Parishat. Twenty four of the twenty nine Zilla Parishat members and most of the officials actively participated in the discussion. Subsequently, the Zilla Parishat President wrote to the Government of Karnataka endorsing the suggestions in the article of 5th June.

5. 15th November 1988

A broad cross-section of people including senior Government officials, Zilla Parishad presidents and vice-presidents, technical experts and workers of voluntary agencies met in Bangalore to consider the draft proposals circulated (See Annexure - B for list of participants). Their consensus is reflected in the present note.

10. 21st and 22nd September 1989

A meeting of voluntary agencies on peoples' participation in forest development considered the various options in depth and constituted a drafting committee to finalize its proposals. The proposals of the drafting committee were ready by end of August and were widely circulated.

9. 4th July 1989

The Steering Group on Environment, Forests and Wastelands Development for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan submitted its final report strongly endorsing the need for involving local communities in the management of common property resources.

8. July 1989

cross-section of people to decide on an implementation strategy. Lands management and be discussed in a meeting involving a broad

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ANNEXURE - B

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

IN THE FINAL MEETING ON 21-22 SEPTEMBER 1989

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS (21 and 22 Sept. 1989)

Ms. Celine Aranha,
Shubadha, Kulandana,
Lower Bindur,
Mangalore 2.

Shri. Ananth Hegde Ashesar
Vriksha Laksha Andolan
C/o. Seva Sagar Trust
B H Road, Sagar 577 401

Shri. Ganesh Bhat
P. O. Uppani
Tq. Honnavar
Dist. Uttara Kannada

Shri. R.N. Bhide
'Yogeshwari'
Ujire 574 240
Dakshina Kannada

Smt. Meera Chakravarty,
No. 15, IV N Block,
Rajajinagar,
Bangalore 560010.

Shri G. Channappa
CORD
Sowrabha Compound
Kushalnagar 571234

Shri. G.K. Chikkappa
India Development Service
Medleri 581211, Dist. Dharwad

Shri. Sham Pa Datthota
Agriculurist
Panaje 574259, Dakshina Kannada
Shri. Prabhu G. Dandavathimath
G S S College, Tilkawadi
Belgaum 590006

Shri. Roy David
 Cord Souraba Compound
 Kushal Nagar 571234
 N Kodagu

Prof. Madhav Gadgil and Dr. N. H. Ravindranath
 Centre for Ecological Sciences
 Indian Institute of Science
 Bangalore 560012

Shri. Girijashankar
 Editor, Janamitra Daily
 Ratnagiri Road
 Chikmagalur-577 101

Shri. Gajendra Gorasukudige
 Balehole 577179
 Tq. Mudigere, Dist. Chikkamagalur

Shri. Konure Gowda
 Convent, N Z S
 C/o. Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
 B R Hills, Via ChamaraJannagar
 Mysore 571234

Shri. Made Gowda
 Upapradan (Tribal)
 C/o. Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
 Kollegal

Shri. K.S. Gurnumrthy
 C/o. Sevasagar
 Sagar 577401

Shri. K.M. Hegde
 Sahyadri Parisara Vardhini
 Bhatrumbhe 581340
 Sirsi, Uttara Kannada

Shri. Narayana Hegde,
 Spandana Samudaya,
 Hutgol Buildings,
 Hospet Road, Sirsi,
 Uttara Kannada Dist.

Shri. N.S. Hegde
 Sahyadri Parisara Vardhini
 Yadahalli
 Sirsi 581340, Uttara Kannada

Shri R.V. Hegde
 Vidyodaya Junior College
 Yadahalli, Sirsi

Shri. S.R. Hiremath
Samaj Parivarthana Samudaya
Ashadeep, Jayanagar Cross
Saptapur
Dharwad -580 001

Dr. Raj Iyer
Gram Vikas
222, III Main Road
Jayanagar, 7th block, Bangalore--560 011

Dr. Anand Kabbur
Co-ordinator
India Devt. Service [I]
98/2, Kelgeri Road
Dharwad -580 008

Shri J.K. Kenchiah
Chottepare Girijana Hadi
Channanakote post, Virajpet
Taluk S. Kodagu

Shri. Kenchanna
B R S, Tq. Virajpet
Cord Souraba Compound
Kushal Nagar 571234
N Kodagu

Shri. Kshirasagar
Prakriti, Shivaji Road
H D Kote 571114

Shri. Kundalah
Bharathwadi
Doddahējūr Post
Hunsur Taluk, Mysore Dist.

Smt. Lakshmi
'Sneha Kunj'
Kasaragod, Tq. Honnavar
Dist. Uttara Kannada

Shri. Mahesh Lobo
President, F-K
C/o. Fedina, 902
Indiranagar, Ist Stage
Bangalore 560 038

Dr. Prabha Mahale,
Dept. of Anthropology,
Karnataka University, Dharwad 580 003.

Smt. Mastamma

Vanavasi Girijan Mahila Sangha
Dasapuram Tribal Colony

Doddahally Post

Hunsur Tq.

Shri. Nanjundiah

Vikasa, Shivaaji Road

H D Kote 571114

Dr. G Pals

DRPD, P B No. 20

Hunsur - 571 105

Mysore Dist.

Shri T.P. Raju

President

Somwarpet Taluk

Mavinahalli Girijana Hadri

Rangasamundra Post

Somwarpet Taluk

Shri Ramiah

Secretary

B.K.S. Periyapatana Taluk

Dodda Honur - Lingapura

Kushalnagara Post, Periyapatana Taluk

Shri. Rupert M. Rosario

T. P. 2 002

Indiranagar, Ist Stage

Bangalore 560 038

Shri. Seena Shetty

Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra

Paramahansa Road

Kollegal

Shri. Somanna

B K S, C/O. Vikasa

Shivaaji Road

H D Kote 571114

Shri. Somasundaram

Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra

B R Hills - P O, Via Chamarajanagar

Mysore - 571 317

Dr. Kusuma Sorab

Sneha Kunj

Kasaragod, Tq: Honnavar

Utara Kannada Dist

Shri. Srikanth
DEED, H.D. Kote Road
Hunsur 571 105
Mysore Dist.

Shri. M.D. Subash Chandran
Reader, Dept. of Botany
Dr. Balliga College, Viveknagar
Kumta 581343, U K

Dr. H. Sudarshan
Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
B R Hills - P O
Via ChamaraJanagar
Mysore - 571 317

Shri. Ranjan Rao Yerdoor
Nagarika Seva Samithi
P.O. Guruvayanakere 574 217
Belthangadi Tq.
D K Dist

ZILLA PARISHAT ADHYAKSHAS / UPADHYAKSHAS (22 Sept. 1989)

Shri. V.P. Appaji Gowda
Upadhyaksha
Mysore Zilla Parishat
Mysore

Shri. J.V. Karumbalah
Adhyaksha
Coorg Zilla Parishat
Madikeri

Shri. B. G. Soorana Gowda Patil
Adhyaksha
Dharwad Zilla Parishat
Dharwad

Shri. B. Shankappa Rai
Adhyaksha
Dakshina Kannada Zilla Parishat
Mangalore

Shri. Naregalle Bhimappa Virupakshappa
Upadhyaksha
Dharwad Zilla Parishat
Dharwad

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS (22 Sept. 1989)

Shri. M. V. Ramachandra Chetty
Chief Conservator of Forests (Development)
Aranya Bhawan
Malleswaram
Bangalore 560003

Shri. S. Krishnakumar
Secretary,
Dept. of Agriculture & Horticulture,
3rd Stage, 4th Floor,
M S Building, Ambedkar Veedi,
Bangalore 560 001.

Shri. R. M. Palanna
Conservator of Forests
(Monitoring & Evaluation)
Aranya Bhawan, Malleswaram
Bangalore 560003

Dr. G.V.K. Rao
No. 344, I Block
Jaynagar
Bangalore 560011

Shri. Zafar Saifullah
Development Commissioner
Govt. of Karnataka
Vidhana Souana
Bangalore 560001

Shri H.C. Sharatchandra
Director
Dept. of Ecology & Environment,
Govt. of Karnataka,
Bangalore 560 001.

Dr. Madhulika Sinha
Scientist
Department of Ecology and Environment
Government of Karnataka
Bangalore 560001

Shri. Sriyanga
Deputy Director
Area Development Programme
Govt. of Karnataka
M S Building, Bangalore 560001