

**Report on the progress of
Village Relocation
Nagarahole and Mudumalai
Tiger Reserves**

**For the
National Tiger Conservation Authority**

**Ajay Desai & Praveen Bhargav
August, 2010**

Abbreviations used:

APO	Annual Plan of Operations
BOTD	Beneficiary Oriented scheme for Tribal Development
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
EPT	Elephant Proof Trench
FCA	Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
GO	Government Order
HR	Human Resources
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Project
MoEF	Ministry of Environment & Forests
NGO	Non-government Organization
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority
RF	Reserved Forests
TR	Tiger Reserve
WP	Writ Petition

General:

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), vide Official Memorandum F.No15-63/2008-NTCA dated 23rd April, 2010 (**ANNEXURE-A**) constituted four Committees to monitor the progress of voluntary relocation from various Tiger Reserves. For the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Ajay Desai and Praveen Bhargav were tasked to carry out the monitoring of progress based on the following terms of reference:

- (i) Actual progress on field implementation/Relocation of families vis-à-vis the Wildlife (Protection) Act and the advisories/guidelines issued in this regard from the NTCA;
- (ii): Shortfalls/Complaints from the relocated people, if any.
- (iii): Suggestions for improvement.

The Committee visited Rajiv Gandhi National Park (Nagarahole Tiger Reserve) from 7th June, 2010 to 9th June, 2010 along with the Deputy Director and other officers/staff of the Tiger Reserve. Ajay Desai visited Madumalai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu and interacted with the Field Director and Deputy Director. A detailed list of officers with whom the Committee interacted is at (**ANNEXURE – B**)

We wish to acknowledge the co-operation of all officers and staff of the two reserves during the field visit.

Executive Summary – Nagarahole Tiger Reserve

The 643 sq. km. Rajiv Gandhi National Park (Nagarahole Tiger Reserve) supports a very high density of tigers and prey close to their potential carrying capacity. The habitat forms part of a large, contiguous tiger landscape with the Bandipur Tiger Reserve (880 sq km) to the south, Wynad (344 sq km) and Bramhagiri (180 sq km) Sanctuaries to the west-south-west. This makes the Nagarahole TR an extremely important tiger habitat with a great potential for long-term persistence of tigers. A total of 1550 landless tribal families (6145 people) were officially estimated to be living in 54 settlements within the limits of the 643 sq km TR. Subsequently, on the basis of an independent estimation commissioned by the Forest department and carried out by Dr. TBBSV Ramanaiah, Professor of Sociology, University of Mysore a total of 1703 families were enumerated. The Ramanaiah Committee report has been officially accepted by the Government of Karnataka. 1931 hectares of forest land has been diverted to resettle people volunteering to move out of the TR. These lands are located in the revenue district of Mysore spread across three clusters – Nagapura in Hunsur Taluk, Sollepura in H.D.Kote Taluk and Shettihalli-Lakkapatna in Hunsur Taluk. The voluntary relocation process with funding support, initially from Project Tiger, started in 1999, almost 11 years ago. Till date, 348 families have voluntarily opted for relocation and moved out including eight families under Option I (Rs. 10 lakhs cash compensation) scheme. The excruciating delay is, to a large extent, due to extremely frequent transfers of DCFs (who lead the process) which is best illustrated by the fact that the TR now has its 14th DCF in 10 years. However, there is a genuine, voluntary demand for resettlement from tribal people. The delivery of promised benefits by the State Forest department only to genuine beneficiaries including land, housing and other amenities like land development, schools, access roads, electricity, tube wells, water hand pumps etc, as envisaged under the BOTD scheme of Project Tiger has greatly contributed to the encouraging

situation. The major motivation efforts of a sincere local NGO and its sustained efforts at hand-holding the resettled people and helping them secure access to other government welfare schemes has played an important catalytic role in ensuring a decent transition for tribal people. Overall, on the basis of interactions with beneficiaries and observations on the ground, there are no serious shortfalls even though some complaints of crop loss due to EPTs getting filled up or the solar fence failing and insufficient maintenance of infrastructure like water pumps were received. This is a matter of concern which requires to be properly addressed. The voluntary relocation of 350 high-priority families now living in 13 settlements in the core of the TR is vitally important which must receive the highest management priority and get completed by end of March 2011.

Critical Voluntary Relocation Issue

The much delayed voluntary relocation process in Nagarahole is presently at an extremely crucial stage. A priority list of 350 families living in 13 settlements in the core area of the TR has been prepared. Of these, more than 180 families have already volunteered to relocate. The voluntary relocation of these 350 families is vitally important and must receive the highest priority and get completed by end of March 2011.

High Priority Suggestions / Recommendations

1. Infrastructure (house, land and other amenities) for 150 families is almost ready and more than 180 families from the identified 350 high-priority families in the core area of the TR have volunteered to relocate. In order to facilitate this important process, the immediate funding requests of the TR require to be processed and released immediately by NTCA on priority.
2. Timely release of further funding to complete the relocation of the remaining 200 families out of the 350 high-priority families must be ensured by NTCA so that the process can be completed by end of March 2011 as planned.
3. NTCA/ MoEF must co-ordinate with relevant central ministries and ensure that appropriate guidelines are issued to ensure that various centrally sponsored schemes/central assistance for social/tribal welfare are specifically directed towards such resettlement areas on priority to complement the central assistance being provided by NTCA.
4. There is some confusion on the ground about the 35% agricultural land and development component though para 4.2.2 of the relocation guidelines mention that the package (per family) is at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs. NTCA may therefore issue necessary clarification that a landless family choosing Option II will be entitled to the surplus amount that remains of the 3.5 lakh rupees (35%) after deducting the value of land (at prevailing government valuation) allotted to him and the cost of land development per acre. The said amount can be deposited in the name of the beneficiary in a nationalized bank or Post Office for generating income through a monthly interest scheme.
5. The State government must post competent, hand picked field officers and provide them with appropriate financial powers, sufficient frontline staff including surveyors, technicians etc along with all necessary infrastructure to focus only on resettlement.

Executive Summary – Mudumalai Tiger Reserve

The resettlement in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve is driven by a High Court judgement asking the government to resettle people living in 28 hamlets inside Mudumalai. Proposals and recommendations for resettling these people date back to early 1980's. Despite this, little has been achieved on ground. The major limitations have been funds, suitable resettlement sites and lack of dedicated staff to follow up on any plans. However under the opportunities provided by the NTCA a new proposal has been made to 368 of the 449 families living in these 28 hamlets. It is hoped that the remaining families will be encouraged to leave once they see the successful implementation of resettlement. A suitable site has been identified for resettlement and Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 clearance has been sought as the area is a notified forest block. There is a plan to get officers on deputation to handle the additional work when the funds are available for the resettlement. At present a proposal with a coarse estimate of costs has been made to the NTCA for funding. If funding is available the work on the resettlement can proceed immediately (subject to FCA clearance). The consent of the 368 families has been obtained and they want pattas to be issued immediately as they wish to start developing their land immediately and are willing to wait for infrastructure to developed at a later date as and when funds are available. There are some minor issues regarding the budget and these need to be ironed out at the earliest. The present proposal does not address all settlements in Mudumalai and it is suggested that plans for resettlement the other settlements be developed at the earliest.

Critical Voluntary Relocation Issue

- Need to restructure the budget and reduce infrastructure costs so that a) greater cash compensation can be given b) more equitable compensation can be given.
- Need to have a dedicated team to implement the resettlement if it is to be a success. Current staff are already overburdened with regular duties.
- Current proposal does not address all settlements inside Mudumalai Tiger Reserve and targets only those who went to the High Court and got a judgement asking the government to resettle them outside Mudumalai. There is a need to follow up with resettlement of people living in the Kargudy-Thappakadu area. Appropriate plans need to be developed for this.
- It is also important to follow up and encourage the remaining 61 families in the 28 hamlets currently targeted for resettlement to opt for moving out of the Tiger Reserve.

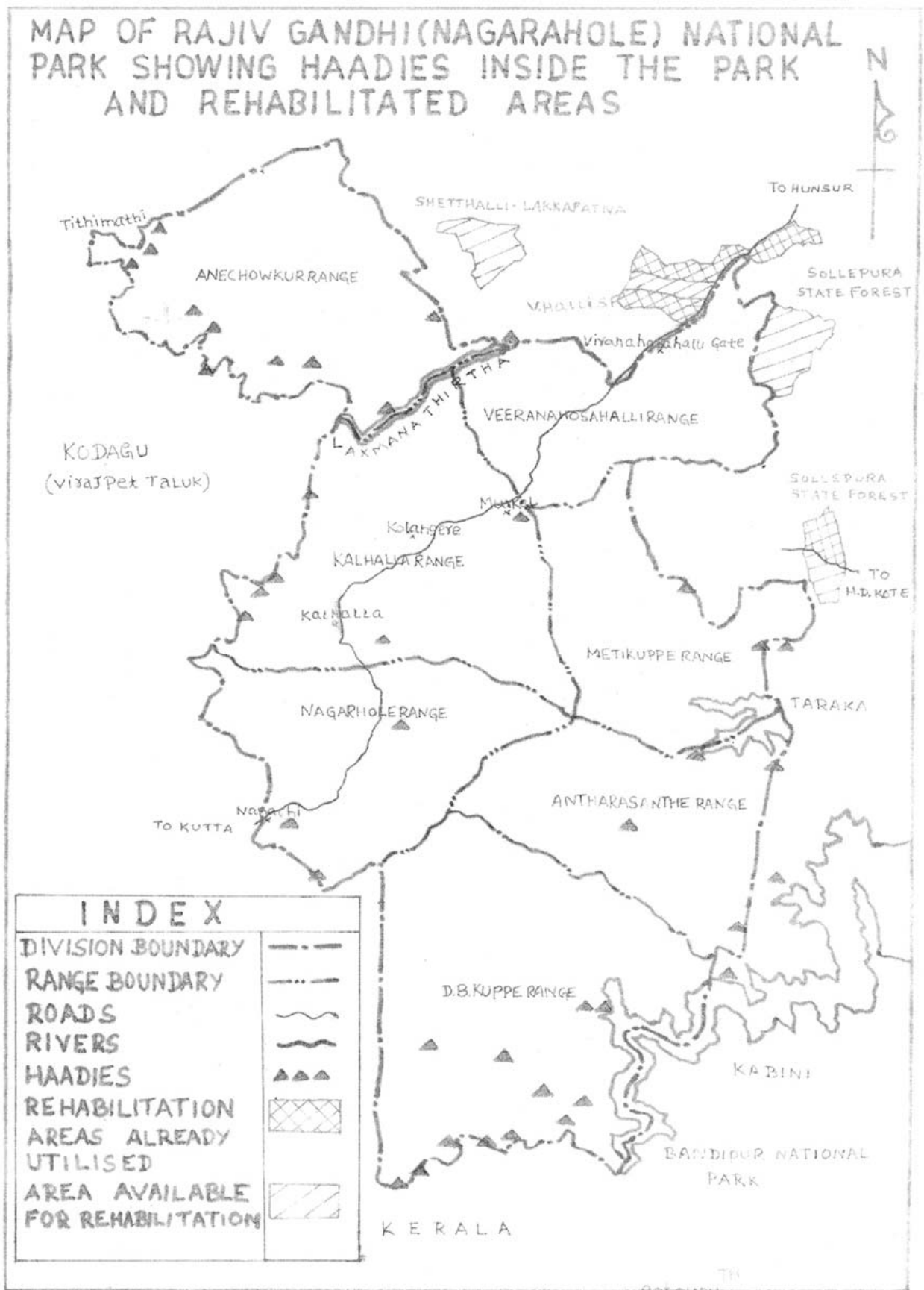
High Priority Suggestions / Recommendations

- **Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 clearance needed to divert the identified forest blocks for resettlement should be granted so that work can start at the earliest.**

- Funds needed immediately for those opting for Option 1 (cash) so that these people can be immediately addressed and the others are given assurance that resettlement is actually happening (after nearly 30 years).
- Ensure that significant funding is given so that people can be moved in large numbers - the initial funding should be first targeted at demarcating plots and issuing of pattas to all those wanting to resettle as this is their major demand.
- The budget needs to be restructured to make it more equitable and less infrastructure heavy within the broad/flexible parameters of the NTCA format.

SECTION 1

Report on the progress of Village Relocation Nagarahole Tiger Reserve



1.0 Background

The 643 sq. km. Rajiv Gandhi National Park (Nagarahole) was also notified as a Tiger Reserve (TR) on 30-11-2007 vide notification B/WL/CR 55/2007-08. Data from long term scientific monitoring has established that Nagarahole TR supports a very high density of tigers and prey close to their potential carrying capacity. The habitat forms part of a large, contiguous tiger landscape with the Bandipur Tiger Reserve (880 sq km) to the south, the Wynad (344 sq km) and Bramhagiri (180 sq km) Sanctuaries to the west - south-west. This makes the Nagarahole as an extremely important tiger habitat with potential for long-term persistence of tigers. Nagarahole, along with Bandipur TR holds an estimated 30 – 40 breeding females – one of the most valuable meta population in the country which perforce requires to be conserved as an inviolate area free from all incompatible human activities. Thus the entire 643 sq km forms part of the core or critical tiger habitat where a major voluntary resettlement project is underway with funding support from the NTCA.

The Karnataka Forest Department's official estimation as provided by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hunsur Wildlife Division to the Committee indicates that a total of 1550 landless tribal families (6145 people) were living in 54 settlements within the limits of the 643 sq km TR. Of these, 950 families comprising 3720 people were in 29 settlements located in the Revenue District of Kodagu and 600 families comprising 2425 people in 25 settlements which are located in the Revenue District of Mysore. A map of the TR with locations of the settlements is at (**ANNEXURE– C**).

Subsequently, the Forest Department commissioned an independent estimation by Dr. TBBSV Ramanaiah, Professor of Sociology, University of Mysore during the implementation of the India Eco-development project (1997 -2003). The Ramaniah report enumerated a total of 1703 families which has been officially accepted by the Government of Karnataka.

An extent of 405 acres of forest land within the Kakanakote State Forest in the D.B. Kuppe Range on the southern edge of the TR has been leased to 59 individuals on 'Eksali' basis vide GO No. 1466-12-1897-8-15 dated 18-08-1904. An annual lease rent of three rupees and sixty seven paise has been fixed. A statement of the DCF is at (**ANNEXURE – D**).

Prior permission under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FCA) vide order No. 8-7/94-FC dated 19-07-1995 and No. 8-7/94-FC dated 02-01-2002 has already been obtained for diversion of 1931 hectares of forest land to resettle people volunteering to move out of the TR. The breakups are – Veeranahosahalli RF (401 ha); Sollepura RF (1030 ha); Shettyhally-Lakkapatna (500 ha). Furthermore, some land was also earmarked for resettlement at West Nemmale in Virajpet taluk.

The Karnataka High Court vide its Order in Writ Petition 14379/1999 has directed the State to rehabilitate those families recognized by them within a time frame.

2.0. TOR (i) Actual progress on field implementation/Relocation of families vis-à-vis the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the advisories/guidelines issued in this regard from the NTCA

2.1 Observations:

2.1.1: The voluntary relocation process with funding support, initially from Project Tiger, started in 1999, almost 11 years ago. Till date, 348 families have voluntarily opted for relocation and moved out. The details year-wise are:

Year	Number of families	Scheme
1999-2000	50	BOTD – Rs. 1 lakh/family + 5 acres land
2000-2001	45	-do-
2001-2002	155	-do-
2002-2006	Nil	-
2006-2007	30	BOTD – Rs.1 lakh/family + 3 acres land
2007-2008	60	-do-
2008-2009	Nil	-
2009-2010	08	New NTCA package – Option I Rs.10 lakhs
Total:	348	

Out of the 348 families that have voluntarily relocated, 291 are families which have been enumerated in the Ramaniah Committee Report. Another 50 families had relocated during 1999-2000 even before the said Committee began enumeration. Additionally, seven families relocated from the Katibetta Enclosure in Anechowkur Range of the TR during 2009-2010.

2.1.2: A total of 170 families have been resettled in four blocks viz Nagapura I (50 families), Nagapura II (45 families), Nagapura III (45 families) and Nagapura VI (30 families) within the released area of Veeranahosahalli RF.

2.1.3: 140 families have been resettled at Sollepura RF, Hunsur taluk in two blocks viz Nagapura Block IV (55 families); Nagapura Block V (55 families).

2.1.4: 60 families have opted for resettlement at Block I of Sollepura RF in H.D. Kote taluk. In addition to the 60 houses occupied, 15 surplus houses exist since facilities to shift 75 families were created during 2007-08.

2.1.5: A high priority list of settlements for voluntary relocation was drawn up during the discussions with the DCF and other field officers and local NGOs who have been associated with the voluntary resettlement process for a long time. It was identified that voluntary resettlement of around 350 families residing in 15 settlements located in the interiors of the park requires to be accorded the highest priority. An abstract is at **(ANNEXURE – E)**. Around 180 families living in these identified settlements have already submitted their demand for resettlement outside the TR. This presents an extremely important opportunity that requires a dynamic response from Karnataka Forest Department and NTCA.

2.1.6 Currently, work is under progress at Shettihalli-Lakkapatna area which is the third distinct resettlement area located outside the northern edge of the TR.

While 150 houses of 3.43 sq mt (340 sq ft) on 50 X 80 ft plots are ready for occupation, work on development of land for agriculture and other civic amenities like power, water, access roads and drainage is in the final stages. Preparations are underway to clear land for creation of 150 additional plots under Phase II which, according to the DCF will be completed by end of 2010.

2.1.7: During the interactions, the DCF opined that the formation of a District level Implementation Committee with the Collector as the Chairman and DCF as the Member Secretary to improve coordination with other departments was acting as a bottleneck since meetings could not be convened due to election code of conduct.

2.2 Conclusions:

Based on the field assessments, discussions with officers and staff of the TR, the beneficiaries and NGOs associated with the voluntary resettlement process, our findings are as follows:

2.2.1: There is a genuine, voluntary demand for resettlement from tribal people which is also supported by the 183 applications seeking resettlement.

2.2.2: The delivery of promised benefits only to genuine beneficiaries including land, housing and other amenities like land development, schools, access roads, electricity, tube wells, water hand pumps as envisaged under the BOTD scheme has greatly contributed to the encouraging situation in spite of the huge delay in implementation of the project.

2.2.3: The excruciating delay is, to a large extent, due to extremely frequent transfers of DCFs (who lead the process) for a variety of reasons. That the TR now has its 14th DCF in 10 years illustrates the lackadaisical and inappropriate HR policy of the State Government in dealing with the sensitive issue of resettlement. Unless sincere and competent officers with necessary skills are posted with an assured tenure, a huge opportunity to complete the resettlement of at-least the priority settlements would unfortunately be lost resulting in diminishing the long term tiger conservation prospects of this TR.

2.2.4: The major motivation efforts of a sincere local NGO and its sustained efforts at hand-holding the resettled people and helping them secure access to other government welfare schemes has played an important catalytic role in ensuring a decent transition for tribal people. Amongst other initiatives, the committee learnt first hand about the formation of self help groups, securing ration cards, timely access to medical help, NREGA job card registrations, vocational training, and education support. A list of NGOs/individuals with whom the committee interacted is at (**ANNEXURE – F**).

2.2.5: 150 houses constructed with a 4" RCC roof and concrete blocks at the Shettihalli-Lakkapatna Resettlement area appear to be of satisfactory quality and duly certified by independent engineers. The accommodation includes two rooms, one kitchen, verandah and a toilet. The quality of land development and other infrastructure under various stages of completion was also found to be satisfactory. The area is well connected by all weather roads and the resettled families will be able to access various socio-economic services.

3.0. TOR (ii): Shortfalls/Complaints from the relocated people, if any

3.1 Observations:

The Committee along with officials of the TR visited all three relocation areas viz Nagapura cluster, Sollepura and the new facility at Shettihalli-Lakkapatna to review shortfalls and record complaints from beneficiaries. A list of people who participated in the interactions at various locations and presented complaints / feedback / demands is at (**ANNEXURE – G**). The following are the observations:

3.1.1: At Nagapura Block II and Block IV, the community hall built with funds from Project Tiger had collapsed due to poor construction. However these have been reconstructed again with BOTD funding.

3.1.2: Many beneficiaries from various locations – viz. Sollepura, Nagapura IV and Nagapura V raised the issue of crop loss due to elephant intrusions. It emerged that the EPT was getting filled up by elephants and also by people wanting to push cattle into the forest. The solar fence provided at some places in Nagapura V was not working. The problem gets aggravated since many of the relocation sites are located right on the edge of the TR which also supports high densities of elephants.

3.1.3: More than 75 tube wells have been drilled at five different blocks in the Nagapura cluster and 4 wells at the Sollepura location under the Ganga Kalyana irrigation scheme. People complained that pumps installed at many places had broken down and at some places there was considerable delay in executing repairs by the agencies responsible.

3.1.4: It was observed during interactions with beneficiaries that many were not even aware of the ITDP schemes and the benefits are not proactively reaching them even though they comprise the core target group. However, people are aware of the NREGA scheme and have registered and obtained job cards.

3.1.5: The DCF conveyed that he has received complaints from people in the Nagapura cluster that the 5 acre plots have not been properly surveyed and demarcated resulting in some people enjoying more land at the expense of others who have less than what is actually due to them. Re-survey work was under progress to resolve this issue.

3.1.6: On the basis of information provided by the DCF, it was found that a sum of Rs. 152.49 lakhs was spent from the Personal Deposit (P.D) Account of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District during the period 2007-08 and 2008-09. In the expenditure abstract at (**ANNEXURE – H**) it is recorded that **56.38 lakh rupees has been spent under ITDP and 96.11 lakh rupees is accounted as crop compensation which appears to have been paid to non-beneficiaries. The said amount is yet to be restored to the main rehabilitation account.**

3.2 Conclusions:

3.2.1: Overall, on the basis of interactions with beneficiaries and observations on the ground, there are no serious shortfalls even though some complaints exist.

3.2.2: The complaints of crop loss due to EPTs getting filled up or the solar fence failing is a matter of concern which requires to be properly addressed.

3.2.3: The cost of original construction of two community halls at Nagapura II and Nagapura IV and the reconstruction necessitated due to poor quality of civil works appear to have been paid for twice with some outstanding balance (OB) funds from BOTD-Project Tiger.

3.2.4: After the initial capital (non-recurring) investments on infrastructure, the lack of a robust mechanism for maintenance of pumps, solar fence, EPTs and other essential requirements appears to fritter away some goodwill and also has the potential of creating some un-necessary disenchantment.

4.0. TOR (iii): Suggestions for improvement

Based on the feedback received and our independent assessments, we make the following suggestions for improvement of the process:

4.1: A component in the budget/APO for pre-resettlement activities—motivation, sensitization and reconnaissance with some flexibility of application would be extremely useful to hasten the process. In addition, a budget to support some post-resettlement activities including maintenance of infrastructure under the Handholding component would be very valuable in consolidating the process and ensuring success.

4.2: There is an urgent need to post hand picked field officers with a clear mandate on resettlement and provide them with appropriate financial powers, sufficient frontline staff including surveyors, technicians etc along with all necessary infrastructure. They must be completely unburdened of protection duties and must focus only on resettlement. Merely posting one Range Forest Officer (Resettlement) and expecting him to deliver without any powers and support staff is surely not going to work.

4.3: It would be extremely valuable to ensure that the ITDP investments are specifically focused on the voluntary resettlement areas and local ITDP plans drawn up in consultation with the DCF, not only to ensure convergence of all CSS investments but also to fill critical gaps during the transition period.

4.4: In addition to local co-ordination efforts, NTCA / MoEF must co-ordinate with relevant central ministries and ensure that appropriate guidelines are issued to ensure that various centrally sponsored schemes/ central assistance for social / tribal welfare are directed towards such resettlement areas on priority to complement the central assistance being provided by NTCA.

4.5: The experience from Nagarhole TR highlights that involvement of committed NGOs in the voluntary resettlement process is extremely crucial to ensure success and therefore there is a need to appropriately empower them and increase such involvement in the process.

SECTION 2

Report on the progress of Village Relocation Mudumalai Tiger Reserve

1.0 Background

Mudumalai was declared as a Tiger Reserve as per G.O.Ms. No: 50, Environment and Forests (FR5) Department, dated: 02-04-2007. Subsequently it was notified as Critical Tiger Habitat in G.O.Ms. No: 145, Environment and Forests (FR5) Department, dated: 28-12-2007. Mudumalai TR has high densities of tigers, other large predators and prey species. It also supports a diverse range of vegetation types. In terms of tiger densities it ranks among the top 10 Tiger Reserves in India. Mudumalai TR is impacted by significant anthropogenic pressure from the human settlements within and outside its boundary.

Mudumalai TR has several settlements within the declared Critical Tiger Habitat. Very broadly these can be grouped into three clusters.

- The first cluster is the settlements in the western-west-central part of Mudumalai which lie within the moist deciduous forest area. There are a total of 30 small hamlets having tribal and non-tribal families in this area.
- The second cluster lies in the central part (Tappakadu and Kargudi) of the Tiger Reserve and comprises entirely tribal families residing in the same area where Forest Department offices and residential quarters are located. Many of these tribals are working as daily wage employees (Anti-poaching and Fire Watchers) with the Forest Department. They do not have any agricultural land and their dependence on the forest is mainly fuel wood, bamboo/grass for their huts and occasional gathering of honey and edible tubers for food (minimal now).
- The Third is the Moyar village of Masinagudy Panchyat on the eastern border of the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. This village exerts significant anthropogenic pressure on the Tiger Reserve and its proposed buffer zone (Sigur RF) as this village has a large livestock population that grazes primarily in the Tiger Reserve and the adjoining RF. The impact of this village gets amplified as it overlaps with the impact areas of several other areas outside the Tiger Reserve. The eastern part of the Tiger Reserve is therefore under severe anthropogenic pressure.

The current proposal for resettlement of villagers from Mudumalai Tiger titled 'Project Proposal of Village Relocation Plan from Core Area' addresses only the 30 hamlets in the first cluster on the western and central-western part of the Tiger Reserve. However of these 30 hamlets only 28 actually occupy areas inside the Tiger Reserve and two are on the periphery and as such these two have not been considered for resettlement as their inclusion will not benefit Mudumalai. So the plan actually refers to 28 hamlets. Hence forth the discussion on resettlement in this report will be limited to only these 28 hamlets in the first cluster mentioned above.

These settlements are located in the 'Vayals' or swamps. These low lying vayals have water and good grass which supports large herbivores in the moist deciduous habitat. These areas are particularly important during the dry season when water in other areas is a limiting factor. The presence of these settlements results in the entire vayal being disturbed as the presence and movement of people and livestock keeps wildlife away from these vayals during the day. As these settlements are widely spread in the central and western part of Tiger Reserve in the form of 28 small hamlets having 5 to 58 families, the total area of disturbance becomes significantly large. Resettling these people will result in these critical areas becoming

available to wildlife and it will significantly reduce the anthropogenic pressure from a significant part of the Tiger Reserve; more importantly it will reduce anthropogenic pressure in the central parts of the Tiger Reserve. It is therefore important that these settlements be relocated outside the Critical Tiger Habitat as it will bring significant gains to wildlife in this area.

The people living in these hamlets face great hardships as the small size does not allow them to avail of any developmental assistance and they lack basic facilities. Human wildlife conflict is serious in terms of crops and property damage. It also affects their daily lives as they have to traverse (on foot, as no transport is available) through the forest for everything, like, going to schools, shops, work or hospital. Transport of agricultural produce from their fields is also expensive as transporters charge extra to come into the forest where there are only mud roads. The constant danger from elephants (and other wildlife), lack of basic amenities, crops and property damage by wildlife, lack of educational and job opportunities, hardships of living isolated in the forest, etc. has resulted in these people wanting to move out of these settlements. They have been constantly approaching the Forest Department for resettlement since the 1970's and 1980's (various management plans of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary; Daniel et al. 1987). However despite the various plans and recommendations made by the Forest Department for resettlement earlier nothing materialized so far. Eventually these people went to court in the 1990's to seek resettlement. The Honorable High Court in WP No: 18531 of 1998 passed the judgment dated 19-2-2007 directing the government to resettle these people outside the forest within a year.

In these 28 hamlets there are 449 families comprising 1947 people and the total extent of land is 715.08 acres and there are an estimated 1059 cattle owned by these families. Of these 449 families 97 are tribal families and 352 are non-tribal families. A total of 388 families are willing to move out. Of these 368 families have opted for Option 2 and 20 families have opted for Option 1 (cash settlement). It must be noted that 64 families actually live outside Mudumalai but own land inside (were legal residents inside earlier) the Tiger Reserve. A total of 61 families have not opted for resettlement and as such they will continue to live in these hamlets.

The resettlement will result in a significant decrease in human population and livestock within the Tiger Reserve. However over 80% of the hamlets will continue to have people living in them; these hamlets will have 2 to 25 families living in them post resettlement. The following reasons are given for these people not moving out

- They do not believe that resettlement will take place given that this has been promised to them for nearly 30 years
- They feel that the resettlement will not be successful

It is hoped that with the successful resettlement of those who have opted for it, the others will follow. Life in these hamlets will be even more difficult as there will be very few people and this will also make these people more willing to move once the bulk of the population has moved out.

2.0. TOR (i) Actual progress on field implementation/Relocation of families vis-à-vis the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the advisories/guidelines issued in this regard from the NTCA

2.1: Observations

2.1.1: Planning for the resettlement has been going on for long as it has always been on the Forest Department's agenda since the people were pressurizing them for a long time. It would have gained momentum in February 2007 after the High Court order asking the government to resettle these people. A lot of time has elapsed since then. A District Level Implementation Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the District Collector and the Wildlife Warden as Member Secretary vide Collector of Nilgiris Proc. No: A5/34899/2003, dated 11-9-2007. This was to bring in the line departments into the resettlement process.

2.1.2: Several meetings were conducted by the District Collector, District Revenue Officer and the Field Director with the stakeholders and line departments to discuss the plan starting from 2007 till date (details given in the project proposal). The proposal has also been revised to take into account the NTCA guidelines about giving cash compensation instead of rehabilitation by the department instead of allotting forest land for resettlement vide reference No: 8 – 87/2008/ FC dated 6-10-2008 (report on people opting for this has been sent by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests to Government of India vide reference No: TS3/2515/2008, dated 3-2-2009).

2.1.3: In line with the Government letter vide reference No: 7453/ FR -10/ 2008 -1, dated 23-4-2008, the consent of the people for resettlement has been obtained and has been communicated vide reference No: D2/7604/ 2007 dated 5-6-2008. It is also important to note that these people actually have approached the Honorable High Court to be resettled outside Mudumalai and have got a judgment in their favor. The Forest Department (Government) is duty bound to resettle these people irrespective of Mudumalai being a Protected Area or there being any dedicated funds for resettlements.

2.1.4: The lands identified for resettlement are in Cherangode Village at Ayyankolli area of Gudalur Forest Division (S.F. No:282/2, 333/2, 367/5 and 451/2). A total of 395.11 ha of land is available in these survey areas. These lands are classified as forest blocks notified under Section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1982 but have not yet been declared as Reserve Forest under Section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882. This area has been inspected and approved for use in the resettlement by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Chennai on 10-6-1999. It was also inspected by the Wildlife Warden along with the Conservator of Forests (Coimbatore Circle) on 23-11-2006. Since the resettlement area is a forest block proposal for conversion under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 has been sent to the Government of India by the State Government vide reference No: 7453/FR.10/2008-4, dated 9-9-2008. The details of the various inspections and recommendations done in this regard are given in the project proposal. The proposal requiring clearance has been examined by the Forest Advisory Committee constituted by the Central Government and the project has been agreed to 'in principle' subject to the condition that a proposal be sent regarding the reduced requirement of the forest

land in lieu of the new relocation package of cash compensations as communicated vide Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests and (FC Division) New Delhi, F. No: 8 – 87/ 2008 FC, dated 2-4-2008. The revised proposal has been approved by the State Government and has been recommended to the Government of India for approval vide reference No: 7453/ FR10/ 2008-22 dated 5-10-2009. Orders are awaited.

2.1.5: Considering that this resettlement has to be undertaken based on a court directive and not just as Critical Tiger Habitat management practice, funding from NTCA cannot be considered a limiting factor. Progress has been slow due to lack of funds and changes in the compensation package (requiring restructuring of the plan) over time. The following actions have been taken

- A District Level Implementation Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the District Collector and the Wildlife Warden as Member Secretary.
- Village Forest Councils have been operational in three villages.
- The plan has been finalized based on the current NTCA guidelines.
- A list of families willing to be resettled has been drawn and their consent recorded. The people have been made aware of the resettlement package and the availability of the two Options (Option 1 - cash compensation and Option 2 - resettlement/rehabilitation). Only 20 families have opted for Option 1. The rest have opted for Option 2; they have been shown the resettlement site and they are happy with it.
- The site has been identified and the process for FCA clearance has been put in motion (approvals from the State Government have been obtained).
- The resettlement area has been surveyed to identify the actual area of land available in the targeted survey numbers. This site has some encroachments and these encroached areas have been left out so that there will be no complication with the resettlement.
- Various line departments have given coarse or approximate estimates for developmental/construction costs for the resettlement (and providing infrastructure). No detailed plan for the housing or plot layout exists so these are very general estimates.
- The proposal seeking funding from the Central Government has been sent.

2.2: Conclusions

As the resettlement of these people has figured in the management plans of Mudumalai for nearly three decades and the High Court judgment of 2007 asking the government to resettle these people within a year, progress has been slow. Our assessment is that one of the factors for this is the lack of dedicated staff to follow up on such plans. The existing staff have to manage their regular work and then do additional work related to resettlement. The proposal also identifies the need for additional staff; they will be deputed for the resettlement process once the funds are available.

2.2.1: Immediate steps needed

- Follow up on the FCA clearance so that work can start as soon as resources become available.

- Surveying and demarcating the site so that individual plots can be allotted to the families. This will help them to start the process of developing their land on their own. The major demand of the people is to get pattas so that they can begin to develop their land even if infrastructure and cash compensation take time.
- Need to identify suitable staff for implementing the resettlement once the funds are available; they will need to be dedicated to this task alone and not given additional duties. This work cannot be done effectively and efficiently by overloading the existing staff with this additional work.

3.0. TOR (ii): Shortfalls/Complaints from the relocated people, if any

3.1 Observations:

3.1.1: A meeting was organized with those who have opted for resettlement. List at (**ANNEXURE - J**). The major complaint was the delay in the resettlement process. Considering that the resettlement is happening at their request (including having got a High Court order for their resettlement) there were no complaints against the resettlement plan. And only those wishing to be resettled are party to the resettlement as is evident that the bulk of the settlements will retain some families who have opted to stay back.

3.1.2: The main frustration of those seeking resettlement is that the Forest Department has not been able to implement the resettlement even 3 years after the High Court judgment. They feel that this delay is not justified given the efforts they have made to get resettled.

3.1.3: The people also want to move all together rather than in a phased manner. They do recognize the limitations and have suggested that even if funds are not available in one slab, the land can be demarcated and allotted to them as they can then develop it on their own. Infrastructure development can come in later as and when funds are available.

3.2 Conclusions:

3.2.1: While the people did not complain as they were largely interested in going out there is cause for worry regarding the focus of the resettlement package. This may affect future resettlements in Mudumalai and also in other parts of Tamil Nadu and attention needs to be given to it.

3.2.2: The proposal gives the details of the planned expenditure. There are two issues here, first the compensation in this case has to be 'land for land' (as proposed) based package as these people are giving up traditional and good agricultural areas for new (to be developed) areas. However such a package can become heavily (but justifiably) biased towards those owning larger land holdings. This would not be a problem if developmental costs and infrastructure did not take up the bulk of the budget. However in the case of Mudumalai, the proposed plan

infrastructure development takes the bulk of the proposed budget. The focus needs to shift to asset building of individual families; especially the less well off families (landless and those with very small holdings) so that they are given the economic resilience to make the transition from existing agriculture (and forest dependence) to newly developed agricultural land. This would be particularly important for the 97 tribal families who are landless laborers and who will need hand holding in the post translocation period to see them make the transition to an agricultural lifestyle. For example, based on budgeted estimates a person with 5 acres of land gets a minimum compensation package of 11+ lakhs while a landless person gets a maximum of 6.76 lakhs only. Those with land stand to gain even more as they will be compensated for crops and trees on their properties. While the people seem unaware of this disparity at present it would be highly problematic if someone did the math and then questioned the overall package.

3.2.3: While the resettlement is designed for the community the compensation under the NTCA is technically for individual families. The only way this disparity can be sorted is to compensate those with lower landholding and the landless with additional cash compensation. Those with land get additional compensation for crop loss, infrastructure and standing trees on their property. This can be got by reducing costs of several infrastructure projects planned and other costs.

- For example, road development accounts for 21% of the entire budget and includes maintenance of the main road connecting the site. There is little reason to repair a main road with the individuals' money.
- Additional costs like compensatory afforestation although not required in this case (as mentioned in the proposal) is budgeted for in the proposal and account for nearly 12% of the overall budget. The justification being restoration of vacated lands, protection and demolition of structures. Most can be easily done under the normal habitat management plans. The villagers can hardly be expected to pay for the restoration of tiger habitat. The development of the new agricultural land is budgeted at Rs.1 lakh per hectare while the compensatory afforestation is budgeted at Rs.1.50 lakh per hectare. This money is best given to the people to balance the inequities or to better compensate them.
- The estimate for agricultural development also includes Rs. 100 lakhs for a RCC ring wall which is supposed to secure 10 meters on either side of the streams running in this area from encroachment. As there are rules that govern use of land adjoin streams there is little need for the department spending the peoples' money for this and even if boundary demarcation is needed it can be done at a fraction of the cost using boundary stones or even a barbed wire cable. The community can be made aware of the need to maintain this patch free from encroachment for their own benefit.
- The idea of providing BSNL phone connection links for all the houses is again difficult to understand when the area is covered by mobile links and most people are shifting to this. While BSNL can be paid to develop a link to the site it cannot be asked to provide links to all the houses as most may not subscribe to the service.

3.2.4: The line agencies have agreed to provide institutional support to the resettlement site but the development of all infrastructure for availing their services is

being borne by the families opting for resettlement. There is certainly a need for these line agencies to bring in additional support to the resettlement project by way of directing some the development funds to develop facilities (including infrastructure) for the resettlement village. This will reduce the costs on the families directly and thus enhance the overall compensation benefits these people get.

4.0. TOR (iii): Suggestions for improvement

4.1: For Tamil Nadu / Mudumalai Tiger Reserve

This is probably the only case where the people have actually gone to a High Court, sought and got a judgment in their favor asking the government to resettle them outside a Tiger Reserve. They have also put forward their request for resettlement to the Human Rights Commission. As such, more favorable conditions for resettlement cannot be found. So it is important that the Forest Department ensures that this is done smoothly and in a manner that enhances the ability of these people to have better and more profitable lives in the post resettlement period. Any problems here would send an extremely bad message to others.

4.1.1: Finalization of layout plan and demarcation of housing and agricultural areas for the resettlement area needs to be done in consultation with those who have opted for Option 2. The people are still asking for individual field based houses and it is not clear where the group housing is going to be based and if the people would like that. It is also important to finalize the plan as the layout of all infrastructure facilities will depend on it and it will also facilitate developing of accurate costs estimates.

4.1.2: Survey and demarcating of individual plots (agricultural land) need to be done urgently for the entire resettlement area so that the people can be given the option of starting work on their allotted land. Their major demand is for pattas so that they can begin to develop their land.

- Demarcation of plots should be the first task undertaken when funds are made available. It will allow the Forest Department to hand over the land to all people opting for resettlement. It will also allow these people to start developing their land. Monetary compensation for land development done directly (at the proposed rate) by the individual families can also be made later when fund are available. Similarly housing and additional infrastructure can be put in place as and when funds are available.
- As the people have repeatedly mentioned that they wish to move at one time rather than in a phased manner, demarcating and allotting land at one go would be the ideal way of going forward with the initial funds. Other infrastructure can follow. The people have also mentioned and supported this approach.

4.1.3: The Department should take into consideration the request of the people to allow them to develop their own land (clearing of stumps, leveling, etc.) so that they can be compensated for their efforts at the prescribed (earmarked) rates for such activities. This will ensure that the families get additional money and employment instead to paying an outside agency to do this work.

4.1.4: A rethink and restructuring of the infrastructure facilities to be provided so that additional money (cash compensation) can be made available to the families to restart their lives.

- The current costs are very high and seem to direct most of the compensation package to infrastructure development rather than towards cash compensation to increase the resilience of these in making the transition from well developed agricultural area to newly established agricultural area.
- Reduction in infrastructure costs will also help reduce the disparity in the overall compensation that individual families are supposed to get. At present the package would make it heavily biased towards larger land holders and encroachers as they derive the largest benefits for the current design. Money saved by cutting down on excessive infrastructure development would be used to compensate those who stand to get less from the resettlement.
- In particular, attention needs to be given to compensatory afforestation, road development, RCC ring wall along the streams to stop encroachment (as mentioned in the discussions), super market, phone lines to individual houses and miscellaneous expenses which take up a significant part of the budget.

4.1.5: The role of line agencies also needs to be reviewed as their present role is limited to providing services for payment. There is no initiative or value addition from their side to the resettlement.

4.1.6: Beyond this resettlement there is a need to focus on the following

- Follow up with the remaining families in these 28 hamlets to encourage them to opt for resettlement.
- Start the process of working out a resettlement package for tribals in the Kargudy-Tappakadu area (Cluster 2). These people are also willing to move out if the right package is given to them. They wish to move toward the southern boundary of the Tiger Reserve where they have easy access to tea and coffee estates where they can continue to get employment. The Forest Department mentioned that they would like to move them to the eastern boundary which may not be to their liking. Additionally the eastern boundary is the most problematic area and has extremely high anthropogenic pressures. Adding to this pressure is not advisable.
- It is also important to give attention to Moyar Village inside the eastern boundary of the Tiger Reserve. This village is on the extreme boundary of Mudumalai. As this village has a power station it will not be possible to resettle all the people. The current socio-political atmosphere in the area will not allow any such approach. Grazing remains the biggest problem and this can be addressed effectively through settlement of right and by weaning these people away from scrub cattle to better and alternate means of livelihoods. This needs to be done quickly as there is a new trend in bringing in buffaloes for grazing – this is shifting the earlier dung based economy to milk based economy which will be far more difficult to control or eliminate.

- a. One option is to rationalize the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve boundary and exclude Moyar village from the Tiger Reserve. As this village is close to the boundary such restructuring will reduce the area by less than 1- 2 sq km, in the most degraded part of the reserve.
- b. Although this would not reduce the biotic pressure in any way it would basically minimize or eliminate the baseless objections of Masinagudy Panchyat to the establishment of Mudumalai Tiger Reserve.

4.1.7: The settlement of grazing rights in Mudumalai should not result in moving the cattle into Sigur RF as this will be detrimental to tiger conservation. Sigur RF and the connected Nilgiri North Slopes RF have very high densities of tigers and are equally good tiger conservation areas in their own right. So it is important to ensure that resettlements (tribals from Kargudy-Tappakadu) or settlement of grazing rights do not impact Sigur RF.

4.1.8: The involvement of committed local NGOs in the resettlement process is very essential to ensure success.

4.2: For NTCA:

4.2.1: NTCA should urgently release Rs.2 crores to Mudumalai TR so that the 20 families opting for Option 1 can be compensated and their lands acquired for the Tiger Reserve. This will give reassurance to the remaining 368 families that the resettlement is being implemented. It will also encourage the remaining families (those not opting for resettlement) to come forward and seek resettlement.

4.2.2: Ideally a significant part (if not all) of the resettlement package should be released so that a significantly large number of people can be resettled at one time. The communities wish to move at one go rather than in a phased manner. Allotting of land to all could be the first phase and this can be followed by infrastructure development in a phased manner.

4.2.3: NTCA should follow up and facilitate the FCA clearance.

In addition, the following general recommendations are made

- NTCA should develop a core team of Forest Officers who have done successful resettlements and use them
 - to build capacity in all areas where resettlements are being considered (currently the staff present at site are expected to operate as experts on resettlements without any training or experience – there is a need to move away from such an approach)
 - to assist in developing resettlement proposals and also to review resettlement proposals and provide guidance (there is a clear need to improve our approach and also to use quality resources available)

- NTCA should recommend that a dedicated team be established to implement resettlements as the regular staff at the site are already overworked and have little time to take on the additional workload. This results in poor planning, execution and delays. Their regular protection work also suffers as they divert energies to the resettlement.
- NTCA should also look processes that would result in getting line agencies to contribute towards the resettlement process rather than operate as contractors.



New resettlement cluster at the Shettihalli-Lakkapatna. 150 houses are currently ready.



Committee Members Praveen Bhargav (extreme left) and Ajay Desai interacting with officers and NGO leaders at Shettihalli-Lakkapatna.



NGO leaders P.M. Muthanna (extreme left) and K.S. Lokesh (third from right) with Ajay Desai other officers



DCF Shri V.R. Singh (centre) interacting with relocated people at Sollepora



TRC Member Smt Bharathi (extreme left) along with other relocated people during the interaction with the committee at Sollepura Community Hall.



The re-constructed community hall at Nagapura Block IV

ANNEXURE - A

F.No.15-63/2008-NTCA
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forest
National Tiger Conservation Authority

Annexe No.5, Bikaner House,
Sahajahan Road, New Delhi-110011.
Telefax : 23389883
E.Mail: jdntaca@gmail.com
Dated the 23rd April, 2010.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

With the approval of the Competent Authority, the following Committees are constituted for monitoring the progress of Village relocation, with immediate effect :-

S.No.	States(For monitoring by the Committees)	Name of Experts
1.	Uttrakhand & Rajasthan	Dr.R.K. Singh & Dr. R.P. Mishra (WTI)
2.	Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh	Dr. D.S. Srivastav, Shri Samir K. Sinha(WTI) & Dr. Bibhab Talukdar (ARANYAK)
3.	Mizoram & Assam	Dr. Rathin Barman & M. Firoz Ahmad(ARANYAK)
4.	Tamilnadu & Karnataka	Dr. Ajay Desai & Shri Pravin Bhargava

2. The Terms of Reference of the Committees are as below :-
 - (a) Actual progress on field implementation/Relocation of families vis-a-vis the Wild Life Protection (Act) 1972 and the advisories/guidelines issued in this regard from the NTCA.
 - (b) Shortfalls/Complaints from the relocated people, if any.
 - (c) Suggestions for improvement.
3. The TA & DA would be reimbursed by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) as per rules; on receipt of the claims from the members. The Committees are required to submit their report to the NTCA within 3 months, from the date of issue of the O.M.

(S.P. Yadav)
Deputy Inspector General of Forests (NTCA)

To

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttrakhand/Rajasthan/Chattisgarh/Madhya Pradesh/Mizoram/Assam/Tamilnadu/Karnataka
2. All Expert Members of the Committees by name.
3. PS to MEF/PPSs to Secretary(E&F)/DGF &SS/ADGF(WL)/PCCF&MS(NTCA).
4. Guard File.

List of officers with whom the Committee members interacted

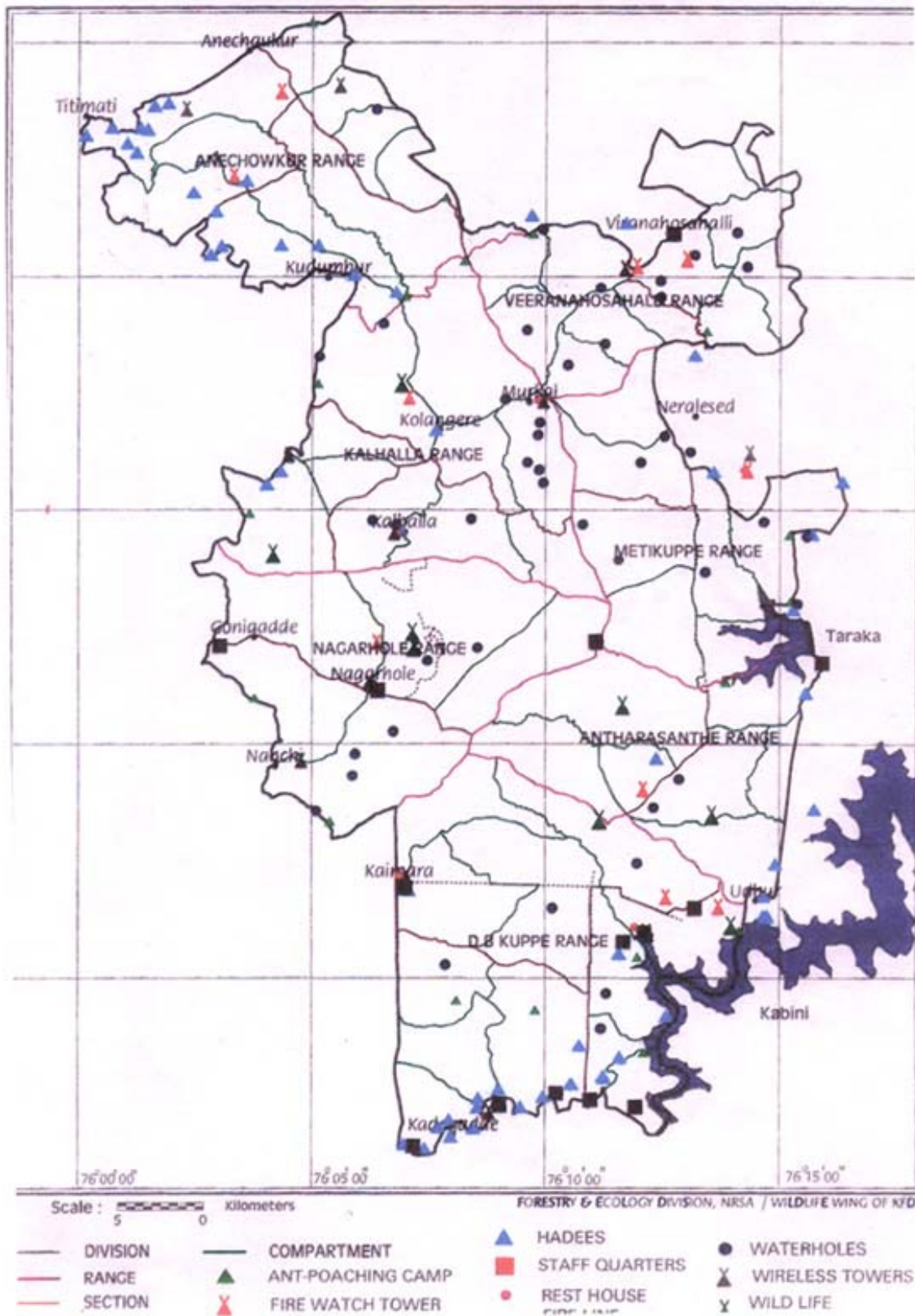
Karnataka – Nagarahole Tiger Reserve

1. Shri B.K. Singh, IFS – PCCF & CWLW
2. Shri M.H. Swaminath, IFS – APCCF (Wildlife)
3. Shri Vijay Ranjan Singh, IFS – DCF (Wildlife) & Dy Director
4. Shri C.P. Durge Gowda, ACF (Wildlife) - Nagarahole Sub-division
5. Shri S.J. Chandrashekar, ACF (Wildlife) - Antharasante Sub-division
6. Shri A.T. Poovaiah, RFO - Nagarahole Wildlife Range
7. Shri Santosh Naik, RFO – Mettikuppe Wildlife Range
- 8 Shri Kiran Kumar, RFO (in-charge) – Veeranhosahalli Wildlife Range

Tamil Nadu – Mudumalai Tiger Reserve

1. Shri R.K. Srivastava, IFS – Field Director
2. Shri A. Ameer Haja, IFS – Dy Director

**RAJIV GANDHI (NAGARHOLE) NATIONAL PARK
PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT INPUTS USING REMOTE SENSING & GIS
HADEES, WATER HOLES AND WATCH TOWERS**



STATUS REPORT OF EKSALI LEASE (HANGAMI LAGANI)

DIVISION: Wildlife Division, Hunsur.

Sl. No.	Name of the lease holder	Extent in Acre	Forest name and Sy.No.
1	Gopala Pillai	1.10	Sy.No. 1 D.B.Kuppe
2	Chandukatti Nair	0.35	Sy.No. 2 D.B.Kuppe
3	Kariappa Gowda	4.10	Sy.No. 3 Kadegadde
4	Bommegowda	7.10	Sy.No. 4 Kadegadde
5	Dasegowda	1.10	Sy No. 5 Kadegadde
6	Karanje Cheluvegowda	1.10	Sy No. 6 Kadegadde
7	Mallebaregowda	3.25	Sy No. 7+9 Thimmanahosahally
8	Kalajja Erama	5.00	Sy No. 8 Thimmanahosahally
9	Thotamane Devegowda	2.35	Sy No. 10 Thimmanahosahally
10	Pose Devetegowda	2.00	Sy No. 11 Thimmanahosahally
11	Nanjegowda	12.00	Sy No. 12 Thimmanahosahally
12	Cheluvegowda	2.20	Sy No. 13 Thimmanahosahally
13	Patel Mallegowda	3.00	Sy No. 14 Thimmanahosahally
14	Daddajjegowda	1.00	Sy No. 15.A Thimmanahosahally
15	Perumalegowda	2.00	Sy No. 15.B Thimmanahosahally
16	Karibojegowda	1.10	Sy No. 16 Thimmanahosahally
17	Kamala Sabb	1.20	Sy No. 17 D.B.Kuppe
18	Hussain Nair	0.10	Sy No. 17.A D.B.Kuppe
19	Pariyarananja	10.30	Sy No. 18 D.B.Kuppe
20	Guddepeyegowda	17.20	Sy No. 19 & 20 Golur
21	Maramma W/o Manchegowda	3.20	Sy No. 21 Golur
22	Ponde Mallegowda	10.10	Sy No. 22 Golur
23	Koremani Devesegowda	6.00	Sy No. 23 Golur
24	Bremki Devesegowda	18.00	Sy No. 24 Golur
25	Motte Devesegowda	8.20	Sy No. 25 Golur
26	Guddemallegowda	16.00	Sy No. 26 /1 Golur
27	Gudde Karigowda	8.00	Sy No. 26-1 Golur
28	Karimamenajegowda	6.00	Sy No. 27-1 Golur
29	Kattigemane Nanjegowda	15.00	Sy No. 28-1 Golur
30	Devegowda S/o Javaregowda	9.00	Sy No. 28 Golur
31	Javaregowda	4.00	Sy No. 29 Golur
32	Yejaman Devasegowda	6.00	Sy No. 29+31 Golur
33	Kadabu Nanjegowda	13.20	Sy No. 30 Golur
34	Dandi Nanjegowda	4.00	Sy No. 32 Golur
35	Devasegowda S/o Bommegowda	3.30	Sy No. 33 Golur
36	Devasegowda S/o Mallegowda	7.20	Sy No. 34 Golur
37	Kadamane Kanjegowda	3.10	Sy No. 35 Golur
38	Nanjegowda S/o Javaregowda	4.20	Sy No. 36 Machur
39	Bogadi Nanjegowda	4.20	Sy No. 37 Machur
40	Tade Devasegowda	5.20	Sy No. 38 Machur
41	Javaregowda	8.20	Sy No. 40 Machur

Sl. No.	Name of the lease holder	Extent in Acre	Forest name and Sy.No.
42	Arjekutte	4.00	Sy No. 41 Golur
43	Mallegowda, S/o Nanjegowda	5.20	Sy No. 42 Golur
44	Matte Karigowda S/o Kuajegowda	11.20	Sy No. 43 Machur
45	Nanjegowda S/o Nanjegowda	8.10	Sy No. 44 Machur
46	Chikka	9.00	Sy No. 45 Machur
47	Huchegowda	11.00	Sy No. 46 Machur
48	Mallekarigowda	4.00	Sy No. 46 A Machur
49	Thimmegowda S/o Nanjegowda	20.00	Sy No. 47 Machur
50	Bommegowda S/o Venkategowda	5.20	Sy No. 48 Machur
51	Bommegowda S/o Thimmegowda	10.20	Sy No. 49 Machur
52	Sudgad Devasegowda	18.00	Sy No. 50,56 Machur
53	Kariyajeni Nanjegowda	18.20	Sy No. 51 Machur
54	Venkate Gowda	3.10	Sy No. 52 Machur
55	Nagalammane Devasegowda	5.20	Sy No. 53 Machur
56	Bommegowda S/o Venkategowda	6.10	Sy No. 54 Machur
57	Javaregowda Gundre	6.20	Sy No. 55 Gundre
58	Yamboda Devasegowda	5.10	Sy No. 57 Gundre
59	Chikkamallere S/o Dasa	6.00	Sy No. 12.A D.B.Kuppe

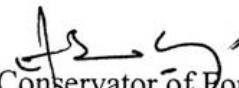
GO.NO. 1465-12-1987-8-15 Dated: 18.08.1904

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Hunsur Wildlife Division
Hunsur

**DETAIL OF EKSALI LEASE OF FOREST LAND IN KAKANAKOTE RESERVE
FOREST OF D.B.KUPPE WILDLIFE RANGE IN HUNSUR WILDLIFE DIVISION.**

Government Order No.1466-12-1897-8-15, Dt/ 18-08-1904

1. Total extent of Lease land	-	405 Acres
2. Total No.of Lessee	-	59 Nos.
3. Lease rent fixed per acre	-	Rs. 3=67/Acre
4. Details of rent collected for 2004-05 & 2005-06		


Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Hunsur Wildlife Division'
Hunsur.

List of High Priority Settlements

Place	Number of remaining families
Murkal	10
Kollangere	30
Gadde Haadi	45
Siddapura	10
Gonigadde	50
Madenur	10
Adagundi	15
Ane camp	15
SunkadaKatte	05
Balle	100
Bhogapura	30
SeebinaKolli + ChikkaByranakuppe	30
TOTAL	350

List of NGO(s) / individuals with whom the Committee members interacted

Karnataka – Nagarahole Tiger Reserve

1. Shri P.M. Muthanna – Hon. Wildlife Warden; Living Inspiration for Tribals (LIFT)
2. Shri K.S. Lokesh - LIFT
3. Shri T. Panduranga Swamy - LIFT
4. Shri J.K. Prakasha – Ex Gram Panchayat Member
5. Shri J.K. Chandru – Local tribal leader
6. Smt. Bharathi – TRC President

ANNEXURE – G

List of relocated people who participated in the interactions with the Committee

Place	House Number
SOLLEPURA	
Bharathi	31
Sivaswamy	32
Chandra	29
Krishna	
Krishna	65
Mahadeva	11
Rajanna	59
Kalaswamy	03
Naga	05
Chikkaramu	18
Gowri	02
Seethamma	18
Kamala	66
Gauri	11
Kempamma	70
Gowramma	08
Prema	09
Nagamma	
NAGAPURA IV	House Number
Madaiah	22
Ganesha	15
Shivanna	18
Appanna	19
Manoj	42
Ravi	26
Kumara	41
Lakshmi	27
Basavaraju	25
Linga	03
Lalitha	54
Kariya	55
Mari	28
Ravi	35
Somappa	23
Sundara	39
NAGAPURA V	House Number
Raghu	24
Muthappa	46
Harisha	23
Krishna	29
Kavya	40
J T Vasantha	51
Madi	30

ABSTRACT

Amount released from Government of India during 2007-08	336.00 Lakhs
Amount released from Government of India during 2008-09	424.00 Lakhs
Total	760.00 Lakhs
Less (Expenditure incurred so far)	557.745 Lakhs
Amount spent from P.D A/c [ITDP – 56.38 Lakhs & Crop compensation – 96.11 Lakhs]	152.49 Lakhs
Amount available with Joint A/c.	229.03 Lakhs
Amount available with PD A/c.	152.49 Lakhs

List of NGO(s) / individuals

Tamil Nadu – Mudumalai Tiger Reserve

The following people discussed the resettlement issue during the visit to Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (these people are representatives of those who have opted for resettlement).

1. Mr. Shiva Kumar
2. Mr. K. Sukumar
3. Mr. Karian (Mudumalai Panchyat President)
4. Mr. Unikrishnan
5. Mr. K.N. Balakrishnan
6. Mr. P.K Govindan
7. Mrs. Devaki (wife of Mr. Andai)
8. Mrs. Leela
9. Mrs. Devaki (wife of Mr. Valaidam)
10. Mrs. Devaki (wife of Mr. Subramanian)
11. Mrs. Oomana (Woman's Group Head)