

कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी)  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

**ग्रामों के विस्थापन संबंधी  
निर्देश**

विभागत हेतु, प्रथम निदेश

A-1 - के वृत्त

परिशिष्ट - 1

No. 3(3)-1/94-PT  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
(Project Tiger)

Annexe No. 5, Bikaner House,  
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-11,

Dated the 12th June, 1995.

To

1. The Secretary,  
Forests Department  
(All States/Union Territories)
2. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
(All States/Union Territories).
3. Chief Wildlife Warden,  
(All States/Union Territories).

Subject: Centrally Sponsored Beneficiary Oriented  
Scheme for Tribal Development - proposal  
regarding.

Sir,

With reference to Centrally Sponsored Scheme cited above regarding relocation of village outside the protected area and rehabilitate them on suitable site. It is to inform you that the norms of the scheme has enhanced from 49,000 per family to 1,00,000/- per family. A copy of details of norms are enclosed herewith for your ready reference. It is requested to kindly submit relocation plan for the villages proposed to be taken for relocation alongwith proposal for Central assistance required during 1995-96 at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

(S.P. SINGH)  
JOINT DIRECTOR (P.T.).

Encl: As above.

P.T.O.

Norms upto 1.8.03

ANNEXURE

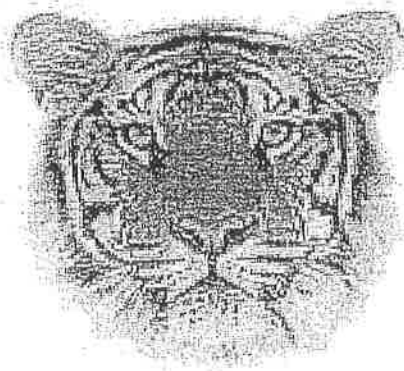
REVISED RATES OF WORKS OF VARIOUS  
ITEMS OF WORKS UNDER BENEFICIARY  
ORIENTED SCHEME

	(Amount in Rs.)
1. a) Land Development (2 hec.)	36,000
b) Building materials per family	36,000
c) Transport of Household goods per family	1,000
d) Community facilities comooted per family	9,000
e) Wood lot and fuel reserves per family	8,000
f) Pasture and fodder plantation per family	8,000
g) Cash incentives for shifting	1,000
h) Miscellaneous activities	1,000
Total :-	<u>Rs. 1,00,000</u>

2. 20% variation in each item subject to the total ceiling cost may be approved when demanded to meet the requirements of site and situation specificity.

**FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF VILLAGE  
RELOCATION PLAN FROM CORE / CRITICAL  
TIGER HABITATS**

**FEBRUARY, 2008**



**National Tiger Conservation Authority  
Ministry of Environment & Forests  
Government of India**

## FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF VILLAGE RELOCATION PLAN FROM CORE / CRITICAL TIGER HABITATS

### BACKGROUND

1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as well as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, require that rights of people (Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers) recognized in forest areas within core/critical tiger/wildlife habitats of tiger reserves/protected areas may be modified and resettled for providing inviolate spaces to tiger/wild animals. This requires payment of compensation (rights settlement in addition to the relocation package offered under the CSS at present). Chapter IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (Section 24) provides for acquisition of rights in or over the land declared by the State Government under Section 18 (for constituting a Sanctuary) or Section 35 (for constituting a National Park). Sub-section 2 of Section 24 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, authorizes the Collector to acquire such land or rights. Therefore, payment of compensation for the immovable property of people forms part of modifying / settling their rights which is a statutory requirement.

2. The ongoing study and the analysis of the available research data on tiger ecology indicate that the minimum population of tigresses in breeding age, which are needed to maintain a viable population of 80-100 tigers (in and around core) require an inviolate space of 800 -1000 sq km. Tiger being an "umbrella species", this will also ensure viable populations of other wild animals (co-predators, prey) and forest, thereby ensuring the ecological viability of the entire area / habitat. Thus, it becomes an ecological imperative to keep the core areas of tiger reserves inviolate for the survival of source populations of tiger and other wild animals.

### GUIDELINES

3. Based on the recommendations of a Professional Agency, a new package for village relocation/rehabilitation has been proposed, with the following options / norms, which adequately covers the "National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007", while taking into consideration the difficulties / imperatives involved in relocating people living in forest areas:

4. The proposed package has two options:

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

4.2 **Option II** – Carrying out relocation / rehabilitation of village from protected area / tiger reserve by the Forest Department.

4.2.1 In case of option I, a monitoring process involving the District Magistrate of concerned District(s) would be ensured so that the villagers rehabilitate themselves with the package money provided to them. In this regard, a mechanism involving handholding, preferably by external agencies should also be ensured, while depositing a considerable portion of the amount in the name of the beneficiary in a nationalized bank for obtaining income through interest generated.

4.2.2 In case of option II, the following package (per family) is proposed, at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per family:

(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

4.2.3 The relocation process would be monitored / implemented by the following two Committees:

**(State level Monitoring Committee)**

- (a) Chief Secretary of the State - Chairman
- (b) Secretaries of related departments - Members
- (c) State Principal Chief Conservator of Forests - Member
- (d) Non-official members of respective Tiger Conservation Foundation - Members
- (e) Chief Wildlife Warden - Member-Secretary

4.2.4 (District level Implementing Committee for ensuring convergence of other sectors)

- (a) District Collector - Chairman
- (b) CEO - Member
- (c) Representative officials from: PWD, Social Welfare, Tribal Department, Health Department, Agriculture Department, Education Department, Power and Irrigation Departments - Members
- (d) Deputy Director of the Tiger Reserve/PA - Member Secretary

4.2.5 The above cost norms are indicative in nature to facilitate flexibility for State/site specific situation, and may be modified to allow inter component as well as inter family adjustments by respective State Governments as per site specific requirements.

5. The relocated village would be taken up on a priority basis for eco development as well as local development through convergence of District level schemes.

5.1 The labour oriented works involved in the relocation process would be preferably implemented through the villagers who are being relocated, so that they derive benefits out of the same apart from ensuring the field implementation to their satisfaction.

5.2 In case resettlement has been done on a forest land, the new settlement will be eligible for access to forest resources for their bonafide use through the village level committee and Gram Sabhas.

5.3 The District Administration would facilitate fair price shop, education, health center close to the relocated site.

5.4 "Handholding" after relocation would be ensured through the forest department with ongoing ecodevelopmental inputs through central assistance and district administration involving convergence of schemes. In this effort help of competent independent agencies may be sought wherever available.

5.5 The relocated villagers would be given priority for livelihood options emanating from the protected area.

5.6 In case the cost of relocation including settlement of rights per family exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs, the State Government has to meet the extra cost.

5.7 The relocation process would be an open ended one, since the progress of relocation process would depend on performance by States.

6. The funding support for village relocation from the core / critical tiger habitats in the Tiger Reserves would be provided through the Annual Plan of Operations, based on the reserve-specific Tiger Conservation Plan, on a case-to-case basis.

7. The provisions contained in Section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, should be strictly complied with during the relocation process.

8. The centrality of Panchayati Raj Institution should be ensured through consultation during the village relocation.

**9. Format for preparing a village relocation plan**

**9.1 Introduction**

9.1.1 Name of the Tiger Reserve

9.1.2 Name of the village

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- 9.1.3 Total area of the village
- 9.1.4 Legal Status : Revenue / Forest / Other category
- 9.1.5 Summary
  - 9.1.5.1 Number of families (category-wise)
  - 9.1.5.2 Total human population
  - 9.1.5.3 Total livestock population
  - 9.1.5.4 Proposed site for relocation (in case of **option-II**)
  - 9.1.5.5 Area of the proposed site and its legal status
  - 9.1.5.6 Total allocation required
- 10. Details of families identified.
- 11. Details relating to settlement of rights.
- 12. Details of incentives provided.
- 13. Description of relocation site (in case of **option-II**), with a map showing the layout of homestead land, houses and community facility.
- 14. Details of proposed work at the relocation site:
  - Agriculture land (procurement / development)
  - Transportation
  - House building
  - Pasture / woodlot
  - Access road
  - Irrigation
  - Drinking water facility
  - Sanitation
  - Electricity
  - Telecommunication
  - Community centre
  - Places of worship
  - Burial / Cremation ground
- 15. Other related details:
  - Access to forest resources
  - Access to irrigation facility
  - Access to Anganwadi / School
  - Access to Hospital
  - Access to fare price shop
  - Access to telecommunication facility
- 16. Details of livelihood support and handholding.
- 17. Grievance redressal system.



18. Monitoring and evaluation (State level).

19. Suggested implementation matrix:

Scale of nature of intervention	Relocation Site	Park/PA	District	State	National
Location and livelihoods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall site location and implementation of the R&amp;R package</li> <li>Ensuring basic infrastructure</li> <li>Individual plots for housing and farming</li> <li>Off-farm livelihood options</li> <li>Demographic based specific inputs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tiger Reserve planning for relocation</li> <li>Ensuring biodiversity gains expected on relocation are actualized</li> <li>Benefit sharing systems with hotel and tourism operators</li> <li>Ensuring convergence with other programmes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring access to basic infrastructure</li> <li>Linking relocated communities with district development programmes</li> <li>Providing State support to the handholding agency</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling policies for land purchase</li> <li>Linking State level financial and training institutions</li> <li>Formalizing benefit sharing system</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up institutional framework for enterprises.</li> <li>Enabling financial decisions and transfers in time</li> <li>Interface with all concerned institutions</li> </ol>
Responsible person/ implementing agency	Coordinator, Handholding Institution	Field Director	District level Implementing Committee	Chief Wildlife Warden	NTCA
Management & Administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline establishment</li> <li>Proper record keeping</li> <li>Ensuring entitlements</li> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Interface with various agencies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land identification</li> <li>Discharge of entitlements</li> <li>Creating linkages for livelihood support</li> <li>Establishing a grievance redressal system</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land acquisition for R&amp;R</li> <li>Ensuring integration with revenue and development administration</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring time-bound completion of R&amp;R tasks</li> <li>Ensuring tenure continuity for officials involved in R&amp;R</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trouble shooting</li> <li>Sharing best practices</li> <li>Introducing central schemes for community development</li> </ol>
Monitoring & Evaluation	NTCA Monitoring Committee	NTCA	State level monitoring Committee	State level monitoring Committee	NTCA
Legal aspects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing information on legal situation—rights and duties</li> <li>Highlighting discrepancies if any in the process.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of land addition owing to relocation</li> <li>Clearance under FC Act for relocation (if required)</li> <li>Providing inputs for compliance under various relevant Acts and Rules</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducting the LA process</li> <li>Ensuring extinction of rights in PA and establishing rights in relocated area.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring compliance with Wildlife Act</li> <li>Ensuring compliance with Tribals &amp; OFD Act</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring compliance with Wildlife Act</li> <li>Ensuring compliance with Tribals and OFD Act</li> </ol>

20. Cost table and phasing

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**No. 3-1/2003-PT**  
**National Tiger Conservation Authority**  
(Statutory Body under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)

Annexe No. 5, Bikaner House,  
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-11.  
E-mail: [dirpt-r@nic.in](mailto:dirpt-r@nic.in)  
Telefax: 2338 4428

Dated the 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2008

To

The Chief Wildlife Warden(s)  
All Tiger States

**Sub: Revised guidelines of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.**

Ref: Letter dated 21.2.2008 of even number from this Ministry.

Sir,

Kind reference is invited to the correspondence cited above, relating to the revised guidelines of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. The following clarification is provided relating to definition of a "family" vis-à-vis the revised / enhanced relocation package from the core / critical tiger habitats:

**Definition of an eligible family**

A "family" would mean a person, his or her spouse, minor sons and daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood. A family would be eligible for the package from only one location where it normally resides even if it owns land in other settlements requiring relocation.

The following will be treated as separate families even if they currently live together:

1. A major (over 18 years) son irrespective of his marital status
2. Unmarried daughter/sister more than 18 years of age

3. Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex
4. Minor orphan, who has lost both his/her parents
5. A widow or a woman divorcee

All other definitions will strictly follow the provisions described in Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006.

**Yours faithfully,**

Sd/-  
**(Dr. Rajesh Gopal)**  
**Member Secretary (NTCA)**

Copy to:

1. PPS to Secretary (E&F), MoEF.
2. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEF
3. The Principal Secretary (Forest Department), All Tiger Range States
4. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, All Tiger Range States
5. All Field Directors including Officers in-charge of Protected Areas which have been accorded in principle approval for declaration as Tiger Reserves.

No. 3-1/2003-PT

National Tiger Conservation Authority

(Statutory Body under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt

Annexe No. 5, Bikar  
Shahjahan Road, New

E-mail: dir@

Telefax: 011-

Dated the March

To

The Chief Wildlife Warden(s)  
All Tiger States

**Sub: Revised guidelines of the ongoing Centrally S  
Scheme of Project Tiger.**

**Ref: Letters of even number dated 21-02-2008 and 25-  
from this Ministry.**

Sir,

I am directed to draw your kind attention to the corres  
cited above and to say that the definition of a "family" vis  
revised/enhanced village relocation package from core/crit  
habitats may be adopted as below, as defined in the  
Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007:

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

No. 15-3/2008-NTCA  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment & Forests  
National Tiger Conservation Authority

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Annexe - V, Bikaner House,  
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi - 110 011  
Telefax : 011-23389883  
E-mail: jdnatca@gmail.com  
Dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2010

To,

- (1) The Chief Wildlife Warden  
(All Tiger Reserve States)
- (2) The Field Directors  
(All Tiger Reserves)

**Sub: Guidelines for use of State CAMPA NPV money towards rehabilitation of people from forests/protected areas-reg.**

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of letter no. 15-1/2009-CAMPA dated 18<sup>th</sup> March 2010 issued by Ministry of Environment & Forests, regarding Guidelines for use of State CAMPA NPV money towards rehabilitation of people from protected areas for your information & necessary action.

Yours faithfully,



(S. P. Yadav)

Deputy Inspector General (NTCA)

OK  
15/9/10  
16/9/10  
24/9/10

F. No. 15-I/2010-CAMPA  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Environment and Forests  
 (Ad-hoc CAMPA)

Paryavaran Bhawan,  
 CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
 New Delhi-110510

Ph. : 011-24362698  
 Fax : 011-24363868

Dated : 18 March 2010

To

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,  
 States/UTs.


Sub: Guidelines for State CAMPA Use of NPV money towards rehabilitation  
 of people from forests/protected areas - regarding.

Sir,

During the meeting of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of all States/UTs, held on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, various issues such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP)/Forest Development Agency (FDA), Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Implementation of the Forest Rights Act, etc., including institutionalization of monitoring mechanism to monitor and evaluate programmes and activities being undertaken by the State CAMPAs were discussed. During interaction the issue of use of NPV money towards rehabilitation of people from protected areas was also discussed. The rehabilitation of the people from protected areas to outside the forests has assumed great significance in the overall interest of protection of forests, wildlife.

Keeping in view the above aspects, it was decided that the use of NPV money towards rehabilitation of people from protected areas can be allowed after approval of same by the competent authority as per the detailed Annual Plan of Operation.

Yours faithfully..

  
 (Ansar Ahmed)  
 CEO, Ad-hoc CAMPA  
 & IGF (FC)

7A.4 (12)

File No. 3-1/2003-PT  
Government of India  
National Tiger Conservation Authority  
\*\*\*\*\*

Annex No. 5, Bikaner House,  
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011.

E-mail: [dirpt-r@nic.in](mailto:dirpt-r@nic.in)

Telefax: 2338 4428

Dated the 27<sup>th</sup> February, 2008

*APCC*  
*cert (ans) a*

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden (s).  
All Tiger States.

Sub: Revised guidelines of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

Ref: This Ministry's letters of even number dated 21<sup>st</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2008.

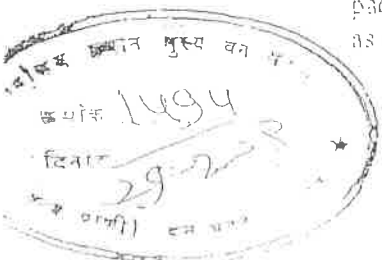
Sir,

Reference is invited to the correspondence cited above. The following may please be ensured during the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger:

- (a) The Tiger Reserve Management should consult the Gram Sabha while deploying the local work force, as Members of the Sabha would be conversant with the geographical and other related information about the area.
- (b) 1. The Compensation for cattle lifting, crop depredation, injury and death of humans should be decided in consultation with the Zilla Parishad (ZP).  
2. The Tiger Reserve Management should coordinate with the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP) while implementing crop protection safeguards and other initiatives relating to man-wild animal conflicts.
- (c) The Tiger Reserve Management should consult with Panchayati Raj Institutions for providing ecologically viable livelihood options to reduce villagers' dependence on forests. The Gram Sabha should be involved in restoring forest cover in the buffer areas in order to provide a supplementary habitat to animals moving out of core areas.
- (d) The Tribal Councils should be consulted on the rehabilitation/welfare package to ensure that such tribal people are provided with livelihood options as well as health care, education and housing facilities, vis-à-vis the statutory

*APCC Patel*  
*CF (B)*  
*Pl. Issue*  
*Instructions*  
*from this office*  
*also*

*L*  
*is/✓*



provisions contained in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006.

- (e) Zilla Parishad should be involved in monitoring the payment and utilization of the compensation package whether under option-I or option-II
- (f) In case of option II, relocation/rehabilitation from the protected area/tiger reserve by the Forest Department should be done in consultation with the Gram Sabha.
- (g) Zilla Parishad Chairperson should be a member of the District level Implementing Committee for ensuring convergence with other sectors.
- (h) Implementation and monitoring of district level schemes in the relocated village should be done through Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.
- (i) Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be involved in identifying labour oriented works relating to the relocation process, ensuring that the relocated villagers get adequate remuneration for their labour.
- (j) In case of re-settlement on forest land, the new settlement should be eligible to access forest resources based on their traditional forest rights as certified by the Gram Sabha.
- (k) Recommendations of Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be taken while deciding the site for fair price shops, schools, health centre etc. close to the relocated village.
- (l) Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be consulted in the identification of services, activities and personnel involved in ecotourism.

NB: The overall implementation would be as per the statutory provisions contained in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

Yours faithfully,

*Rajesh Gopal*  
(Dr. Rajesh Gopal)  
Member Secretary

Copy to:

1. PPS to Secretary (E&F), MoEF.
2. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEF
3. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, New Delhi.
4. The Principal Secretary (Forest Department), All Tiger Range States
5. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, All Tiger Range States
6. All Field Directors including Officers in-charge of Protected Areas which have been accorded in principle approval for declaration as Tiger Reserves.



# कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी), मध्यप्रदेश

वन भवन, तुलसीनगर, भोपाल-462003

दूरभाष-0755/2674206, 2674318(राि) 2766315(फैक्स)

क्रमांक/मा.चि./2008/

2013

भोपाल, दिनांक 13.3.2008

प्रति,

समस्त क्षेत्र संचालक, टाईगर रिजर्व, म.प्र.

समस्त संचालक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, म.प्र.

वन संरक्षक (क्षेत्रीय) वन्यप्राणी संबंधी

विषय:- संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में निजी अधिकारों का अर्जन तथा ग्रामों का पुनर्वास/ विस्थापन।

संदर्भ:- इस कार्यालय का पत्र क्रमांक/ मा.चि./10863 दिनांक 28.10.2006

1. कृपया संदर्भांकित पत्र का अवलोकन करें जिसके माध्यम से उपरोक्त विषय पर आप लोगों को विस्तृत निर्देश जारी किये गये थे। इन निर्देशों में यह भी कहा गया था कि अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य परंपरागत वनवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) विधेयक, 2006 के प्रावधानों का भी पालन किया जाये। वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2006 के पारित होने के उपरान्त राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण का गठन किया गया है तथा इस प्राधिकरण द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 38 V(5) के अनुसार ग्रामों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में विस्तृत निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं।

2. संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में स्थित ग्रामों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में प्रभावित लोगों की धारणा अलग-अलग हो सकती है। कुछ लोग ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में कठिनाई होने की वजह से अधिक विकसित क्षेत्रों में बसने की प्रबल इच्छा रखते हैं तथा विभाग पर पुनर्वास के लिए जोर दे रहे हो। कुछ लोग ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो संरक्षित क्षेत्र में रहने में कठिनाई होने के बावजूद बाहर जाकर बसने के लिए फिलहाल तैयार न हों तथा वह पुनर्वास पैकेज एवं अन्य सुविधाओं के संबंध में शासन से और बात-चीत उपरान्त ही पुनर्वास के लिए तैयार हों। यद्यपि टाईगर रिजर्व में से विस्थापन के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 38 V(5) के सभी प्रावधान लागू होते हैं किन्तु यदि कोई लोग स्वेच्छा से विस्थापन हेतु विभाग पर जोर दे रहे हो तथा राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रस्तावित विस्थापन/पुनर्वास राशि पर सहमत हों एवं भूमि लेने की इच्छा न रखते हों तो उक्त धारा की उप धारा (iv), (v), (vi) के अंतर्गत रहते हुए उनके पुनर्वास/ विस्थापन की कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में विस्थापन का औचित्य स्थापित करने के लिए किसी अध्ययन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

3. वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम की धारा 24 से यह स्पष्ट है कि अधिकारों का अर्जन जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा ही किया जाना है। कभी-कभी वन ग्रामों के विस्थापन हेतु क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों से ऐसे प्रस्ताव प्राप्त

होते हैं जहाँ अधिकारों का विनिश्चयन जिलाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से नहीं करवाया गया हो। अतः यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि पुनर्वास/विस्थापन के प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव में हित ग्राहियों का चयन, अधिकारों का विनिश्चयन तथा मुआवजा का निर्धारण जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा ही वन विभाग के समन्वय से किया जायेगा। विभाग की पुनर्वास नीति के अनुसार 18 वर्ष के प्रत्येक महिला / पुरुष को (पति, पत्नी नाबालिग बच्चों सहित) अलग पुनर्वास ईकाई माना गया है। राष्ट्रीय बाघ प्राधिकरण द्वारा उक्त के अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक शारीरिक एवं मानसिक तौर पर विकलांग व्यक्ति, जो किसी भी आयु या लिंग का हो सकता है, अवयस्क अनाथ जिसके माता पिता दोनों की मृत्यु हो चुकी हो, को भी अलग परिवार माना गया है। यह निर्धारण भी जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा ही किया जायेगा कि किस व्यक्ति को उपरोक्त मापदण्डों के आधार पर पात्र माना जावेगा और किस को नहीं। यद्यपि वन ग्रामों में भूमि पर पट्टे धारियों का अधिकार नहीं माना जाता है किन्तु उनके अन्य स्वत्वों जैसे मकान, कुआ, वृक्ष, हेण्ड पम्प इत्यादि के संबंध में मुआवजा का निर्धारण जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा ही किया जाना है, इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये।

4. अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य परंपरागत वन वासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 4 में ग्रामों के पुनर्वास/विस्थापन के संबंध में दी गई प्रक्रिया भी वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम में दी गई प्रक्रिया जैसी ही है। दोनों ही अधिनियमों में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि प्रभावित ग्रामीणों की इच्छा के बगैर उन्हें विस्थापित नहीं किया जायेगा तथा विस्थापित होने के लिए प्रस्तावित अनुदान, भूमि, अथवा दोनों, पर ग्राम सभा की सहमति होना आवश्यक है तथा पुनर्वास स्थल पर सभी सुविधाएँ तैयार होने से पूर्व विस्थापन नहीं किया जायेगा। यहाँ यह उल्लेखनीय है कि राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण द्वारा टाईगर रिजर्व से पुनर्वास हेतु अनुदान की राशि बढ़ाकर रुपये 10.00 लाख तक कर दी गई है तथा भूमि अथवा राशि दोनों का विकल्प दिया गया है। यह स्पष्ट है कि यदि ग्रामीण पूरा मुआवजा राशि के रूप में लेना चाहते हैं तो पुनर्वास स्थल के चयन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, इसलिए पुनर्वास स्थल पर सुविधाओं के विकास का बंधन प्रासंगिक नहीं होगा।

5. अभी तक विभाग द्वारा अपनाई गई पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया में यह कठिनाई रही है कि अधिकारों के विनिश्चयन तथा ग्रामीणों के वास्तविक पुनर्वास में एक लम्बा अंतराल रहा है जिसकी वजह से हितग्राहियों के चयन में स्थिरता नहीं रहती थी। क्योंकि बीच की अवधि में और अधिक अवयस्क लोग वयस्क हो जाते थे। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हितग्राहियों का चयन ऐसे समय किया जाये जब ग्रामीणों के पुनर्वास हेतु आवश्यक राशि उपलब्ध हो चुकी हो। इसलिए जिलाध्यक्ष को पुनर्वास हेतु हितग्राहियों के चयन तथा उनको देय मुआवजा की राशि के निर्धारण हेतु तभी अनुरोध किया जाये जब विभाग को बजट प्राप्त हो चुका हो। बजट प्राप्त करने के लिए सर्व प्रथम आप अपने स्तर पर कृपया उर्सी गंभीरता से हितग्राहियों (पात्र परिवारों) की पहचान कर संख्या ज्ञात करें जिस प्रकार वास्तविक चयन के लिए जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाना हो। इस अनुमान के आधार पर उस वर्ष किये जाने वाले विस्थापन के लिए बजट की माँग की जाये तथा बजट प्राप्त हो जाने पर यह राशि जिलाध्यक्ष के पास जमा करवा दी जाये। आवश्यक राशि उपलब्ध हो जाने के

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उपरान्त जिलाध्यक्ष को हितग्राहियों (पात्र परिवारों) के चयन तथा उनको देय राशि के निर्धारण हेतु अनुरोध किया जावे।

कृपया टीप करें कि संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के Critical Wildlife Habitats में से ग्रमों का सौभाग्यपूर्ण विस्थापन/पुनर्वास विभाग की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है। अतः विस्थापन हेतु उपलब्ध पैकेज रुपये 10.00 लाख(रुपये दस लाख केवल) के संबंध में प्रभावित ग्रामीणों को विस्तृत जानकारी देते हुए उनका सहमति शीघ्र प्राप्त करें तथा इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य में गति लायें।

(डॉ. पी.बी. गंगोपाध्याय)  
प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी)  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

पृष्ठांकन क्रमांक/ /2008/ 2014  
प्रतिलिपि:-

भोपाल, दिनांक 21/3/2008

- वन मंडलाधिकारी (वन्यप्राणी अभ्यारण्य से संबंधित) की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अप्रेषित।

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी)  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

~~काशीनाथ संघात संजय राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की~~  
~~पृष्ठांकन क्रमांक/आगची/ 1299 सीधी दिनांक 30/4/08~~

प्रतिलिपि:-

1) सुमेल पार्क / गेम पार्क काशीनाथ संरक्षित क्षेत्र (गेमिंग काई के लिए कार्यवाही हेतु)

2) काशीनाथ वन्यप्राणी संरक्षित क्षेत्र में (हजारों हेक्टा) काशीनाथ की ओर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अप्रेषित।

DIRECTOR  
B. N. P. SIDA.

मंत्रालय

वल्लभ भवन, भोपाल-462004

क्रमांक/एफ- 3-8/07/10-2 (2129

भोपाल, दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर, 2008

प्रति,

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी)

मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल.

विषय:- संरक्षित क्षेत्रों से ग्रामों का पुनर्वास।

संदर्भ:- राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण के पत्र क्रमांक 3-1/2003-PT दिनांक 21.2.2008

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राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के संदर्भांकित पत्र के द्वारा टाईगर रिजर्व क्षेत्रों में से ग्रामों के पुनर्वास हेतु रूपये 10.00 लाख प्रति परिवार की दर से अनुदान राशि उपलब्ध करवाने एवं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में मार्गदर्शिका जारी की गई है। राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण के द्वारा पुनर्वास हेतु दो विकल्प सुझाये गये हैं, जिनमें से विकल्प-1 में हितग्राही व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वास हेतु राशि नकद दिया जाना है तथा उन्हें कोई भूमि नहीं दी जायेगी, जबकि दूसरे विकल्प में हितग्राहियों को 2 हैक्टर भूमि तथा बाकी नकद राशि दी जायेगी।

इस विभाग के पत्र क्रमांक एफ-3-8/2007/10-2 दिनांक 17.7.2008 एवं समसंख्यक पत्र दिनांक 30.8.2008 को अधिक्रमित करते हुए इस मार्गदर्शिका के तारतम्य में संरक्षित क्षेत्रों से ग्रामों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में निम्नानुसार प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की जाती है। यह प्रक्रिया टाईगर रिजर्व क्षेत्रों के अलावा अन्य राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों एवं अभ्यारण्य क्षेत्रों पर भी लागू होगी:-

1. (क) पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया में वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम तथा अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एवं अन्य परम्परागत वनवासी (वन अधिकारों को मान्यता) अनियम, 2006 के प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जायेगा तथा किसी भी व्यक्ति को बलपूर्वक विस्थापित नहीं किया जायेगा।
- (ख) सामान्यतः पूरे ग्राम का पुनर्वास किसी एक विकल्प के अनुसार होगा अर्थात या तो सभी प्रभावित व्यक्ति नकद राशि लेकर स्वयं की व्यवस्था से अपना पुनर्वास करेंगे या सभी व्यक्तियों को राज्य शासन द्वारा भूमि देकर एक स्थल पर बसाया जायेगा।
- (ग) विभाग की पुनर्वास नीति के अनुसार 18 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र के प्रत्येक महिला / पुरुष को (पति, पत्नि नाबालिग बच्चों सहित) अलग पुनर्वास ईकाई माना गया है। राष्ट्रीय बाघ प्राधिकरण द्वारा उक्त के अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक शारीरिक एवं मानसिक तौर पर विकलांग व्यक्ति, जो किसी भी आयु या लिंग का हो सकता है, अवयस्क अनाथ जिसके माता पिता दोनों की मृत्यु हो चुकी हो, को भी अलग परिवार माना गया है।

2. प्रथम विकल्प पूरा नकद (All Cash) के अंतर्गत पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया निम्नानुसार होगी:-

- (क) यदि सभी ग्रामवासी निजी संपत्ति की कीमत सहित, 10.00 लाख रुपये प्रति हितग्राही की दर से राशि लेकर स्वतः की व्यवस्था से अन्यत्र बसने को तैयार हो तो उन्हें यह सुविधा प्राथमिकता से दी जावेगी।
- (ख) यदि ग्राम सभा सर्व सम्मति से क्रमांक (क) पर सहमत नहीं होती एवं ग्रामीण अपनी सम्पत्ति की कीमत के आधार पर राशि चाहते हैं तो निम्नानुसार प्रक्रिया लागू होगी:-
- (i) सर्व प्रथम ग्राम के लिए उपलब्ध कुल राशि में से निजी सम्पत्ति जैसे कृषि भूमि, मकान, कुआं, पेड़, इत्यादि का मूल्य संबंधित सम्पत्तिधारियों को भुगतान किया जायेगा।
- (ii) शेष राशि सभी पात्र व्यक्तियों / परिवारों को बराबर-बराबर बांट दी जायेगी।
- (ग) हितग्राही को देय समस्त राशि हितग्राही एवं उसकी पत्नी/ पति के संयुक्त खाते में जमा की जावेगी।

3. द्वितीय विकल्प -(भूमि एवं नकद)के अंतर्गत पुनर्वास की प्रक्रिया निम्नानुसार होगी:-

- (क) प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार को 2 हैक्टर कृषि योग्य भूमि दी जायेगी। यदि इस कार्य हेतु राजस्व भूमि उपलब्ध न हो तो भारत शासन की अनुमति से वन भूमि का उपयोग किया जावेगा।
- (ख) पात्र व्यक्तियों की निजी सम्पत्ति, यथा कृषि भूमि, मकान, कुआं, हेन्ड पंप एवं वृक्ष आदि के मूल्यांकन पर कुल अनुदान राशि का 30 प्रतिशत तक व्यय किया जा सकेगा। यदि पूरे गांव की सम्पत्ति का मुआवजा उपलब्ध अनुदान राशि के 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो तो अंतर की राशि के लिए राज्य शासन को आवेदन किया जायेगा। कृषि भूमि के लिए मुआवजा की प्राप्ति उन्हें व्यक्तियों को होगी जिनकी कृषि भूमि 2 हैक्टर से अधिक होगी।
- (ग) आवास निर्माण हेतु निर्धारित राशि (20 प्रतिशत) तथा अतिरिक्त अनुदान की राशि (5 प्रतिशत) सीधे हितग्राही तथा उसके पत्नी/ पति के संयुक्त बचत खाते में जमा की जायेगी। इस राशि का उपयोग उनके द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से किया जा सकेगा।
- (घ) यदि पुनर्वास हेतु शासकीय भूमि उपलब्ध करवाई जाती है तो भूमि क्रय हेतु निर्धारित समस्त 35 प्रतिशत राशि, अधिकारों के अर्जन मूल्य (30 प्रतिशत) से बची राशि, यदि कोई हो तो, तथा सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के विकास हेतु निर्धारित राशि (10 प्रतिशत) संचालक/उप संचालक/वनमंडलाधिकारी के व्यक्तिगत जमा (PDA) खाते में सुरक्षित रखा जायेगा।
- (च) प्रत्येक पुनर्स्थापित ग्राम के लिए उपरोक्तानुसार क्र. 3(घ) में उपलब्ध राशि के आधार पर एक ग्राम विकास योजना तैयार की जायेगी जिसमें कृषि भूमि का विकास, सिंचाई साधनों का विकास, पहुँच मार्ग का निर्माण, पाठशाला, अस्पताल, मंदिर, आंगनवाड़ी, सामुदायिक भवन,

विद्युत संसाधनों के विकास तथा अन्य ऐसी सुविधाएँ जिनकी ग्रामवासियों को आवश्यकता है, के निर्माण हेतु प्रावधान किया जायेगा। इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन पुनर्वास प्रारंभ होने के 2 वर्ष के अंदर पूर्ण किया जावेगा।

- (ज) यदि उपरोक्त ग्राम विकास योजना के क्रियान्वयन के उपरान्त कोई राशि बचत होती है तो यह राशि ग्राम सभा के संयुक्त खाते में जमा की जायेगी तथा उसके उपयोग का निर्णय ग्राम सभा द्वारा लिया जायेगा।
- (झ) ग्राम विकास योजना के क्रियान्वयन का पर्यवेक्षण करने अथवा विभाग के साथ समन्वय करने के लिए प्रत्येक पुनर्स्थापित ग्राम में 5 सदस्यों की एक समिति गठित की जायेगी। सदस्यों का चयन ग्रामीणों द्वारा सर्व सम्मति से किया जायेगा।

4. हितग्राहियों का चयन, अधिकारों का विनिश्चयन, ग्रामीणों की सम्पत्ति के मुआवजा का निर्धारण तथा उन्हें शासन द्वारा उपलब्ध अनुदान के सही-सही भुगतान का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित जिलाध्यक्ष का होगा तथा वन विभाग उन्हें इस कार्य में पूरा सहयोग देगा।

5. ग्राम की विकास योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए उपलब्ध राशि के प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त ग्राम में सभी मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास करवाने एवं सभी शासकीय विकास योजनाओं से ग्राम को जोड़ने का उत्तरदायित्व जिलाध्यक्ष का होगा।

6. स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के आधार पर जिलाध्यक्ष एवं वनाधिकारी आपसी सहमति से उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में पुनर्स्थापन के विभिन्न अंशों में राशि के विभाजन में तथा सामान्य प्रक्रिया में स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के आधार पर परिवर्तन करने में सक्षम होंगे।

कृपया इस प्रक्रिया से सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को अवगत करावें।

huf  
30/10/08  
(सत्यानन्द)

अपर सचिव,

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, वन विभाग

भोपाल, दिनांक अक्टूबर, 2008

पृष्ठांक/एफ- 3-8/07/10-2

प्रतिलिपि:-

समस्त कलेक्टर, मध्यप्रदेश को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

अपर सचिव,

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, वन विभाग

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: jdentca@gmail.com  
Telefax: 2338 9883

Dated the 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2011

27/11/11

Budget

To,

S/D

- 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

(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).

933

8/12/11

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



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

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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.

- 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.

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## 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

- 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.

## 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.

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;

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 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)	10% of the total package



	water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunication, community centre, places of worship, cremation ground)	
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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.

4.9. The relocation is voluntary, and is done only if people are willing to move.

4.10. Monitoring committees at the District as well as State levels are required to be constituted by the States.

**5. 'CRITICAL TIGER HABITAT' VIS-À-VIS 'CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT'**

5.1. The salient points relating to 'critical tiger habitat' (CTH) and 'critical wildlife habitat' (CWH) are comparatively indicated below:

CTH	CWH
Legal mention in WLPA (2006) amendment	Legal mention in FRA (2006 Sec. 2(b))
Process outlined in WLPA	Process outlined in MoEF guidelines
Recognition, vesting of rights as per FRA, read with WLPA	Recognition, vesting and resettlement as per FRA
Clear criteria based on existing scientific knowledge / simulation data pertaining to tiger	Necessity for generic criteria that encompass diversity of species and landscapes
Informed consent of concerned Gram Sabha and affected persons required for resettlement	Free informed consent of Gram Sabha pertaining to the area vis-à-vis proposed resettlement /

programme	relocation package is essential
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- 5.2. Section 4(2)(a) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 necessitates that the process of recognition and vesting of rights as specified in section 6 of the said Act is complete in all the areas under consideration before modification or resettlement.
- 5.3. Section 4(2)(b) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 necessitates that the concerned agencies of the State Governments should establish in exercise of their powers under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 that the activities or impact of the presence of holders of rights upon wild animals is sufficient to cause irreversible damage and threaten the existence of the said species and their habitat, before modification or resettlement.
- 5.4. Section 4(2)(c) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 necessitates that the State Government has to conclude that other reasonable options such as coexistence are not available, before modification or resettlement.
- 5.5. Section 13 of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides that the said Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.
- 5.6. It has been established on the basis of existing scientific knowledge that an area of 800-1200 sq.km. of inviolate core/critical habitat is required for a viable population of tiger. Section 38V 4(i) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, specifically provides for establishing the core/critical tiger habitats on the basis of scientific and objective criteria, in consultation with an expert Committee, without affecting the rights of the Scheduled Tribes or such other forest dwellers. Therefore, under section 4(b) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the field authorities / Field Director of a Tiger Reserve may identify the core/critical tiger habitat as per section 38V 4(i) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, using the

criteria of 800-1200 sq.km., which has to be notified by the State Government in consultation with an expert Committee constituted for the purpose. The latter takes into account the impact of biotic disturbance on tiger resulting in man-tiger conflicts, besides underlining the need for such minimal area of inviolate space for tiger where no coexistence is possible.

**6. GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFICATION/NOTIFICATION OF CORE/CRITICAL TIGER HABITAT IN TIGER RESERVES AND VILLAGE RELOCATION**

A checklist of steps and documents for all stages is contained in ANNEXE 1.

**Step I: Identification/notification of the core/critical tiger habitat**

The identification should be done as provided under section 38V (4)(i) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

**Step II: Establishing the core/critical tiger habitat for creating inviolate area for tiger involving relocation of families / villages from such areas**

The provisions contained in the FRA sections 4 and 6 and the provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 section 38V (5) should be followed.

In case of voluntary relocation also, the rights of people should be recognized and settled before relocation.

**6.1. Operational guidelines for Step II (Village relocation)**

[Involving provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 read with provisions contained in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006]

**6.1.1 Recognition / settlement of Rights**

Recognition and vesting of rights as per section 6(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

- (a) Constituting a Sub-Divisional Committee by the State Government as provided in the FRA (section 6) for examining the resolution passed by the Gram Sabha, besides preparing the record of forest rights and forwarding it through the Sub-Divisional Officer to the District level Committee for a final decision.
- (b) Initiation of the process for determining the nature / extent of individual / community forest rights or both by the local Gram Sabha, involving consolidation, verification, area delineation on a map, passing a resolution and forwarding a copy to the Sub-Divisional Committee as provided in the FRA.
- (c) Disposal of petitions, if any, from persons aggrieved by the Gram Sabha resolution by the Sub-Divisional Committee as provided in the FRA.
- (d) Constituting a District level Committee by the State Government for considering and finally approving the record of forest rights prepared by the Sub-Divisional level Committee.
- (e) Disposal of petitions, if any, from aggrieved persons by the District level Committee within 60 days from the date of decision by the Sub-Divisional level Committee, as provided in the FRA.
- (f) Constituting the State level Monitoring Committee by the State Government as provided in the FRA.

**6.1.2. Relocation of villages after recognition / settlement of rights as above  
(Identification/prioritization of villages, cut off date for residing families, choice of options etc.)**

- 6.1.2.1. Following the notification of the core/critical tiger habitat, the Field Director must identify the village/villages situated within such notified core area.
- 6.1.2.2. A prioritization of villages to be relocated should be done based on man-tiger conflicts, presence of tiger den sites, grazing areas of wild ungulates, grazing pressure from livestock, presence of water and other welfare factors, site specific attributes etc.
- 6.1.2.3. A meeting of the concerned Gram Sabha should be convened with the active participation of the villagers to be relocated. The villagers must be informed about the details of the core/critical tiger habitat, its importance, man-tiger conflicts, options available under voluntary resettlement, options for payment, process of relocation/rehabilitation, and grievance redressal system.

6.1.2.4. The proposed package has two options:

**Option I:** payment of the entire package amount (Rs. 10 lakhs per family) to the family, in case the family opts for this, without involving any rehabilitation/ relocation process by the Forest Department.

**Option II:** carrying out relocation/ rehabilitation of village from protected area/tiger reserve by Forest Department.

6.1.2.5. Free informed consent of the Gram Sabha and affected villagers must be taken in writing regarding the proposed resettlement package/option.

6.1.2.6. The recognition / settlement of rights must be done as indicated under Step-II (para 6.1 above).

6.1.2.7. Records of the rights vested in the said villages/forest dwellers must be obtained from the Gram Sabha, as have been approved by the District level Committee under section 6(5) of the FRA, 2006. In case where records of forest rights are unavailable, the matter should be taken up with the District Collector.

6.1.2.8. After obtaining the details of rights as above, a meeting of the District level Implementing Committee, as indicated at para 4.2.4. of the Guidelines issued from Project Tiger/NTCA [F.No. 3-1/2003-PT (relocation)] should be convened for deciding the 'cut off date' vis-à-vis the definition of the 'family' provided in the Guidelines (Advisory No. 3-1/2003-PT dated 19.3.2008 as per the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007).

6.1.2.9. The valuation of the recognised rights/assets of the villagers to be relocated must be obtained from the District Collector.

6.1.2.10. The Field Director should submit a Village Relocation Proposal (VRP) to the National Tiger Conservation Authority/Project Tiger for funding support, through the Chief Wildlife Warden/State Government. The format for a VRP document is detailed in **ANNEXE 2.**

## 6.2. Field implementation

6.2.1. Once the VRP is approved for central assistance under Project Tiger and the options are decided, the following steps may be ensured:

### Option-I (payment of the entire package amount of Rs. 10 lakhs per family)

6.2.1.1. On receipt of central assistance under Project Tiger vis-à-vis the relocation proposal sent by the Field Director, the funds should

be deposited in the account of the District Collector and a joint savings bank account must be opened for each beneficiary / family with a deposit of Rs. 10 lakh each.

6.2.1.2. In case of forest villagers having no tenurial rights, two bank accounts should be opened for each family viz., a savings account with a deposit of Rs. 1 lakh, and a joint-savings account with the District Collector for an amount of Rs. 9 lakhs. Out of the latter, a minimum amount of Rs. 3 lakhs should be earmarked as a fixed deposit for a period of three years to ensure interest payment to the relocated villagers. On production of documentary evidence by the villagers (within a prescribed time period) relating to proposal for acquiring immovable property / agriculture land, funds should be made available to the seller from the joint savings account after due verification by the District level Committee through a Demand Draft, which should be mentioned in the sale agreement. The balance amount, if any, in the joint savings account, alongwith the interest accrued, should be transferred to the savings account of the villager / beneficiary.

6.2.1.3. In case of revenue villages, the following two options are suggested under option-I:

**Option A**

In case, the villagers through the Gram Sabha agree for receiving a payment of Rs. 10 lakhs per family (inclusive of the valuation for their assets), then the said amount would be deposited in the name of the beneficiary (a joint account with spouse in case of a married individual).

**Option B**

In case, the villagers through the Gram Sabha do not agree for the above (option A) and demand due compensation for their assets then the following may be adopted:

- Compensating the beneficiaries in proportion to the assets as per valuation done by the Collector.
- Distributing the balance amount equally to all eligible families / beneficiaries.

The shortfall, if any, of compensation amount in proportion to the assets will be met by the State Government.

Option-II (Carrying out relocation/ rehabilitation through the Forest Department)

- 6.2.1.4. 2 hectares of agriculture land should be provided per family. In case revenue land is not available for this purpose, diversion of degraded forest land may be obtained after due clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- 6.2.1.5. Payment of compensation for the assets owned by individual family should be done based on the evaluation, amounting to 30% of the total package of Rs. 10 lakhs.
- 6.2.1.6. In case the amount for compensation for such assets covering the entire village exceeds 30% of the package, then the balance amount should be provided through funding support from the State Government.
- 6.2.1.7. Payment amounting to 20% of package should be provided to each beneficiary for homestead land and house construction.
- 6.2.1.8. An incentive amounting to 5% of the total package should be provided per beneficiary/family.
- 6.2.1.9. In case agricultural land is made available free of cost to the beneficiaries then the amount earmarked for the same (35% of the total package alongwith the balance amount, if any, remaining after settlement of rights) should be used for community facilities as indicated in the Guidelines of Project Tiger alongwith the 10% of the total package (to be used after depositing in a PDA account).
- 6.2.1.10. A community development plan should be prepared for each relocated village in consultation with the District Collector while ensuring integration of other ongoing District level schemes.
- 6.2.1.11. The balance amount, if any, after the community development works should be deposited in the respective Gram Sabha to benefit the relocated villagers.
- 6.2.1.12. A special monitoring Committee involving members of the Gram Sabha, relocated villagers, civil society institution, should be created for periodic reporting to the District Collector and the Field Director.

### 6.3. Related complementary guidelines

- 6.3.1. The requisite amount for each beneficiary must be deposited into a joint savings account as indicated earlier in a Nationalized Bank, and passbooks should be handed over to the beneficiaries. The Zilla Parishad should be involved in monitoring the payment and utilization of the compensation package, whether under Option I or Option II.
- 6.3.2. Annuity mechanisms must be developed for beneficiaries to obtain a monthly income through interest (eg. 1 lakh in savings, Rs. 3 lakhs in fixed deposit in case of option I).
- 6.3.3. In case of option I, the beneficiary should be given a timeline for purchase of agricultural land, construction of house etc. The amount should be allowed for withdrawal from the fixed deposit only for the creation of fixed assets.
- 6.3.4. The agreed amount should be given to the seller through a bank draft, and the beneficiary must indicate this in the sale deed.
- 6.3.5. The Forest Department (through the Field Director) must execute a MoU on stamp paper with the beneficiary as a proof of voluntary settlement.
- 6.3.6. Individual records of beneficiaries must be maintained at the office of the Field Director of the Tiger Reserve as well as the District Collectorate.
- 6.3.7. The Collector must provide each beneficiary a certificate indicating their eligibility for all schemes applicable to relocated people.
- 6.3.8. Handholding after relocation must be ensured through the Field Director and a District level Monitoring Committee under the Chairperson of the Zilla Parishad. In this effort, assistance of competent civil society organizations having the domain expertise may be obtained.
- 6.3.9. Implementation and monitoring of district level schemes in relocated villages should be done through Gram Panchayat/ Gram Sabha.
- 6.3.10. Village Relocation Committees (F.No.15-63/2008-NTCA, 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2010) will monitor the progress of village relocation, and a State level Monitoring Committee must oversee the process.
- 6.3.11. The relocation of villages from the core areas of tiger reserves should be dovetailed preferably in a State level 'Rehabilitation Act for Project Affected Persons' (as done for national park/sanctuary)



by the Government of Maharashtra vide its Act No. XI of 2001. This would enable the project authority under the said Act for ensuring the ongoing development of the relocated families.

## 7. CLARIFICATION

- 7.1: 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 (as per order No. 3-1/2003-PT).

ANNEXE 1: CHECKLIST

Stage	Y/N
I	Notification of core/critical habitat? If yes, copy of notification.
	Certificate that village is within core area of Tiger Reserve
	Consent of villagers, Gram Sabha obtained
	Survey and Master list
	Record of Rights
	Village Relocation Proposal drawn up with involvement of District Administration
	Certificate that the detailed relocation plan has been formulated on the basis of voluntary consent of beneficiaries;
	Indicative time frame within which relocation will be completed
II	Collector Committee constituted
	Cut-off date
	Rights and property evaluation by Committee
	In case of option II: where relocated land is forest land, copy of forest clearance received from FC Division of this Ministry, and certificate stating that terms and conditions of FC have been complied with.
	District Level and State Level Monitoring Committees established?
III	Joint Account created for beneficiary and spouse
	Money deposited into JA, with fixed deposit plan, passbooks to beneficiaries
	MoU between FD and beneficiary
	Individual files of beneficiaries maintained at Range Office, Tiger Reserve Office and Collector Office
	Collector certificate to beneficiaries
	Handholding procedures and Monitoring Committee

ANNEXE 2: VILLAGE RELOCATION PROPOSAL FORMAT

1. Introduction
  - Name of Tiger Reserve
  - Name of village
  - Total area of village
  - Legal Status: Revenue/ Forest/ Other
  - Summary: Number of families, total human population, total livestock population, proposed site for relocation (in case of Option II), Area of proposed site and its legal status, to allocation required
2. Master List of families identified
3. Details of settlement rights
4. Details of incentives provided
5. In case of Option II:
  - (a) Description of relocation site, with a map showing layout of homestead land, houses and community facility
  - (b) Details of proposed work at relocation site: agricultural land (procurement/development), transportation, construction, pasture/woodlot, road access, irrigation, drinking water facility, sanitation, electricity, community centre, places of worship, burial/cremation ground
  - (c) Other details: access to forest resources, irrigation, Anganwadi/school, hospital, fare price shop, telecommunication
6. Details of livelihood support and handholding
7. Grievance redressal system
8. State-level monitoring and evaluation
9. Cost table and phasing

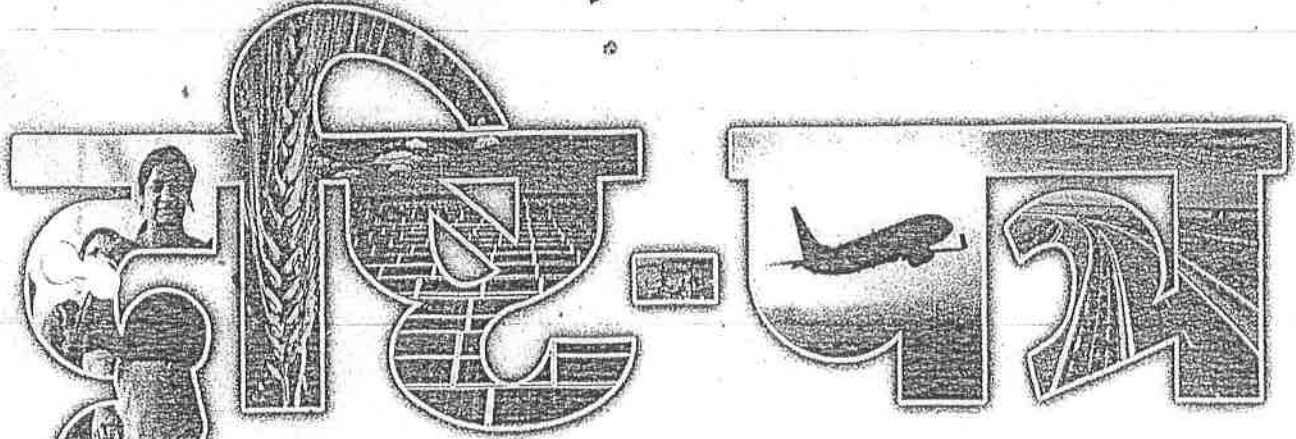
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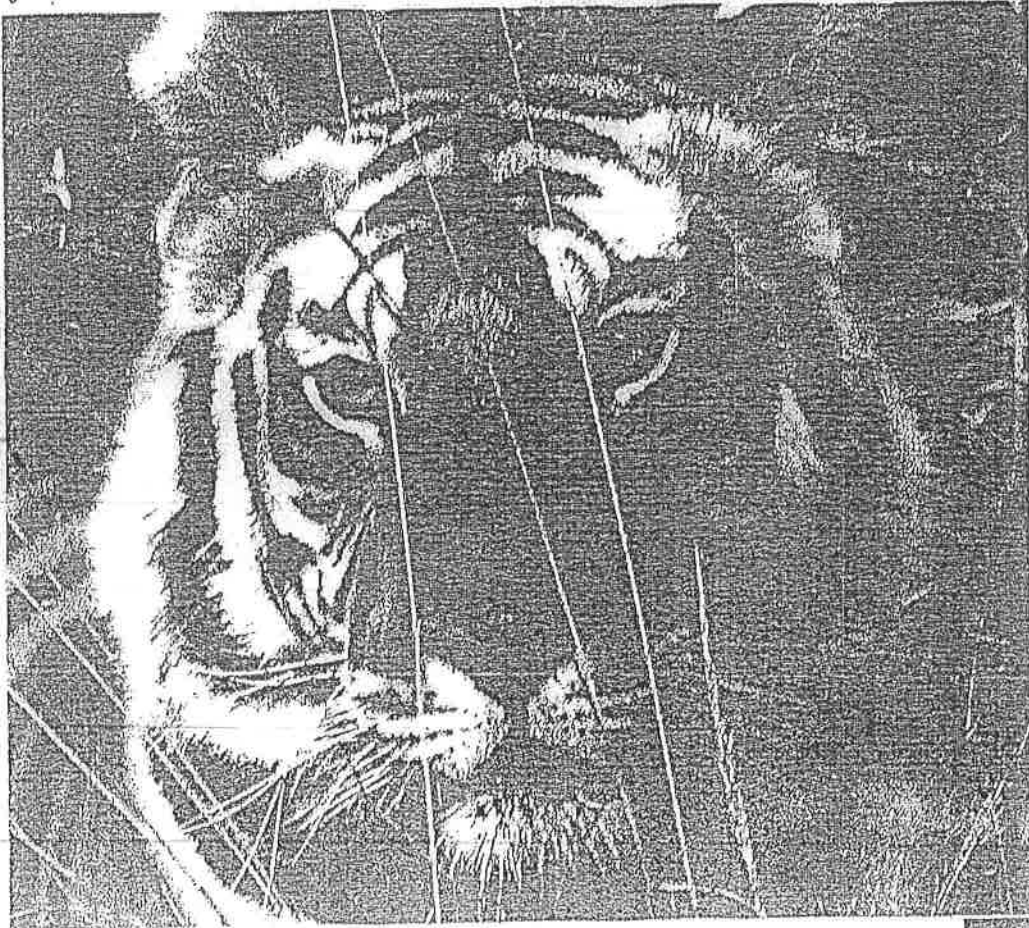


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- 13.6. नियम एवं निगरानी प्रक्रिया बेहतर करने हेतु नियमों में सुधार।
- 13.6.1. जल संरक्षण एवं अपशिष्ट निपटान व्यवस्थाओं की निगरानी एवं प्रबंधन के लिए निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहन।
- 13.6.2. पर्यावरण योजना एवं समन्वय संगठन(EPCO) में राज्य स्तरीय जलवायु परिवर्तन ज्ञान-प्रबंधन केन्द्र की स्थापना की जावेगी।
- 13.6.3. पर्यावरण विभाग का एमआईएस एवं आधुनिक सेटेलाइट निरीक्षण तकनीकों से सुदृढीकरण।
- 13.6.4. सुदूर संवेदी एवं जीआईएस तकनीकों के जरिये मानचित्रण, निरीक्षण एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का प्रबंधन।
- 13.6.5. वन क्षेत्र के विखंडन को रोकने के लिए संरक्षित क्षेत्र में बसे गांवों के अन्यत्र स्थानों पर स्थानांतरण को प्राथमिकता।



## विषय :

विषय- मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा पर्यटन मामलों की मंत्रि-परिषद् समिति की बैठक दिनांक 19.09.2016 के दौरान दिए गए निर्देश

दिनांक 16 सितम्बर, 2016 को पर्यटन मामलों की मंत्रि-परिषद् समिति की बैठक में पर्यटन विभाग एवं वन विभाग द्वारा मध्यप्रदेश में पर्यटन गतिविधियों के संबंध में प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान मुख्यमंत्री जी ने निम्नानुसार निर्देश दिए गए-

पर्यटन विभाग

1. आगामी पर्यटन केबिनेट की बैठक किसी पर्यटन स्थल यथा- पचमढी में आयोजित की जावे जिसमें पर्यटन से जुड़े विषय-विशेषज्ञों को भी आमंत्रित कर पर्यटन विषयक सभी पहलुओं पर मंथन किया जावे।
2. पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में लीक से हटकर बड़े एवं प्रभावी कदम उठाये जाने के संबंध में सुझाव प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से "टास्क फोर्स" का गठन किया जावे।
3. हनुवंतिया पर्यटन स्थल को अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर के पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित किया जावे।
4. आगामी "जल महोत्सव" का प्रचार-प्रसार शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जावे।
5. उज्जैन में सिंहस्थ के पश्चात् उज्जैन शहर में पर्यटन गतिविधियों संबंधी प्रचार-प्रसार की व्यापक कार्ययोजना बनायी जावे।
6. साँची एवं इस प्रकार के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थलों के आस-पास मनोरंजन, आमोद-प्रमोद से जुड़ी अन्य गतिविधियाँ भी प्रारम्भ की जावे ताकि पर्यटक वहाँ अधिक समय के लिए रुक सके। पर्यटन गांव/शहर के समग्र विकास के लिए समेकित प्रयास का मास्टर प्लान बनाया जावे।

## विषय :

विषय- मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा पर्यटन मामलों की मंत्रि-परिषद समिति की बैठक दिनांक 19.09.2016 के दौरान दिए गए निर्देश

7. प्रदेश के बांधों में हाउस बोट चलाने हेतु प्रोत्साहन दिया जावे।
8. प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न हितबद्ध पक्षकारों यथा- टूर ऑपरेटर, ट्रेवल एजेंट आदि से बेहतर संवाद तालमेल रखा जावे।
9. एयर टेक्सी सेवा शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करने हेतु प्रयास किये जावे।
10. प्रदेश के पर्यटन स्थलों को सड़क मार्ग से यात्री की सुविधा के लिए लम्बरी बसों की परिवहन सुविधा प्रारम्भ करने हेतु कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जावे।
11. ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक आकर्षक बनाया जावे।
12. प्रदेश के स्कूल एवं कॉलेजों के मेधावी विद्यार्थियों को प्रदेश के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों का भ्रमण कराने हेतु योजना स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग तथा उच्च शिक्षा विभाग के समन्वय से तैयार की जावे।
13. पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया का प्रभावी उपयोग किया जावे।
14. माननीय मंत्रीगणों से प्रभार के जिलों में "जिला पर्यटन संवर्धन परिषद" की बैठकें लेने हेतु अनुरोध किया जावे।

## वन विभाग

1. राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/अभ्यारण्यों के बाहर जो दुर्गम ग्राम स्वेच्छा से विस्थापन के लिए इच्छुक हैं, उनके स्वैच्छिक विस्थापन हेतु राज्य के संसाधनों से राशि उपलब्ध कराने के प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जावे।

## विषय :

विषय- मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा पर्यटन मामलों की मंत्रि-परिषद समिति की बैठक दिनांक 19.09.2016 के दौरान दिए गए निर्देश

का विभाग

2. संरक्षित क्षेत्रों से विस्थापन प्रक्रिया हेतु वन विभाग के अन्तर्गत पी.डी. खाता की व्यवस्था पुनः प्रारंभ किये जाने पर वित्त विभाग से विमर्श किया जावे।
3. विस्थापन कार्य में परिसंपत्तियों के अधिग्रहण हेतु रुपये 3 लाख से अधिक राशि की आवश्यकता होने पर परिसंपत्तियों के अधिग्रहण हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करते हुए पैकेज के अतिरिक्त राशि का भुगतान का प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जावे।
4. विस्थापन पश्चात् नवीन पुनर्स्थापन स्थल पर जिला कलेक्टर द्वारा विभिन्न विकास विभागों की योजनाओं से कन्वर्जन्स के जरिये विकासमूलक कार्यों का निष्पादन करवाया जावे।
5. विस्थापन तथा विस्थापन उपरांत पुनर्स्थापन कार्यों के अनुश्रवण हेतु मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी का गठन किया जावे।
6. कान्हा, बांधवगढ़ एवं पेंच टाइगर रिजर्व में टाइगर सफारी का विकास किया जावे।
7. इन्दौर, सागर, ग्वालियर, जबलपुर एवं रायसेन जिलों में चिडियाघर का विकास किया जावे।
8. गेम फिश के आधार पर पर्यटन विकास की संभावनाओं का परीक्षण किया जावे।
9. तितली संरक्षण हेतु उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों का चिन्हांकन कर विकास किया जावे। भोपाल में डोम आधारित बटरफ्लाई पार्क बनाया जावे।



छत्तीस-२ सचिवालय

विषय :

विषय- मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा पर्यटन मामलों की मंत्रि-परिषद समिति की बैठक दिनांक 19.09.2016 के दौरान दिए गए निर्देश

10. ताला वन विद्यालय को विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण हेतु आउट सोर्सिंग के आधार पर संचालित करने का परीक्षण किया जावे।
11. वन्यप्राणी पर्यटन क्षेत्रों के समीप पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास के साथ संलग्न ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों हेतु उपयुक्त नागरिक सुविधाओं के विकास हेतु नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन के अंतर्गत उचित प्रावधान लागू कराये जाकर लोकल एडवाइजरी कमेटी द्वारा उसका पालन कराया जावे।

(अँन्टोनी डिसा)  
मुख्य सचिव,

मुख्य सचिव का निजी दफ्तर  
पं. 3969-76  
तारीख-23/9/16

अपर मुख्य सचिव, वन विभाग  
सचिव, पर्यटन विभाग

ASCM  
PCCF एवं PCCF(CWL) IT main 321  
23/9/16

ASCM

मध्यप्रदेश शासन  
वन विभाग  
मंत्रालय, वल्लभ भवन भोपाल, 462004

क्रमांक/एफ 5-11/2006/10-3

भोपाल, दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 2017

प्रति,

समस्त वनमण्डलाधिकारि (क्षेत्रीय)  
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय :- बिना वनभूमि तोड़े, बिना वृक्ष काटे तथा बिना लीज दिये अस्थाई कार्य करने की अनुमति के अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन आवत।

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भारत सरकार के पत्र क्रमांक ए नं- 11-306/2014-एफ.सी. दिनांक 01.10.2011 से जारी दिशा-निर्देश के अनुसार बिना वनभूमि तोड़े, बिना वृक्ष काटे तथा बिना लीज दिये अस्थाई कार्य करने की अनुमति के अधिकार राज्य शासन को प्रदत्त किये जाते हैं। उक्त पत्र में राज्य शासन द्वारा वनमण्डल अधिकारि को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में उक्त कार्य किये जाने की अनुमति हेतु अधिकृत करने का प्रावधान है।

2/ अतः राज्य शासन एतद्वारा बिना वनभूमि तोड़े, बिना वृक्ष काटे तथा बिना लीज दिये अस्थाई कार्य करने हेतु अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में अनुमति जारी करने हेतु समस्त वनमण्डलाधिकारि (क्षेत्रीय) को अधिकृत करता है।

मध्यप्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से  
तथा आदेशानुसार।

*AR*  
28/12/17

(कैप्टन अनिल कुमार खरे)  
सचिव

म0प्र0 शासन, वन विभाग  
भोपाल, दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 2017

*APCF (IM)*  
*[Signature]*  
P.C.C.  
*[Signature]*



क्रमांक/एफ 5-11/2006/10-3

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं वन बल प्रमुख, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (भू-प्रबंध) सतपुडा भवन, भोपाल मध्यप्रदेश।
3. समस्त आयुक्त, मध्यप्रदेश।
4. समस्त मुख्य वन संरक्षक (क्षेत्रीय) मध्यप्रदेश।
5. समस्त कलेक्टर, मध्यप्रदेश।
6. गार्ड फाईल।



समन्वय  
*[Signature]*

सचिव  
म0प्र0 शासन, वन विभाग

*[Signature]*

*MA-61*  
*[Signature]*

मध्यप्रदेश शारान, वन विभाग  
मंत्रालय

वल्लभ भवन, भोपाल-462004

क्रमांक एफ. 3-8/07/10-2/604

भोपाल, दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2009

प्रति,

कलेक्टर,

उमरिया जिला उमरिया

मध्यप्रदेश.

विषय:- संरक्षित क्षेत्रों से ग्रामों का पुनर्वास।

संदर्भ:- आपका पत्र क्रमांक 726/भू-अर्जन/08, दिनांक 24.02.09.

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संदर्भाकित पत्र के माध्यम से आपके द्वारा निम्न बिन्दुओं के संबंध में मार्गदर्शन  
चाहा गया था:-

1. कलेक्टर को सौंपे गये दायित्व निर्वहन के लिए कोई नियम प्रक्रिया निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।
2. वह तिथि कौन सी होगी जिस तिथि के पूर्व तक ग्राम में मूलतः निवास करने वाले ग्रामवासी ही उक्त परिपत्र के अंतर्गत विस्थापन का मुआवजा/अनुदान की पात्रता रखेंगे?
3. उक्त कार्य के लिए विस्तृत नियम एवं प्रक्रिया भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है इसलिए नियम प्रक्रिया के अतिरिक्त कलेक्टर की अधिकारिकता के संबंध में राजस्व विभाग से भी निर्देश प्रसारित कराने का कष्ट करें।

इस संबंध में निम्नानुसार स्थिति स्पष्ट की जाती है:-

1. क्योंकि मुआवजा/अनुदान की औसत राशि रूपये 10.00 लाख प्रति हितग्राही ही स्वीकृत है। इस लिए किसी भी प्रकरण में रूपये 25.00 लाख से अधिक की राशि की स्वीकृति की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। किन्तु यदि किसी प्रकरण विशेष में राशि अधिक हो तो जिस भी स्तर से स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो सकती है, स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाये।
2. हितग्राहियों के चयन के लिए अंतिम तिथि वह तिथि मानी जाये जिस दिनांक को जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा हितग्राहियों के चयन हेतु समिति का गठन किया जाएगा। किन्तु यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि समिति का गठन वन विभाग द्वारा जिलाध्यक्ष को आवश्यक राशि उपलब्ध कराने के उपरांत ही किया जावे।

7/16

3. जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा मुआवजा निर्धारण एवं हितग्राहियों का चयन एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए राजस्व विभाग, से अलग से आदेश प्रसारित करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। पूर्व में जिलाध्यक्ष पन्ना, होशंगाबाद, शिवपुरी एवं श्योपुर द्वारा यह कार्यवाही सफलतापूर्वक बिना किसी कठिनाई के सम्पन्न कराई जा चुकी है। अतः आप भी इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को शीघ्रतिशीघ्र सम्पन्न कराना सुनिश्चित करें।

(प्रशान्त महता)

अपर मुख्य सचिव,

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, वन विभाग

भोपाल, दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2009

पृष्ठांक क्रमांक एफ. 3-8/07/10-2 /605

प्रतिलिपि:-

1. समस्त कलेक्टर, मध्यप्रदेश.
2. समस्त क्षेत्र संचालक / संचालक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान मध्यप्रदेश.
3. समस्त मुख्य वन संरक्षक, (क्षेत्रीय) वृत्त कार्यालय म.प्र. की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।

अपर मुख्य सचिव,

मध्यप्रदेश शासन, वन विभाग