

MoEF/MoTA Committee on Forest Rights Act

Consultations and field visits in Southern Rajasthan, 21-24 August 2010

Report of key findings

(A longer report on the state-level consultation will follow)

Note: This report is written for the purposes of the Committee's ongoing work; any views contained in this are not necessarily those of the entire Committee and are not to be taken as final views or recommendations by the Committee

1. The programme

Three members of the Committee, R.L. Meena, Roma, and Ashish Kothari, visited Udaipur district on 21-24th August, 2010, for consultations and field visits relating to the implementation of the FRA in southern Rajasthan. The programme included:

21 Aug: Arrival Udaipur and departure for Kotada; informal discussions with officials and with Adivasi Vikas Manch and Astha members

22 Aug: Visit to and public consultations or village meetings at Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary and Gogunda block

23 Aug: Public consultation at Udaipur, and meeting with senior officials

24 Aug: Visit to Jhadol block, village level meetings and public consultations at three sites

The visit was facilitated by the state tribal and forest departments, the Udaipur district administration, and the CSOs Foundation for Ecological Security, Seva Mandir, and ASTHA.

The visit involved the following:

i. Sub-state level public consultation

Organised at the Tribal Research Institute in Udaipur for the full day of 23 August, the public consultation for southern Rajasthan was attended by about 100 people, from Udaipur, Banswara, Baran, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Kota, and Bhilwara districts. Most participants were from local communities, mass-based organizations including the Adivasi Vikas Manch and the Jangal Jameen Jan Andolan, and other civil society organizations, and a few officials of the Forest and Tribal departments.

Over 30 oral submissions, and about 20 written submissions, were presented, mostly from communities and CSOs. Senior officials spoke at the beginning and end of the consultation.



Sub-state level public consultation, Udaipur

ii. Meetings with state and district officials

A meeting was held on 23 August with senior state and district officials, including the Divisional Commissioner (who is also Commissioner Tribal Affairs Dept and the nodal officer for FRA for the state), the District Collector, Chief Conservator of Forests, and other senior forest officers.

District administration and forest officials were also present with the Committee during its field visits.



Meeting with Tribal Commissioner Ms Aparna Arora and senior officials of State Government in Udaipur

iii. Field visits and local consultations

Visits were conducted in to two parts of the district:

1. *Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary and Gogunda block:* A public consultation was held at Khanchan village inside Phulwari ki Nal, in which about 300 villagers from several settlements participated. A shorter visit was made to Haila village of Gogunda block, in the buffer of the Kumbalgarh Sanctuary.
2. *Jhadol:* Visits were made to Pargiapada and Madadi villages of Madadi panchayat, including a walk to the community forest area being claimed in the former, and a public consultation with about 50 residents in the latter. A third village visited was Bada Nala of Kantharia panchayat, where about 100 residents of this and surrounding villagers had gathered for a public consultation.

Relevant officials including the BDO and ACFs of the area were with the Committee during these visits, as were members of the CSOs Foundation for Ecological Security, Seva Mandir. The visit also included a meeting with the Executive Committee members of the community forestry forum Van Utthan Sansthan (at Madadi village), and with members of the Adivasi Vikas Manch, Jangal Jameen Jan Andolan, Astha and other groups (at Kotada).



Visit to Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary with forest officials

2. Key issues / findings

Region-level findings (for Udaipur and adjoining districts)

1. *State overview:* The Addl. Commissioner, Tribal Dept, gave the following figures for the state (see district-wise status, in Annex 1):
 - a. total claims submitted 60353
 - b. accepted at SDLC level 40923
 - c. accepted at DLC level 30334
 - d. accepted at SMLC level 30083 (it is not clear why there is a layer of SLMC acceptance, which is not required in the FRA).
 - e. These 30083 claims cover 17989 ha (coming to about 0.5 ha per claim, on average).

- f. There are 45 CFR claims, over 168.65 ha. (but see comment below on the much bigger number and extent of claims being processed).
2. *District overview:* Information was given for Udaipur district (see Annex 2).
 3. *Awareness and training:* Officials claim that there have been a series of awareness and training programmes to ensure that everyone knows of the FRA. A *sarlikaran kitab* (simple guide to the Act) has been published and circulated in thousands. The Committee certainly found a much higher level of awareness about the FRA than in many other parts of the state, or in many other states. However, as is common across the country, there was greater information on the IFR provisions than the CFR ones, and there was also confusion on a number of provisions with varying interpretations. Several villages within the Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary claimed they had never received the *sarlikaran kitab*
 4. *FRCs and gram sabhas:* As in several other states, gram sabhas have been defined as being at the panchayat level, often including 4-5 villages; FRCs formed at this level have not been able to do their job satisfactorily, and gram sabha assessments or resolutions are either absent or cursory. This is the case even in PESA areas, though the Act is clear that gram sabhas should be at individual village level. Compounding the problem is a state government circular of 17 March 2008, specifying that the gram sabha should be at the panchayat level, in non-PESA areas. Many cases were also reported of FRCs being formed by panchayat or tehsil officials without gram sabha meetings, and without the members even getting to know that they were being nominated. Villagers across the Phulwari ki Nal area have been told that claims have to be given to the panchayat secretary; officials accompanying the Committee said this had been done to facilitate processing of claims since villagers cannot reach the SDO level. In many cases the panchayat secretary has self-defined his/her role without any clear direction from officials above; the secretary has also been holding the forms without any actions being taken on them. In village Haila (there was a tension between two groups of tribals), the rejected forms were handed over by the panchayat secretary to an ordinary member FRC just before the visit of the Committee, instead of handing it over to the president of the FRC.
 5. *SDLCs and DLCs:* A number of complaints were made about the lackadaisical approach of the SDLC in several instances, especially with regard to coordinating the field verification visit between revenue and forest officials. However there are also examples of pro-active SDMs ordering presence of officials at gram sabha meetings for verification. Unfortunately, though the notification of dates for such verification were issued for many villages, residents complained that these dates were not adhered too. They kept on waiting but officials did not turn up neither they informed the villagers that they will not be coming. A general complaint by the relevant departments was of severe shortage of staff (and its capacity) to carry out what is a mammoth exercise; for instance the BDO Jhadol said he had 288 villages (figure to be confirmed) under him, and he had to handle all government programmes for these, not only FRA. Processing of claims, including field verification, therefore takes quite some time.

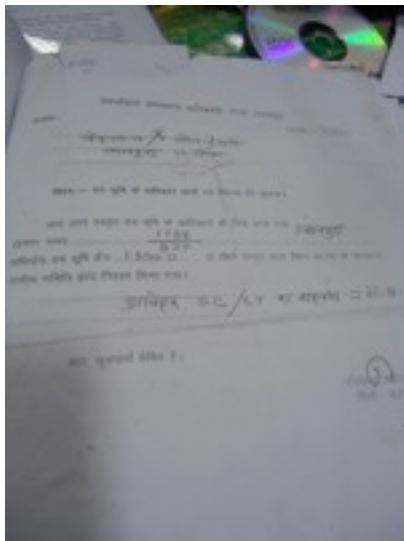


Public consultation at Phulwari ki Nal

6. *Unnecessary and violative procedural requirements:* One of the biggest problems faced by claimants is a 11-page *kulak* (claim form set) that has been circulated, requiring claimants to not only fill in the forms prescribed by the FRA Rules, but also to get endorsements from a number of officials such as the *patwari*, *tehsildar*, *district authorities*, *forester and RFO*, and *president and secretary of gram sabha*. Due to this several claimants are having to chase various officials, whereas actually the task of verification is the responsibility of the SDLC. This issue has been repeatedly taken up by people's groups such as the Jangal Jameen Jan Andolan, but with no results. Another common complaint was that claims were stuck at the panchayat secretary's level; villagers have apparently been told that they have to send the claims through this office, rather than directly from the gram sabha to the SDO. These matters were taken up strongly with the Divisional Commissioner and other officials; however there seemed to be reluctance to revoke the *kulak* or change the procedures, as they maintained that it was meant to facilitate the process. The Committee pointed out that it would indeed be facilitative if the *kulak* was meant to guide the SDLC and DLC, but not to be filled by the claimant on his/her own. This will need to be taken up with the state government.
7. *Individual forest rights:* As in other states, there has been some progress with claims and titles related to IFRs, as shown in the figures above. Title deeds seem to have been issued in both husband and wife's name. In the case of Kotada block of Udaipur district, due to active mass mobilization by people's groups, there are 4580 claims, of which the gram sabhas have sent 1800 to the SDLC, and 1039 titles obtained. However, many of the titles are much less than claimed, and most of them are of pre-1980 occupations (which could be related to a state government announcement, early in the process, that pre-1980 claims will be prioritized, which appears to have got interpreted in some areas as meaning only such claims will be entertained). In other areas, there are many complaints of claims not having been accepted, of unfair rejection (e.g. by local forest staff given the responsibility of verification by the SDM), of rejection letters being

received too late to appeal or without any reasons given (see also below, re. IFRs vs. CFRs), of faulty and non-participatory use of GPS resulting in much smaller titles than claimed, of field verification being done in summer or winter when there are no crops in the field (leading to rejection of claim), of refusal to accept xeroxed claim forms since these do not have an official stamp, and so on. Many of these constitute violations of the FRA. The high rate of rejections has been noted by senior officials; the Divisional Commissioner told the Committee that they were going to re-examine the situation where such a high rate prevails, as also restart the process where many people seem to have been left out in the first phase.

8. *Peculiar and unlawful rejections*: The Committee was shown a number of rejections that are clearly unlawful or improper: because “it is a wildlife sanctuary” (Mt. Abu), because the claimant is “an *Isai*” (Christian), because the claimant is “not a ST or SC”, because the claimant is “employed by a NGO” or is “a government servant” (*chaprasi*, teacher), or because there is no *janglaat rasid* (fine receipt from the forest dept). The Committee brought these examples to the notice of the Divisional Commissioner, who promised to take them up for re-examination.

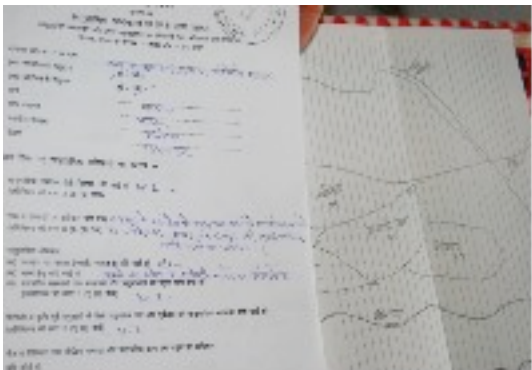


The rejection on the basis of member not SC/S, issued by SDLC

9. *Beed lands*: An issue peculiar to this part of the country is the use of *beed* (pasture) lands by families; these are grazing lands considered to be under private control. Many IFR claims include such lands, but these are being denied since they are not actually under cultivation or occupation. Villagers and local CSOs are of the view that these should be recognized as IFRs but with the condition that they remain pasture lands, and not get converted to cultivation. This issue needs further detailed investigation and resolution; the Committee was not able to get deep enough into it to make a concrete recommendation, other than to say that one way or the other, people’s access and use rights to such lands must be recognized under FRA.
10. *Community forest rights, extent of claims*: There appears to be a relatively higher level of awareness re. CFR than seen in many other parts of Rajasthan or in many

other states, possibly due to greater awareness creation, an active self-initiated community forest or JFM process, and the role of CSOs active in the field. Though official statistics show a very low level of CFR claims, the Committee's interactions suggested that dozens, possibly hundreds of villages in this region are in the process of making CFR claims. For instance, 4 villages of Madla panchayat in Jhadol block have claimed about 1400 hectares; another 75 CFR claims over several thousand ha. (precise figure not known) are being claimed through village bodies collected under the Van Utthan Sansthan, in Udaipur district. In Pratapgarh district over 400 CFR claims are under process of being filed. Local CSOs feel that with time and spreading awareness, and some pro-active help of officials, CFRs could be filed over several lakh hectares.

11. *CFR problems*: One widespread problem is that villagers are being told they do not need to file CFRs, since they already enjoy benefits from JFM. A senior forest official told the Committee that about 50% of the 7 lakh ha. forest (outside protected areas) in Udaipur division is under JFMCs, many of whom do not feel it necessary to make CFR claims; at Bada Nala and Kharadia villages in Kantharia panchayat of Jhadol block, residents said they were fearful that if they file CFR claims, they will not get government support for forest-related work any more. In many places where claims are being made, they are being restricted to the extent made available under JFM scheme, rather than what the village has been traditionally using/managing. Moreover, many of the CFR claims are being made in the name of the Van Suraksha Samit (JFMC), not in the name of the village as a whole, apparently under advise of some CSOs active on JFM. The Committee advised that this is faulty, that CFR claims should be on the entire customary area, and should be in the name of the entire village. Another problem is that CFR rights are being curtailed by conditions, such as a June 2010 decision by the Bhilwara District Collector to not extend rights to *tendu patta* and gum, and the power of the FD to close off the CFR area for 5 years. A third problem is that officials seem uncertain about giving CFR rights within protected areas; 13 CFR claims within Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary have been pending for several months now. A CFR claim by Haila village inside Kumbalgarh Sanctuary was rejected, information on which was given to the village through a village elder the day of the Committee's visit; the explanation was that "there is no-one occupying the site at the time of verification"! This despite the fact that the village has helped protect this forest patch against fire, poaching, etc. for many years.



CFR claims of Madla and Haila villages

12. *IFR vs. CFR*: A number of cases were reported where the rejection has happened at the gram sabha level, allegedly because the FRC and the gram sabha are dominated by Van Suraksha Samitis (set up under JFM scheme), which are not in favour of recognizing individual encroachments on common lands. Community members on the other hand state that many of these are fresh encroachments, encouraged by certain political elements, and that they impinge on the community benefits being received from forest lands; this was reported at village level meetings in Jhadol block, for instance. A particularly conflictual situation of this kind is in Haila village of Gogunda block, where some families are claiming pre-2005 occupation of lands within the Kumbalgarh Sanctuary while others in the village are saying these are fresh encroachments (see also below, re. evictions). The Committee's visit there was extremely tense, with sections of the crowd bordering on becoming violent towards each other. There appeared to be both official and CSO influences behind the dispute, and the Committee strongly recommended that the DC set up an independent committee to investigate and suggest a resolution. Such a process may be needed in other villages also where there is a IFR vs. CFR situation.



Public consultation at Haila village was held amidst tight police presence due to ongoing tension between two factions

13rd *Other Traditional Forest Dwellers*: As in other states, OTFDs in this region are facing a serious problem getting evidence of their occupation/dependence for 75 years. There has been an ongoing debate on whether the requirement is for 75 years residence or actual occupation of the land being claimed; the Committee said it supported the former interpretation. There is little pro-active move by the district administration to help find such evidence, even where it may exist in old working plans, gazetteers, settlement records, princely state or zamindari records, etc. There is also the peculiar case of STs who converted to caste status (e.g. the Rawat Meena of Vallabhnagar block, and the Garasia Raput of Kherwada and

Dungarpur tehsils), or to Christianity (e.g. some Bhils of Kerwa tehsil), all of whose claims have been rejected.

14. *Titles*: The land title has been issued in both husband and wife's name. The title appears to be one of ownership, but rights that should come with this are not yet apparent, e.g. for getting loans.



Sample of title

15. *Evictions*: There are several reports of continued evictions, prima facie in violation of the FRA. The case of Haila village, mentioned above, is illustrative. About 56 tribal villages claim to have been in occupation of forest land for over 50 years, some of this within the boundaries of Kumbalgarh Sanctuary (declared subsequent to the occupation, according to these families). An elderly adivasi, Devaji Garasia, claimed that the families have been repeatedly harassed, including being jailed several times, especially after 1980 (when the Forest Conservation Act was promulgated). And now forest officials are claiming that they have occupied the land after 2005, and are therefore not eligible under FRA. In August 2008, standing crops of these families were razed by the forest department, and 13 families displaced, though they had filed their claims under FRA. What has added complexity to the matter is the claim by some other members of the village that these families are recent occupants of lands that the village has claimed as CFR under the FRA (see above, IFR vs. CFR).

Allegations of evictions were made to the Committee from other sites also, such as of Saharia PTG in Sirohi and Pali districts. The Committee was unable to verify these. The government needs to urgently investigate these cases and provide redressal if the evictions have been carried out in violation of the FRA.

16. *Pastoral / nomadic communities*: Submissions by the Raika community at the public consultation brought out serious problems that such communities are facing in making claims. Raikas that are settled in the area adjoining Kumbalgarh Sanctuary reported that claims of the STs they lived with had been accepted, but they (the Raika) were being told they cannot make claims as their grazing has been stopped earlier. They said it was their *dharam* to protect the forest (which they have been doing by stopping fire, trying to stop cutting for charcoal, etc), and

they were against giving IFRs on forest land since it led to degradation. The Committee advised them to call for a fresh gram sabha process and file CFR claims, if necessary with the help of CSOs and local officials; it also took up the matter with the senior officials present.



Raika pastoralists at sub-state public consultation, Udaipur

17. *Primitive Tribal Groups*: Rajasthan has one PTG, the Sahariya (or Sehariya). A few participants of this tribe at the consultation brought out the fact that there is no special attention given to them. As they are in hamlets that are part of larger gram sabhas dominated by non-PTGs, their claims are not easily processed. No 'habitat' claim has been made or even discussed as yet. The Committee could not go into this issue in more detail; the state government should be requested to pay special attention to this PTG.
18. *Rights in protected areas*: As reported above for IFRs and CFRs, there is reluctance to provide rights within protected areas (again, common across India). Due to strong people's mobilization almost all villages inside Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary have made both IFR and CFR claims, but there are delays in processing these. The Raika community is being told it cannot make claims inside Kumbalgarh Sanctuary.
19. *Critical Wildlife Habitats (CWHs) and relocation*: A process to identify CWHs has been initiated at the state level. Forest officials accompanying the Committee to Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary said that there was an initial proposal, which had been sent to gram sabhas for discussion; however they said that since it was very preliminary, they would like to send the Committee the proposal only after revisions. The Committee mentioned to senior officials at its separate meeting with the Divisional Commissioner, that such consultations were essential; and moreover that they needed to have happened also in the case of Critical Tiger Habitats. It was also reiterated that any relocation from such areas, without the completion of the FRA process and informed consent of the gram sabhas concerned, would constitute a violation of both the FRA and the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act 2006. The NGO Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) has undertaken detailed biodiversity assessments in 3 PAs (Kumbalgarh, Phulwari ki Nal, Sitamata), on the basis of which CWHs can be identified; forest

officials mentioned to the Committee that they would like to engage FES in the formal process.

20. *Corruption*: Several complaints were made of corruption amongst the ground staff involved in accepting claims or verifying them. For instance, Shankar Meena of Gram Panchayat Berawas (Tehsil Lasaria) said 25 people who paid bribes to the patwari were given titles; Hiralal of Morela village (Tehsil Sulumber) showed the Committee a daily diary he keeps, one entry of which was about paying Rs. 500 to the patwari to get the *patta*. Several villagers in Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary named a local forest guard as having demanded bribes for field verification. They have filed a complaint about this to the SDM, who said he had asked the Range Officer to investigate; however in front of the Committee the RO said he had not been asked. The Committee requested an immediate investigation into this.
21. *Fresh (post-2005) encroachment*: Some officials and community members mentioned that there was incitement by political elements to do fresh encroachments. Examples were however given only for some small encroachments in a couple of villages. The Committee requested more documentation on other such examples to be sent later to it.
22. *Leveraging other departments (convergence)*: Not much seems to have started yet on providing benefits of various schemes and programmes, to title-holders. However, officials who were asked about this were categorical that this needs to be done.
23. *FRA and development projects*: No-one seemed to be aware of the MoEF Circular of July 2009, requiring the completion of the FRA process and informed consent of concerned gram sabhas, for the diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose. A proposed dam on the Vakal river, which will submerge and affect forest land and villages adjacent to the Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary (see Annex 3), could be in violation of the FRA if the processes required by the circular are not carried through.
24. *Future role of FD, policy changes*: The Committee asked this question at a number of the consultations and field visits. A common response from villagers and CSOs was that the FD will not become redundant at all, but must change from a land-owning and regulatory agency to a facilitative one, much like the Agriculture Dept. It should help communities with technical support, facilitation and building capacity, regulation of external forces that are not in the control of gram sabhas, and so on. In Phulwari ki Nal communities were clear that they cannot protect forests and wildlife on their own; they can control their own people, but not necessarily powerful outsiders. A local forest official said that people must be given the rights due to them, but that collaboration was necessary to control deforestation and poaching. A couple of CSOs however felt that the FD must retain at least a part of its current role as custodian and protector. Strangely enough, the Rajasthan Forest Policy 2010 does not mention the FRA, and therefore has no analysis or prescriptions on the changing role of the FD in relation to this Act.



Visit to area claimed for CFR, Pargiapada village

3. Some reflections on process and follow up

1. As in other visits and consultations, the forum provided by the Committee seemed to be of significant help in taking the FRA process forward. At Phulwari ki Nal, some specific issues of pending claims or lack of information were dealt with on the spot; at Jhadol, communities understood that CFR claims needed to be put forward for the whole community (and subsequently have taken action on this); illegally rejected claims were accepted for re-examination by the district level officials; the Raika have called at least one gram sabha and initiated their claims process; and so on. On larger issues of policy, interpretation, and process (e.g. the use of the *kulak*, or the definition of gram sabha), however, there needs to be continued advocacy and guidance to the district or state administration.
2. As in the case of other states, the MoEF should be requested to issue a circular to all states that JFM boundaries and institutions cannot be imposed on the process of claiming and working CFRs, and that the right of communities to draw their own customary/traditional boundaries and establish forest management/protection committees through the gram sabhas has to be respected and supported. Moreover, official agencies need to pro-actively facilitate CFR claims in all villages adjoining forests; already through self-initiated processes or through JFM, communities have shown they can take care of forests. There is a widespread willingness to take control of the forests, with continued active support of the Forest Dept.

Report written by:

Ashish Kothari, R.L. Meena, and Roma (with inputs from Vivek Vyas and Yash Sethia)

Photographs by Roma and Ashish Kothari

31 October 2010

Annex 1: FRA status for Rajasthan (July 2010)

PROGRESS UNDER SCHEDULE TRIBE AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) ACT 2006

(As on 09-07-2010)

DISTRICT WISE CLAIMS STATUS

District	Claims Status					Total Title Distributed
	No. of Claims presented to Gram Sabha	Total Title Accepted	Total Rejected	Total Decided	Pending with District	
1. Banwara	19416	11155	8261	19416	0	11155
2. Pratapgarh	15735	6734	9001	15735	0	6734
3. Dungarpur	6459	3923	2536	6459	0	3923
4. Udaipur	10420	5494	4926	10420	0	5494
5. Sirohi	4020	1749	2271	4020	0	1749
6. Rajsamand	1015	136	879	1015	0	136
7. Baran	2073	661	1412	2073	0	661
8. Pali	463	193	270	463	0	193
9. Bhilwara	218	30	188	218	0	27
10. Sawai madhopur	110	0	110	110	0	0
11. Kota	238	0	238	238	0	0
12. Jhalawar	180	8	172	180	0	8
13. Bundi	6	0	6	6	0	0
Total	60353	30683	30270	60353	0	30680

forest act progress.xls\district wise status

Annex 2: Information given by district officials, for Udaipur district
(Source: District Collector office, Udaipur)

1. Total Population : 2633312
 2. Total tribal population : 1260432
 3. Total %age of tribal Population : 47.9%
 4. Total SC population : 158257
- Estimated number of FRC (eligible gram sabha) : 469

Status of FRA in Distt Udaipur

		Claims in Gram sabha	Claims approved by GS	Resolution by GS		SDLC		Approved by DLC	Rejected by DLC	Land area to approved by DLC
				Accepted	rejected	Acc	Rej			
ST	Individual rights	10420	10420	8591	1829	5501	3090	5494	7	4108.50
	Community rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTFD	Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex 3: **Phulwari ki Nal**

The Phulwari ki Nal Sanctuary is quite a dense forest with beautiful flora. The sanctuary is famous for “flying squirrel” and other important wildlife. The river Vakal flows beautifully in the midst of the sanctuary. Udaipur has a maximum forest cover in state of Rajasthan i.e 3115sq km of the total forest cover of 16,036 sq km that comprises of 23.21% of the forest area of the State.

Serious concern was shown by dedicated forest officials in this area regarding construction of Mansi Vakal Dam upstream. The forest officials were of view that if dam is constructed than river Vakal and the surrounding wildlife will be severely threatened. This was the concern shown by the local people also as they felt that in order to supply water to Udaipur city and extending benefits to rich peasants for agriculture, the dam will create havoc to the lives of people upstream and downstream. They were in the opinion that small dams should be constructed and the natural course of the river should not be disturbed.



River Vakal in Phulwari ki Nal

Annex 4: Partial list of groups/individuals working on FRA in Udaipur area

Ashok Yadav, JCS-Abu road	ashokjcs@yahoo.co.in
ASTHA, Udaipur	astha39@sancharnet.in
CASA Udaipur	casaudr@sancharnet.in
D S Paliwal, Social worker	dspaliwal@gmail.com
Dinesh Vyas, CASA, Udaipur	dinvyas@rediffmail.com
FES Udaipur	udaipur.fes@ecologicalsecurity.org
H. L. Sharma, SAHYOG	sahyog_udr@sancharnet.in
HVVS, Sakroda	hvvs@rediffmail.com
Jawahar Singh Dagur	jawaharsd@yahoo.com
JCS Jhadol	janchetnasansthan@yahoo.co.in
JCS, Aburoad	janchetnasansthan@gmail.com
JJVS, Udaipur	jgranudr@gmail.com
Juned Khan	junedudr@gmail.com
Kishore Saint	chandsaint@gmail.com
MKS, Ognā	mksudr@rediffmail.com
Neelima Khetan	neelima@sevamandir.org
NRD - Sevamandir	nrd@sevamandir.org
PEDO, Dungarpur	jsvs_mada@yahoo.co.in
PRAYAS Chitaurgarh	prayasct@sancharnet.in
Prayatna Samiti	prayatnaudr@gmail.com
Rishu Garg	rishu@aravali.org.in
Samarthak Samiti	samarthak@sancharnet.in
SPWD Udaipur	spwdudpr@yahoo.com