

# **Grounding Plans for Ecological Sustainability and Governance**

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## **India to be understood as 8 eco-regions (S. Ghotge)**

- Coastal Plains
- Peninsular Mountains – Western and Eastern Ghats
- Arid and semi-arid regions
- Gangetic plains
- Himalayan regions
- Central Indian plateau forest region
- North-East forest region
- Coastal Marine region ( continental shelf ) and Islands

# States Represented

- Andhra Pradesh
- Assam
- Delhi
- Gujarat
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Maharashtra
- Meghalaya
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Odisha
- Rajasthan
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- West Bengal

# People with Specialization Gathered

- Political transformation and Ecological Democracy
- Trade Union, RTI, Advocacy, Law, Alternative Economics (Credit Commons)
- Rights - Community Control over NRs, Protection,
- Tribals and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
- Community Mobilization, Livelihood
- Climate Justice and Sustainability
- Water – Wetlands, Rivers and Coastal Areas; Coastal and Inland Fisheries, Aquaculture
- Forests, Agriculture, Pastoralists,
- Ecology (Biodiversity), Conservation, Restoration
- Energy - Sustainability, Non-renewable, Traditional, Demand & Supply, Political-Bureaucrate-Contractor nexus
- Research, Documentation, Orientation

# Issues Emerging

- a. Necessity for a new look at development paradigms because current development paradigm unable to provide jobs. Relevance of natural resources in this connection.
- b. The case for decentralisation of development. User Communities being the prime stakeholder in the necessity for protection of the Natural resources.
- c. Modern advancement in renewable energy makes this possible.

- d. The ecosystems approach to development and its relevance to the development of appropriate life support systems.
- e. The need for integration in outlooks with respect to different natural resources namely land, water, forest, pastures .
- f. The limitations of the productivity driven approach to issues related to livelihood and sustainability.
- g. Relevance of mapping techniques in general and GIS in particular to understand the interplay of various forces.
- h. Relevance of natural institutions and hence relevance of processes that take into 'historical relevance' of institutions and facilitate the creation of new ones.