

**Supplementary and Final Report**  
***ON THE TRIBAL ISSUES OF RAJIV***  
***GANDHI***  
**(NAGARHOLE) NATIONAL PARK**  
**AREA**

**BY**  
**Hon'ble High Court Committee on the**  
**Tribal Issues of Rajiv Gandhi National**  
**Park**

**Chairman: Prof .Muzaffar Assadi**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

### **Issue:**

A writ petition was filed in the Hon'ble High court vide WP No 14379/1999 c/w 29231/2000 (GM-RES\_PIL) wherein Petitioner (DEEDS of Hunsur) contended that nearly 23,000 Tribals in Nagarhole National Park area were displaced/evicted over the years from the date when Wild Life Act was introduced to the preliminary issuance of notification declaring the intension to constitute Nagarhole National Park on 4.02.1975 under Wild Life act of 1972 and to the final notification on 23. 08 1992 as Nagarhole National Park. The same Nagarhole was later on renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Park on 13.05.1992 and declared as Nagarhole Tiger Reserves in 2001. This was contended by State authorities, arguing that, "1550 families consisting of 6145 members were displaced due to the establishment of national park"

Hon'ble High Court appointed a three men committee with Prof Muzaffar Assadi as Chairman( Professor of Political Science, University of Mysore), MrsJajiThimmaiah as Member ( tribal representative and former Vice –Chairperson ,Zilla Panchayat) and MrC.Srinivasan as member (IFS,Dept of Forest) on 11,10.2004 "to look into the actual number of families and persons displaced or forced to leave their original habitat on account of establishment of Rajiv Gandhi National Park. The committee also been asked to look into the schemes so far framed and implemented by the GoI and GoK for the rehabilitation of families uprooted". The committee submitted its interim report in the year 2006, the latter was accepted by the Hon'ble High Court in 2009 and the case was disposed off and "respondent shall implement the final report to be

given by the said committee within two months from the date of receipt of the final report from the committee.”However interim report had left out one important area: Virajpet Taluk in Kodagu district, secondly it had to come out with suggestions to policy makers so as to alleviate the Tribals from their abject poverty and backwardness. Hence this supplementary and final report.

### **1. Introduction:**

This is a supplementary and final report on the tribal displacement and rehabilitation in the Rajiv Gandhi National Park area. We are making an effort to cover those issues and areas, which were left out in the interim report submitted to the Hon’ble High Court. Following areas were not covered in the Interim Report: Displacement in the Virajpet Taluk of Kodagu District. Secondly our interim report made some observations, but not recommendations for the policy making. The same is done in this final report. In fact final report would give the total picture of a). Rehabilitation or resettlement done to the Tribals in different settlement areas b.) Total number of Tribals displaced after the enactment of Wild Life Act 1972/ preliminary issuance of notice to declare Nagarhole as National Park in 1975 and the subsequent declaration of Nagarhole /Rajiv Gandhi National Park 1992. . Most important is the fact that this final report has come out with suggestions/recommendations for the public policy purpose.

We strongly believe that public policy on Wild Life( which ended up in enactment of Wild Life Act of 1972 ) and National Park ( subsequently led to the declaration of national park in 1992) is the cause for present day contestations, debates including the cause for

displacement, , dislocation and dispossession. In this politics Primitive Tribes like Jenu Kurubas have become the major victims. There are other forest Dependent tribes too: Soligas, Yeravas, Betta Kurubas, and Paniyara Yeravas who are equally affected by the Displacement. Displacement was severe during the decade when Act was implemented /preliminary notification was issued during 1970s and less during the decade of 2000s.

After careful analysis and in-depth field work we feel that there are four premises on which tribal issues are based on:

1. The tribal displacement has taken place both within the national park and outside the national park ,beginning from 1972
2. There has been serious effort to relocate the Tribals to new settlement areas for the last couple of years, however it remained an incomplete project
3. The persistent poverty of Tribals is the result of structural constraints caused due to public policy on national parks and wild life.
4. Despite numerous schemes, programmes Tribals suffer from “development deficit “and exclusion

### **1. Tribal Population inside the national park**

Since the act does not permit any human activities inside the national park, attempts have been made to relocate them in different settlement areas. It is in this context many debates have come up about the number of Tribals living inside the national park. Forest department claims that there are 1550 families living altogether with a total population of 6145 tribal population. This number was arrived at long back in 1989. On the contrary, Ramanaiah committee, which was

appointed in 1989, pinpointed the presence of 1682 families with a total population of 6452.

Our enumeration comes very close to the earlier number. In fact we found an interesting fact: an increasing family number but not the size and two, decreasing total population. We counted the presence of 1738 families living inside the National Park with a total population of 6012 .This calls for understanding tribal resettlement in different resettlement areas

**Total Tribal Population inside the National Park, H.D.Kote and Virajpet Taluk**

Taluk	Total Tribal Families	Total Tribal Population	No of families possessing House	No of Families possessing Land
H.D.Kote/Mysore region	802	2914	17	0
Virajpet/Kodagu region	936	3188	575	87
Total	1738	6102	592	87

Nonetheless it is a fact that the Displacement within the National park has taken different dimensions.

We have identified four forms of internal displacement from within: one, clearing the jungle for plantation of teak, rose, and other commercial crops/trees has caused the displacement, two, displacement due to Internal Conflict and three, voluntary displacement and finally Displacement due to the enactment of Wild Life Act and subsequently

intention to declare Nagarhole as National Park and final Declaration of National Park.

## 2. Tribal Resettlement.

Tribal resettlement has become a major issue for contestation. National Wildlife Action Plan, 2002-16, in fact, argued that<sup>1</sup>,” the local communities are put to a lot of hardship after notification of any area as national park or sanctuary, because of denial of the forest usufructs and other natural produce like fish and other marine products” The same sentiment is echoed by the Parliamentary Standing committee which had identified Nagarhole/Rajiv Gandhi National Park and the Jenu Kurubas as one of the tribes which had bad affected by the Act.

Initially the resettlement of Tribals came through a package called Beneficiaries Oriented Tribal Development. It identified reserve forests: Veeranhosahally Reserve Forest Land (401.00 hectares), Sollepura Reserve land (330.00 hectares), (Shettihalli Lakpatna (500.00 hectares) as the areas for settlement. The attempt to settle Tribals in the Nagapura, Shettyhalli-Lakpatna began in the year 1999.

The Government of India revised the rehabilitation package during the year 2007-08. This revised packed contained two options:

Option I – Payment of the entire package amount ( 10 lakhs per family) to the family in case the family opts so, without involving any rehabilitation / relocation process by the Forest Department.

Option II – Carrying out relocation / rehabilitation of village from protected area / tiger reserve by the Forest Department. The package at the rate of ` . 10.00 lakhs per family

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<sup>1</sup> Government of India, National Wildlife Action Plan, 2002-16, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Delhi see:

Nonetheless, upto 2013- 14, 562 families have been relocated or resettled. If we go by the numbering of Forest Department only 36.25 per cent have been rehabilitated. On the contrary, if we go by our analysis only 32.33 per cent have been rehabilitated.

In fact relocation or resettlement has brought three kinds of arguments or category of Tribals into debate: First, a complete opposition to the relocation or rehabilitation. They can be called as critiques. Their critique stemmed from three factors: fear of losing their roots, cultural identity and social set up to a new world of “modernity”. Second, category is “volunteerist”. They prefer to move without questioning. They reflect upon the issues of “suffering inside the national forest” such as “continued suffering due to poverty, backwardness, lack of basic facilities, job opportunities, frequent animal attacks and accessibility to forest”

The third category can be called “Champions”. They are the strong advocates of resettling outside the national park. Their desire to move is linked to the larger imaginary of “golden life, modernity and full citizenship”

What is required is a cautious path while relocating them so that they can be a part of Nation Building on one the hand, cultural repositories on the other

However following observations can be made about the settlement areas:

- It is good that Tribals are not allowed to alienate his land by way of selling. However, this has not stopped sub-leasing which is called “Bhogya”

- It is also good that amount of money given as relief is kept as deposit in bank. This has helped the Tribals to buy things for everyday life from the interest accrued from it.
- It is good that forest department is now directly dealing with Tribals than through the mediation. This has helped both the parties to understand and remove the issues of irritants
- The attempt to create Settlement committees has helped the settlement population to solve their problems with the others amicably. These committees have become “ Conflict Resolution Committees”
- The attempt to identify leaders as settlement leaders (particularly in settlement in Shettyhalli and Lakpatna phase I and Phase II) needs to be replicated in other settlement areas.
- Shettyhalli –Lakpatna phase I is better maintained, operated. It has better hygienic and civic sense than Nagapura settlement areas. This can be replicated in future settlements areas
- Not all the lands given to the Tribals are fertile one. In settlement VI the land is largely Barren land.
- Some settlement areas face the problem of Public Distribution system(IV)
- Some settlement areas complained about the absence of Anganawadis
- Houses constructed in Nagapura Phase I and II and in shabby conditions, they are small but not big enough to accommodate large families. The latter is the common complaint.
- The Tribals for the first time have become “farmers” by growing maize without being “historically farmers”, They need

to be trained ‘sufficiently as farmers’-the hotchpotch attempt would not serve the purpose

- The settlement areas face acute problem of water supply despite the fact that government has helped in digging more number of borewells. The government programme remained target oriented rather than Need Based. There are no water bodies including Tanks in around the settlement areas
- The Tribals lack any training to operate/handle small things by themselves- they largely dependent upon state agencies
- Majority of the Tribals during off season remain unemployed,
- Sub-leasing is a big problem. They sub-lease land to grow ginger, tobacco to “farmers” and to outsiders and remain unemployed rest of the year or migrate to coffee estates in search of jobs
- Tribals converted farmers face the problem of receiving or getting institutional/bank loans as majority of them are without Patta or Pani( RTC) for their land This made them to fall back on private lenders to lend loans in the forms of seeds, fertilizers etc/. This might lead to perpetual indebtedness of Tribals to money lenders
- Resettlement areas which earlier experimented with self Help group have disbanded this idea
- The ration to the children is supplied once in a while. This shows that line agencies are not implementing the schemes properly
- Ashrama school gets very meager nutritional food such as milk ( for 180 students 6 liters)

#### 4, Tribal Displacement: from within to outside

One of the most contesting issues is the issue of Displacement from within the National Park to Outside the National Park/Nagarhole Tiger Reserve (NTR). The categories/Tribals who are displaced from within the national Park to outside can be called “Historically Displaced Categories :”( HDC)

The writ petition submitted to the Hon’ble High Court has identified 58 Haadis in Virajpet Taluk, 46 in H.D. Kote Taluk and 36 in Hunsur Taluk totally around 23,000 tribal populations as displaced one.

After personally visiting each and every Haadi and cross verification, we believe that Displacement indeed had taken place in the National Park area. However its features are as follows:

- Major cause for Displacement is Wild Life Act of 1972 – a prelude to declare National Park and the final declaration of Nagarhole /Rajiv Gandhi National Park in 1992. This trend continued even after its final declaration.
- There is no precise decade of displacement. Between the first issuance of notification to final notification of National Park as amended in 1991, the displacement had taken place in a phased manner and at different intervals.
- It is not easy to identify the exact year of displacement. This is because of the absence of any written history by the tribe- oral history and the cross verification with the incidents or issues are the only way of determining the year or the decade
- Much of the displacement had taken place during the decade of 1970s, followed by 1980s. Decade of 1990s saw few

displacements. However, displacement from the National Park to the outside place almost came to a standstill during the decade of 2000s.

- Haadis formed outside the national park are scattered, they are not located in one particular place or Taluk. Some of the Haadis are located close to the National Park; some of them are close to the Dams too. However most of them are located at a distance of five to ten K.Ms from the border of the National Park
- Not all the Tribes enumerated as Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka claim that they were historically displaced. Only few, particularly Jenu Kurubas, Kaadu/Betta Kurubas, Soligas, or Yeravas, Paniyara Yeravas are advancing their argument. Jenu Kurubas have been identified as Primitive Tribes or Specially Privileged Tribes.
  - Many a time displacement had taken place more than once. Tribals were displaced again and again- from one place to another before they could settle down permanently in one locality or Haadis.
  - In many places Haadis were formed out of the single family- over the years single family has grown into a huge community. This has created a single homogenous community too- either we find homogenous group like Jenu Kurubas or the Soligas exclusively living in one Haadi. This is a general tendency. However these are exceptions too. In some places Haadis are formed out of multiple tribal communities.
  - Nonetheless, all the Haadis and tribes have kept their organic link with the forest. They trace their ancestry to the historical past, as well as to the forest- their burial grounds, their worshipping deities etc. Forest constitutes their identity too.

- Original families evicted/displaced were few. It is difficult to identify all the original families. This is because of two reasons: one, either some of the original families had moved to other *Haadis* / colonies or it is difficult to trace them in subsequent *Haadis* so as to retrieve their history. Two or three families would be displaced simultaneously. It was not a mass displacement at a go. It was a phased displacement.
- Many methods were adopted while displacing: persuasion, enticing that they would be rehabilitated in new places, persuading that National Park is no more a secured place or there will not be any place for Tribals etc.
- Immediate consequence of displacement was that it led many Tribals to become “bonded labourers”. However this bondedness continued for a couple of years. Unlike the Dalits the “bonded labour” that the Tribals experienced was a short lived one. This is because of the fact that in 1976, especially during emergency period “bonded labour” was abolished by the then Government. Couple of Tribals were rehabilitated. This rehabilitation was done at two levels: one, when they were provided with houses, constructed by the State, and two, they were given land for their survival. However, majority of Tribals were left out in lurch or wilderness. Either they became landless agricultural labourers or plantation labourers. In the process they were pushed to poverty level further.
- In Virajpet Taluk one of the major problem was that majority of the Tribals have joined “estate line “as labourers. Couple of them would trace their schooling in Nanachi, Gonigadde, Nagarhole,

Kallala, However in the majority of cases it is difficult to trace the historicity of displacement

- Elephant Pass Trench that was drawn during early 1990s around the National Park has virtually become the boundary between Park and Tribals. Even though it was meant to checkmate the elephants crossing the boundaries however, in the final analysis it has become the demarcating line between the Tribals/ Haadis on the one hand and the National Park on the other hand. Some time it led to the controversy between revenue department as well as the forest department. This is because of the fact that even the trench was drawn to include the revenue land. Secondly it has created an ambiguous position of the Haadis .In the third case it has created a situation of perpetual conflict between the Tribals who are living at the periphery of the National Park and the forest department. Haadis at the periphery of the National Park again and again complained about deprivation of traditional and cultural rights.

### **Numbering the Displaced:**

- After the verification, we found that not all the tribes who claimed “Displaced” be termed as “Historically Displaced Categories”. In H.D.Kote out of 112 Colonies, 46 Haadis Qualify, in Hunsur Taluk out of 51 Haadis, 36 qualify and in Virajpet out of 58 ( but actually 61) only 11 qualify for the claim as many of them are inside the national park or many of the tribes have joined the “estate lines”
- It was found that altogether 3418 families were displaced from within the National Park to outside the National Park as a result of

Wild Life Act of 1972 and subsequent to the declaration of National park in all the three taluks of Mysore/Kodagu district.- Hunsur, H.D Kote and Virajpet. Highest number was reported in H.D Kote (1801 which comes to around 52.69 % of the total displaced tribal population.Hunsur Taluk witnessed second highest with 1106 families which comes to around 32.38 % per cent of total displaced tribal population. Virajpet witnessed least with 511 families which comes to around 14.95 per cent of total displaced tribal population.

- Highest number of displaced tribal population once again comes from H.D Kote Taluk with 5832 tribal population, which constitutes 50.41 % of total displaced tribal population. Hunsur Taluk once again witnessed second highest in terms of tribal displacement. This Taluk saw 4095 total tribal displaced population which comes to around 35.39 % of total displaced tribal population. Virajpet witnessed least displaced tribal population with 1641 tribal population, which comes to around 14.18%
- Altogether they constitute 11,568 populations at present .initially it was less, however over the years their number has increased.

- **Grand Total Number of Tribal Families/Population displaced**

Taluk	Tribal Families	Tribal Population	Total no of House hold having Houses(% total displaced)	Total no of household having property(% to the total displaced)
H.D.Kot	1801(52.69%)	5832(50.41%)	507*32.33%)	212(25.29%)

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Hunsur	1106(32.38%)	4095(35.39%)	839(53.50%)	353(42.12%)
Virajpet/	11(14.95%)	1641(14.18%)	222(14.15%)	273(32.57%)
	3418	11568	1568(45.87%)	838(24.54%)

- It is strange that out of the total displaced households only 45.87 percent have been provided with houses. Hunsur Taluk witnessed highest percentage of displaced tribal population having pucca houses- 53.50 %( 839) followed by H.D Kote- 32.33 % (507) and Virajpet- -14.55% (222).
- It is a paradox that of all the total Displaced tribal families only 24.54 per cent owns any land( out of 3418 families only 838 families are having land). Their hold over land is so small that even it cannot alleviate them from poverty. At the same time it is true that not all of them own the “patta land”. Couple of them cultivating agriculture in “Bagar Hukum Land””psysari and Gomal land”
- Hunsur taluk witnessed highest percentage of population owing some patches of land – 42.12%(353) followed by Virajpet -32.57 %(273) and H,D Kote- 25.29% (212)

It is in this context we have come out with series of suggestions and recommendations. Broadly two type of issues – one is concerning immediate forest dwellers/Tribals in national park and its areas and second, concerning the Tribals in general. Our major concern is to make these Tribals a part of our Nation Building without loosing their cultural identities.

## **Suggestions and Recommendations for Public Policy**

### **1. Choice of resettlement and Moving**

#### **Recommendations:**

- “A conscious effort should be made by the government to ensure that as far as possible the relocation and rehabilitation should be made in a participatory manner taking the concerned people into confidence particularly with regard to the selection of new site”. This is what, National Wildlife Action Plan, 2002-16, suggested to.
- Select the site which provides Tribals natural surroundings such as forest than select a resettlement area which is completely barren or dry.
- Instead of relocating Tribals haphazardly select the whole tribal Haadis - one tribal Haadi can be relocated at a time than individuals from different Haadis.

### **2. Conditions of Resettlement Areas:**

#### **• Recommendations:**

- Resettlement area should be tribal/community friendly, it should be provided with basic facilities
- At no point of history Tribals should be allowed to sell their property. Ban fragmentation, sub- leasing, .It should be perpetually inherited.
- Grant the Tribals fertile land as part of package than Dry or unfertile land. Replace the dry land given to them by fertile land
- . However, address the issue of sub-leasing or what is called “Bhogya” judiciously and quickly
- Since these areas better suited for Collectivization and Cooperative Farming, the same may be experimented with to enhance the

economy of the Settlement areas – wherein the property is owned by the government, but individual right is given without the right to alienate or sell or fragment,

- Train the Tribals ‘sufficiently as farmers’ particularly by the neighbouring farmers on the issues of farming, sowing seeds, daring, animal husbandry etc
- Two months prior to the sowing season tribal turned farmers should be given soft loan with no –interest by the financial institutions for farming (individual/collective or cooperative farming). This loan should include crop loan, seeds, fertilizers, etc
- Each Settlement should be provided with at least one tractor
- While digging Bore well give up target based approach ( fixing the digging to a particular point than till the availability of water)  
>This should be replaced by Need Based approach
- .Deal directly with Tribals than through mediation, mediators.
- Construct houses large enough to accommodate growing family. Increase the allocation of house construction to Rs.3 lakhs,. While constructing houses consultation of Tribals would be an essential
- Create off season jobs such as “Dairying”, “Bee Keeping”, “Rearing chickens “Carpentry, etc
- Train the Tribals on running the settlement areas by themselves including the houses – such as wiring, electricity connection, etc
- There should be coordination between different agencies
- Establish civic committees such as Dispute Resolution committees, Hygienic committee, Ward committees, Women’s Activity Committee, Cultural Committee, in all the Haadis
- Establish Cooperatives in each Haadis, Make the Public Distribution system effective

- Establish Anganawadis in all the Haadis
- Introduce “TayiyaMadilu and Arogyada Magu Arogyada Samudaya”da programme in each settlement area
- Create water bodies including Tanks in around the settlement areas
- Help settlement areas to form self Help groups
- Make all the line gencies implement their respectively programme effectively
- Increase financial allocation for Ashrama school for nutritional food
- Grant Pattas or land rights to all the Tribals living in the resettlement areas
- Joint- patta or land rights should be given away to have individual pattas or land rights
- Address the issues of sub-leasing by the Tribals in the resettlement areas immediately
- Convert these resettlement areas as “revenue villages “without the loss of time.

### **3. Treat the issues of tribes on an equal footing:**

#### **Recommendations:**

- Recognize the historicity of Displacement as a fall out of our Public Policy.
- Treat “Historically Displaced Tribal categories” living outside the national park on par with Tribals living inside the national park
- Come out with a special package to the Historically Displaced Categories

- Extend the Benefit of Forest Dwellers Act to Historically Displaced Categories
- Even count the Tribals living in the “estate lines” as part of Historically Displaced Categories.

**4. Enumerate every tribal individual under BPL list and Insurance coverage:**

**Recommendations:**

- Include every tribal groups/individuals including families in the BPL and Anthodaya list
- Issue Adhar Card without the loss of time.
- Cover every tribe under Yashashvini scheme as part of social security.
- **Strengthen Public Distribution system both inside the national park and outside it**

**5. Problem of Housing: Programme on “NooruSoorugalaHaadi”**

**Recommendations**

- Take up the construction of Houses on war footing in tribal areas
- Come out with a programme called “NooruSurugalaHaadi” -shelter in each Haadi by 2016
- Increase the state funding for the construction of each house- from the current Rs/1.25 lakh to Rs.5 lakh
- Construct houses in consultation with forest tribes
- Construct large sized houses to accommodate growing families
- Allow Tribals to collect grass for houses inside the national park areas

- Remove the bottlenecks (such as delay in handing over the site after clearing the jungle by the forest department and also delay in making payment for the running bills results in delay by 4 months to hand over the project. )

## **6. Schemes , Public Delivery system and Right Based Development Approach:**

### **Recommendations:**

- Introduce single window scheme for the purpose of removing ambiguities in the public delivery system
- Implement Right Based Development approach - Right to Food Security, Right to Education, Right to Information, Right to employment in the tribal areas both inside the national park area and outside too, more vigorously and effectively

## **7. Conditions of Haadis or tribal settlements( Outside the National park)**

### Recommendations

- Come out with a time Bound Package for each Haadi and provide basic facilities to Haadis such as Hospitals, water, pucca roads, public distribution, electricity, system etc.
- Connect each Haadis with pucca roads
- See to it that every tribal is enlisted in BPL list ,Anthodaya list and other having Adhar card
- Sensitize the Tribals on Hygienic conditions, health, diseases
- Introduce national icons as part of Nation Building

- Celebrate cultural festivals and provide them access to forest for cultural festival without any hindrance

## **8. Issues of Land , Encroachment and Poverty**

### **Recommendations:**

- terminate the “Eksali lease or tenancy ” and declare it as forest land
- Relocate the coffee estate existing in the midst of forest to other areas. Provide alternative land to them.
- Reclaim the encroached lands from the encroachers and declare them as “forest land”. The same may be distributed under “forest dwellers act”.
- A fresh resurvey has to be undertaken to study/review the amount of land that has been alienated/encroached upon by different agencies
- The amount of land available after the fresh survey should be distributed among the forest and primitive/specially privileged tribes.
- Legalise the BagurHukum Lands cultivated by the Tribals
- Make Tribals owners of Pysari lands, grant them the pattas , Allow the Tribals to own Gomal lands by granting land ownership or pattas.
- Make the Tribals economically self sustaining categories by allowing Kumri cultivation in the land and distribute “Vraksha Patta “of the yesteryears.
- Help the Tribals to become “farmers, coffee growers, tobacco growers”, owners of “Diary farming” “sheep rearing”

## **9. Mother care or TaayiMadiluCentres and Nutrition**

**Centres:ArogyadaMaguArogyadaSamudaya**

Recommendations:

- Establish Mother care or TaayiMadiluCentres for the would -be Tribal mothers and provide all the nutrients six month prior and six month after the delivery of child.
- A new policy called “ Early Childhood (Care and Education) Policy” for the children of marginalized groups
- Start Cluster or Haadi Based Nutrition Centres naming them as “ArogyadaMaguArogyadaSamudaya” side by side with “TaayiMadilu “to help the severely malnourished children. Provide children with high nutrient food
- Establish Anganawadis in each Haadis and increase the budgetary allocation for provision of nutritious food and other services
- Increase the budget allocation for Ashrama School for provision of nutrition food. Add value added food to the menu

**10. Kalikayatna, Ashrama Schools and Primary education:**

**Recommendations:**

- Implement Right to Education more rigorously in the tribal Haadis
- Connect the pedagogy of the primary education to the cultural practices of the forest tribes.
- Make Jenu Nudi, Betta Kuruba Bashe, Yeravara Bashe, Paniyara Bashe , Iruligara Bashe , Panjurlli yeravara Bashe and Soligara Bashe as language of Pedagogy at the primary education. This is nothing but reiterating national policy on Tribals.
- Secondary education should combine the mother tongue with modern education including it should introduce them to modernity without dislocation

- Attempt at introducing KISS( Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences) experiment in Tribal Areas
- Experiment with Ekalavya Schools in Tribal areas,
- Appoint teachers from the forest tribe to the schools wherein the tribal children are studying
- Include Meta skill upgradation as part of curriculum. This include adding tribal games and sports, archery, identification of plants of medicinal value, crafts art and culture, folk dance and folk songs, folk paintings etc.
- Upgrade Ashrama schools and bring it on par with Navodaya schools
- Extend Kalikayatna initiative of SarvaShikshaAbhiyan and Prajayatna to all the government schools in around National Park areas. This is a capability-based approach that focuses more on how children learn, rather than only what they learn.

### **11.Establish Tribal clinics And PHCs:**

#### **Recommendations:**

- Support and establish Tribal Clinics run by the Tribals.
- Recognize and allow the practice of Tribal medicines including the methods and practices of Tribes for different ailments in these clinics
- Integrate tribal medicines with the modern medicines or knowledge system
- Increase the number of Primary Health Centres
- Establish Tribal Medical Research Centre or Institution for protecting and propagating tribal medicines.

## **12. Issues of Violence and cases**

### **Recommendations:**

- withdraw all pending cases against the tribes, particularly cases booked under flimsy ground such as “trespassing”, “growing ginger”, “collecting honey” “setting fire to forest “ etc. This would build the confidence between Tribals and the political apparatus.
- Appoint Advocates’ collective to fight the cases of Tribals in different courts
- Sensitise the police/forest officials about the Human Rights of the Tribals –the need to protect and defend their rights.
- Establish Tribal Rights Cells in the fringes of Forest Areas/ Panchayat offices
- Allow the Tribals to move freely to enter into the forest, to visit burial grounds, to celebrate cultural practices and collect Minor Forest Produce without any hitch.

## **13. Excise Policy in Tribal Areas:**

### **Recommendations:**

- Commercial vending of alcohol in the tribal area by the mobile vehicles or by the shops should be completely banned in the tribal areas or Haadis.
- Surrounding areas of National Park areas should be declared as “Liquour Free Zone areas”
- Permit the preparation of domestic alcohol for cultural and social purposes.

## **14. Livelihood capability: LAMPS , Self Help Groups and Adivasi Mahila Sahakara Sanghas**

**Recommendations:**

- Establish at least ten AdivasiMahilaSahakaraSanghas covering both National Park areas and outside
- Strengthen the existing LAMPS, establish few more societies and remove the bottlenecks in the collection of Minor Forest Produce, enroll every tribal as its members
- Support the establishment of Self Help Groups in all the Haadis- both men and women

**15. Job Market: Forest Department and Coffee economy:****Recommendations:**

- Those who are working in estates as agricultural labourers, extend them all the social security benefits/measures including Yeshaswini and strictly apply and monitor labour laws and other laws in the estates
- Fill up the vacant posts in the forest department, Make Monthly Rated Employees or temporary posts permanent one in the forest department, by giving preference to forest and Primitive tribes.
- Sanction more number of posts- to cover 643 sq KM.. Hence increase the number of posts: increase by forty percent at the lower level (Range Officer and below), and ten per cent at the higher level (Range officer and above). In the former case preference should be given to forest tribes including Primitive Tribes.
- Increase the financial outlay of the Department. This would enable the department to buy /protect the forest from poaching/encroachment etc.

- Increase the representation of tribes in the category of watchers, clerks, forest guards, including Range officers, First Division clerks, second Division Assistants,
- Any post-graduates from Primitive tribe community should be absorbed in the cadre post of Forest Department automatically.
- Implement effectively **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee** scheme and Employ forest tribes in the construction of roads, bridges, houses, and other works
- Train tribes as Drivers, mechanics etc so as to be self employed

#### **16.Man –Animal Conflict:**

##### **Recommendations:**

- To reduce Man-animal conflict give up social forestry or mono culture cultivation inside the forest- such as planting eucalyptus , akesia, teak , rose wood needs to be stopped
- Regenerate the forest by way of resorting to traditional plantation such as “bendemara, swage mara, tadachalu , hunase, mavu, hatti, halahalasinamara,” and herbal plants
- Regenerate forest by growing such grass as “nagasarahoollu, dabbehullu, moodehullu, nojehullu, sheni hull, mundagi”. These are mostly grazed by elephants
- Increase the water bodies and remove the weeds
- Allow tree based agriculture inside the national forest

#### **17.Inclusion of New Forest Tribes into the category of Specially Privileged or Primitive Tribe categories**

##### **Recommendations:**

- Expand the list of Primitive or Specially Privileged tribes from the existing JenuKurubas and Koragas to include Yeravas, PaniyaraYeravas, soligas, BettaKurubas, Kudiyas

### **18.Revamp Reservation Policy: Internal Reservation for Primitive and Forest Tribes:**

#### **Recommendations**

- Readdress the issues of Reservation keeping in mind with the new debates
- Declare internal reservation as it is done for the SCs.
- There should be three category of reservation within the STs. One is exclusively for Primitive and Forest Dependent Tribes. Second category is for Nomads and Marginal tribes and rest for the other STs.

### **19.Political Representation**

#### **Recommendations**

- Ensure the same reservation policy of internal reservation to Primitive and Forest Dependent Tribes in Politics
- Nominate at least one Primitive tribe to Legislative council or to local bodies
- Ensure Adequate representation of forest tribes in the local Panchayats
- Ensure adequate representation of tribal women in local bodies by giving some reservation for them

### **20.Celebrate Tribal Day and Cultural Festival**

#### Recommendations:

- Celebrate August 9 or September 15th as Tribal Day
- Celebrate Cultural Festival as state sponsored programme.
- Cultural festival should also be celebrated in resettlement areas

## **21.Problem of Nomenclature**

### **Recommendations**

- Declare Betta Kurubas as Betta Kurubas only not as Kaadu Kurubas

## **22.Setting Up an Adivasi University**

### **Recommendations**

- Establish Adivasi University and Combine both the models – KIIT/KISS Model and Amarakanta model
- Include the issues of nomads, semi nomads and de-notified categories
- Establish centres at different regions linking the university to study the respective tribes and..rehabilitation issues
- Introduce new research and studies on Tribals grouping, bio-diversity, ethno=medicine, tribal identity, tribal language, folk art, intellectual property etc

## **23.Establish Adivasi Polytechnics**

### **Recommendations:**

- Establish Adivasi polytechnics in around tribal areas including Schedule Tribe areas
- Add new subjects like forestry, horticulture, dairying, veterinary sciences

## **24.Declare Scheduled Areas**

### **Recommendations:**

- Declare National Park area and its surrounding areas including some villages as Scheduled areas

- Declare districts or Mandal Panchayats having more than fifty percent ST population as Scheduled areas
- **Declare clusters of Haadis as Scheduled Areas.**

#### **25. Implement PESA Act :**

Recommendations:

- Once the Scheduled areas are notified, provisions of PESA Act should be strictly implemented; its spirit and the provisions should not be diluted.
- Any law which is made with regard to scheduled area should be in consistent with fifth scheduled of the Indian constitution as PESA derives its constitutional basis from Article 243 (m) (4) (b) and the Fifth Schedule

#### **26. Document the traditional knowledge system, IPR and Bio-Diversity Hub**

**Recommendations:**

- Establish IPR Centre and Bio-Diversity Hub in the vicinity of National Park to document and preserve the traditional knowledge system of Tribals including Bio-Diversity
- Provide institutional and legal arrangements to safeguard the IPR
- Prevent corporate and other agencies to access and exploit the resource bases of tribes

#### **27. Effective Implementation of ITDP**

**Recommendations**

- Implement the ITDP programmes effectively
- ITDP should be confined to Primitive and forest tribes

## **28.Adivasi Development Board and Corporation Recommendations'**

- Set up a Tribal Development Board and Corporation, replicating the framework adopted by Madhya Pradesh government
- Board should comprise of 30-members and should be represented by every Adivasi groups in the State.

## **29.Task force for the Harmonization of laws and training Bureaucracy**

Recommendations:

- Constitute a Task Force for the Harmonization of Laws
- Task force should undertake such exercise as to harmonize the laws
  - a) between federal or central Acts /laws and state land laws, (b) between Revenue and forest records and the records of the Tribals
  - (c) between court judgments and other laws.
  - d) between different legislations and public policies
- Train and sensitize the bureaucracy before implementing public policies

## **30.Tribal Mission:**

**Recommendations:**

- Create an Autonomous Tribal Mission by the state
- Tribal Mission should come out with a road map for Tribals for the next one hundred years.
- Tribal Mission should cover all the tribes in Karnataka

### **31. Effectively Implement Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**

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#### Recommendations

- Recognize the Historicity of Displacement while implementing Forest Dwellers Act
- Recognize the rights of Historically Displaced Categories – individual and community- and give them the of benefit of Act
- Distribute the land large enough to sustain their economy
- Recognize various forms of displacement other than displacement due to wildlife act/national park so as to enlarge the beneficiaries of Forest Dwellers Act. Recognize voluntary displacement, displacement due to Dam construction, Displacement due to Conservation or Displacement due to Encroachment for enlisting categories while distributing lands under forest dwellers act.\

### **32. Enlarge the scope of Enlisting**

#### **Recommendations:**

- An authentic counting of the number of Tribals who are not enlisted is required particularly who joined the “estate lines”.
- Enlist those Haadis which are missing from the list and extend the benefits to them
- Extend the benefit of rehabilitation to the Tribals who have joined the “estate line” by identifying their place of origin and historicity of displacement.

### **33. Bridging the Gap between Government, Governance and the Tribals**

#### **Recommendations:**

- Increase the frequency of Dialogue and consultation,
- introduce a framework of social guarantees (that decide precise entitlements obligations related to certain rights, and make certain that these are addressed by the State)
- Strengthen deliberative democracy, help creating Tribal civil society at each level.
- Apply Need Based Approach than the target based Approach
- Come out with Tribal Human Development Report and Tribal Development Index

### **34. Carry out similar exercises in Other National Park Areas:**

#### **Recommendations:**

- Carry out similar exercise of enumerating the Historically Displaced Categories in other National Park Areas and sanctuaries
- A comprehensive Tribal Policy by the GoK for the Nation Building

#### **Methodology:**

We continued with the methodology of collecting information through “oral narration and oral history” by the Tribals. This is not because of the fact that the Tribals do not write down the narratives of displacement nor are they capable enough to document the sequence of displacement, given their mass illiteracy and primitive character. These “oral history” is now increasingly used worldwide in calculating and

understanding the cultural practices, displacement by different studies. This is not a novel method to arrive at a conclusion. Meanwhile the narratives in”oral history “are corroborated by the events in the history, or life practices of the Tribals linked to forest. It is a fact that Tribals have the organic link with the forest.

### **Signed /Certified**

1. Certified that this work is based on extensive field work and personal verification of the claims and counter-claims
2. Certified that primary data is collected from various agencies, sources, including visit to more than 250 (two hundred fifty) Haadis and extensive consultation with stakeholders
3. Certified that this is the collective work of the committee
4. Dr.Muzaffar Assadi,  
Chairman
5. Smt. JajiThimmaiah  
Hon’ble Member
6. Sri.C.Srinivasan  
Hon’ble Member

Mysore;  
31.07.2014

## Chapter III PART II

### **Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Tribals Living inside the Rajiv Gandhi National Park/Nagarhole Tiger Reserve**

To recapitulate the interim report,” Over the past couple of years the issues of resettlement of Tribals living inside the National Park to the fringes or outside the National Park has created much debate. Resettlement is the result of<sup>2</sup> and part of prevailing policy on National Park. “As per the prevailing policy since this area has been declared as “*National Park*” no land based activity and human settlements are permitted inside it”. This has increased the hardship of the Tribals living inside the National Park. National Wildlife Action Plan, 2002-16, in fact, argues that<sup>3</sup>,” the local communities are put to a lot of hardship after notification of any area as national park or sanctuary, because of denial of the forest usufructs and other natural produce like fish and other marine products”. Most important is the observation made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology; Environment and Science In one of its report of 2002 it stated “<sup>4</sup>Another area of conflict is the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972, which also has attracted the attention of the Committee. The Act of 1972, amended in 1991, prohibits

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<sup>2</sup> See the report attached as an “annexure A”

<sup>3</sup> Government of India, National Wildlife Action Plan, 2002-16, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Delhi see:

<sup>4</sup> PARLIAMENT OF INDIA RAJYA SABHA DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS ; **ONE HUNDRED-FOURTH REPORT ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2002-2003) OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS** (DEMAND NO. 24), 14TH MAY, 2002) <http://rajyasabha.nic.in/book2/reports/science/104THREPORT.htm>

human intervention in national parks, and allows limited intervention in sanctuaries. There are about 550 of these today, covering more than 4.3 per cent of the country's geographical area. The Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 hangs like a Damocles' sword for the thousands of people living in or around protected forests. Some of the Communities living near the protected areas and deprived of human intervention are shown here under in the Table

**TABLE**

PROTECTED AREAS	COMMUNITIES
Rajaji National Park, Pradesh	Uttar Van Gujjars
Nagarhole, Karnataka	Kurumbas and Yeravas
Gir, Gujarat	Maldharis
Similipal, Orissa	Perenga, kharia, Mankadia and Saura
Pench, Madhya Pradesh	Displaced people living on the periphery
Periyar, Kerala	Mannans, Paliyans, Uralis and Mala Arayans
Manas, Assam	Majority of them are Bodos, followed by Assamese, Bengalis and Nepalese
Kaziranga , Assam	Karbis, Miris, Mikirs, Assamese, Bengalis and Nepalese
Melghat, Maharashtra	CX Korkus

One of the areas that the Parliamentary Committee identified is the Nagarhole or Rajiv Gandhi National Areas which is now known as

Nagarhole Tiger Reserves. It identified two communities who are affected by the Wild Life Act or National Park: Kurumbas or Kurubas and Yeravas. It is here the report identifies growing conflict arising out of the declaration of National Park or Wild Life Act.

#### 1. Resettlement:

It is argued that Tribals living inside and fringes of Rajiv Gandhi National Park/NTR face six major problems

- Tribal colonies are located inside and fringes of National Park
- They do not have their own agricultural land for cultivation
- They do not have dwelling houses
- They do not have schools for their children
- They do not have water facilities and hospitals
- It is not possible to provide employment to the tribal people in the forest department throughout the year
- For their livelihood they are depending upon the works provided in the adjacent coffee estates

These are the major reasons why the tribal resettlement scheme was mooted; it was thought that it would be appropriate to relocate Tribals in a phased manner to a particular place so as to provide all facilities. This would ensure the continuity of cultural practices as well as help them to come to the main stream of development.

Resettlement package was introduced through a scheme called Beneficiary Oriented Tribal Development Scheme (BOTD). This is a scheme of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), however this

scheme is now “merged with “*Project Tiger*” scheme of the Government of India for the Project Tiger areas during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period (2002-03 to 2006-07”) However, the major objectives of the schemes are as follows:

- To rehabilitate the Tribals living inside the Rajiv Gandhi National Park
- Uplifting the socio-economic status of Tribals
- To motivate for self sustained life
- To provide technical and financial assistance for agro-based activities

This package recognized each family as one beneficiary, with a total amount of Rs.1, 00,000. The GoI and World Bank have approved this package. The package contains the following:

1.	5 acres (revised to 3 acres) of Land for each family	
2	Construction of an independent house of 20m square	Rs.36, 000
3	Land Development cost	Rs.36, 000
4	Transport of House hold goods	Rs.1, 000
5	Community facilities such as bore wells or community halls	Rs.9, 000
6	Growing Pasture and fodder plantation for the purposes animal husbandry	Rs.8, 000

7	Incentives for shifting	Rs.1000
8	Miscellaneous activities	Rs.1, 000

Towards relocation following Reserve Forest Land has been identified and earmarked. Permission has been granted towards relocating Tribals in these areas. In total 1931 hectares of forestland has received the approval for the relocation of Tribals. These are as follows:

1. Veeranhosahally Reserve Forest Land 401.00 hectares
2. Sollepura Reserve land 330.00 hectares
- 3 Shettihalli Lakpatna 500.00 hectares
4. Sollepura Reserve Forest 700.00 hectares

## 2. Implementation:

The relocation /resettlement and rehabilitation of Tribals began in the year 1999-2000.

- During 1999- 2000 fifty tribal families were relocated and rehabilitated in the scattered houses.They were relocated to Black I of Nagapura settlement area. They were given five acres of land and possession certificate, however without ownership rights- ownership rights remained with forest department. The package even contained One Lakh rupees grants.The land was developed for cultivating agriculture and horticulture.They were provided with water facility by digging bore wells. In fact it was found that eleven bore wells were dug. They were given saplings of sapota, mango including coconut to grow, including the fact that chicks were also supplied to them to augment their economic condition. Each house was provided with solar lamps.

- 2000-2001 in Block III again 45 ,Block IV 55 Families, Block V 55 families, altogether 155 families were relocated: It was during this time Nirmithi Kendra helped the Forest Department to construct houses in these blocks. This is the second phase in the relocation of Tribals to Nagapura resettlement area. Many changes were brought in: twenty five bore wells were drilled, new crops such as ragi, cotton were planted during this period in different dimensions (ragi in 2 acres, cotton in `1 acre). Cattles were distributed to 88 families, Interestingly Eco Development Committees were formed in all these blocks except in Block no two which covered nearly 205 families
- 45 families were relocated during March–2002 at Nagapura Block-2. During this time they were provided with community hall, road, and water.
- 2006-7 30 families were relocated to Nagapura Block VI, they were provided with three acres of land however without ownership right for the purpose of agriculture and horticulture, they were provided with fertilizers. Coconut seedling, food grains
- 2007-08 in Block VI 30 families were relocated

#### RELOCATION DURING 2008 - 2009

The Government of India revised the rehabilitation package during the year 2007-08. In this regard guidelines issued by National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) GOI vide letter no. FNo. 3-1/2003-PT (Relocation) February 2008 the details of package is as below.

Option I – Payment of the entire package amount (₹. 10 lakhs per family) to the family in case the family opts so, without involving any rehabilitation / relocation process by the Forest Department.

Option II – Carrying out relocation / rehabilitation of village from protected area / tiger reserve by the Forest Department. The package (per family) at the rate of ₹. 10.00 lakhs is as detailed below.

(a)	Agriculture land procurement (2 hectare) and development	:	35% of the total package
(b)	Settlement of rights	:	30% of the total package
(c)	Homestead land and house construction	:	20% of the total package
(d)	Incentive	:	5% of the total package
(e)	Community facilities commuted by the family (access road, irrigation, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, tele-communication, community center, religious places of worship, burial/cremation ground)	:	10% of the total package

The Government of Karnataka had constituted the District level implementation committee for the rehabilitation of Tribals from Rajiv

Gandhi National Park (Nagarhole) under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, (Mysore vide G.O No. FEE 299 FWL 2007 Bangalore dated 15-7-2008). Further Government of Karnataka had entrusted the rehabilitation and resettlement of Tribals from Nagarhole National Park to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division, Hunsur (vide GO No. FEE 209 FWL 2008 Dt: 08.12.2008.)

Under Option-I:

50 families have been identified for rehabilitation from Nagarhole National Park under option-I at the cost of ` 10.00 Lakhs /family. Eight families have already been relocated during 2009-10.

Under Option-II:

300 families have been identified for rehabilitation from Nagarhole National Park under Option II and layout plan has been prepared at Shettihalli and Lakpatna area in two different colonies consisting of 150 families in each colony by providing all the civic amenities. 1000 acres of land has been cleared at the rate of 3 acres/family of developed land for each family for agricultural purpose.

**RELOCATION DURING 2010 - 2011**

143 families have been relocated during November to December-2010 at Shettihally-Lakpatna Tribal Rehabilitation Area (Block-I). They were shifted to the newly constructed houses with drinking water facility, electricity to individual houses and the land developed for agriculture. ` 3.00 lakhs was deposited as Fixed Deposit with monthly return of ` .2, 100.00 as interest/month and ` 50,000.00 were deposited in savings accounts for each of the 143 relocated tribal families.

#### RELOCATION DURING 2011 - 2012

Another 4 families were relocated during November-2011 to Shettyhally-Lakkapatna Tribal Rehabilitation area (Block-I) under Option-II and One family was relocated during 2011-12 under Option-I

#### RELOCATION DURING 2012 - 2013

The construction of 130 tribal houses was completed and other basic civic amenities such as electrification to houses & colony and drinking water supply work was under progress in Shettyhally-Lakkapatna Tribal Rehabilitation Area (Block-II).

#### RELOCATION DURING 2013 - 2014

66 families have been relocated during January-2014 at Shettyhally-Lakkapatna (Hebballa) Tribal Rehabilitation Area (Block-II). They were shifted to the newly constructed houses with drinking water facility, electricity to individual houses and 3 acres of land for agriculture. ` 3.00 lakhs has been deposited as Fixed Deposit with monthly return of ` 2,100.00 as interest/month and ` 50,000.00 was deposited in savings accounts for each of the 66 relocated tribal families.

#### RELOCATION DURING 2014 - 2015

Remaining 64 families will be relocated from Nagarhole Tiger Reserve to Shettyhally-Lakkapatana (Hebballa-Block-II) rehabilitation centre. For cultivation of allotted land all the required support such as jungle clearance and preparation of land, supply of seeds, fertilizer and other technical supports will be extended to each relocated family.

During all these years Houses have been constructed, barring initial period by the Mysore Nirmithi Kendra. Under BOTD Kendra had taken up construction of 155 houses in 3 blocks (3, 4 and 5) of Veeranahosahalli, Hunsur Taluk for Tribals of Nagarhole National park during the year 1999-2000. During 2002-13 Kendra had taken up construction of 75 houses at Sollepura Haadi H.D.Kote Taluk for Tribals of Nagarhole National park, Similarly. During 2004-05 Kendra had taken up construction of 30 houses at Nagapura Haadi

Nimiti Kendra had taken up construction of Community Halls for Tribals of Nagarhole National park during the year 2008-09 in different blocks of 2, 5 and 6 of Veeranahosahalli /Nagapurahaadi.

#### Observations:

- ❖ In fact the Forest Department still argues that there are 1550 families with 6145 tribal population living inside the national park that needs to be resettled in the resettlement areas. In fact out of the 1550 families only 562 families have been relocated to the Nagapura/ shettyhalli- Lakkapatna resettlement area. This numbering is slightly different from our findings. Our investigation, as provided in the interim report states that there are 1738 families with a total population of 6102. In other words not less than 1176 families needs to be rehabilitated
- ❖ . Secondly the Tribals from different Haadis came to newly constructed resettlement areas. From D.P Kuppe region , 114 families were relocated .came from BalleHaadi(18 families), BogepuraHaadi (43 families), MachurHaadi (19 families) Karehadi (34 families).from the Antharasanthe forest region in total 43 families have been relocated, out of which one came from

Dammanakatte, 16 came from Sunkadakatte and 26 came from MaladaHaadi.

- ❖ On the contrary in the Kodagu region biggest chunk came from Nagarhole Gadde Haadi- in fact out of 562 total tribal population relocated , 405 came from Kodagu region. In this case highest number of Tribals who were relocated came from Madenoor (97) followed by Nagarhole Gadde Haadi- 56 families. In the process of rehabilitating couple of haadis were completely emptied. This is visible in the case of Balekov,NagarholeAne Camp,Kallahalla, and Madenoor.
- ❖ It is not that all the money has been spent on the resettlement areas.The statistic proves that between 2007-08 and 2013-14, despite sanctioning of money to the tune of Rs.24.89 crore under CSS-Tiger Project by the central government only 70.37 per cent was utilized. This is true even in the case of state grant under Tribal sub-plan and Special Component plan- in this case, an amount of Rs 32.69 crore has been sanctioned, but only, 53.56 per cent of money is being utilized.
- ❖ It is good that no tribal is allowed to alienate his land by way of selling. However, this has not stopped sub-leasing which is called “Bhogya”
- ❖ It is also good that amount of money given as relief is kept as deposit in bank. This has helped the Tribals to buy things for everyday life from the interest accrued from it.
- ❖ It is good that forest department is now directly dealing with Tribals than through the mediation. This has helped both the parties to understand and remove the issues of irritants
- ❖ The attempt to create Settlement committees has helped the settlement population to solve their problems with the others

amicably. These committees have become “ Conflict Resolution Committees”

- ❖ The attempt to identify leaders as settlement leaders (particularly in settlement in Shettyhalli and Lakpatna phase I and Phase II) needs to be replicated in other settlement areas.
- ❖ Shettyhalli –Lakpatna phase I is better maintained, operated. It has better hygienic and civicsense than Nagapura settlement areas. This can be replicated in future settlements areas
- ❖ Not all the lands given to the Tribals are fertile one. In settlement VI the land is largely Barren land.
- ❖ Some settlement areas face the problem of Public Distribution system(IV)
- ❖ Some settlement areas complained about the absence of Anganawadis
- ❖ Houses constructed in Nagapura Phase I and II are in shabby conditions, they are small but not big enough to accommodate large families. The latter is the common complaint.
- ❖ The Tribals for the first time have become “farmers” by growing maize without being “historically farmers”, They need to be trained ‘sufficiently as farmers’-the hotchpotch attempt would not serve the purpose
- ❖ The settlement areas face acute problem of water supply despite the fact that government has helped in digging more number of borewells.The government programme remained target oriented rather than Need Based. There are no water bodies including Tanks in around the settlement areas
- ❖ The Tribals lack any training to operate/handle small things by themselves- they largely dependent upon state agencies
- ❖ Majority of the Tribals during off season remain unemployed,

- ❖ Sub-leasing is a big problem. They sub-lease land to grow ginger, tobacco to “farmers” and to outsiders and remain unemployed rest of the year or migrate to coffee estates in search of jobs
- ❖ Tribals converted farmers face the problem of receiving or getting institutional/bank loans as majority of them are without Patta or Pani( RTC) for their land This made them to fall back on private lenders to lend loans in the forms of seeds, fertilizers etc/.This might lead to perpetual indebtedness of Tribals to money lenders
- ❖ Resettlement areas which earlier experimented with self Help group have disbanded this idea
- ❖ The ration to the children is supplied once in a while. This shows that line agencies are not implementing the schemes properly
- ❖ Ashrama school gets very meager nutritional food such as milk ( for 180 students 6 liters)

ABSTRACT OF RANGEWISE RELOCATED TRIBAL FAMILIES  
FROM NAGARAHOLE TIGER RESERVE

Sl. No.	Name of the Wildlife Range	Name of the Haadi	No. of Family Relocated
	Mysore District		
1	D.B.Kuppe	BalleHadi	18
2	D.B.Kuppe	Bogepura (IncludingGundre)	43
3	D.B.Kuppe	Machur	19
4	D.B.Kuppe	Kerehadi	34
		<b>Sub-Total :</b>	114
5	Antharasanthe	Dammanakatte	1
6	Antharasanthe	Sunkadakatte	16
7	Antharasanthe	MaladaHadi	26
		<b>Sub-Total :</b>	43
	Kodagu District		
1	Nagarahole	Balekovu	13
2	Nagarahole	NanachiGaddeHadi	1
3	Nagarahole	SiddapuraHadi	6
4	Nagarahole	NagaraholeGaddeHadi	56

5	Nagarahole	NagaraholeAne Camp	20
6	Nagarahole	Gonigadde	30
7	Nagarhole	Kodange	13
		<b>Sub-Total :</b>	139

8	Kallahalla	Kallahalla	35
9	Kallahalla	Kolangere	26
10	Kallahalla	Murkal	30
11	Kallahalla	DalimbekolliHaadi	19
		<b>Sub-Total :</b>	110
12	Anechowkur	Madenoor	97
13	Anechowkur	Adagundi	9
14	Anechowkur	Ganagoor	41
15	Anechowkur	Majjigehalla Farm	2
16	Anechowkur	Katibetta	7
		<b>Sub-Total :</b>	156
		<b>Grand Total :</b>	562

Statement showing the details of financial outlay for year 2007-08 to 2013-14 in Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Hunsur As on 31/03/2014

In Lakhs

Sl. No	Year	Budget Head	LOC Received Date	LOC released	Expenditure	Balance	Remarks
<b>Central Budget</b>							
I.	2007-2008	CSS-Project Tiger	31-03-2008	3,36,00,000.00	-	3,36,00,000.00	
II.	2008-2009	CSS-Project Tiger	31-03-2009	4,24,00,000.00	65,06,896.00	6,94,93,104.00	
II I.	2009-2010				3,33,05,521.00	3,61,87,583.00	
I V.	2010-2011	CSS-Project Tiger	31-03-2011	7,84,40,000.00	2,68,26,773.00	8,78,00,810.00	
V.	2011-2012	CSS-Project Tiger	31-01-2012 & 31-03-2012	9,44,93,700.00	7,25,07,788.00	10,97,86,722.00	
V I.	2012-2013	-	-	-	99,33,631.00	9,98,53,091.00	
V II.	2013-2014	-	-	-	2,61,12,438.00	7,37,40,653.00	
		-	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>24,89,33,700.00</b>	<b>17,51,93,047.00</b> <b>(70.37%)</b>	<b>7,37,40,653.00</b>	

<b>State Budget</b>							
<b>V II I.</b>	<b>201 3- 201 4</b>	<b>Tribal Sub Plan</b>	<b>08-04- 2013</b>	<b>1,50,00,000. 00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,50,00,000 .00</b>	<b>DC, Mysore PD A/c</b>
		<b>Tribal Sub Plan</b>	<b>08-04- 2013</b>	<b>3,20,00,000. 00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,20,00,000 .00</b>	<b>DC, Kodagu PD A/c</b>
				<b>4,70,00,000. 00</b>		<b>4,70,00,000 .00</b>	
		<b>Tribal Sub Plan</b>	<b>27-01- 2014</b>	<b>1,25,00,000. 00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,25,00,000 .00</b>	<b>CF &amp; DC Joint A/c</b>
		<b>Tribal Sub Plan</b>	<b>12-03- 2014</b>	<b>1,25,00,000. 00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,25,00,000 .00</b>	<b>CF &amp; DC Joint A/c</b>
				<b>2,50,00,000. 00</b>		<b>2,50,00,000 .00</b>	
		<b>Special Compo nent Plan</b>	<b>12-03- 2014</b>	<b>60,00,000.0 0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,00,000.0 0</b>	<b>CF &amp; DC Joint A/c</b>
			<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>7,80,00,000. 00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,80,00,000 .00</b>	
			<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>32,69,33,70 0.00</b>	<b>17,51,93,04 7.00 (53.56%)</b>	<b>15,17,40,65 3.00</b>	

## Chapter IV Part II

### **Tribal Displacement from within the National Park to Outside: Case of Virajpet Taluk in Kodagu District**

To recapitulate the findings in the interim report, “living inside the National Park. There have been many contentions about the number of tribal families living inside the National Park. It is argued that there are 1550 families with 6145 tribal population. This was enumerated long back in 1989. However, Ramanaiah committee, which was appointed in 1989 pinpointed the presence of 1682 families with a total population of 6452. On the contrary our analysis makes two observations: one, increasing family number and two, decreasing total population. At present there are 1738 families with a total population of 6102. This is a paradox as well. This is due to the increasing family numbers, given the tradition of marrying at an early age and two, increasing mortality rate.

**Tribal Displacement:** Tribal displacement has become a fact now. There are many policy documents, including the studies conducted by various institutions and Ministries. These studies, policy documents explain that the displacement is not a new feature or phenomenon. There is no single form in which displacement has taken place. Elsewhere in India it was due to Big Dams. Wild Life Acts or Sanctuaries, Industrial development, etc. Karnataka also witnessed displacement. One of the major reports that shed light on displacement is the report of Divisional Commissioner of Mysore, who pinpointed major three forms: National Park, Dam and “Others”. Nonetheless in National Park Area multiple varieties of displacement has taken place: Voluntary Displacement, Displacement due to deforestation and peasant encroachment, displacement due to Dams, and finally displacement due to Wild Life Act /National Park

or what is called “Conservation Induced Displacement’. However inside the National Park one more form is visible: displacement due to conflict from within.

Nonetheless in two taluks of Mysore district, Hunsur and H.D Kote, the displacement has taken place over a period of two decades, in a phased manner under different forms. Most of the displacement has taken place due to Wild Life Act/National Park. There are reports of multiple displacements. One thing is fairly clear: the original displaced tribal families were few, but over the years the number has increased or swelled.

In two taluks of Hunsur and H.D.Kote the number of displaced due to National Park comes to around 2907 families with a total population of 9827. In Hunsur 1106 tribal families with a total population of 4095; and in H.D.Kote 1801 families with a total population of 5832 can be categorized as one displaced due to the declaration of National Park. However, it is true that not all the Haadis (36 in Hunsur and 46 in H.D Kote) qualify for “displacement”. In Hunsur as well as in H.D Kote 22 each Haadis qualify for the consideration of “Displacement. “

However this final report tried to fill up the issues of Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribals in Kodagu District including the suggestions for their overall upliftment.

### **Displacement in Kodagu District (outside the National Park)**

Kodagu is one of the districts wherein the boundaries of National Park cut across. The Tribals constitute substantial number in this district. As per the 2001 census there are 46,115 tribal populations in Kodagu or Coorg district. Highest number is found in Virajpet Taluk with 3008 population followed by Somvarpet Taluk with 9201 population and finally by Madikeri Taluk, with 6908 population.

There are multiple tribal communities living in Coorg district such as Jenu Kurubas- a primitive or Specially Privileged Tribes, Betta

Kurubas, Yeravas, Pani Yeravas, Soligas, etc. They are also called forest tribes

### Displacement of Tribals in Coorg Region; Virajpet Taluk

#### ❖ Issue:

The writ petition states and identifies 58 Haadis in the Virajpet Taluk in Kodagu district as one which has witnessed “displacement due to the enactment of Wild Life Act”.

#### ❖ Our Observations

Our investigation and verification of all the Haadis given in the list of writ petition falling within the vicinity of Virajpet Taluk including Ponnampet, Somvarpet and Periyapatnataluks( as some of the Haadi’s falls under this jurisdictions) has made us to come out with the following facts about displacement of Tribals from within the National Park to outside the National Park for the last three decades.

### 1. Problems of Identifying Tribes

Unlike in the Hunsur Taluk in Mysore district, locating the Haadis and the tribe in Coorg region is not an easy one. Most of the tribes over the years have moved out of their traditional Haadis and joined what is called “estate lines”. Since Coorg is major coffee producing region, the tribal joins the coffee estate as labourers. They get not only seasonal jobs but also they are attached to coffee estates on a permanent basis. Even the crisis of coffee economy affects the labour supply/ absorption in the coffee economy. This is the reason why tribes keep migrating from one locality to another or one estate to another. Hence locating the original place of the tribes becomes extremely difficult. However there are some cases which we witnessed wherein Tribals living in “Lines” have studied in the

schools of Nagarhole, Gondigadde, and Nananchi etc. Their number might increase once a fresh survey is done

## 2. Features and Facts:

- ❖ Virajpet region also witnessed three major forms of displacement: One, displacement due to Wild Life Act, two, displacement due to the encroachment of land for the purpose of expanding coffee economy and finally voluntary displacement.
- ❖ Voluntary displacement came as a reaction to the availability of employment opportunities in the coffee plantation economy. Such cases are discernible in the following Haadis. Tribals in the Neeregellaravuru Haadi, for example, came all the way from Hosahalli. There are Haadis' too which qualify for voluntary displacement: Danandala- in the latter case Tribals came from Jokur to Begur and then to Danadala Haadi
- ❖ There were cases of multiple displacements in Virajpet Taluk too. There were cases wherein Tribals were displaced again and again and finally made to settle down in one locality outside the national park. One such Haadi is Bommanahalli: they were thrice displaced- from Kanjajara Hadlu to Devamanchi and then to Karehadlu. This process began during early 1960s when Tribals were employed in teak plantation. Their displacement was complete during the decade of 1970s. This is also apparent in the case of Brahmagiri colony- the latter has become one of the biggest colonies. Tribals were initially displaced from Kanthur colony, and then to Navilugadde and Malalukolli. Finally they were settled down in Brahmagiri colony, close to National Park.
- ❖ Even the frequency of displacement was not acute when compared to Hunsur and H.D Kote Taluk wherein decade of 1970s saw the

sharp increase in the displacement, which later on toned down during the decade of 1990s. Interestingly in Coorg region. However, during 1970s few cases of displacement were reported, as part of declaration of forest as National Forest. One such case is the case of Tattkere. However the Tribals in this Haadis were the victims of multiple displacements. They were originally living in Kesivinakolli, but later on they were displaced to Sujjil, from Sujjil again they were thrown out to AnesattaGadde and finally they settled down in Tattkere. Another case is the case of VoddaraMadu in Nittoor Gram Pranchayat. They were initially displaced from MaraluKolli and later on to Uddaramadu Haadi.

- ❖ In fact decade 1970s saw the “acute displacement “ followed by “moderate displacement in 1980s and “ also standstill” displacement during the decade of 1990s and “ nil displacement during the decade of 2000s”
- ❖ Interestingly the “elephant trench “ meant to contain the menace of elephants in around National Forest areas , in the ultimate analysis also has become a boundary line between the tribal Haadis and Forestor the department . In fact this has prevented Tribals from cultivating or grazing their land once cultivated bythem. This came to surface in the case of Kumbara Katte Haadi in Nittoor Gram Panchayati inVirajpet Taluk wherein they used to cultivate nearly forty acres of lands, but after the demarcation of “trench” the land has been lost, the latter has become part of forest department/ national forest. This demarcation has created sharp rift between Tribals on the one hand , forest department on the other- the latter would not allow them to collect even the Minor Forest Produce from the forest

In some cases the Haadis have disappeared. Asthana, a Haadi identified in the writ petition, is no more existing; given the fact the Tribals have left the Haadi to join the “line “in the coffee estate. Kuttandi for example is no more existing. Similarly in Bhaktarahalli in Devapura Panchayat we could’nt find tribes living. In one case of Bhadrakole Haadi in Devapura village, the Tribals have disappeared with the land being taken over by the coffee landed gentry.

- ❖ In one case historical amnesia is visible. Tribals have literally forgotten about their original place and the reason for displacement. This is visible in the case of Halligattu Haadi in Ponnampet Taluk.
- ❖ Displacement has resulted in the creation of new Haadis too. These are apparent in the following cases: Paladahalli Haadi was formed when Tribals were displaced again and again, initially from Sanna Gadde, Mavinamara, Naveakatte and then to Paladahalli. Tattkere is another Haadi which was formed after multiple displacements. Such case are few given the fact that large number of them have absorbed into “lines” of coffee estate
- ❖ Interestingly it is not only Jenu Kurubas who became the victims of displacement in Coorg region , even categories such as PeniyaraYeravas,Yeravas too became the victims- this is apparent in the case of Brahmagiri, Bommanahalli Haadis
- ❖ The affect of joining “lines” is that in some Haadis very few families are left out for example in Danadalaa in Mayamudi village, only five families are left out. Similarly in Kamate colony only six families are left out. In displaced “Haadi such as Nokya only nine families are left out.

- ❖ In couple of Haadis Tribals would claim that they have not moved nor displaced any time in history. Alamgodu, Kamatecolony.Mallengereare the best examples in Virajpet Taluk.. Although such cases are few but the argument has its larger implication-
- ❖ We have not been able to locate three Haadis despite our best efforts. These Haadis are: Hanchinatitlu, Kalathmadu, and Terekmadu- either they have vanished or they do not appear in the records of the Panchayats.
- ❖ Unlike the Hunsur Taluk, theHaadis are not homogenous- they are not comprised of one single community. There are Haadis comprised of two or three tribal communities living together- Jenu Kurubas, Yeravas, etc living together. One such case is NathangalHaadi. Interestingly this Haadi is comprised of three different tribes- JenuKurubas, BettaKurubas and PeniYaravas. Shinkona is another Haadi comprise of JenuKurubas, BettaKurubas and PaniYaravas. Seetha colony is also one such colony wherein one finds three tribes living together. This is just opposite of Hunsur Taluk and H.D Kote Taluk wherein the homogeneity of tribal population is found working however this heterogeneity has not destroyed their cultural practice or their peaceful co-existence. There are no instances of any conflict taking place between these communities. Interestingly none of the tribal communities are violent in their nature- they are peace loving categories. However they do practice social distancing,

## **Facts about Displacement**

- ❖ Writpetition submitted to Hon’ble High Court has identified 58 Haadis in the Virajpet Taluk as “displaced one”

We proceeded with the following arguments: were there “displacements” of Tribals from their original Haadis, secondly, were they displaced from “National Park “ to outside the National Park, thirdly, if so how many of them would qualify, including the Haadis , for “ displacement”, fourthly, what really caused the “displacement” fifthly was there large scale displacement, including the fact that what was the quantum of displacement over the years and finally who were the categories affected by “displacement”

- ❖ Upon verification we have added three Haadis into the list. These Haadis are Brahmagiri, kumbarakatte and Tattkere Haadis. In fact in the writ petition these Haadis are shown as “Haadi inside the National Park” However on actual verification, we found that they are existing adjacent to the national park on the side of Virajpet Taluk. Interestingly many of them have their pattas or occupancy rights to cultivate land inside the national park. In fact they were once inside the national park, The trench mark has pushed them to periphery
- ❖ Nonetheless, not all the Haadi’s were treated under the category of “ displaced” .Some of them are were left out as they were found very far off places from the national park, even some of them are found living still inside the state forest and few of them have vanished from the scene. Hence the number has come down from the claims made by the civil society groups.
- ❖ There are couple of Haadis which can be located just adjacent to the National Park. Although one or two tribes. /Haadis claim that they were

not forcibly evicted however given the nature of Haadi it is obvious that they were displaced from the National Forest.

- ❖ One or two Haadis were formed after the recent displacement. One such Haadi is Karekadlu- they were displaced eight years back. since they are out of the mandate given to us, they are not included in the final report.
- ❖ During the course of investigation we found the creation of new and new Haadis. One such Haadi is Nehru colony in Devapura. Since this is not enlisted, they are left out from the calculation.
- ❖ Couple of tribes were displaced much before the implementation of wild life act of 1972. For example Jenu Kurubas of Kambane Haadi claim that they were all displaced during 1960s, However it is imperative that “benefit of doubt” may be given to them .Hence they may be categorized as “ displaced”, given the fact that they were not able establish the year of their displacement
- ❖ Our personal verification of Haadis, antecedent of tribes, and cross verifications has made us to conclude that only eleven Haadi’s qualify under the category of “Displaced” due to enactment of Wild Life Act/national Park including the subsequent supreme court decision of 1997

**Following are the Haadis comes under the category of “Displacement”:**

1. Paldahalli
2. Vaddaramadu
3. Tettekere
4. Kumbarakatte
5. Devamachi
6. Lakkunda
7. Brahmagiripura

8. Badaga
9. Nokiya(yedtore)
10. Shinkona
11. Danangala

- ❖ One of the reasons why the number of Tribals “displaced” has come down and restricted to only eleven Haadis , only one fifth out of 58 Haadis identified in the writ petition , is the fact that many of the Haadis enlisted are still inside the national park. Out of 58 Haadis enlisted in the writ petition, 15 Haadis are found to be inside the national forest. They include such Haadis as chikkareshme, tattehalli, dubare, Hanchinatittu, Maldare, Dodda Hithlu, Dyaddahalli, Basavanahalli, Akkemale, Avaregunda etc.
- ❖ Second reason is the fact that the many of the tribes have joined “lines” and have disappeared from their original place
- ❖ Thirdly, many Haadis were still located in the midst of state forest who claims that state forest is their original place.
- ❖ Some Haadis which are enlisted are located very far off places from the national park. Hence they were not treated as “displaced”
- ❖ Nonetheless, eight Haadis were created during the decade of 1970s. They were all displaced from the national forest as part of wild life act during this period. These Haadis include: Badaga, Danugla, Paladahalli, (Pandalla), Shinkona, and LakkundaNokiya. Tattekere, Brahmagiri
- ❖ Three Haadis were created during the decade of `980s. they include Brahmagiri( even 1970s too it saw displacement), Vaddaramadu and Devamachi. Hence they were displaced during the decade of 1980s
- ❖ Decade of 1990s saw only one creation of Haadi after the displacement. This includes Kumbarakatte.
- ❖ Numbers of families initially displaced were few, however over the years, the family size has grown into bigger one.

#### D. Findings: Number of displaced in Virajpet Taluk

- ❖ Total number of displaced from the National Park after the implementation of Wild Life Act 1972 comes to around 511 families which comes to around 1641 tribal population
- ❖ Out of the 511 families less than fifty percent owns any house- their number is 222 which comes to around 43.44 per cent
- ❖ Similar is the case of land. Only 273 families own some patches of land, which does not mean that every one holds the patta land. Their number constitutes 53.42 per cent.

#### Actual number of Displaced: Reasons/Forms and Year/Decade of Displacement in Virajpet Taluk

Sl No PIL	Name of the Haadi	Panch ayati	No of Families	Total popu lation	Pos ses sin g any Ho use	Poss essi ng any Lan d	Tribe	Reaso ns for Displ aceme nt	Year /deca de of displa ceme nt
1.	Badaga	Nalker i	32	134	32	32	09jk 24P	WIL D LIFE ACT	1970s
2.	Danugla	Maya mudi	50	167	Nil	Nil	PY	WLA	1970s
3.	Paladahal li (Pandalla )	Nittur	16	49	-	-	PY	WLA	1970s
4.	Shinkona	Kutta	152	525	54	Nil	29PY	WLA	1970s

							19BK 104 JK		
5.	Vadaram adu	Nittoo r	19	69	19	19	Jk	WLA	1980s
6.	Devamac hi	Devap ura	34	104	No	34	JK	WLA	1980s
7.	Lakkunda	Kanur	18	54	18	18	4JK 2BK 12 PY	WLA	1970s
8.	Nokiya	Thithi mathi	9	35	09	09	P	WLA	1970s
9.	Brahmagi ri**	Kanur	95	261	95	95	8 JK 87{Y	WLA	1970s /80s
10	Kumbara katte**	Nittoo r	23	64	23	23	Jk	WLA	1990s
11.	Tattekere **	Nittoo r	63	179	Nil	43	Jk	WLA	1970/ Wild Life act
		Total	511	1641	222	273			

### Final Finding: Grand total in all the three districts

- ❖ After the verification, it was found that altogether 3418 families were displaced from within the National Park to outside the National

Park as a result of Wild Life Act of 1972 in all the three taluks of Mysore/Kodagu district.-Hunsur, H.D Kote and Virajpet. Highest number was reported in H.D Kote (1801 which comes to around 52.69 % of the total displaced tribal people. Hunsur Taluk witnessed second highest with 1106 families which comes to around 32.38 % per cent of displaced tribal population. Virajpet witnessed least with 511 families which comes to around 14.95 per cent of displaced total tribal population.

- ❖ Highest number of displaced tribal population once again comes from H.D Kote Taluk with 5832 tribal population, which constitutes 50.41 % of total displaced tribal population. Hunsur Taluk once again witnessed second highest in terms of tribal displacement. This Taluk saw 4095 total tribal displaced population which comes to around 35.39 % of total displaced tribal population. Virajpet witnessed least displaced tribal population with 1641 tribal population, which comes to around 14.18%
- ❖ Altogether they constitute 11,568 populations at present .initially it was less, however over the years their number has increased.

❖ **Grand Total Number of Tribal Families/Population displaced**

Taluk	Tribal Families	Tribal Population	Total no of House hold having Houses(% displaced)	Total no of household having property(% to the total displaced)
H.D.Kote	1801(52.69%)	5832(50.41%)	507*32.33%)	212(25.29%)
Hunsur	1106(32.38%)	4095(35.39%)	839(53.50%)	353(42.12%)
Virajpet/	511(14.95%)	1641(14.18%)	222(14.15%)	273(32.57%)
	3418	11568	1568(45.87%)	838(24.54%)

- ❖ It is strange that out of the total displaced households only 45.87 percent have houses. These houses are either constructed by the state or by the civil society or even by themselves. Most of the houses are in depilated conditions. However, the structure of houses would not definitely allow large family to live in.
- ❖ However, in terms of houses, Hunsur Taluk witnessed highest percentage of displacedtribal population having pucca houses- 53.50 %( 839) followed by H.D Kote- 32.33 % (507) and Virajpet-- 14.55% (222).
- ❖ It is a paradox that of all the total Displaced tribal families only 24.54 per cent owns any land( out of 3418 families only 838 families are having land). Their hold over land is so small that even

it cannot alleviate them from poverty. At the same time it is true that not all of them own the “patta land”. Couple of them cultivating agriculture in “Bagar Hukum Land”

- ❖ Nonetheless, in terms of the land, a different picture is visible. Hunsur Taluk witnessed highest percent of population owing some patches of land – 42.12%(353) followed by Virajpet -32.57 %(273) and H,D Kote- 25.29% (212)

#### Conclusion:

All these things made us to conclude that “displacement is a fact both within the national park and outside the national park. The Wild Life Act of 1972 was instrumental in ‘displacing the Tribals’”. In fact there is no agreeing point in the number of Tribals living inside the National park as well as “outside” national park, particularly in the latter case as “displaced category. Our interim report states that there are 1738 families still living inside the national park, which comes to around 6102 total tribal population. However their number over the past couple of years had come down due to the resettlement or relocation by the State and its agencies such as Forest Department. As of date 562 families have been relocated in the resettlement areas of Nagapura/ shettyhalli and Lakkapatna. This obviously means the following: The state has the task to relocate 1176 number of families as early as possible from within the National Park area to resettlement area.

However question remains as to about the historically displaced tribal categories from the National Park to outside National Park: who will take care of them? Will they be covered under “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional **Forest Dwellers** (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act,

2006? Will they be treated as “Historically Displaced Categories (HDC)”?  
Will they be treated as one who lived once inside the Rajiv Gandhi  
National Park as social categories? Will they be administered the justice.

We strongly believe that both –those who are living inside the  
National Park and “Historically Displaced Categories/Tribals from the  
National Park to periphery”- would be counted while rehabilitating or  
resettling the tribes and would be taken into account while effectively  
implementing “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional **Forest  
Dwellers** (Recognition of Forest Rights) **Act, 2006**”

**Total Tribal Population inside the National Park, 2005 H.D.Kote and Virajpet Taluk**

Taluk	Total Tribal Families	Total Tribal Population	No of families possessing House	No of Families possessing Land
H.D.Kote	802	2914	17	0
Virajpet	936	3188	575	87
Total	1738	6102	592	87

**Verification of the Haadis listed in the writ petition: Virajpet Taluk**

Sl No PI L	Name of the Haadi	Panchayats	No of Families	Total population	Possessing any House	Possessing any Land	Tribe	Reasons for Displacement	Year /decade of displacement
1	Beeruga	Srimangala	12	43	Yes	Yes	Panjuri Yeeras	ND	NA
<b>2</b>	<b>Badaga</b>	<b>Nalkeri</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>09jk 24P</b>	<b>Displaced</b>	<b>1970s</b>
3	Bhakatarahalli	Devarapura	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Betagiri	Devarapura	-					Voluntary	
5	Bettadahadi	-Kutta	=	=	=	-	-	ND	

6	Chennagi	Chnnaina kote	52	189	Nil	52	JK	ND	
7	Chottepale	Chennain akote	-	-	-	-		ND	
8	Chottepare	Chennain akote	50	175	Nil	50	JK	Inside nation al forest	
<b>9</b>	<b>Danugla</b>	<b>Mayamu di</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>PY</b>	<b>Displ aced</b>	<b>1970s</b>
10	Danandala	Mayamu di	5	-	-	-	PY	Volun tary)	
11	Dyavadalu	Chennan gi	24	101	Nil	24	Y	Inside forest	
12	Doddahadlu	Maldare	-	-	-	-	-	ND	
13	Halligattu	Ponnamp et					JK/P	ND	
14	Kuttandi	Ponnamp et	-( nobody living)	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Kambane	Ponnamp et						ND	
16	Kamate Colony	Mayamu di	6	18	No	NO	BK	ND	
17	Alandodlu	Nalkeri	21	85	07	07	17 JK 04 PY	ND	NA
18	Mutturu*	Kirgoor	15	55	15	15	JK	Inside	
19	Mavikote	=	=	-		=		ND	

20	Neerugallar vuru		5				JK	Volun tary	
21	<b>Paladahalli (Pandalla)</b>	<b>Nittur</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>49</b>	-	-	<b>PY</b>	<b>Displ aced</b>	<b>1970s</b>
22	Pysariyechi kare@@	Mayamu di	15-	51	Nil-	Nil	-PY	ND-	NA-
23	Konanakatt e	Balele	8	29	8	8	PY	ND	NA
24	Bannimatte	Nalkeri	29	115	29	9	6JK 23 PY	ND	
25	Mallengere	=	=			=	-	ND	
26	Sulegodu	Ponnamp et	-	-	=	-	Paniya reu	ND	
27	Chikkaresh me@	chennain akote	132	426	Nil	132	40 PY 12BK 80JK	Inside forest	NA
28	Tattahalli	Maldare	30		-	-	JK	Inside the nation al forest	
29	Basavanhall i	Kushalna gara	-	-	-	-	-	ND	
30	Basavanaha lli	Chennain akote	21	85	Nil	21	6Y 15 JK	Inside the forest	
31	Duubare	Chennain akote	7				JK	Inside the	

								forest	
32	Hanchinatitt u							Inside the forest	
33	Maldare	Maldare					JK	Inside the forest	
34	Diddadli@	C.Kote	-	-	--			Inside nation al forest	
35	Kurchi	Srimanga la	13	43	13	13	PY	ND	NA
36	Kalathamad u	Gonikopp a	-	-	-	-		NA	
37	<b>Nethangala</b>	<b>Kutta</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>11PY</b> <b>11BK</b> <b>27JK</b>	<b>Displ aced</b>	<b>1970s</b>
38	Shrimangal a	Kutta	11	40	11	11	Y	ND	NA
39	<b>Shinkona</b>	<b>Kutta</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>29PY</b> <b>19BK</b> <b>104</b> <b>JK</b>	<b>displa ced</b>	<b>1970s</b>
40	<b><i>Vadaramad u</i></b>	<b><i>Nittoor</i></b>	<b><i>19</i></b>	<b><i>69</i></b>	<b><i>19</i></b>	<b><i>19</i></b>	<b><i>Jk</i></b>	<b><i>Displ aced</i></b>	<b><i>1980s</i></b>
41	Terekamadu	Bittalli	29	123	29	39	Y	ND	
42	<b><i>Bommanah</i></b>	<b><i>Devapur</i></b>	<b><i>12</i></b>	<b><i>42</i></b>	<b><i>-</i></b>	<b><i>12</i></b>	<b><i>10JK</i></b>	<b><i>ND</i></b>	

	<i>alli</i>	<i>a</i>					<i>I Y</i>		
43	Yedtore	Devapura	-	-	-	-	PY	Displ aced	
44	C.B Halli	Maldare	30	-	-		JK	Inside the forest	
45	Rudrabeedu	Mayamu di	37	120	No	No	PY	ND	NA
<b>46</b>	<b><i>Devamachi</i></b>	<b><i>Devapur a</i></b>	<b>34</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>JK</b>	<b><i>Displ aced</i></b>	<b>1980s</b>
47	Akemala@	Thithimat i	-	-	-	-	-	- inside forest	-
48	Chikkasodl ur	Kanoor	-	=	-	-	-	ND	
49	Ashtana	Siddapur a	No family	-	-	-	-	inside	
50	Avaregunda	Siddapur a	-	-	-			Inside	
51	Seetha colony	Arvathok lu	32	74	Ni	32	JK/PY/ BK	ND	
52	Bhadhrakol e	Devapura	No	-	-	-	-	-0	
53	Devarakadu	Devapura	104	386	Nil	104	56JK 48 Y	Nd	NA
54	Nayimannu	Thithimat hi					12 JK	ND	
55	Kesuvinake	Chennain	23	96	Nil	23	6JK	ND	

	re	akote					17PY		
<b>56</b>	<b>Lakkunda</b>	<b>Kanur</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4JK 2BK 12 PY</b>	<b>Displ aced</b>	<b>1970s</b>
57	Mysore Amma	Arvathok klu						ND	
<b>58</b>	<b>Nokiya</b>	<b>Thithima thi</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Displ aced</b>	<b>1970s</b>
<b>59</b>	<b>Brahmagiri **</b>	<b>Kanur</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8 JK 87{Y</b>	<b>Displ aced</b>	<b>1970s /80s</b>
<b>60</b>	<b><i>Kumbaraka tte**</i></b>	<b><i>Nittoor</i></b>	<b><i>23</i></b>	<b><i>64</i></b>	<b><i>23</i></b>	<b><i>23</i></b>	<b><i>Jk</i></b>	<b><i>Displ aced</i></b>	<b><i>1990s</i></b>
<b>61</b>	<b><i>Tattekere**</i></b>	<b><i>Nittoor</i></b>	<b><i>63</i></b>	<b><i>179</i></b>	<b><i>Nil</i></b>	<b><i>43</i></b>	<b><i>Jk</i></b>	<b><i>Displ aced</i></b>	<b><i>1970/ Wild Life act</i></b>

\* It is in Periyapatna Taluk

\*\* They are shown in the writ petition (p173) as inside the national park, however on verification they are found to be near the national park area. Hence they are added for the calculating

@ Inside the national park

@@ Yehckare( Hoskere ) is in Periyapatna Taluk,, they lived in state forest .Hence not displace

## **Last Chapter**

### **Suggestions and Recommendations for Public Policy**

Unlike other parts of India, wherein the conflict between Tribals and the State has intensified to the level of challenging the larger political edifice, the same is not the case in Rajiv Gandhi National Park- the latter is now rechristinized as Tiger Reserve. Here the conflict or contestation has remained peaceful, and has confined to the boundaries of locality. More than that contestation always adopted Gandhian strategy. . Interestingly here the conflict or contestation has not raised such larger issues as loss of natural resources except that when Taj wanted to establish its hotel industry in the midst of core area of National Park as part of Eco-Tourism, the Tribals resisted. Similarly when World Bank tried to push Eco-Development Programme, tribal again resisted.

Resistance in National park area is sporadic, and largely it was led by Non-Governmental Organizations. There are three forms of NGOs working among the Tribals: one, advocacy NGOs- advocating “rights”, and empowering Tribals, two, completely identified with the political agency and help the Tribals to relocated themselves to new place, and three, conservationist NGOs .Incidentally all these NGOs were not non- political, but very much political given the fact that they are working, agitating within the framework of larger politics

The first form is important as they have done considerable work among the Tribals. However one can make four phases in the advocacy politics of NGOs. In the first phase their politics which began in 1995 centered on the issues of “enter forest”, “demanding legislation on and implementation of forest rights act”

Second phase centered around the issues of local governance- power to self rule, establish tribal panchayats, declaring the scheduled area. Implementing PESA Act etc were added. This is where their politics took political turn.

In the third phase, issues of protecting the environment and forest were taken up- struggle against Taj, against World Bank, against Displacement and Rehabilitation were the major issues.

The last phase saw the inclusion of such issues as social transformation: demanding more number of quality residential schools, and implementation of RTE

This does not mean that Tribals remained silent. Over the years, twin process of modernity and democratization has made them to go beyond locality. If democratization process helped them to participate in the political process as voters, contestant, representatives, including the fact that they also adopted the modern political institutions such as Panchayati Raj. Interestingly the “tribal parliament” that they have been advocating was nothing but replicating Indian parliament in their midst. The democratic process has made couple of Tribals particularly in National Park area to become members of Panchayati Raj, Vice Chairman of Zilla Panchayats, members of Taluk Panchayats. All these do not mean that there has been a complete paradigm shift in their living conditions. Incidentally the number of Tribals living under poverty level is not only high but “they are pathetic”- all the definitions of “poverty” is aptly suited to them- they are chronically poverty stricken, large number of them suffer from “malnutrition”, they also have become the victims of “child mortality”. In the final analysis they have become the victims of “development deficit”- their Haadis lack basic facilities such as water, sanitation, health, house including the fact that not a single tribe in National Forest Region has reached the top in the higher education- only

few have done their graduation. If the Human Development is taken exclusively for Tribals, probably they would be at the bottom.

In the midst of acute “development deficit” on the one hand, “modernity and democratization” on the other, Tribals of Rajiv Gandhi National Park/NTR area have formed many organizations such as BudakattuKrishikara Sangha, Rajya MoolanivasiBudakattuVedike, NagarholeBudakattuHakkuStapanaSamiti, GirijanKriyaKoota, VanavasiGirijanaMahila Sangha to air their grievances. However they have not been able to form “their political organization” or what is called “political parties”. This has made them to replicate the politics of civil society in their locality. This shows that they “have arrived as a social and political category” for a larger debate on themselves or on the politics of the state. In this context one can categorise engagements of Tribals into three: one, engagement to construct their identity as “poor, backward, victims” etc. this is constructed both from within and without.

Second, engagement is to demand “access”: access to forest, access to collect Minor Forest Produce, access to perform rituals in their ancestral burial grounds, access to the worship in their temples inside the forest, access to worship tribal gods, access to cultural practices. Interestingly they also demanded “access” to modern symbols such as “education”, road, hospitals, public distribution etc.

Third engagement is to question the validity of “development paradigms” brought on to them from above. This is apparent when they critiqued and opposed the World Bank & Global Environment Facility (GEF) centric development paradigms/project that was imposed upon them through what is called “India Eco-Development Project” and subsequently “relocation of Tribals to nearby place called Nagapura settlement areas. Hence their engagement on “development paradigms” has led them to

critique the ‘relocation’ packages, rehabilitation centre/s, including the politics of numbering the displaced, both within the national park area and outside the national park area.

Nonetheless what is apparent both inside the National Park and outside the National Park are as follows?

- That they faced the problem of “displacement” both from within and outside. The latter can be construed as “Historically Displaced Categories”(HDC)
- That the Public Policy on National Park or Wild Life Act of 1972 has made them a victim as well as vulnerable categories
- The tribal face the problem of “development deficit” and the poverty is deeply entrenched in the issues of “development deficit”. The poverty is the result of structural constraints
- That a comprehensive as well as specific recommendations and its implementation without the loss of time would definitely alleviate them from poverty and would make them a part of Nation Building and Development Paradigms

### **Addressing the immediate issues**

#### **1. Choice of resettlement and Moving**

Choice of moving and issues of resettlement has become one of major issues in the tribal displacement and rehabilitation. When , as part of package a group of 205 families in two batches were relocated to Nagapura, World Bank then requested the state government to initiate a study so as to assess whether the “the covenant in the project agreement related to “voluntariness” of the relocated families had been complied with”<sup>5</sup> . Interestingly an independent study conducted on behalf of the

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<sup>5</sup> This work was given to an independent agency called STEM

World Bank pinpointed that” Sixty nine per cent of the families moved voluntarily. Of this, 29 per cent shifted on persuasion. They were lured with promises of better facilities. The remaining 31 per cent shifted unwillingly.<sup>6</sup>”

Nonetheless there are three kinds of argument and three set of Tribals pitted either or with the resettlement and rehabilitation. One, critiques, two, voluntarist, three, champions

First, a complete opposition to the relocation or rehabilitation by a section of Tribals is discernible. They are critiques. Their critique stemmed from three factors: fear of losing their roots, cultural identity and social set up to a new world of “modernity”. This is apparent whenever Tribals reflect upon their “jamma”, “hetthaiah”, temple” “burial ground” etc inside the National Park which construed as their symbol of cultural identity. Loosing these symbolisms would mean nothing but loosing their cultural roots and identity. In addition, this amount to loosing their social as well as individual identity. Most important reason is the fact that once they are resettled or rehabilitated they would be loosing their hold over agrarian economy- whatever they are growing or cultivating would be lost forever- here is the question of “loosing the economy” operates.

Second most important argument is in favour of moving without any reservation. These are the product of “suffering inside the national forest” such as “continued suffering due to poverty, backwardness, lack of basic facilities, job opportunities, accessibility to forest etc. They can be categorized as “ voluntarist” Tribals

The third is the category of champions. They are in complete agreement with the packages offered by the government and prefer to move without questioning to relocated places. Their desire to move is

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<sup>6</sup>[http://www.stemgroup.org/pdf/sr\\_17.pdf](http://www.stemgroup.org/pdf/sr_17.pdf)

linked to larger imaginary of “golden life, modernity and full citizenship”

**. Recommendations:**

- “A conscious effort should be made by the government to ensure that as far as possible the relocation and rehabilitation should be made in a participatory manner taking the concerned people into confidence particularly with regard to the selection of new site”. This is what, National Wildlife Action Plan, 2002-16, suggested to.
- Select the site which provides Tribals natural surroundings such as forest than select a resettlement area which is completely barren or dry.
- Instead of relocating Tribals haphazardly select the whole tribal Hasid’s - one tribal Haadi can be relocated at a time than individuals from different Haadis.

**2. Conditions of Resettlement Areas:**

This is what we observed in the interim report. “Many a time the schemes get defeated. This is apparent when we observe the pathetic conditions of bore wells, community Halls. There are twenty-two bore wells drilled in the settlement areas. However, except for <sup>7</sup>one or two none of the bore wells are working. This is true in the case of Community Hall. Oldest Community Hall is in pathetic condition, it might collapse any time. Even some of the houses are not properly constructed. Now there is an attempt to see that the houses are constructed with enough spaces for the increasing families; provide drainage facility etc. This would help minimizing the discontent.

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<sup>7</sup> This issue was raised in the D.Cs meeting with other officials dated 9.11.2005

Nagapura settlement area is yet to get or receive electricity connection. There is no shop to cater to the needs of the local inmates; there are no hospitals, except the Ashrama School. Resettlement areas also lack infrastructures to create job opportunities. Since it is located in a dry area, there is hardly any job creation. Even there is no scheme for job creation, which can make the Tribals to stay back or stick to resettlement areas. Since they grow commercial crop such as cotton, it does not provide them the required jobs for the whole year. Except for specific period, rest of the year they remain unemployed. Since they are not employed in the neighbouring agricultural fields, they move to coffee estates in search of job opportunities. Once again they are trapped in the larger politics of coffee growers.”

However we have observed some changes between the period of interim report and the final report. These are as follows:

- It is good that Tribals are not allowed to alienate their land by way of selling. However, this has not stopped sub-leasing which is called “Bhogya”
- It is also good that amount of money given as relief is kept as deposit in bank. This has helped the Tribals to buy things for everyday life from the interest accrued from it.
- It is good that forest department is now directly dealing with Tribals than through the mediation. This has helped both the parties to understand and remove the issues of irritants
- The attempt to create Settlement committees has helped the settlement population to solve their problems with the others amicably. These committees have become “ Conflict Resolution Committees”

- The attempt to identify leaders as settlement leaders (particularly in settlement in Shettyhalli and Lakpatna phase I and Phase II) needs to be replicated in other settlement areas.
- Shettyhalli –lakpatna phase I is better maintained, operated. It has better hygienic and civicsense than Nagapura settlement areas. This can be replicated in future settlements areas
- Not all the lands given to the Tribals are fertile one. In settlement VI the land is largely Barren land.
- Some settlement areas face the problem of Public Distribution system(IV)
- Some settlement areas complained about the absence of Anganawadis
- Houses constructed in Nagapur Phase I and II and in shabby conditions, They are small but not big enough to accommodate large families. The latter is the common complaint.
- The Tribals for the first time have become “farmers” by growing maize without being “historically farmers”, They need to be trained ‘sufficiently as farmers’-the hotchpotch attempt would not serve the purpose
- The settlement areas face acute problem of water supply despite the fact that government has helped in digging more number of borewells.The government programme remained target oriented rather than Need Based. There are no water bodies including Tanks in around the settlement areas
- The Tribals lack any training to operate/handle small things by themselves- they largely dependent upon state agencies
- Majority of the Tribals during off season remain unemployed,

- Sub-leasing is a big problem. They sub-lease land to grow ginger, tobacco to “farmers” and to outsiders and remain unemployed rest of the year or migrate to coffee estates in search of jobs
- Tribals converted farmers face the problem of receiving or getting institutional/bank loans as majority of them are without Patta or Pani( RTC) for their land This made them to fall back on private lenders to lend loans in the forms of seeds, fertilizers etc/.This might lead to perpetual indebtedness of Tribals to money lenders
- Resettlement areas which earlier experimented with self Help group have disbanded this idea
- The ration to the children is supplied once in a while. This shows that line agencies are not implementing the schemes properly
- Ashrama school gets very meager nutritional food such as milk ( for 180 students 6 liters)

#### Recommendations:

- Resettlement area should be tribal/community friendly, it should be provided with basic facilities
- At no point of history Tribals should be allowed to sell their property. Banfragmentation, sub0leasing, .It should be perpetually inherited.
- Grant the Tribals fertile land as part of package than Dry or unfertile land. Replace the dry land given to them by fertile land

- However, address the issue of sub-leasing or what is called d “Bhogya” judiciously and quickly
- Since these areas better suited for Collectivization and Cooperative Farming, the same may be experimented with to enhance the economy of the Settlement areas – wherein the property is owned by the government, but individual right is given without the right to alienate or sell or fragment,
- Train the Tribals ‘sufficiently as farmers’ particularly by the neighbouring farmers on the issues of farming, sowing seeds, dairying, animal husbandry etc
- Two months prior to the sowing season tribal turned farmers should be given soft loan with no –interest by the financial institutions for farming (individual/collective or cooperative farming). This loan should include crop loan, seeds, fertilizers, etc
- Each Settlement should be provided with at least one tractor
- While digging Bore well give up target based approach ( fixing the digging to a particular point than till the availability of water) >This should be replaced by Need Based approach
- Deal directly with Tribals than through mediation, mediators.
- Construct houses large enough to accommodate growing family. Increase the allocation of house construction to Rs.3 lakhs. While constructing houses consultation of Tribals would be an essential
- Create off season jobs such as “Dairying”, “Bee Keeping”, “Rearing chickens “Carpentry, etc

- Train the Tribals on running the settlement areas by themselves including the houses – such as wiring, electricity connection, etc
- There should be coordination between different agencies
- Establish civic committees such as Dispute Resolution committees, Hygienic committee, Ward committees, Women's Activity Committee, Cultural Committee, in all the Haadis
- Establish Cooperatives in each Haadis, Make the Public Distribution system effective
- Establish Anganawadis in all the Haadis
- Introduce “TayiYaMadilu and Arogyada Magu Arogyada Samudaya” da programme in each settlement area
- Create water bodies including Tanks in around the settlement areas
- Help settlement areas to form self Help groups
- Make all the line agencies implement their respective programme effectively
- Increase financial allocation for Ashrama school for nutritional food
- Grant Pattas or land rights to all the Tribals living in the resettlement areas
- Joint- patta or land rights should be given away to have individual pattas or land rights
- Address the issues of sub-leasing by the Tribals in the resettlement areas immediately

- Convert these resettlement areas as “revenue villages “without the loss of time.

### **3. Treating the issues of tribes on an equal footing:**

There are attempts to treat the issues of Tribals living inside the national park area and outside the national park areas as different one. This is because the Tribals inside the national park areas are facing the problem of “relocation” due to the declaration of forest as National park, than the Tribals living outside the national park. But it is true that Tribals living outside the national park are “ Historically Displaced Categories”- both in the final analysis have become the victims of “public public”- the latter is the common factor for the claim

#### **Recommendations:**

- Recognize the historicity of Displacement as a fall out of our Public Policy.
- Treat “Historically Displaced Tribal categories” living outside the national park on par with Tribals living inside the national park
- Come out with a special package to the Historically Displaced Categories
- Extend the Benefit of Forest Dwellers Act to Historically Displaced Categories
- Even count the Tribals living in the “estate lines” as part of Historically Displaced Categories.

### **4. Enumerate every tribal individual under BPL list and Insurance coverage:**

One of the major problems that the Tribals face is the problem of exclusion from the list prepared by the political agency such as Voters' list, BPL list, etc. There are instances wherein Tribals were deliberately not included in the BPL list and that they have not been issued the Adhar cards on time. It is said that these exclusions have had the effect on their livelihood: many of them are deprived from such entitlement as food, shelter, health care. It is also said that number of such deprived tribal group is not less than twenty per cent.

**Recommendations:**

- Include every tribal groups/individuals including families in the BPL and Anthodaya list
- Issue Adhar Card without the loss of time.
- Cover every tribe under Yashashvini scheme as part of social security.
- **Strengthen Public Distribution system both inside the national park and outside it**

**5. Problem of Housing: Programme on “NooruSoorugalaHaadi”**

Another important problem that the Tribals face in National Park area is the problem of housing. These houses are constructed, initially by the private contractor, and later on by such agencies as Mysore NirmithiKendras.

But these houses are too small to accommodate the growing families, including the fact that the amounts released to the construction of houses are very meager (Rs.1.25 lakh). However, inside the national park no permanent feature is allowed. In fact our findings show that only 34.06 per cent of tribal population claim to have “houses” that are living inside the national park. Interestingly these houses are not pucca houses; rather they are mud and thatched houses.

Tribals also face the inadequacies of houses outside the national park region. Out of the total displaced households only 45.87 percent have houses. These houses are constructed by different agencies such as BhooSena, MYRADA, NirmithiKendras, Most of the houses are in depilated conditions and they look like Match Boxes – with a single room to live in. However, the structure of houses would not definitely allow large family to live in.

### **Recommendations:**

- Take up the construction of Houses on war footing in tribal areas
- Come out with a programme called “NooruSurugalaHaadi”-shelter in each Haadi by 2016
- Increase the state funding for the construction of each house- from the current Rs/1.25 lakh to Rs.5 lakh
- Construct houses in consultation with forest tribes
- Construct large sized houses to accommodate growing families
- Allow Tribals to collect grass for houses inside the national park areas
- Remove the bottlenecks (such as delay in handing over the site after clearing the jungle by the forest department and also delay in making payment for the running bills results in delay by 4 months to hand over the project. )

## **6. Schemes , Public Delivery system and Right Based Development**

### **Approach:**

There are hundreds of schemes under different departments. One of the effects is that too many schemes and too many departments have created a

structure of confusion in the delivery system. This has caused delay in the delivery of goods, delay in reaching out to the Tribals. Interestingly many a time well-knit schemes have been reduced to quantifying the numbers for the purpose of generating statistics. For example in the case of Nagapura settlement areas there are not less than “twenty-two bore wells, however except for one or two others are not working”. This numbering however would not bring in paradigm shift in the livelihood or lifestyle of Tribals. They continue to remain poor, backward despite “best possible schemes or programmes”. For example the five Right Based Development programmes such as Right to Education, Right to Employment, Right to Information, Right to Food, Right to Information- introduced by the government if they were implemented effectively in the tribal areas, that would bring in complete paradigm shift.

**Recommendations:**

- Introduce single window scheme for the purpose of removing ambiguities in the public delivery system
- Implement Right Based Development approach - Right to Food Security, Right to Education, Right to Information, Right to employment to in the tribal areas both inside the national park area and outside too, more vigorously and effectively

**7. Conditions of Haadis or tribal settlements:**

To quote interim report, “The tribal settlements both within and outside the national park area lack basic infrastructure facilities such as approach roads, drainage, sanitation, and medical help etc including petty shops. Even though Civil Society groups such as ShtreeShaktis are emerging from within, they have not been able to act as effective instruments to bring in complete change in the socio-economic conditions of the Tribals or Tribal Haadis There are hospitals which are

very far off from the Haadis; even the medical care is slowly being neglected. This is where the multiplicity of deprivation comes into picture. It is here retaining the tribal identities, in the midst of growing deprivation, dispossession, displacement and poverty becomes all the more important.

Recommendations:

- Come out with a time Bound Package for each Haadi and provide basic facilities to Haadis such as Hospitals, water, puccaroads, public distribution, electricity, system etc.
- Connect each Haadis with pucca roads
- See to it that every tribal is enlisted in BPL list ,Anthodaya list and Adhar card
- Sensitize the Tribals on Hygienic conditions, health, diseases
- Introduce national icons as part of Nation Building
- Celebrate cultural festivals and provide them access to forest for cultural festival without any hindrance

### **8. Issues of Land , Encroachment and Poverty**

It is a fact in the national park area and its surrounding areas that the development paradigms initiated by the government through different tribal sub plans or schemes have not benefitted the Tribals to overcome from the abject poverty. We have not found a single tribal enjoying the fruits of development.

One important reason for the perpetual poverty is the absence of any land ownership of the Tribals who have been displaced at different intervals of time due to “Conservation Induced Displacement “ or from

National Park region. Our findings show that none of the families living inside the national park area claims to possess any land. In fact it is a paradox that of all the total Displaced tribal families identified by us only 24.54 per cent of families own any land (out of 3418 families only 838 families are having land). Even the government statistics shows that in a Taluk such as Hunsur, out of the 2651 families only 902 families' possess any land. This comes to around 34.02 per cent. This is even acute in H.D Kote region. Out of 4433 families, only 1220 families' possess any land- which comes to around 27.45 per cent. Their hold over land is so small that even it cannot alleviate them from poverty. At the same time it is true that not all of them own the "patta land". Couple of them are cultivating agriculture in "Bagar Hukum Land or Pysari land including Gomal land. There are many ways the land problem can be solved. One is by reclaiming the encroached lands, in the absence of any land reforms in the immediate future.

It is a fact that large tract of forest land has been encroached upon over the years. Government documents itself accept this as a fact. It is said, "the magnitude of the problem of encroachment in Karnataka can be gauged from the fact that from 1978 onwards more than one lakh families have encroached nearly 98,000 thousand hectares of forest land<sup>8</sup>" However the recent statement in the state assembly shows that in the whole of Karnataka 2,04,442.16 acres of forest land has been encroached upon. This include ,10,626 acres of reserved and protected forest The largest amount of encroachment has taken place in Shimoga circle( 81,501,65 acres) followed by Chickmagalur (30,641,46 acres). Kodagu stands seventh position (7,358.89 acres) and Mysore stands ninth position (5,070.95 acres). Interestingly, Project Tiger /National Park, according to the

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<sup>8</sup><http://parisara.kar.nic.in/PDF/Forest.pdf>

statement witnessed an encroachment of 28.00 acres. This might be gross underestimation<sup>9</sup>.

It was found that a large number of forest lands has been either appropriated or encroached upon by different agencies, including coffee estates and farmers encircling the Rajiv Gandhi National Forest areas. These lands are either converted into coffee estates or agricultural lands. One study (conducted by G.R. Pramod Kumar\*, A.M. Hemanjali, P. Ravikumar, R.K. Somashekar and B.C. Nagaraja of Bangalore University on “ Assessing the historical forest Encroachment of Kodagu region of Western Ghats, South India<sup>10</sup>” ) using remote sensing and GIS has concluded that Coorg district has witnessed an encroachment of 45.7 hectares of forest land in 1975 ( out of 31137 hectares of forest land) which constitute 0.14 per cent , 173.7 hectares in 1990 which constitute 0.56 per cent, 248.8 hectares in 2000 which constitute 0.91 per cent and 291.6 hectares in 2010 which constitute 0.94 per cent . interestingly Virajpet Taluk, a Taluk wherein National Forest area falls into in Coorg district, stood first in terms of encroachment: 20.9 hectares(1975), 79.5 hectares(1990), 284.8 hectares(2000) and 291.6 hectares (2010) respectively. This encroachment is apparent near the Rajiv Gandhi National Park areas too- a vast tract of coffee plantation is grown up at the cost of National Forest.

Similarly in the Hunsur regions farmers have encroached upon the lands for the purpose of agriculture or growing tobacco. However they all live in subsistence economy.

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<sup>9</sup> The Hindu, June 24 2014.

<sup>10</sup> G.R. Pramod Kumar\*, A.M. Hemanjali, P. Ravikumar, R.K. Somashekar\*\* and B.C. Nagaraja Assessing the historical forest Encroachment of Kodagu region of Western Ghats, South India using remote sensing and GIS, <http://www.nrsc.gov.in/pdf/pram.pdf>

Strangely coffee estates also exist in the midst of national park. These are existing for ages together.

Secondly, a strange phenomenon is visible within the National Forest-forest land has been leased out to different communities/individuals too, leading to perpetual tenancy inside the National Forest area. One such tenancy is the “eksali” tenancy who pays nominal charge of Rs 3,70 per year to the Forest Department. This tenancy was created long back in 1904, but not brought to an end till date. ‘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<sup>11</sup>”. Incidentally the tenants were not the Tribals, they constitute such communities as “gowdas, nairs, pillais, including one or two Muslims”, many of them belonged to one or two families of “gowdas”.However, till date no attempt has been made to terminate the lease, neither any attempt has been made to provide the land on “lease basis” to Tribals as well. Here the Forest Department plays two contradictory role: one side it would not allow any human settlement in the midst of forest , on the contrary it will allow “leasing in land” for abysmally low rent. .

Nonetheless, the forest dwellers act has come in handy for the distribution of lands among the Tribals.

**Recommendations:**

- terminate the “Eksali lease or tenancy ” and declare it as forest land
  - Relocate the coffee estate existing in the midst of forest to other areas.
- Provide alternative land to them.

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<sup>11</sup>Ajay Desai & Praveen Bhargav, Report on the progress of Village Relocation Nagarahole and Mudumalai Tiger Reserves. For the National Tiger Conservation Authority ,2010, P 7

- Reclaim the encroached lands from the encroachers and declare them as “forest land”. The same may be distributed under “forest dwellers act”.
- A fresh resurvey has to be undertaken to study/review the amount of land that has been alienated/encroached upon by different agencies
- The amount of land available after the fresh survey should be distributed among the forest and primitive/specially privileged tribes.
- Legalise the BagurHukum Lands cultivated by the Tribals
- Make Tribals owners of Pysari lands, grant them the pattas, Allow the Tribals to own Gomal lands by granting land ownership or pattas.
- Make the Tribals economically self sustaining categories by allowing Kumri cultivation in the land and distributing “Vraksha Patta “ of the yesteryears.
- Help the Tribals to become “farmers, coffee growers, tobacco growers”, owners of “Diary farming” “sheep rearing”

## **9. Mother care or TaayiMadiluCentres and Nutrition Centres:ArogyadaMaguArogyadaSamudaya**

One of the important findings of our investigation is the increasing mortality rate among the Tribals. The tribal population over the past couple of years more than increasing has decreased or remained stagnant. The children born are literally suffering from malnutrition and anemic. There were reports of starvation death in H.D Kote<sup>12</sup>, but denied by the government agencies. Even though we have Madilu scheme, which is

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<sup>12</sup>Sharan, a two-year-old, is alleged to have died here on August 6, 2011 of malnourishment aggravated by illness in Maani Moole Haadi a settlement of the primitive tribe of Jenu Kurubasin Dodda Byranakuppe gram panchayat of HD Kotetaluka

general in character, however it is not focused programme on any particular community.

Recommendations:

- Establish Mother care or TaayiMadiluCentres for the would -be Tribal mothers and provide all the nutrients six month prior and six month after the delivery of child.
- A new policy called “ Early Childhood (Care and Education) Policy” for the children of marginalized groups
- Start Cluster or HaadiBased NutritionCentres naming them as “ArogyadaMaguArogyadaSamudaya” side by side with “TaayiMadilu “to help the severely malnourished children. Provide children with high nutrient food
- Establish Anganwadis in each Haadis and increase the budgetary allocation for provision of nutritious food and other services
- Increase the budget allocation for Ashrama school for provision of nutrition food. Add value added food to the menu

### **10.Kalikayatna, Ashrama Schools and Primary education:**

This is what we said about the schools in our interim report, “Schools are the most important instruments of modernizing the children and the communities. One of the major innovations of the State is to establish Ashrama or residential schools for the purpose of tribal children. It is a wonderful tool to modernize the Tribals; there are two Ashrama schools inside the National Park and couple of Ashrama Schools outside the National Park. Interestingly the libraries of the Ashrama Schools are flooded with books unconnected to the Tribal Children-there are books on Alexander Fleming, Galileo, Immanuel Kant, Leonard De Vinci, Marconi, Prem Chand, Marie Curie, Tolstoy, William Harwey, Michael Ferade, including books on Kagodu Satyagraha, Internet, Computer Dictionary.

Secondly the curricula and pattern of teaching also do not reflect the cultural practices of the Tribals. They are modernized at the cost of their cultural practices. Teachers are not employed on permanent basis- rather on Ad hoc basis with low salaries. Most important is the fact that Ashrama schools are slowly but steadily becoming <sup>13</sup>feeding ground than modernizing the Tribals through their cultural practices.

However problems that the Government Primary Schools facing is not different one. One of the acute problems that the government schools are facing, wherein the numbers of Tribal students attending the classes are much higher, is the non-appointment of adequate number of teachers. This problem is acute in Hunsur and H.D.Kote Taluk, wherein there are thirty-one government schools in these two taluks, out of which seven schools are “no teacher schools” at all, 14 schools are “one teacher schools”. Interestingly Civil Society groups have adopted the schools for three years, and that they have deputed twenty eight teachers to these government schools. Once the civil society groups withdraws their teachers, or the appointment of adequate teachers are not made then more than two thousand tribal children will bear the consequences”

### **Recommendations:**

- Implement Right to Education more rigorously in the tribal Haadis
- Connect the pedagogy of the primary education to the cultural practices of the forest tribes.
- Make Jenu Nudi, Betta Kuruba Bashe, Yeravara Bashe, Paniyara Bashe , Iruligara Bashe , Panjurlli yeravara Bashe and Soligara Bashe as language of Pedagogy at the primary education. This is nothing but reiterating national policy on Tribals.

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<sup>13</sup> Interestingly we found that one liter of milk is provided to the entire school consisting of 40 students in NagarholeAshramaSchool ! This way the tribal children are denied basic nutrients.

- Secondary education should combine the mother tongue with modern education including it should introduce them to modernity without dislocation
- Attempt at introducing KISS( Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences) experiment in Tribal Areas
- Experiment with Ekalavya Schools in Tribal areas,
- Appoint teachers from the forest tribe to the schools wherein the tribal children are studying
- Include Meta skill upgradation as part of curriculum. This include adding tribal games and sports, archery, identification of plants of medicinal value, crafts art and culture, folk dance and folk songs, folk paintings etc.
- Upgrade Ashrama schools and bring it on par with Navodaya schools
- Extend Kalikayatna initiative of SarvaShikshaAbhiyan and Prajayatna to all the government schools in around National Park areas. This is a capability-based approach that focuses more on how children learn, rather than only what they learn.

### **11. Establish Tribal clinics And PHCs:**

Even though Tribals are not averse to modern medicine, but they also believe in using their own traditional medicines. They are the one who have developed alternative medical healthcare. They have the rich knowledge, storage of herbs, various plants, trees, animals, and insects. They are best known for preserving traditional knowledge system, including medicines for simple ailments. They have developed their own methods and practices

for different ailment. Some of the tribal medicines can be listed as follows<sup>14</sup>:

- Hullu or nugge: used to cure Worms in stomach
- Lolegidda/ lolenakare: used for general pain
- Hashishunti used to cure pain during digestion
- Neem : used to cure burning sensation or as insecticide
- Kutaja:used to cure burning sensation
- DurvaBullu: used to stop bleeding
- Dalimbe : used for anemia

These medicines needs to be recognized through the establishment of tribal clinics or tribal health centres. It also helps them to preserve the traditional knowledge as well

Nonetheless, The Primary Health centers established by the government are not helping them out. In fact in the whole of National Park area there are four Primary Health centersoperating. These are at least six KM away from the tribal settlement. These PHC are better known for apathy, lack of basic facilities, interest and scarcity of required medicines. Tribal women hesitate to come to PHC for delivery. There are instances wherein Doctors visit the Haadis once in a while rather than every month to undertake the health check up. Even the mobile health camps has not helped much, it does not mean the total collapse of the health system.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Support and establish Tribal Clinics run by the Tribals.
- Recognize and allow the practice of Tribal medicines including the methods and practices of Tribes for different ailments in these clinics

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<sup>14</sup>Guruprasad S.L. N. Ningaiah, M. R. Gangadhar,Indigenous Knowledge on Medicinal Plants among the Iruliga tribal population of Western Ghats areas, Karnataka, India,Physycal Anthropology Online Journal of Anthropology 2013, vol. 9. n. 1 – ISSN 1973 – 2880, <http://www.antrocom.net/upload/sub/antrocom/090113/19-Antrocom.pdf>

- Integrate tribal medicines with the modern medicines or knowledge system
- Increase the number of Primary Health Centres
- Establish Tribal Medical Research Centre or Institution for protecting and propagating tribal medicines.

## **12. Issues of Violence and cases**

Nonetheless it is true that the conflict and contestation has increased the gap between Tribals and the political agency in recent past. This needs to be filled up or bridged. The increasing violence on them also has added to the growing distance between the Tribals and political agency called government. In fact, Violence has taken different forms: during the 1970s it took the form of multiple displacement from one locality to another and finally outside the national park areas, it also took the form of destroying their agricultural crop and property, it also took the form of destroying their habitats or Haadis so as to erase their historical presence in the forest region.

In recent years the violence has taken the form of “booking cases-”large number of cases on Tribals. A list submitted by forest department of Hunsur division shows the forms of cases registered against Tribals. Between 2001 and 2011, it is stated that, 192 cases were registered against Tribals belonging to Rajiv Gandhi National Park region and its surrounding villages. Most of the cases were pertaining to tress passing, setting fire to forest , killing tiger, killing Deer, killing Bison, collecting honey by trespassing forest, growing ginger in the forest land, poaching animals and birds, felling sandalwood trees, beeti plants, killing deer, tigers, and other animals. One commonality in these cases is the fact that all the cases were registered for “trespassing the forest” irrespective of the fact whether one lives inside the forest or not. Classic case is the cases registered against the

Tribals of MeetikuppeGirijanaraHaadi, ChiniHadlu, Jungle Haadi, Bommadu etc. These Haadis are inside the forest- in that case one can ask the question as to how these categories have “ trespassed the forest” despite the fact that they have been living inside the forest for ages together. This absurdity needs to be addressed. Secondly in majority of the cases, Jenu Kurubas and other forest dwellers were the victims of this kind of victimization.

**Recommendations:**

- Withdraw all pending cases against the tribes, particularly cases booked under flimsy ground such as “trespassing”, “growingginger”, “collecting honey” “setting fire to forest “etc. This would build the confidence between Tribals and the political apparatus.
- Appoint Advocates’ collective to fight the cases of Tribals in different courts
- Sensitize the police/forest officials about the Human Rights of the Tribals –the need to protect and defend their rights.
- Establish Tribal Rights Cells in the fringes of Forest Areas/ Panchayat offices
- Allow the Tribals to move freely to enter into the forest, to visit burial grounds, to celebrate cultural practices and collect Minor Forest Produce without any hitch.

**13. Excise Policy in Tribal Areas:**

Consumption of locally prepared or brewed Alcohol is not new to the cultural practices of tribes in the national park area, however entry of market economy and linkage with non-tribal groups has made the Tribals to become a prey to commercial vending of alcohol. Large number of young tribal boys, including women have become the victims of alcoholism. Alcohol comes to home in the form of plastic pouches, and has

destroyed the social life as well as economy of tribes. Tribals who are employed in coffee estate are the easy victim and target. This has resulted in the cultural disorientation, increased debt traps, and backward economy<sup>15</sup>. Many of them are in perpetual indebtedness due to alcoholism

Recommendations:

- Commercial vending of alcohol in the tribal area by the mobile vehicles or by the shops should be completely banned in the tribal areas or Haadis.
- Surrounding areas of National Park areas should be declared as “Liquour Free Zone areas”
- Permit the preparation of domestic alcohol for cultural and social purposes.

#### **14.Livelihood capability: LAMPS , Self Help Groups and AdivasiMahilaSahakaraSanghas**

Modernity and democratic process has affected the living conditions of the Tribals, although all the Tribals are living under abject poverty, backwardness, development “deficit” including the fact that they are all deprived. Dispossessed categories. Over the years they have transformed from being nomadic to settlers. They do not follow what is called “Jung cultivation”. They are settlers in small huts like structures called Haadis. Each cluster shall be composed of one tribal community living under one “Yejamana”. But there are times when “other” Tribals were not only welcomed but they were absorbed, including the fact that different tribes co-existed, lived together without any problem. In other words, “homogeneity” and “heterogeneity” simultaneously existed among the

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<sup>15</sup>[National Commission for Scheduled Castes,ncsc.nic.in/files/Chapter9.pdf,http://ncsc.nic.in/files/Chapter9.pdf](http://ncsc.nic.in/files/Chapter9.pdf)

tribal as well as forest dweller communities in National Park areas. Nonetheless, they do practice social distancing- marriage with other Tribals is largely prohibited.

However Tribals lives in their self sufficient economy- a simple economy which largely depends upon collecting Forest Minor Produce. Nonetheless modernity has slowly affected their economy. They are now linked to Market through LAMP societies-.Over the past couple of years they have been facing the problem of “social security” as the forest is no more seen as a space of and for “social security”, State through Forest Department is now attempting to relocate them in different resettlement areas. The wild life act too has made it difficult to live inside the national forest, except that forest dwellers act of recent years has given them a “ray of hope” of reclaiming land for being interlinked with forest for ages together.

It is in this background Tribals look for “increasing the livelihood capability” .Even though LAMPS has given them the opportunity to collect the minor forest produce and sell it to LAMPS society which inturn sell it to highest bidder; however it has not created sufficient conditions. LAMPS society in the vicinity areas of Nationalpark, particularly in Thitimathi and in Hunsur has more than 4300 members; however it has failed to utilize its potentiality to full.

Interestingly women are the one who are without any co-operatives. There are no single women co-operatives, which would add to their livelihood capabilities.

On the contrary there are couple of Self Help groups operating in the surrounding areas of National Park areas. It is estimated that in H.D Kote Taluk alone there are eighty Self Help Groups run by the tribal communities: JenuKurubas 30, KaduKurubas 30, 22 soligas, and 16

Yeravas. They have helped the Women to become economic categories show  
 ver They have yet to bring in a complete paradigm shift.

**Recommendations:**

- Establish Adivasi Mahila Sahakara Sanghas covering both National Park areas and outside
- Strengthen the existing LAMPS, establish few more societies and remove the bottlenecks in the collection of Minor Forest Produce, enroll every tribal as its members
- Support the establishment of Self Help Groups in all the Haadis- both men and women

**15. Job Market: Forest Department and Coffee estates:**

It is a paradox that Primitive Tribe and other forest tribes are not “sufficiently represented in the “ the labour market” from within the national Park, but they constitute big chunk of “labour force” both inside and outside the national park particularly in the coffee estates. This labour force has not been employed. Earlier they were employed in tree plantation, charcoal industry including the fact that they were employed in clearing the jungles to make way for mono culture. This opportunity is now closed. This is the reason why they migrate to nearby coffee economy and agrarian sector looking for jobs. Second employer is the forest department,

In the coffee estate they are working as “chengullis” or workers on daily wages or as seasonal workers. They migrate not only from their Haadis from the national park areas but even from far off places. Many a time coffee economy has created new form of “bondedness” wherein “debt “of an individual labourer is transformed to the new coffee estate. Many a

time the economic crises of coffee economy affect them badly- they loose their job. Even the wages that they get is not sufficient to sustain their families- this has led to perpetual indebtedness and poverty.

In fact they are the one who are without social security. Nonetheless, Tribes in the Hunsur area work in agricultural field as agricultural labourers. Their wages however varies between thirty and sixty rupees, even they face gender discrimination

On the contrary employment opportunities inside the national park have dwindled further over the years. Even they are not abig “labour force” in the upper echelons of forestdepartment which is seen as the immediate “employer”-they are employed only on some occasions. In the former case it is proved in the following statistics submitted by Forest Department. Jenu Kurubas are invisible at the level of Range Officers, First and Second Division Assistants, including Foresters. The same Jenu Kurubas are in majority in the case of Elephant Mahuts(45), monthly rated Employees(19). Others which include upper castes, dominant castes( VokkaligaGowdas,) etc have been able to occupy the majority of the jobs in the forest department. Even other Scheduled Tribes have not been able to get sufficient number of jobs in the forest Department. In fact as of 2011 there are 317 posts in the forest department out of which 95 posts are vacant. Highest vacant post is visible in the cadres of forest Guard (35), Forest Watcher (24), elephant Mahuts (14). These posts need to be filled up as early as possible. Given the forest cover, there is an urgent need to expand the Forest department by way of employing more number of staff. Forest Department lacks required number of staff to contain or combat forest fire, animal-man conflict, contain poachers etc.

### **Recommendations:**

- Those who are working in estates as agricultural labourers, extend them all the social security benefits/measures including Yeshaswini and strictly apply and monitor labour laws and other laws in the estates
- Fill up the vacant posts, Make Monthly Rated Employees or temporary posts permanent one in the forest department, by giving preference to forest and Primitive tribes.
- Sanction more number of posts- to cover 643 sq KM is not an easy task. Hence increase the number of post : increase by forty percent at the lower level( Range Officer and below) ,and ten per cent at the higher level( Range officer and above). In the former case preference should be given to forest tribes including Primitive Tribes.
- Increase the financial outlay of the Department This would enable the department to buy /protect the forest from poaching/encroachment etc.
- Increase the representation of tribes in the category of watchers, clerks, forest guards, including Range officers, First Division clerks, second Division Assistants,
- Any post-graduates from Primitive tribe community should be absorbed in the cadre post of Forest Department without any hitch
- Implement effectively  
Mahatma **Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** and Employ forest tribes in the construction of roads, bridges, houses, and other works
- Train tribes as Drivers, mechanics etc so as to be self employed

Caste Composition of Cadres/Jobs in Forest Department							
Sl No	Post	Jenu Kuruba	Vokkaligawada	Go	SC	ST's (Kadukurus)	Others

1	Range Officers	- -	2	2	--	3
2	F D A	- -	1	- -	--	5
3	S D A	- -	1	- -	--	1
4	Drivers	1	--	- -	--	1
5	Peons	4	--	2	3	3
6	Foresters	- -	3	7	2	1 4
7	Forest Guard	3	9	1 5	8	3 1
8	Forest Watchers	2	2	- -	2	2
9	Elephant Mahuths	4 5	--	1	--	2
10	Watchm an	3	--	- -	2	4
11	Vehicle Cleaner	1	--	- -	--	1
12	Care Taker	4	--	5	3	6
13	Monthly Rated Employe es	1 9	7	8	1	2 0
Tot al		8 2	25	4 0	21	9 3

### **16. Man –Animal Conflict:**

For the past couple of years Rajiv Gandhi National Park is witnessing increasing Man-Animal conflict. During 20012-13 more than 36,000 cases were recorded out of which majority of them came from Rajiv Gandhi National Park. Animals such as elephants are crossing the boundaries of forest areas, straying into human habitat. There are instances of elephants entering the cities like Mysore, killing people. There are many methods adopted to prevent the elephants entering the human habitat; digging trench which is called Elephant Proof Trench- the latter incidentally has become boundary between Tribals and the forest. Other attempts have been made: “building rubble stone masonry walls and size stone masonry walls, raising s concrete pillars, fabricated iron spikes, solar powered-fences. However what is intriguing is that there is hardly any attempt to find out the reason why Man-animal conflict is taking place quite frequently. Secondly how that is Tribals are responsible for the man-animal conflict to grow?

It is true that, “The large population of herbivores and carnivores in the park area live in harmony as long as there is sufficient food and water. They usually do not stray out of the park area if left undisturbed. However, encroachment of the forest area for raising plantations and cultivation of crops in forest fringes attracts the wild animals during cropping and dry seasons. The wild animals stray out and cause wide spread damage to standing crops and plantations by trampling and uprooting. They also attack domestic and livestock browsing in the forest and humans entering into forest area for collection of forest products, collection of fuel wood and other activities. Thus, a conflict between man and animal has been a constant feature in the national park”<sup>i</sup>.

Many reasons have been attributed to the growing man-animal conflict. One reason is the “destruction and conversion of natural habitat’, secondly,”unrelenting exploitation of forest products”, thirdly,shrinking forest cover, fourthly, growth of monoculture crop.

The increasing man-animal conflict also has the effect on tribal population too. They have been accused of being responsible for growing conflict. But at the same time it is true that these Tribals are the victims of man-animal conflict. Many a time their huts have been attacked by rogue elephants. There are instances when tribal population wants to leave their Haadi due to frequent attack on them by elephants.

**Recommendations:**

- Give up social forestry or mono culture cultivation inside the forest- such as planting eucalyptus , akesia, teak , rose wood needs to be stopped
- Regenerate the forest by way of resorting to traditional plantation such as “bendemara, swage mara, tadachalu , hunase, mavu, hatti, halahalasinamara,” and herbal plants
- Regenerate forest by growing such grass as “nagasarahoolu, dabbehullu, moodehullu, nojehullu, sheni hull, mundagi”. These are mostly grazed by elephants
- Increase the water bodies and remove the weeds
- Allow tree based agriculture inside the national forest

**17. Inclusion of New Forest Tribes into the category of Specially Privileged or Primitive Tribe categories:**

A demand has been made to restrict the tag of Primitive Tribe to JenuKurubas and Koragas. This would help this category to receive the central benefit; however it also leaves out other tribes in the vicinity of Kodagu. These tribes include Yerava, PaniyaraYeravars, Soliga and Betta Kurubas. Since the cultural practices of these categories are almost the same, the primitive tribe tag would help them to get the benefit and grow into a socio-economic category.

**Recommendations:**

- Expand the list of Primitive or Specially Privileged tribes from the existing JenuKurubas and Koragas to include Yeravas, PaniyaraYeravas, soligas, BettaKurubas, Kudiyas

### **18.Revamp Reservation Policy: Internal Reservation for Primitive and Forest Tribes:**

The problem that the forest tribes including the primitive tribe face is that they have to compete with the rest of the Scheduled Tribes for affirmative action. At present there are fifty tribes in Karnataka who are clubbed under STs. The schemes that are meant for tribes in the ultimate analysis are either cornered by the dominant tribe or goes against those who are economically weak. In this context the Jenu Kurubas, have been at the receiving end, despite the fact that there are schemes exclusively meant for them. Interestingly, even the marginalized Tribals such as Soligas, Yeravas, Betta Kurubas etc also face the same situation, who constitute the forest tribes but incidentally they are clubbed under STs. This is the reason why we don't find any forest tribes including the primitive tribes in the higher education, nor in the government jobs. Their exclusion from these sectors has pushed them to corner again and again.

**Secondly the inclusion of the new categories has also added the problem.**

There has been a debate as to whether “the 5 independent and different communities namely *Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki* have been included due to an incorrect understanding of the ethnography of these communities ( and) were synonyms of the community mentioned in ST list of Karnataka in serial no. [item] 38 of the list namely Naikda community.<sup>16</sup>” Hence there has been a demand **to exclude “*Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki*” words” included in the Scheduled Tribes list during 1991 to protect the interest and give justice to the genuine**

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<sup>16</sup> Thanks to Prof Maitry of Kannada University for bringing this matter to my notice. See Letter of Shri Krishnaiah to the President of India, 17.08, 2013

**Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka .”** This debate has also has affected the different communities at the grass root level.

### **Recommendations**

- Readdress the issues of Reservation keeping in mind with the new debates
- Declare internal reservation as it is done for the SCs.
- There should three category of reservation within the STs. One is exclusively for Primitive and Forest Dependent Tribes. Second category is for Nomads and Microscopic tribes and rest for the other STs.

### **19. Political Representation**

The deprivation of the Tribals becomes acute when we observe the political representation given to the forest Tribals. As a part of Democratization process they have been given reservation at the grass root level, but their presence has remained “insufficient” as the primitive tribes are the losers than the winners in the politics. It is fact that Tribals living inside the national park area have become part of democratization however they have not not been able to bring in paradigm shift at the grass root level. This is mainly because the policy on National Park would prohibit any kind of human activities inside the national park. This is the reason why tribes have not been able to do anything such as construction of pucca house, roads, electricity to their Haadis inside the national park area. Even tribes who are living outside the national park also could not able to bring in any paradigm shift. This is because they are not powerful categories as such. The reservation at the grass root level, from local Panchayats to Zilla Panchayats many a time is cornered by the dominant communities in the politics. In fact, there are number of Tribals who reside both inside National Park as well as outside contest the elections to the Panchayats and make an

attempt to enter into the political domain. Many a times their reservation is cornered by the dominant Scheduled Tribes (STs) than the Primitive Tribes and other forest tribes such as Soligas, Jenu and Betta Kurubas, and Yeravas. This is the reason why the issues of Tribals get scant focus in the political domains. The sufficient number of representation of forest Tribals including primitive tribes would have helped the Tribals to overcome from their “development deficit” and would have made them to be a part of modernity

### **Recommendations**

- Ensure the same reservation policy of internal reservation to Primitive and Forest Dependent Tribes in Politics
- Nominate at least one Primitive tribe to Legislative council or to local bodies
- Ensure Adequate representation of forest tribes in the local Panchayats
- Ensure adequate representation of tribal women in local bodies by giving some reservation for them

### **20. Celebrate Tribal Day and Cultural Festival**

It is essential that the political agency should build confidence among Tribals by observing August 9<sup>th</sup> or September 15<sup>th</sup> as Tribal Day( Or Birsa Munda Day) . This day should be a Day of Celebrating their cultural on Mass Scale. This would help the tribal to reach out to the Modern world and to the world unknown to them. In other words this will help the Tribals to feel that their identities have been recognized by the political agency

Recommendations:

- Celebrate August 9 or September 15<sup>th</sup> as Tribal Day

- Celebrate Cultural Festival as state sponsored programmed.
- Cultural festival should also be celebrated in resettlement areas

### **21. Problem of Nomenclature**

While issuing certificates by the government authorities the forest tribes such as Betta Kurubas are facing a peculiar problem. Authorities are issuing certificates in the name of Kaadu Kurubas.

#### **Recommendations**

- Declare Betta Kurubas as Betta Kurubas only not as Kaadu Kurubas

### **22. Setting Up an Adivasi University**

Tribes are the one category who constitute big chunk of population deprived of higher education. Even the literacy rate is very low. During 2001, Literacy rate among the STs in the whole of Karnataka was 48.27 per cent. In the education sector they have not done enough: at high school their percentage is 6.32 per cent. PUC their percentage is 1.54. Pathetic is the condition at the graduation and post-graduation level it is just 0.81 per cent and 0.09 per cent respectively. This is true even in the national park area too. In fact in the Rajiv Gandhi National Park area we came across only four or five students who have graduated from among the primitive tribes. Incidentally only one student has done Post-Graduation. The reaching out to higher education has largely become a mirage. In this context an exclusive University for the tribal population near National Park Areas, named as Adivasi University would help them to become an inclusive social category.

Two models for Adivasi University is available to us, One model, is largely derived from KIIT( Kalinga Institute of Information Technology) and KISS( Kanlinga Institute of Social Sciences) experiment in Odishwherein nearly 29000 tribal population from various parts of Oridisha are brought in and are trained in different skills including free general and specialized education right from class I to technical/professional courses. This is a private venture, advocated by MrSamanta.Thousands of students have gone out ofthis institute with flying colors.

On the other we have traditional university system. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak is the classic example. Its jurisdiction is not confined to one state but to the whole of India. This university was established by an Act of the Parliament of India in 2008 and it is completely funded by the Central Government through the University Grant Commission. Its aims and objectives stated are as follows:

- “To provide avenues of education, especially higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of India.
- To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, tradition, culture, language, medicinal systems, customs, forest based economic activities, flora, fauna and advancement in technologies relating to the natural resources of the tribal areas.
- To collaborate with national and international universities and organizations, especially for undertaking cultural studies and research on tribal communities.
- To formulate tribal centric development models, publish reports and monographs and to organize conferences and seminars on issues relating to tribes and to provide inputs to policy matters in different spheres.

- To take appropriate measures for promoting the members of tribal communities capable of managing, administering and looking after their own needs by access to higher education through a university of their own.
- To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such other branches of learning as it may deem fit.
- To take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching learning process in inter-disciplinary studies and researches and to pay special attention to the improvement of social, educational and economic conditions and welfare of the scheduled tribes within the Union of India.

Despite all these claims, the University argues that,” the university is open to all<sup>17</sup>”. The question will be: will it be able to address the issues of Tribalsexclusively or will the accommodation of “others “dilute its objectives and aims in the years to come.

### **Recommendations**

- Establish Adivasi University and Combine both the models – KIIT/KISS Model and Amarakanta model
- Include the issues of nomads, semi nomads and de-notified categories
- Establish centres at different regions linking the university to study the respective tribes and rehabilitation issues
- Introduce new research and studies on Tribals grouping, bio-diversity,ethno=medicine, tribal identity,tribal language, folk art, intellectual property etc

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<sup>17</sup><http://igntu.nic.in/theuniversity.htm>

### **23. Establish Adivasi Polytechnics**

Polytechnics are the one which de-alienates the relationship between physical labour and mental labour. Secondly tribal polytechnics would provide skills to the tribal population so as to help them to be a part of larger modernity project.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Establish Adivasi polytechnics in around tribal areas including Schedule Tribe areas
- Add new subjects like forestry, horticulture, dairying, veterinary sciences

### **24. Declare Scheduled Areas:**

One of the ways to bring in over all development of Tribals in Karnataka is by way of declaring tribal populated areas as “Scheduled areas”. Karnataka is one such state where no area has been declared as “Scheduled areas”. Constitution of India has clearly stated that Scheduled areas as those areas “as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas”. There are procedures to declare the areas as scheduled areas. However the principles that have been adopted while declaring an area as Scheduled are “predominance of tribal population; density and r size of the area; relative backwardness of the areas, and marked disparity in economic standard of the people. These principles have their origin in the Government of India act of 1935 when the areas were declared as “excluded and partially excluded areas. Nothing prevents Karnataka government to declare some areas as scheduled areas. Since tribal sub plan or Integrated Tribal Development or project areas have been made co-terminus with Scheduled Areas with the amendment to fifth schedule, it is not problematic for the government or governor to declare the tribal areas as Scheduled areas. Government can identify the tribal areas and bring under those areas wherein tribal population is substantial in number under

fifth scheduled of the constitution such as the case in Andhra Pradesh wherein, in Parkas district some of the Mandals have been identified as Scheduled Mandals. Similarly in Maharashtra part of some districts such as the case of Gadricholi, Chandrapour have been declared as scheduled areas. Similar exercise can be made in Karnataka. In one side part of Primitive Tribe areas including forest based tribes may be declared as scheduled areas. In another side, districts where ST population is more than fifty percent of the total ST population may be declared as Scheduled Areas.

In the case of Nagarhole region whole region of National Park including the surrounding areas of Coorg (Kutta, Devarapura, Nalkeri, Arvathoklu etc) H.D Kote region, including Bandipura National Park area, part of Hunsur may be declared as Scheduled Areas. Similar benefit may be extended to tribal areas in Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Chitradurga , Bellary, Chickmagalur, D.Kannada, Udupi District, etc. In fact in seven districts such as Bellary, Raichur, Mysore, Chitradurga, Belgaum, Davanagere and Kolar Scheduled Tribe population account for 54 per cent of the ST population of the state.

**Recommendations:**

- Declare National Park area and its surrounding areas including some villages as Scheduled areas
- Declare districts or Mandal Panchayats having more than fifty percent ST population as Scheduled areas
- **Declare clusters of Haadis as Scheduled Areas.**

## **25. Implement PESA Act :**

Karnataka is one of the many states wherein PESA Act, (Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Area Act of 1996) is not introduced, given the fact that Karnataka has no Scheduled Areas as such. This act is often called as “land mark,” historic”, “revolutionary” for the reason that it ensure the Tribals’ participation as well as decision makers. Implementers, including monitors at the grass root level. The Gram Sabah is said to be most important component of PESA Act which has the power to preserve and safeguard the cultural identity, assume control over livelihoods, have a say in management of natural resources and protect the traditional culture and rights of the Tribals community recourses and also tribal mode or customary mode of conflict/dispute resolution. One important advantage is that it would try to checkmate the land alienation. Tribal land alienation has been one of the major concerns of the Tribals. The Ministry of Rural Development recently has estimated the amount of alienation of tribal land in different states: Karnataka (1.3 lakh acres

Madhya Pradesh (1.58 lakh acres), Gujarat (1.16 lakh acres). Andhra Pradesh (2.79 lakh acres). However the disappointing aspect is the number and percentage of Tribals who have been rehabilitated.

Recommendations:

- Once the Scheduled areas are notified, provisions of PESA Act should be strictly implemented; its spirit and the provisions should not be diluted.
- Any law which is made with regard to scheduled area should be in consistent with fifth scheduled of the Indian constitution as PESA derives its constitutional basis from Article 243 (m) (4) (b) and the Fifth Schedule

## **26.Document the traditional knowledge system, IPR and Bio-Diversity Hub**

Tribals cannot simply be brushed aside as “vanishing tribes”. They are the one who carries the wisdom of traditional knowledge system. They combine vast experience of environmental hardship and at the same time, leading sustainable livelihood. Their wisdom is apparent in protecting the water tables, water harvesting, meteorological assessment, indigenously developed irrigation, construction of bridges across hills and water streams, using forest species like herbs, shrubs for medicinal purposes, etc. Such tradition and invaluable knowledge needs to be protected given the fact that there are attempts to appropriate such knowledge system for the purpose of larger profit. Globalization has added concern to protect the traditional knowledge system.

In fact the tribes in the National park areas are known for many ethno medicines/ traditional knowledge system. They can be called “repositories of bio-Diversity”. Some of them can be cited<sup>18</sup> as follows:

- 1) ‘Kadumulla’: Used for curing cough by Kadukurubas.
- 2) Aloe Vera : used as Repelling mosquitoes by Bettakurbas
- 3) ‘Tondekaai’: to cure mouth ulcers by Bettakurbas
- 4) Yojanaballi’: to avoid giddiness by Jenu Kurubas.
- 5) ‘Kaisunde’ : used for Headache by Jenu Kurubas
- 6) ‘Karee tulsi’: used to avoid early grey hair by Betta Kurubas.
- 7) ‘Mukmodi’” used for body resistance.
- 8) Ulkansoppu’: used for sprains by Soligas.

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<sup>18</sup> For more details see, R.D. KSHIRSAGAR and N.P. SINGH, Some Less Known Ethnomedicinal uses from Mysore and coorg districts, Karnataka, Southern India ,Ancient Science of Life Vol. No XX January 2001 pp.20-25

- 9) Aralimara: used for children who stammer during speaking.  
Jenu Kurubas practice this method
- 10) Pangarpatti': to remove giddiness. Jenu Kurubas use this bark
- 11) 'Kolikaare: Root extract taken for curing mouth ulcers. This is being practiced by soligas. –
- 12) Gokarnahambu: flowers eaten raw for its aphrodisiac property. This is discernible among Jenu Kurubas
- 13) Karekaai': its Roots paste applied on forehead for headache.  
Its 2-3 teaspoonful root paste taken to quench or to avoid more thirst in jungle. This is being practiced by jenukurubas.
- 14) 'kallanegida'Used to avoid Interittent fever by Jenukurubas
- 15) . Mattimara' used for Dysentery and also used as tonic by Jenu Kurubas.
- 16) 'Macchimullu': used for Mumps by Jenu Kurubas.
- 17) Lantana" used for Rheumatism by Jenukurubas.
- 18) 'Kongepataballi' :Used for Toothache by jenukurubas
- 19) Burga': Usedfor Dizziness by jenukurubas.
- 20) Gabbal':Stem Bark used to cure toothache by jenukurubas

On the contrary. IPR regime has come to stay with the arrival of globalization. This situation demands documentation of knowledge over bio-diversity. Since legal and institutional arrangements are not made to protect the knowledge over bio-diversity, there is a danger of losing it.

### **Recommendations:**

- Establish IPR Centre and Bio-Diversity Hub in the vicinity of National Park to document and preserve the traditional knowledge system of Tribals including Bio-Diversity
- Provide institutional and legal arrangements to safeguard the IPR

.Prevent corporate and other agencies to access and exploit the resource bases of tribes

### **27. Effective Implementation of ITDP**

There are now 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in the country, where the ST population is more than 50% of the total population of the blocks or groups of block. During the Sixth Plan, pockets outside ITDP areas, having a total population of 10,000 with at least 5,000 scheduled tribes were covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). So far 252 MADA pockets have been identified in the country. In addition, 79 clusters with a total population of 5,000 of which 50 per cent are schedule tribes have been identified. This programme should not be given to plain tribes rather to primitive and nomads

Recommendations

- Implement the ITDP programmes effectively
- ITDP should be confined to Primitive and forest tribes

### **28. Adivasi Development Board and corporation**

There has been a demand from the Tribal groups of National Park area for the Adivasi Development Board. Among them Girijana KriyaKoota and the Karnataka RajyaMoolanivasiBudakattuJanara Vedike is in the forefront. They have been demanding to set up a Tribal Development Board and allocate funds to ensure all-round development of Tribals in the State. This is nothing new- Madhya Pradesh government has already set up such a Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

## **Recommendations'**

- Set up a Tribal Development Board and Corporation, replicating the framework adopted by Madhya Pradesh government
- Board should comprise of 30-members and should be represented by every Adivasi groups in the State.

### **29.Task force for the Harmonization of laws and training Bureaucracy**

It is true that there are ambiguities in the matters governing the tribal rights: what will happen to Wild Life Act when Forest Dwellers Act is enacted? How to count the total number of years who perpetually lived inside the forest for calculating the year's to grant land rights? Will the laws applied to the Tribals who have "VANISHED" in the coffee economy? How to harmonize between such acts as Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Wild Life Act of 1972 and Forest Dwellers Act ? Or different Land Reforms Acts in Karnataka. These are some of the questions quite often raised. Hence a Task Force for the Harmonization of laws is essential. Secondly, the implementation agencies should be trained on the issues of tribal rights, culture etc.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Constitute a Task Force for the Harmonization of Laws
- Task force should undertake such exercise as to harmonize the laws
  - a) between federal or central Acts /laws and state land laws, (b)
  - between Revenue and forest records and the records of the Tribals
  - (c) between court judgments and other laws.
  - d) between different legislations and public policies

- Train and sensitize the bureaucracy before implementing public policies

### **30. Tribal Mission:**

The state should come out with a Tribal Mission so as to protect the culture, social life style, practices, traditional knowledge system etc. Modernity has slowly but steadily has made the Tribals victims. They need to be protected as a distinctive social category. This mission should attempt to preserve, document, reproduce, celebrate and integrate all tribes including those who have been excluded from the benefit of tribes. Its main objective should be to make forest Tribals part of the Modernity and State building – hence it should take upon the task of educating, transmitting, and disseminating the knowledge as well.

Recommendations:

- Create an Autonomous Tribal Mission by the state
- Tribal Mission should come out with a road map for Tribals for the next one hundred years.
- Tribal Mission should cover all the tribes in Karnataka

### **31. Effectively Implement Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**

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This Act has been termed as “historic” for the simple reason that for the first time their traditional and customary rights have been recognized. This act not only recognized the individual rights but also community rights of the forest dwellers, including Tribals..For the first time Gram Sabha is now empowered to initiate the process of receiving and verifying rights’ claim.

There are anomalies in the implementation of this act. In Karnataka Uptil October 2010, out of the 1,62,874 claims ( individual claims: 1,60,101 , community claims 2,773) only 6280 title deeds have been distributed ( 6280 individual and one community).. As of date 5300 claims have been made in Mysore district, out of which nearly 4500 claims have been rejected, only 800 individual claims have been accepted. This is now been contested.3500 claims have gone for appeal. These claims are rejected on the ground that these Tribals who have not lived inside the forest, On the contrary 107 claims of community rights have been submitted

Out of which . Only 19 community rights have been given, Kakanakote in the H.D Kote region, 15 community rights claims and four in Periyapatna have been recognized. These are those who are living inside d forest.

In Kodagu including Virajpet although 86 community rights application have been submitted, not a single community right has been recognized. On the contrary , in 807 individual title deeds have been distributed out of which 372 claimants came from Virajpet Taluk. These individual rights were bestowed upon those who are living inside the national forest. They include such Haadis as Majjigehalla Haadi, chombukadu, Makutta, Anchettitu, Akkimala, Reshmehadlu, Maldare gate, Jungle Haadi, Karekandi, Bommanahalli, Karehadlu, Dubare, Hanninathota, Asthana, Avaregunda, Basavanahalli, Doddareshme, Akkimala, Majjigehalla, Diddadli, Dyedadahadlu, Chottepare, etc. Interestingly the average size of land distributed among the tribes is literally small – varying between 0.05 acres and 1.00 acres. Only in seven cases the land size is more than five acres- (highest being 8 acres). These would not sustain their economy. There is a possibility that, given the small size of land given to them, they

would be pushed again to poverty and backwardness. This obviously shows the inherent problem in the distribution of land. Further, there are problems in recognizing the Historicity of Displacement

Recommendations

- Recognize the Historicity of Displacement while implementing Forest Dwellers Act
- Recognise the rights of Historically Displaced Categories – individual and community- and give them the of benefit of Act
- Distribute the land large enough to sustain their economy

Recognize various forms of displacement other than displacement due to wildlife act/national park so as to enlarge the beneficiaries of Forest Dwellers Act. Recognize voluntary displacement, displacement due to Dam construction, Displacement due to Conservation or Displacement due to Encroachment for enlisting categories while distributing lands under forest dwellers act

### **32. Enlarge the scope to Enlist the Tribals of “Estate Line”**

There are different categories who have not been enlisted although they existed as Tribals. This is apparent in the case of Tribals who have joined the “lines of coffee estates” and those Haadis who have “vanished “from the public memories and government list. There are times when Haadis have disappeared with the forcible displacement due to the application of wild life act. Even there are categories that have been outside the list submitted to the Hon’ble High court. Haadis which falls in the periphery of national park area but largely located in Periyapatna area are left out. They need to be enlisted.

**Recommendations:**

- An authentic counting of the number of Tribals who are not enlisted is required particularly who joined the “estate lines”.
- Enlist those Haadis which are missing from the list and extend the benefits to them
- Extend the benefit of rehabilitation to the Tribals who have joined the “estate line” by identifying place of origin and the historicity of displacement.

**33. Bridging the Gap between Government, Governance and the Tribals****Recommendations:**

- Increase the frequency of Dialogue and consultation,
- introduce a framework of social guarantees (that decide precise entitlements obligations related to certain rights, and make certain that these are addressed by the State)
- Strengthen deliberative democracy, help creating Tribal civil society at each level.
- Apply Need Based Approach than the target based approach
- Come out with Tribal Human Development Report and Tribal Development Index

**34. Carry out similar exercise in Other National Park Areas:**

The issue of displacement is not confined to Rajiv Gandhi National Park alone. There are four well known, other than Rajiv Gandhi National Parks. They include the following:  
Bandipur national park

- Bannerghatta national park

- Kudremukh national park
- Anshi national park

There are possibilities that in some national park areas Tribals don't exist anymore. However, there is an urgent need to address their issues judiciously. It is a fact that the issues of Tribals might differ, given the nature of environment, but in the larger context the issues would be the same- "development deficit" and displacement. A comprehensive tribal policy, after doing similar and simultaneous exercise, would help the Tribals to be a part of Modernity and part of Nation Building.

Recommendations:

- Carry out similar exercise of enumerating the Historically Displaced Categories in other National Park Areas and sanctuaries
- A comprehensive Tribal Policy by the GoK for the Nation Building

<b>Caste Composition of Cadres/Jobs in Forest Department</b>						
<b>Sl .No</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Jenu Kuruba</b>	<b>VokkaligaGowda</b>	<b>S C</b>	<b>ST's (KaduKuruba)</b>	<b>Others</b>
1	Range Officers	--	2	2	--	3
2	F D A	--	1	--	--	5
3	S D A	--	1	--	--	1
4	Drivers	1	--	--	--	1
5	Peons	4	--	2	3	3
6	Foresters	--	3	7	2	14
7	Forest Guard	3	9	15	8	31
8	Forest Watchers	2	2	--	2	2
9	Elephant Mahuths	45	--	1	--	2
10	Watchman	3	--	--	2	4
11	Vehicle Cleaner	1	--	--	--	1
12	Care Taker	4	--	5	3	6
13	Monthly Rated Employees	19	7	8	1	20

<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>93</b>
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<b>Statement showing the staff position total strength vacancy position of Hunsur wildlife Division, Hunsur as on 31-08-2011</b>				
Sl .No	Post	Sanctioned Strength	No of Posts Filled	No of Posts Vacant
1	D C F	1	1	-
2	A C F	3	3	-
3	R F O	9	8	1
4	Vet. Officer	1	1	-
5	Manager	1	1	-
6	F D A	7	7	-
7	S D A	3	1	2
8	Draught's Man	1	-	1
9	Typist	1	-	1
10	2 <sup>nd</sup> Div Surveyor	1	-	1
11	Foresters	33	30	3
12	Forest Guard	106	67	39
13	Forest Watchers	32	8	24
14	Drivers	4	2	2
15	Peons	13	12	1
16	Care Taker	15	15	-

17	Attender	1	-	1
18	EleJammedar	1	-	1
19	EleMahuths	33	19	14
20	EleKothal	33	30	3
21	Watchman	2	2	-
22	Lodge Cleaner	3	3	-
23	Vehicle Cleaner	4	3	1
24	I B Meti	1	1	-
25	Supernumerary	6	6	-
26	M R E	2	2	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>95</b>

Tribal/traditional health centre

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<sup>1</sup>M. MAHADEVA MURTHY, N. SHIVKUMAR, G.M. DEVGIRI, N. SWAMI RAO AND T.K. NAGARATHNA ,Domestic and wildlife damage to crops and mitigation strategies around Rajiv Gandhi National Park (Karnataka)AJESSIAN JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE VOLUME 8 | ISSUE 1 | JUNE, 2013 | 46-48

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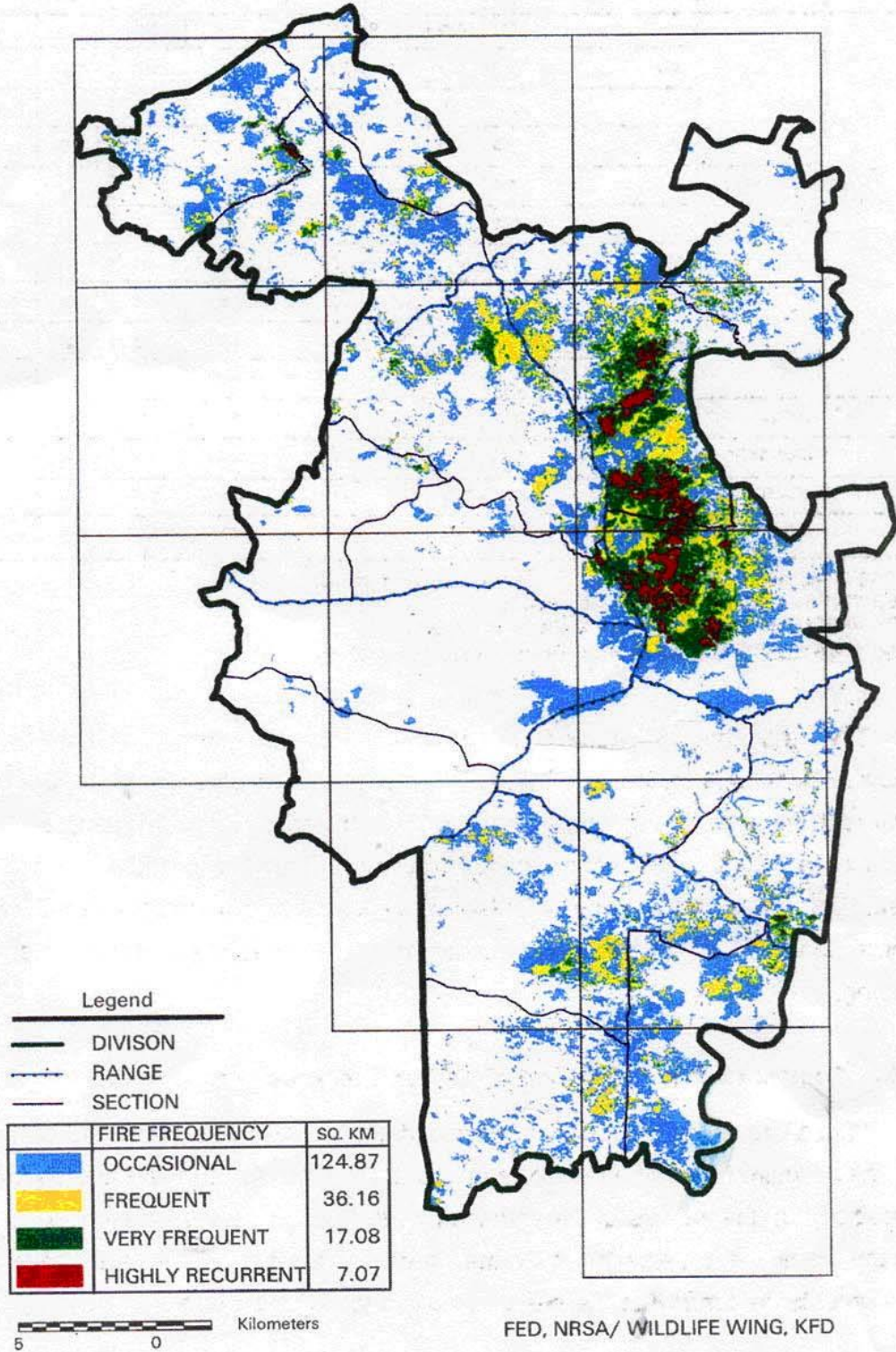
## Names and Number of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

### Annexure

1. Adiyani
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, DungriGarasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. KaduKuruba
17. Kammara (In South Canara District & Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District)
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (In Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, DhorKathodi, DhorKatkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. KoliDhor, TokreKoli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. KondaKapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, BhineKoya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya, Melakudi
28. Kuruba (In Coorg District)
29. Kurumans
30. MahaMalasar
31. Malaikudi
32. Malasar
33. Malayekandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (In Coorg District)
36. Marati (In South Canara District)
37. Meda, Medari, Gauriga, Burud.
38. Naikda, Nayaka, CholivalaNayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, MotaNayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar & Valmiki
39. Palliyani
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher, PhansePardhi, Haran Shikari
42. Patelia

- 
43. Rathawa
  44. Sholaga
  45. Soligaru
  46. Toda
  47. Varli
  48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
  49. Yerava
  50. Siddi (Uttara Kannada District only)

**RAJIV GANDHI (NAGARHOLE) NATIONAL PARK**  
 PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT INPUTS USING REMOTE SENSING AND GIS  
 FOREST FIRE RECURRENCE ANALYSIS USING IRS SATELLITE DATA  
 (1991, 1994, 1997 and 1999 DATA)



### Visit to different Haadis in Kodagu District

Sl No	Name of the Haadi	Panchayat	Date of visit
1	Beeruga	Srimangala	24.07.2010
<b>2</b>	<b>Badaga</b>	<b>Nalkeri</b>	<b>24.07.2010/22.07.2011</b>
3	Bhakatarahalli	Devarapura	23.07.11
4	Betagiri	Devarapura	22.07.2011
5	Bettadahadi	-Kutta	27.02.2010
6	<i>Chennangi</i>	<i>Chennainakote</i>	<i>22.07.2011</i>
7	Chottepale	Chennainakote	22.07.2011
8	Chottepare	Chennainakote	27.02.2010
<b>9</b>	<b>Danugla</b>	<b>Mayamudi</b>	<b>22.07.2011</b>
10	Danandala	Mayamudi	22.07.2011
11	Dyavadalu	Chennangi	27.02.2010
12	Doddahadlu	Maldare	27.02.2010
13	Halligattu	Ponnampet	24.07.2010
14	Kuttandi	Ponnampet	22.07.2011/23.07.2011
15	Kambane	Ponnampet	23.07.2011
16	Kamate Colony	Mayamudi	22.07.2011
17	Alandodlu	Nalkeri	22.07.2011
18	Mutturu*	Kirgoor	27.02.2010
19	Mavikote	=	23.07.2011
20	Neerugallaru		23.07.2011
<b>21</b>	<b>Paladahalli (Pandalla)</b>	<b>Nittur</b>	<b>23.07.2010</b>
22	Pysariyechikare@@	Mayamudi	22.07.2011
23	Konanakatte	Balele	22.07.2011
24	Bannimatte	Nalkeri	22.07.2011
25	Mallengere	=	22.07.2010

26	Sulegodu	Ponnampet	22.07.2011/23.07.2011
27	Chikkareshme@	chennainakote	27.02.2010
28	Tattahalli	Maldare	27.02.2010
29	Basavanhalli	Kushalnagara	22.07.2010
30	Basavanahalli	Chennainakote	22.07.2010
31	Duubare	Chennainakote	27.02.2010
32	Hanchinatittu		27.02.2010
33	Maldare	Maldare	27.02.2010
34	Diddadli@	C.Kote	27.02.2010
35	Kurchi	Srimangala	24.07.2010
36	Kalathamadu	Gonikoppa	23.07.2011
<b>37</b>	<b>Nethangala</b>	<b>Kutta</b>	<b>22.07.2011</b>
38	Shrimangala	Kutta	24.07.2010
<b>39</b>	<b>Shinkona</b>	<b>Kutta</b>	<b>22.07.2011</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Vadaramadu</b>	<b>Nittoor</b>	<b>23.07.2010</b>
41	Terekamadu	Bittalli	23.07.2010
<b>42</b>	<b>Bommanahalli</b>	<b>Devapura</b>	<b>26.02.2010</b>
43	Yedtore	Devapura	23.07.2011
44	C.B Halli	Maldare	27.02.2010
45	Rudrabeedu	Mayamudi	22.07.2011
<b>46</b>	<b>Devamachi</b>	<b>Devapura</b>	<b>26.02.2010</b>
47	Akemala@	Thithimati	26.02.2010
48	Chikkasodlur	Kanoor	23.07.2011
49	Ashtana	Siddapura	23.07.2011
50	Avaregunda	Siddapura	27.02.2010
51	Seetha colony	Arvathoklu	24.07.2010
52	Bhadhrakole	Devapura	26.02.2010
53	Devarakadu	Devapura	26.02.2010/27.02.2010

54	Nayimannu	Thithimathi	26.02.2010
55	Kesuvinakere	Chennainakote	27.02.2010
56	<b>Lakkunda</b>	<b>Kanur</b>	<b>22.07.2011</b>
57	Mysore Amma	Arvathokklu	24.07.2010
58	<b>Nokiya</b>	<b>Thithimathi</b>	<b>26.02.2010</b>
59	<b>Brahmagiri*</b> *	<b>Kanur</b>	<b>27.02.2010</b>
60	<b>Kumbarakatt e**</b>	<b>Nittoor</b>	<b>23.07.2010</b>
61	<b>Tatttekere**</b>	<b>Nittoor</b>	<b>23.07.2010</b>
61	<b>Karehadlu</b>		<b>26.02.2010</b>
62	<b>Nehru Colony</b>		<b>26.02.2010</b>
63	<b>DoddaResh meHadlu</b>		<b>26.02.2010</b>
64	<b>Chikkaresh me</b>		<b>27.02.2010</b>
65	<b>Bommadu</b>		<b>24.07.2010</b>
66	<b>Karehadlu</b>		<b>24.07.2010</b>
67	<b>Nathangal</b>		<b>22.07.2011</b>
68	<b>Hoskere</b>		<b>23.07.2011</b>

Discussion ,visits and phases of work

1. 2010/11: Identification and verification of different Haadis
2. 2010/11: visit to different ashrama schools, settlement areas
3. 2011/12: Discussion with different Panchayat members and visit to different panchayats
4. 2010/11/12/13/14 :Discussion with different representatives from different Haadis in Kutta, H.D Kote, Mysore, Hunsur
5. 2010/11/12/14: materials from different government departments
6. 2012: Visit to KIIT/KISS Bhuvaneshwar
7. 2013: discussion with the faculty of Kannada university.
8. 2013: Visit to Haadis in Bellary district
9. 2014 :Discussion with Mysore Nirmithi Kendra, Discussion with Civil Society groups and tribal representatives and writing report,

List of Historically Displaced Tribes and Haadis in Virajpet Taluk of Kodagu District  
(Annexure "A")

Name of the Haadi: Badaga \\Panchayat: Nalkeri Name of the tribe: JenuKuruba/ PanjariYeravaru Total Number of Families: 32 Total number of population:134 No of Families Holding Lands:134 No of Families having House:134					
SL.No	Name	Age	Family Size	Possessing any land	Possessing any House.
1	P B Prabhakar S/o Choma	58	4	Yes	Yes
2	P B Bhoulaka S/o Chatha	54	5	Yes	Yes
3	P B Bhoja	38	3	Yes	Yes
4	P B Bhoga S/o Bholli	34	4	Yes	Yes
5	P B Karumbbayya S/o Bholli	26	3	Yes	Yes
6	P B Nalini W/o Bhilla	48	4	Yes	Yes
7	P B Najamma	56	5	Yes	Yes
8	P C Muttha S/o Chandra	46	5	Yes	Yes
9	P B Ramesh S/o Bholla	56	5	Yes	Yes
10	P M Raghu S/o Nanja	49	4	Yes	Yes
11	P C Chandra S/o Chamaya	51	5	Yes	Yes
12	P B Meda	47	4	Yes	Yes
13	P Chira S/o Kalla	68	6	Yes	Yes
14	P Seethamma W/o Raghu	34	4	Yes	Yes
15	P B Soma	32	3	Yes	Yes
16	P B Basava	28	3	Yes	Yes
17	P B Denish S/o Bholli	39	3	Yes	Yes
18	P R Mani S/o Kalla	53	5	Yes	Yes
19	P R Mani S/o Raghu	49	4	Yes	Yes
20	P K Raju	61	6	Yes	Yes

21	P Choma	53	5	Yes	Yes
22	P B Laxmi W/o Bolli	35	4	Yes	Yes
23	P K Raghu S/o Kalla	38	4	Yes	Yes
24	J S ThimmaS?o Srinivas	39	5	Yes	Yes
25	J Dasa S/o Choma	55	4	No	No
26	J G Gopal S/o Mutthappa	33	4	Yes	Yes
27	J K Yashodha W/o Kalla	26	3	Yes	Yes
28	J G Madhu S/o Gopal	23	3	Yes	Yes
29	J D Basava S/o Jadiya	38	4	Yes	Yes
30	J M Thimma S/o Mutthu	51	5	Yes	Yes
31	J Genayya S/o Badane	58	5	Yes	Yes
32	J Y Rajjappa S/o Muttha	29	3	Yes	Yes
			134	134	134

Name of the Haadi: DhanugalMarriyamma Colony \ Panchayat: Name of the tribe: Yeravaru Total Number of Families: 50 Total number of population: 167 No of Families Holding Lands:nil No of Families having House:167					
SL.No	Name	Age	Family Size	Possessing any land	Possessing any House.
1	YeravaraChoma	26	2	No	Yes
2	Yeravara Krishna	40	4	No	Yes
3	YeravaraMutthu	40	3	No	Yes
4	YeravaraSubbha	60	2	No	Yes
5	YeravaraChanma	30	2	No	Yes
6	YeravaraMalla	30	2	No	Yes
7	YeravaraMadda	45	4	No	Yes
8	YeravaraBalla	36	4	No	Yes
9	YeravaraBhoja	42	4	No	Yes
10	YeravaraJogi	38	4	No	Yes
11	YeravaraChikkanna	38	4	No	Yes
12	YeravaraSubbi	50	5	No	Yes
13	YeravaraMarra	65	2	No	Yes
14	Suresh	30	4	No	Yes
15	YeravaraChnadra	24	2	No	Yes
16	YeravaraChoma	58	2	No	Yes
17	YeravaraKaddi	46	4	No	Yes
18	YeravaraSomi	58	1	No	Yes
19	YeravaraJogi	38	3	No	Yes
20	YeravaraGowra	29	2	No	Yes
21	YeravaraBholla	55	4	No	Yes
22	YeravaraChikka	50	4	No	Yes
23	YeravaraManni	32	2	No	Yes
24	YeravaraKalli	45	2	No	Yes
25	YeravaraMalla	32	5	No	Yes
26	YeravaraAnnu	26	4	No	Yes
27	YeravaraKariya	24	3	No	Yes
28	YeravaraKalla	50	4	No	Yes
29	Pelayeda	60	2	No	Yes
30	YeravaraSubbha	45	4	No	Yes
31	YeravaraPeleya	55	3	No	Yes
32	YeravaraJogi	48	4	No	Yes
33	YeravaraShubba	28	4	No	Yes
34	YeravaraKalla	49	3	No	Yes
35	P K Kalla	35	3	No	Yes
36	YeravaraNanja	38	4	No	Yes
37	YeravaraBhoja	45	3	No	Yes
38	YeravaraChikkaMarra	45	4	No	Yes

39	YeravaraThamma	43	3	No	Yes
40	Yeravara Raju	23	2	No	Yes
41	Yeravara Raju	28	4	No	Yes
42	Yeravara Ganesh	42	3	No	Yes
43	Yeravara Ramesh	26	5	No	Yes
44	Yeravara Raju	22	2	No	Yes
45	YeravaraMadda	45	6	No	Yes
46	YeravaraChanda	52	5	No	Yes
47	YeravaraMalli	50	4	No	Yes
48	YeravaraSubbha	34	3	No	Yes
49	Yeravara Mani	38	4	No	Yes
50	YeravaraKalla	45	3	No	Yes
50			167	0	167

21. Name of the Haadi: Pandalla( PALADAHALLI) \ Panchayat: Nittoor Name of the tribe: PaniyaraYeravaru Total Number of Families: 16 Total number of population:49 No of Families Holding Lands:16 No of Families having House: 16					
Sl No	Name of the Family	Age	Family size	House	Property/land
1	Paniyara Chama S/0 PatthiKariya	52	4	Yes	House
2	PaniyaraKuuku S/0 PatthiKariya	48	2	Yes	House
3	PaniyaraPaala S/0 Kuuku	26	2	Thatched House	Plot
4	PaniyaraKaaku S/0 Chama	28	4	Yes	House
5	PaniyaraPari D/0 Rathu	32	3	Yes	House
6	PaniyaraBolluchi W/0 PatthiPirandra	48	2	Yes	House
7	PaniyaraBabu S/0 PatthiKaalla	40	4	Yes	House
8	PaniyaraKotta S/0 Cham	36	4	Yes	House
9	PaniyaraKakaur S/0 Patthi Pala	46	2	Yes	House
10	PaniyaraAppu S/0 PatthiKuliya	49	3	Yes	House
11	PaniyaraMedi S/0 PatthiKaala	65	1	Yes	House
12	PaniyaraCamaya S/0 Did not know	49	2	Yes	House
13	PaniyaraChidaya S/0 Urumba	48	3	Yes	House
14	PaniyaraBoja S/0 Bolla	46	4	Yes	House
15	PaniyaraJeedaya S/0 PatthiChamba	52	4	Yes	House
16	PaniyaraBolla S/o Bhoja	35	5	Yes	House

Name of the Haadi: Shinkona- Beaguru \Panchayat: Kutta Name of the tribe: JenuKuruba/ Panjiyaravaru Total Number of Families: 152 Total number of population:525 No of Families Holding Lands:54 No of Families having House:54					
SL.No	Name	Age	Family Size	Possessing any land	Possessing any House.
1	J K Chandra	39	6	No	No
2	J K Ravi C/o PP Subbramanya	35	3	No	No
3	Bhoja C/o K KDevayya	23	2	No	No
4	J Bhojappa C/o K KDevayya	22	2	No	No
5	J Babu C/o K KDevayya	30	6	No	No

6	J Rajappa C/o K KDevayya	22	2	No	No
7	J Sannappa	60	3	No	No
8	J K Naanu	36	2	No	No
9	J K Sannappa	40	3	No	No
10	Kodale	40	5	No	No
11	J K Muttha	50	3	No	No
12	Dasa	50	6	No	No
13	J K Kariya	47	3	No	No
14	B K Kalla	43	4	No	No
15	J K Thimma	55	4	No	No
16	J K Raju	28	4	No	No
17	J K Honna	50	3	No	No
18	J D Masthi	40	2	No	No
19	J K Kulla	28	3	No	No
20	J K Raju	35	4	No	No
21	J K Masthi	33	5	No	No
22	B K Kalla	45	5	No	No
23	J K Laxmi	25	3	No	No
24	B K Choma	38	4	No	No
25	B K Kethi	40	1	No	No
26	J K Kallappa	32	5	No	No
27	J K Linga	60	3	No	No
28	J K Moti	32	4	No	No

29	J K Putta	48	6	No	No
30	J K Putta	30	6	No	No
31	J K Bhola	45	4	No	No
32	J S Rajappa	33	3	No	No
33	J K Annayya	28	3	No	No
34	J K Subbah	48	4	No	No
35	S Ganesh	35	4	No	No
36	J K Chandra	28	3	No	No
37	J Sannakariya	38	2	No	No
38	J K Appu	44	4	No	No
39	J K Kullayya	40	4	No	No
40	J K Ravi	21	2	No	No
41	Kallinga	55	7	No	No
42	J K Appu	40	4	No	No
43	J K Annu	30	3	No	No
44	J K Putta	68	3	No	No
45	P Bhoja S/o Najja	66	3	No	Yes
46	P Malla S/o Malla	60	1	No	Yes
47	P K Soma S/o Madda	31	5	No	Yes
48	J K Naga S/o Masthi	27	4	No	Yes
49	Karpa S/o Pathi Belli	34	7	No	Yes
50	P B Belli S/o Pathi Belli	32	4	Yes	Yes
51	J K Raju S/o Kariya	35	4	No	No

52	J M Mohan S/o J Mutthu	35	5	Yes	Yes
53	J B Murgesh S/o Basappa	26	3	No	No
54	J JBasappa S/o Janivara	55	3	Yes	Yes
55	J K Kenchi W/o PathiLinga	59	2	No	Yes
56	P S Ramu S/o choma	28	5	No	No
57	P C Mani S/o Pathi Chama	23	3	No	Yes
58	J M Raju S/o PathiMutthu	31	4	No	Yes
59	Gange W/o PathiBaskara	45	1	Yes	Yes
60	P C Subbhu S/o PathiMacha	28	3	Yes	Yes
61	P M Najja S/o PathiMacha	45	3	Yes	Yes
62	P M Kariya S/o Macha	35	3	Yes	Yes
63	P K Chomi W/o PathiKalla	46	4	Yes	Yes
64	Chandra P J S/o Joga	26	3	Yes	Yes
65	P K Soma S/o Pathi Kora	49	2	Yes	Yes
66	P S Ganesh S/o Soma	18	2	Yes	Yes
67	Kari P S S/o P K Soma	19	3	Yes	Yes
68	P B Villadayya S/o PathiBasava	45	5	Yes	Yes
69	Chandra S/o Kora	35	1	Yes	Yes
70	B C Marra	51	5	Yes	Yes
71	K B Ranjith Kumar S/o Baskar	28	4	No	No

72	J S Lilawathi D/o Pathi Rama	51	4	Yes	No
73	J S Rajasheaker S/o G K Subbha	32	5	No	No
74	J S Sannabhulla S/o PathiNidda	45	5	No	No
75	J K Narayana S/o Kariya	40	2	No	No
76	P M Malli S/o Malli	20	2	No	No
77	J T Chette S/o PathiThimma	45	3	No	No
78	B K Kalla S/o PathiMarra	52	5	No	No
79	P S Marra S/o Soma	40	6	Yes	Yes
80	B C Soma S/o Kulla Banda	40	2	Yes	Yes
81	B K Soma S/o Pathikash	66	3	No	Yes
82	Malli S/o Somayya	49	3	Yes	Yes
83	Jogi S/o Raju	21	2	No	No
84	P B Bella S/o PathiNella	56	4	Yes	Yes
85	P B Mani S/o Raju	23	2	No	No
86	Kali W/o Pathi Belli	66	1	Yes	No
87	P B Chikkanna S/o Pathi Belli	40	3	No	Yes
88	P B Laxmi W/o Veenu	28	4	No	Yes
89	J B Devi W/o DoddaMasthi	66	3	No	No
90	P S Mani S/o P K Soma	30	4	No	Yes

91	P K Siddi S/o Gokula	38	2	No	Yes
92	B K Somi W/o Pathi B Soma	40	1	Yes	Yes
93	B S Chandra S/o Pathi Soma	35	5	Yes	Yes
94	L Velu S/o PathiChandru	29	4	Yes	Yes
95	B C Marra S/o Pathi Chandra	38	4	No	No
96	P K Vijaya S/o PathiKariyya	25	4	No	No
97	P Jogi S/o PathiKalla	49	4	Yes	Yes
98	P B Mani S/o PathiBhoja	36	4	Yes	Yes
99	P J Kalla S/o Javarayya	30	3	No	Yes
100	P C Najji W/o Mutthu	66	2	Yes	Yes
101	P B Somu S/o PathiBhoja	37	4	Yes	Yes
102	P B Marra S/o PathiBhoja	45	4	Yes	Yes
103	J L Raju S/o Linga	35	4	Yes	Yes
104	J T Basappa S/o Thimmayya	35	4	Yes	Yes
105	J L Ramesh S/o PathiLinga	27	3	No	No
106	J K Dasa S/o PathiThimma	49	3	Yes	Yes
107	J L Mani S/o Linga	32	2	Yes	Yes
108	J A Raju S/o Pathi Mari	38	2	No	No
109	P S Ramu S/o Marra	33	4	No	Yes
110	P K Choma S/o Marra	66	3	Yes	Yes

111	P J Chenna S/o PathiJogi	30	4	No	Yes
112	B C chelli W/o PathiChella	58	4	No	No
113	B K Ramesh S/o Soma	25	3	Yes	Yes
114	P B Raju S/o PathiBasava	35	3	No	Yes
115	Mutthamma W/o Bella	40	2	No	No
116	Raghu S/o Marri	24	6	No	No
117	J K Gopal S/o Kaddi	33	7	No	No
118	J K Linga S/o Putta	49	6	No	No
119	J Thimmi W/o B R Thimma	50	1	No	No
120	S Raju S/o Appu	55	5	No	No
121	Ganpathi S/o DoddaKariya	38	5	No	No
122	SannaSubbha S/o LingaMasthi	45	2	No	No
123	P K Kethi W/o Pathi Mani	66	2	Yes	Yes
124	J R Raghu	39	4	No	Yes
125	J K Shanthi W/o PathiLinga	25	3	No	No
126	Govindraju S/o Ponna	28	4	No	No
127	J Putti W/o PathiPutta	38	3	No	No
128	J R Laxmi W/o P R Narayan	45	2	Yes	Yes
129	B Ashok S/o Narayan	25	3	Yes	Yes
130	G S Pisere	48	5	No	Yes
131	C Chomi D/o Choma	50	1	No	No

132	B B Bori S/o Choma	53	2	Yes	Yes
133	P C Bhoja S/o Chatha	28	1	Yes	Yes
134	J L Mutthu S/o Linga	29	1	No	Yes
135	J K Linga S/o Dasa	65	4	Yes	Yes
136	K M Chami D/o Mallappa	66	3	No	No
137	J K Bhoja S/o Honna	50	3	Yes	Yes
138	Preama D/o Raju	40	3	Yes	Yes
139	J K Appu S/o Kallinga	36	4	Yes	Yes
140	P C Muttha S/o P C Chatha	41	4	Yes	Yes
141	Mosale S/o Maale	48	4	Yes	Yes
142	J L Chandra S/o PathiLinga	30	4	Yes	Yes
143	J K Kalla S/o Kalla	66	1	No	Yes
144	J R Shivanna S/o Raju	25	5	Yes	Yes
145	J K Saraswathi W/o J K Gopal	40	3	No	No
146	J K Raju S/o Karan	40	3	Yes	Yes
147	K Soma S/o L H Kalla	55	3	Yes	Yes
148	J L Ravi S/o Linga	35	7	Yes	Yes
149	P C Raju S/o P C Chatha	35	4	Yes	Yes
150	P C Marra S/o Chatha	35	4	Yes	Yes
151	B M Arasu S/o B C Mani	6	3	No	Yes
152	P Ranga S/o Chanta	40	1	No	No

			525		54
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<p>40. Name of the Haadi: Vaddaramadu  \ Panchayat: Nittoor  Name of the tribe: Jenu Kurubas  Total Number of Families: 19  Total number of population:69  No of Families Holding Lands;19  No of Families having House: 19  Reasons For Displacement: Wild Life/National Park</p>					
Sl No	Name of the Family	Age	Family size	House	Property/land
1	J.K Raju S/o Kenda	40	7	Yes	House
2	J.K Ponnappa S/o Mari	45	2	Yes	House
3	J.K Sannamma W/o Jaddiya	60	2	Yes	House
4	J.K Kaala S/o Bolla	60	2	Yes	House
5	J.K Annatha S/o PatthiKaallinga	58	2	Yes	House
6	J.K Chomanni D/o PatthiBasava.	36	3	Yes	House

7	J.K Chandra S/o PatthiSubba	30	3	Yes	House
8	J.K Basava S/o Kaalla	38	4	Yes	House
9	J.K Raju S/o PatthiKallinga	60	4	Yes	House
10	J.K Gowri W/o Raju	52	2	Yes	House
11	J.K Changappa S/o PatthiKallinga	50	3	Yes	House
12	J.K Vijay S/o PatthiKallinga	35	2	Yes	House
13	J.K Thimma S/o PatthiKallinga	65	4	Yes	House
14	J.K Janaki W/o PatthiThimma	48	2	Yes	House
15	J.K SannaBhoja S/o PatthiBhoja	40	9	Thatched House	Plot
16	J.K DoddaBhoja S/o PatthiBhoja	48	6	Thatched House	Plot
17	J.K Subrammani S/o Changappa	30	4	Thatched House	Plot
18	J.K Gandhi S/o Changappa	28	4	Thatched House	Plot
19	J.K Chandra S/o PathiBolula	16	2	Thatched House	Plot

Name of the Haadi: Devamachhi \Panchayat: Devarpura Name of the tribe: Kuruba/ Yeravaru Total Number of Families: 34 Total number of population:104 No of Families Holding Lands: No No of Families having House:34					
SL.No	Name	Age	Family Size	Possessing any land	Possessing any House.
1	J K Kumar	30	3	No	Yes
2	J Rajesh	28	3	No	Yes
3	B Mani	30	4	No	Yes
4	Kariyappa	50	5	No	Yes
5	Engtha S/o Malla	33	4	No	Yes
6	Chikkanna S/o Kalla	45	4	No	Yes
7	Seethe W/o Kalla	35	4	No	Yes
8	Gange W/o Bealli	65	2	No	Yes
9	Sannappa S/o Putta	80	2	No	Yes
10	Raju	35	3	No	Yes
11	Chandru	32	4	No	Yes
12	Raju	40	4	No	Yes
13	Kamala	35	3	No	Yes
14	Annayya S/o Bolla	40	3	No	Yes
15	Sanna S/o Kempa	40	2	No	Yes
16	Ellappa S/o Raju	46	5	No	Yes
17	Mallige W/o Shankar	40	4	No	Yes

18	Sarasu W/o Appu	35	5	No	Yes
19	Bhojappa S/o Basava	40	2	No	Yes
20	Lingi W/o Basava	75	3	No	Yes
21	Ramu S/o Basava	38	4	No	Yes
22	Gowribai	36	3	No	Yes
23	Manju	45	4	No	Yes
24	Malli	35	4	No	Yes
25	Balla	34	3	No	Yes
26	Bhoja	38	3	No	Yes
27	J Ravi S/o Honna	26	3	No	Yes
28	J Sushila W/o Shankar	30	4	No	Yes
29	J Honna S/o Gejje	40	4	No	Yes
30	J Ramesh	25	3	No	Yes
31	J Raju S/o Mani	22	2	No	Yes
32	J Raju S/o Raju	20	2	No	Yes
33	J Mani	30	4	No	Yes
34	Kamakshi W/o Shina	35	2	No	Yes
34			104	no	34

Name of the Haadi: Lakkunda \Panchayat: Kanoor Name of the tribe: JenuKuruba/ PanjariYeravaru Total Number of Families:18 Total number of population:54 No of Families Holding Lands:18 No of Families having House:18					
SL.No	Name	Age	Family Size	Possessing any land	Possessing any House.
1	J Subba	54	3	yes	Yes
2	J P Geetha	28	2	Yes	Yes
3	J B Buruda	58	4	Yes	Yes
4	B K Akku	42	3	Yes	Yes
5	B Kyatha	56	2	Yes	Yes
6	P Machi	50	2	Yes	Yes
7	P Muttha	48	4	yes	Yes
8	P Nanja	51	4	Yes	Yes
9	P Jatha	49	3	Yes	Yes
10	P Muttha	41	4	Yes	Yes
11	P C Mutthu Kali	30	3	Yes	Yes
12	P C Jaya	34	2	Yes	Yes
13	P C Kaveri	38	4	Yes	Yes
14	P M Chippa	35	4	Yes	Yes
15	P Chomma	39	3	Yes	Yes
16	J Ammani	60	2	Yes	Yes
17	J Thimma	58	2	Yes	Yes
18	P Muttha	47	3	Yes	Yes
18			54	18	18

Name of the Haadi: Nokya \Panchayat: Yedathore Name of the tribe: Paniya / Othres Total Number of Families: 9 Total number of population:35 No of Families Holding Lands:09 No of Families having House:09					
SL.No	Name	Age	Family Size	Possessing any land	Possessing any House.
1	P Chotha	45	4	Yes	Yes
2	Y YGovinda	50	3	Yes	Yes
3	P Marra	36	5	Yes	Yes
4	P Bhoja	44	3	Yes	Yes
5	P Parvathi	55	4	Yes	Yes
6	Shivadas	48	4	Yes	Yes
7	P Chelli	59	5	Yes	Yes
8	P Choma	45	3	Yes	Yes
9	P Chelli	53	4	Yes	Yes
			35	09	09

Name of the Haadi: Bramhgiripura \Panchayat: Kanoor Name of the tribe: JenuKuruba/ PanjariYeravaru Total Number of Families: 95 Total number of population:261 No of Families Holding Lands:95 No of Families having House:95					
SL.No	Name	Age	Family Size	Possessing any land	Possessing any House.
1	J Dayanada	58	4	Yes	Yes
2	J Raju	33	2	Yes	Yes
3	J Thimma	35	2	Yes	Yes
4	J Kaddi	36	2	Yes	Yes
5	J Kamala	30	3	Yes	Yes
6	J Basavaraju	40	4	Yes	Yes
7	J B Guru	18	2	Yes	Yes
8	J Appanna	39	2	Yes	Yes
9	P A Parkasha	23	2	Yes	Yes
10	P N Suresh	24	3	Yes	Yes
11	P Baera	47	4	Yes	Yes
12	P Mani	40	5	Yes	Yes
13	J Appnni	53	2	Yes	Yes
14	P Siddappa	42	4	Yes	Yes
15	P Kari	60	2	Yes	Yes
16	P Kuliya	49	4	Yes	Yes
17	P J Kaveri	36	2	Yes	Yes
18	P R Muttappa	24	2	Yes	Yes
19	P J Mutthi	53	2	Yes	Yes
20	P J Chandra	29	2	Yes	Yes
21	P J Mani	27	3	Yes	Yes
22	P Najja	61	3	Yes	Yes
23	P N Seetha	36	3	Yes	Yes
24	P Gopal	39	2	Yes	Yes
25	P Mutthi	49	3	Yes	Yes
26	P Kamala	33	3	Yes	Yes
27	P J Nanda	34	5	Yes	Yes

28	P J Subramani	37	4	Yes	Yes
29	P M Bina	30	2	Yes	Yes
30	P C Saroja	30	2	Yes	Yes
31	P J Sharada	39	3	Yes	Yes
32	P Bealli	29	3	Yes	Yes
33	P P Raja	35	4	Yes	Yes
34	P C Subbramani	36	5	Yes	Yes
35	P Chandra	44	4	Yes	Yes
36	P C Mali	29	3	Yes	Yes
37	P Chikka	43	2	Yes	Yes
38	P Kumar	27	3	Yes	Yes
39	P K Prasad	33	2	Yes	Yes
40	P Boja	41	3	Yes	Yes
41	P M Ayyappa	27	2	Yes	Yes
42	P Thola	44	2	Yes	Yes
43	P Ramesh	44	4	Yes	Yes
44	P M Manu	33	4	Yes	Yes
45	Y B Ramesh	39	2	Yes	Yes
46	P Sushila	50	4	Yes	Yes
47	P Karpa	37	3	Yes	Yes
48	P Raju	53	3	Yes	Yes
49	P R Viju	30	3	Yes	Yes
50	P R Mutthu	23	2	Yes	Yes
51	P Rani	33	4	Yes	Yes
52	P R Raghu	33	3	Yes	Yes
53	P Ravi	49	4	Yes	Yes
54	P C Bhoja	36	5	Yes	Yes
55	P N Malla	20	2	Yes	Yes
56	P J Jogi	47	3	Yes	Yes
57	P Rani	30	2	Yes	Yes
58	P K Jogi	39	3	Yes	Yes
59	P Chittu	37	2	Yes	Yes
60	P Boja	40	2	Yes	Yes
61	P Manjula	29	3	Yes	Yes
62	P Prabhu	53	3	Yes	Yes
63	P K Subbramani	26	2	Yes	Yes
64	P Raju	43	2	Yes	Yes
65	Y M Prakash	33	4	Yes	Yes
66	P Soma	39	1	Yes	Yes
67	P Ramu	39	4	Yes	Yes
68	P Malli	49	4	Yes	Yes
69	P Mallige	40	4	Yes	Yes
70	P Chandra	44	4	Yes	Yes

71	P Chamayya	43	5	Yes	Yes
72	P Marra	60	3	Yes	Yes
73	P Govinda	40	2	Yes	Yes
74	P Thamma	40	1	Yes	Yes
75	P Kaveri	39	2	Yes	Yes
76	P Kalli	30	2	Yes	Yes
77	P Venu	49	3	Yes	Yes
78	P K Muttha	50	2	Yes	Yes
79	P Choma	41	2	Yes	Yes
80	P Jogi	49	2	Yes	Yes
81	P Muttha	30	2	Yes	Yes
82	P Bhoja	30	1	Yes	Yes
83	P Kariya	40	2	Yes	Yes
84	P S Muttha	40	3	Yes	Yes
85	P Kalla	61	2	Yes	Yes
86	P Tammanna	40	2	Yes	Yes
87	P Subbhu	40	3	Yes	Yes
88	P Raju	36	2	Yes	Yes
89	P D Mare	63	2	Yes	Yes
90	P Raju	36	1	Yes	Yes
91	P Mani	24	2	Yes	Yes
92	P Kamala	39	2	Yes	Yes
93	P Karpa	41	2	Yes	Yes
94	P Gangae	29	2	Yes	Yes
95	P Chandra	59	2	Yes	Yes
			261	95	95

61. Name of the Haadi: Tattakere \ Panchayat: Nittoor Name of the tribe: Jenu Kurubas Total Number of Families: 63 Total number of population: 179 No of Families Holding Lands; 43 No of Families having House: Thatched House Year and Reasons For Displacement					
Sl No	Name of the Family	Age	Family size	House	Property/land
1	J.M Muttappa S/o Mutthu	32	2	Thatched House	No
2	J.K Sasu S/o Kenchu	33	5	Thatched House	No
3	J.K Daasa S/o Kallinga	40	3	Thatched House	No
4	J.K Muttha S/o Kallinga	40	2	Thatched House	No
5	J.M Sathisha S/o Honna	23	2	Thatched House	No
6	J.K Chandra S/o Ram	28	3	Thatched House	No
7	J.T Sannappa S/o Thimmapa	30	3	Thatched House	No
8	J.K Annaya S/o Kallinga	54	3	Thatched House	No
9	J.A Basappa S/o Annaya	30	3	Thatched House	No
10	J.K Ram S/o Kenchu	45	3	Thatched House	No

11	J.S Basappa S/o Sidda	36	3	Thatched House	No
12	J.T Chandra S/o Thimma	36	4	Thatched House	No
13	J.P Annaya S/o Putta	27	2	Thatched House	No
14	J.R Gopal S/o Ram	26	4	Thatched House	No
15	J.K Daasa S/o Kallinga	49	3	Thatched House	No
16	J.D Gangu S/o Daasa	40	2	Thatched House	No
17	J.K Suresh S/o Kallinga	30	2	Thatched House	No
18	J.T Kashi S/o Thimma	29	2	Thatched House	No
19	J.T Lingi W/o PathiThimma	50	2	Thatched House	No
20	J.K Lingappa S/o Thimma	35	3	Thatched House	No
21	J.E Rami W/o PathiEare	45	2	Yes	House
22	J.K Ramappa S/o Kallinga	39	2	Yes	House
23	J.M Kariya S/o Mulangi	30	3	Yes	House
24	J.K Shivannad S/o Mulangi	35	2	Yes	House
25	J.K Ramu S/o Rama	25	4	Yes	House
26	J.A Basava S/o Appu	50	3	Yes	House
27	J.B Ramesh S/o Basava	26	2	Yes	House
28	J.K Rama S/o Kencha	46	2	Yes	House
29	J.M Ramu S/o Muttha	25	4	Yes	House
30	J.S Raju S/o Daasa	27	4	Yes	House
31	J.K Thimmi W/o PathiThimma	60	1	Yes	House
32	J.A Chandra S/o Appu	30	2	Yes	House

33	J.M Ganesh S/o Muttha	29	2	Yes	House
34	J.K Muttha S/o Anniya	52	2	Yes	House
35	J.T Kempa S/o PathiThimma	45	3	Yes	House
36	J.K Mari S/o Sannappa	62	2	Yes	House
37	J.K Ramu S/o Rama	35	3	Yes	House
38	J.M Thimma S/o Mari	38	2	Yes	House
39	J.K Subba S/o Sannapa	45	3	Thatched House	Plot
40	J.K Annappa S/o Sannappa	45	3	Thatched House	Plot
41	J.R Ponnappa S/o Ram	35	4	Thatched House	Plot
42	J.R Raju S/o Rama	24	3	Thatched House	Plot
43	J.T Buruda S/o Thimma	40	2	Thatched House	Plot
44	J.B Lingappa S/o Bogaledassa	38	2	Thatched House	Plot
45	J.T Putta S/o Thimma	39	5	Thatched House	Plot
46	J.T Bhojappa S/o Thimma	28	4	Thatched House	Plot
47	J.G Appaji S/o Gejjae	30	4	Thatched House	Plot
48	J.K Gopal S/o Sannappa	36	5	Thatched House	Plot
49	J.G Kosa S/o Gopal	28	5	Thatched House	Plot
50	J.B Raju S/o Burudi	24	3	Thatched House	Plot
51	J.J Mari S/o Jadiya	30	4	Thatched House	Plot
52	J.A Denash S/o Appu	20	2	Thatched House	Plot
53	J.B Ravi S/o Buruda	62	5	Thatched House	Plot

54	J.K Thimma S/o Kariya	62	5	Thatched House	Plot
55	J.K Manu S/o Basva	20	2	Yes	House
56	J.P Buruda S/o Putta	26	2	Yes	House
57	J.R Ganesh S/o Ranga	40	5	Yes	House
58	J.K Gannapathi S/o Kaalla	39	2	Yes	House
59	J.B Raju S/o Bora	36	3	Yes	House
60	J.L Sindhu	39	5	Yes	House
61	J.K Sidda S/o Mari	63	1	Yes	House
62	J.T Thimmi W/o Thimma	60	2	Yes	House
63	Ramu S/o Kempa	25	3	Yes	House
			179	43	nil

Name of the Haadi: Kumbarakatte \Panchayat: Nittoor Name of the tribe: Jenu Kurubas Total Number of Families: 23 Total number of population:64 No of Families Holding Lands;23 No of Families having House: Thatched 23 Year and Reasons For Displacement					
Sl No	Name of the Family	Age	Family size	House	Property/land
1	J.K Ganesh S/o PathiDaasa	42	4	Yes	House
2	J.K Vayya S/o Pathi Rama	55	5	Yes	House
3	J.K Bolli S/o PathiMuthu	42	2	Yes	House
4	J.K Appanna S/o Shivanna	30	1	Yes	House
5	J.K Chnadru S/o Pathi Rama	28	3	Yes	House
6	J.K Revanna S/o Pathi Deva	36	6	Yes	House
7	J.K Devappa S/o DoddaAppu	32	4	Yes	House
8	J.K Ramesh S/o PathiRanga	36	4	Yes	House
9	J.K Lingappa S/o PathiRanga	32	3	Yes	House
10	J.K Raju S/o PathiAppu	28	2	Yes	House
11	J.K Appu S/o PathiThimma	26	5	Yes	House
12	J.K Thimmi W/o PathiThimma	58	1	Yes	House
13	J.K Daasi W/o PathiKenchu	62	1	Yes	House

14	J.K Papu S/o Ganesh	22	2	Yes	House
15	J.K Kariya S/o Raju	24	3	Yes	House
16	J.K Kencha S/o Kariya	36	2	Yes	House
17	J.K Raju S/o PathiGeniya	20	2	Yes	House
18	J.K Krishna S/o PathiGeniya	18	1	Yes	House
19	J.K Pommani D/o PathiDaasa	28	5	Yes	House
20	J.K Basava S/o PathiKariya	42	2	Yes	House
21	J.K Boju S/o Basava	26	2	Yes	House
22	J.K Kariya S/o Kariya	62	2	Yes	House
23	J.K Ayappa S/o Kariya	42	2	Yes	House
			64	23	23