

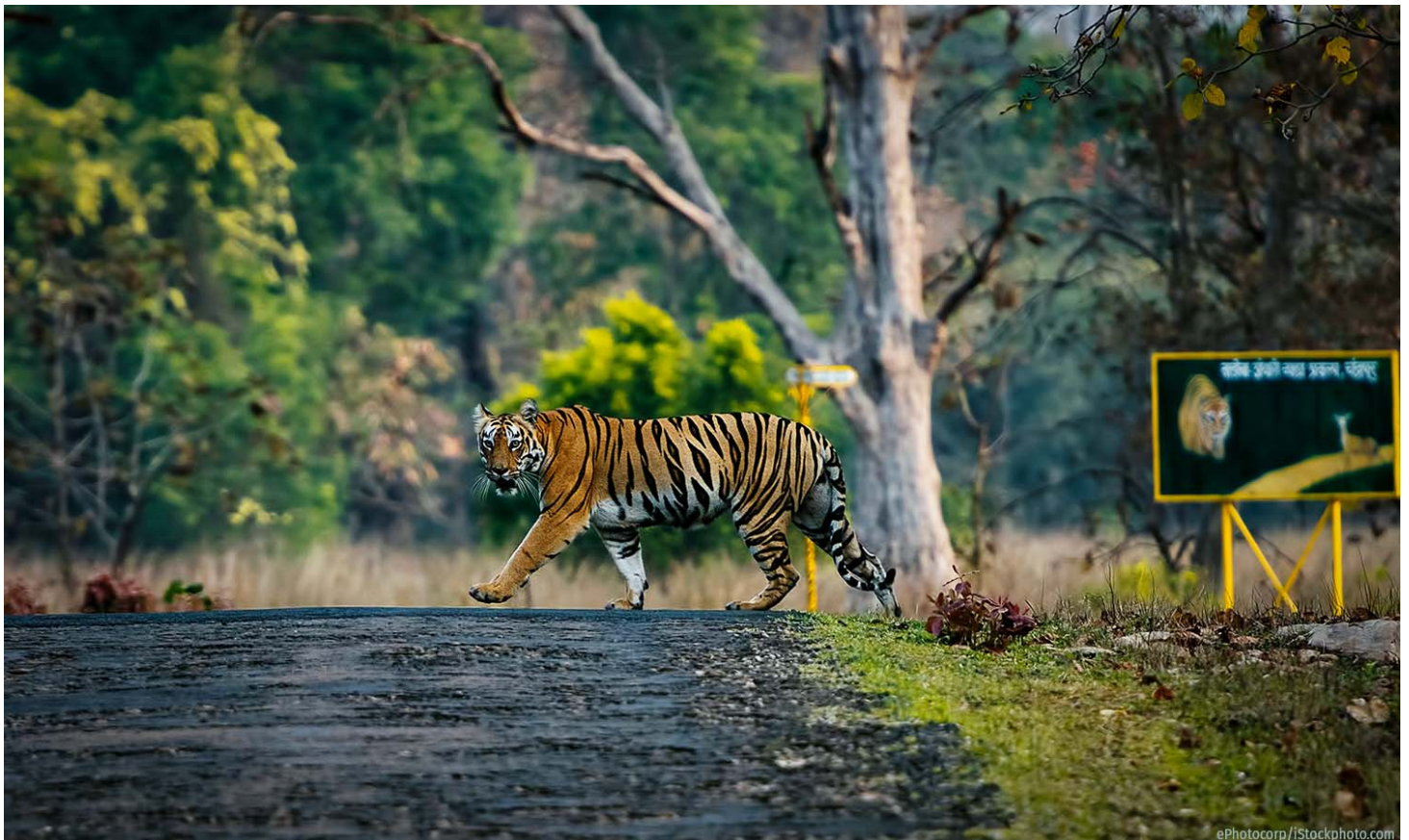
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The Hidden Cost of India's Tiger Reserves: Loss of Tribal Ri

Tribal communities bear the brunt of conservation policies 50 years after a key programme on tiger conservation was

By Sushmita | 10 May, 2024



Tigress Crossing near sign board, Tadoba, Maharashtra

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Mumbai and Nagpur: India's tiger population has increased in the last five decades, but this has come at the people losing their traditional homes, **IndiaSpend** found through various data sources, and from visits to tiger rese Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

The year 2023 marked 50 years of tiger conservation in India. The then government had [launched](#) Project Tiger in establish tiger reserves across the country. The scheme initially covered nine reserves in as many states. "The proj flourished into a remarkable accomplishment with 53 reserves spread across 75,796 km², effectively covering 2 India's total land area," a government press release from July 2023 says.

In April 2023, the government [released](#) a new tiger census that estimated that there are at least 3,167 tigers living in India. Later, in July, this number was [revised](#) to 3,925 (the estimated upper limit) using camera and non-camera trap estimates. This is an increase from the [last reported](#) estimate of 2,967 in 2019.

On the other hand, in about 50 years to 2007, it is [estimated](#) that 600,000 forest dwellers were displaced from their homes due to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, according to a Lok Sabha reference note from 2013.

In December 2017, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) [told](#) Parliament that since it has to declare national parks and sanctuaries, the ministry did not have the numbers of people evicted because of such declarations. However, “no person has been evicted for declaration of tiger reserves”, the ministry said citing information from the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA). However, relocations are common, as we explain below.

This displacement has taken place, even as the country has undertaken development projects requiring fragmentation of forests and ecology, such as mining, and enacted laws threatening the biodiversity of these areas.

What happened in Tamil Nadu

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, while launching the tiger census report in April 2023, [visited](#) two tiger reserves in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, two states that host 10 [tiger reserves](#) between them. In Mudumalai tiger reserve, which he visited, the state in 2015 had [prepared plans](#) to relocate seven villages from the core area, even as indigenous communities resisted the move.

Despite the resistance, between 2016 and 2017, the Tamil Nadu Forest Department [moved](#) villagers from Bennai village in the core zone during the first phase of relocations. As of September 2019, however, state authorities [had not yet](#) provided compensation to 93 tribal families relocated during that period. Affected villagers further alleged fraud at the hands of landowners and middlemen.

A [letter](#) sent by the Tamil Nadu Tribal Peoples Association (TNTPA) to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in December 2019 noted that 573 of 681 families were relocated, and that 108 families refused to accept relocation “due to various reasons”. The letter also highlighted several irregularities in the relocation process, noting that the people who had been relocated were not provided with basic services and were living in rented houses.

“There have been several issues with the relocation and compensation. Those who have relocated are not happy because they don’t want compensation, while some have received inadequate or lesser compensation,” said C.R. Bijoy, a researcher who has worked extensively in the region, as well as on natural resource governance.

It is unclear how much money is granted for relocation, he added. “The relocation process was supposed to happen in three phases—and there was hearsay that Rs 200 crore was released, but we don’t know the exact amount. Officials who were supposed to monitor these relocations have ended up looting them. In some cases people filed FIRs [first information reports, filed with the police] but didn’t receive FIR numbers.” Indeed, police [reportedly booked](#) officials for these fraudulent activities.

After the TNTPA’s agitations last year, the district collector assured to give the FIR numbers, and addressed things like the need for street lights. For most things, they said that there is no budget now, and that they will do it after the Lok Sabha elections, Bijoy added.

Tigers in, people out

What happened in Mudumalai is symptomatic of what is happening in and around tiger reserves and national parks across India. During the same visit, the PM had also visited Bandipur, [established as a tiger reserve](#) in 1973 as part of Project Tiger. Since it was established, the state [has relocated at least](#) 417 families from the core area. In 1993, 65 families [were forced out](#) of their homes in the park.

As of 2017, NTCA data [show that state](#) governments, under “voluntary village relocation”, have identified 56,247 families living in core or critical tiger habitats across 751 villages and 50 tiger reserves. Of these, 12,327 families in 173 villages have

relocated or resettled, the data show.

There is seldom anything voluntary about these relocations, experts say. “My impression from the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary that I visited is that people were never adequately informed about their rights nor the true spirit of the Forest Rights Act (FRA),” says Eleonara Fanari, a doctoral researcher in conservation studies at the Institute of Environmental Science and Technology, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain. “They were essentially coerced into relocating in the guise of resolving human-animal conflicts without addressing the underlying issues.”

Fanari, who is a contributor to EJ Atlas, a global database of environmental conflicts, adds that there was a lack of dialogue with forest dwellers and insufficient measures taken to mitigate conflicts arising out of relocation issues, including improper or lack of resettlement, absence of livelihood opportunities etc. Additionally, Fanari said, in tiger reserves such as Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, local communities expressed fatigue from ongoing harassment and marginalisation by officials. They also faced a dearth of basic amenities like roads and electricity, which were conveniently available at tourist facilities nearby.

“Therefore, voluntary relocation often occurs when people exhausted from years of struggle and oppression are presented with an alternative, which unfortunately, in most cases, has proven to be detrimental to the lives of tribal communities,” Fanari points out.

Indiaspend reached out to Ramesh Pandey, Inspector General of Forests under the MoEFCC and asked about voluntary relocations and India’s wildlife conservation policy with regards to indigenous rights. We will update the story when we receive a response.

A 2021 [report](#) by the Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), a rights and advocacy organisation working on housing issues, pointed out that 110,000 people from in and around tiger reserves were facing the threat of eviction. These include communities from 273 villages that fall in core areas inside 28 tiger reserves.

Exploitation of protected areas

While indigenous communities were forced out, an increasing thrust on tourism resulted in more concrete structures coming up in protected areas and increased encroachment of community spaces.

In 2022, the MoEFCC [granted](#) in-principle approval to 401 projects and approved 517 projects requiring diversion of land, several of these in dense forest areas. In August 2023, the MoEFCC [told](#) parliament that it had approved 400 proposed projects in eco-sensitive zones around protected areas, in the preceding five years.

The Supreme Court in April 2023 [modified](#) its June 2022 order that had ruled that each national park and wildlife sanctuary must have a minimum eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) of 1 km, measured from the demarcated boundary of protected forests. It did so while lifting a complete ban on development and construction activities within ESZs.

These existing and upcoming proposals threaten more people with displacement. Moreover geography, as well as climate is also changing as a result of these projects. Dense forests inside protected areas are being converted into grasslands, the balance of species’ is being disturbed, people on the ground say. For instance, in some parks, specific flora is planted to attract deer, which are prey for tigers.

The NTCA report also [acknowledges](#) that extractive industries are causing destruction to the flora and fauna in these areas including mining-related activities.

‘Guaranteed sightings’ in Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve

The Tadoba Andhari tiger reserve in Maharashtra’s Chandrapur district was bustling with tourist vehicles when we visited the reserve in October 2023. This reporter saw boards in the tiger reserve calling Tadoba one of India’s “preeminent



reserves and [‘guarantees’](#) of sightings of tigers for tourists. Entry to the reserve, which [spans](#) around 1,727 sq through six gates. Each gate lists the number of tiger sightings during the morning and evening tours.

“The number of tigers has increased in the reserve in the past years,” an activist working in the reserve told condition of anonymity. “A tiger requires its own territory.”

Wildlife experts indicate that an adult male tiger needs a range between 60-100 sq km. “While their number increased, the land on which they stay has remained the same,” the activist pointed out. “This has caused an imbalance in the ecological landscape, where some animals are more in number, while others are ignored.”

The Tadoba Andhari tiger reserve is Maharashtra’s [oldest and largest](#) national park. There are about [79 villages](#) located in the buffer area of the park, with a population of 94,000. In the core area, there were [six villages](#), Kolsa, Botezari, Navegaon, Palasgaon and Rantalodi, with 992 families, who were [relocated](#) between 2007 and 2014.

The relocation process started in 2006. Botezari was the first village to be relocated, involving 140 families, plus 48 families were relocated from the nearby village of Kolsa. The move was reportedly considered a “[model relocation](#)”.

However, this relocation was plagued by several issues. Shankar Bharde, a resident of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve, **IndiaSpend**, “The relocation that took place in Botezari wasn’t relocation. It was actually displacement. I recently visited the area and saw that they didn’t have any basic facilities such as electricity or water. They have been given infertile land. Some were handed over Rs 8 lakh, and some Rs 10 lakh.”

At present in the core areas, which are dense forests, several eco-resorts have mushroomed.



There are eco resorts mushrooming near the core areas of Tadoba Andhari tiger reserve in Maharashtra's Chandrapur district.

Compensatory afforestation and protected areas

In India, [more than 300 million](#) people depend on forests for survival. Further, around 4.3 million [live](#) in and around forests which are now called protected areas (PA).

Even as protected areas increase, activities under India's flagship compensatory scheme--the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)--have [distressed communities](#) across states, with the department fencing off community-owned and common lands on which people depend for livelihood.

On February 14, 2021, Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change Prakash Javadekar said in a [tweet](#) that the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority approved annual plans of operations for 30 states and Union Territories worth Rs 7,133.25 crore against a target of Rs 6,000 crore. He added that this has resulted in employment generation of 43.8 million man-days till January that year. The nature of the projects approved and the employment generated is not mentioned.

IndiaSpend reached out to Ramesh Pandey, Inspector General of Forests under the MoEFCC, asking about the nature of the projects and jobs approved, and if data for a later date were available. We will update this story when we receive a response.

CAMPA funds, which were supposed to compensate for the loss in biodiversity due to forest diversion, have also been used for relocation programmes run by the NTCA, as in the [case](#) of the Nagarahole Tiger Reserve in Karnataka in 2015. The National Campa Advisory Council (NCAC) [approved](#) that interest on CAMPA funds, up to Rs 1 crore annually, can be used for five years, for the relocation of people from protected areas, a 2015 government document says.

"Using the so-called CAMPA funds for extending the protected area network only prolongs the colonialism inherent in the forest policy currently being pursued in practice," said Soumitro Ghosh, activist and researcher associated with the India Forum of Forest Movement, who has conducted [research](#) in protected areas. "The CAMPA fund is blood money, the price of deforestation, displacement, exclusion and extraction."

"When this money is used for ostensible conservation practices, the situation gets further entangled, both ecologically and ethically," says Ghosh. "Ecological, because you can't destroy a part of a landscape and protect another part by just planting trees. Ethical because funding PAs through CAMPA only succeeds in compounding the historical injustice that has been separated from colonialism and its eminent domain of profiteering and plunder."

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Funding for Special Tiger Protection Force

Over the years, funding has grown for tiger reserves such as Pench, Tadoba-Andhari and Melghat, in central India. The strengthening of these protection forces has led to further marginalisation of the people. "In the last few years, the number of the protection forces has increased among the people residing in the protected areas. These are armed and the threat of being picked up when people go to procure forest produce," said Shankar Bharde, a resident of Tadoba Andhari Tiger reserve. For instance, in Kaziranga National Park, forest rangers [reportedly](#) had the authority to shoot at people, which tribals allege has resulted in innocent people being killed.

Funding for Special Tiger Protection Force: 2019-20 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakhs)

TR	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Pench	Maharashtra	286.18	354.14	315.16	330.00
Tadoba-Andhari		298.53	397.41	423.64	423.60
Melghat		303.92	361.31	374.95	420.00
Nawegaon-Nagzira		283.56	356.56	472.03	501.60
Similipal	Odisha	120.84	122.86	20.86	126.30
Bandipur	Karnataka	192.00	38.52	51.37	99.00
Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	214.65	154.38
Kaziranga	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Statement in parliament by Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Minister of State, MoEFCC, 08/08/2023

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change in a [statement](#) in Parliament.

Wadala Tukum in Tadoba Andhari and collective rights

Four villages namely [Sitarampeth](#), (56 families) [Kondhegao](#) (121 families), [Devada](#) (87 families), [Mudholi](#) (483 families) in the buffer zone in Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in the Bhadrawati Taluka and Wadala Panchayat have received Community Forest Rights (CFR). These villages are inhabited by Gond Adivasis. Villages are marked by yellow flags as a symbol of assertion by the Gonds. While people in some villages in the reserve are not aware of the FRA, residents of Wadala Tukum have received the rights after a long struggle. People use weekly *haats* or markets as places for discussion.



A statue of the tribal leader Birsa Munda, and yellow flags, an assertion of Gond identity in villages in the buffer zone in Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve.

Bharde, who is associated with Paryavaran Mitra, an organisation based in Maharashtra, working on conservation has been crucial in activating rights recognition for people. “At first I was working on Nistar rights (which is the right to collect produce, grazing etc); slowly I started to work and mobilise on CFR rights (under the FRA, which encompasses several other rights apart from Nistar rights such as rights over produce, common lands such as the ones used for grazing etc).”

ritualistic purposes or to collect drinking water etc.) from 2012 onwards,” he said.

Bharde added, “In 2012, there was a large *Jatra* (rally) organised. As the struggle for forest rights, especially CFI fiercer, the Maharashtra Forest Department started creating problems such as restrictions on entry to temples (deities, forests etc.”

“The people protested and asked why they were being stopped from traveling and moving inside the reserve. So the processes, especially related to filing of CFR, started only by 2012. By January 5, 2013, the first set of claims were filed. So far, 19 villages have filed for CFRs.”

Overall, there has also been a spike in [human-animal conflicts](#), as per government data on elephant and tiger attacks on humans between 2018 and 2022, because of what is called the [fortress conservation model](#) (parks without people).

The villagers in Tadoba said that there was already a lack of grasslands, making it difficult for the deer population for tigers, to survive. Given the emphasis on tiger conservation, their numbers have gone up. That, alongside a lack of prey, can result in tigers attacking humans, villagers say.

Costs of relocation and eviction

A [study](#) titled “Rights Based Conservation: The path to preserving Earth’s biological and cultural diversity?” conducted by US-based Rights and Resources International (RRI), on the costs of protecting biodiversity found that it costs less to support natural resource governance to indigenous people and other traditional forest dwellers than to evict them.

It estimated that the cost of displacing and relocating 1.2-1.5 billion people living in unprotected important biodiversity conservation areas across the world range between \$4-5 trillion. In comparison, the projected cost of recognising rights of indigenous and local communities is less than 1%.

Indiaspend reached out to Union Minister of Tribal Affairs, Arjun Munda, for the government’s view on this, and an article will be updated when we receive his response.

As per the Forest Rights [Act](#) as well, settlement of community forest rights is important, even within Protected Areas. The Act [defines](#) the rights of the forest dwellers and says that any form of resettlement has to be agreed upon in writing with consent of the Gram Sabha.

The RRI [report](#) added, “Due to the large overlaps between the important biodiversity conservation areas and the areas claimed by IPs (indigenous peoples), LCs (local communities), and ADs (Afro Descendants), supporting the recognition processes in these countries (including India) is critical for achieving conservation targets without marginalization. Ideally, rights-recognition processes should also result in collective restorative justice for millions of people.”

A [study and interactive map](#) by Kalpavriksha and EJ Atlas titled “Losing Ground: How are India’s conservation areas putting local communities at peril” has 25 examples of conflicts between indigenous and forest dwelling communities, wildlife protection forces and the forest department.

“Creation of the so-called network of protected areas is a faulty, and in today’s context, dead concept. It is faulty because it excludes communities who are an intrinsic part of any given ecological landscape and their primary and historical role in conservation, says Ghosh, of the All India Forum of Forest Movement, criticising India’s model of conservation as dead because it posits only the ossified idea of fortress conservation through enforcement and exclusion, which you create fortresses perhaps, but end up conserving nothing.”

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