

SOCIAL SCIENCES

HUMAN SOCIETIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

L'économie des plantations dans l'Inde du Sud.

Jacques Dupuis, 1957, 50 p. (TSST n°1(1))

Language: French. 100 Rs (4 €)



The present article studies the history of commercial plantations introduced in India by the Europeans from the 18th century onwards (coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and other so-called minor types of plantations). The concerned geographical regions are hilly massifs and their surrounding areas. Climate definition and other conditions necessary for plantation, geographical division of the zones according to the type of cultivation and their production, the ups and downs in trade, the journey of the products, the repercussions on the demography of the concerned regions as well as the socio-economic impact on the populations are some of the themes covered in this instance.

Keywords: plantations, economy, colonisation, South India

Les Ghât orientaux et la plaine du Coromandel.

Jacques Dupuis, 1959, 160 p., ill., maps, 20 photos. (TSST n°2)

Language: French **Out of print / Epuisé**



This volume presents a study of the structure and morphology of different landforms found in south India in between the Pennar and the Kaveri rivers. After a general introduction describing both the pre-cambrian rocks and the "recent" sedimentary system, the 7 morphological divisions of the Coromandel are described in Part I. These include 1) Margins of the Mysore Plateau, 2) The Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu, 3) The southern formations of Cuddapah, 4) the Jurassic hills, 5) The erosion surfaces, 6) The Cuddalore sandstones and 7) The Neolithic emergence of the coastline. Part II describes certain general features such as the coastline changes, the hydrographic net formed by stream flows, the Inselbergs and the lateritic soils as well as the question of palaeo-climates through the peatbogs in the hills.

Keywords: landforms, Eastern Ghats, Coromandel

Outline of Andhra Pradesh agriculture.

C.P. Sastry & M. Viart, 1962, 62 p. (TSST n°4(1))

Language: English. 150 Rs (5 €)



In the state of Andhra Pradesh, mixed farming is the order of the day. The present article enumerates the diverse types of cultivation practiced in Andhra Pradesh in the 1950s. For each product, the author provides corresponding details such as geographical areas of cultivation, type of soil required as well as the technology and materials used. A description of the general features of Andhra Pradesh is provided (geography, soil, irrigation, population and soil exploitation). Information on population and production are also given. Finally a table is provided that lists the terms used in India for the various products and their equivalent scientific names in French and English.

Keywords: agriculture, cultivation, Andhra Pradesh

La canne à sucre au pays tamoul.

Emmanuel Adiceam, 1967, 134 p., ill. (TSST n°4 (2))

Language: French. 200 Rs (7 €)



The cultivation of sugarcane took place on a small scale in Tamil Nadu prior to the Independence of India. However, post-Independence it evolved rapidly, upsetting in the process the traditional economy of the country.

This book studies sugarcane cultivation in Tamil Nadu in all its aspects. The first part discusses the place of sugarcane in the agriculture of Tamil Nadu and the reasons for its rapid evolution. The second part dwells on agro-ecological conditions (climate, soil), the measures taken to improve these conditions (irrigation, drainage, use of fertilizers) and the organization of the crop. In the last part the author discusses the use of sugarcane and the economic structure of the sugar industry.

The author concludes that sugarcane cultivation has had wide-ranging consequences not only on the economy of Tamil Nadu, but also on its demography, geography and social and political life.

Keywords: sugarcane, Tamil Nadu, cultivation, sugar industry.

Monographie des cultures au Cambodge.

Ministère de l'Agriculture (Phnom-Penh), 1972, 80 p. (TSST n°4 (3))

Language: French. 150 Rs (5 €)



The present volume categorizes the types of cultivation present in Cambodia into different groups: for exportation, for internal industries, for substitution of imports, various cultivations and textile cultivations. Information is provided on the varied cultivation practiced, on the conditions required for cultivation, on the time they were first introduced into the country, the zones of cultivation, technology used and the possible future of these cultivations.

Some of the data pertain to rainfall, rise in water level and floods in the diverse regions as also soil types and the output from the surveyed systems of production (in certain instances, in relation with the age of the plants). The commercial aspect is also taken into consideration.

Keywords: agriculture, cultivation, Cambodia

The ecological history of the central Western Ghats in the modern period. A preliminary survey.

Jacques Pouchepadass, 1990, 32 p. (PPSS n°6)

Language: English. 50 Rs (2 €)



The destructive onslaught on the Western Ghats forests unleashed by the British conquest gave way to more centralized and regulated forest management from the 1860s onwards, when a Forest Department was created in order to protect the timber resources of the colonial state. Working under the obligation to be self-supporting, the Department gave priority to commercial forest management while curtailing the customary forest rights of the local populations. Shifting cultivation was discouraged and

ultimately abolished in 1920. The balanced regime of forest use by settled agriculturists was deeply disturbed by the forest reservation policy. The ensuing prevalence of forest crime paved the way for the eruption of widespread forest disturbances in the trail of nationalist campaigns from the 1920s onwards.

Keywords: Western Ghats, ecological history, colonial forest policy

Colonial forest exploitation in the Western Ghats of India. A case study of North Kanara district.

Marlène Buchy, 1990, 56 p. (PPSS n°7)

Language: English. Out of print / Epuisé



This study of environmental history looks at the British colonial forest management policy and practices in the Western Ghats and their social, economic and environmental implications and impacts. It focuses on one of the most wooded districts in India: North Canara (Uttara Kanada) in the Western Ghats.

Based on extensive use of colonial archives, budgets and forestry working plans, it exposes the tensions between profit, sustained use, ecological transformation and the alienation of the local people highly dependent on forest resources for their livelihood.

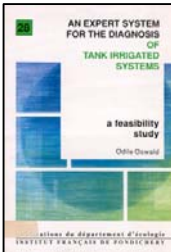
The author has followed up this preliminary study with a full book titled *Teak and Arecanut* also published by the French Insitute of Pondicherry.

Keywords: India, Uttara Kannada, environment, history

An expert system for the diagnosis of tank irrigated systems. A feasibility study.

Odile Oswald, 1991, xv, 157, [83] p. (PDE n° 28)

Language: English. 300 Rs (11 €)



Irrigation is vital for the agriculture of a number of countries located in the tropical region. However many of their existing irrigation systems are in a state of disrepair, and need to be totally rehabilitated. The first step in rehabilitation is to carry out a diagnosis of the system.

The purpose of this study is to test the feasibility of using expert systems in the diagnosis of tank irrigated systems.

Expert systems are a class of software developed in the field of Artificial Intelligence that reproduce the proficiency of a human expert in diagnosing a situation, performing analysis and drawing adequate conclusions, based upon his experience and theoretical knowledge.

Real case studies on a real-world problem have been considered to support this feasibility study, in the context of tank irrigated systems in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: tank irrigated systems, expert systems, Tamil Nadu

Socio-economic impact of the Green Revolution on Tamil rural society. The example of the Pondicherry area.

Kamala Marius-Gnanou, 1993, 67 p. (PPSS n°11)

Language: English. 100 Rs (4 €)

The global increase in agricultural revenue induced by the Green Revolution in the region of Pondicherry has led to a lowering of the minimal threshold of self-sufficient exploitation at the economic level. One must note here the bottom-up movement of the socio-economic structure and the resulting alleviation of poverty. In fact, farming that was barely viable economically prior

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landless.

Keywords: Green Revolution, Pondicherry, rural development, landless

Anthropic action on the vegetation in the Western Ghats of India (Shimoga District, Karnataka). A study using agrarian systems analysis.

J.P. Garrigues, G.D. Derand & R. Hegde, 1993, 36 p. (PPSS n°12)

Language: English. 50 Rs (2 €)



Situated in the district of Shimoga, between the Western Ghats and the Linganamakki lake, the studied site is covered by a mosaic of evergreen and semi-deciduous forests, pastures and cultivated land. In the 19th century, this practically non-accessible region was very little exploited by the Forest Department. However, in the first half of the 20th century, the construction of two hydroelectric dams led to large-scale destruction of the forest zones.

Presently, the sphere of human activities is confined to sample collections made by the population for the entire vegetation and plantations of the Forest Department. In the three agricultural systems that were identified by us, the forms of this anthropocentric activity depend to a large extent on the degree of land seizure. The latter is itself dependent on population density and on the social structure of the villages.

Keywords: India, Karnataka, Western Ghats, forests, Bettaland

British forestry in the Western Ghats (India) and French forestry in Indochina. A comparison.

M. Buchy, 1993, 22 p. (PPSS n°13)

Language: English. 50 Rs (2 €)



The comparative study of British forest policy and management in India with the French approach in Indochina shows striking differences: the British foresters exercised much more control and applied management more systematically than their French colleagues.

The treatment meted out to the local population of the forest zones was also different. In India, the British perceived the local population as instrumental in destroying the forests, and thus to be excluded from them. On the other hand, the French favoured populating the forests by encouraging agricultural activities, often to the great detriment of the ethnic minorities who lived there.

Keywords: India, Indochina, colonisation, environment, forests

Forests and the folk. Perceptions of nature in the swidden regimes of highland Malabar.

Rich Freeman, 1994, 36 p. (PPSS n°15)

Language: English. 100 Rs (4 €)



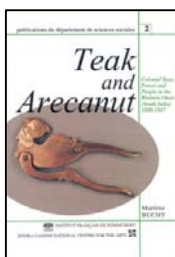
This paper explores the popular attitude towards the forest and its natural resources as reflected in the memories, folk-sources and religious institutions of former swidden agriculturalists living in the highlands of Kasaragod District in Northern Kerala. A central focus of this piece is on "sacred grove" (*kavu*). The author questions the extension of values regarding sacred groves to the non-sacred forests as a general model for pre-colonial attitudes to the environment, and presents a far more ambivalent set of popular attitudes to forest resources and the dangers and labour required in their utilization. He finally turns to a consideration of the social inequalities of labour-relations in the caste-based swidden regimes, and concludes with the suggestion that much of the antagonism generated in the social struggle over resources was read back into the forest as a reflection of nature's own violence.

Keywords: Kerala, swidden agriculturalists, sacred groves, folk-sources

Teak and arecanut. Colonial state, forest and people in the Western Ghats (South India), 1800-1947.

Marlène Buchy, Pondicherry-New Delhi, IFP/Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, 1996, xxiv, 255 p. (PDSS n° 2)

Language: English. 330 Rs (12 €)



This study of environmental history looks at the British colonial forest management policy and practices in the Western Ghats and their social, economic and environmental implications and impacts. It focuses on one of the most wooded districts in India: North Canara (Uttara Kanada) in the Western Ghats.

Based on extensive use of colonial archives, budgets and forestry working plans, it exposes the tensions between profit, sustained use, ecological transformation and the alienation of the local people highly dependent on the forest resources for their livelihood.

Keywords: India, Uttara Kannada, environment, history

Fertilizers, structural adjustment and food policy.

Frédéric Landy, 1997, 64 p. (PPSS n°25)

Language: English. 150 Rs (5 €)



Fertilizers were tightly controlled till 1992, for industrial production as well as for agricultural consumption. Even though half of the total fertilizer used (urea) remains controlled, industry was hit hard by the decrease of subsidies, and agriculture reduced its consumption, at least for the first years after the reform. A case study of two villages in Karnataka shows that large farms and irrigated zones, though they use more fertilizer than small farms and non-irrigated zones, managed to overcome the

price rise with less difficulty. Beyond that, the Indian government's entire food policy, its efforts for social and regional equity, the role of the States vis-à-vis the Centre, as well as India's place in the global markets are brought into question.

Keywords: fertilizers, food policy, agricultural subsidies

Sacred groves in Kodagu district of Karnataka (South India). A socio-historical study.

M.A. Kalam, 2nd rev. ed. 2001 [1st ed. 1996], 55 p. (PPSS n°21)

Language: English. 150 Rs (5 €)

This paper traces the way *devarakadus* in Kodagu district of Karnataka have been affected. In 1985 *devarakadus* were declared as Reserve Forests and a Notification was issued by the Karnataka Government to hand over the *devarakadus* back

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to the Forest Department. The Forest Department has surveyed and demarcated some of the *devarakadus*.

At present concerted attempts are on to vegetarianise the deities in the *devarakadus* and to convert them into *hal mathu hannu* (milk and fruit) deities. Human interventions and encroachments of various kinds and degrees are in direct conflict with romanticised notions of the *devarakadus* as patches set aside for

conservation. The most affected *devarakadus* are the ones that are in close proximity to human habitations.

Keywords: sacred groves (*Devarakadus*), Coorg (Kodagu), South India

Water management in rural South India and Sri Lanka. Emerging themes and critical issues. Proceedings of the Indo-French Round Table at the French Institute of Pondicherry, 31 October 2001.

Edited by Patrice Cohen and S. Janakarajan, 2003, 189 p. (PDSS n°7)

Language: English. 400 Rs (14 €)



Water resources and their uses and management are - worldwide and on the regional scale of South Asia - one of the main concerns of the environmental and social equilibrium of the new century. These proceedings therefore contribute to the efforts of Indo-French and Sri Lankan-French cooperation to develop scientific collaboration on water management. The contributions by Indian, Sri Lankan and French specialists in the social sciences –

historians, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, geographers – as well as specialists in agronomy, soil sciences or forestry, offer critical approaches and data from various disciplines regarding the understanding of water availability and water uses and management in South India and Sri Lanka, along with themes that emerge from these considerations.

Keywords: water management, social sciences, India, Sri Lanka

L'homme et la forêt en Inde du Sud. Modes de gestion et symbolisme de la forêt dans les Ghâts occidentaux.

Sous la direction de J. Pouchepadass et J.-Ph. Puyravaud, IFP/Karthala, 2002, 454 p. + 1 detached map

Language: French. 29 € (Distributed by Editions Karthala/ Diffusé par les Editions Karthala)



In India as in many parts of the tropical zone, the destruction of forests has continued up to this day under the combined influences of population growth, ill-advised and wasteful development policies, and the globalisation of markets. The present volume, which embodies the results of a multidisciplinary research project involving both ecologists and social scientists, is a case study of the hill forests of the Western Ghats. Its aim is not only to study the anthropic impact on deforestation

as a quantifiable parameter in terms of biological resource flows, but also to consider the complex historical, sociological and cultural dimensions of human intervention in the forest areas. Thus the forest is approached from two angles: as a biological resource base used for purposes of subsistence or profit, and as a symbolic construct rooted in local cultural traditions.

Keywords: India, Western Ghats, forest management, forest symbolism

