

IGU COMLAND Meeting and Field Trip, Slovenia  
June, 23<sup>rd</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup>, 2016

Atrium of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (address: Novi trg 2).

# Making the Peripheral “Region” - From a Case of Nagarahole National Park

Koichi KIMOTO, Ph.D.

Kwansei Gakuin University,  
Nishinomiya, JAPAN

## ✓ Field (1993-):

India (Karnataka, Rajasthan, Assam),  
China (North-east),  
Russia (Far-east),  
Scotland, Romania, Indonesia, Kenya

## ✓ Project (2009-):

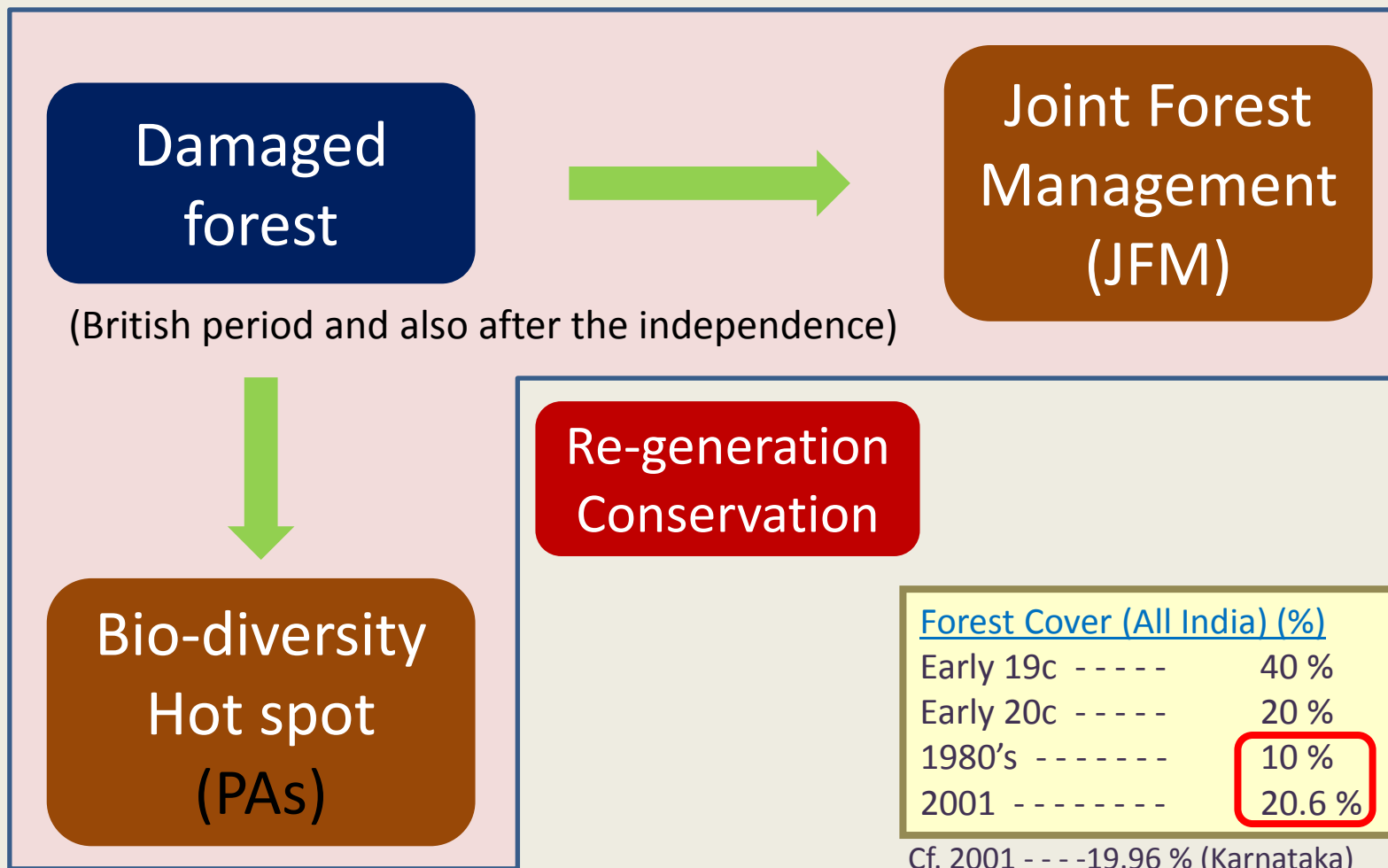
# LUCC scheme (SLUAS project 2009-13) - Future Earth

(1) Forest Management as Regional Governance (FMaRG) 2010-12

(2) Regional Governance of Forest Fringe (ReGFF) 2013-16

“Regional Governance”

# Declamation to be premised (for consideration)



## Bengal records highest increase in forest cover, says survey

Of the 5,871 sq km increase in **the forest cover** of India West Bengal accounts for nearly 64 per cent of this rise, reveals the latest report of the Forest Survey of India.

A study conducted by the Forest Survey of India that was recently published, points out that West Bengal's forest cover has increased by 3,810 sq km, which is followed by Odisha where the increase has been 1,444 sq km and Kerala with about 622 sq km.

Commenting on the increase in the forest cover in West Bengal, State principal chief conservator of forest Azam Zaidi told The Hindu that along with other steps the State's **joint forest management, which involves the participation of the local people**, is one of the reasons for the increase.

"Increase in the forest cover of the State is mainly due to **coppice growth** (dense growth of small trees) and **afforestation inside the forests**, growth of **commercial plantations** and **shady trees in tea gardens**," the FSI report states.

(The Hindu 15<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2015)

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/kolkata/bengal-records-highest-increase-in-forest-cover-says-survey/article6897267.ece>

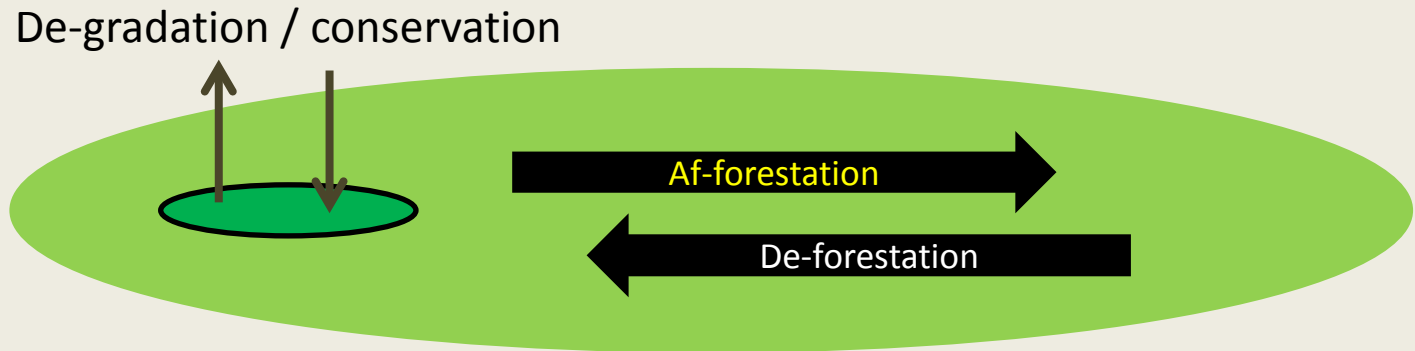
## Depletion

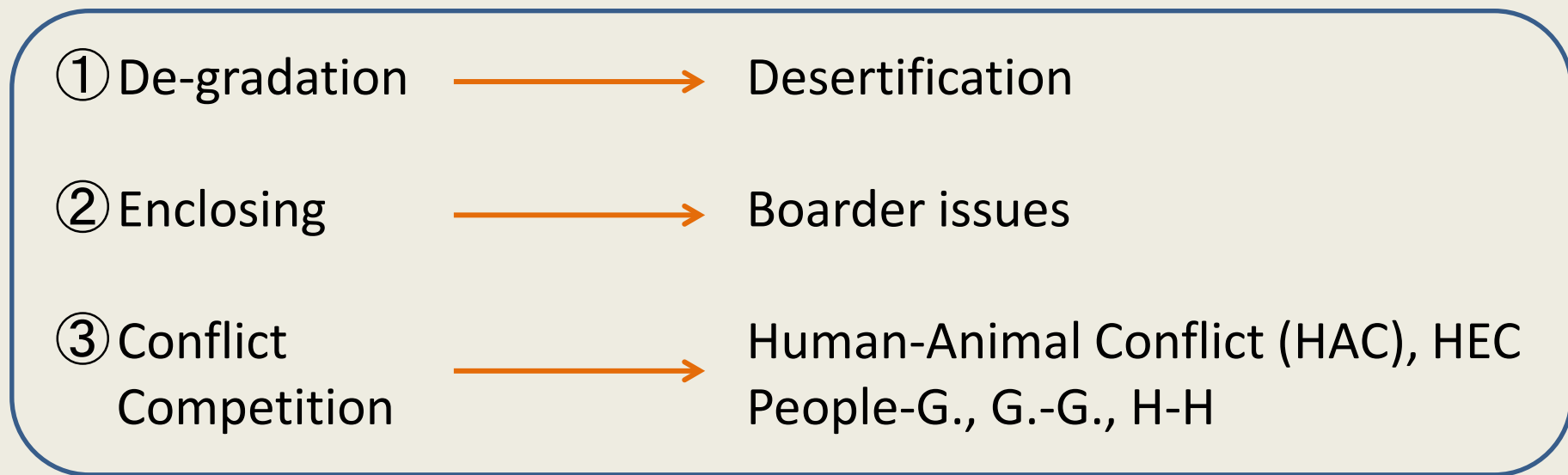
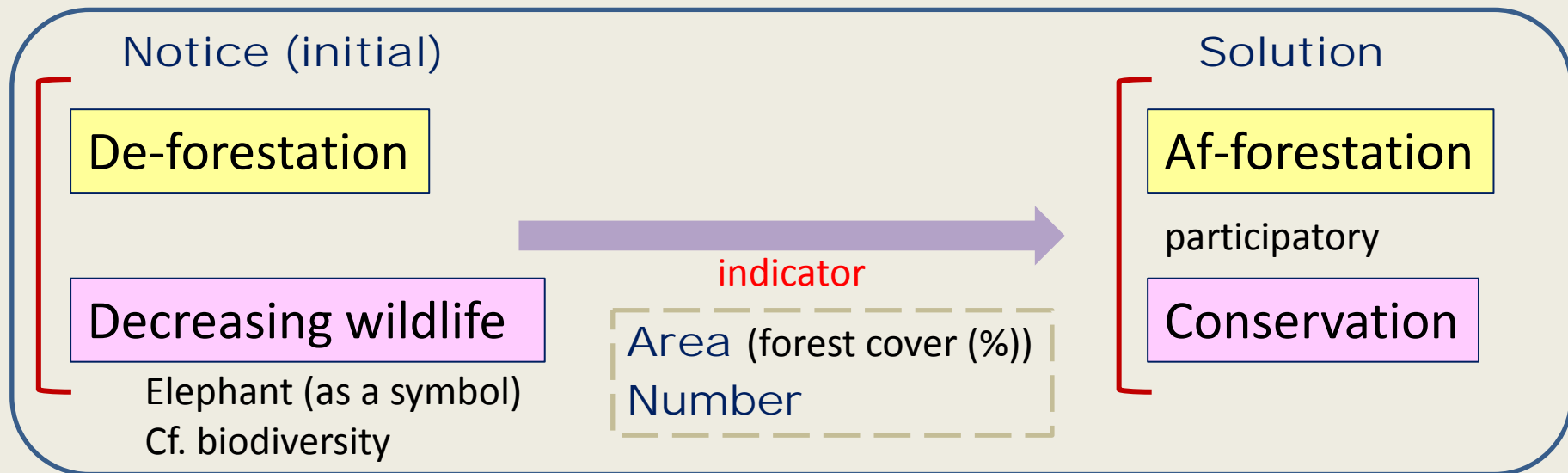
Interestingly, the States from the Northeast like Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur, whose forest cover comprises over 75 per cent of the State's area, have shown a decrease in forest cover.

“The current assessment shows a decrease of forest cover to the extent of 627 sq km in the region. **The main reason for this decrease is attributed to the biotic pressure and shifting cultivation in the region,”** the report states.

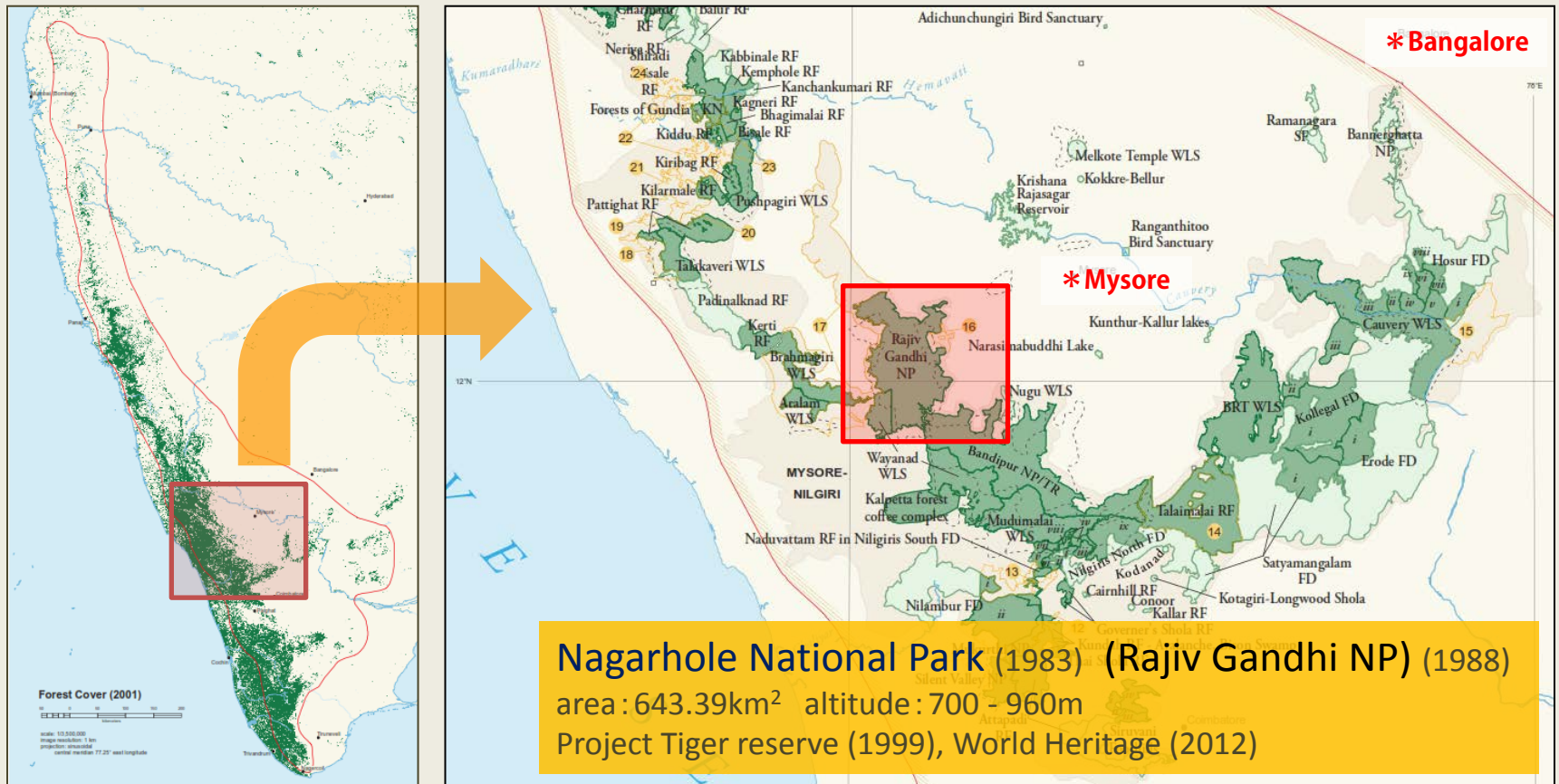


- ✓ What has happened in the process of this “recovery”?
- ✓ Where it has happened? Who were joined in it?
- ✓ What happen in the de-forested area around “forest”?



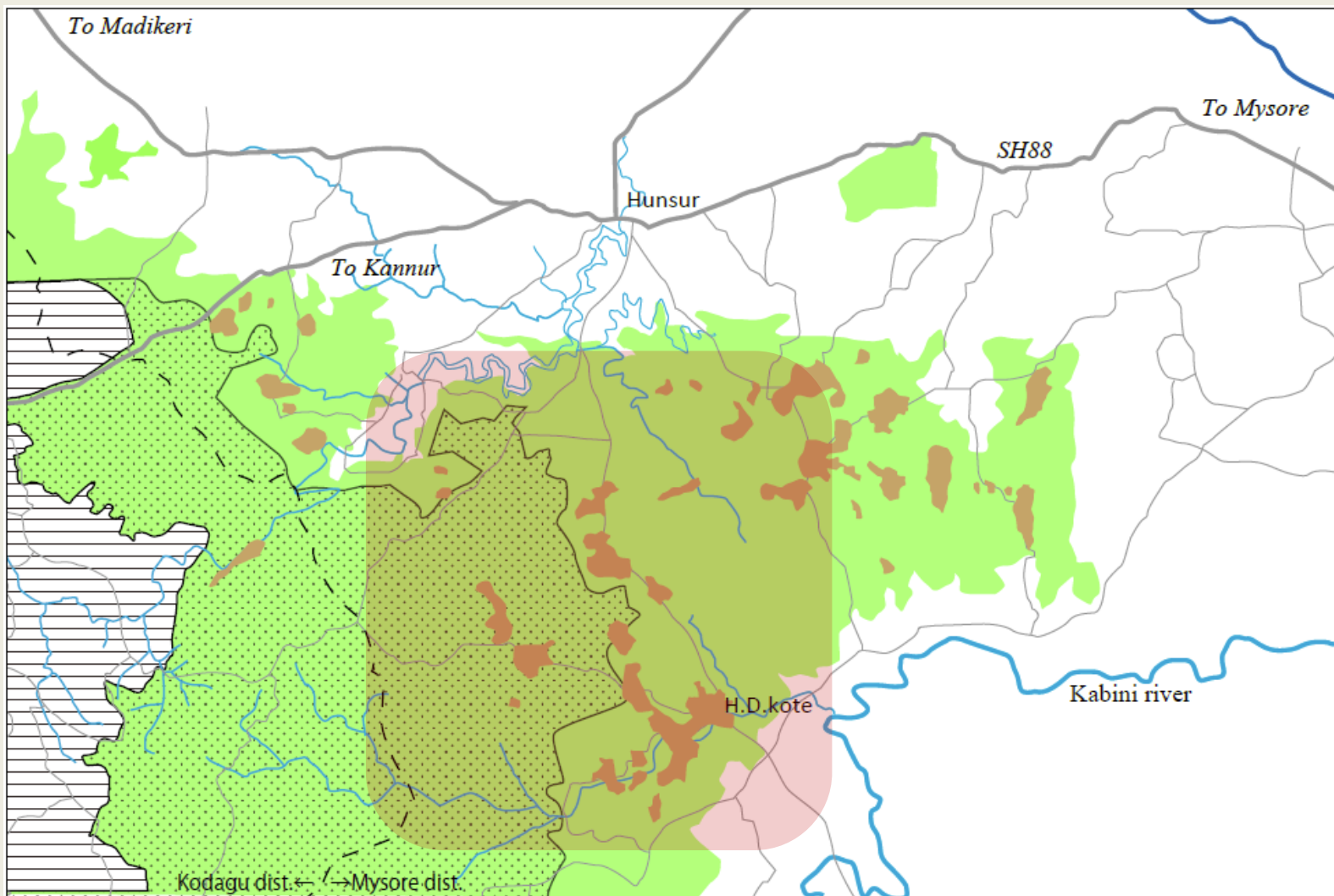


- ✓ Secondary data; census, maps, satellite image, etc.
- ✓ Primary data; field work (village-level survey, narrative approach)





# De-forestation (1930 - 2000) Hunsur & H.D. Kote taluk



Year	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Forest Cover(%)
1930	1,481.31	59.57
2000	1,049.71	42.21
<b>Loss</b>	<b>431.6</b>	<b>29.14</b>

Total area of the Taluks - 2,486.81 Km<sup>2</sup>

## East: Semi-arid region



## West: Plantation

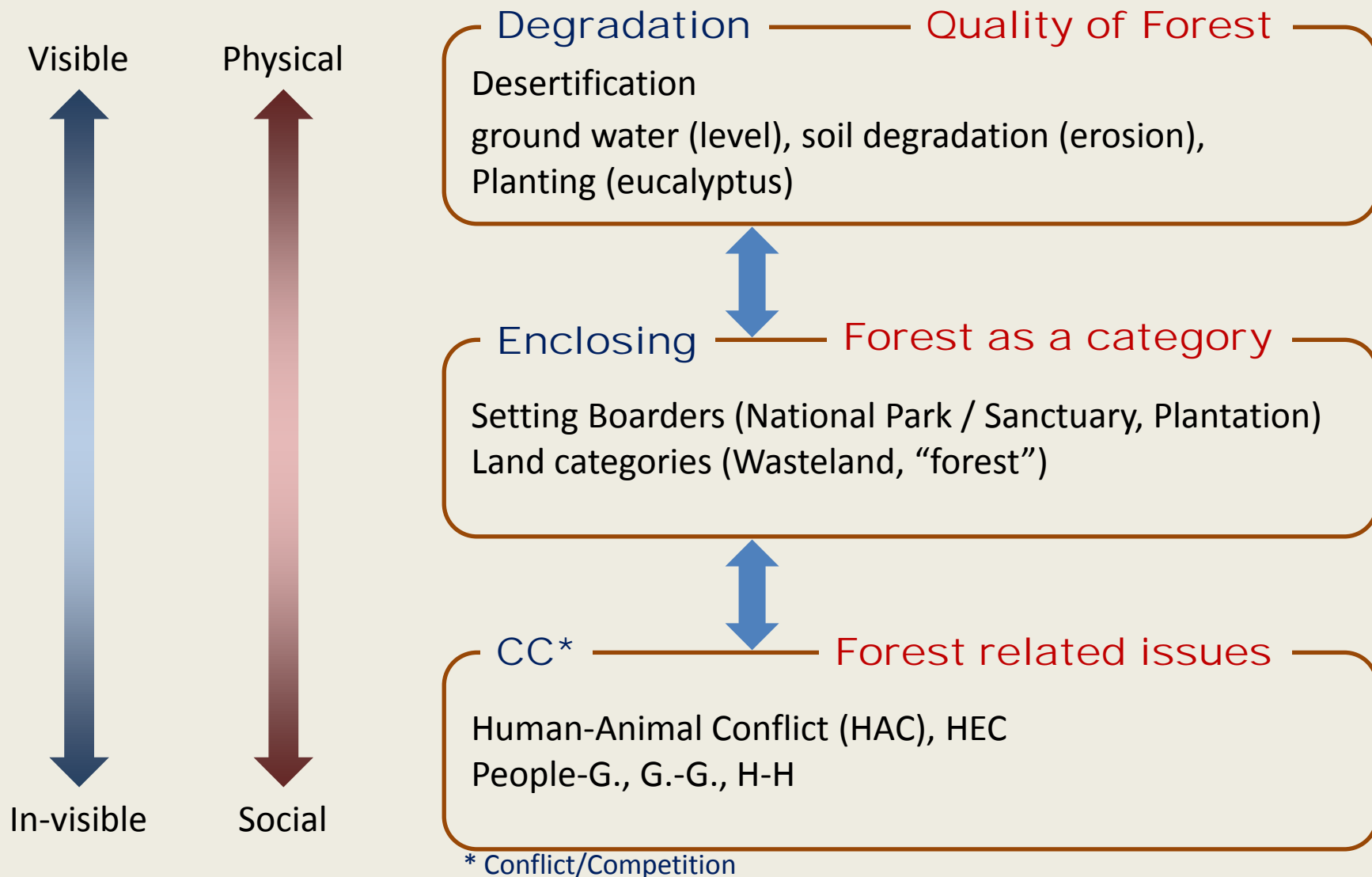


Tea



Coffee





## Degradation — Quality of Forest

Desertification

ground water (level), soil degradation (erosion),

Planting (eucalyptus)





## Degradation ——— Quality of Forest

Planting (eucalyptus), fulfill the wasteland in village



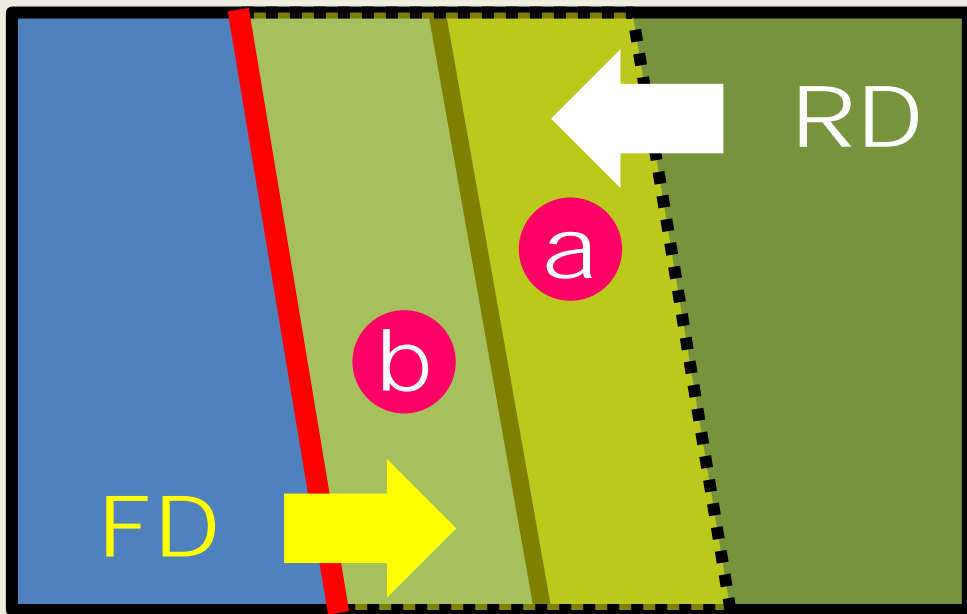
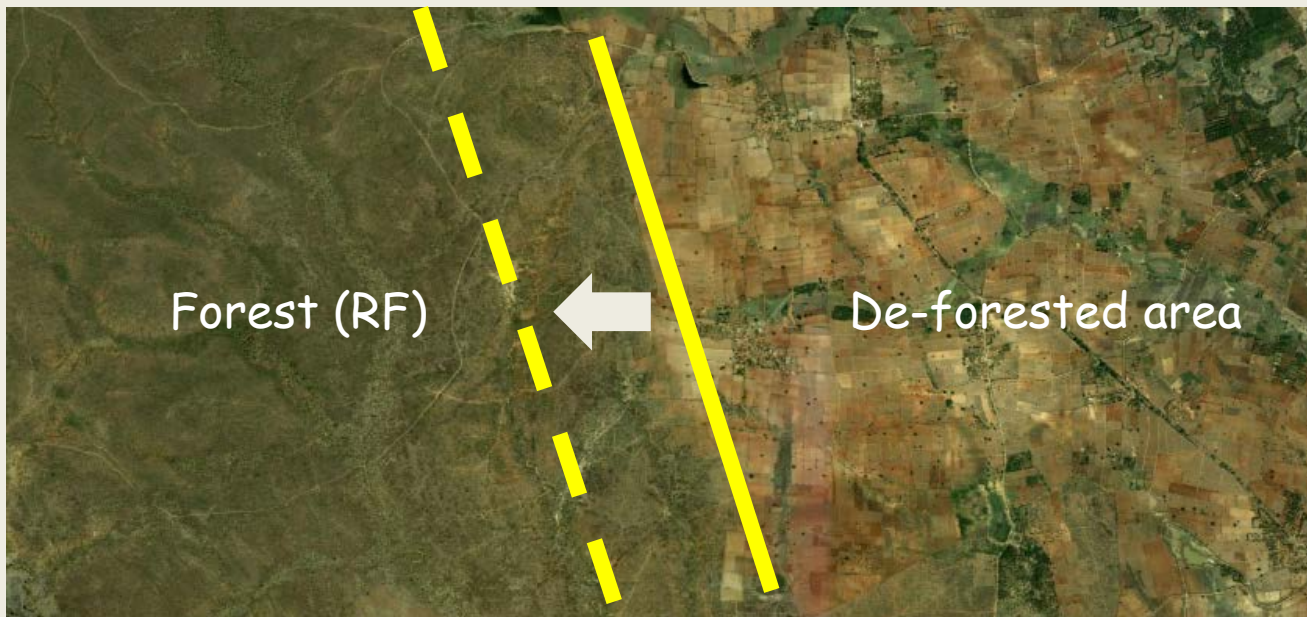


## Enclosing — Forest as a category

Setting Borders (National Park / Sanctuary, Plantation)

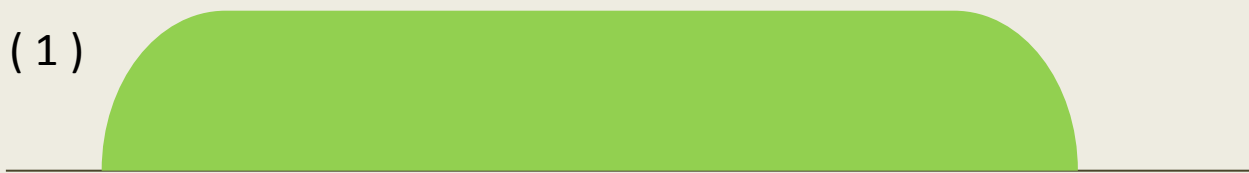


# Deforestation by outside and inside pressure



- (a) De-forested pressure from outside encouraged by Revenue Department (RD)
- (b) Re-settlement & Re-location (R&R) schemed by Forest Department (FD)
- Fix the boundary of "Forest"
- Deforestation (vegetation) is promoted by the change of category of forest

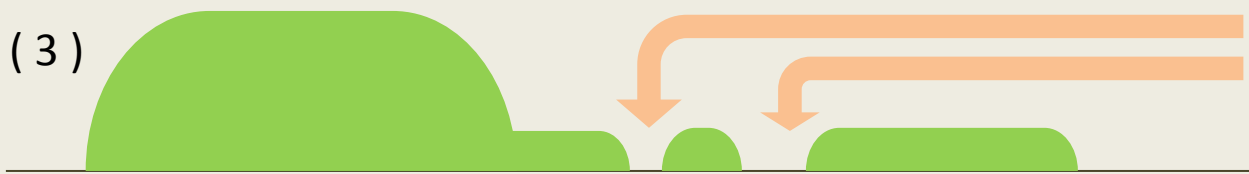
# Diagram of making forest (PAs) fringe area



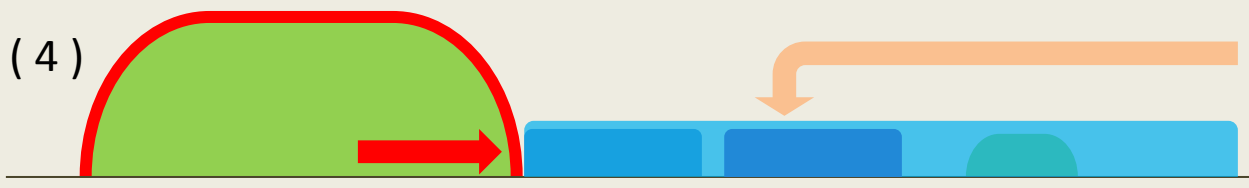
Long time before ?



19<sup>th</sup> century  
(timber demand)  
(labor for plantation)

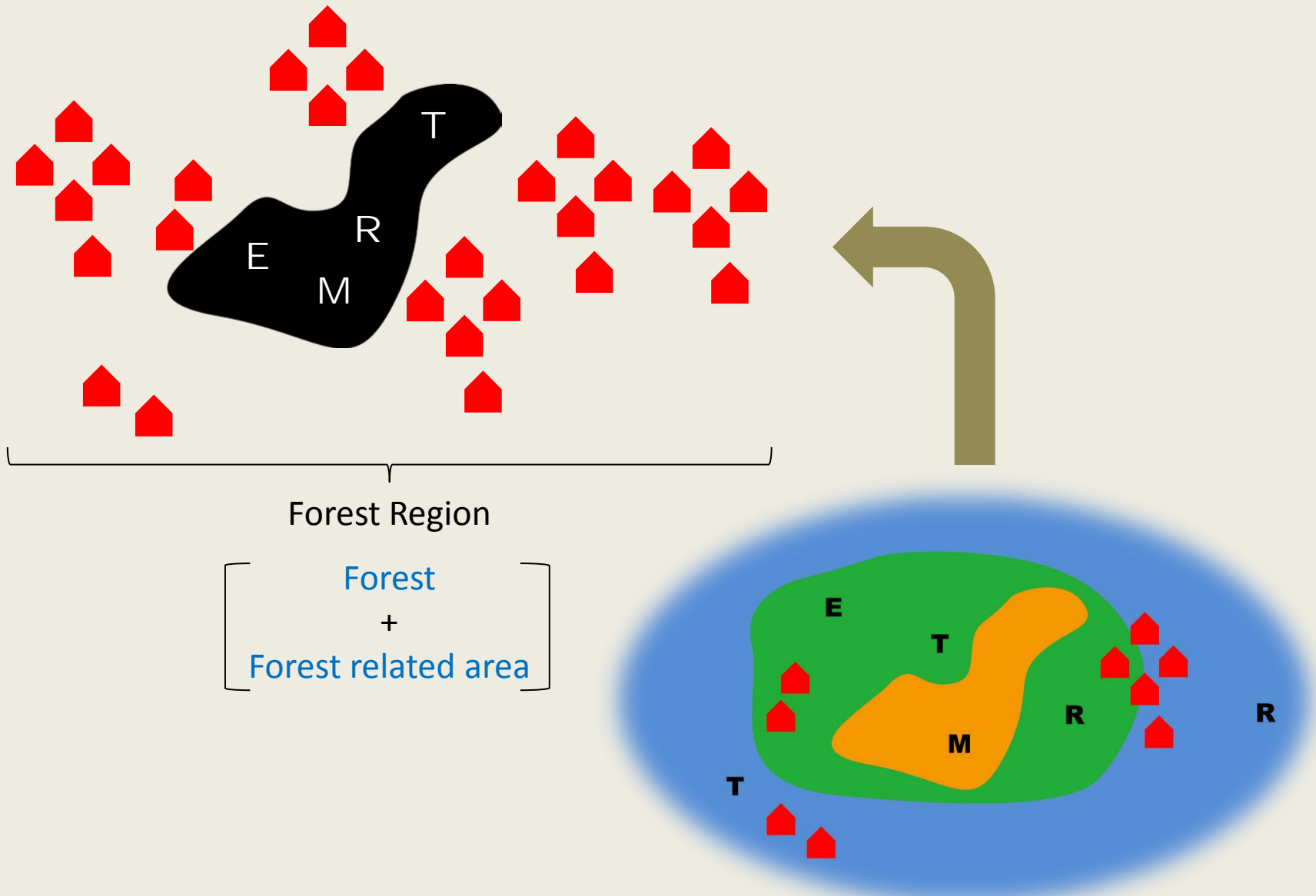


After independence  
(social welfare)  
(land demand)



After 1990's  
(land demand)  
(re-habitation)





## CC\* Forest related issues

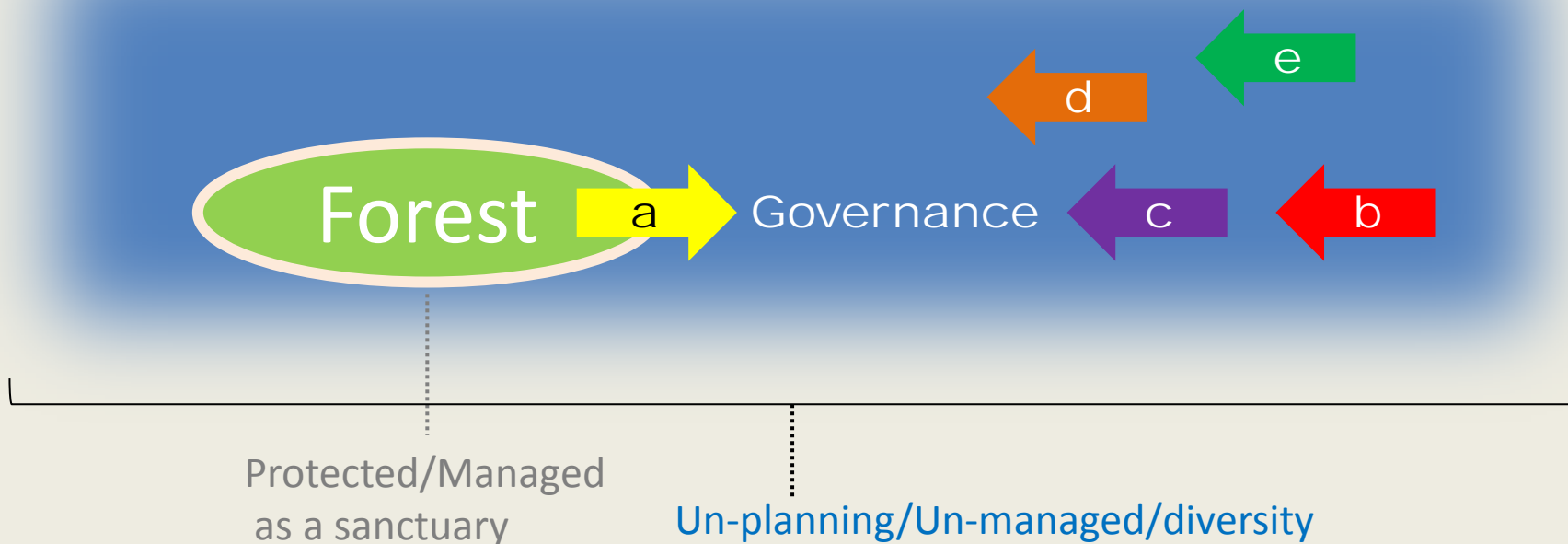
Human-Animal Conflict (HAC), HEC

People-G., G.-G., H-H

\* Conflict/Competition



# Who lives in this area (peripheral region)?

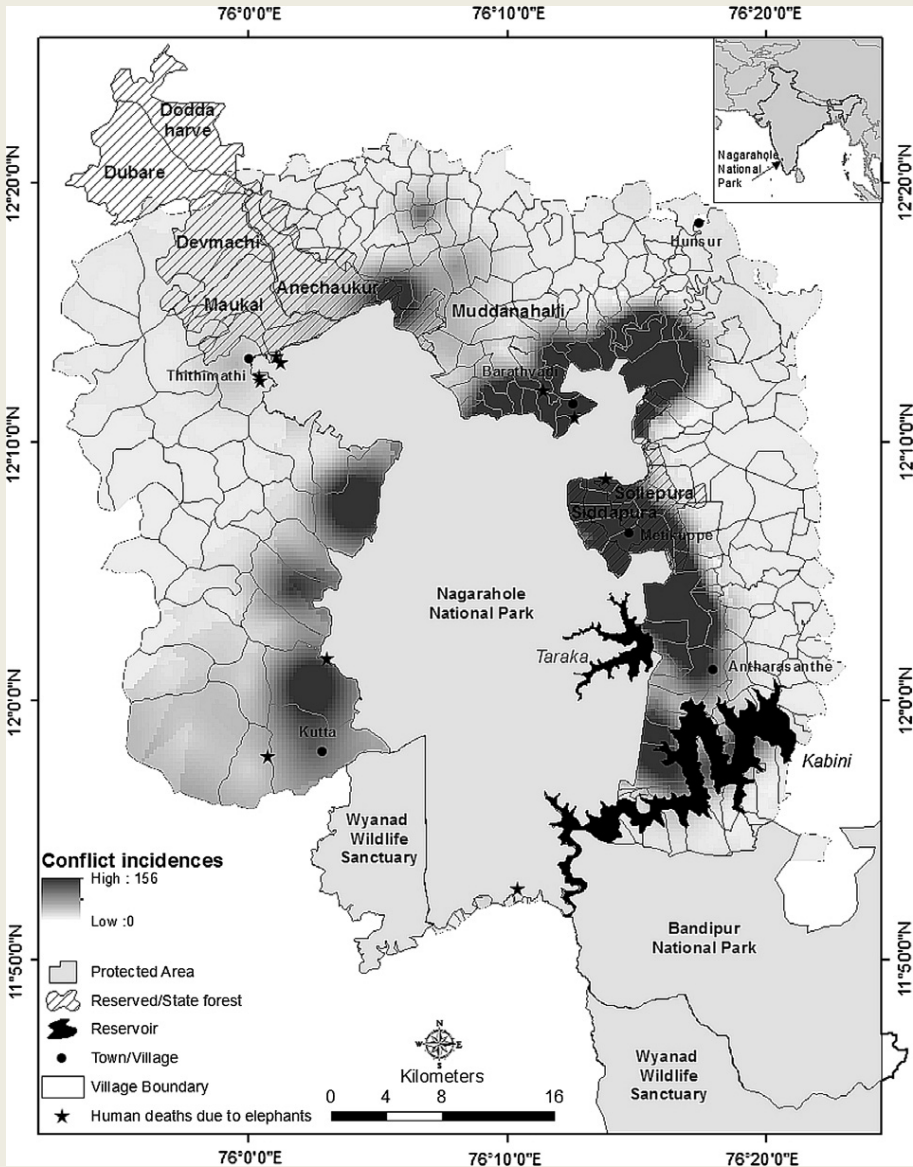


New comer's area  
(not traditional dweller)

## # Forest Sprawl

- from inside (a) ie Tribal
- from urban region (b) resident (investor)
- from sub-urban region (c) peasant farmer,
- from outside of district (d) rich farmer
- from outside of state (e) farmer

# Human and Elephant Conflict (HEC)



Source: Gubbi(2012)

NPs is not suitable for Elephant and human

- ✓ For what purpose?  
Tourism? Logistic?  
(road construction work, regulation)
- ✓ Jail (for elephants) or Fortress (for human)  
close, corridor, vegetation
- ✓ Human – Human conflict  
diversity of residents  
(expense for protecting Elephant)  
How to share? How to make a governance ?





## # Remarks

1. This periphery region is new not as physically, but as socially.
2. This region has special feature like a periphery of city.
3. In this region, it is difficult to set the joint-ness between Government and Regional Governance.

*Thanking you*