

Indigenous People's Plan

Todas

Background of the Todas

Todas are among the six "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" (PTGs) that inhabit the upper Nilgiri plateau of Southern India. Traditionally a pastoralist community, they breed particularly ferocious looking, unique, long-horned hill buffaloes. The Todas call themselves as "Awl" or 'men' and their language has the Dravidian stamp and is considered to be allied to Tamil and Malayalam. Most Todas speak Tamil and Badagu in addition to their mother tongue. They are traditional lacto vegetarians, their main diet being milk and its products.

Today the Todas include traditionalists (the majority) and a small breakaway community of Christians. They are located in parts of the Nilgiris North Forest Division and the Nilgiris South Forest Division. Popularly known as *munds*, the Toda settlements are scattered widely across the temperate grasslands of the high Nilgiris. Not all settlements are regularly occupied. Some are used only for short periods each year, either to maintain ritual continuity or to serve as a base during the dry season migration of buffaloes to better pastures. For purposes of land registration, there are 122 *munds* recognized by the Government as of 1986. Even though many of these are uninhabited, Todas continue to use the land around them. The principal requirements for a *mund* are good pastures, a *shola* and running water nearby. A typical Toda settlement comprises of one to five dwelling huts, one to three dairy buildings, at least one buffalo pen, one or more calf sheds and sometimes also a separate calf pen (Walker, 1986). A traditional hut is made of a specific thatch grass called *avful*, bamboo reeds called *teff* and *waadr*, specific tree poles and plenty of rattan cane all got from the forest (Tarun Chhabra, 2005).

The Todas were a purely pastoral race occupying themselves almost entirely in the pursuit of herding buffaloes. Marshall (1995) argues that this community classifies as a settled pastoral race. With a very strong bias of a permanent home, they migrate once a year compelled to do so, simply in order by change of pasture, to obtain a sufficiency of food for the cattle, on whose milk they almost entirely subsist. The main source of Toda livelihood was the buffaloes that they bred with great love and care, and indeed worshipped. The buffalo milk was processed into butter, ghee and buttermilk, the surplus of which they bartered with neighbouring tribal groups and visiting merchants from the plains for other necessities. The *sholas* provided medicinal plants, fruits, and other edibles. Toda women have a great skill in embroidery work. The Toda embroidery garments are in great demand with visitors from other parts of India and abroad which are marketed through Toda's Co-operative Society.

The loss of grazing land with the advent of British administration, land confiscation, plantations of tea, coffee, eucalyptus proved fatal to the survival of Toda buffaloes. Many Todas have been forced to become agriculturists. Growing numbers till the soil themselves, a radical departure for a proud pastoral people who once despised the agriculturalist's way of life. The principal crops are cabbages, carrots, and above all, potatoes. Some of them do not themselves practice agriculture, but have leased out their land for cultivation. In addition to the above, they also do coolie work; collect eucalyptus leaves, act as extras in the many commercial films shot here, or work as caddies in the golf course.

Summary of Historical Records

- ❖ William E. Marshall (1873)-In his book "A Phrenologist among the Todas", the author presents a detailed account of the Toda lifestyle including their language, socio-cultural beliefs, pastoralist economy. He mentions that Todas are generally very secretive about the number of

cattle in their possession. He expresses concern about the attachment of the Todas to their habits and customs and concludes that the reluctance of the community to do labour might drift the tribe into a condition of great distress in the near future.

- ❖ E. Thurston (1901) has written notes on Toda based on his experience of staying with Todas in Paikara on the western Nilgiri plateau. He provides description of the Toda physiology, diet, the ceremonies associated with marriage and funeral and the common prevalence of polyandry. His notes also talk about the importance of buffaloes in the life of Todas and the practice of buffalo sacrifice at the funeral ceremonies.
- ❖ W. Francis (1908) has talked about the origin, social, cultural and religious practices of the tribes in Nilgiris in the district Gazetteer. Regarding the Todas, he provides details about their belief systems around marriage, funerals and buffalo sacrifices. Contrary to the anthropologists who wrote about this community later, he states that Todas ate the flesh of the buffaloes that they sacrificed and also sambhar meat when given the chance. He also explains the sorcery powers believed to be possessed by the Todas which was dreaded by the Badagas and which was why the Badagas continued to pay the Todas the *gudu* or tribute of grain.
- ❖ David G. Mandelbaum (1968)-In his paper "Nilgiri Peoples of India: An End to Old Ties", the author provides an account of the changing social and cultural ties shared by different tribal communities in the Nilgiris. The author visited the mountains in 1938 and again in 1968 and his paper talks about how the close interdependence of the Nilgiris people is vanishing with the advent of new economy, influx of people from the plains and so on. He also argues that Toda culture would probably remain intact as long as Toda buffaloes remained intact as the basis of people's livelihood.
- ❖ Anthony Walker (1986) made an extensive study of the Todas to publish his book called "The Toda of South India". In this work he describes in detail the life of the Todas. Together with the way of life, culture, customs, religious beliefs and physical features of Todas, he also gives some ideas of their economic life. His work bears special importance since it explains the transition of the Toda economy from pastoralism to agriculture and the factors responsible for the transition. Being one of the latest extensive studies done on Todas, the book attempts to present a new look of a community that has undergone major transformation from British times to post-independence.
- ❖ Paul Hockings (1989 and 1997) has edited two volumes of "Blue Mountains" which include studies by contributors from a variety of disciplines.
- ❖ Tarun Chhabra (2005) has been studying indigenous Toda ethnography and ethnobotany for almost two decades. He has documented the culture of the Todas in great detail, providing accounts of their origin, religion, afterworld and relationship with nature. He stresses that several natural landmarks in the upper Nilgiris are considered scared by the Todas and most of their prayers and songs centre around surrounding hills, slopes, streams, swamps, trees, buffalo pens, rocks and stones. The destruction of one element, say a sacred rock (the danger of which is imminent in the present time) would lead to the collapse of the prayer and the religious organization of the Toda society. His work also documents the medicinal and cultural importance of local herbs, shrubs and plants in the life of Todas.

Legal and Institutional Framework

The main instruments which are applicable are following

- 1) Wildlife Protection Act as amended in 2006
- 2) Biodiversity Act 2002
- 3) Forest Rights Act 2006
- 4) Forest Conservation Act 1980
- 5) Indian Forest Act 1927

Please see annexure 1 for details about the above Acts.

In addition a few state Acts may also be applicable depending on the legal status of forests in the area like

1. The Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882
2. The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949

Land History of Todas

The original grazing grounds of Todas occupied an area of rolling grasslands, now known as the Wenlock Downs. The area was originally broken up by several layers of hills, including impressive peaks above 2400m. The British colonial administration in the 1800s confiscated large tracts of Toda lands, including over 1000 acres of Wenlock Downs (*Deborah Sutton, 2009*). Some of the confiscated land was used for tea and coffee plantations and some as 'reserved' forests of eucalyptus plantations for earning revenue. Some of these lands were set apart as Toda "*patta*" lands over which Toda had partial right to live, graze their cattle and cultivate (*EQUATIONS, 2001*). Traditionally the Todas followed a rotational system of buffalo grazing that helped the local grasses remain well cropped and non invasive and prevented forest fires. Additionally indigenous flowers, shrubs growing on the forest floor, fulfilled the health and medicinal needs of the buffalo.

As buffalo pastoralists, Todas also use lands which are not owned by them. In 1843, however, the British administration began allocating land to the Toda, and by 1863 had allotted a little over 18 hectares to each hamlet and religious site. *Patta* (land titles) issued to Toda listed the names of household heads but stated that rights were communal, not individual. From 1871, the deeds also stipulated that Toda must not alienate their *patta* lands and, from 1881, that they could not lease them. Because, Toda *patta* lands frequently bordered on government forest reserve, in 1893 the government gave to the Forest Department the authority to enforce its regulations on the Toda community. Rules for the management of these Toda *patta* lands were now codified and added to the Madras Forest Act of 1882 as Section 26 (*Anthony Walker, 1986*). The Todas were given more diffuse rights over forests than any other community. Under the Madras Forest Act of 1882, Todas were exempt from paying grazing fees in reserved forests open for grazing and neither were they subject to fees for the collection of forest materials for their own use. However, their use of sholas was not free (*Deborah Sutton, 2009*). The rules made clear that Toda-but Toda alone were "at liberty to graze their own buffaloes, to remove fuel and grass for their domestic requirements and to collect honey and wax on such lands" and that they would also receive free permits "for the removal of all timber, bamboos, rattans, fiber and thatch grass that they may require for building or repairing their *munds* and temples." From the early 1940s, land alienations to the government became frequent. Most of the land was taken over by the Forest Department for *pyrethrum* cultivation in 1943. Subsequently when the scheme was abandoned, the land was not returned to the Toda but rather leased to outsiders (*Anthony Walker, 1986*).

The state government issued an order to allow Todas to cultivate their *patta* lands only on the basis of an annual permit issued by the Collector. Following campaigns, protests and petitions by the Toda leaders, the Madras State Government decided to assign 1393 acres of *patta* land which lay outside the Wenlock Downs area. This, it was suggested, would give the Toda more confidence in their agricultural endeavors. The lands permanently assigned under the 1956 order constituted under half the total acreage of Toda *patta* lands. Another 1402 acres remained unassigned, all inside the Wenlock Downs. Apart from the Toda *patta* lands, the greater part of the 19000 acre in Wenlock Downs is regarded as the special preserve of the Forest Department. This outraged the Toda communities because some of their most sacred sites were inside the Downs and hence, campaigns and petitions for the assignment of permanent and unrestricted rights over all their *patta* lands, whether inside or outside Wenlock Downs continued. In 1958, it was agreed that Todas be allowed to continue cultivating their *patta* lands within the Wenlock Downs under the annual permit system. In the long run, it was hoped, according to Nambiar that “the Todas would eventually realize the advantage of taking up lands outside the Wenlock Downs on a permanent assignment and give up their annual *patta* lands within the Wenlock Downs.” And to encourage them to opt for lands outside the Downs the state government sanctioned funds and expertise for terracing Toda *patta* lands outside the prohibited area. However, Todas remained adamant on not leaving their ancestral lands in the Downs (Anthony Walker, 1986).

In 1963, the Toda leaders managed to have the Todas Co-operative Multipurpose Credit Society Ltd’ registered by the government to help Toda establish firm economic base in agriculture. By 1969, most Toda families living outside the Wenlock Downs had permanent possession of two acres of terraced land and could also cultivate three acres of untterraced land under the annual permit system. In 1974 the state government decided to allow the Toda to cultivate up to five acres of *patta* land per family, whether inside or outside the Wenlock Downs. But they still had to obtain a permit every year, even for that terraced land outside the Wenlock Downs for which they had previously possessed a permanent *patta*. Since *patta* lands remain tied to the patricians, any division for agricultural purposes had to be made between household heads of the same patrician. Not all patricians have sufficient lands to permit every family its 2-hectare maximum (Anthony Walker, 1986).

The Nilgiris North Forest Division

The Nilgiris North Forest Division was formed on 08.11.1971, truncating the erstwhile Nilgiris division which had the jurisdiction over the entire revenue district. The division is located between latitudes 11°14’N and 11°36’N and longitudes 76°31’E and 77°1’E. The geographical area of this division is situated in Udthagamandalam, Coonoor, Gudalur and Kotagiri taluks of Nilgiris revenue district. Erode forest division of Erode district forms the eastern boundary and Coimbatore forest division of Coimbatore district occupies the South and south east boundaries. It is braced by Nilgiris south forest division on west and by Mudumalai Tiger Reserve on the northwest.

The headquarters of Nilgiris North forest division is at Udthagamandalam. The total forest area of this division is 54722.806 ha with forest boundary of 138 kilometers and there are seven territorial ranges.

Sl. No.	Name of the range	Area of Reserved Forests (ha)	Total forest area (ha)
1	Udhagai North	4297.513	4297.513
2	Coonoor	3580.265	3580.265
3	Kotagiri	4230.136	4230.136
4	Kattabettu	2351.153	2351.153

5	Singara	7004.531	7004.531
6	Sigur	18749.224	18749.224
7	Nilgiri Eastern	14509.984	14509.854
Total area		54722.806	54722.806

The Reserved Forests have been notified under Section 16 of Madras Forest Act or Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882 and they are the absolute property of the state, subject to certain rights and concessions admitted during settlements or subsequently. There are certain reserved lands also under the process of settlement. Tamil Nadu Hill Areas (Preservation of Trees) Act 1995 and Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests Act 1949 are enforced in these areas declared for applicability of the respective acts. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is enforced in entire geographical jurisdiction.

All reserves are the absolute property of the state. None is encumbered with any rights of importance. Rights admitted at settlement are defined and rights subsequently admitted have been entered in the register of reserves. The rights admitted in these forests are mainly rights of way; rights to cut channels and take water from streams; and right of access to temples, enclosures etc. In addition to these, hill tribes who have settled inside the forest have been given concessions like cultivation of lands under annual lease. They have been permitted to reside inside the forests by constructing settlements. They have been allowed free grazing for their cattle. Further they have been allowed to collect free of cost non wood forest produce available in the settlement for their own use. Forest produce like thatch grass and small timber are granted free for construction of dwelling and agricultural purposes. A detailed list of rights and concessions granted in this forest division is provided in Annexure 2.

Regarding the Todas, it has already been mentioned above that the government in the past had reserved certain forest lands and waste lands in the edges of forests for meeting the domestic needs of the Todas. Such lands were called Toda *patta* lands. As per rules, permits for periods not exceeding ten years at a time for the cultivation of grasslands in Toda *pattas* by Toda themselves or Toda converts have been granted by the Collector, Nilgiris. The permit holders (Todas) are expected not to allow any non Toda to cultivate or assist in the cultivation of such lands. Penal provisions have also been made for breach of rules framed for management of Toda *patta* lands. However, in majority of cases (about 75%) Todas have leased out their lands to non Todas like Gounders, Gowdas and Chettiars of plains for cultivation of annual crops such as potato and vegetables. The indiscriminate cultivation of potatoes has accelerated soil erosion in these lands and affected their productivity adversely apart from adding enormous silt load in the reservoirs. The increased number of labour from plains has now settled illegally in Toda *munds* and has started removing firewood from nearby sholas as they do not have attachment to these sholas.

Under the above circumstances, the working plan of this division (2005-2015) stresses on the urgent need to remove the non Todas from Toda *munds* and stop the cultivation of Toda *patta* lands by non Todas. Further in order to conserve soil and moisture in Toda lands, the working plan recommends replacing annual crops by fast growing tree crops like blue gum. The proposition is supposed to be in tune with the National Forest Policy, 1988 which envisages attaining 33.33% of the geographical area under forest cover.

Further certain areas of Toda *patta* lands have been planted by the forest department with pulpwood species in the past. Revenue from such plantations, when harvested, has been proposed to be shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the *pattadar* and the department as in the case of social forestry plantations.

Nilgiris South Forest Division

The Nilgiris South Forest Division falls within latitudes 11°11'10"N and 11°31'10" N and longitudes 76°26'20" E and 76°44'30" E. All the forests in the division are located in Ooty, Coonoor and Kundah Taluks of the Nilgiris Revenue district. This division is bounded on the North as well as on the east by Nilgiris North Division, on South by Kerala state and on the west by Kerala State and Gudalur Forest Division.

The total forest area of this division is 32151.598 ha which is divided into seven territorial ranges. Following statement gives details about the ranges of this division.

Sl.No.	Name of the Range	Headquarters	Area of the R.F. (ha)	Area of the R.L. (ha)	Area of unclassified lands (ha)	Total area (ha)
1	Udhagamandalam South	Udhagai	3577.62	9.64	56.547	3643.807
2	Pykara	Pykara	3259.283	274.235	0	3533.518
3	Naduvattam	Naduvattam	4020.086	36.03	166.126	4222.242
4	Parson's valley	Udhagai	5987.485	0	0	5987.485
5	Kundah	Manjoor	4771.106	82.935	381.171	5235.212
6	Korakundah	Korakundah	7600	0	0	7600
7	Governorshola	Udhagai	1923.38	5.95	0	1929.33
Total			31138.96	408.79	603.844	32151.598

Majority of the forests have been notified as Reserved Forests under Section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act 1882 and they are the absolute property of the state. There are 28 reserved lands (areas notified under section 4 of Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882) and 19 unclassified lands.

Even though the reserved forests are the absolute property of the state the hill tribes are permitted to reside and construct settlements inside the reserved forests. Their cattle are allowed grazing free of cost. They are also entitled for collection of forest produce and small timber for agricultural implements free of cost.

As per the working plan of this division, there are 57 Toda settlements in the division in an area of approximately 420 ha. While most of these are unoccupied, 19 settlements are inhabited. Details are provided in Annexure 3.

Socio-Economic Assessment

Social Organization- The Todas are divided into two societies, i.e. the *Taarthr Awl* of ten patrilans and the *Teovilzy Awl* of five patrilans (*Tarun Chhabra, 2005*). While the former means "important person" and includes people who own the most sacred dairy complex, the latter means "servants of the gods" who fulfill the highest priestly tasks associated with them. Each patrilan owns a number of settlements. Besides the settlements, which are not necessarily contiguous, each patrilan owns at least two funeral places (one for males and the other for females). While houses are owned by individual households, the settlements, dairies and more sacred grades of buffalo are the joint property of the clansmen. Their administration, together with other clan business (paying a collective fine, arranging for a ceremony, etc) and the settling of disputes among the clansmen is the task of the elders of the patrilan who constitute an informal clan council but there is no clan headman (*Walker, 1986*).

Demography- Throughout recorded history the Toda community has been small. In 1603, a Jesuit priest who visited them wrote that the Toda numbered "about a thousand." The first government of

India census in 1871 counted 693. In 1952 the parent, non-Christian community reached probably its all-time low of 475, and then it began slowly to increase. In 1988, there were 64 permanently occupied Toda hamlets including 3 Christian settlements. The 61 non-Christian hamlets contained 214 households and 1,078 people. The three Toda Christian settlements accounted for a further 133 people, but only some could claim pure Toda Descent. Traditionalists, together with Christians totaled 1,119 (<http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3458000584.html>).

Different sources provide different information about the total number of Toda settlements and the total population of the community in the Nilgiris. Annexure 4 gives details of the demographic profile of the Todas as provided by the working plan of Nilgiris South Forest Division, Tribal Research Centre and Keystone Foundation.

Sex Ratio-It is believed that Todas were practitioners of female infanticide. Anthropologists like Dr. Rivers and Dr. Walker argue that the practice had more or less vanished more than a century ago. The motive for killing girls is unknown. Female infanticide has been attributed to be the primary cause of disproportion of sexes among Todas. The prevalence of polyandry among them is also believed to be the result of female infanticide. However, disputes about the subject remain unanswered. The current practice if any needs to be studied

Dependence on forest resources-The major demand Todas make on the forests is the facility for grazing. As it is, they enjoy free grazing facilities in the Reserved Forests. They also collect honey from the forests and sell it in the market. They are allowed to collect reeds, canes and other forest produce for their own use free of cost.

Among the plants used routinely by the Todas in their rituals are those of the species *Litsea wightiana*. The thin branches of the tree are dried and used to make fire by friction. Fire cannot be made by any other means at the ceremonies. Every mandatory lifetime ritual for traditional Todas requires the use of several floral species that are specified and cannot be substituted under any circumstance. If all the species that are used in a Toda's lifetime rituals and cultural uses were to be counted, there would be a total of more than 100 plant species that they require in the vicinity. For e.g., the pregnancy and paternity rites entail the use of the following plants: *Ochlandra* sp. of bamboo reeds, *Mappia foetia* leaves, *Rhododendron arboretum* sp. *Nilagiricum* sticks, *Myrsine capitellata* branches, *Eugenia arnotliana*, *Sophora glauca* and *Andropogon schoenanthus* grass.

Also, the construction of houses, temples and dairies requires a specific thatch grass called *avful*, bamboo reeds called *teff* and *waadr*, specific tree poles and plenty of rattan cane all got from the forest.

Economy

Todas regard the buffalo as no ordinary animal but a special gift to them from the gods. They derive income from selling raw milk, ghee, dung and occasionally, a buffalo or calf and sell milk to the Nilgiri Cooperative Milk Society or to the Neela Malai Milk Society or directly to tea and coffee shops. Formerly most Todas churned their milk and clarified the butter to make ghee, which was their chief commodity for trade. Today most Todas sell their raw milk. Also, the dung which accumulates on the floor of the buffalo pens was formerly put to no use, but is now sold as manure to cultivators. Todas sell their buffaloes or calves either to butchers, Badagas or Kotas. They do not like cows, and attempts to introduce better milking breeds of buffalo have mostly failed because they are not used to stall feeding their livestock required by these animals.

The grazing grounds of the Toda buffaloes have diminished as year by year the Forest Department planted more and more eucalyptus, wattle and pine saplings on the former grasslands. Buffaloes were frequently impounded for entering the young plantations resulting in a decline in Toda pastoralism. From independence onwards, official attempts have been made to 'create an agricultural bias' among the Todas. In 1975, the Hill Area Development Programme provided financial assistance to each Toda household to cultivate a maximum of 2 hectares of Toda *patta* land; the cultivated land was, for the first time, registered in the name of an individual, the family head. Since *patta* lands remain tied to the patricians, any division for agricultural purposes has had to be made between household heads of the same patrician. Not all patricians have sufficient lands to permit every family its 2-hectare maximum. Most Toda families practice agriculture today, if only as landlords. They cultivate cabbages, carrots, potatoes and even tea. The Toda women in rest of the villages do embroidery work, which is a unique style of designing their own cultural blanket which is marketed through Toda's Co-operative Society.

Summary of Free, Prior and Informed Consultations

WWF has consulted the Nilgiri Adivasi Welfare Association (NAWA) to inform them about the work. NAWA has been working with the Todas in the Nilgiris and its executive body has TODA representation. We are also holding consultations and discussions in a few TODA settlements on how to take the work forward. Currently as there are a lot of discrepancy on number of settlements and its population, the areas they own and use, we are undertaking a survey to collect primary data. Under this project, the entire process of implementation of the project activities is to facilitate the IP communities to plan and take decisions for themselves. WWF India will be playing a facilitating role. Our role will be to organize democratic and participative consultative processes within the community, among clans, in panchayats, between stakeholders (Forest department and IP communities) etc. The whole process is voluntary and community driven.

Few settlements are aware of the Forest Rights Act but still need information about certain provisions of the Act. They are still not clear about what these rights entail. WWF is yet to collect data on individual and community claims filed by the Todas. The Todas are familiar with the resource use issue and the need for conserving the area. They are also keen to have a stake in mamangement of their grazing areas and would want to be part of a co management process. Besides, Todas, we will also be having detailed discussions with the Forest department and the tribal department about the whole CFR issue. It is very important that the Forest Department comes along with this, as the community gets a lot of benefits from the department like wages and will not like to jeopardise this relationship.

Action Plan to ensure flow of social and economic benefits to IPs

The entire project is about ensuring that the IPs can have some form of tenurial security over their resources and establish mechanisms to conserve and manage it. This will ensure that the benefits of the forest and water resources will flow to them. In addition, a sub grant has also been proposed so that the institution mechanism which has been set up will have some seed money to initiate its work.

Monitoring mechanisms and benchmarks

Major risks	Issues to be seen	Monitoring mechanisms	Benchmarks
As perceived by CEPF			
Curtailment of	This is not applicable as the whole project is	None	Claim form submission

Rights	about ensuring that Todas get rights under the FRA and also get rights to manage their traditional grazing grounds through the WLPA		
Loss of culture and social cohesion	Care has to be taken that we do not create any divisions within the Todas and other tribal communities using the same area, if any.	Regular meetings to ensure that there are no underlying tensions Get formal consent from all settlements on how to proceed for claims (individual settlement wise, cluster wise or all the settlements together)	Written consents
Dependency on external support	To a certain extent the communities are already dependent on the Forest and Tribal department, loans, access to health services, education etc	This project is actually trying to create capacities so that the community can reduce this dependency, negotiate on their own for their betterment and also be more informed of all the decisions that are taken on resources and the area they are dependent upon	Capacity building exercises, Community led initiatives
Inequitable participation	Currently the communities are marginalized. They are a part of various local level institutions and even Panchayats but actually play very limited role in decision making in any of these institutions	The implementation of the project activities will clearly give recognition to the IP communities as managers/decision makers and custodians of their resource use areas. Setting up of an institution which is just of the community and not mandated by any agency will also enable them to participate in a free and meaningful manner	Institution building Exposure visits Management of the CFR areas
Poorly planned changes in resource use	The project may lead to curtailment of some resource use but that is completely voluntary and will be decided by the community itself	Participatory ecological monitoring is being done so that the Todas understand the implications of (if any) their resource extraction. This will help them to decide by themselves if any practices need	Findings of the ecological monitoring exercise

		to be changed or curtailed.	
As perceived by WWF			
Conflict between FD and Todas	There is a chance that FD may object to the whole FRA or WLPA exercise considering the fact that Todas have been allotted some <i>patta</i> lands.	Detailed discussions with FD on each step Presence of FD at combined village meetings Minutes of these meetings	VSS or FDA to be part of this initiative.
The Tribal department due to govt pressure carry out a paper exercise	The Government may any day ask the Tribal department to get all Community rights declared under some deadline without actual participation of the communities	Keeping a watch on Tribal Department activities Sharing with the Tribal department our work	Meeting with Tribal department/Collector

Grievance mechanisms

The community and WWF should collectively be involved in the grievance mechanism design. so that the community representatives can identify key factors, such as the kinds of disputes that could arise during the project life, how people in the community actually want to raise concerns, what procedures to lay down for resolving complaints, and to resolve conflicts. Based upon this assessment, one is going to design and set up the mechanisms.

WWF also needs to ensure that the grievance mechanism is accessible to diverse members of the community, including more vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Multiple points of entry, including face-to-face meetings, written complaints, a telephone number, postal address should be available. Opportunities for confidentiality and privacy for complainants should be also be honored.

A few steps planned and under process are

Community meetings on regular intervals

Postal address and Phone number of

Landscape Coordinator
WWF India
Coimbatore

Head
Sustainable Livelihoods and Governance
New Delhi
Details are provided below.

Annexure 1: Legal and Institutional Frameworks applicable to Todas

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
Nodal agency at the Centre/State	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Ministry of Tribal Affairs or any officer or authority authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, Tribal/Social Welfare Department	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Ministry of Environment and Forests
Overall purpose	To provide for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto with a view to ensuring the ecological and environmental security of the country.	To provide for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto with a view to ensuring the ecological and environmental security of the country.	To recognise and vest forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers.	To provide for conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources, knowledge and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.	To provide for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.	To consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce.
Various rights conferred/recognised at community level under each Act and to whom	<p><i>Types of rights not specified except</i></p> <p>Section 65. Rights of Scheduled Tribes to be protected. - Nothing in this Act shall affect the hunting rights conferred on the Scheduled Tribes of the Nicobar Islands in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by notification of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, NO. 40/97/1'. No.G-635. Vol. III, dated the 28th April, 1967 published at pages 1 to 5 Extraordinary issue of the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette, dated 28th April, 1967.</p> <p>Section 24 Acquisition of rights. (2) If such</p>	<p><i>Types of rights not specified</i></p>	<p>Section 3. Forest rights of Forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers.- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the following rights, which secure individual or community tenure or both, shall be the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands, namely:-</p> <p>(a) right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers;</p> <p>(b) community rights such as nistar, by whatever name called, including those used in erstwhile Princely States, Zamindari or such intermediary</p>	<p><i>Rights not specified</i></p>	<p><i>Rights not specified</i></p>	<p>Right over shifting cultivation, grazing..... To be added.....</p> <p>Section 10 Treatment of claims relating to practice of shifting cultivation.— (1) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of shifting cultivation, the Forest Settlement-officer shall record a statement setting forth the particulars of the claim and of any local rule or order under which the practice is allowed or regulated, and submit the statement to the</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Collector may either - (c) allow, in consultation with the Chief Wildlife Warden, the continuance of any right of any person in, or over any land within the limits of the sanctuary.</p> <p><u>NOT mentioned as a right but grazing in Sanctuaries permitted</u></p> <p>Section 33 Control of sanctuaries – The Chief Wildlife Warden shall be the authority who shall control, manage and maintain all sanctuaries and for that purpose, within the limits of any sanctuary,</p> <p>(d) may regulate, control or prohibit, in keeping with the interests of wildlife, the grazing</p> <p>or movement of [livestock]).</p>		<p>regimes;</p> <p>(c) right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;</p> <p>(d) other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;</p> <p>(e) rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities;</p> <p>(f) rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;</p> <p>(g) rights for conversion of <i>Pattas</i> or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any State Government on forest lands to titles;</p> <p>(h) rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages;</p> <p>(i) right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;</p> <p>(j) rights which are recognised under any State law or laws of any Autonomous District</p>			<p>State Government, together with his opinion as to whether the practice should be permitted or prohibited wholly or in part.</p> <p>(2) On receipt of the statement and opinion, the State Government may make an order permitting or prohibiting the practice wholly or in part.</p> <p>(3) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer may arrange for its exercise</p> <p>(a) by altering the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or</p> <p>(b) by causing certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and giving permission to the claimants to practise shifting cultivation therein under such conditions as he may prescribe.</p> <p>(4) All arrangements made under sub-section (3) shall be subject to the</p>

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			<p>Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribals under any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any State;</p> <p>(k) right of access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity;</p> <p>(l) any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers, as the case may be, which are not mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping or extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal;</p> <p>(m) right to in situ rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government shall provide for diversion of forest land for the following facilities managed by the Government which involve felling of trees not exceeding seventy-five trees per hectare, namely:-</p>			<p>previous sanction of the State Government.</p> <p>(5) The practice of shifting cultivation shall in all cases be deemed a privilege subject to control, restriction and abolition by the State Government.</p> <p><u>Section 12.</u> Order on claims to rights of pasture or to forest-produce.– In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement-officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
			(a) schools; (b) dispensary or hospital; (c) anganwadis; (d) fair price shops; (e) electric and telecommunication lines; (f) tanks and other minor water bodies; (g) drinking water supply and water pipelines; (h) water or rain water harvesting structures; (i) minor irrigation canals; (j) non-conventional source of energy; (k) skill upgradation or vocational training centres; (l) roads; and (m) community centres:			
Rights settlement process	<u>Section 18B-</u> Appointment of Collectors - The State Government shall appoint, an officer to act as Collector under the Act, within ninety days of coming into force of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002, or within thirty days of the issue of notification under section 18, to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of rights of any person in or over the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary which may be notified under sub section (1) of section 18."	<u>Section 18B-</u> Appointment of Collectors - The State Government shall appoint, an officer to act as Collector under the Act, within ninety days of coming into force of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002, or within thirty days of the issue of notification under section 18, to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of rights of any person in or over the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary which may be notified under	Section 6. Authorities to vest forest rights in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and procedure thereof, (1) The Gram Sabha shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers within the local limits of its jurisdiction under this Act by receiving claims, consolidating and verifying them and preparing a map delineating the area of each recommended claim in such manner as may be prescribed for exercise of such rights and the Gram Sabha shall, then, pass a resolution to that effect and thereafter forward a copy of the same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.	<u>Section 37</u> Biodiversity Heritage sites- (1) Without prejudice to any other law for the time being in force, the State Government may, from time to time in consultation with the local bodies, notify in the Official Gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as biodiversity heritage sites under this Act. (3) The State Government shall frame schemes for compensating or rehabilitating any person or section of people economically affected by such notification.	<u>Section 4:</u> Notification by State Government.- (1) Whenever it has been decided to constitute any land a reserved forest, the State Government shall issue a notification in the Official Gazette— (c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement-officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within	

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	<p>Section 19- Collector to determine rights - When a notification has been issued under Sec.18, the collector shall inquire into, and determine the existence, nature and extent of the rights of any person in or over the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary.</p> <p>Section 22- Inquiry by collector -The Collector shall, after service of the prescribed notice upon the claimant, expeditiously inquire into (a) the claim preferred before him under clause (b) of Section 21, and (b) the existence of any right mentioned in Section 19 and not claimed under clause (b) of Section 21, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of the State Governments and the evidence of any person acquainted with the same.</p> <p>Section 24- Acquisition of rights - (1) In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land referred to in Sec.19, the Collector shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.</p> <p>(2) If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Collector may either</p> <p>(a) exclude such</p>	<p>sub section (1) of section 18."</p> <p>Section 19- Collector to determine rights - [When a notification has been issued under Sec.18,] the collector shall inquire into, and determine the existence, nature and extent of the rights of any person in or over the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary.</p> <p>Section 22- Inquiry by collector -The Collector shall, after service of the prescribed notice upon the claimant, expeditiously inquire into (a) the claim preferred before him under clause (b) of Section 21, and (b) the existence of any right mentioned in Section 19 and not claimed under clause (b) of Section 21, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of the State Governments and the evidence of any person acquainted with the same.</p> <p>Section 24- Acquisition of rights - (1) In</p>	<p>Rule 11-Procedure of filing, determination and verification of claims by the Gram Sabha - (1) The Gram Sabhas shall -</p> <p>(a) call for claims and authorize the Forest Rights Committee to accept the claims in the Form as provided in Annexure-I of these rules and such claims shall be made within a period of three months from the date of such calling of claims along with at least two of the evidences mentioned in rule 13, shall be made within a period of three months:</p> <p>Provided that the Gram Sabha may, if consider necessary, extend such period of three months after recording the reasons thereof in writing.</p> <p>(b) fix a date for initiating the process of determination of its community forest resource and intimate the same to the adjoining Gram Sabhas where there are substantial overlaps, and the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Forest Rights Committee shall assist the Gram Sabha in its functions to -</p> <p>(i) receive, acknowledge and retain the claims in the specified form and evidence in support of such claims;</p> <p>(ii) prepare the record of claims and evidence including maps;</p> <p>(iii) prepare a list of claimants on forest rights;</p> <p>(iv) verify claims as provided in these rules;</p> <p>(v) present their findings</p>			<p>such limits or in or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this Chapter.</p> <p>Explanation.–For the purpose of clause (b), it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.</p> <p>Section 5. Bar of accrual of forest-rights.– After the issue of a notification under section 4, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of the Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land except in accordance with such rules as may be made by the State Government in this behalf.</p> <p>Section 6. Proclamation</p>

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	<p>land from the limits of the proposed sanctuary, or</p> <p>(b) proceed to acquire such land or rights, except where by an agreement between the owner of such land or the holder of rights and the Government the owner or holder of such rights has agreed to surrender his rights to the Government, in or over such land, and payment of such compensation, as is provided in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894)</p> <p>[(c) allow, in consultation with the Chief Wildlife Warden, the continuance of any right of any person in, or over any land within the limits of the sanctuary.]</p>	<p>the case of a claim to a right in or over any land referred to in Sec.19, the Collector shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.</p> <p>(2) If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Collector may either</p> <p>(a) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed sanctuary, or</p> <p>(b) proceed to acquire such land or rights, except where by an agreement between the owner of such land or the holder of rights and the Government the owner or holder of such rights has agreed to surrender his rights to the Government, in or over such land, and payment of such compensation, as is provided in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894)</p> <p>[4(c) allow, in consultation with the Chief Wildlife Warden, the continuance of any right of any person in, or over any land within the limits of the sanctuary.]</p> <p><u>Section 38V (5)</u> Save as for</p>	<p>on the nature and extent of the claim before the Gram Sabha for its consideration.</p> <p>(3) Every claim received shall be duly acknowledged in writing by the Forest Rights Committee.</p> <p>(4) The Forest Rights Committee shall also prepare the claims on behalf of Gram Sabha for community forest rights in Form B as provided in Annexure I of these Rules.</p> <p>(5) The Gram Sabha shall on receipt of the findings under clause (v) of sub-rule (2), meet with prior notice, to consider the findings of the Forest Rights Committee, pass appropriate resolutions, and shall forward the same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.</p> <p>(6) The Secretary of Gram Panchayat will also act as Secretary to the Gram Sabhas in discharge of its functions.</p> <p>Rule 12. Process of verifying claims by Forest Rights Committee.- (1) The Forest Rights Committee shall, after due intimation to the concerned claimant and the Forest Department –</p> <p>(a) visit the site and physically verify the nature and extent of the claim and evidence on the site;</p> <p>(b) receive any further evidence or record from the claimant and witnesses;</p> <p>(c) ensure that the claim from pastoralists and nomadic tribes for</p>			<p>by Forest Settlement-officer.—When a notification has been issued under section 4, the Forest Settlement-officer shall publish in the local vernacular in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation</p> <p>(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the proposed forest;</p> <p>(b) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and</p> <p>(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right mentioned in section 4 or section, 5 within such period either to present to the Forest Settlement-officer a written notice specifying or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.</p>

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		<p>voluntary relocation on mutually agreed terms and conditions, provided that such terms and conditions satisfy the requirements laid down in this sub-section, no Scheduled Tribes or other forest dwellers shall be resettled or have their rights adversely affected for the purpose of creating inviolate areas for tiger conservation unless—</p> <p>(i) 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;</p> <p>(v) the informed consent of the Gram Sabha concerned, and of the persons affected, to the resettlement programme has been obtained;</p>	<p>determination of their rights, which may either be through individual members, the community or traditional community institution, are verified at a time when such individuals, communities or their representatives are present;</p> <p>(d) ensure that the claim from member of a primitive tribal group or preagricultural community for determination of their rights to habitat, which may either be through their community or traditional community institution, are verified when such communities or their representatives are present; and</p> <p>(e) prepare a map delineating the area of each claim indicating recognizable landmarks.</p> <p>(2) The Forest Rights Committee shall then record its findings on the claim and present the same to the Gram Sabha for its consideration.</p> <p>(3) If there are conflicting claims in respect of the traditional or customary boundaries of another village or if a forest area is used by more than one Gram Sabha, the Forest Rights Committees of the respective Gram Sabhas shall meet jointly to consider the nature of enjoyment of such claims and submit the findings to the respective Gram Sabhas in writing:</p> <p>Provided that if the Gram Sabhas are not able to resolve the conflicting claims, it shall be referred by the Gram Sabha to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee for its</p>			<p><u>Section 7.:</u> Inquiry Forest Settlement-officer.— The Forest Settlement-officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section 6, and shall at some convenient place inquire into all claims duly preferred under that section, and the existence of any rights mentioned in section 4 or section 5 and not claimed under section 6 so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same.</p> <p>Section 8. Powers of Forest Settlement-officers.-For the purpose of such inquiry, the Forest Settlement-officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say:</p> <p>(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorised by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and</p> <p>(b) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.</p>

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			<p>resolution.</p> <p>(4) On a written request of the Gram Sabha or the Forest Rights Committee for information, records or documents, the concerned authorities shall provide an authenticated copy of the same to the Gram Sabha or Forest Rights Committee, as the case may be, and facilitate its clarification, if required, through an authorized officer .</p>			<p><u>Section 9.</u> Extinction of rights.-Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section 6, and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by inquiry under section 7, shall be extinguished, unless before the notification under section 20 is published, the person claiming them satisfies the Forest Settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not prefer-ring such claim within the period fixed under section 6.</p> <p><u>Section 10</u> Treatment of claims relating to practice of shifting cultivation.— (1) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of shifting cultivation, the Forest Settlement-officer shall record a statement setting forth the particulars of the claim and of any local rule or order under which the practice is allowed or regulated, and submit the statement to the State Government, together with his opinion as to whether the</p>

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						<p>practice should be permitted or prohibited wholly or in part.</p> <p>(2) On receipt of the statement and opinion, the State Government may make an order permitting or prohibiting the practice wholly or in part.</p> <p>(3) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer may arrange for its exercise</p> <p>(a) by altering the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or</p> <p>(b) by causing certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and giving permission to the claimants to practise shifting cultivation therein under such conditions as he may prescribe.</p> <p>(4) All arrangements made under subsection (3) shall be subject to the previous sanction of the State Government.</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>(5) The practice of shifting cultivation shall in all cases be deemed a privilege subject to control, restriction and abolition by the State Government.</p> <p><u>Section 11</u> Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.—(1) In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land, other than a right of way or right of pasture, or a right to forest produce or a water-course, the Forest Settlement-officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.</p> <p>(2) If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer shall either</p> <p>(i) exclude such land- from the limits of the proposed forest; or</p> <p>(ii) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights; or</p> <p>(iii) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act,</p>

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						<p>1894 (1 of 1894).</p> <p>(3) For the purpose of so acquiring such land</p> <p>(a) the Forest Settlement-officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894);</p> <p>(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section 9 of that Act;</p> <p>(c) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and</p> <p>(d) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land, or partly in land and partly in money.</p> <p><u>Section 12.</u> Order on claims to rights of pasture or to forest-produce.—In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement-officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>same in whole or in part.</p> <p><u>Section 13.</u> Record to be made by Forest Settlement-officer.—The Forest Settlement officer, when passing any order under section 12, shall record, so far as may be practicable,—</p> <p>(a) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right; and</p> <p>(b) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups fields (if any), and the designation and position of all buildings (if any) in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.</p> <p><u>Section 14.</u> Record where he admits claim.—If the Forest Settlement-officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section 12, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the</p>

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						<p>season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, and such other particulars as the case may require. He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered.</p> <p>Section 15. Exercise of rights admitted.-(1) After making such record the Forest Settlement officer shall, to the best of his ability, having due regard to the maintenance of the reserved forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted.</p> <p>(2) For this purpose the Forest Settlement-officer may</p> <p>(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of such claimants,</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>and record an order conferring upon them a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or</p> <p>(b) so alter the limits of the proposed forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of the claimants; or</p> <p>(c) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right of pasture or to forest-overpage produce, as the case may be, to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed forest, and under such rules, as may be made in this behalf by the State Government.</p> <p><u>Section 16.</u> Commutation of rights.— In case the Forest Settlement-officer finds it impossible having due regard to the maintenance of the reserved forest, to make such settlement under section 15 as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall, subject to</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						such rules as the State Government may make in this behalf, commute such rights, by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.
Exercise of rights			Conditions may be imposed by DLCs. This aspect needs to be clarified further.			<p><u>Section 15. Exercise of rights admitted.</u>-(1) After making such record the Forest Settlement officer shall, to the best of his ability, having due regard to the maintenance of the reserved forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted.</p> <p>(2) For this purpose the Forest Settlement-officer may</p> <p>(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right of pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or</p> <p>(b) so alter the limits of the</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>proposed forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the purposes of the claimants; or</p> <p>(c) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right of pasture or to forest-overpage produce, as the case may be, to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed forest, and under such rules, as may be made in this behalf by the State Government.</p>
Any time frames prescribed for the Rights settlement process	<p><u>Section 18B. Appointment of collectors</u> - The State Government shall appoint, an officer to act as Collector under the Act, within ninety days of coming into force of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002, or within thirty days of the issue of notification under section 18, to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of rights of any person in or over the land comprised within the limits of the sanctuary which may be notified under sub section (1) of section 18."</p> <p><u>Section 25 A. Time limit for completion of acquisition proceedings</u> - Complete the</p>		<p><u>Rules 11 Procedure for filing, determination and verification of claims by the Gram Sabha.</u>- (1) The Gram Sabhas shall -(a) call for claims and authorize the Forest Rights Committee to accept the claims in the Form as provided in Annexure-I of these rules and such claims shall be made within a period of three months from the date of such calling of claims along with at least two of the evidences mentioned in rule 13, shall be made within a period of three months:</p> <p>Provided that the Gram Sabha may, if consider necessary, extend such period of three months after recording the reasons thereof in writing.</p> <p><u>Rule 14. Petitions to Sub-Divisional Level Committee.</u>- (1) Any</p>			<p><u>Section 6. Proclamation by Forest Settlement-officer.</u>-When a notification has been issued under section 4, the Forest Settlement-officer shall publish in the local vernacular in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation</p> <p>(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right mentioned in section 4 or section, 5 within such period either to present to the Forest</p>

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	<p>proceedings under sections 19 (determine rights) to 25 (acquisition proceedings) (both inclusive) within a period of two years from the date of notification of declaration of sanctuary or National Park under section 18.</p>		<p>person aggrieved by the resolution of the Gram Sabha may within a period of sixty days from the date of the resolution file a petition to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee .</p> <p>(2) The Sub-Divisional Level Committee shall fix a date for the hearing and intimate the petitioner and the concerned Gram Sabha in writing as well as through a notice at a convenient public place in the village of the petitioner at least fifteen days prior to the date fixed for the hearing.</p> <p>(3) The Sub-Divisional Level Committee may either allow or reject or refer the petition to concerned Gram Sabha for its reconsideration.</p> <p>(4) After receipt of such reference, the Gram Sabha shall meet within a period of thirty days, hear the petitioner, pass a resolution on that reference and forward the same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.</p> <p>(7) In case of a dispute between two or more Gram Sabhas and on an application of any of the Gram Sabhas or the Sub-Divisional Level Committee on its own, shall call for a joint meeting of the concerned Gram Sabhas with a view to resolving the dispute and if no mutually agreed solution can be reached within a period of thirty days, the Sub-Divisional Level Committee shall decide the dispute after hearing the concerned Gram Sabhas and pass appropriate orders.</p>			<p>Settlement-officer a written notice specifying or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
			<p>Rule 15. Petitions to District Level Committee.- (1) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Sub-Divisional Level Committee may within a period of sixty days from the date of the decision of the Sub-Divisional Level Committee file a petition to the District Level Committee.</p> <p>(2) The District Level Committee shall fix a date for the hearing and intimate the petitioner and the concerned Sub-Divisional Level Committee in writing as well as through a notice at a convenient public place in the village of the petitioner at least fifteen days prior to the date fixed for the hearing.</p>			
Offences and penalties under each Act	<p>Section 50 – Power of entry search and detention,</p> <p>Section 51 – Penalties</p> <p>Section 52 – Attempts and abatement,</p> <p>Section 53 – Punishment for wrongful seizure,</p> <p>Section 58 – Offences by companies</p>	<p>Section 50 – Power of entry search and detention,</p> <p>Section 51 – Penalties</p> <p>Section 52 – Attempts and abatement,</p> <p>Section 53 – Punishment for wrongful seizure,</p> <p>Section 58 – Offences by companies</p>	<p>Section 7. Offences by members or officers of authorities and Committees under this Act. - Where any authority or Committee or officer or member of such authority or Committee contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder concerning recognition of forest rights, it, or they, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees:</p> <p>Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any member of the authority or Committee or head of the department or any person referred to in this section liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such</p>	<p>Section 55- Penalties</p> <p>- (1) Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 3 or section 4 or section 6 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees and where the damage caused exceeds ten lakh rupees such fine may commensurate with the damage caused, or with both.</p> <p>(2) Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 7 or any order made under sub-section (2) of section 24 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may</p>	<p>Section 3A Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act - Whoever contravenes or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of Section 2, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to fifteen days.</p> <p>Section 3B Offences by Authorities and Government Departments.</p> <p>(1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed -</p> <p>(a) by any department of Government, the head of the department; or</p>	<p>Section 33.: Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30 or of rules under section 32 - (1) Any person who commits any of the following offences, namely:–</p> <p>(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or bums any tree reserved under section 30, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;</p> <p>(b) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, quarries any stone, or bums any lime or charcoal or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
			<p>offence.</p> <p>Section 8. Cognizance of offences.- No court shall take cognizance of any offence under section 7 unless any forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe in case of a dispute relating to a resolution of a Gram Sabha or the Gram Sabha through a resolution against any higher authority gives a notice of not less than sixty days to the State Level Monitoring Committee and the State Level Monitoring Committee has not proceeded against such authority.</p>	<p>extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.</p> <p>Section 56: Penalty for contravention - If any person contravenes any direction given or order made by the Central Government, the State Government, the National Biodiversity Authority or the State Biodiversity Board for which no punishment has been separately provided under this Act, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and in case of a second subsequent offence, with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees and in the case of continuous contravention with additional fine may extend to two lakh rupees everyday during which the default continues.</p> <p>Section 57: Offences by companies - (1) Where an offence or contravention under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence or contravention was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence or contravention was committed without the knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence or</p>	<p>(b) by any authority, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was directly in charge of, and was responsible to, the authority for the conduct of the business of the authority as well as the authority; shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:</p> <p>Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render the head of the department or any person referred to in clause (b), liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence punishable under the Act has been committed by a department of Government or any authority referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of; or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any officer, other than the head of the department, or in the case of an authority, any person other than</p>	<p>removes any forest-produce;</p> <p>(c) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest;</p> <p>(d) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any tree reserved under section 30, whether standing fallen or felled, or to say closed portion of such forest;</p> <p>(e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such tree or closed portion;</p> <p>(f) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;</p> <p>(g) permits cattle to damage any such tree;</p> <p>(h) infringes any rule made under section 32, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(2) Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence</p>

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				<p>contravention.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this sub-section (1), where an offence or contravention under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence or contravention has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of the offence or contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.</p>	<p>the persons referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1), such officer or persons shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.</p> <p><u>Rule 9:</u> Proceedings against persons guilty of offences under the Act (1) The Central Government may, by notification, authorize any officer not below the rank of Conservator of Forests or the concerned forest officer having territorial jurisdiction over the forest land in respect of which the said offence is said to have been committed, to file complaints against the person (s) prima-facie found guilty of offence under the Act or the violation of the rules made thereunder, in the court having jurisdiction in the matter. Provided that no complaint shall be filed in the court, without giving the person (s) or officer (s) or authority (s) against whom the allegations of offence exist, an opportunity to explain his or their conduct and to show cause, by issuing a notice in writing of not less than sixty days, as to why a complaint should not be filed in the court against him or them for alleged offences. (2) The officer authorised by the Central Government in sub-rule (1) may require any State Government or its</p>	<p>in a protected forest, the State Government may, notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section, direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of any right of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.</p> <p><u>Section 42:</u> Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41.-(1) The State Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the contravention thereof imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.</p> <p>(2) Such rules may provide that penalties which are double of those mentioned in subsection (1) may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a</p>

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					<p>officer or any person or any other authority to furnish to it within a specified period any reports, documents, statistics and any other information related to contravention of the Act or the rules made thereunder, considered necessary for making a complaint in any court of jurisdiction and every such State Government or officer or person or authority shall be bound to do so.</p>	<p>like offence.</p> <p><u>Section 77.</u> Penalties for breach of rules.-Any person contravening any rule under this Act, for the contravention of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.</p> <p>CHAPTER IX</p> <p>PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE</p>
Procedures related to destruction/ damage of resources/land/biodiversity	<p><u>Section 29:</u> Destruction, etc., in a sanctuary prohibited without a permit.- No person shall destroy, exploit or remove any wild life including forest produce from a sanctuary or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied in consultation with the</p>		<p>Section 5. Duties of holders of forest rights.- The holders of any forest right, Gram Sabha and village level institutions in areas where there are holders of any forest right under this Act are empowered to-</p> <p>(d) ensure that the decisions taken in the Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with.</p>	<p>Section 24 Power to State Biodiversity Board to restrict certain activities violating the objectives of conservation etc. -</p> <p>Any citizen of India or a body corporate, organization or association registered in India intending to undertake any activity referred to in section 7 shall give prior intimation in such form as may be prescribed by the State Government to the State Biodiversity Board.</p> <p>(2) On receipt of an intimation under subsection (1), the State Biodiversity Board may, in consultation with the local bodies concerned and after</p>		

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	<p>Board that such removal of wild life from the sanctuary or the change in the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary is necessary for the improvement and better management of wild life therein, authorises the issue of such permit:</p>			<p>making such enquires as it conservation, may deem fit, by order, prohibit or restrict any such activity if it is of opinion that such activity is detrimental or contrary to the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or equitable sharing of benefits arising out of such activity:</p> <p>Provided that no such order shall be made without giving an opportunity of being heard to the person affected.</p> <p>(3) Any information given in the form referred to in sub-section (1) for prior intimation shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed, either intentionally or unintentionally, to any person not concerned thereto.</p> <p>Section 36: Central government to develop National strategies, plans etc. for conservation etc., of biological diversity - (1) The Central Government shall develop national strategies, plans, programmes for the conservation and promotion and sustainable use of biological diversity including measures for identification and monitoring of areas rich in biological resources, promotion of in situ, and ex situ, conservation of biological resources, incentives for research, training and public education to increase awareness</p>		

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
				<p>with respect to biodiversity.</p> <p>(2) Where the Central Government has reason to believe that any rich in biological diversity, biological resources and their habitats is being threatened by overuse, abuse or neglect, it shall issue directives to the concerned State Government to take immediate ameliorative measures; offering such State Government any technical and other assistance that is possible to be provided or needed.</p> <p>(3) The Central Government shall, as far as practicable wherever it deems appropriate, integrate the conservation, promotion and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.</p> <p>(4) The Central Government shall undertake measures,</p> <p>-</p> <p>(i) wherever necessary, for assessment of environmental impact of that project which is likely to have adverse effect on biological diversity, with a view to avoid or minimize such effects and where appropriate provide for public participation in such assessment;</p> <p>(ii) to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting</p>		

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
				from biotechnology likely to have adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and human health.		
Any specific conservation related provisions	<p><u>Chapter IIIA: PROTECTION OF SPECIFIED PLANTS</u></p> <p><u>Chapter IV PROTECTED AREAS</u></p> <p><u>Section 18. Declaration of sanctuary</u> - (1) The State Government may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute any area other than area comprised within any reserve forest or the territorial waters as a sanctuary if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural, or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.</p> <p><u>Section 18A:</u> (1) When the State Government declares its intention under sub-section of section 18 to constitute any area, not comprised within any reserve forest or territorial waters under that</p>	<p><u>Chapter IV B NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY</u></p> <p><u>Section 38V Tiger Conservation plan</u> -</p> <p>(1) The State Government shall, on the recommendation of the Tiger Conservation Authority, notify an area as a tiger reserve.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 18, sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 27, sections 30, 32 and clauses (b) and (c) of section 33 of this Act shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to a tiger reserve as they apply in relation to a sanctuary.</p> <p>(3) The State Government shall prepare a Tiger Conservation Plan including staff development and deployment plan for the proper</p>	<p>Section 3 (1) (i) right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;</p> <p><u>Section 5. Duties of holders of forest rights.</u>- The holders of any forest right, Gram Sabha and village level institutions in areas where there are holders of any forest right under this Act are empowered to-</p> <p>(a) protect the wild life, forest and biodiversity;</p> <p>(b) ensure that adjoining catchments area, water sources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected;</p> <p>(c) ensure that the habitat of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers is preserved from any form of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage;</p> <p>(d) ensure that the decisions taken in the Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with.</p> <p><u>Section 4 (2)</u> The forest rights recognised under this Act in critical wildlife</p>	<p><u>Section 36 Central Government to develop National strategies plans. Etc., for conservation, etc., of biological diversity</u> (1) The Central Government shall develop national strategies, plans, programmes for the conservation and promotion and sustainable use of biological diversity including measures for identification and monitoring of areas rich in biological resources, promotion of in situ, and ex situ, conservation of biological resources, incentives for research, training and public education to increase awareness with respect to biodiversity.</p> <p>(2) Where the Central Government has reason to believe that any area rich in biological diversity, biological resources and their habitats is being threatened by overuse, abuse or neglect, it shall issue directives to the concerned State Government to take immediate ameliorative measures, offering such State Government any technical and other assistance that is possible to be provided or needed.</p> <p>(3) The Central Government shall, as</p>	<p><u>Section 2</u> Restriction on the dereservation of forests or use of forest land for non forest purpose: Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing-</p> <p>(i) that any reserved forest (within the meaning of the expression "reserved forest" in any law for the time being in force in that State) or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved;</p> <p>(ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any nonforest purpose;</p> <p>(iii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by Government;</p> <p>(iv) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees</p>	<p>Chapter II RESERVED FORESTS</p> <p><u>Section 3. Power to reserve forests.</u>- The State Government may constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-land produce of which the Government is entitled, a reserved forest in the manner hereinafter provided.</p> <p><u>Section 4: Notification by State Government.</u>- (1) Whenever it has been decided to constitute any land a reserved forest, the State Government shall issue a notification in the Official Gazette-</p> <p>(a) declaring that it has been decided to constitute such land a reserved</p>

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	<p>sub-section, as a sanctuary, the-provisions of sections 27 to 33A (both inclusive) shall come into effect forthwith.</p> <p><u>Section 35:</u> Declaration of National Parks. – (1) Whenever it appears to the State Government that an area, whether within a sanctuary or not, is, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to be constituted as a National Park for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment, it may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute such area as a National Park.</p> <p><u>Chapter VA</u> PROHIBITION OF TRADE OR COMMERCE IN TROPHIES, ANIMAL ARTICLES, ETC. DERIVED FROM CERTAIN ANIMALS</p> <p>Chapter VIA: FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY DERIVED FROM ILLEGAL AND TRADE</p>	<p>management of each area referred to in sub-section (1), so as to ensure—</p> <p>(a) protection of tiger reserve and providing site specific habitat</p> <p>inputs for a viable population of tigers co-predators and prey animals without distorting the natural prey-predator ecological cycle in the habitat;</p> <p>(b) ecologically compatible land uses in the tiger reserves and</p> <p>areas linking one protected area or tiger reserve with another for addressing the livelihood concerns of local people, so as to provide</p> <p>dispersal habitats and corridor for spill over population of wild animals from the designated core areas of tiger reserves or from tiger breeding habitats within other protected areas;</p> <p>(c) the forestry operations of regular forest divisions and those adjoining tiger reserves are not incompatible with the needs of tiger conservation.</p> <p>(4) Subject to the provisions</p>	<p>habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries may subsequently be modified or resettled, provided that no forest rights holders shall be resettled or have their rights in any manner affected for the purposes of creating inviolate areas for wildlife conservation except in case all the following conditions are satisfied, namely:-</p> <p>Provided that the critical wildlife habitats from which rights holders are thus relocated for purposes of wildlife conservation shall not be subsequently diverted by the State Government or the Central Government or any other entity for other uses.</p> <p><u>Rule 4 (1) (e)</u> The Gram Sabha shall constitute Committees for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, in order to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act.- with section 5:</p> <p><u>Preamble:</u> WHEREAS the recognised rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers;</p>	<p>far as practicable wherever it deems appropriate, integrate the conservation, promotion and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.</p> <p>4) The Central Government shall undertake measures,- (i) wherever necessary, for assessment of environmental impact of that project which is likely to have adverse effect on biological diversity, with a view to avoid or minimize such effects and where appropriate provide for public participation in such assessment; (ii) to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology likely to have adverse impact on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and human health.</p> <p><u>Section 37</u> Biodiversity Heritage sites- (1) Without prejudice to any other law for the time being in force, the State Government may, from time to time in consultation with the local bodies, notify in the Official Gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as biodiversity heritage sites under this Act. (2) The State Government, in consultation with the Central Government, may frame rules for the management and conservation of all the</p>	<p>which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reafforestation.</p>	<p>forest;</p> <p>(b) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land; and</p> <p>(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement-officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or in or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this Chapter.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purpose of clause (b), it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries.</p> <p><u>Section 5.</u> Bar of accrual of forest-rights.—After the issue of a notification under section 4, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of</p>

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		<p>contained in this Act, the State Government shall, while preparing a Tiger Conservation Plan, ensure the agricultural, livelihood, developmental and other interests of the people living in tiger bearing forests or a tiger reserve.</p> <p><i>Explanation—</i> For the purposes of this section, the expression “tiger reserve” includes:—</p> <p>(i) core or critical tiger habitat areas of National Parks 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;</p> <p>(ii) buffer or peripheral area consisting of the area peripheral to critical tiger habitat or core area, identified and established in accordance with the</p>		<p>heritage sites.</p> <p>Section 38: Power of Central Government to notify threatened species- Without prejudice to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Government, may from time to time notify any species which is on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in the near future as a threatened species and prohibit or regulate collection thereof for any purpose and take appropriate steps to rehabilitate and preserve those species</p> <p>Biodiversity Heritage Sites (Section 37, also guidelines),</p>		<p>the Government or some person in whom such right was vested when the notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land except in accordance with such rules as may be made by the State Government in this behalf.</p> <p>Chapter III VILLAGE FOREST</p> <p>Section 28 Formation of village-forests.- (1) The State Government may assign to any village-community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called village-forests.</p> <p>(2) The State Government may make rules for regulating the management of village forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for</p>

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		<p>provisions contained in <i>Explanation (i)</i>, of section 38V(4), where a lesser degree of habitat protection is required to ensure the integrity of the critical tiger habitat with adequate dispersal for tiger species, and which aim at promoting co-existence between wildlife and human activity with due recognition of the livelihood, developmental, social and cultural rights of the local people, wherein the limits of such areas are determined on the basis of scientific and objective criteria in consultation with the concerned Gram Sabha and an Expert Committee constituted for the purposes.</p>				<p>the protection and improvement of such forest.</p> <p>(3) All the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules so made) apply to village-forests.</p> <p>Chapter IV PROTECTED FOREST,</p> <p><u>Section 29:</u> Protected forests.—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare the provisions of this Chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which,, is not included in a reserved forest but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled.</p> <p>(2) The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "protected forest".</p> <p>(3) No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the</p>

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						<p>rights of Government and of private persons in or over the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been inquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the State Government thinks sufficient. Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved:</p> <p>Provided that, if, in the case of any forest-land or waste land, the State Government thinks that such inquiry and record are necessary, but that they will occupy such length of time as in the meantime to endanger the rights of Government, the State Government may, pending such inquiry and record, declare such land to be a protected forest, but so as not to abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities.</p> <p>Section 26. Acts prohibited in such forests.— (1) Any person who— (a) makes any fresh clearing</p>

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						<p>prohibited by section 5, or</p> <p>(b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the State Government in this behalf, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest; or who, in a reserved forest—</p> <p>(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may notify in this behalf,</p> <p>(d) trespasses or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass;</p> <p>(e) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;</p> <p>(f) fells, girdles, lops, or bums any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;</p> <p>(g) quarries stone, bums lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;</p> <p>(h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;</p> <p>(i) in</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the State Government hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares; or</p> <p>(j) in any area in which the Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879 (6 of 1879), is not in force, kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.</p> <p>(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit</p> <p>(a) any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or under any rule made by the state Government; or</p> <p>(b) the exercise of any right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15, or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government under section</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>23.</p> <p>(3) Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest, the State Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof of the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.</p> <p><u>Section 30.</u> Power to issue notification reserving trees, etc.—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette,</p> <p>(a) declare any trees or class of trees in a protected forest to be reserved from a date fixed by, the notification;</p> <p>(b) declare that any portion of such forest specified in the notification shall be closed for such term, not exceeding thirty years, as the State Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons, if any, over such portion shall be suspended during such</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>terms, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the right suspended in the portion so closed; or</p> <p>(c) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subtraction to any manufacturing process, or removal of, any forest-produce in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in any such forest.</p> <p><u>Section 35.</u> Protection of forests for special purposes.-(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste-land</p> <p>(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation;</p> <p>(b) the pasturing of cattle; or</p> <p>(c) the firing or clearing of the</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
						<p>vegetation;</p> <p>when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:–</p> <p>(i) for protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches;</p> <p>(ii) for the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes and in the valleys of hilly tracts, the prevention of land slips or of the formation of ravines, and torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;</p> <p>(iii) for the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;</p> <p>(iv) for the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;</p> <p>(v) for the preservation of the public health.</p> <p>(2) The State Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit.</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
Institutions mandated/r ecognised (Centre)	NBWL, Central Zoo Authority, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau	NTCA	MoTA	National Biodiversity Authority	Forest Advisory Committee, MoEF	MoEF
Institutions mandated/r ecognised (State)	State Board of Wildlife, State Advisory committee	State Steering Committee/FD	SLMC	State Biodiversity Board	Regional Empowered Committee (6 regional offices, each cover few states), FD	FD
Institutions mandated/r ecognised (Sub-State)	Sanctuary/PA Advisory Committee	Tiger Foundations	DLC, SDLC	District level BMCs (some states)	FD	FD
Institutions mandated/r ecognised (local)	Conservation Reserve Management Committee, Community Reserve Management Committee, Village Panchayat, Gram Sabha	Gram Sabha	Gram Sabha, FRC	BMC, Panchayat		Village Community (only for village forest)
Role of these institutions	<p>National Board for Wildlife Section 5C: Functions of the National Board-</p> <p>(1) It shall be the duty of the National Board to promote the conservation and development of wild life and forests by such measures as it thinks fit.:</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the measures referred to therein may provide for –</p> <p>(a) framing policies and advising the Central Government and the State Governments on the ways and means of promoting wild life conservation and effectively controlling poaching and illegal trade of wild life and its products;</p> <p>(b) making recommendations on the setting up of and</p>	<p>NTCA Section 38O: Powers and functions of Tiger Conservation Authority - (1) The Tiger Conservation Authority shall have the following powers and perform the following functions, namely:—</p> <p>(a) to approve the Tiger Conservation Plan prepared by the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 38V of this Act;</p> <p>(b) evaluate and assess various aspects of sustainable ecology and disallow any ecologically unsustainable land use such as, mining,</p>	<p>Gram Sabha - Section 6 (1) Authorities to vest forest rights in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and procedure thereof. -</p> <p>(1) The Gram Sabha shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers within the local limits of its jurisdiction under this Act by receiving claims, consolidating and verifying them and preparing a map delineating the area of each recommended claim in such manner as may be prescribed for exercise of such rights and the Gram Sabha shall, then, pass a resolution to that effect and thereafter forward a copy of the same to the Sub-Divisional Level</p>	<p>National Biodiversity Authority Section 18 Functions and powers of National Biodiversity Authority</p> <p>(1) It shall be the duty of the National Biodiversity Authority to regulate activities referred to in sections 3, 4 and 6 and by regulations issue guidelines for access to biological resources and for fair and equitable benefit sharing.</p> <p>(2) The National Biodiversity Authority may grant approval for undertaking any activity referred to in sections 3, 4 and 6.</p> <p>(3) The National Biodiversity Authority may (a) advise the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of</p>	<p>Rule 5: Conduct of business of the Committee-</p> <p>(i) The Chairperson shall call the meeting of the Committee whenever considered necessary but not less than once in a month.</p> <p>(ii) The meeting of the committee shall be held at New Delhi.</p> <p>(iii) In case where the Chairperson is satisfied that inspection of site or sites of forest land proposed to be used for non-forest purposes shall be necessary or expedient in connection with the consideration of the proposal or proposals received under sub-rule (3) of rule 6, he may direct that the meetings of the committee to be</p>	

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>management of national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas and on matters relating to restriction of activities in those areas;</p> <p>(c) carrying out or causing to be carried but impact assessment of various projects and activities on wild life or its habitat;</p> <p>(d) reviewing from time to time, the progress in the field of wild life conservation in the country and suggesting measures for improvement thereto; and</p> <p>(e) preparing and publishing a status report at least once in two years on wild life in the country."</p> <p>State Board for Wildlife Section 8</p> <p>Duties of State Board of Wildlife - It shall be the duty of the State Board for Wildlife to advise the State Government,—</p> <p>(a) In the selection and management of areas to be declared as protected areas</p> <p>(b) in formulation of the policy for protection and conservation of wild life and specified plants;</p> <p>(c) in any matter relating the amendment of any Schedule;</p> <p>(cc) in relation to the measures to be taken for</p>	<p>industry and other</p> <p>projects within the tiger reserves;</p> <p>(c) lay down normative standards for tourism activities and guidelines for</p> <p>project tiger from time to time for tiger conservation in the buffer and core</p> <p>area of tiger reserves and ensure their due compliance;</p> <p>(d) provide for management focus and measures for addressing conflicts of</p> <p>men and wild animals and to emphasise on co-existence in forest areas outside the National Parks, sanctuaries or tiger reserve, in the working plan code;</p> <p>(e) provide information on protection measures including future conservation plan, estimation of population of tiger and its natural prey species, status of habitats, disease surveillance, mortality survey, patrolling, reports on untoward happenings and such other management</p>	<p>Committee.</p> <p>SDLC Section 6 (3) The State Government shall constitute a Sub-Divisional Level Committee to examine the resolution passed by the Gram Sabha and prepare the record of forest rights and forward it through the Sub-Divisional Officer to the District Level Committee for a final decision.</p> <p>DLC Section 6 (5) The State Government shall constitute a District Level Committee to consider and finally approve the record of forest rights prepared by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.</p> <p>SLMC Section 6 (7) The State Government shall constitute a State Level Monitoring Committee to monitor the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights and to submit to the nodal agency such returns and reports as may be called for by that agency.</p> <p>FRC Section 11. Procedure for filing, determination and verification of claims by the Gram Sabha.- (1) The Gram Sabhas shall - (a) call for claims and authorize the Forest Rights Committee to accept the claims in the Form as provided in Annexure-I of these rules and such claims shall be made within a period of three months from the date of such calling of claims along with at least two of the evidences mentioned in rule 13, shall be made within a period of three months.</p>	<p>biological resources;</p> <p>(b) advise the State Governments in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under sub-section (1) of section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites;</p> <p>(c) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(4) The National Biodiversity Authority may, on behalf of the Central Government, take any measures necessary to oppose the grant of intellectual property rights in any country outside India on any biological resource obtained from India or knowledge associated with such biological resource which is derived from India.</p> <p>State Biodiversity Board Section 23 Functions of State Biodiversity Board- The functions of the State Biodiversity Board shall be to—</p> <p>(a) advise the State Government, subject to any guidelines issued by the Central Government, on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources;</p> <p>(b) regulate by granting of approvals or otherwise requests for commercial</p>	<p>held at a place other than New Delhi from where such inspection of site or sites is necessary.</p> <p>(iv) The Chairperson shall preside over every meeting of the Committee at which he is present.</p> <p>(v) Every question upon which the Central Government is required to be advised shall be considered in the meeting of the Committee provided that in urgent cases if the meeting cannot be convened within a month, the Chairperson may direct that papers may be circulated and sent to the members for their opinion within the stipulated time.</p> <p>(vi) The quorum of the meeting of the Committee shall be three.</p>	

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>harmonizing the needs of the tribals and other dwellers of the forest with the protection and conservation of wildlife; and</p> <p>(d) in any other matter connected with the protection of wild life which may be referred to it by the State Government</p> <p>Central Zoo Authority Section 38 C: Functions of the Authority – The Authority shall perform the following functions, namely:</p> <p>(a) specify the minimum standards for housing, unkeep and veterinary care of the animals kept in a zoo;</p> <p>(b) evaluate and assess the functioning of zoos with respect to the standards or the norms as may be prescribed;</p> <p>(c) recognise or derecongize zoos;</p> <p>(d) identify endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding and assigning responsibility in this regard to a zoo;</p> <p>(e) co-ordinate the acquisition, exchange and loaning of animals for breeding purposes;</p> <p>(f) ensure maintenance of stud books of endangered species</p>	<p>aspects as it may deem fit including future plan conservation;</p> <p>(f) approve, co-ordinate research and monitoring on tiger, co-predators, prey, habitat, related ecological and socio-economic parameters and their evaluation;</p> <p>(g) ensure that the tiger reserves and areas linking one protected area or tiger reserve with another protected area or tiger reserve are not diverted for ecologically unsustainable uses, except in public interest and with the approval of the National Board for Wild Life and on the advice of the Tiger Conservation Authority;</p> <p>(h) facilitate and support the tiger reserve management in the State for biodiversity conservation initiatives through eco-development and people's participation as per approved management plans and to support similar initiatives in adjoining areas consistent with the Central and State laws;</p> <p>(i) ensure critical support including scientific,</p>		<p>utilization or bio-survey and bio utilization of any biological resource by Indians;</p> <p>(c) perform such other functions as may he necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act or as may be prescribed by the State Government.</p> <p>Section 24 Power to State Biodiversity Board to restrict certain activities violating the objectives of conservation etc. - Any citizen of India or a body corporate, organization or association registered in India intending to undertake any activity referred to in section 7 shall give prior intimation in such form as may be prescribed by the State Government to the State Biodiversity Board.</p> <p>(2) On receipt of an intimation under sub-section (1), the State Biodiversity Board may, in consultation with the local bodies concerned and after making such enquires as it conservation, may deem fit, by order, prohibit or restrict any such activity if it is of opinion that such activity is detrimental or contrary to the objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or equitable sharing of benefits arising out of such activity:</p> <p>Provided that no such order shall be made without giving an</p>		

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>of wild animals bred in captivity;</p> <p>(g) identify priorities and themes with regard to display of captive animals in a zoo;</p> <p>(h) co-ordinate training of zoo personnel in India and outside India;</p> <p>(i) co-ordinate research in captive breeding and educational programmes for the purposes of zoos;</p> <p>(j) provide technical and other assistance to zoos for their proper management and development on scientific lines;</p> <p>(k) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to zoos.</p> <p>Wildlife Crime Control Bureau <u>Section 38Z</u>: Powers and functions of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau - (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau shall take measures with respect to—</p> <p>(i) collect and collate intelligence related to organized wildlife crime activities and to disseminate the same to State and other enforcement agencies for immediate action so as to apprehend the criminals and to establish a centralised wildlife crime data bank;</p>	<p>information technology and legal support for better implementation of the tiger conservation plan;</p> <p>(j) facilitate ongoing capacity building programme for skill development of officers and staff of tiger reserves; and</p> <p>(k) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to conservation of tigers and their habitat.</p> <p>(2) The Tiger Conservation Authority may, in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Chapter, issue directions in writing to any person, officer or authority for the protection of tiger or tiger reserves and such person, officer or authority shall be bound to comply with the directions:</p> <p>Provided that no such direction shall interfere with or affect the rights of local people particularly the Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>State Steering</p>		<p>opportunity of being heard to the person affected.</p> <p>(3) Any information given in the form referred to in sub-section (1) for prior intimation shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed, either intentionally or unintentionally, to any person not concerned thereto.</p> <p>Biodiversity Management Committee <u>Section 41</u>: Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees- (1) Every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee within its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.</p>		

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>(ii) co-ordination of actions by various officers, State Governments and other authorities in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, either directly or through regional and border units set up by the Bureau;</p> <p>(iii) implementation of obligations under the various international Conventions and protocols that are in force at present or which may be ratified or acceded to by India in future;</p> <p>(iv) assistance to concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organisations to facilitate co-ordination and universal action for wildlife crime control;</p> <p>(v) develop infrastructure and capacity building for scientific and professional investigation into wildlife crimes and assist State Governments to ensure success in prosecutions related to wildlife crimes;</p> <p>(vi) advice the Government of India on issues relating to wildlife crimes having national and international ramifications, and suggest changes required in relevant policy and laws from time to time.</p> <p>(2) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau shall</p>	<p>Committee <u>Section 38U.-(1)</u> The state Government may constitute a Steering Committee for ensuring co-ordination, monitoring, protection and conservation of tiger, copredators and prey animals within the tiger range States.</p> <p><u>Section 38X. (1)</u> The State Government shall establish a Tiger Conservation Foundation for tiger reserves within the State in order to facilitate and support their management for conservation of tiger and biodiversity and, to take initiatives in eco-development by involvement of people in such development process.</p> <p>(2) The Tiger Conservation Foundation shall, <i>inter alia</i> have the following objective:—</p> <p>(a) to facilitate ecological, economic, social and cultural development in the tiger reserves;</p> <p>(b) to promote eco-tourism with the involvement of local stakeholder communities and</p>				

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>exercise—</p> <p>(i) such powers as may be delegated to it under sub-section (1) of section 5; sub-sections (1) and (8) of section 50 and section 55 of this Act; and</p> <p>(ii) Such other powers as may be prescribed.”.</p> <p>Conservation Reserve Management Committee <u>Section 36B:</u> (1) The State Government shall constitute a conservation reserve management committee to advise the Chief Wild Life Warden to conserve, manage and maintain the conservation reserve.</p> <p>(3) The Committee shall regulate its own procedure including the quorum.</p> <p>Community Reserve Management Committee</p> <p><u>Section 36D.</u> (1) The State Government shall constitute a Community Reserve management committee, which shall be the authority responsible for conserving, maintaining and managing the community reserve.</p> <p>(3) The committee shall be the competent authority to prepare and implement the management plan</p>	<p>provide support to safeguard the natural environment in the tiger reserves;</p> <p>(c) to facilitate the creation of, and or maintenance of, such assets as may be necessary for fulfilling the above said objectives;</p> <p>(d) to solicit technical, financial, social, legal and other support</p> <p>required for the activities of the Foundation for achieving the above said objectives;</p> <p>(e) to augment and mobilise financial resources including recycling of entry</p> <p>and such other fees received in a tiger reserve, to foster stakeholder development and eco-tourism;</p> <p>(f) to support research, environmental education and training in the above related fields.</p> <p>Tiger Conservation Foundation <u>Section 38X.</u> (1) The State Government shall establish a Tiger Conservation Foundation for tiger reserves</p>				

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>for the community reserve and to take steps to ensure the protection of wild life and its habitat in the reserve.</p> <p>(4) The committee shall elect a Chairman who shall also be the Honorary Wild Life Warden on the community reserve,</p> <p>(5) The committee shall regulate its own procedure including the quorum."</p>	<p>within the State in order to facilitate and support their management for conservation of tiger and biodiversity and, to</p> <p>take initiatives in eco development by involvement of people in such development process.</p>				
Dispute settlement mechanism			<p>Rule 12 Process of verifying claims by Forest Rights Committee.- (3) If there are conflicting claims in respect of the traditional or customary boundaries of another village or if a forest area is used by more than one Gram Sabha, the Forest Rights Committees of the respective Gram Sabhas shall meet jointly to consider the nature of enjoyment of such claims and submit the findings to the respective Gram Sabhas in writing:</p> <p>Provided that if the Gram Sabhas are not able to resolve the conflicting claims, it shall be referred by the Gram Sabha to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee for its resolution.</p> <p>Rule 14. Petitions to Sub-Divisional Level Committee.- (7) In case of a dispute between two or more Gram Sabhas and on an application of any of the Gram Sabhas or the Sub-Divisional Level Committee on its own,</p>	<p>Section 50: Settlements of disputes between State Biodiversity Boards – 50.(1) If a dispute arises between the National Biodiversity Authority and a State Biodiversity Board, the said Authority or the Board, as the case may be, may prefer an appeal to the Central Government within such time as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) Every appeal made under sub-section (1) shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government.</p> <p>(3) The procedure for disposing of an appeal shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government:</p> <p>Provided that before disposing of an appeal, the parties shall be given a reasonable opportunity of, being heard.</p> <p>(4) If a dispute arises between the State</p>	National Green Tribunal	

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
			<p>shall call for a joint meeting of the concerned Gram Sabhas with a view to resolving the dispute and if no mutually agreed solution can be reached within a period of thirty days, the Sub-Divisional Level Committee shall decide the dispute after hearing the concerned Gram Sabhas and pass appropriate orders.</p> <p>Rule 15. Petitions to District Level Committee.- (7) In case there is a discrepancy between orders of two or more Sub-Divisional Level Committees, the District Level Committee on its own, shall call for a joint meeting of the concerned Sub-Divisional Level Committees with a view to reconcile the differences and if no mutually agreed solution can be reached, the District Level Committee shall adjudicate the dispute after hearing the concerned Sub-Divisional Level Committees and pass appropriate orders.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Boards, the Central Government shall refer the same to the National Biodiversity Authority.</p> <p>(5) While adjudicating any dispute under sub-section (4), the National Biodiversity Authority shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed by the Central Government.</p> <p>(6) The National Biodiversity Authority shall have, for the purposes of discharging its functions under this section, the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely—</p> <p>(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;</p> <p>(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;</p> <p>(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;</p> <p>(d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;</p> <p>(e) reviewing its decisions; dismissing an application for default or deciding it <i>ex parte</i>;</p> <p>(g) setting aside any order of dismissal of any application for default or any order passed by it <i>ex parte</i>;</p>		

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
				<p>(h) any other matter which may be prescribed.</p> <p>(7) Every proceeding before the National Biodiversity Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purpose of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code and the National Biodiversity Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXV1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.</p> <p>Section 23. Appeal for settlement of disputes under Section 50. - (1) If a dispute arises between the Authority or a State Biodiversity Board or between one Board and other Board(s) on account of implementation of any order or direction or on any issue of policy decision, either of the aggrieved parties i.e. , Authority or the Board, as the case may be, prefer an appeal to the Central Government under section 50, in Form V to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India</p> <p>(2) In case the dispute arises between a State Biodiversity Board and another state Biodiversity Board or Boards, the aggrieved Board or Boards, shall prefer the point or points of dispute to the Central Government which shall refer the same to</p>		

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
				<p>the Authority.</p> <p>(3) The memorandum of appeal shall state the facts of the case, the grounds relied upon by the appellant, for preferring the appeal and the relief sought for.</p> <p>(4) The memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the order, direction or policy decision, as the case may be, by which the appellant is aggrieved and shall be duly signed by the authorised representative of the appellant.</p> <p>(5) The memorandum of appeal shall be submitted in quadruplicate, either in person or through a registered post with Acknowledgement due, within 30 days from the date of the orders, direction or policy decision, impugned provided that if the Central Government is satisfied that there was good and sufficient reason for the delay in preferring the appeal, it may, for reason to be recorded in writing, allow the appeal to be preferred after the expiry of the aforesaid period of 30 days but before the expiry of 45 days from the date of the orders impugned, direction or policy decision, as the case may be.</p> <p>(6) The notice for hearing of the appeal shall be given in Form VI by a registered post with an acknowledgement due.</p> <p>(7) The Central Government shall,</p>		

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
				<p>after hearing the appellant and the other parties, dispose of the appeal.</p> <p>(8) In disposing of an appeal it may vary or modify or cancel impugned order, direction or policy, as the case may be.</p> <p>(9) In adjudicating a dispute, the Authority shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and as far as practicable, follow the same procedure which the Central Government is required to follow under this rule.</p> <p>National Green Tribunal</p>		
Differences in any definitions of same terms	(15) "habitat" includes land, water, or vegetation which is the natural home of any wild animal;		(h) "habitat" includes the area comprising the customary habitat and such other habitats in reserved forests and protected forests of primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities and other forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes;			
Provisions of community management in forest areas	<u>Section 36A.</u> Declaration and Management of a Conservation Reserve - (1) The State Government may, after having consultations with the local communities, declare any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and sanctuaries and those areas which link one protected area with another, as a conservation reserve for protecting landscapes, seascapes, flora and		<u>Section 5. Duties of holders of forest rights.-</u> The holders of any forest right, Gram Sabha and village level institutions in areas where there are holders of any forest right under this Act are empowered to- (a) protect the wild life, forest and biodiversity; (b) ensure that adjoining catchments area, water sources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected; (c) ensure that the habitat of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers is preserved from any form of destructive practices	<u>Section 41: Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees-</u> (1) Every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee within its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of		<u>Section 28 Formation of village-forests.-</u> (1) The State Government may assign to any village-community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called village-forests. (2) The State Government may make rules

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>fauna and their habitat:</p> <p>Community reserve, Conservation reserve</p> <p><u>Section 36B:</u> Conservation Reserve Management Committee (1) The State Government shall constitute a conservation reserve management committee to advise the Chief Wild Life Warden to conserve, manage and maintain the conservation reserve.</p> <p>(2) The committee shall consist of a representative of the forest or Wild Life Department, who shall be the Member-Secretary of the Committee, one representative of each Village Panchayat in whose jurisdiction the reserve is located, three representatives of non-governmental organizations working in the field of wild life conservation and one representative each from the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.</p> <p>Community Reserve Management Committee</p> <p><u>Section 36C</u> Declaration and Management of Community Reserve. (1) The State Government may, where the</p>		<p>affecting their cultural and natural heritage;</p> <p>(d) ensure that the decisions taken in the Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with.</p>	<p>knowledge relating to biological diversity.</p>		<p>for regulating the management of village forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.</p> <p>(3) All the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules so made) apply to village-forests.</p>

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>community or an individual has volunteered to conserve wild life and its habitat, declare any private or community land not comprised within a National Park, sanctuary or a conservation reserve, as a community reserve, for protecting fauna, flora and traditional or cultural conservation values and practices.</p> <p><u>Section 36D.</u> Community Reserve Management Committee</p> <p>(1) The State Government shall constitute a Community Reserve management committee, which shall be the authority responsible for conserving, maintaining and managing the community reserve.</p> <p>(2) The committee shall consist of five representatives nominated by the Village Panchayat or where such Panchayat does not exist by the members of the Gram Sabha and one representative of the State Forests or Wild Life Department under whose jurisdiction the community reserve is located.</p> <p>(3) The committee shall be the competent authority to prepare and implement the management plan for the community reserve and to take</p>					

Parameters	WLPA (NP & S)	WLPA (TR)	TFRA	BDA	FCA	IFA
	<p>steps to ensure the protection of wild life and its habitat in the reserve.</p> <p>(4) The committee shall elect a Chairman who shall also be the Honorary Wild Life Warden on the community reserve,</p> <p>(5) The committee shall regulate its own procedure including the quorum."</p>					

Annexure 2: List of rights and concessions admitted in the Nilgiris North Division

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ANNEXURE VIII
LIST OF RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS ADMITTED IN THE
RESERVED FORESTS OF NILGIRIS NORTH DIVISION

S.no	Name of Reserved Forest	Details of Rights and Concessions
1	2	3
1	Aramby G.O.No. 1407/19.5.1885.	Havelock road admitted
2	Aramby Addition I. G.O.No. 1234/06.07.1885.	(1) Residence at Kandalmund limited to such male toda not exceeding 15, as are actually concerned in the performance of religious rites and ceremonies at the mund and to such occasion due notice thereof should be given to District Forest Officer, and are not under 50 years of age (2) Right of grazing ten head of Buffaloes sanctioned to the obtaining of free permit. (3) Right for the assemblage of the whole Toda community for a festival once in six months. (4) The right of to take water from the stream. (5) The right to collect dead wood for fuel from the reserve for their own use. (6) Havelock road for men and cattle. (7) Kandalmund bridle path for men and cattle. (8) Dewington road for general public.
3	Athickal G.O.No. 737/23.07.1900.	1) Foot path from Athickal to Kadachola for men and cattle. 2) Foot path from Athickal to Pattaland settlement to No.26. 3) Right for the Villagers of Athickal to use of drinking purpose of the water of channel.
4	Adichthadashola G.O.No. 1189/25.12.1901.	Bridle path from Ootacamund to Edayatti for men and cattle.

1	2	3
5	Brooklands G.O.No. 332/14.03.1885.	The right of the public to right of way for men and carts along the road leading from Lord Hobert's road at 12 D. through the reserve to 25 D and Singarathottam.
6	Billikal G.O.No. 476/29.05.1891.	1) The Billikal bridle path for men and cattle. 2) The Marlimund road for general public
7	Bikkapathimund G.O.No. 518/18.07.1894.	1) The Ebbanad – Kukalthorai local fund bridle path for men and cattle. 2) A foot path for men and cattle (Todas) from Bikkapathimund to Thevarmund. 3) A foot path from Right of way No.1 to 2 Kakitharmund for men and cattle (Todas) 4) A bridle path from right of way No.1 to Nerkodumund for (Todas). 5) A bridle path from Bikkapathimund to Jegethevarmund for men and cattle. 6) A bridle path from ThurichigudiKotha village to Jegethevarmund for men and cattle.
8	Bettumund North G.O.No. 518/18.07.1894.	The foot path leading to Bettumund through this reserve for general public.
9	Doddabetta Block I G.O.No. 478/28.04.1885.	1) The right of to use of spring channel or natural water course which rises in D.129 and passes through D.369, across the Kothagiri road. 2) A bridle path from the Coonor road through the South of No's R.304 F.218 and F.228 to Doddabetta. 3) A bridle path from the above through F.219 Doddabetta. 4) A bridle path along the west of the reserve and separating it for the most part, from old Ootacamund and wood land Estate and then passing through the reserve to the saddle at D.133 5) The kottagiri road (North) along the Northern edge of the x reserve.

1	2	3
d		<p>6) The bridle path from the last named road at the saddle at D.133 up Doddabetta to its junction with the bridle path No.2 above.</p> <p>7) A foot path direct from Kodappamund through the shola to the saddle on the Kothagiri road at D.133.</p>
10	<p>Doddabetta Block Addition I. G.O.No. 1075/21.09.1885.</p>	<p>The Doddabedda road for general public</p>
11	<p>Doddabetta Block Addition II G.O.No. 681/06.08.1901.</p>	<p>The foot path from Doddabetta road to Thumanahatty village for men and cattle</p>
12	<p>Doddabetta Block II G.O.No. 694/11.08.1886.</p>	<p>1) Kothagiri road (North and South) 2) Doddabetta road (North and South) for general public</p>
13	<p>Doddabetta Addition I G.O.No. 1075/21.09.1885.</p>	<p>The Doddabetta road.</p>
14	<p>Doddahalla - 1 Addition G.O.No. 681/06.08.1901.</p>	<p>1) The bridle path to Kothagiri generally known as the "Kothagiri road". 2) The two foot paths leading to the Thumanahatty village for men and cattle.</p>
15	<p>Doddahalla - 1 Addition II G.O.No. 1075/21.09.1885.</p>	<p>The two foot paths leading to the Kunthacappachi and Thumanahatti village for men and cattle</p>
16	<p>Doddahalla sholur G.O.No. 1270/08.01.1901.</p>	<p>Foot path from Sholur to Pattaland settlement No. 254.</p>
17	<p>Ebbanad. G.O.No. 697/14.09.1886.</p>	<p>The foot path from Thoraipatti to the coffee estate No. 328 for general public</p>
18	<p>Ebbanad Addition G.O.No. 639/30.08.1894.</p>	<p>1) The Mahalingam temple which falls within the limits of the reserve. 2) The foot path from Ebbanad to Sigur for general public.</p>

1	2	3
19	Graikmore. G.O.No. 478/28.04.1885.	The foot path from the Coonoor road to the Tiger cave for men and cattle
20	Honnathalai North G.O.No. 188/30.03.1886.	1) The foot path leading from the Ootacamund – Kothagiri road to Survery No.528 and 529. 2) The bridle path from Ootacamund to Kothagiri road. 3) The foot path from the Kothagiri road to Bettumund.
21	Honnathalai Addition II. G.O.No. 2888/07.12.1907.	1) A three feet wide for the villagers of Thumanahatti to settlement No.527 / 13 of Kagguchi village.
22	Honnathalai Addition II. G.O.No. 2888/07.12.1907.	1) A three feet wide foot path to Pattaland settlement No.524 of Kagguchi village. 2) A three feet wide foot path for the villagers of Kagguchi to settlement No.521.
23	Kengodu North G.O.No. 188/13.03.1886.	The foot path leading from Kengodumund to Thaddanadmund for men and cattle.
24	Kothagiri Terrace shola-I G.O.No. 478/28.04.1885.	The Kothagiri road (North) which forms the western boundary of the reserve.
25	Kothagiri Terrace shola-II G.O.No. 478/28.04.1885.	The Kothagiri road (North) which forms the western boundary of the reserve.
26	Kunnur G.O.No. 457/29.06.1894.	The bridle path from Ootacamund Selatha to Kunnur for men and cattle.
27	Kalhatti I. G.O.No. 358/20.04.1900.	1) The Mysore road. 2) The road from Mysore road to the Westbury estate and the foot path from the Mysore road to Adanasahib's estate
28	Kalhatti II. G.O.No. 358/20.04.1900.	The Connemara road from Ootacamund to Thumanahatti for men and cattle.

1	2	3
29	Kodappamund. G.O.No. 358/20.03.1900.	Foot path from Ootacamund to Thumanahatty for men and cattle.
30	Kukalvalley G.O.No. 296/18.03.1903.	1) Foot path from Kukalvalley to Kagguchi. 2) Foot path to pattaland settlement No. 218. 3) Right of use water from the stream called Jakundah halla and to take it through pipe.
31	Kambatti Block G.O.No. 301/29.03.1906.	1) Foot path from Kukalthorai to Kambatti 2) Path to Pattaland settlement No.212 3) 323 4) 224 5) 223A 6) 223 - 4 7) Cart track from Kotagiri to the Gorden Estate.
32	Mynali G.O.No. 1075/21.09.1885.	The foot path from the Kothagiri road to Ketti village for men and cattle.
33	Mudidevarmund G.O.No. 816/11.08.1900.	A foot path from sholur to pattaraimund for Todas men and cattle.
34	Marlimund Shola. Addition. G.O.No. 2888/07.12.1907.	1) A Six feet wide road branching from right of way No.2 to settlement No.360 A. 2) A public foot path from settlement No.360A to metalled road. 3) A public metalled road from settlement No.360A to settlement No.C.99. 4) A public short cut road from Marlimund to right of way No.3.
35	Marlimund Plantation G.O.No. 1321/01.12.1884.	1) The existing right of way over the Marlimund bridle path and the Marlimund road new trace, which pass through the reserve, the Marlimund road and the Billikal bridle path which pass along the North of the reserve will be respected.
36	Muthinad. G.O.No. 322/14.03.1885.	A bridle path from Sigur to the Atakal estate which passes through the reserve on foot or on horse will be respected.

1	2	3
42	Kagguchi Extension I Govt.Lr. No.25387 / FR III / 95-2 E & F / 15.11.1995..	<p>I) Right to Worship the diety of the Temple : A temple called "Ranganather Kovil" in an extent of 8184 square links on the top of this forest block with masonry construction is situated at the distance of 1048 links (209.6 metres) from the northern boundary of S.F.No.33, right to worship the diety in the temple by the public is admitted.</p> <p>II) (a) Right of way No.I : A foot path with a width of 3 links (0.6 metre) starting from the patta land of SF No.33, on its 'F' line measuring 176 links (35.4 metres) cutting at a distance of 2 links 0.4 metres from its North-West corner leads to the temple with a distance of 1048 links (209.6 metres) is admitted to the public. If any important festival is celebrated by the villagers the fact should be intimated to the forest officers in advance and permission got from them.</p> <p>b) Right of way No. III : A foot-path with a width of 3 links (0.6 metres) starting from SF No.19 and enters into the Forest Block cutting its 'F' line measuring 711 links (143.0 metres) at a cutting distance of 104 links (20.8 metres) and passing towards south through the Forest Block with a distance of 260 links (52.0 metres) and enters into S.No.16/6 (House-sites) cutting its 'F' line measuring 600 links (20.8metres) of 36 links (7.2 metres) from its North-East corner and again enters into the same forest block on the southern side S.F.No.16/6 cutting its 'F' line measuring 500 links (100.6 metres) at a cutting distance of 318 links (63.6 metres) from its South-East corner and leads towards south, through the Forest Block with a length of 312 links (62.4 metres) and leaves the block and enters into S.F.No.30 cutting its 'F' line measuring 593 links (119.4 metres) a cutting distance of 320 links (64.0 metres) it is admitted as a right of way for the public and cattle except goats.</p>

1	2	3
43	Kozhikarai G.O.Ms.No.94 E & F FR XIV / 02.04.1998	Admitted Rights : 1) To utilise the river water passing through the proposed Reserved Forest for drinking and washing purposes by the residents of Kozhikarai hamlet. 2) To use the foot path leading to the River towards north. The foot path enter the block on the southern side of the proposed Reserved Forest in the 'F' line measurement 274 at a cutting point 23 M. from the north west corner of S.F. No.210 of V.No. 15, Jackanarai village. The length of the foot path is 26.6 metres and its width is 0.90 metres

Annexure 3: Toda Settlement details in the Nilgiris South Division Working Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the mund.	Settlement no.	Area in Ha	No of families	S.I sheet No.	Name of R.F.	Name of taluk	Name of Panchayat	Tot. Population
1	Akanadumund	54A	14.1	4		Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	9
2	Anikalmund	56A	13.7	2		Governorshola	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	7
3	Archelmund	284	4.6						
4	Attakoraimund	89	4.8			Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	9
5	Attamund	356	3.3			Mukurthi lake			
6	Bettumund	47	2.9	4		Kundharf	Udhagamandalam	Kagguchi	86
7	Gadimund				58.A/11/4	Wenlock down			
8	Hosmund	68	13.9	3	58.A/11/1	Wenlock down			
9	Kanagalmund	195,218	8.5	2					
10	Kariamund	296 A	4		58A/11/1	Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	14
11	Karikkadmund	357	19.7			Ithalar	Udhagamandalam	Ithalar	18
12	Kavaikadmund	309	78.1	12		Wenlock down			
13	Kavakadumund	148	9.2			Wenlock down			
14	Keradamund	270	3						
15	Kergodamund	268	34				Udhagamandalam	Sholur	41
16	Koggodmund	3	2.1	4		Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	24
17	Kolimund	196	6.1		58A/12/1	Kundharf			
18	Konekonaimund	292,293	8.6			Wenlock down.			
19	Krdamund	24			58.A/11/2	Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	85
20	Krumund	11	1.7		58.A/11/2	Wenlock down			
21	Kulkoramund	48			58.A/11/2	Wenlock down			
22	Kulliakodumund	61	4.5		58.A/11/2	Wenlock down			
23	Kundekodumund	53 & 55			58.A/11/1	Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	11
24	Kunnapaymund	83	13.6	4	58.A/11/5	Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	17
25	Kurumund	24	9.2		58.A/11/2	Wenlock down			
26	Kytarikmund	15			58.A/11/2	Wenlock down			
27	Makodumund	44	12.5	3	58.A/11/2	Wenlock down	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	18
28	Malaividimund	87	9.1			Wenlock down			

29	Malavidimund	85				Wenlock down			
30	Melkodumund	269	4.7			Wenlock down.	Udhagamandala m	Ooty rural	21
31	Nadukoraimund	10	4.3	3	58.A/ 11/2	Wenlock down			
32	Nariculimund	195	4.8		58A/1 2/1	Kundha RF			
33	Narikulimund	22	13.8		58.A/ 11/2	Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Sholur	16
34	Nattanrimund	66	13.9	4	58.A/ 11/4 & 5	Wenlock down			
35	Nirkachimund	75	13.3		58.A/ 11/4	Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Nanjanad u	18
36	Olavakkodmund	6	5.5			Wenlock down			
37	Onnamund	197	7.9	2	58A/1 2/1	Kundha RF	Udhagamandala m	Mulligoor	nil
38	Onnokodmund	2	1.3			Wenlock down			
39	Paretilmund	300	3.1						
40	<i>Pattarilmund</i>	273	4.6				Udhagamandala m	Ooty rural	9
41	Pavalakkodmund	5	4.3		58A/1 1/1	Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Nanjanad u	33
42	Pavattutalamund	2	2.6		58A/1 1/1	Wenlock down			
43	Paymund	90	1.9		58.A/ 11/6	Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Nanjanad u	12
44	Pinnapalamund	64				Wenlock Down			
45	Pinpalmund	27			58.A/ 11/2	Wenlock down			
46	Porthimund	18	5.8	2	58.A/ 11/1	Porthim und	Udhagamandala m	Sholur	12
47	Talapattavaimund	4/A	4.6	2	58A/1 1/1	Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Sholur	Nil
48	Tamagamund	21			58.A/ 11/2	Wenlock down			
49	Tarnodmund	283	13.6				Udhagamandala m	Sholur	168
50	Telkodumund	276	9.1						
51	Terkodumund	271	4.9				Udhagamandala m	Sholur	14
52	Thavuttukodemund	298	4.6			Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Sholur	9
53	Thukkaramund	12	4.9	2	58.A/ 11/2	Thukkar amund	Udhagamandala m	Nanjanad u	9
54	Tukkaramund	6	2	2	58.A/ 11/1	Thukkar amund			
55	Virammadmund				58.A/ 11/2				
56	Yabakodumund	8	10.4	2	58.A/ 11/1	Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Nanjanad u	9
57	Yemmaikalmund	7	14.2	2	58.A/ 11/1	Wenlock down	Udhagamandala m	Nanjanad u	12

Annexure 4: Population details of Todas

Sl. No.	Name of the mund as per the Nilgiri South Forest Division.	Name of taluk	Name of Panchayat	Name of Settlements in "The Toda of the Nilgiri District", TRC.	Name of Settlements as per Keystone
1	Akanadumund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Aganadmund	
2	Anikalmund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Anakkalmund	
3	Archelmund				Arthaal mund
4	Attakoraimund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Attukkoraimund	Atakore mund
5	Attamund				
6	Bettumund	Udhagamandalam	Kagguchi	Bettumund	Bettu mand
7	Gadimund				Garden mund?
8	Hosmund				
9	Kanagalmund				
10	Kariamund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Kadimund	Karia mund
11	Karikkadmund	Udhagamandalam	Ithalar	Karikamund	Karikadu mand
12	Kavaikadmund				
13	Kavakadumund				Kavakadu mund.
14	Keradamund				
15	Kergodamund	Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Kengodmund	
16	Koggodmund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Kaggodmund	
17	Kolimund				Koyil mand
18	Konekonaimund				
19	Krdamund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Karamund	
20	Krumund				
21	Kulkoramund				
22	Kulliakodumund			Kulkadimund??	
23	Kundekodumund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Kundakodmund	Kunthakodu mund
24	Kunnapaymund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Kunnappamund	
25	Kurumund				
26	Kytarikmund				
27	Makodumund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Mekkodmund	
28	Malaividimund			Malavathimund??	
29	Malaividimund				
30	Melkodumund	Udhagamandalam	Ooty rural	Melkodmund	
31	Nadukoraimund			Nedikodmund	
32	Nariculimund				Narikuli mund
33	Narikulimund	Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Narikulimund	
34	Nattanrimund				
35	Nirkachimund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Neergachimund	Neerkasi mund
36	Olavakkodmund				
37	Onnamund	Udhagamandalam	Mulligoor	Onnamund	Onai mund
38	Onnokodmund				
39	Paretilmund			Parttolmund??	
40	Pattarilmund	Udhagamandalam	Ooty rural	Pattarimund	
41	Pavalakkodmund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Pahalkodmund	

42	Pavattutalamund				
43	Paymund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Pemund.	Poo mandu
44	Pinnapalamund				Penne paul mund
45	Pinpalmund				
46	Porthimund	Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Patharmund	
47	Talapattavaimund	Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Talapathimund	Thalapathery mund
48	Tamagamund				Tamilagam mund?
49	Tarnodmund	Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Tarnadmund	Tharnadu mund
50	Telkodumund				
51	Terkodumund	Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Tarakodumund	
52	Thavuttukodemund	Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Thavathukkoramund	Thavitkodu mund
53	Thukkaramund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Thukkarmund.	Thukara mund
54	Tukkaramund				
55	Virammadmund				
56	Yabakodumund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Yeppakkodumund	
57	Yemmaikalmund	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	Yammakimund	Yanaikal mund
Total					

P.S. Please note that cells highlighted in yellow indicate that those settlements are mentioned as slightly different sounding names by TRC and Keystone foundation.

List of settlements not found in working plan but mentioned by Keystone or TRC				
Name of taluk	Name of Panchayat	Tot. Populn	Name of settlements in "The Toda of the Nilgiri District", TRC.	Name of settlements in Keystone Data
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	28	Denadmund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	45	Pagulinmund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	16	Parttolmund	Perthal mund
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	7	Nedikodmund	Nedukodu mund
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	12	Anganadmund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	9	Kulkadimund	Gulkadi mund.
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	16	Methanerimund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	12	Theettukoremund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	10	Osamund	Osha mund
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	16	Thomund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	9	Aganadmund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	11	Malavathimund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	6	Anekalmund	
Udhagamandalam	Nanjanadu	7	Ravaikamund	
Udhagamandalam	Sholur	36	Nerkodumund	
Udhagamandalam	Sholur	12	Anakkaruthukuli-mund	
Udhagamandalam	Sholur	10	Anaikundukumund	
Udhagamandalam	Sholur	8	Padankodumund	Pagalgodu mund
Udhagamandalam	Sholur	21	Baddankodumund	
Udhagamandalam	Sholur	Nil	Thuvalkondimund	Thuval kodi mund
Udhagamandalam	Hullathi	9	Baggulmund	
Udhagamandalam	Hullathi	12	Karikulimund	

Udhagamandalam	Hullathi	18	Kombuthimund	Kombuth key mund
Udhagamandalam	Hullathi	21	Muthinadumund	
Udhagamandalam	Ooty Town	192	Majakalmund	
Udhagamandalam	Ooty Town	12	Kunditholmund	
Udhagamandalam	Ooty Town	16	Kisharmund	Keeshi mund.
Udhagamandalam	Ooty Town	9	Kakkerimund	
Udhagamandalam	Ooty Town	21	Kandalmund	Kardarn mund
Udhagamandalam	Ooty Town	17	Schoolmund	
Udhagamandalam	Ooty Rural	19	Triyarimund	
Udhagamandalam	Kukkal	48	Bikkapathimund	Bikapathi mand
Udhagamandalam	Mulligoor	39	Bethilmund	
Udhagamandalam	Ithalar	42	Kannagamund	
Coonoor	Hulical	31	Nedimund	Nedi mund
Kotagiri	Kondanadu	17	Kodanadumund	
Kotagiri	Kondanadu	24	Bedukkalmund	Baedukal mund
Kotagiri	Kondanadu	16	Pankodmund	Peankaadu mund
Kotagiri	Kondanadu	9	Koduthonimund	Koduthani mund
Kotagiri	Kondanadu	14	Nerinmund	

Please note that cells highlighted in blue indicate that these settlements are mentioned only by TRC and not by either Keystone or Nilgiris South Forest Division working plan.

List of settlements mentioned only by Keystone	
Name of settlements	Tot. Population
Toda Colony	133
Velpaek estate	108
Poonur	51
Eapakoda mund	9
Marily mund	31
Bavale mund	20
Bavale mund 1	10
Theppakadu mund	26
Kanni mund	32
Chinnakkadi mund	10
Kall mund	9
Kil Kavakadu mund	7
Yanaikal mund 1	31
Kunthakodu mund 1	15
Kadi mund	35
Lovedale mund	9
Minic mund	13
Kallakkor mund	18
Pudu mund	28
Mulli mund	36
Kivour mund	24
Thaenadu mund	19
Ankutkuli mund	7

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