

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 868 (984)

ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಂತಾರಾಮ್ ಬುಡ್ಡು ಸಿದ್ದಿ
(ನಾಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು)

ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ

15.12.2025

ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವವರು

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸಚಿವರು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂ.	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	ಉತ್ತರ
ಅ)	ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು; ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಯಾವುವು: (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯವು 19042.58 ಹೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ. 1. ಹೊಳದಾ 2. ಪಾಸ್ಕೋಲಿ 3. ದೇಗಾಂವ 4. ಗವಾಳಿ 5. ಮೇಂಡಿಲ್ 6. ಅಮಗಾಂವ 7. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ 8. ತನಾಲಿ ಭೀಮಗಡ 9. ಕೊಂಗಳಾ 10. ಅಬನಾಳಿ 11. ಹೆಮ್ಮಡಗಾ 12. ಜಾಮಗಾಂವ.
ಆ)	ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೊರಹೋಗುವ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಯಾವುವು; ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ: (ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಖಾನಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ವ-ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ Additional Guidelines for The Ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger Relating to New Components ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ಯಾರಾ 4.7 (ಅನುಬಂಧ-1) ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ Option-1 ಮೂಲಕ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: F.No.15-3/2008-NTCA (Vol.III) Pt. Date: 08-04-2021 ರನ್ವಯ ರೂ.10 ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ರೂ. 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಅನುಬಂಧ-2)

	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾದ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ವಯ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಕಂತಿನ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 10 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ಕಂತಿನ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 05 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸ್ವ-ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆದ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 27 ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಕಂತಿನ 10 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸದರಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯದಿಂದ, ಬೇರೆಡೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಮಯಾವಕಾಶ ಕೋರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಇ)	ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿರುವ ಖಾನಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ನಾಗರಗಾಳಿ ವಲಯದ ಕಾಯ್ವಿಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಪಶುಪಾಲಕ ಗೌಳಿ ಜನಾಂಗದವರಾದ ಕೊಶಕೊಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ನಾನಾಕೇಸರೋಡಗಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡದೆ ಇರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಸ್ವ-ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ: ಬಂದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳೇನು: ಮತ್ತು ಇಂತಹ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿವುದು) ಭೀಮಗಡ ಅಭಯಾರಣ್ಯದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿರುವ ಖಾನಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ನಾಗರಗಾಳಿ ವಲಯದ ಕಾಯ್ವಿಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಶುಪಾಲಕ ಗೌಳಿ ಜನಾಂಗದವರಾದ ಕೊಶಕೊಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ನಾನಾಕೇಸರೋಡಗಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಂದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮನವಿ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಸ್ವ-ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇ-ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅಪಜೀ 351 ಎಫ್‌ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಎಲ್ 2025

Belhad

(ಈಶ್ವರ ಬಿ. ಖಂಡೆ)

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸಚಿವರು

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दिनांक: 3-08-2016

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಕಾಳಿ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ದಾಂಡೇಲಿ ಮತ್ತು
ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ನಾಗರೋಡ / ಬಂಡೀಪುರ / ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ / ಭದ್ರಾ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ವಿಷಯ: ಹಾಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಮನವರಿಕೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ 18 ವರ್ಷ ಮುಂದು ಅಧಿವಾಸಿತ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕುಟುಂಬವನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಖುರ್ಷಿ : ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಅಪಜಿ-ಉ-ಎಫ್‌ಎಂ-2016, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 16/08/2016.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ನಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ನಕಾರದ ಪದವರ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಅರಸ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
(ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

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2016-17

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ॐ नमो भगवते
 ॐ ११-०५-१०५८
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சென்னை-காசி கும் கட்டிப் பூசை
சென்னை. சென்னை.

भारत सरकार
Government of India
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण
National Tiger Conservation Authority

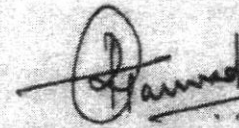
F. No. 15-3/2008-NTCA (Vol. III) Pt.

New Delhi, April 08th, 2021

ORDER

Reference is invited to the Gazette Notification No 244 Dated 8th November, 2012. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Project Tiger (CSS-Project Tiger) the funding assistance for voluntary village relocation is provided at the rate of Rs 10 lakh (Rupees ten lakh only) per family. Now with the approval of the Competent Authority, the rate of funding assistance is enhanced from Rs 10 lakh per family to Rs 15 lakh (Rupees fifteen lakh only) per family with immediate effect.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.



08/04/21

(Rajendra G. Garawad)

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Copy to:

1. The Pay & Accounts Officer, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
2. Deputy Secretary, IFD (FF), MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
3. The PS to Hon'ble MEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi.
4. The Sr. PPS to Secretary (EF&CC), MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
5. The Sr. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.

Distribution:

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden(s), All Tiger Range States.
2. The Field Director (s), All Tiger Reserves.
3. IGF / AIGF, NTCA, Regional office, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Nagpur.

conditions as per section 38V (5)(i) to (vi) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, read with section 4(2) (a) to (f) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, provided that such terms and conditions satisfy the requirements laid down in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

4.6. The above provisions laid down in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (section 38V), subsequent to the 2006 amendment are specific to tiger conservation, and are not only compatible but more stringent than the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

4.7. Under the revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger (2008), two options have been given to people:

Option-I: Payment of Rs. 10 lakhs per family in case the family opts so, without any rehabilitation / relocation process by the Forest Department.

Option-II: Carrying out relocation / rehabilitation by the Forest Department with the following per family norms out of Rs. 10 lakhs:

(a)	Agricultural land procurement (2 ha.) 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 (access road, irrigation, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunication, community centre, places of worship, cremation ground)	10% of the total package

4.8. The cash option has been provided for catering to people who are not interested in a resettlement and are prepared to establish themselves elsewhere under 'mutually agreed terms and conditions', as indicated in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. This has checks and balances as the money is provided through the District Collector after the villager produces evidence of his procuring land etc.

- 3.5.6. the facilities and land allocation at the resettlement location are provided under the said programme, otherwise their existing rights shall not be interfered with."

4. COMPATIBILITY OF SECTION 38V OF THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972 (RELATING TO RELOCATION FROM CORE/CRITICAL TIGER HABITATS) WITH THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) ACT, 2006

- 4.1. The phrase '*core or critical tiger habitat*' is mentioned only in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as a sequel to amendment made to the said Act in 2006. It is **NOT** defined in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
- 4.2. The phrase '*critical wildlife habitat*' is defined only in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and **NOT** in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- 4.3. 'Core or critical tiger habitat' is different from the 'critical wildlife habitat'. Since tigers are territorial big cats, hence considering their social land tenure dynamics, the 'core / critical tiger habitat' has been viewed separately from the 'critical wildlife habitat', which is applicable to other wild animal species.
- 4.4. Based on deliberations with experts and simulation results from scientific data, it has been found that a minimum inviolate area of 800-1200 sq.km. is required to sustain a viable population of tigers (20 breeding females).
- 4.5. Establishing the core / critical tiger habitat as 'inviolate' involves two steps as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:
- (a) Identifying the core / critical tiger habitats as per section 38V 4(i) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by establishing on the basis of scientific and objective area that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purpose of tiger conservation, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers, and notified as such by the State Government in consultation with an expert committee constituted for the purpose.
 - (b) Establishing the identified core / critical tiger habitat as inviolate through voluntary relocation on mutually agreed terms and

- 3.3. Chapter IV of the WPA, 1972 (Section 24) provides for acquisition of rights in or over the land declared by the State Government under Section 18 (constituting a Sanctuary) or Section 35 (constituting a National Park).
- 3.4. Under the WPA, 1972, as amended in 2006, section 38V (4)(i) the core or critical tiger habitat and the process of its notification have been explained as *'core or critical tiger habitat areas of National Park and Sanctuaries, where it has been established, on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, that such areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of tiger conservation, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers, and notified as such by the State Government in consultation with an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose'*.
- 3.5. Under the WPA, 1972, as amended in 2006, requirements have been laid down for voluntary relocation of people on 'mutually agreed terms and conditions', for the purpose of creating inviolate areas for tiger conservation:
- 3.5.1. "the process of recognition and determination of rights and acquisition of land or forest rights of the Scheduled Tribes and such other forest dwelling persons is complete;
 - 3.5.2. the concerned agencies of the State Government, in exercise of their powers under this Act establishes with the consent of the Scheduled Tribes and such other forest dwellers in the area, and in consultation besides with an ecological and social scientist familiar with the area, that the activities of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers or the impact of their presence upon wild animals is sufficient to cause irreversible damage and shall threaten the existence of tigers and their habitat;
 - 3.5.3. the State Government, after obtaining the consent of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers inhabiting the area, and in consultation with an independent ecological and social scientist familiar with the area, has come to a conclusion that other reasonable options of co-existence, are not available;
 - 3.5.4. resettlement or alternative package has been prepared providing for livelihood of affected individuals and communities and fulfills the requirements given in the National Relief and Rehabilitation Policy;
 - 3.5.5. the informed consent of Gram Sabhas concerned, and of the persons affected, to the resettlement programme has been obtained;

2. OBJECTIVE

- 2.1. The NTCA has issued a set of guidelines for implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, after its revision by the competent authority in February, 2008, alongwith a format for preparation of village relocation plan from core/critical tiger habitats. Further, guidelines for ensuring the centrality of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, defining the 'family' for relocation and the need for ensuring the implementation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, read with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (after the coming into force of the latter) have also been issued. The instant protocol/guidelines consolidate the same to facilitate the implementing agencies in States. The guidelines have necessarily been kept broad and generic in nature, for States to refine procedures as per their requirements to facilitate implementation.
- 2.2. The instant protocol/guidelines aim to ensure that all necessary statutory procedures required for the effective implementation of relocation are undertaken, and that in the process of conservation and protection of tigers and their habitats, the rights of forest dwellers are respected, and the process of recognition and determination of rights is complete.

3. RELEVANT PROVISIONS

The relevant provisions of the FRA, 2006, and the WPA, 1972 relating to relocation from core/critical habitats of tiger reserves are detailed below:

- 3.1. Section 4(1) of the FRA, 2006 recognizes and vests forest rights in Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. The Forest Rights are listed in Section 3 of the FRA, 2006, which, *inter-alia*, secure individual or community tenure or both.
- 3.2. The said forest rights (under Section 3 of the FRA, 2006), can subsequently be modified or resettled outside of Critical Wildlife Habitats, conditional upon all the relevant provisions being met under Section 4 (2) (a) to (f) of the said Act. As per the said Act, payment of compensation for the immovable property of people forming part of modifying/ settling their rights is a statutory requirement.

- 1.2. A tiger reserve consists of two parts, viz., 'a core or critical tiger habitat', and 'a buffer or peripheral area'. Section 38V 4(i) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (hereinafter referred to as WPA, 1972) explains the core or critical tiger habitats, identified on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries to be kept as inviolate for tiger conservation, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, and notified as such by the State Government in consultation with an expert Committee constituted for the purpose.
- 1.3. Section 38V 4(ii) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (hereinafter referred to as WPA, 1972) explains the buffer or peripheral area consisting of the area peripheral to the critical tiger habitat or core area, where a lesser degree of habitat protection is required to ensure the integrity of the critical tiger habitat, providing habitat supplement for dispersing tigers, besides offering scope for coexistence of human activity. The limits of the buffer / peripheral areas are to be determined on the basis of scientific and objective criteria in consultation with the concerned Gram Sabha and an expert Committee constituted for the purpose.
- 1.4. Thus, the voluntary relocation of people needs to be done only in the identified core / critical tiger habitats of a tiger reserve.
- 1.5. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as FRA, 2006) came into force on 31.12.2007 (midnight). The said Act provides for recognition of, and vesting of forest rights in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. Section 4(2) (a) to (f) provide for satisfying several conditions while modifying the Recognised Forest Rights in critical wildlife habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries. These, inter alia, include completion of the process of recognition and vesting of rights as specified in section 6 of the said Act, establishing by the concerned agencies of the State Government vis-à-vis their powers under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, that the activities / impact of right holders are sufficient to cause irreversible damage to wild animals, concluding the non-availability of other coexistence options by the State Government, preparation of resettlement package while providing a secure livelihood and free informed consent of the Gram Sabha.

PROTOCOL/GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTARY VILLAGE RELOCATION IN NOTIFIED CORE/CRITICAL TIGER HABITATS OF TIGER RESERVES

PREAMBLE:

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended in 2006, and a separate chapter (Chapter IVB) has been provided, which inter alia, provides for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), its powers and functions, reporting requirements, constitution of State level Steering Committees, preparation of Tiger Conservation Plan, explanation regarding the core or critical tiger habitat and the buffer or peripheral areas of a tiger reserve and establishment of the Tiger Conservation Foundation. The said amendment came into force with effect from 4th of September, 2006. The above statutory provisions have been incorporated to strengthen tiger conservation in the country vis-à-vis the urgent recommendations of the Tiger Task Force constituted by the National Board for Wildlife. The purpose of this Protocol is to facilitate the State Forest Departments to carry out village relocation from notified core/critical tiger habitats, in compliance of the relevant provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, read with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, while complying with the earlier advisories issued in this regard.

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The tiger continues to remain one of the most endangered large predators in the world. Based on scientific empirical data and simulation results for a viable tiger population, it has been established that a minimum inviolate area of 800-1200 sq.km. is required for a viable population of tiger (20 breeding tigresses). An ecologically sensitive zone (buffer, coexistence area, multiple use area) of 1000-3000 sq.km. is required around this inviolate space for sustenance of dispersal age tigers, surplus breeding age tigers and old displaced tigers. Together with the core area, this would sustain the dynamics of source-sink while sustaining a population of 75-100 tigers. The scientific simulation results have been provided in the 'Guidelines for Preparation of Tiger Conservation Plan' issued by the NTCA (Technical Document: NTCA/01/07), which constitute the scientific criteria for identifying the core/critical tiger habitats.

3. Acquisition of private land for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate (Non-Recurring).

In several tiger reserves, there are private land holdings/estates within the core/critical tiger habitats of Tiger Reserves. The above component has been included under the PT Scheme for providing 100% central assistance to States to acquire such areas, if necessary, for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate.

4. Establishment of Tiger Safari, interpretation/awareness centres under the existing component of 'co-existence agenda in buffer/fringe areas', and management of such centres through the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions (creation – Non-Recurring; maintenance – Recurring).

The Tiger Safaris may be established in the buffer areas of tiger reserves which experience immense tourist influx in the core/critical tiger habitat for viewing tiger. The interpretation / awareness centres would also be supported in such buffer areas to foster awareness for eliciting public support. The management of such centres would be through the respective Panchayati Raj (PR) institutions.

5. Re-introduction of Cheetah in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan under the Scheme at a cost of Rs. 50 crore after ensuring the historical co-existence of Cheetah with other carnivores, especially the tiger.

Reintroduction of large carnivores has increasingly been recognised as a strategy to conserve threatened species and restore ecosystem functions. The cheetah is the only large carnivore that has been extirpated, mainly by over-hunting in India in historical times. Based on the recommendations of an expert group involving the Wildlife Institute of India, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has decided to take up reintroduction of Cheetah in the States of Rajasthan (Shahgarh area) and Madhya Pradesh (Kuno-Palpur and Noradehi Wildlife Sanctuaries). The said States would receive 100% support towards village relocation, habitat management/restoration, holding facility, veterinary facility, training professionals, monitoring, procurement of cheetah, eco-development in the fringes and maintenance.

Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Project Tiger / National Tiger Conservation Authority

Additional guidelines for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger relating to new components

Based on the approval of the competent authority in August, 2011, the additional guidelines relating to new components included in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger are indicated below, which would be in addition to the earlier guidelines of the said Scheme issued vide F.No. 3-1(2003)-PT in February, 2008:

1. **Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States by increasing the central share from the existing 50% to 90% for Recurring Expenditure, with the States' share becoming 10%. The ongoing support for Non-Recurring Expenditure would continue to be 100%.**

There is considerable delay in the release of central assistance to the field formations (Tiger Reserve) by the North Eastern States under the Project Tiger Scheme, owing to non availability of matching State share for recurring activities, despite allocation from the Centre. There has been a demand for increasing the central share in the recurring component of funding support. Accordingly, the central share has been increased from 50% to 90% for recurring items of expenditure.

2. **Raising compensation for man-animal conflict to Rs. 2 lakhs in case of loss of human life, 30 per cent of the same for grievous injury and cost of treatment for minor injury (Non-Recurring).**

The human-wildlife interface is extremely sensitive due to spill over of wild animals from core areas of tiger reserves. The loss on account of such depredation needs to be compensated adequately in a time bound manner to avoid 'revenge killings'. The compensation on man-wildlife conflict has been doubled from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh in the case of loss of human life, while the compensation for serious injury has been retained at 30% of the amount of compensation on death, besides meeting the cost of treatment of minor injuries to people due to wildlife.

F. No. 15-4/2010-NTCA (Part-III)

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE ONGOING
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF PROJECT
TIGER RELATING TO NEW COMPONENTS



**PROJECT TIGER / NATIONAL TIGER
CONSERVATION AUTHORITY**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

No. 15-4/2010-NTCA (Part-III)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests
National Tiger Conservation Authority

Annexe No. 5, Bikaner House,
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011.
E-mail: jdntca@gmail.com
Telefax: 2338 9883

Dated the 28th November, 2011

To,

1. Chief Wildlife Warden(s)
All Tiger Range States
2. Field Director(s)
All Tiger Reserves

Sub: Additional guidelines for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger relating to new components – reg.

Sir,

With the approval of the competent authority, I am directed to send herewith a copy of additional guidelines for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger relating to new components for information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

SD/-
(S.P. Yadav)
Deputy Inspector General (NTCA)

Copy to:

1. PS to MEF.
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F).
3. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEF.
4. PS to ADG (WL), MoEF.
5. PS to AS & FA.
6. Director (IFD), MoEF.
7. Regional Office of NTCA, Nagpur / Guwahati
8. DIG / AIGs – NTCA (HQ).

4) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಮಕ್ಕಜೀವಿ), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ.
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

4) ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ.
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

5) ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ) ಅರಣ್ಯ
ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

6) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ವಿಜಾನ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಪೊಡಿಯಂ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

7) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪಿ.ಎಫ್.ಡಿ) ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬಹುಮಂಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

8) ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗಣಕ ಅಂತರ ಜಾಲ, ವಿಜಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವೆನಿಜ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

9) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು) ಇವರ
ಮುಖಾಂತರ.

10) ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

11) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಅಪ್ಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

12) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ(ವೆಜ್-3), ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

13) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸಮನ್ವಯ).

14) ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ/ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು/ ವಾರದ ಸಕ್ರೀ.

ವಿಷಯ : ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಭೂಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 18 ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬಿದ ಅವಿವಾಹಿತ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆರ್.ಡಿ. 26 ಆರ್.ಎಚ್. 2003, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18.04.2005.
2. ಎನ್‌ಟಿಸಿಎ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 3-1/2003-ಎ.ಟಿ. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 25.02.2008.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮೇಲೆ (1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದನ್ವಯ ಕುದುರೆಮುಖ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ (2)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯನ್ವಯ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಫೋಪ್‌ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರೇರಿತರಾಗಿ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಯಸುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಸೂಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಕುಟುಂಬ"ದ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

17.08.16

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ಕಛೇರಿ, (ಪನ್ನಿಜಿ-ಎ) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

17 Aug 2016

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:

"A family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.

17.08.16

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹುಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿಸಿ, ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ "ಕುಟುಂಬ" ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ minor sons, unmarried daughters" ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ "minor sons, minor daughters ಎಂದು ಹಾಗೂ "minor brothers, unmarried sisters" ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ "minor brothers, minor sisters" ಎಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ.

RECEIVED
JULY 16, 2016

[illegible]

Existing Provision	Revised Provision
"A family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.	"A family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, minor daughters, minor brothers, minor sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರ 603 ವೆಸ್ಟ್-2/2016. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19.07.2016ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಹಾಯಕಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೊರಬಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು

(Date: 10.02.16)

सर्वज्ञानसिद्धिः

சென்னை மாநகராட்சி நிர்வாகப் பேரவை

10 8 6

५३०५,

ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 01 ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ
ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- 1) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮಠ (2 ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ) (2 ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ) ಮತ್ತು 4ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ. (2000-01)
- 2) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮಠ (2 ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ) (2 ಮತ್ತು 3ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ) ಮತ್ತು 4ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ. (2000-01)