

Draft Report

Compensation for Loss and Damage Caused by Wild Animals



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This report was scripted on 2002, for Project Tiger, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, as part fulfilment of a contract signed with them by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, to carry out a survey of National Parks and Sanctuaries in India, and other wildlife management issues. Unfortunately, this report could not be finalised as comments received from various experts came in too late and mostly after the project ended, in 2002.

The cover photograph depicts a fresh kill of a domesticated sheep, by a leopard, in Govind Pashu Vihar National Park, Uttarakhand. Also present are the owners of the slaughtered sheep, and Savini Mehta, a member of the field visitor's team.

This electronic version of the report has been compiled by Rubina Mondal.

DRAFT REPORT

EVALUATION OF THE EXISTING SCHEMES OF PAYING COMPENSATION FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE CAUSED BY WILD ANIMALS

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SEPTEMBER 2002

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Over the years, the conflict between humans and wildlife has escalated in India. This conflict is now being perceived as one of the major impediments towards social acceptance of wildlife conservation in the country. Farmers and herders across the nation are protesting against the loss of their crops, livestock, property, as well as killing of their kith and kin, friends, relatives, acquaintances etc in and around their villages. The reasons for this are attributed to many factors, some of which are listed below:

- a. Shrinking Forests and other habitats for wild animals
- b. Increase in populations of some species of wild animals in some pockets of the country due to implementation of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and the resultant decrease in hunting and persecution of wild animals
- c. Conversion of Common Property Resources like *gauchars* or village grazing grounds or woodlots into agricultural fields and the resultant lack of a buffer between forests and intensively used human dominated landscapes
- d. The changing of cropping patterns and replacement of subsistence farming with commercial farming, thereby leading to less tolerance of farmers for the depredation of their crops by wild animals
- e. Change in the attitudes of communities from one of tolerance to that of increasing intolerance towards wild animals

People living in or near forested areas incur the costs of living with wildlife in the form of crop losses, livestock depredation and human death/injury without receiving any tangible material benefit from this relationship. In many places, the losses are so high that the attitude of local people towards wildlife tends to undermine the efforts of conservation. It is, therefore, necessary to reduce the depredation costs to people.

It is acknowledged by farming and other communities that living with wild animals means sustaining some losses. There is also a system of paying financial compensation for losses sustained due to wildlife depredation, which we will examine here.

The goal of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the delivery system of monetary compensation for damage to crops, property, livestock and human life and limb. Although wildlife conflicts with humans occur throughout India, the study is focussed on a few States.

II. CURRENT STATUS OF DAMAGE BY WILD ANIMALS

- a. CROP DAMAGE: According to information made available by some of the states that responded to a questionnaire addressed to them by the IIPA, the quantum of damage is as follows:

Name of the State/Union Territory	Claims Received for Crop Compensation			Claims Accepted for Crop Compensation			Estimated Crop Losses (In Rupees)			Compensation Paid (In Rupees)		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Chhattisgarh ¹	Nil	Nil	535	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	440779
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17588	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	8224	15836	1971	Nil	Nil	Nil	7337565	7113303	2261205
Mizoram	13000	119932	94700	13000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Bengal	7370	4310	10808	6128	3666	8037	2377714	2151701	2862616	1338714	1191490	1577852

As shown above, data for quantum of damage to crops is scanty. The reason for this is that compensation for damage to crops by wild animals is not paid in many of the states, including Haryana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Goa. Also, the levels of compensation for crop damage in most states that pay crop compensation is very low. This is the reason that people who suffer from damage to their crops by wild animals do not report it to the authorities. Interviews with villagers around many PAs as well as other forest areas have revealed that crop damage is a major human-wildlife conflict. For example, it was explained by villagers of Banjarawala Village, which is situated on the southern periphery of Rajaji National Park (RNP) in the *ghaad* region in Haridwar District, that crop compensation was very low compared to the value of the crops that were lost. They informed that the monetary value of sugar cane sold at current prices was reportedly Rs. 40,000, while the costs were around Rs. 10,000, generating a monetary surplus of Rs. 30,000 per acre for the farmer. However, the per acre compensation for damage to sugar cane by elephants was reported to only be around Rs. 1,500. Per acre compensation for damage to sugar cane was reportedly Rs. 2,500 according to information gathered in the office of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttaranchal. In any event, the compensation levels for crop damage are abysmally low in almost all states.

¹ Data in this table for Chhattisgarh and West Bengal is only for a few Divisions and not the entire state

Crop damage has been reported by Elephants, Blackbuck, Cheetal, Sambar, Nilgai, Monkey, Wild Boar and a wide species of birds. A number of reasons have been reported for crop raiding by wild animals:

1. Increased populations of these species, due to increased protection cover, and because of high poaching pressure on predator species
2. Inadequate forage in forests due to intense grazing pressure by domestic cattle
3. Conversion of open grasslands into crop fields, thus removing important buffer areas that, in the past, served as deterrents to wild animals
4. Higher nutritive value and better accessibility of crops, especially where the habitat is highly fragmented or where it consists of interspersed crop fields and forests
5. Better availability of water within or beyond crop fields
6. Destruction and degradation of forest habitats through encroachments and a lack of habitat protection (including quarrying and illicit felling of trees, etc.)
7. Planting of such crops as sugar cane, which are highly valued by, for instance, wild boar
8. Certain species, such as wild boar and nilgai, find safety in crop fields during their gestation periods, or when nursing young.
9. The gradual erosion of traditional methods of crop protection, such as the use of thorn bushes and trenches. In some areas, fences have made way to increase the area under cultivation
10. Increase human population pressures, resulting in:
 - a. Pushing of villages and crop fields to the very edge of forests. In Madhya Pradesh, for instance, about 10,000 villages lie within a 2 kilometer distance from forest lands
 - b. More reports of conflict, creating perceptions of heightened conflict.

Certain crops are more prone than others to crop-raiding by certain animal species. In parts of Maharashtra, a study finds, blackbuck, nilgai and wild boar all damage jawar crops. Wild boar, in addition, raid potato, rice, bajara and ground nut crops; blackbucks enjoy wheat, tomato and chilly crops; and nilgai

raid oil-seed fields.² In Assam, wild boars are known to damage paddy fields; in M.P., wheat, maize, gram, paddy and pulse fields are frequently raided by all of the above-mentioned species. In Western Maharashtra, wild boars cause the greatest amount of damage, raiding sugar cane, rice, groundnut, wheat, nachna, and corn fields.³ Blackbuck cause severe losses to farmers in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and parts of Maharashtra; wild boar and nilgai do so across the country.

Two case studies illustrate the potential for damage caused by crop raiding:

1. Blackbuck in Gujarat: In Mehsana district, north Gujarat, blackbucks annually destroy crops (mainly cotton) valued at around Rs.2.34 crore.⁴ A group of 12-15 blackbuck migrated to this area in 1975; due to strict protection, their numbers have now swollen to over 6,000 individuals. Farmers have tried a number of solutions to the problem, without success. Attempts to plant johar and pulse crops in place of cotton have not deterred crop-raiding. The Forest Department has tried three other solutions without success. A relocation attempt resulted in the death of six blackbucks; a planned safari park failed when local panchayats refused to give up promised lands; and a shared-cost fencing plan proved too expensive for farmers.
2. Wild Boar in Western Maharashtra: Across large sections of western Maharashtra, wild boars account for most recorded cases of crop damage. The spread of sugarcane cultivation in this area over the past twenty years, along with a ban on hunting, has enabled the wild boar population to grow enormously.⁵ (Earlier, traditional community hunts would keep the population in check.) Wild boars engage in crop raiding even in areas with abundant forest cover, and they feed on a wide variety of crops, notably sugarcane. The species has now become so abundant and widespread that it has gained vermin status. Farmers have taken to using explosives and live electric wires to deal with problem animals; the Maharashtra government, in a controversial decision, recently allowed the shooting of problem boars and

² Preliminary Report on Crop Damage in Maharashtra by Nature Conservation Society, Amravati. Source: Kishore Rithe

³ Responses to a questionnaire sent by Kishore Rithe to concerned individuals and institutions across India.

⁴ Extracts from The Indian Express, November 7, 2001

⁵ Response by Mr. Karansingh Ghorpade of Kolhapur, Maharashtra to a questionnaire sent by Mr. Kishore Rithe

nilgai. Given the sheer abundance of wild boar in this region, licensed sport hunting may be the only solution.

(Adapted from "Human-Wildlife Conflict in India" by Nidhi Gureja, Ashok Kumar, Suraj Saigal, Wildlife Trust of India. Interim report to the NBSAP)

According to data available for crop damage by wild animals around national parks and sanctuaries for 52 PAs under the Survey of National Parks and Sanctuaries in IIPA, the level of compensation paid was about 40% of the actual losses sustained by farmers living in the periphery of these PAs. (For details, see annexure I)

- b. LIVESTOCK DEATHS: According to information made available by some of the States that responded to a questionnaire addressed to them by the IIPA, the quantum of damage is as follows:

Name of the State/Union Territory	Claims Received for Livestock Compensation			Claims Accepted for Livestock Compensation			Compensation Paid (In Rupees)		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	11	81	52	11	81	52	7700	31700	26700
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	1294	899	200	1086030	835764	194325
Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Bengal ⁶	21	19	17	21	19	17	5500	7800	5600

The data above shows that even in the case of livestock damage by wild animals, compensation levels are low. This in turn again leads to under reporting of damage by local people who do not feel that it is worthwhile to do so. A recent survey of PAs in India carried out by the IIPA shows that in about 58 PAs that reported incidents of livestock damage by wild animals over a five year reporting period, the number of animals killed was 6325 and the compensation paid was of the order of Rs. 55,64,207/- (For details, see Annexure II) However, there are many places apart from those that are located around PAs that have a very high incidence of livestock damage. For example, in Gandhari Village, a hamlet that is part of the Bhainsari Revenue Village in Rudraprayag Tehsil, District Rudraprayag, Uttaranchal, damage to livestock especially goats and sheep, was substantial. However, people hardly ever reported such damage because:

⁶ Data in this table for West Bengal is for a few divisions and not the entire state

- The level of compensation for goats and sheep is very low. The compensation for a goat or a sheep that may cost about Rs. 1500-2000 was reportedly only Rs. 200.
- The remains of a partially eaten goat that may have been killed by a Leopard are always sold for meat, as the local people are avid meat eaters and the money earned through such a sale is always much higher the compensation that is available. Also, one does not have to deal with bureaucratic red tape or other hassles to sell a goat for meat locally.

In another location in Uttaranchal itself – The Mandal Valley which is close to Kedarnath Sanctuary in Chamoli District, Uttaranchal – it was reported that each village in the area suffers the loss of about 3-4 heads of livestock every week.

Tiger reserves around the country report numerous cases of livestock depredation each year; in retaliation, irate villagers sometimes poison unfinished livestock carcasses. The extent of cattle-lifting varies quite widely, ranging from about 20 cattle injured/lost in and around Panna National Park to places such as Melghat, Corbett, and Dudhwa National Park, where hundreds of cattle are lifted annually. A very conservative estimate suggests that a minimum of 50 tigers have been killed by villagers across India since 1994 in retaliation for cattle lifting or suspected man-eating.⁷ In the recent past, revenge killings have claimed numerous tigers around Corbett and Dudhwa. (Six tigers were found poisoned around these reserves in early 1998.) During the last few years, however, the introduction of a cattle compensation scheme by WWF India in Corbett and Dhudwa has significantly reduced the incidence of revenge killings.

The snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), inhabitant of the high Himalayas, is found in fragmented ranges across the mountains of Central Asia. In India, the few remaining snow leopards (estimates range from 200 to 600 individuals) are found largely in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, northern Uttaranchal, and in isolated pockets in the North East of the country. The snow leopard is not known to attack humans; conflict with humans is thus confined to livestock

⁷ Wildlife Trust of India Tiger Seizure/Mortality Database

depredation. The revenge killings that livestock depredation provokes, however, seriously imperil the future of this species.

Hemis National Park in Ladakh is a good case study of this conflict. Covering 3,350 km² in the trans-Himalayas, this is ideal habitat for snow leopard, wolf, and four species of wild sheep and goats. About 1600 people, living in 16 settlements across three valleys, inhabit the park. These people, largely agro-pastoralists, grow barley and certain vegetables, and own over 4,000 heads of livestock, of which 81% are sheep and goats and 11% are yaks. A recent survey found that over half of the households interviewed lost 1-15% or more of their domestic stock to predators: 492 animals in total, valued at \$23500. Snow leopards were associated with 55% of these losses, and wolves 31%.⁸ Notably, three settlements accounted for 54% of the losses. These losses have led to a spate of revenge killings.

At least four factors, in conjunction with each other, explain the high level of depredation:

1. Poorly constructed corrals: attacks within pens accounted for only 14% of incidents, but led to over 50% of all losses.
2. Lax daytime guarding practices: due to changes in socio-economic patterns, more children are going to school, and youths are less willing to watch over livestock. Even small (and very vulnerable) livestock are left unguarded.
3. A dramatic increase in livestock numbers due to increased use of modern animal husbandry techniques. Domestic livestock now vastly outnumber wild prey populations.
4. An apparent increase in predator numbers due to increased protection within this PA.

Asiatic Lions, now confined to Gir in Gujarat, have been known for their chronic tendency to lift cattle. Livestock has historically formed a large component of Gir lions' diets, a condition necessitated by the forest's relatively low wild prey base. A study in 1973 found livestock hair in 75% of over 1,800 lion scats; the wild ungulate population of Gir at that point was estimated at a mere 6,200. More recent studies have indicated a decline in

⁸ Rodney Jackson & Rinchen Wangchuk in *Endangered Species Update*, Vol. 18, No.4, 2001

the livestock component, aided by a dramatic increase (to about 43,000 heads) in the wild ungulate population: 48% of lion scats, examined by Sinha in 1987 contained livestock hair; a 1993 study by Chellam estimated that 30-35% of known lion kills consisted of livestock.⁹ (The latter, however, was probably an overestimate, due to the relative ease of locating livestock kills.) Although this represents an improvement, livestock continues to remain an important component of lions' diet (1,650 heads of livestock were taken by lions in 1995 alone), and an alarming source of conflict.

A mere 1,500-2,000 Indian wolves (*Canis lupus*) survive in the wild, scattered across densely populated regions of northern, central, and western India. Serious wolf-human conflict – in the form of livestock predation and, in some areas, child-lifting – continues to imperil the future of this sub-species, one of the smallest of wolves.

Livestock predation occurs, at varying degrees of intensity, across the wolf's range. In Hemis National Park in Ladakh, for instance, they account for about 31% of livestock depredation.¹⁰ Shepherd communities elsewhere in India, particularly around such PA's as the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary in Maharashtra, suffer regular losses to wolves. No compensation is presently offered in such cases.

c. HUMAN DEATH AND INJURY:

Name of the State/Union Territory	Claims Received for Compensation of Human Death			Claims Accepted for Compensation of Human Death			Compensation Paid (In Rupees)		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Chhattisgarh ¹¹	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	65	52	13	4147589	4681020	1128900
Mizoram	1	3	1	1	3	1	20000	Nil	Nil
West Bengal	43	48	36	38	44	31	765000	876000	620000

⁹ IUCN: Wild Cats Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan, pp.37-41

¹⁰ See section on snow leopard – human conflict (above)

¹¹ Data in this table for Chhattisgarh and West Bengal is only for a few Divisions and not the entire state

Name of the State/Union Territory	Claims Received for Compensation of Human Injury			Claims Accepted for Compensation of Human Injury			Compensation Paid (In Rupees)		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	114	413	69	437311	569098	334999
Mizoram	5	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	28000	Nil	Nil
West Bengal	65	130	93	65	132	93	241811	265279	301754

Data is mainly available for West Bengal and Karnataka. However, the general impression is that as forests shrink and human populations increase, human encounters with wild animals have been on the rise. Data that has been separately compiled for 58 PAs shows that 321 people were killed within or around PAs over a five year reporting period for which a compensation of Rs. 39,51,100/- was paid. In addition, 390 people were injured by wild animals to whom a compensation of Rs. 9,20,700/- was paid. (For details, see annexure III)

The impact of tiger populations on humans, is best illustrated by the Sundarbans (on both sides of the India-Bangladesh border), Tiger Reserve. The Sundarbans is a vast mangrove forest, stretching across over 6000 km² of tidal swamps in West Bengal and Bangladesha and is home to over 350-400 tigers. Many reasons have been suggested (including a high level of water salinity and a very low prey base) for the proclivity of these tigers to engage in habitual man eating. Regardless of the causes, it is beyond doubt that a large number of people are killed by tigers every year. The Sundarbans attract a large number of forest users, especially fishermen, honey-collectors, leaf-collectors, and shrimp farmers. Over 35,000 individuals pass through the Indian Sundarbans each year.

Since 1950, upwards of 1000 people have lost their lives to tigers on the Bangladesh side. Since 1989, an average of 23 people of people have been killed annually. (Unofficial figures are perhaps 30% higher.) Fisherman (53%) and leaf-collectors (40%) make up the bulk of the casualties. The

retaliatory killing of tigers, meanwhile, is continuing: more than 33 tigers were killed on the Bangladesh side between 1989 and 2000¹².

In the Indian Sundarbans, the situation is much the same. Estimates vary, but between 30 and 100 people are killed each year. Between June 1999 and April 2001 alone, 56 people were killed by tigers.¹³ The victims, as in Bangladesh, are fishermen, honey-collectors, and prawn-seed and wood-collectors. Most victims entered the reserve illegally: only 6 held permits for either fishing or honey collection. In retaliation, a large number of tigers have been killed: during December 1999-June 2001, 15 tigers were killed in retaliation.

Leopards too of late have increasingly been reported to engage in attacks on human beings. In the hills of Garhwal, Kumaon, and Himachal Pradesh, the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is feared above all predators. Leopard-human conflict levels in this region, in terms of human injury and loss, as well as livestock predation, far exceed those elsewhere in the country. Across India there are sporadic reports of humans being injured or killed by a leopard (most frequently in the tea gardens of West Bengal); in rare instances, a confirmed man-eater may stalk an area for a period of time. In Garhwal, however, the situation is both precarious and rapidly deteriorating. Man-eating in this region, instead of being an occasional occurrence, has become alarmingly regular. Several reasons explain this phenomenon.

Unlike the tiger, the leopard is characterized by its flexible diet and its high degree of adaptability to varied habitats. Leopards can subsist on both small and large prey species, and can live in highly degraded habitats, in close proximity to human settlements. (They are still found on the fringes of large cities, such as Mumbai, Vadodara, and Ahmedabad; individual leopards recently entered Chandigarh and Faridabad towns.) While living in proximity to humans, leopards attain a level of familiarity and extreme boldness that even a man-eating tiger rarely does. In Garhwal, leopards are exposed to an increasing level of biotic pressure, made worse by deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and the depletion (partially because of hunting) of such prey

¹² Presentation by Zahir Uddin Ahmed, DFO (Wildlife), Khulna, Bangladesh before GTF International Tiger Symposium, 6th-8th November, 2001

¹³ Mrinal Chatterjee, Institute of Climbers and Nature Lovers, in TigerLink, Vol.7, No.2

species as goral, barking deer, wild boar, jungle fowl, and langur. Together, these factors have led leopards to prey on livestock, and, with greater frequency, and when opportunity allows, women and children.

The scale of this conflict can be gauged from some recently-published figures. In Pauri District alone (according to official figures), leopards killed 141 people between 1988 and August 2000; in response, 93 leopards have lost their lives. Another survey indicated that, in the 1-20 age group, roughly 55% of the 89 victims were female; in the 21-80 age group, only 3 out of 37 victims were men. Roughly 68% of the victims were below the age of 15.¹⁴ Across Uttaranchal, at least 60 people were killed and 35 injured between May 2000 and May 2001; 26 died in Pauri and Landsdowne Districts of Garhwal.¹⁵ Unofficial figures are even higher.

A recent paper¹⁶ looks for patterns in these killings, and thus indicates some ways to mitigate the problem. A majority of the killings have taken place in the rainy (45.2%) and winter seasons (42.1%), when a denser cover of vegetation allows leopards to live closer to humans. In terms of time of the day, 54% of cases have occurred between 5 and 8 pm; 11% between 3 and 8 am; and 19% between 8 and 10 am. These coincide with such activities as children going to or returning from school, women coming from or going to cultivated fields or to forests, and women and children going to the toilet. A majority of cases have occurred in degraded forest or scrub lands. Other factors, such as the presence of an adult male, the availability of electricity, and the presence of a dog, appear to reduce the probability of a successful attack. Not coincidentally, an increase in leopard deaths leads to a (delayed) reduction in human deaths.

Lions too have been known to attack human beings in Gir. The Maldhari community over time learned to accept a certain amount of human and livestock casualties; a cautious coexistence prevailed, and Gir lions earned a reputation for being relatively docile towards humans. Lion attacks on people, prior to 1987, averaged about 7.3 per year, 14.5% of which resulted in mortalities. The severe drought of 1987-1991 changed this balance. Water

¹⁴ WII Technical Report

¹⁵ The Pioneer, New Delhi, May 20, 2001, p.1

¹⁶ WII Technical Report

holes dried up, prey species dispersed, and lions moved towards the forest fringes in search of sustenance. These conditions, combined with an existing over-familiarity with humans (lions were in the past bated for tourists) heightened livestock depredation as well as attacks on humans. During the drought years, lion attacks on humans averaged 40 per year, and, for the first time, lions began to feed off human corpses.¹⁷

Wolves are another source of human death /injury. Child lifting, while not common, is an issue of growing concern in Uttar Pradesh. Between 1996 and 1999, 65-70 children were either killed or injured by wolves. Sporadic reports of such attacks continue to filter in. Antelopes, the wolf's natural prey in the area, have been hunted to extinction, and wolves subsist largely on livestock.¹⁸ Research indicates that most attacks on children occur when adults are busy supervising livestock.¹⁹ Denied access to domestic livestock, and protected by legislation, wolves have become increasingly desperate, and simultaneously, unusually bold. Some wolves involved in attacks on children may also be captive wolves, or wolf-dog hybrids, thus conditioning them to human presence.

III. ADEQUACY AND EFFICIENCY OF EXISTING COMPENSATION SCHEMES

- a. COMPENSATION FOR CROPS: Compensation policies for 13²⁰ states/UTs were analysed. It was found that there was a policy for compensating crop damage in 7 states viz. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Of these, in 4 states it was explicitly mentioned that crop damage would be compensated only when the species causing damage was the Elephant. Only the policies for 3 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and West Bengal did not explicitly state that crop damage would be compensated only if it occurred due to Elephants. We were also informed by the state government of Haryana, a state where extensive damage to crops reportedly

¹⁷ Report on www.care4nature.com

¹⁸ Kumar, Satish. Wolves in India: Compensation Policies Complicate Wolf Depredation Conflicts. International Wolf: The Quarterly Publication of The International Wolf Center. Vol. 11, No.3, Fall 2001.

¹⁹ Extracts from "Wolves", The Wolf Society of Great Britain's Newsletter, Autumn, 2000.

²⁰ The states/UTs and the dates of their policies are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh (1998), Bihar (1996), Gujarat (1996), Himachal Pradesh (1988), Maharashtra (1997), Meghalaya (2000), Orissa (1991), Rajasthan (1993), Tamil Nadu (1996), Uttaranchal (1996), Uttar Pradesh (1996) and West Bengal (1996). In addition, we were informed by the state governments of two states/UTs viz. Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli that they did not have any schemes for compensation of damage caused by wild animals.

occurs because of crop raiding by Nilgai, Sambhar, Black Buck, Chital etc., that damage to crops by wild animals was not compensated.

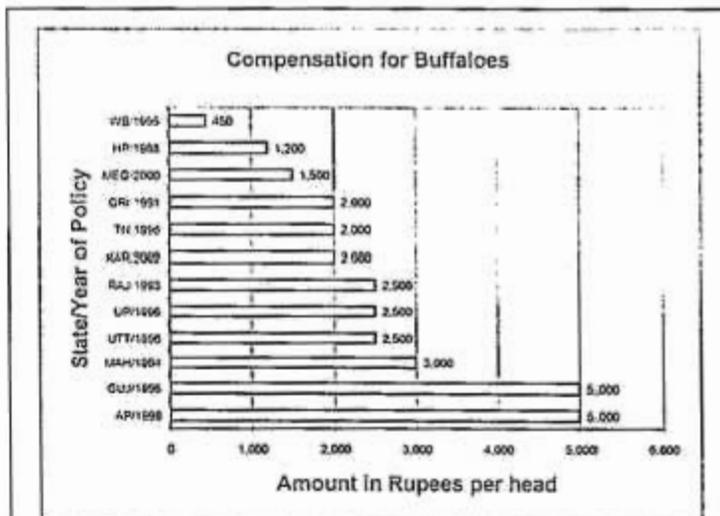
Apart from the fact that many states do not compensate crop damage by wild animals, even the states that do have a policy, have very low rates of compensation. Depending upon the crop that may have been damaged, crop compensation rates cover only a fraction of the losses that are incurred by the farmers.

On the other hand, damage to crops by wild animals is extensive and widespread. For example, it was reported by villagers of Shahidwala Grant village, situated on the southern periphery of Rajaji National Park (RNP) in the *ghaad* region in Haridwar District that out of the 1000 bigha of cultivable land in the village, around 50% had been abandoned by farmers. Of the remaining 50% that was being cultivated, almost half was reportedly affected by crop damage. In another village, Banjarawala, situated close to Shahidwala Grant, it was reported that about 2000-2500 bighas of land was fallow due to acute crop degradation by wild animals, especially elephants and nilgai. Wild boar were also reported to cause significant damage to crops. 30% of the rest of the cultivated land that was reportedly about 7500-8000 bighas, was reportedly affected by crop damage.

The delay in processing applications and final payment to the farmers is also a problem that has been highlighted by people who have suffered from crop damage. Reportedly, payments for damage to crops can often take several years.

b. COMPENSATION FOR LIVESTOCK: As can be seen from the box that shows compensation levels being offered by different states for killing of buffaloes by wild animals, in all states except for Andhra Pradesh, the compensation levels are very low. Current cost of purchasing a buffalo is atleast Rs. 10,000.00.

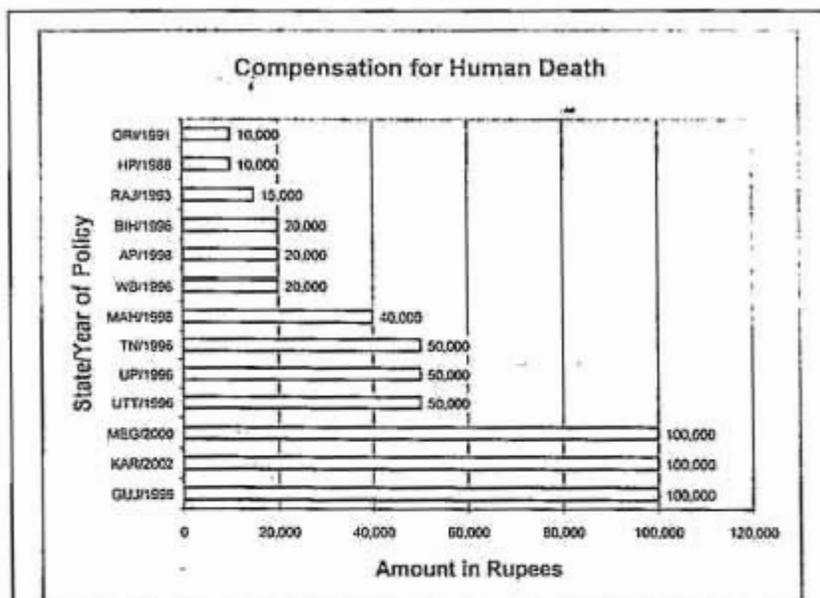
The compensation rates for cows as well as goats and sheep are similarly very low compared to their market prices. Even though one can notice the enhancement of compensation rates in policies that are more recent, there is a need to enhance compensation rates significantly.



Notes:

1. In Andhra Pradesh, the amount of compensation has been assumed since compensation is to be paid as per the market value of livestock as fixed by the Animal Husbandry Department
2. In Gujarat, this is the compensation paid for milch buffaloes only. Buffaloes that can't give milk are compensated with Rs. 1000
3. In Mahatashtra, the actual compensation may be lower since it is Rs. 3000 or 75% of the market value of livestock, whichever is less
4. In Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Meghalaya, the actual compensation may be lower since the amount shown is the maximum that can be paid subject to enumeration of actual value of loss
5. In Himachal Pradesh, this is the amount payable for improved breeds that are killed in the forest. Payment for local breeds is Rs. 300. Payment for cattle lifting from cattle sheds is Rs. 2000 for improved breeds and Rs. 500 for local breeds.
6. In Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh, this level of compensation is paid for cows aged over 3 years. For younger cows, the compensation is Rs. 600 or less.

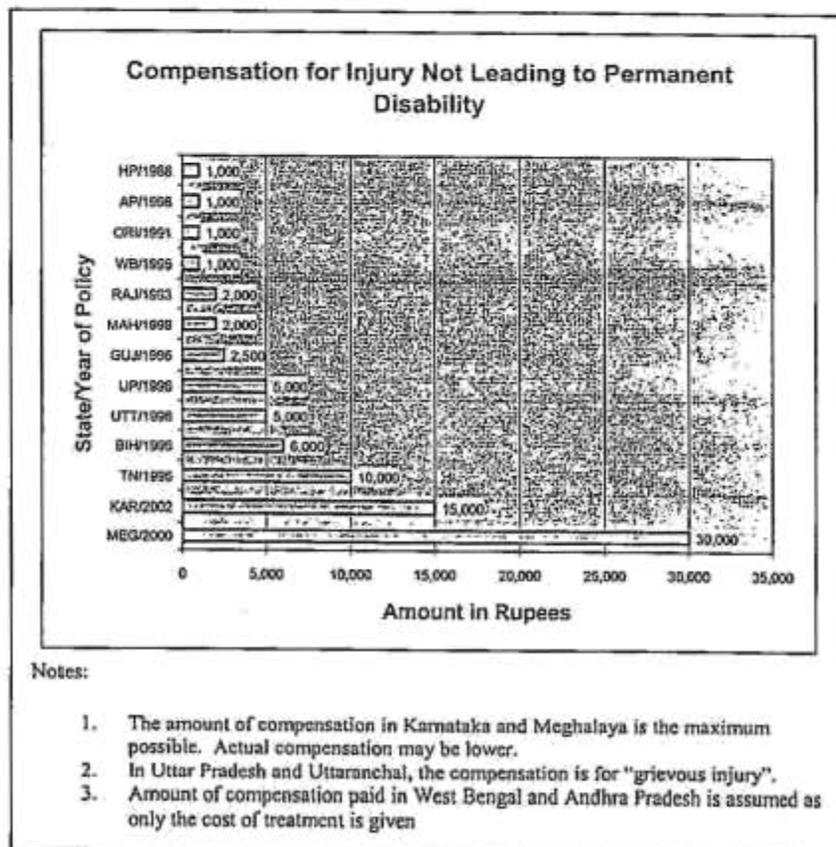
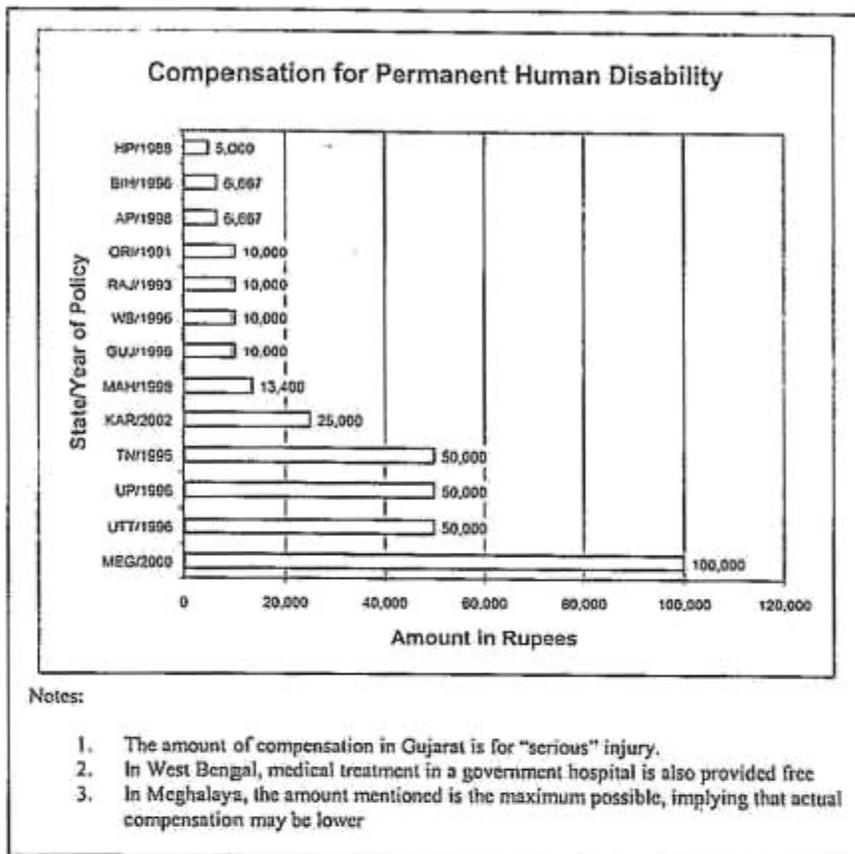
- c. COMPENSATION FOR HUMAN DEATH, DISABILITY AND INJURY: Given below are graphs that show compensation rates for death etc. of humans due to attacks by wild animals. As can be noticed, rates of compensation vary across states. This anomaly needs to be corrected, and a uniform set



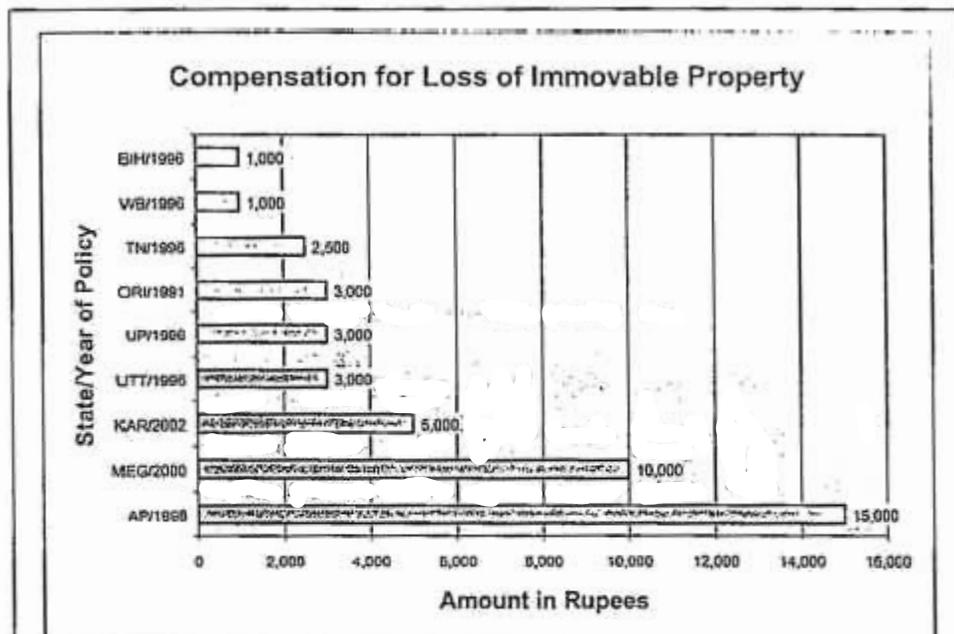
Notes:

1. In Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Orissa, the amount paid for human death and the amount paid for permanent human disability is the same.
2. In Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, the amount paid in case of death of a minor is half that of the amount paid for adults
3. In Orissa for the death of a minor, the compensation paid is Rs. 3,500. For permanent disability of a minor, the amount paid is Rs. 5,000.
4. In Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh the amount paid for permanent disability of a minor is the same as that paid for an adult
5. In Meghalaya, the amount mentioned is the maximum possible, implying that actual compensation may be lower

of rates of compensation for human death, permanent disability and injuries not leading to permanent disability need to be offered throughout the country.



- d. **COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY:** The graph given below shows the rates of compensation for damage to houses/shops etc. by different states. Only a few states, for example Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, give compensation for damage to movable property like pipes, vehicles, tube wells, household articles etc. In this case also, uniform rates of compensation at an adequate level need to be adopted for all states throughout the country.



Notes:-

1. In Andhra Pradesh, the amount of compensation paid has been assumed since actual damage is compensated
2. In Meghalaya, the amount is the maximum possible that can be paid after assessment. Rs. 5,000 is the minimum compensation in case of any damage to property
3. In Karnataka, the amount is the maximum possible that can be paid after assessment.
4. In Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh, this is the amount to be paid for complete destruction of a Kucha house. Rs. 600 is paid for a partially destroyed kucha house. Rs. 400 is paid for an inhabited hutment or corrugated roof shed.
5. In Orissa, this is the amount paid for a house that may be completely destroyed. Rs. 1,000 is paid for a partially destroyed house.
6. In Tamil Nadi, the amount is the maximum possible that is paid for RCC houses or shops depending on assessment of actual damage. Maximum compensation for thatched houses is Rs. 1,500.
7. In West Bengal, the amount is paid for completely destroyed houses. Partially damaged houses are compensated with Rs. 500.
8. In Bihar, this is the amount paid for pucca houses. Rs. 750 is paid for kucha houses having corrugated sheet roofs and Rs. 200 is paid for thatched roof kucha houses

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

There are essentially two ways of mitigating the losses sustained by farmers, viz. Corrective and preventive. Corrective steps include the steps taken after losses have been sustained. Payment of financial compensation is the main system of

corrective conflict resolution. Preventive steps are taken to prevent losses from occurring in the first place. Trenches, electric fencing, indigenous methods and constant vigil are examples of such measures. On a long term basis improvement of vegetative cover in the forests, availability of water, changing of cropping mix can also significantly reduce deprecations.

Once the human wildlife conflict occurs, payment of compensation is one of the major solutions to help farmers to tolerate wildlife in their vicinity. Resettlement is an option to permanently solve the human wildlife interface by achieving spatial segregation. This is possible only when adequate land and cash are available. But given that human populations are usually large outside protected areas, resettlement is not an easy option. Resettlement works best when it is done with mutual consent and not by coercion. Even if not from unprotected areas, a beginning has to be made from in and around PAs. In many cases people voluntarily want to shift out from protected areas. In Bannerghatta NP, villagers are ready for shifting because the elephant problem has become so acute that fields have been left fallow in many cases. Villagers inside Barnawpara sanctuary at present face no major problem from wildlife. But with gradual improvement in green cover and wildlife coupled with rising population in the villages, they foresee problems in future. Also they realize that roads, communication and electricity that they so desire may never come by if they continued to stay inside the sanctuary. They are agreeable to shifting out of the sanctuary if offered a good relocation package. Such opportunities should be taken advantage of by the forest department.

A change in the land use pattern may also be an option. Instead of agriculture, farm forestry may lessen the human wildlife conflict. A change in the cropping mix may dramatically reduce losses. In many surveyed villages of Chattisgarh, groundnut cultivation has been given up and this has reduced crop losses.

A well conducted awareness campaign can go a long way in reducing mishaps and losses. The behaviour of the animal in conflict has to be well understood. For example, in and around Koundinya sanctuary in AP, elephants have caused human deaths due to ignorance of basic elephant behaviour. Villagers try and perform ritualistic worship to elephants not realizing that wild elephants can be very dangerous if approached very closely. Similarly storing mahua inside houses and growing vegetables and fruits very near human habitation have led to elephants

destroying houses and injuring and killing of people in Chattisgarh. Since elephants have arrived in the scene very recently in the affected areas of Chattisgarh, the locals do not know the behaviour of elephants. The dos and donts with respect to elephants have to be well publicised.

Compensation needs to be paid not only for human deaths/injuries, cattle lifting, crop losses, damage to immovable properties but also damage to other assets like water pipes, pumpsets, wells, and other movable properties like tractors etc.

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area-affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
1	AP/S/KOU	1996-97	Elephants		Yes		1.1708		463550.00
	AP/S/KOU	June 1997	Elephants		Yes		0.0540		37000.00
	AP/S/KOU	August 1998	Elephants		Yes		1.2176		372480.00
	AP/S/KOU	September 1998	Elephants		Yes		1.5105		528560.00
	AP/S/KOU	Dec. 1998	Elephants		Yes		704.5300		906840.00
2	ARU/S/MEH	13th March 1996	Elephant		Paddy		4.0000		6000.00
	ARU/S/MEH	1st Nov 1996	Elephant		Paddy		15.0000		75000.00
	ARU/S/MEH	1st Nov. 1996	Elephant		Paddy		4.0000		17000.00
	ARU/S/MEH	29th Nov. 1996	Elephant		Paddy		7.0000		43000.00

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
1	AP/S/KOU		385585.00	The Mandal Revenue Office is assess the damage value and submit to the district Collectors and the collector take will transmit the proposals to the DFC with his recommendation for payment of compensation. The present revised rate as per G.O.Ms.No.112 E.F.S&T (For-III) Dept. dated 3/8/98 are as follows:- For human loss Rs. 1,00000, For grievous injury Rs.20,000. Mango & coconut trees Rs200 per tree, For sugar cane per acre Rs.2500, For paddy per acre Rs.2000, Other crops per acre Rs 1000.	Area of crops damaged in 1998 December given in AC
	AP/S/KOU		26750.00		
	AP/S/KOU		249050.00		
	AP/S/KOU		256625.00		
	AP/S/KOU		508875.00		
2	ARU/S/MEH				
	ARU/S/MEH				
	ARU/S/MEH				
	ARU/S/MEH				

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
3	ASS/N/DIB		Elephant		Yes	4.0000	4.0000		
4	ASS/N/KAZ	1998/July	Rhino		Paddy		1.0000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1998/July	Elephant		Horticulture		0.5000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1998/Sept	Elephant		Horticulture		1.0000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1999/March	Rhino		Paddy		2.0000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1999/March	Rhino		Paddy		1.5000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1999/June	Rhino		Paddy		2.5000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1999/Aug.	Rhino		Paddy		1.0000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1999 Sept.	Rhino		Paddy		1.0000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1999/Sept.	Elephant		Paddy		2.8000		
	ASS/N/KAZ	1999/Sept.	Elephant		Horticulture		2.1000		
5	ASS/N/MAN	1997, 1998 & 1999	Elephant		Paddy		0.0200		27500.00
6	ASS/N/ORR	1997	Elephant		Paddy				1400.00
7	ASS/S/BAR	1995	Elephant		Paddy		106.6000		1000000.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1995	Wild boar				350.0000		350000.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1996	Elephant		Paddy		100.0000		937500.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1996	Wild boar				380.0000		380000.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1997	Elephant		Paddy		170.6000		1600000.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1997	Wild boar				430.0000		430000.00

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
3	ASS/N/DIB				Every year there is damage of crops by elephants in surrounding villages. The Assam government, as a matter of policy doesn't compensate crop damage and therefore no records exist. If the government has made such policy recently the PA management is unaware of it.
4	ASS/N/KAZ			No provision for compensation	
	ASS/N/KAZ				
5	ASS/N/MAN			Personal estimate of the investigating officer	
6	ASS/N/ORA			There is no fixed process of calculating the value of crop damaged	
7	ASS/S/BAR			The Assam government has no scheme for compensating crop damage.	
	ASS/S/BAR				

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	ASS/S/BAR	1998	Elephant		Paddy		202.6000		1900000.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1998	Wild boar				500.0000		500000.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1999	Elephant		Paddy		140.0000		1312500.00
	ASS/S/BAR	1999	Wild boar				350.0000		350000.00
8	ASS/S/GIB	1997/Aug.	Elephant		Paddy		50.0000		150000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1997/Sept.	Elephant		Paddy		30.0000		100000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1997/Oct.	Elephant		Paddy		20.0000		50000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1997/Nov.	Elephant		Paddy		70.0000		50000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1997/Dec.	Elephant		Paddy		100.0000		100000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1998/Aug.	Elephant		Paddy		50.0000		50000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1998/Sept.	Elephant		Paddy		90.0000		60000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1998/Oct.	Elephant		Paddy		60.0000		60000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1998/Nov.	Elephant		Paddy		50.0000		20000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1998/Dec.	Elephant		Paddy		90.0000		50000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1999/Jan.	Elephant		Paddy		20.0000		10000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1999/Feb.	Elephant		Paddy		10.0000		5000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1999/March	Elephant		Paddy		10.0000		5000.00
	ASS/S/GIB	1999/April	Elephant		Paddy		5.0000		5000.00
9	ASS/S/LAO	1996/Dec.	Elephant	Yes	Yes	7.0000	6.0000	70000.00	60000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1996/Dec.	Buffalo	Yes	Yes	5.0000	2.0000	50000.00	20000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1996/Dec.	Wild boar	Yes	Yes	3.0000	2.0000	30000.00	20000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1997/Dec.	Buffalo	Yes	Yes	4.0000	3.0000	40000.00	30000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1997/Dec.	Elephant	Yes	yes	5.0000	5.0000	50000.00	50000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1997/Dec.	Wild boar	Yes	Yes	2.0000	2.0000	20000.00	20000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1998/Dec.	Elephant	Yes	yes	2.0000	1.0000	20000.00	10000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1998/Dec.	Buffalo	Yes	Yes	1.0000	0.5000	10000.00	5000.00
	ASS/S/LAO	1998/Dec.	Wild boar	Yes	Yes	0.2000	0.2000	2000.00	2000.00
10	ASS/S/SON	1997	Elephant		Paddy		5.0000		
	ASS/S/SON	1998	Elephant		Paddy		7.0000		

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	ASS/S/BAR				
8	ASS/S/GIB			By Physical verification of the affected areas. Value of crops assessed at market prices.	
	ASS/S/GIB				
9	ASS/S/LAO			The value of damage crop (paddy, fruit etc.) @ Rs. 10,000/- ha.	
	ASS/S/LAO				
10	ASS/S/SON				
	ASS/S/SON				

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	ASS/S/SON	1999	Elephant		Paddy		8.5000		
11	J&K/N/HEM	Every year	Bharal, Argali, Ibex	Barley, turnips, willows, peas.		0.5000			
12	JHA/S/HAZ	1998	Elephant		Wheat and paddy		0.0080		5000.00
	JHA/S/HAZ	1999	Elephant		Wheat		0.0020		2000.00
13	KAR/N/ANS	Jan 97	Elephant	Paddy, Coconut		0.8040		6000.00	
	KAR/N/ANS	Feb., Aug. 98	Bison	Paddy		1.4140		4700.00	
	KAR/N/ANS	Sep. 99	Bison	Paddy		1.8990		3400.00	
	KAR/N/ANS	Oct.99	Bison	Paddy		2.9490		5400.00	
	KAR/N/ANS	Nov. 99	Bison	Paddy		0.4040		800.00	
14	KAR/N/BAN	1996-97	Elephant		Sugarcane, Jawar, Cotton etc.				
	KAR/N/BAN	1997-98	Elephant		Sugarcane, Jawar, Cotton etc.				
	KAR/N/BAN	1998-99	Elephant		Sugarcane, Jawar, Cotton etc.				

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	ASS/S/SON				
11	J&K/N/HEM				
12	JHA/S/HAZ			Value is estimated ocularly based on the extent of damage. Both crop and area of damage are taken into account	
	JHA/S/HAZ				
13	KAR/N/ANS			The value of the crop damage is being estimated by the panchas while drawing panchanama before the concerned R.F.O. and later on the same will be established by the assistant conservator of Forests concerned on his inspection. The value of Garden crop such as coconut and Beetle nut etc., is being estimated by the Horticulture Department	
	KAR/N/ANS	3900.00			
	KAR/N/ANS	2600.00			
	KAR/N/ANS	3100.00			
	KAR/N/ANS	800.00			
14	KAR/N/BAN		998695.00	Forester/Range Forest Officer will visit the spot. Draw the Mahazer and asses the actual loss of crop and submit to the DCF, DCF will take action to give the compensation.	
	KAR/N/BAN		239600.00		
	KAR/N/BAN		658700.00		

ANNEXURE - 1
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	KAR/N/BAN	1997-98	Crop damages		Ragi, Jowar, Paddy, Sugar cane		15.0000		
	KAR/N/BAN	1998-99	Crop damages		Ragi, Jowar, Paddy, Sugar cane		20.0000		
	KAR/N/BAN	1999-2000	Crop damages		Ragi, Jowar, Paddy, Sugar cane		50.0000		
15	KAR/N/KUD	1994-95	Indian Gaur & Elephants		Paddy and Banana		2.0000		4000.00
	KAR/N/KUD	1995-96	Indian Gaur&Elephant		Paddy and Banana		0.5000		1000.00
	KAR/N/KUD	1996-97	Indian Gaur&Elephant		Paddy and Banana		2.2500		6000.00
	KAR/N/KUD	1997-98	Indian Gaur&Elephant		Paddy and Banana		3.2500		6500.00
	KAR/N/KUD	1998-99	Indian Gaur&Elephant		Paddy and Banana		9.0000		16000.00

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	KAR/N/BAN		395525.00	The crop damages are generally due to elephants, after the crop is damaged by elephants, the owner of the land petitions to the PA authorities with details of crop damaged and his rights on the land based on revenue records. Then the concerned forester/RFO of the jurisdiction visits the spot and assess the value of the crop damaged and recommends for payment of exgratia, based on which compensation is paid. In case of garden crop the help of horticulture department are taken to assess the value of the crop damaged.	470 cases
	KAR/N/BAN		406175.00		428 cases
	KAR/N/BAN		1256820.00		1085 cases
15	KAR/N/KUD		500.00	As per the circular issued by forest department	
	KAR/N/KUD		500.00		
	KAR/N/KUD		1000.00		
	KAR/N/KUD		1000.00		
	KAR/N/KUD		1000.00		

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
16	KAR/N/NAG	1996-97	Elephant		Paddy , Maize, Pulses, Cotton, Ragi, Jowar and coconut.				
	KAR/N/NAG	1997-98	Elephant		Paddy , Maize, Pulses, Cotton, Ragi, Jowar and coconut.				
	KAR/N/NAG	1998-99	Elephant		Paddy , Maize, Pulses, Cotton, Ragi, Jowar and coconut.				
17	KAR/S/BHA	1994-95	Elephant		Paddy		1.0000		13650.00
	KAR/S/BHA	1995-96	Elephant		Paddy		2.1000		29200.00
	KAR/S/BHA	1996-97	Elephant		Paddy		2.5000		34175.00
	KAR/S/BHA	1997-98	Elephant		Paddy		3.1100		42500.00
	KAR/S/BHA	1998-99	Elephant		Paddy		1.1000		15050.00
18	KAR/S/BIL	1996-97							
	KAR/S/BIL	1997-98							
	KAR/S/BIL	1998-99							
	KAR/S/BIL	1999-2000							
	KAR/S/BIL	2000-01							
19	KAR/S/BRA	1996-97	Elephant		Coffee, Paddy		100.0000		850000.00
	KAR/S/BRA	1997-98	Elephant		Coffee, Paddy		160.0000		1350000.00
	KAR/S/BRA	1998-99	Elephant		Coffee, Paddy		180.0000		1800000.00

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
16	KAR/N/NAG		801145.00	Spot inspection is done and the actual loss is assessed keeping in mind the 'age and stage' and condition of the crop, whether farmer would have one more chance etc.	
	KAR/N/NAG		773820.00		
	KAR/N/NAG		470450.00		
17	KAR/S/BHA		13650.00		
	KAR/S/BHA		29200.00		
	KAR/S/BHA		34175.00		
	KAR/S/BHA		42500.00		
	KAR/S/BHA		15050.00		
18	KAR/S/BIL	290045.00		Local market rate prevailing	444 cases
	KAR/S/BIL	345775.00			280 cases
	KAR/S/BIL	292881.00			322 cases
	KAR/S/BIL	278535.00			344 cases
	KAR/S/BIL	312500.00			411 cases
19	KAR/S/BRA		125000.00		
	KAR/S/BRA		300000.00		
	KAR/S/BRA		470000.00		

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
20	KAR/S/DAN	1994-95	Elephant	Paddy		0.0800		1500.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1995-96	Elephant	Paddy		1.0000		2000.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1996-97	Elephant	Paddy		12.5000		18000.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1996-97	Elephant	Coconut		2.0000		5000.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1997-98	Elephant	Paddy		19.2500		27100.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1997-98	Baison	Paddy		0.6000		3000.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1997-98	Elephant	Coconut		3.0000		8000.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1997-98	Elephant	Cotton		0.5000		2500.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1998-99	Elephant	Paddy		9.7500		46050.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1998-99	Baison	Paddy		1.3000		5300.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1999-2000	Elephant	Paddy		2.0000		2250.00	
	KAR/S/DAN	1999-2000	Elephant	Coconut		0.2500			
	KAR/S/DAN	1999-2000	Baison	Paddy		1.8000		2200.00	
21	KAR/S/KAV	1996-97	Elephant		Food grains				
	KAR/S/KAV	1997-98	Elephant		Food grains				
	KAR/S/KAV	1998-99	Elephant		Food grains				
22	KAR/S/NUG	1997-98	Elephants		Yes				
	KAR/S/NUG	1998-99	Elephant		Yes				

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
20	KAR/S/DAN	500.00		The value of the crop damage is being estimated by the Panchas while drawing panchanama before the concerned range forest officers and later on the same will be established by the Assistant Conservator of forests concerned on his inspection. The value of Garden crops such as coconut, Bettlenut etc., is being estimated by the Horticulture Department	
	KAR/S/DAN	1000.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	6990.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	1000.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	14200.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	2000.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	3275.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	1110.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	28450.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	2000.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	1000.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	2710.00			
	KAR/S/DAN	1000.00			
21	KAR/S/KAV		102950.00		Personal inspection
	KAR/S/KAV		59650.00		76 cases
	KAR/S/KAV		119100.00		192 cases
22	KAR/S/NUG		10200.00	The crop damage is estimated in terms of quintals and the value is fixed at market rate by the range forest officer	For 8 cases
	KAR/S/NUG		70200.00		For 54 cases

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
23	KAR/S/PUS	1994-95	Elephant		Coconut, Paddy		270.0000		1356750.00
	KAR/S/PUS	1995-96	Elephant		Coffee, Cardamom		206.0000		1036460.00
	KAR/S/PUS	1996-97	Elephant		Aeronaut		104.0000		575420.00
	KAR/S/PUS	1997-98	Elephant		Fruit trees, Banana		248.0000		1245370.00
	KAR/S/PUS	1998-99	Elephant				142.0000		713400.00
24	KAR/S/SOM	1994-95	Indian Gaur		Paddy		5.0000		30000.00
	KAR/S/SOM	1996-97	Indian Gaur		Paddy and Banana		8.0000		35000.00
	KAR/S/SOM	1997-98	Indian Gaur		Paddy and Banana		5.5000		32000.00
	KAR/S/SOM	1998-99	Indian Gaur		Paddy and Banana		4.5000		26000.00
25	KAR/S/TAL	1994-95	Elephant		Coconut, Paddy, Coffee		13.0000		35000.00
	KAR/S/TAL	1995-96	Elephant				9.0000		45000.00
	KAR/S/TAL	1996-97	Elephant		Areca nut		3.0000		15000.00
	KAR/S/TAL	1997-98	Elephant		Banana		10.0000		70000.00
	KAR/S/TAL	1998-99	Elephant				7.0000		4500.00
26	KER/S/ARA	1999 May	Elephant		Yes		0.0040		2609.00

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
23	KAR/S/PUS		135675.00	The crop damage is assessed by agriculture department and only a small part of it is compensated due to paucity of funds. Farmers are also doing the mistake by raising crops upto the fringe of the forest, without leaving buffer zone.	124 cases
	KAR/S/PUS		103646.00		103 cases
	KAR/S/PUS		57542.00		72 cases
	KAR/S/PUS		124537.00		123 cases
	KAR/S/PUS		71340.00		87 cases
24	KAR/S/SOM			As per the circular issued by Forest Department	
	KAR/S/SOM				
	KAR/S/SOM				
	KAR/S/SOM				
25	KAR/S/TAL		35000.00	Damage is assessed by Agricultural officer and only a token is paid as compensation depending on the availability of fund and subject to sanctioning powers	
	KAR/S/TAL		45000.00		
	KAR/S/TAL		15000.00		
	KAR/S/TAL		70000.00		
	KAR/S/TAL		4500.00		
26	KER/S/ARA		2609.00	As per the guidelines received from the Agriculture Department of Kerala government.	

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
27	KER/S/WAY	1996 Jan	Elephant		Pepper, Plantain and Coconut				5013.00
	KER/S/WAY	1996 Feb	Elephant		Pepper, Coffee, Banana, Plantain				31347.00
	KER/S/WAY	1996 Mar	Elephant		Plantain, Pepper, Paddy, Coffee, Coconut				27000.00
	KER/S/WAY	1996 Apr	Elephant		Plantain, Pepper, Paddy, Coffee, Coconut				17333.00
	KER/S/WAY	1996 May	Elephant		Plantation, Pepper, Paddy, Banana				11267.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
27	KER/SWAY		3760.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		23510.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		20250.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		13000.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		8450.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	KER/SWAY	1996 Jun	Elephant		Plantain, Pepper, Paddy, Coffee, Banana				25133.00
	KER/SWAY	1996 Jul	Elephant		Plantain, Pepper, Coffee, Banana, Paddy		0.0200		51200.00
	KER/SWAY	1996 Aug			Paddy, Coffee, Banana, Coconut		0.0300		16066.00
	KER/SWAY	1996 Sep			Paddy, Coffee, Banana, Arecanut		0.0300		12836.00
	KER/SWAY	1996 Oct			Paddy, Coffee, Coconut, Pepper		0.0300		14333.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	KER/SWAY		18850.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		38400.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		12050.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		9665.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		10750.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	KER/SWAY	1996 Nov			Paddy, Coffee		0.0050		8666.00
	KER/SWAY	1996 Dec			Paddy, Arecanut, Banana		0.0050		3466.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Feb			Pepper, Coffee, Banana		0.0050		3132.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Mar			Plantain, Paddy, Coffee, Banana		0.0150		6167.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Apr			Arecanut, Coconut				0.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	KER/SWAY		6500.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		2600.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		2350.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		4625.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		0.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	KER/SWAY	1997 May			Plantain, Pepper, Paddy, Ginger		0.0050		3333.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Jun			Plantain, Pepper, Coffee, Coconut		0.0050		7733.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Jul			Plantain, Pepper, Paddy, Coffee		0.0300		24813.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Aug			Plantain, Pepper, Paddy, Ginger		0.0200		16800.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Sep			Paddy, Plantain, Coconut		0.0200		2666.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	KER/SWAY		2500.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		5800.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		18610.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		12600.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		1700.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	KER/SWAY	1997 Oct			Paddy, Coffee				2400.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Nov			Paddy, Coffee, Pepper		0.0150	0.00	0.00
	KER/SWAY	1997 Dec			Paddy, Pepper, Coffee				0.00
	KER/SWAY	1998 Jan			Pepper, Coffee				0.00
	KER/SWAY	1998 Mar			Paddy, Banana				400.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	KER/SWAY		1800.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		0.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		0.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		0.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		300.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	KER/SWAY	1998 Apr			Paddy, Arecanut				2666.00
	KER/SWAY	1998 May			Pepper, Paddy, Coffee, Banana		0.0050		10233.00
	KER/SWAY	1998 Jun			Plantain, Pepper, Coffee, Banana		0.0050		8147.00
	KER/SWAY	1998 Jul			Pepper, Coffee, Coconut		0.0050		3133.00
	KER/SWAY	1998 Aug			Paddy, Pepper, Coffee, Arecanut		0.0200		41800.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	KER/SWAY		2000.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		7675.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		6110.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		2350.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		21350.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	

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Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
	KER/S/WAY	1998 Sep			Paddy, Pepper, Coffee, Arecanut		0.0200		27426.00
	KER/S/WAY	1998 Oct			Paddy, Pepper, Coffee, Arecanut		0.0150		2300.00
	KER/S/WAY	1998 Nov			Paddy, Banana		0.0200		0.00
	KER/S/WAY	1998 Dec			Paddy, Coffee, Pepper		0.0100		0.00
28	MAH/S/SAG	1994-99, in Whole year	Antelope cervicapra, Cervus unicolour-niger, Axis axis, Sus scrofa.		Jwar, Vegetables		20.0000		2000000.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
	KER/SWAY		20570.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		1725.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		0.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
	KER/SWAY		0.00	There are approved guidelines to assess the value of the damaged crop by the Assistant Wildlife Wardens. On receiving an assessment of damage, the Wildlife Warden compensates the victims to a maximum of 75% of the loss or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is lower	
28	MAH/S/SAG			No any method but by openion	

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Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
29	MAH/S/WAN		Wild Boar	Bamboo plantation	Agriculture crop	40.0000		160000.00	
	MAH/S/WAN		All Herbivores, Chital, Sambar, Wildboar	Agricultural-crop, such as moog, macca, cereals, jowar, Ground nut.	Agriculture Crop and Ground nut.				
30	MAN/S/YAN	1999-2000	Monkeys and deer	Yes		0.1000		25000.00	
31	MEG/N/BAL	1996-97	Elephant		Yes		335.0000		
	MEG/N/BAL	1997-98	Elephant		Yes		3.7400		180150.00
	MEG/N/BAL	1998-99	Elephant		Yes		270.0000		195530.00
32	MEG/N/NOK	1995-96	Elephant		Jhum crops		0.2100		15000.00
	MEG/N/NOK	1996-97	Elephant		Horticulture crops		0.6700		47500.00
	MEG/N/NOK	1997-98	Elephant		Crops		59.0000		41500.00
	MEG/N/NOK	1998-99	Elephant		Tea garden		41.0000		29000.00
33	MEG/S/NON	1996-97	Elephant		Paddy, maize etc.		0.9500	81050.00	
	MEG/S/NON	1997-98	Elephant		Paddy, maize etc.		572.0000		21200.00
34	MEG/S/SIJ	1996-97	Elephant		Yes		40.0000		144650.00
	MEG/S/SIJ	1997-98	Elephant		Yes		70.0000		18400.00

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PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
29	MAH/S/WAN			Expenditure incurred on pre-monsoon work plus first-Year work was taken into consideration. 80% of plants were damaged by wild boar,so 80% amount incurred -expenditure was taken as loss.	
	MAH/S/WAN				
30	MAN/S/YAN	25000.00		The estimation is carried out by the Agriculture Department	
31	MEG/N/BAL		224770.00		* This is the total amount that has been paid by the Balphakram national park division as compensation for household damage, crop damage and livestock depredation.
	MEG/N/BAL		0.00		
	MEG/N/BAL		0.00		
32	MEG/N/NOK		0.00	As per prescribed norms and rate approved by the Government of Meghalaya	
	MEG/N/NOK				
	MEG/N/NOK				
	MEG/N/NOK				
33	MEG/S/NON		81050.00		
	MEG/S/NON		21200.00		
34	MEG/S/SIJ		0.00		
	MEG/S/SIJ		0.00		

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Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
35	MIZ/S/DAM	October - December 1999	Himalayan black bear		Sugar cane		3.3500		16875.00
	MIZ/S/DAM	October - December 1999	Himalayan black bear and wild boar		Maize and paddy		10.8900		29300.00
	MIZ/S/DAM	October - December 1996	Not known		Paddy, maize				
36	MIZ/S/NGE	1998	Elephants						30000.00
37	MP/S/GAN	1997	Wild boar		Agricultural crop (Rabi)		1.0000		5000.00
38	MP/S/KUN	July 1997	Chital	Yes	Yes	200.0000	50.0000	25000.00	5000.00
	MP/S/KUN	October 1997	Neelgai	Yes	Yes				
	MP/S/KUN	November 1997	Sambar	Yes	Yes				
	MP/S/KUN	March 1997	Wild boar	Yes	Yes				
	MP/S/KUN	1998	Wild boar	Yes	Yes	200.0000	50.0000	25000.00	5000.00
	MP/S/KUN	1998	Wild boar	Yes	Yes	50.0000	50.0000	5000.00	5000.00
39	NAG/N/INT	1999-2000	Elephants	Paddy		7.0000		60000.00	
40	ORI/S/BAD	2000-01	Elephant	Paddy	Nil	7.4140		8400.00	
41	ORI/S/CHA	1995-96	Elephant		Paddy		78.6900		200000.00
	ORI/S/CHA	1996-97	Elephant	Nil	Paddy		34.0800		100000.00
	ORI/S/CHA	1997-98	Elephant	Nil	Paddy		7.0100		150000.00

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Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
35	MIZ/S/DAM			On the spot verification and assessment of the damage is carried out. The value of the damaged crop is estimated based on the local market rate.	
	MIZ/S/DAM				
	MIZ/S/DAM		50000.00		
36	MIZ/S/NGE				
37	MP/S/GAN				
38	MP/S/KUN				
	MP/S/KUN				
39	NAG/N/INT			For paddy - Rs. 8000/ha	
40	ORI/S/BAD			Sample crop cutting of affected cultivated land is done and extent of damage area is assessed by the concerned Revenue Inspectors of Revenue Department. On receipt of the crop damage report, the concerned Divisional Forest Officer sanctions of Rs.500/- per acre as per the estimated report received at his end.	Sanctioned Rs. 3571 but not paid.
41	ORI/S/CHA		98370.00		Rs 500 per acre
	ORI/S/CHA		42600.00		
	ORI/S/CHA		87705.00		

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Sno.	PA code	Date	Species causing damage to the crops	Crops damaged within the PA	Crops damaged in areas adjacent to the PA	Area affected within the PA	Area affected adjacent to the PA	Loss within the PA (In Rupees)	Loss Adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)
42	SIK/N/KHA	2000	Monkeys				0.0600		10000.00
43	TN/N/IND	1997	Elephant		Coconut tree		0.0040		2500.00
	TN/N/IND	1997	Elephant		Shop		0.0020		1500.00
	TN/N/IND	1997	Elephant		Sugar Cane		0.0020		1750.00
	TN/N/IND	1999	Elephant		Cultivated land shop		1.0000		1500.00
44	TN/S/GRI		Elephant		Yes				100000.00
45	TN/S/MUD	24/8/98	Elephant	Banana		0.0400			
	TN/S/MUD	07-07-1999	Elephant	Banana		0.0400			
	TN/S/MUD	20/7/99	Elephant	Banana		0.0400			
	TN/S/MUD	26/7/99	Elephant	Paddy		0.0160			
	TN/S/MUD	25/7/99	Elephant	Banana					
	TN/S/MUD	28/7/99	Elephant	Ginger		0.0160			
46	TRI/S/TRI		Gaur		Paddy		0.2000		20000.00
47	UP/S/NAT	Every year	Blue bull	All crops	All crops	100.0000	30.0000	10000.00	300000.00
48	UP/S/RAN	1999-2000	Wild boar		Yes		0.6500		390000.00
	UP/S/RAN	2000-2001	Wild boar		Yes		0.7500		450000.00
49	UP/S/SAMN	Throughout the year	Blue bull	All crops	All crops	2.5500	30.0000	25000.00	574000.00
50	UTT/N/COR	1996-97	Elephant				0.0120		6000.00
	UTT/N/COR	1997-98	Elephant				209.1330		528572.00
	UTT/N/COR	1998-99	Elephant				2.5880		9429.00
51	UTT/S/SON	1997-98	Elephant		Wheat		0.0350		13000.00
	UTT/S/SON	1998-99	Elephant		Wheat		0.0526		28700.00
52	WB/N/GOR	4th, April, 1999	Elephant	Nil	Paddy	0.0000	5.0000		1000000.00
	WB/N/GOR	1998-99	Eelphant	Nil	Paddy+Maize	0.0000	4.0000		80000.00
	WB/N/GOR	1997-98	Elephant	Nil	Paddy+Maize	0.0000	11.0000		145000.00

ANNEXURE - I
PA WISE CROP DAMAGE AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Sno.	PA code	Compensation for crops damaged within the PA (In Rupees)	Compensation for crops damaged adjacent to the PA (In Rupees)	Estimation Process	Remark
42	SIK/N/KHA				
43	TN/N/IND		2500.00		
	TN/N/IND		1500.00		
	TN/N/IND		1750.00		
	TN/N/IND		1500.00		
44	TN/S/GRI				
45	TN/S/MUD	750.00			
	TN/S/MUD	1000.00			
	TN/S/MUD	1000.00			
	TN/S/MUD	1000.00			
	TN/S/MUD	1000.00			
	TN/S/MUD	1000.00			
46	TRI/S/TRI				
47	UP/S/NAT			General survey by staff.	
48	UP/S/RAN			Rupees 5000 per ha. of crops lost.	
	UP/S/RAN				
49	UP/S/SAMN			General survey by staff.	
50	UTT/N/COR		6000.00		
	UTT/N/COR		528572.00		
	UTT/N/COR		9429.00		
51	UTT/S/SON		13000.00		
	UTT/S/SON		28700.00		
52	WB/N/GOR			Panchayat members & BO do field inspection. The estimation in based on eye estimate.	
	WB/N/GOR		17016.00		
	WB/N/GOR		158952.00		

ANNEXURE - II
LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
1	Andhra Pradesh	1999	Tiger and Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	75	72	3	128600	5000	4
		1998	Tiger, Elephant and leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	126	103	5	336674	5800	6
		1997	Tiger, Elephant and leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, oxen etc.	51	51	0	213283	0	5
		1996	Tiger, Elephant and leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, oxen etc.	17	17	0	99200	0	3
		1995	Tiger and Elephant		14	14		136240		2
2	Assam	1999	Tiger	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, etc.	40	37	3			2
		1998	Tiger, Rhino	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	54	48	6			3
		1997	Tiger	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, etc.	45	39	6			3
		1996	Tiger	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	58	54	4			3

ANNEXURE - II
LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
		1995	Tiger	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, etc.	39	34	2	1200		2
3	Chattisgarh	2000			36	36				1
		1999	Tiger, Leopard, Wild dog	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, etc.	80	80		38750		5
		1998	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, etc.	219	211	8	196000		9
		1997	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, goats, etc.	113	113		75700		8
		1996	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	101	101		51550	2600	7
		1995	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	119	119		92400		7
		1994	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	40	38	2	17300		4
4	Gujarat	1999	Leopard	Cows and Goats	15	15		58000		1
		1998	Leopard	Cows	3	3		9500		1
		1997	Leopard	Cows and Goats	19	19		66200		1
		1996	Leopard	Cows and Goats	19	19		53800		2

ANNEXURE - II
LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
		1995	Leopard	Cows and Buffaloes	47	47		91500		1
5	Himachal Pradesh	1999	Leopard	Cows, Mares, Horses	7	7		9500		1
		1998	Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep, Goats, Donkeys etc.	76	76		19505		5
		1997	Leopard and Black bear	Cows, Mares, Horses, Goats, Sheep	25	25		16582		5
		1996	Leopard	Cows, Goats, Horses	20	20		8000		3
		1995	Leopard	Cows, Goats, Horses, Sheep	22	19	3	8900	2900	4
		1994	Leopard	Mule	1	1		1200		1
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1996	Leopard	Sheep, goats, cows.	43	43				1
		1997	Leopard	Buffalos and horses.	20	20				1
		1998	Leopard	Buffalos and horses.	30	30				1
7	Hazaribagh	1995	Leopard and Wild dog	Cows and oxen	4	4				1

ANNEXURE - II
LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
		1994	Tiger and Leopard	Oxen	4	4				1
8	Karnataka	2000			18	18		14900		1
		1999	Tiger and Leopard	Cows, goats, oxen etc.	62	61	1	12800		4
		1998	Tiger, Leopard and Elephant	Cows, Buffaloes and Goats	264	260	4	229298		12
		1997	Tiger, Leopard and Elephant	Cows, Buffaloes and Goats	331	300	1	248228		14
		1996	Tiger, Leopard and Elephant	Cows, Buffaloes	521	513	8	431658		12
		1995	Tiger, Leopard and Elephant	Cows, Buffaloes	525	499	2	333722	14000	10
		1994	Tiger, Leopard and Elephant	Cows, Buffaloes	124	108	9	105780	12000	9
		1993	Tiger and Leopard		10	10		8800		1
9	Kerala	1998	Tiger, Leopard, Wild dog, Elephant	Cows, Goats etc.	41	31	10	2300		1
		1997	Tiger, Leopard, Wild dog	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	42	35	7	10600	1200	1
		1996	Tiger, Leopard, Wild dog, Elephant	Cows, Goats etc.	20	15	5	16100	3500	1

ANNEXURE - II
LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
		1995	Tiger, Leopard, Wild dog	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	30	23	7	21175	1500	1
		1994	Tiger, Leopard, Elephant	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	31	19	12	5085	7875	1
10	Maharashtra	1999	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	15	14				4
		1998	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	92	88		132876		8
		1997	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	66	66		180176		9
		1996	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	61	61		88550		5
		1995	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	46	46		38050		3
		1994	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	32	32		22075		3
		1993	Tiger, Leopard	Cows	44	44				1
		1992	Tiger, Leopard	Cows	37	37				1
		1991	Tiger, Leopard	Cows	54	54				1
11	Meghalaya	1999	Leopard	Cows and buffaloes	4	4				1

ANNEXURE - II

- LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
		1998	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Goats, Dogs etc.	12	12				2
		1997	Tiger	Cows	9	9				1
		1996	Tiger	Cows	6	6				1
12	Madhya Pradesh	2000	Leopard	Ox	1	1		3000		1
		1999	Tiger, Leopard, Crocodile, Wolf	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	43	43		58800		5
		1998	Tiger, Leopard, Crocodile	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	135	135		193250		9
		1997	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	197	197		120000		7
		1996	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	79	79		57900		7
		1995	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats, Horses etc.	65	65		56450		6
		1994	Tiger, Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	18	11	4	6300	4600	3
		1991	Leopard	Mare	1	1		2000		1
13	Orissa	2000	Crocodile	Bullock	4	4		1500		2

ANNEXURE - II
LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
		1999	Tiger, Crocodile	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	7	7		5000		2
		1998	Tiger, Crocodile	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	7	7		9500		2
		1997	Crocodile	Buffalo	2	2		4000		1
		1996	Crocodile	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	8	8		8800		1
		1994	Leopard	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	3	3		2500		1
14	Rajasthan	1999	Leopard	Cows, Goats, Sheep etc.	22	22		1000		1
15	Tamilnadu	2000	Tiger	Cow, Buffalo	2	2		2000		2
		1999	Tiger	Cows, Goats, Sheep etc.	6	6		7000		1
16	Uttar Pradesh	2001	Leopard	Ox	1	1				1
		2000	Tiger, Leopard	Buffalo, Ox	3	3				2
		1999	Tiger	Cows, Buffaloes etc.	4	4		2400		2
		1997	Leopard	Buffalo	4	4				1
17	Uttaranchal	1999	Leopard		14	14		1000		1
		1998	Tiger, leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	418	418		401850		3

ANNEXURE - II
LIVESTOCK DAMAGE AND COMPENSATION PAID BY PAs COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Species of Livestock attacked	No of Livestock attacked	Number of livestock dead	Number of livestock injured	Compensation paid for death of livestock (In Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury of livestock (In Rupees)	Number of PAs for which data has been compiled
		1997	Tiger, leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	235	235		241600		2
		1996	Tiger, leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	261	261		215550		3
		1995	Tiger, leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	230	230		157225		3
		1994	Tiger, leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	231	222		128900		3
		1993	Tiger, leopard	Cows, Buffaloes, Goats etc.	95	95		40150		2
		1992	Leopard	Cows, Goats etc.	81	81		81850		1
		1991	Leopard	Cows, Goats etc.	66	66		66950		1
18	West Bengal	1998	Tiger, Python	Goats	3	3				

ANNEXURE - III
HUMAN DEATH AND INJURY ALONG WITH PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Number of people Attacked	Number of People Killed	Number of People Injured	Compensation paid for death (in Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury (in Rupees)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000	Leopard	1	1			
		1999	Tiger and Leopard	1		1		
		1998	Elephant, Sloth bear, Wild boar	17	7	8	23000	50270
		1997	Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Wild boar	5	3	2	21000	7169
		1996	Elephant, Tiger, Leopard	6	2	4	40000	6788
		1995	Elephant	7	7		140000	
		1991	Sloth Bear	2	2		1000	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1998	Leopard and Elephant	12	9	3	40000	
3	Assam	2000	Elephant	1	1			
		1999	Elephant and Rhino	37	11	9		
		1998	Elephant, Tiger, Wild buffalo, Tiger	36	8	4		
		1997	Elephant and Wild buffalo	44	10	8	15000	3000
		1996	Elephant and Wild buffalo	36	14	10	15000	5000
		1995	Elephant and Rhino	39	26	10	25000	6000
		1994	Elephant	4	3		15000	
3	Chattisgarh	2000		5	2	3		

ANNEXURE - III
HUMAN DEATH AND INJURY ALONG WITH PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Number of people Attacked	Number of People Killed	Number of People Injured	Compensation paid for death (in Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury (In Rupees)
		1999		6		6		
		1998	Leopard, Sloth bear	10	2	8	20000	6750
		1997	Sloth Bear	14	0	14	0	8964
		1996	Sloth Bear, Wild buffalo	8	5	3	20500	2750
		1995	Sloth Bear, Wild buffalo	5		5		9400
		1994	Sloth bear	2	2		20000	
4	Gujarat	1999	Sloth bear	1		1		2500
		1998	Leopard	2		2		50000
		1997	Leopard and Sloth bear	12		12		142500
		1996	Leopard and Sloth bear	5		5		12500
		1995	Leopard	2		2		2000
		1994	Leopard	3		3		32000
5	Himachal Pradesh	1998	Himalayan black bear	1		1		2000
		1997	Himalayan brown bear	1		1		
6	Jharkhand	1999	Elephant	2	1	1		
		1995	Elephant	1		1		
7	Karnataka	2000		4	3	1	182600	9000
		1999	Elephant, Sloth bear	13	6	7	233500	12835
		1998	Elephant, Leopard	19	13	6	486000	119994
		1997	Elephant, Sloth bear, Leopard	19	11	8	264000	21200

ANNEXURE - III
HUMAN DEATH AND INJURY ALONG WITH PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Number of people Attacked	Number of People Killed	Number of People Injured	Compensation paid for death (in Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury (In Rupees)
		1996	Elephant, Leopard	28	15	13	360000	24775
		1995	Elephant, Leopard	26	15	12	375000	25950
		1994	Elephant, Leopard	11	5	6	130000	12500
8	Kerala	2001	Elephant	1	1			
		1999	Monkey	2		2		8205
		1998	Elephant	4	1	3	10000	
		1997	Elephant, Leopard	12	6	6	60000	4050
		1996	Elephant, Leopard, Wild boar	7	2	5	10000	4500
		1995	Elephant, Wild boar	4	2	2	20000	5000
		1994	Elephant, Wild boar, Viper	5	1	4		3500
9	Maharashtra	1999	Leopard, Bison	1	1		40000	-
		1998	Tiger, Sloth bear, Bison, Wildboar	11	1	10	0	31000
		1997	Tiger, Sloth bear	5		5		13500
		1996	Tiger, Sloth bear, Wild boar	6	2	4		6125
		1995	Tiger, Wild boar, leopard	6	3	3		28650

ANNEXURE - III
HUMAN DEATH AND INJURY ALONG WITH PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Number of people Attacked	Number of People Killed	Number of People Injured	Compensation paid for death (in Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury (In Rupees)
		1994	Sloth bear, Wildboar	2		2		7185
10	Meghalaya	1999	Himalayan black bear	2		2		2,500
		1998	Wild elephant	1		1		6000
11	Madhya Pradesh	1999	Wild boar and Hyena	3		3		4000
		1998	leopard, Sloth bear, Tiger, Monkey, Wild boar	12	2	12	20000	27143
		1997	leopard, Sloth bear, Monkey, Wild boar	11		11		15177
		1996	Tiger, Wolf, Sloth bear, Hyena	11	2	9	20000	13723
		1995	Leopard, Sloth bear, Wild boar	10	1	9	20000	12552
		1994	Bison, Wild boar	2	1	1	10000	3000
12	Orissa	2001	Elephant	1		1		
		2000	Elephant, Sloth bear, Crocodile	12	4	8	12000	1000
		1999	Elephant, Sloth bear, Crocodile	12	4	8	30000	11000

ANNEXURE - III
HUMAN DEATH AND INJURY ALONG WITH PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Number of people Attacked	Number of People Killed	Number of People Injured	Compensation paid for death (in Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury (In Rupees)
		1998	Elephant, Sloth bear, Crocodile	12	2	10	20000	1000
		1997	Elephant, Crocodile	5	5		30000	
		1996	Elephant, Tiger, Sloth bear, Crocodile	14	4	10	20000	35000
		1995	Elephant, Monkey	2	1	1	10000	645
13	Rajasthan	2001	leopard, Sloth bear	4		4		4
		2000	leopard, Sloth bear	4	3	1	30000	2000
		1999	leopard, Sloth bear	6		6		14000
		1998	Sloth bear	2		2		4
		1997	Sloth bear	1		1		2000
14	Sikkim	1999	Takin	1	1			
15	Tamil Nadu	2000	Elephant, Wild boar	2	1	1	50000	
		1999	Elephant, Sloth bear, Tiger	5	3	2	150000	9000
		1998	Elephant, Tiger	4	4		150000	
		1997	Elephant, Wild dog	4	3	1	150000	

ANNEXURE - III
HUMAN DEATH AND INJURY ALONG WITH PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION COLLATED STATE WISE

Sno.	Name of the State/UT	Year	Species of the attacking animal	Number of people Attacked	Number of People Killed	Number of People Injured	Compensation paid for death (in Rupees)	Compensation paid for injury (In Rupees)
		1996	Elephant, Leopard, Bison	12	5	7	115000	13500
16	Uttar Pradesh	2001	Wild boar	1		1		
		2000	Tiger, Sloth bear	2	1	1		10000
		1999	Tiger, Sloth bear	5	3	2	50000	5000
		1998	Tiger, Sloth bear	4	1	3		
		1997	Tiger	1	1		50000	
		1996	Tiger	2	2		20000	
17	Uttaranchal	1999	Leopard, Bear	17	1	16		5000
		1998	Leopard, Bear, Elephant	4	2	2	25000	10000
		1997	Leopard, Bear, Elephant	5	2	3	50000	5000
		1996	Leopard, Bear, Tiger	10	3	7	55000	14000
		1995	Leopard, Bear	5		5		3000
		1994	Elephant	3	3		20000	
		1993		3		3		3000
18	West Bengal	1998	Tiger	10	7	3	20000	
		1997	Tiger	9	7	2	160000	
		1996	Tiger	4	3	1	15000	
		1995	Tiger	9	7	2	30000	
		1994	Tiger	30	28	2	52500	4892.5

ANNEXURE - IV
TOUR REPORTS AND FIELD INTERVIEWS

Tour Report OF Chattisgarh

6th July 2002

Firstly, we visited Binjkot village in Raigad Dist. to get a first hand account of human wildlife conflict. Trekked inside the Gajamar R.F. area. Adjoining the village we were able to see elephant foot prints, in the agricultural fields. A huge water tank in the village provided an ideal spot for elephants to wallow in. One of the mud houses in the village was damaged just two days before our trip. The elephant had come to the sugarcane field next to the house and then damaged the house.

The herd that frequents this village consists of six elephants that have apparently crossed over the Orissa border (Similipal forest) during floods two years back. It has two males, three females and a baby elephant (1 1/2 years old). They have made this village and its surrounds as their semi-permanent home.

In Chattisgarh, Rs. 20,000 is paid as compensation for human deaths which is too low as compared to other states in the country.

Beside elephants, other herbivores like wild boars & bears also cause crop damage; but damage by elephants is extensive. Livestock lifting by carnivores is not a serious problem.

The smell from the harvested sugarcane, mahua and harvested paddy stored inside the homes attracts the elephants. Apart from the village tank, there are smaller water bodies and a natural spring which is channelized for irrigation. All these are added attraction for the elephants in the form of ample water and slushy ground.

ANNEXURE - IV

The villagers use traditional methods like drum beating, fire torches and crackers to scare away the elephants. The elephants have since got used to the sound of crackers and are not easily driven away by them.

This village is in Raigarh distt, which along with Dharamjaygarh and Sarguja Distt. form a cluster of elephant problem areas.

According to ranger, the salty taste of the soil is an added attraction.

The Gajmar Reserved Forest was a denuded hill ten years back. Protection & plantation by the Forest Department along with the natural regeneration have made this area green once again. The implementation of J.F.M. practices have resulted in the familiar site of head loaders, a thing of the past. Dried fallen leaves and twigs are however legitimately allowed to be collected.

Methods to minimise damage by elephants:-

1. To plant trees species that elephant prefer in the Reserve Forest (gular, peepal)
2. E.P.T around areas where sugarcane is converted to gud (jaggery)
3. Discourage storing of grains and crops inside homes.
4. Avoid keeping distilled mahuwa beverage in close proximity to human habitations.

7th July, 2002 – We visited three revenue villages Kanakbira, Tamtora, Kalgidih and one forest village Shivpuri, all inside the Gomarda sanctuary.

1. Village Tamtora (revenue village): This revenue village has 60 to 65 families engaged in agriculture. Agriculture is mostly rain fed but to a small extent water from the pond is also used for irrigation. The village

ANNEXURE - IV

has a mixed population of Bhingwar tribe, Kond tribe, Yadav and others. The soil quality is good and paddy and pulses (urad and moong) are grown. Groundnut cultivation has been discontinued because of bear and wild boar attacks. The villagers are not aware of any government scheme regarding compensation. Far too many bears frequent the area but not many human death/ injury is reported. Crop losses are showing an increasing trend. Traditionally the villagers slept in the open near their fields. But for the last three years this is not being done because of fear of bear attacks. Sambhar and Cheetal have now started destroying paddy crops which was not the case before. There is no predictable pattern to the animal visits to the fields. It has become recurring through the year. As against crop losses, attacks on livestock are not very common.

These villagers are not aware of any scheme to compensate them for crop losses due to wild animals. One of the reasons for this ignorance may be the fact that damages are not too enormous. When crop losses are not heavy, it makes little sense to go through the compensation procedure. One of the villagers had, however, applied for compensation of rupees 2500/- for the death of a cow (calf). He was paid this compensation.

- 2. Kalgidih :-** This is also a revenue village with a mixed population of Aharia tribes, Bhingwar and Adiwasi. They practice rain fed single crop agriculture. Damage to the crops is substantial but still there is no awareness regarding crop damage. No human death has been reported from this village. Attack on livestock is also not common, yet

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compensation schemes for livestock death is known to villagers. Besides paddy and pulses, groundnut is still cultivated but on a much smaller scale. Wild boars and bears have traditionally been the problem animals with monsoon time witnessing increasing crop attacks. Beating of drums, lighting of fires and night vigil have been the crop protection measures. Since the villagers present at the meeting had never applied for getting compensation for crop losses, it was but natural that they were ignorant of the procedure involved.

- 3. Kanakbira :-** This is a revenue village with a population of 150 families. Consisting mostly of Bhingwar Adiwasi and others. Agriculture is totally rainfed. Groundnut, paddy, urad, moong are cultivated. No human death has been reported from this village. Livestock deaths are also very less. Villagers have no knowledge regarding compensation for crop damage. Crop deprecation by bears, boars and monkeys are specially severe during Diwali period. The fields are along the PA boundary (Gomarda Sanctuary). Crop damage has been a traditional problem but the damage has not shown any increasing or decreasing trend. The practice of traditional night vigil has been given up because of increased bear problem.

In this village, elephants had destroyed four sacks of groundnut of a villager but the person concerned never applied for any compensation. Awareness regarding compensation schemes for crop losses needs to be spread. The village headman should take more active role in this direction.

- 4. Shivpuri:-** This is a forest village with 17 families, each owning 8 acres of land. The population comprises mainly Bhivar adivasi,

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Bhingwar, Saora, Chauhan, Dhobi and Rawat Tribes. The land is undulating but of good quality. Paddy, urad, moong, groundnut are the crops grown by the villagers. Human and livestock death are far and few. Agriculture is totally rainfed. There is no awareness of crop damage compensation scheme. No one has ever applied for compensation. Over the years, the crop damage has shown a constant trend. This has been an old problem and night vigil and beating of drums is still practiced. The FD gives crackers now and then. When villagers have no awareness about compensation scheme, nothing can be said about the effectiveness of the delivery system.

8th July, 2002

We visited village Indrapadham in Orissa just on the border with Chattisgarh to get an insight into the position of Orissa villagers vis-à-vis the human-wildlife conflict. This village has 100 families. 75% are adiwasis, like Ganda, Pobia, Kolta, Dhobi, Ouram (Christian). The villagers are allowed use of fuelwood from the forest for self use, but not for sale. They are even allowed use of timber for construction purposes. The villagers do not collect any M.F.P. Since hunting is not permitted, the only time the villagers eat wild meat is when some small animals like hare, get accidentally trapped. Sugarcane, paddy, jack fruit, plantains and vegetables are grown. The fields are irrigated by traditional lift irrigation system.

The elephant problem in this village has surfaced in the last two years. They are causing extensive crop damage and damaging dwelling units. The villagers have been long accustomed to crop damage by

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boars and bears, but this damage was within manageable proportions. But the arrival of elephants has completely altered the scenario. The villagers have several times in the last two years given written complaints to forest guards regarding crop losses but no step has so far been initiated by the Forest Department. No human death or injury has been reported. Livestock deaths are also rare. The fields are along the forested area and the villagers used to traditionally light torches and burst crackers. Small huts adjacent to the fields were used for night vigil. Since the last two years this practice has been given up, for fear from elephants. We were able to see two small school buildings and some houses damaged by elephants. A walk along the fields showed ample evidence of the presence of elephants. The sugarcane cultivation has been given up because of elephants.

Whenever the villagers visit the FD to file compensation claims, they are accused of destroying the forest. They are not given forms for filing compensation claims. No one from the FD has ever come to this village for verifying the damage.

Bherapalli and Kukurda village :- The story of Behrapalli and Kukurda villages are almost similar. Behrapalli has 100 houses in which OBCs are more than the Adivasis. In Kukurda there are 300 houses, 60% belong to OBCs and the rest 40 % are Adivasis. In both villages the elephant problem started three years back. Before this, the crop damage was minimal and manageable. Paddy is the main crop in both villages. When crop damage by elephants happened for the first time three years back, compensation was paid in both

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villages. Since the payment was only around 20% of the estimated losses, the villagers were unhappy & for the last two years in spite of crop losses no claims have been filed. It is a fact that the effort and the money spent in filing compensation is not worth the effort. In the first incident three years back the villagers got compensation within four months. No human deaths have been reported from these two villages; even livestock deaths are occasional. The soil quality is good. However, damage to the paddy crop by elephants are substantial. The elephants have also damaged pump sets. No overground water pipes are left intact by elephants.

Apparently these elephants now remain confined within a well identified area from **Kukurda**→ **Gajamar hills**→ **Orissa Jungle**→ **Hingiri Jungle**→ **Kukurda**

The damage is more heavy in the fields bordering the forest. Sugarcane cultivation has been given up in both villages. When the elephants last visited Kukurda village, they stayed on for 8 to 16 days. The visits have become more frequent and the stay more prolonged. Hence the damage is extensive. Night vigil has been given up in both villages. The elephants are no longer scared of cracker sound.

Human-elephant interface: A report

The human elephant problem in Chattisgarh is of very recent origin. It is said that about 60-70 years back, elephants were seen in the Madhya Pradesh forests. Then, it is believed that they migrated into the adjoining Orissa forests. Now the return of elephants from Orissa after a gap of 70 years is seen as an achievement of the Raigad forest

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division because the implication is that the forests of Chattisgarh are at present more favourable to the elephants than the Orissa forests. More than the forest department, the credit goes to the people living in and around these forests. It is with the cooperation of these people that the forests have regenerated to such an extent that the elephants have again been attracted to them. But according to Dr.R.K. Singh of the Wildlife Trust of India, the elephants have come into Chattisgarh from the bordering states of Jharkand and Orissa. According to him, the forests sheltering the elephants in these states have in the decades gone by witnessed large scale illicit felling, human encroachments and rapid industrialization. As a result, elephants have been forced to abandon these jungles and have entered Chattisgarh after travelling through small forested pockets.

Whatever may be the reason, it is true that Chattisgarh inhabitants are not accustomed to having elephant herds in their vicinity. They do not know elephant behaviour and this gives rise to problems. For example, whenever they see an elephant, they get excited and congregate near the herd. This is obviously dangerous. Even for forest department staff, this is a new problem. They are distributing pamphlets and creating awareness about elephant behaviour. It is generally noticed that villagers cultivate jackfruits, plantains and vegetables very close to their homes. Paddy and mahua are stored in open spaces inside their houses. All these attracts wild elephants. They are advised to store paddy etc. underground and to grow fruits and vegetables away from their homes.

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In Chattisgarh, it is the Revenue Department that assesses the damage caused by wild animals on crops and houses. In case of human death and livestock lifting it is the forest department that does the assessment of the loss. However in every case it is the forest department which makes the payment of compensation. According to forest department officials compensation is generally paid within two months of the loss, but delays by the revenue department sometimes prolongs this period. Corruption at the tehsildar level was also recognized as a problem.

As is the case in most parts of the country, the villagers perceive the compensation to be very low as compared to the losses sustained. But since majority of the villagers are from the marginalized section of the community, any payment of compensation at any time is welcomed by them. In spite of widespread losses, the villagers surprisingly do not have any antagonistic feeling towards the elephants. They would be happy if the elephants confined themselves to the forests.

Perceptions regarding compensation

In order to assess the efficacy of the delivery system of compensation, an attitude survey was conducted both for villagers and F.D. staff the results are presented below

Villagers perception regarding Compensation:

Table I presents the details of villages surveyed.

TABLE - I

Name of the village	Type of the village	No. of families	Problem wild animals	Human Deaths
Binjkot	Revenue	60	Elephant,	None
Behrapalli	Revenue	90	Wild dogs, Elephant,	None

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Tamtora	Revenue	65	Boar, Bear, Leopard, Elephant	None
Shivpuri	Forest	17	Elephant	None
Kalgidih	Revenue		Boar, Bear, Elephant	None
Kanakbira	Revenue	150	Boars, Bear, Monkeys, Elephant	None
Indrapadham (Orissa)	Revenue	100	Elephant, Bears, Boars, Wild buffaloes	None

From table I it is clear that no human deaths have been reported from any of the villages surveyed. However crop losses have been reported from each village

TABLE II - KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COMPENSATION :

Name of the village	Type of loss		
	Crop	Human Death	Livestock
Binjkot			
Behrapalli			
Tamtora			
Shivpuri			
Kalgidih			
Kanakbira			
Indrapadham (Orissa)			

Elephant movement and activities in Raigad Dist. and the departmental action taken

In the State of Chatisgarh, the human wildlife conflict has mainly to do with elephants. The movement of elephants in/ near human habitation is confined to Raigad, Tamnar, Gharghoda, Dharamjaygad and Boro districts. Three elephant herds are active in this area.

In the forest division, in each affected area, the range officer along with forest guards form a team and extensively patrol the area. In the affected villages such forest personnel hold meeting with committees of villagers. The villagers are informed about elephant movements and the precautionary steps to be taken. Fires crackers, search lights, fires torches, kerosene are provided.

In the affected division flying squad units are also sent from time to time to keep track of elephant movements. Elephant protection measures are also made known by distributing pamphlets.

At the division level there is an elephant cell which monitors elephant movements and on a daily basis information through

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wireless is communicated to concerned officials and necessary action is taken. The movement of each herd of elephants is being mapped at the division level so that their present and future activities may be monitored. The payment of compensation is done after the loss is estimated by the collectorate office.

The budget of rupees of 40 lakhs has been asked for to capture six elephants under the supervision of Dr. Krishnamurthy, the elephant expert.

A budget for rupees 45 lakhs has been prepared and sent to the collector of Raigad for elephant proof trenches of the size 2.5 x 2 x 1 m. The cost of trenching works out to approx. rupees 1.60 lakhs per kilometers.

The Director, Project Elephant has recommended electric fencing around the affected villages and agricultural fields but rupees 25 thousand is the expenditure for every kilometers of fencing.

The detailed activities of wild elephants on a daily basis is provided to top officials for their guidance.

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Human Death Cases in Raigarh Forest Division		
Range	2001	2002
Raigarh	0	0
Gharghoda	1	0
Tamnar	1	1

Human Death/Injury Cases in Dharamjaygarh Forest Division		
Range	2001	2002
Lelunga	3	0
Dharamjaygarh	0	5

No. of Crop and Property Damage Cases		
Forest Division	2001	2002
Dharamjaygarh	114	59
Raigarh	421	106

Total Amount of Compensation Paid by Forest Divisions							
Division	2001			2002			Grand Total
	For crop loss	For Human Death	Total	For crop loss	For Human Death	Total	
Raigarh	306693	40000	346693	175125	20000	195125	541,818
Dharamjaygarh	134086	60000	194086	32300	124000	156300	350,386

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Transcription of Village Interviews in Uttarakhand

Place: Charing Cross, Near Bullawala Village, on the northern periphery of Rajaji National Park (RNP). This village along with Jhabrawala is part of the Bullawala Gram Panchayat and has a total population of around 10,000 people. The PA authorities have recently (March 2002) erected an electric fence of around 7 kms on the northern periphery of RNP that is also protecting the fields of the farmers of this village from crop degradation. We were informed by the CWLW, Uttarakhand, that the electric fence had been erected after reaching an agreement with the Gram Sabha that places the responsibility of maintaining the fence and keeping it free of any undergrowth or litter with the Gram Sabha. Reportedly, the Gram Sabha of Bullawala had also agreed to pay the Annual Maintenance/Visiting Costs for technical maintenance to the company that had erected the fence after getting the benefiting farmers to make monetary contributions for the same.

Persons spoken to: Bhagwan Singh (farmer with 7 bighas), Moti Ram (farmer with 5 bighas), Sunil Kumar (farmer with 3 bighas), Bhowani and Lokhani Dutt (father and son with 14 bighas).

Date: 14 June 2002

1. The farmers informed that before the erection of the fence, crop damage by elephants and deer was very high. The other animals substantially damaging crops were reported to be wild boar and monkeys. None of the animals were reported to have any specific preferences for eating certain crops, but the crops that were mainly grown in the area and were also attacked by animals were wheat, rice and sugar cane.
2. There were no reports of livestock lifting from the village. Reportedly, dogs in the village were sometimes eaten by leopards.
3. The farmers also stated that the crop compensation scheme was not satisfactory on two counts:
 - a. The compensation paid was inadequate
 - b. Many crop compensation applications were still pending and payment had not been made in some case for close to 2-3 years. [Earlier, we had been informed by the CWLW, Uttarakhand, that after the creation of the new state the budgets for compensating damage by wild animals had increased substantially and that

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arrears in many areas had been cleared. Also, there were attempts to streamline procedures for compensation]

4. The farmers were asked if they knew of any kind of agreement on maintaining the fence between the FD and the Gram Sabha. They were reportedly not aware of any such agreement. When probed further, however, they said that they were quite willing to voluntarily help in maintaining the fence by cleaning the undergrowth ; under it and removing any leaves or other litter that may be deposited on it. However, they did not seem willing to make any financial contribution for the upkeep of the fence.
5. The villagers were quite happy with the fence because crop damage by elephants and deer had completely stopped. However, it was reported that wild boar and monkeys were still getting through the fence and damaging crops.
6. The villagers reported that crop damage by elephants in the area had become serious only about 4-5 years ago. This was reportedly because elephants got attracted to a bamboo plantation that had been done by the FD in RNP near the village and subsequently started crop raiding in the village.

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Place: Shahidwala Grant Village. Situated on the southern periphery of Rajaji National Park (RNP) in the *ghaad* region in Haridwar District. This village has a gram sabha by the same name and has a population of around 6000-7000 people. Reportedly, between 30%-40% of the households in the village are landless. Crop damage in the area is so acute, that much of the cropland immediately adjoining the PA has been abandoned by farmers and is lying fallow.

Persons spoken to: Bhopal Singh Chauhan (Gram Panchayat Pradhan), Girdhar Singh and Kantu Singh. There were also many other people sitting in the meeting who did not speak.

Date: 15 June 2002

1. It was reported that damage by wild animals in the village was mostly crop damage and livestock lifting was minimal. Recently, in a neighbouring village (Bodiwala), a farmer had been killed by an elephant. However, such incidents were reportedly quite rare.
2. It was reported that out of the 1000 bigha of cultivable land in the village, around 50% had been abandoned by farmers. Of the remaining 50% that was being cultivated, almost half was reportedly affected by crop damage. The main species damaging crops were reported to be elephants, deer and wild boars.
3. It was reported that crop damage had increased tremendously after village Bhagwatpur (a *taungya* village situated inside RNP) was relocated. The reason for this stated to be that most animals would get diverted by the crops growing in that village and only a few would venture out as far as Shahidwala. It was also reported that animals had nothing to eat inside RNP!
4. It was reported that compensation for crops was inadequate and the payment for damages often got delayed by many years.
5. The villagers knew that an electric fence had been erected on the northern periphery of RNP and wanted the same to be done near their village. When asked, they expressed a willingness to maintain the electric fence and pay for its annual upkeep/repairs.
6. The villagers were, however, ambivalent about the post fence scenario. They felt that after the erecting of the fence, their access to the PA would still be as easy as it was

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earlier. Also, they did not have a clue about how the landless in their village, who would be more dependent on PA resources, would react to restriction of access due to the electric fence.

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Place: Banjarawala Village. Situated on the southern periphery of Rajaji National Park (RNP) in the *ghaad* region in Haridwar District. This village has a gram sabha by the same name and has a population of around 5000-6000 people. Reportedly, between 20%-30% of the households in the village are landless. Crop damage in the area is so acute, that much of the cropland immediately adjoining the PA has been abandoned by farmers and is lying fallow.

Persons spoken to: Bhopal Singh, Karnail Singh, Rati Singh Pal, Bharat Singh, Phool Singh and Swaraj Singh. There were also many other people sitting in the meeting who did not speak.

Date: 15 June 2002

1. The village was reported to have about 2000-2500 bighas of land that was fallow due to acute crop deprecation by wild animals, especially elephants and nilgai. Wild boar were also reported to cause significant damage to crops. 30% of the rest of the cultivated land that was reportedly about 7500-8000 bighas, was reportedly affected by crop damage.
2. It was reported that 20-25 applications for compensation of crop damage were pending since the last financial year. Many applications were reportedly also pending for more than two years or more.
3. It was explained that crop compensation was very low compared to the value of the crops that were lost. For example, the monetary value of sugar cane sold at current prices was reportedly Rs. 40,000, while the costs were around Rs. 10,000, generating a monetary surplus of Rs. 30,000 per acre for the farmer. However, the per acre compensation for damage to sugar cane by elephants was reported to only be around Rs. 1,500.

The villagers knew that an electric fence had been erected on the northern periphery of RNP and wanted the same to be done near their village. However, they expressed reservations about being able to maintain the fence. They were also not sure if the farmers in their village would be willing to share the costs of maintaining the fence.

5. When asked how they would cope with restricted access to the PA after the erection of the fence, the villagers mentioned that their village had an EDC which could be given additional funds to become more active than it was. They also mentioned that

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they understood the aim of the EDC was to wean people away from the PA in the long run. When asked about the present level of EDC operations, the villagers said that the funds provided to the EDC were very limited, and as such, it was not very active.

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Place: Gandhari Village, a hamlet that is part of the Bhainsari Revenue Village in Rudraprayag Tehsil, District Rudraprayag. This village has a population of 1246 with 157 households as per the 2001 Census operations. Reportedly, there was very less crop damage in the area. However, damage to livestock, especially goats, was substantial. The village was visited because only a week before, a mule had been killed by a leopard in the village.

Persons spoken to: Rajinder Singh Butola, who is the husband of the village pradhan. There were also many other people sitting in the meeting who did not speak.

Date: 17 June 2002

1. The respondent informed that while crop damage in the village was minimal, damage to livestock, especially goats and sheep, was substantial. However, people hardly ever reported such damage because:
 - a. The level of compensation for goats and sheep is very low. The compensation for a goat or a sheep that may cost about Rs. 1500-2000 was reportedly only Rs. 200.
 - b. The remains of a partially eaten goat that may have been killed by a Leopard are always sold for meat, as the local people are avid meat eaters and the money earned through such a sale is always much higher the compensation that is available. Also, one does not have to deal with bureaucratic red tape or other hassles to sell a goat for meat locally.
2. It was reported that the frequency of livestock lifting had remained fairly stable for over a long period of time. People were used to keeping their livestock, especially goats and sheep indoors in cattle pens. However, leopards still manage to take them by either breaking open windows/doors, or going in through thatch roofs etc. Bigger animals like cows, buffaloes, oxens, mules, horses etc. are rarely attacked by leopards. However, people would prefer that compensation levels for such animals be raised substantially. It was also mentioned that disposal of applications for compensation was very slow and a lag time of an year to get payment was normal.

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Place: Mandal Ansuya Gate at Sirali Village in Gram Sabha Bairagna. The Mandal valley has 9 villages with three Gram Sabhas viz. Mandal, Bairagna and Bandwara. Situated close to the Kedarnath Sanctuary, the entire area suffers from heavy crop and livestock damage due to wild animals.

Persons spoken to: Mahaveer Singh Bisht, Gulam Singh Bisht and Sher Singh Bisht from village Khalla; Basant Singh Bisht, Shesh Pal Singh, Pran Lal and Chhotia Singh from village Mandal; Captain Kishen Singh Bisht, Kirpal Singh Bisht, Narayan Singh Bisht, Govind Ram Mainthan, Ram Singh Bisht, Anand Singh Bisht, and Devender Singh Rawat from village Sirati; Awwal Singh Rawat from village Bandwara

Date: 18 June 2002

1. The villagers informed that all the villages in the Mandal area suffer a loss of 3-4 heads of livestock every week. They mentioned that this level of damage to livestock had been prevalent in the area for a very long time.
2. The villagers also felt that the procedure to apply for compensation of livestock damage by wild animals needed to be simplified. They mentioned that at present, the procedure was:
 - a. The damage of livestock has to be reported to both the Forest Department and the Veterinary Department within 24 hours of the occurrence of the incident
 - b. Both the Forest Department and the Veterinary Department verify that the livestock was killed by a wild animal and a report then has to be submitted by both departments to the local *Patwari*.
 - c. The *Patwari* further verifies the incident and forwards the reports to the *Tehsildar*.
 - d. The *Tehsildar* then forwards the report of the incident to the local DFO in-charge of the relevant forest division
 - e. It is only when the DFO has received the report of the incident through the *Tehsildar*, that a request for compensation is sent to the CWLW.
3. The villagers wanted the above to be simplified so that processing of their applications can be speeded up. They also mentioned that the delay in payment was often an year or more, and wanted the disposal of applications to be speeded up.

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4. The villagers wanted that the level of compensation for damage to livestock needed to be revised upwards significantly. This revision was desired across the board and was not restricted to any specific species or breed of livestock.
5. When asked what were the methods that were being used to protect livestock, the villagers mentioned that goats, sheep and cows were all kept in cattle pens when not being grazed. While grazing in the forest, livestock was always accompanied by an attendant. However, there were many incidents where leopards had entered these cattle pens after breaking open a window or going through the roof. The villagers said that with leopards being so bold, none of their traditional methods of livestock protection were working.
6. Crop damage in the area was also reported to be very heavy at over 50%. This was despite the villagers using various crop protection measures like lighting fires in fields at night, making noise and scaring away animals, patrolling of fields in a group, erecting scarecrows etc.
7. The people wanted a scheme for compensation of crop damage to be started immediately.
8. The species that were mainly responsible for damaging crops were reported to be wild boar, monkeys, black bear and porcupine. People were especially irritated by wild boar and porcupine. The crops that were reportedly damaged more were wheat, barley, potato and corn.
9. The villagers also mentioned that earlier they used to kill animals that strayed into their fields. However, due to strict enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the defensive killing of animals had been completely stopped due to which, animals were not afraid of coming out of the forests into villages.
10. The villagers mentioned that if they were allowed to use their guns to fire blanks and scare away animals, it would be useful.
11. Some of the villagers also wanted a high and wide brick and mortar wall to be erected along the forest boundary to prevent animals from coming into the villages. However, others in the group were not very sure if the wall would work. They also felt that maintaining the fence would be difficult.

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Place: Palkot Village in Lansdowne tehsil. Situated close to Lansdowne on the Lansdowne-Kotdwar road. This and other neighbouring villages suffer from heavy damage to crops. Cattle lifting by leopards takes place but is not very serious.

Persons spoken to: Daulat Ram (Village Pradhan), Dinesh Shah, Birendra Singh and Shrichand.

Date: 20 June 2002

1. Monkeys, porcupines and wild boar were reportedly the main species that were causing damage to crops
2. People wanted that damage to crops should be compensated by the government. Alternately, they wanted populations of wild animals to be controlled
3. While damage to livestock was not very high, people still felt that compensation rates needed to be revised as the rates being offered currently were very low compared to the cost of livestock. Reportedly, leopard attacks on village dogs were quite frequent.
4. It was apprehended that livestock lifting might significantly increase in the area since people of the area were seeing a lot of leopards in the area for the past 2-3 years.
5. Attacks by leopards on humans were also reported in the area. The incidence of such attacks was, however, low. One of the respondent's (Dinesh Shah) father, had been attacked and maimed by a leopard about 5-6 years ago.
6. People felt that crop damage had increased atleast 2-3 times over the past decade due to a sudden spurt in the population of wild animals. It was reported that in many areas, crop lands were being left fallow due to heavy damage to crops.
7. It was also reported that earlier, people used to rear goats and before sowing their fields would keep their flock in the fields in order to use the goat droppings for manure. Now, due to an increase in the population of leopards, people were not carrying on with this practise. This had also resulted in a drop in productivity of the crop lands. {This needs to be further examined. It was our impression that many villagers had jobs in Lansdowne or Kotdwar, and therefore, the traditional occupations of agriculture or rearing livestock were in any case losing their significance}

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Interview with villagers of Amalsara Panchayat, District Baran, on damage to crops from wild animals (16/02/02)

This village was visited as we were informed by the Forest Department that the people from here and adjoining villages (locally known as Sorsan area), had a very acrimonious public meeting with the Forest Minister of Rajasthan about the amount of crop damage by wild animals in the area and about the lack of any compensation or any other initiative by the government to address the problem. In response, the DC, Baran, had set up a Committee consisting of the Patwari, an Agricultural Expert, a Forest Representative, the Panchayat Sarpanch and a Village Representative to go from village to village and assess the level of damage to crops by wild animals. The Committee is supposed to give its report on April 10, 2002.

1. What is the frequency of damage (to humans, crops or livestock)? There is raiding of crops everyday by blackbuck and chital in this area during the months of December till February each year. This coincides with the growing of the winter crop. People did not report crop damage in the summer months.
2. What is the approximate quantitative and/or monetary value of the loss suffered by people? Due to heavy damage by wild animals, around 50% of the cultivable land in the village is being left fallow in each season. This is the area that is far away from the habitation and is, therefore, difficult to protect. In the rest of the land, people try and protect their crops by staying up at night and trying to chase away the animals. In spite of intensive crop protection, people still reported damage to crops although they could not quantify it.
3. What are the major crops/livestock that are prone to damage? Wheat, Mustard, Coriander and Black Gram (cholia) are the main crops grown in winter in the area. These are all prone to crop damage by wild animals.
4. Which species are the ones that cause the major damage to humans/ livestock/ crops? Black buck and Chital are the major species causing crop damage.
5. Has the frequency of damage reduced/increased over the past (how many) years? The villagers reported that damage to crops had doubled over the last five years.
6. If there has been an increase/decrease, what according to them is the reason? The villagers felt that the population of animals had gone up due to the protection being given to them by the Forest Department.

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7. What are the defensive measures that they employ for protecting their livestock/crops at present or in the past? The defensive measures that they have been employing primarily are nightlong vigils in their fields and on approach of the crop raiding animals shooing them away by making noise and running after them by threatening them with sticks. Villagers also reported that noise coupled with shining of torches in the animals eyes was also sometimes effective.
8. According to them, what can/should be done to reduce damage? (For instance are they in favour of translocating animals, culling, compensating against damage, etc) The various measures that were suggested by the people were:
 - a. Translocating the animals to some other locality
 - b. Constructing a 10 foot high fence around the entire cultivated land of the villagers. There was, however, some disagreement among the people on whether this would be totally effective
 - c. Crop compensation should be at least 3000 rupees per acre. (Not all villagers agreed on the amount since some wanted it to be more)
 - d. Some other less serious suggestions were:
 - i. Capture tigers/leopards from elsewhere and locate them in this area, so that they can eat up all the deers and antelopes!!
 - ii. Buy all cultivated land of the people and then create a forest for the animals. People will go and settle down elsewhere!!
9. In their opinion, will the method they are advocating have any impact on the long term survival of the animal/bird in question, in that area? Not asked.
10. Are they aware of any government scheme to compensate human/crop/livestock damage? They were not aware of any scheme to compensate loss of crops due to wild animals. They were aware that there was a scheme for compensating livestock/human damage by wild animals but reported that no such damage existed in their area.
11. What is their version of the details of the scheme (to see how their version differs from the actual scheme) Not applicable.
12. Do they access the scheme? Not applicable.
13. If not, why not? Not applicable.
14. If yes, how robust, in their opinion, is the scheme? How much of their losses do people recover from compensation? If recovery is not adequate, what are the reasons for the same? Not applicable.

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15. What problems do they face while accessing the scheme? How can these be minimized or how can the functioning of the scheme be made more efficient? Not applicable.
16. What could be an alternate system for solving the problem? See 8 above.

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Report of a Field Visit to Karnataka

19-6-02 Prabhakar Rao and I arrived in Bangalore and visited the Forest Department the same day. We had a discussion with the CWLW and the CF, who is the Director of Bannerghatta National Park (BNP).

CWLW gave us copy of latest notification of Karnataka Government regarding compensation for crop damage and death or injury to human life. He explained the steps he had taken to decentralise the process. Earlier all cases were referred to him, but now the Government has delegated the authority for disbursing compensation for crop damage to the DFO. Compensation for death or major injury is referred to the CF.

We met the Park Director (CF), who said that he had assumed charge very recently therefore was not in a position to give any studied opinion. He felt that we should visit the villages where recently two people had been trampled by the elephant.

Kodays (brewery) owns a plantation adjacent to BNP and this was posing a problem because the elephants took shelter there and raided the crops in the surrounding fields during night. HE was not sure about the reason that attracted the elephants there (see PR,s report). He suggested that we visit the area.

20-6-02 We visited Bannerghatta National Park and met the DFO who was in charge to discuss the problem. The DFO explained the situation with the help of maps. To avoid confrontations with the villagers over crop raiding, the FD decided to drive back the elephants inside the NP. This drive took place between 6th and 16th of June. From CWLW to DFO, everybody felt that the human-animal conflict is increasing. DFO felt that that forests of the area were a traditional migratory route of elephants and that they were driven by their instinct. To the southeast the PA has the Tali RF of TN (see map). It was reported to be a disturbed area (anthropogenic interference). South of Madeswara SF the forest corridor has become narrow and to the west there are extensive agricultural lands. The Bantaral SF is again a small parcel. Further south both TN and KAR have dense forests. (On KAR side they stretch upto CWLS - Cauvery). There is a small area adjacent to TN border, which should be converted to an undisturbed elephant corridor. Recommendations have been made.

The DFO felt that farmers were giving exaggerated value for the crops damaged. He felt that still some crops can be salvaged. Submitted the claim because the 'Panchs' (witnesses) would not sign unless the farmers claim was entered in the document. The individual claims were accumulated and a sufficient number was put up to the ACF to

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process. He reduced the claim to about 10 to 20% of the original demand. When these claims reach the DCF he can use his discretion and alter it to some extent and grant the claim by referring to the CF for sanction. The DCF agreed that the guidelines followed for compensation of crops allowed a very meagre amount to be disbursed. The villages were very unhappy with the amount paid and said that they would rather not initiate the compensation process. The whole process took about 6 months as could be seen in the files. The villagers confirmed it.

Recently, two human deaths had created a conflict situation with the local people. However, the villagers later told us, that two or three tuskers were separated from the herd and they were causing damages and perhaps one of them killed the stray travellers in the two villages of Veerapura and Taleghattapura.

DFO said that crop damages were heavy in and around the village of Taralu. On examining the map we found that between BNP and Kanakpura Road, there were many RFs and plantations. There were perennial streams and 'Keres' or irrigation tanks. The elephants came out of the forest for water during lean season. Subsequently they raided crops. Now they stay in the plantations permanently (see PR,s report on discussion with the villagers) to drink the Koday brewery effluent and raid the crop fields around.

We examined the files to see the crop compensation process and the time taken for realisation. It is as follows,

26/2/02	Claimant lays claim
27/2/02	Ranger verifies on field
19/5/02	31 complaints have been verified collected and sent to ACF, who has recommended a reduced amount and has sent it to the DCF.
23/5/02	DCF has sanctioned – but money has not yet been disbursed(not come from the treasury).

Compensation for death is as follows,

DFO rushes to the spot and facilitates post mortem and police complaint.No application is given. DFO ascertains the cause and pays an interim relief of Rs. 25000 and FD arrange to call the police and revenue officials. Police complaint is lodged. The revenue official prepares a "family tree". Three generations of the victim's elders are traced and legal heirs are established. The DFO recommends compensation (now Rs. One Lakh) and the rest of the Rs.75000 are paid to legal heirs.

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Death occurred in Jan, money was sanctioned in May. Delay was because of a dispute.

Delay death compensations occur only if there is a dispute.

Some of the suggestions of the DFO:

- a. Create a corridor to the south so that animals can enter the _____ RF(see map for the name. It is in TN)
- b. Declare Tali RF a sanctuary and give sufficient protection so that the elephants get a larger area with cover and water.
- c. Persuade people to change cropping pattern (this was not a strong recommendation)

1. Vajeed Mukhtiyai - Taleghatpura

Before 9 years when he came here, levelled land belongs to his brother who lives in Bangalore. Earlier the elephants used to come only during Deepavali when the harvest is on. Now they come all the year round. Leopards also come. Death occurred in Vajra Muneeswara Devasthanam. The victim and two others who were proceeding to the Vajra Muneeswara temple suddenly came across the elephant. Perhaps they went too near. The elephant chased the victim, who climbed a mango tree, pulled him down and trampled him. Another victim was trampled near Vasudevapura. Both deaths occurred very near Kanakapura road. when he came very near an elephant standing still. He was chased and killed. It was a tusker that killed him.

2. Villagers' Opinion

Kunchacarapalya

P. Narayanappa / R. Nanjappan

Kodai releases waste water into the lake. Last year Obichudapally someone put up electric fencing. Two elephants were electrocuted. The farmers were jailed. Elephants are national wealth. Let the FD look after it. Wild boar also damages crops. Chickmanayappa – 1 human death. Compensation not enough. Perulakamali main complaint – compensation not enough. Feel that EPT is some relief. The elephant is inside the forest. Spoke about farmers committing suicide in other places due to crop failure and here it does not take place because the urban centre is very near and there is an availability of alternate jobs. We do not want any compensation but just construct EPT and electric fence and protect the farmers that is enough.

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Sanjeevappa ,N. Krishna Reddy, Venkatesha Reddy, Ramayya.

Hakki Pikki Colony – enclosure in 1962 they (nomadic tribe) were settled here and given 4 acres per person. Ragi, jowar and some vegetables. Rain-fed farming

Difou (Hakki Pikki) (Sanjay, Ramesh)

Denotification on Jan 29, 1962

Block “ 350 acres

Iruliga Gandsakiah

Compensation a problem because there is no legal document.

Koundinya – RO

The compensation process is initiated by the Revenue officials. The victims give their claim to the Revenue official and the Range officer is called to inspect the damage and confirm that the damage is caused by elephants. Revenue officials decide the compensation amount according to the crop type and yield. The claim then is sent to the DFO, who in turn sends it to his CF. The Demand Draft is released by the CF after approving the same. The FD wants the Revenue dept to look into aspects of ownership (patta), crops and value. The process takes 3 months to 1 year. However the crop compensation is highly inadequate.

Village Dasegauniyuru

On the 5th of June two elephants were electrocuted in this village. The elephants had entered the fields of Ramanna and were damaging the rice crops. The leading matriarch with a sub-adult female calf tried to climb the bund to enter the road. The farmer had erected a wire fencing along the boundary, which he connected illegally to the high-tension wire. The leader and the sub-adult got electrocuted as soon as they touched the wire. The other seven elephants in the herd escaped with the four-month calf of the dead female elephant. Subsequent to this, the Range officer and his staff drove the elephants deep inside the forest. They have now employed trackers near Naniyala road to see that they do not come back. The RO feels that with the onset of monsoons the water sources inside will be full and the elephants may not come out. The FD has booked a case on the farmer and taken him into custody. He is now out on bail. The villagers of Dasegauniyuru were angry with him for

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causing the death of two elephants. They said that though the compensation given is inadequate, the fields trampled by the elephants will yield nine times more in the next cropping, so why resort to such drastic measures

. The elephants were buried in the same field after post mortem and the scene was witnessed by hundreds of people from the surrounding villages. In spite of the damages and the arrest of one of their neighbours, these villagers have no animosity towards the elephants. They feel that if electric fences were to be erected along the sanctuary boundary they will be protected from crop raiding.

The FD has taken precaution against trampling and human injury caused by elephants by informing the villagers about elephant movement. The FD gets information on elephant movements. The farmers in the villages, where elephants are likely to reach, are asked to give up their night vigil are asked to stay inside the houses. They are told about the compensation scheme and are asked to apply for compensation in case of crop damage. The FD also supplies crackers to villagers to chase away the elephants. This precaution was taken to avoid deaths caused by elephants.

The villagers reported that some crop damage is caused by wild boars. Sometimes deer come inside the village. Many fields have open wells. The dogs chase the deer, which sometimes falls into the open well and dies. The village has a patch of RF in between the sanctuary and the settlement. They have formed a VSS and they are allowed to collect dry and dead wood for personal consumption.

Mettapalli

The next village visited was Mettapalli where some discussions with the farmers took place. There were many marginal and small farmers and they suffered heavy damage from crop raiding by elephants. It was apparent that they did not hold any resentment against elephants in spite of the loss suffered by them. They felt that the crop compensation was highly inadequate. They also felt that an electric fence would protect their fields from the elephants. They reported the presence of pythons, which swallowed goat kids and hens. They seemed to be suffering from livestock damage caused by jackals. They reported that there were pythons in the forest, which occasionally preyed on calves and kids. However they did not mind these problems. They welcomed the creation of a sanctuary as it helped to increase the forest cover, which in turn was perceived as beneficial.

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WE visited one isolated farm along the RF boundary in Aduvipudur hamlet. The family suffered extensive damage of crops by raiding elephants. They claimed that they were not aware of any schemes for compensation or the distribution of crackers by the FD. This could be possible as they lived far away from the village.

Naniyala,

The next visit was to Naniyala, an enclosure inside the sanctuary. There was a rogue elephant, which terrorised the people around this region about five years back. It was captured, tamed and sent to the Tirupati zoo. The farmers suffered extensive crop damage here. About four years back an electric fence was erected around this enclosure and it has helped in keeping the elephants out. Now they have no problem from elephants. But wild boar and deer cross the fence and come inside. They feel that the damage caused by these two is very less compared to the damage that used to be inflicted by elephants. They feel that night vigil and dogs can keep these animals under check. They described how about fifteen years ago they would shoot the animals for meat. They felt that it kept the animals from becoming too bold. The elephants entered these forests in 1984 and started raiding crops around 1986-87. From that time for another 10 to 12 years they suffered heavy losses. Added to that their population was increasing and land holdings were becoming smaller. But they now get daily wages by working for the FD.

The elephants take shelter in the valleys around these villages. The villagers seem to have studied them well. They felt that the elephants came out of these forests only when the water sources dried. Their suggestion was to construct many check dams and kuntas so that the elephants will have water throughout the year. They wanted a weir to be constructed at the confluence of Dayyalamada Vanka and Girisala Vanka. They felt that it would hold a large water body in the valley where there are plenty of bamboos and other plants preferred by the elephants, and hence the herds would take cover there throughout the year.

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Human Wildlife Conflict in BNP

Elephant attacks on humans and extensive crop damage by them has become a chronic problem for villagers around the BNP. The magnitude and severity of crop damage has assumed such proportions that many locals think that they would be better off if the government acquired their lands. Whereas land prices have skyrocketed in places in and around Bangalore, the lands in close proximity to the BNP has no buyers because of the elephant problem. Almost 1000 acres has been left uncultivated due to nil returns because of elephant depredations.

Villagers recount that around 15 years back, elephants used to come near their fields once a year. One person said that they used to come during Diwali every year. In fact elephant sightings were so rare that one villager remarked that they had to visit the zoo or attend Dussera festival to see elephants.

But as of today, the elephants come regularly throughout the year and stay on for extended periods (up to a month) at on place creating havoc to the crops. We were also able to see banana plantations in a very sorry condition.

The killing of two humans in the recent past have scared the villagers so much that many have given up their traditional vigil. Only some villagers still light fires and use drums and crackers to scare away the elephants.

The discharge of effluents by Khoday's has seriously affected the paddy crop. Also the stench is unbearable at most times. It would be appropriate to make-interventions without further delay. The pent up anger is so much that in one village (Chudahalli Village) people have asked as to why they cannot kill the elephants when they can kill people. They are in possession of licensed guns and they want to know the benefit that FD gets by having these elephants.

But most people still have a feel for the elephants. They say that they have as much of a right to live as we humans. But they would like the FD to keep away the elephants, just as the FD asks them to keep away their cattle. There are mixed reactions regarding the best method to

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keep away elephants. A majority feel that deep and wide trenches would be more effective than solar fencing. Building of stone walls is also favoured by many.

They strongly feel that the entire population of elephants will be wiped away if any concession is given for shooting / killing.

Without exception, in every village, there was unanimity in the opinion that the compensation paid was barely 1/10th of the crop loss. After deducting the expenses incurred in filing the case and considering the man days lost, the meagre amount paid after a lapse of 6 months to a year was perceived as highly inadequate.

In almost all villages, there was awareness regarding the presence compensation schemes. But in some villages (Hakki Pikki) they did not know the procedure. The crop loss being extensive and high, many had been filed and got compensation.

The crops grown were ragi, coconut, banana, mango, batta, maize, beans, vegetables, tomatoes, jack fruit, sugarcane, reshmi. Except for mulberry, all other crops are relished by elephants.

Except in one case (Muslim College), where soil quality was reported as too bad, in all other villages, the quality was reported to be exceptionally good. Many villages depended on rain. Bore wells were not sunk out of fear of elephants. All water pipes had to be underground to prevent damage by elephants.

The dependence of villagers on the PA for sustenance was not much. Except for grazing and collection of undergrowth as biomass, MFP collection and hunting restrictions were not important considerations.

The anger against the FD is not intense. Most villagers do not seem to know as to what are the best ways to reduce human-wildlife conflict. They only see a very bleak future for themselves if things continued in the same manner. They do not have the capacity to withstand crop losses year after year. The mounting debts have not led to suicide deaths as in other parts of the country.

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This is mainly because Bangalore is not very far away from the villages. So if worst comes to worst, they can go to the city for doing manual work.

In village Chudahalli (30 kms from BNP), the villagers attribute elephant depredations due to presence of Khoday Distilleries which releases huge quantities of waste water with molasses. This has attracted the elephants and they create havoc on the nearby fields. In fact, in all villages, people say that elephant sightings were very uncommon about 20 years back. Some attribute the elephant problem now to the setting up of the BNP which engaged female domesticated elephants. These attracted bull elephants from the wild and ever since there has been no let up. Some attribute it to the improvement in the vegetation cover after the setting up of the BNP. Before this, the forests were quite degraded and did not provide enough cover for the elephants.

In Hakki Pikki village, the tribals have no patta for the land. So they are not entitled to any compensation for crop loss, no loan facility. An area of 350 acres was denotified long time back, but according to them, 160 acres has been taken away by the FD while digging trenches. There is a barren piece of land on one side of the village which the tribals are trying to clear for cultivation. But the CRPF personnel are claiming it as their land.

The FD has released crocodiles into the nearby artificial (lake). A tribal collecting water lost his hand to a croc. Goats have problem.

The Revenue department should settle the claim of the tribals and give them pattas. Around 120 families of tribals have consolidated their land holdings. Without pattas, they are not able to get compensation for crop losses.

A death of woman about 6 months back. No compensation has been paid to the family. They claim that before 1975, there were no elephants in the area. Only after the creation of the park, elephant problem has increased. The creation of BNP has put an end to collection of MFP, fuel wood and hunting. One tribal group are experts in basket weaving, but getting bamboo has become a problem because of park restrictions. Still they manage to make some baskets to be sold to a middleman for Rs.50 a pair. [2 groups: Iruligas and _Hakki Pikki. The jack fruit trees have been ravaged by elephants.

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They grow ragi, chola, and avari, which are totally rain fed. They have around 250 sheep and goats, 100 cows and hens in the village. Elephant menace has grown over the years. They do not know procedure for getting compensation. Inside their enclosure, one person was killed by an elephant.

In Chudahalli Village, the anger against elephant problem is very much in evidence. The villagers have told the FD that why can't they use their licensed guns to kill elephants. There are 30 families of Adi Dravidars -Hindi Word---, 60 families of Gowdas and 10 families of Kshtriyas (Arasus). They are totally dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

They grow ragi, avarai, hagalkai, cholam, karamani and peas. The entire agriculture is rain fed. Elephant presence has meant that sinking of bore wells and laying of pipes has become impossible. Along with 4 forest watchers, the villagers are doing night patrolling especially when crops are ready for harvest. One such family had a narrow escape when elephants brought down their shed in the field.

Children going to classes above 5th have to trek 5 kms (one way) to reach their school. It is very risky to trek.

The village has 3000 cows and 6000 goats. Last year, around 1000 goats died due to unknown reasons. Leopard attacks on livestock have become too common to be narrated. The Khoday Distilleries according to villagers is responsible for attracting elephants to this area. Frequent use of crackers by the FD has now made the elephants immune to them. They fear no one.

They feel that electric fence is better than trenches that get flattened during monsoon. As far as compensation goes, they claim that they have to spend Rs.300 to deposit a form. For a loss of 250 coconut trees and one acre of standing banana trees, a person was paid Rs.1500 as compensation. Agriculture has become totally non-productive and now 80% of villages are doing coolie work.

Even though they all have pattas for their land, the villagers agreed to a proposal from the FD to shift to a safer place. But after the initial proposal, they have not heard anything from the FD for the last three years.

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In Village Gulakmali

People feel that the fences are not effective in preventing elephants. They are in favour of deep and wide trenches and thick stone walls of sufficient height. According to them, elephant sighting in the past were very rare and one had to visit a zoo or the Dussera festival to see elephants.

Now elephants have become such a menace that land prices have come down drastically. Yet there are no buyers. Almost 1000 acres of good fertile land has been left uncultivated due to elephant problem. Instead of compensation, they want good protective measures by the FD. The death of a person in close proximity to Vajra Muneshwara Temple has scared the villagers. They say that crackers and other methods are becoming ineffective. Some villagers are prepared to surrender their lands if the FD comes up with a worthwhile proposal. According to them, the only reason for suicide not occurring is due to the proximity of Bangalore City.

In spite of elephant depredations, they do not have a negative attitude towards wildlife. They would only want to FD to ensure that they do not enter their villages so freely.

In Shivpura Village

Ragi is the only cultivated crop. They are in favour of only electric fencing to keep the elephants away. They have reported 7 to 8 cases of human deaths in the last few years. Returning to their houses after 5 pm has become very risky. They too are totally dependent on rain fed agriculture for their livelihood. Apart from elephants, wild boar and deer are also problematic. The elephants have become so used to humans that once they enter a banana field, nothing can make them leave the area except their own free will. In the recent past, they have also lost considerable livestock – 5 cows, 23 dogs, 26 hens and 3 goats to leopards. Still they feel that livestock problem is nothing compared to crop problem. They keep vigil on the machans but the problem is getting worse. Regeneration of forests after the declaration of BNP has meant that elephants have come to inhabit these areas from Nagarhole and Bandipur.

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The villagers are very unhappy with the working of the present compensation scheme. The procedure is cumbersome and compensation is woefully small. As an example, a loss of 8 acres of ragi was compensated by paying a sum of Rs.800.

In Kunchaharapalaya Village

The villagers say that 5 years back the elephants used to come to their village once a year. But now they face the problem during the whole year on a regular basis. Yet they feel that elephants too have a right to life, but the FD should keep them away from their village. They too claim that the compensation paid is only 1/10th of the crop loss sustained. In the past they were growing mulberry and banana, but now they also cultivate crops like paddy, ragi, cholam, etc. The effluents from Khoday Distilleries has been ruinous to their paddy crop.

The compensation scheme is very lengthy and time consuming. Instead of compensation, they would like crop protection measures to be strengthened. They do not advocate methods like culling. According to them, any concession in this regard would mean an end to the elephant as a species.