

Before the National Green Tribunal (SZ), Chennai
Application No.12 of 2013

Environment Support Group
Represented by its trustee Mr Arthur Pereira

....Applicant

Vs

Union of India
Rep. by its Secretary to Govt.,
Ministry of Environment & Forests and Others

.....Respondents

INDEX

Sl.No	Description	Page.Nos
1	Statement of objections filed by Respondent 3	1 to 11
2	Affidavit	12
3	Annexure: R1-Mysore Gazette, Govt., order No 245-dated 2 nd Oct 1901	13-17
4	Annexure: R2- GO No A.F 8295-301 -A.H 7-56-3 dated 24 th October, 1956	18-19
5	Annexure: R3-Expert committee report, Deemed Forests (Amrut Mahal Kaval), Chitradurga	20

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS FILED BY THE
RESPONDENT NO. 3 - (PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF
FOREST, ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF
KARNATAKA)

The Respondent No. 3 above named submits as under:

1. The above application is non factual, frivolous, vexatious and not maintainable and is liable to be dismissed in limine.
2. It is a fact that the Govt., of Karnataka has allotted land (grant/lease) to the Organisations of national repute for Research & Development and for the advancement of Science & Technology, such as BARC, DRDO, IISC, ISRO and to KSSIDC and M/s Sagitaur Ventures India Pvt Ltd. The details of land allotment is as under:

S.No	Organisation	Village	Sy.No	Extent (Acres)	Purpose
1	Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO)	Varavu Kaval	343	4000	Advanced R&D complex
		Khudapura	47	290	
				4290	
2	Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	Khudapura	47	1500	IISc Second campus
3	Bhaba Atomic Research Centre	Ullarti Kaval	1	1410	Special material enrichment facility
		Khudapura	47	400	
				1810	
4	Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	Ullarthi Kaval	1	473	Space research
		Khudapura	47	100	
				573	
5	Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC)	Ullarthi Kaval	1	250	Small industries development
		Khudapura	47	50	
				300	
6	Sagitaur Ventures India Pvt Ltd.	Varavu Kaval	343	1000 (lease)	For development of solar power park
	Total			9473	

they do not fall into the category of "District Forests" or in to any other category of statutorily constituted forests under the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963.

6. It is clearly seen from the General rules for the management of District Forests that were notified in 1901 (Annexure – R1) , that these rules specifically excluded the Amrut Mahal Kaval Lands. In other words, the said Amrut Mahal Kaval lands were not considered part of the District Forests clearly on the ground that the said lands, though at the diaposal of the Government and though not included within the limits of any state or village forests, had been assigned at the survey and settlement as land set apart for specific public purpose, viz., the grazing of the Amrut Mahal breed of cattle.

7. Rule (33) of Karnataka Forest Rules, 1969, provides as follows:
"Amrit Mahal Kavals: The rules for the management of district forests shall, mutatis mutandis apply to Amrit Mahal kavals which mean and include the land assigned by the Government for the pasturage of Amrit Mahal Cattle owned by the Government."

If by definition " Amrit mahal Kavals" are District forests, there is no necessity of rule (33), as the rules for the management of District Forests apply automatically to Amrit Mahal kavals. Since they are not District Forests, a special provision through rule (33) is provided for managing theses grazing lands. Hence, rule (33), by imputation, will not make Amrit Mahal Kavals "District Forests". It is only an enabling provision under the Karnataka Forest Rules, to the the Animal Husbandry department for managing these grasslands. All through, Amrit Mahal Kaval lands have been under the management and control of the Animal

Husbandry department (earlier called as *Benne Chavadi* and Amrit Mahal Department, during early periods).

8. As far as the definition of forest under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is concerned, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Godavarman's case -WP(civil) 202/1995, has held as follows:

"The word "forest" must be understood according to its dictionary meaning. This description covers all statutorily recognized forests, whether designated as reserved, protected or otherwise, for the purpose of Sec.2 (1) of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The term "forest land" occurring in Sec.2 will not only include "forest" as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as "forest" in the Govt., records irrespective of the ownership. This is how it has to be understood for the purpose of Sec.2 of the Act"

9. As far as the dictionary definition of forest is concerned, the following may be perused:

- The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines "forest" as a
"dense growth of trees and underbush covering a large tract"
- The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary defines "forest" as
"a large area of land that is thickly covered with trees"
- The Oxford English Dictionary (online) defines "forest" as "*a large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth*"

10. Purely as per the above definitions, an area to be defined as a "forest" needs the following characteristics:

- i) The area should be large
- ii) There should be a dense or thick cover of trees.

It is humbly submitted that the Areas of Amrut Mahal Kavals granted to various organizations as listed in para.2, do not have any dense/thick growth of trees, to consider them as "forests" by dictionary definition. In fact they are dry, open grazing tracts with scanty scrub vegetation.

11. It is humbly submitted, that the Amrit Mahal Kavals are not Reserved Forests/ Village Forest/ District Forest and that they are not mentioned as forests in any Govt., record and that they can not be construed as forests by dictionary definition. For the afore said reasons, the Amrit Mahal Kaval lands are not forest, and grant of such lands by the Government in Revenue Department, is in no way, a violation of the Karnataka Forest Act and Rules and Forest (Conservation) Act-1980. There is no diversion of any forest area for non-forestry purpose as alleged by the applicants. It is only a pigment of imagination and over stretching of what is not provided in law beyond applicability and rationale.
12. The Amrut Mahal cattle breed was initially used as draught animals for the army. With the progressive mechanization of the artillery units of the armies, the economics of the breed went drastic change and the Amrut Mahal breed had to be adopted to meet the needs of the villagers to provide quality breeding. As a result of this policy, the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampura was started in the year 1929 and the Amrut Mahal herd system was largely disbanded.
13. With the reduction in the number of Amrut Mahal Cattle, there were releases of Kaval lands from time to time. In the year 1956, the Department of Animal Husbandry had in its control about 165000 acres of kaval land as against a cattle strength of 5000. Of this extent an area of

81040 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands in various districtse were released from Animal Husbandry department to Revenue Department in the year 1956. (Annexure-R2)

14. The applicants in para 38 (g) of the application have contended that explicit mention of Amrut Mahal Kavals in Para (41) and Para (142(9)) of Karnataka Forest Manual (KFM),1976, confirms that Amrut mahal kavals are statutorily recognized forests.

The respondent submits that the contention of the applicants is a misleading interpretation of what is stated in KFM, 1976.

Para (41) of KFM,1976 reads as follows:

“ Minimum extent of a village Forest : A village forest will consist of such gomal lands, portions of District and Reserved Forests, Plantations, Amrut Mahal Kavals as may be assigned by Govt., and ordinarily be compact block of not less than 100 acres (40 Ha) in extent”

Hence Para (41) clearly refers to the fact that Amrut Mahal Kavals are not District Forests and that they can be part a Village Forest, if such assignment is done by Government. It is submitted that the Amrut Mahals Kavals granted to various agencies have never been assigned to a Village Forest. Hence the claim of the applicants is a distortive interpretation of the provisions in KFM, 1976.

Para 142 (9) of KFM,1976 reads as follows:

“Removals of thorns and shrubs from District Forests and Amrut Mahal kavals may be granted to the cultivating Ryots on mafi licences”

This proviso of KFM, 1976 brings out that the Amrut Mahal Kavals are not District Forests. The rules for managing District Forests are made applicable to Amrut Mahal Kavals, to enable Animal Husbandry Department manage Amrut Mahal Kavals, though they are not statutory forest areas.

15. The Govt., of Karnataka has constituted an Expert Committee to identify areas that could be categorized as forests in Karnataka state as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) 202/1995. The Expert Committee has included 12272.04 ha of Amritmahal Kavals under the Category of Deemed Forests, in Chitradurga District. But, none of the granted lands, as presented in para (2) above, are included in the 12272.04 ha of Amrit Mahal Kavals categorized as deemed forests in Chitradurga District (Annexure-R3), by the Expert Committee.

16. In addition, the Expert Committee has indicated 32449.08 ha in Chitradurga District, under the category Deemed Forests (C&D land without any plantation, but with KFD). Of the survey numbers under consideration in para (2), 1200 ha of land in Sy.No 343 of Varavu Kaval is included in this 32449.08 ha of deemed forests listed by the Empowered Committee. However, the entire 32449.08 ha of C&D class shown as deemed forest by the Committee was transferred from Revenue to the Forest Department in the year 1995, to constitute a Land-bank, from which areas required for raising compensatory afforestation in lieu of forest areas diverted can be identified, with a

clear stipulation that Revenue Department can take back land from the land-bank, if it is required for a public purpose. From the description of the purpose of Land Bank it is clear that these C&D class lands can not be classified as forests, as per the conditions laid out by Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) 202/1995.

However, the areas where plantations are raised by forest department can not be granted or leased. It is learnt that the Revenue department is yet to physically handover the possession of 1000 acres of land leased in Sy No 343 of Varavu Kaval to M/s Sagitaur ventures India Pvt Ltd (Respondent 15). The matter is being moved with Revenue Department to exclude forest plantations, while handing over the area leased to M/s Sagitaur Ventures India Pvt Ltd.

17. Hence it is submitted that while allotting the lands to various organizations as listed in Para (2), the Government has not violated any provision under the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963, Karnataka Forest Rules, 1969 and The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The claims of the applicants are not factual. It is prayed that no interim orders be passed in this case, as it will adversely impact the time and cost critical projects of national importance being executed by the institutions of national importance on the lands allotted. The application is liable for summary dismissal in the interest of equity and justice.

Bangalore

Dated

Respondent: 3

Advocate for Respondent 3:

VERIFICATION

I, K.S.Sai Baba, Secretary (Forests), Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Government of Karnataka, do hereby verify and declare that the statements made in para 1 to 17 are true to the best of my knowledge, belief and information.

Bangalore,

For Respondent 3

Dated 12/04/2013

Before the National Green Tribunal (SZ), Chennai

Application.No 12/2013

Environment Support Group
Represented by its trustee Mr Arthur Pereira

....Applicant

-Vs-

Union of India
Rep. by its Secretary to Govt.,
Ministry of Environment & Forests and Others

.....Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, K.S. Sai Baba, aged 56 years, S/o late K.Satyanarayana murty, Secretary(Forests), Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Government of Karanataka, 2nd Gate, 4th Floor, Multistoried Building, Dr Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore, do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as follows:

1. I am the Secretary (Forests) to Govt., of Karnataka, Respondent 3 herein and I am well conversant with the facts of the case.
2. I say that the averments made in Paragraphs 1 to 17 of the accompanying statement of objections are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.
3. Annexures R1 to R3 are the true copies of the originals.

Verification

I, K.S Sai Baba, aged 56 years, s/o Late K.Satyanarayana Murty, the deponent herein do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that this my true name and signature and that what is stated above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Identified by me

ADVOCATE

DEPONENT

Place:

Date:

No. of Corrections



THE
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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901.

PART III.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND RULES THEREUNDER.

No. 5173—J. 372, dated 21st September 1901.

The following rule shall be inserted as 30 A after Rule 30 of the Rules under the Registration Act:—

"In the Registration offices where the system of identification of executants by means of finger prints has been introduced under the orders of the Inspector General, the impressions of the right thumb of the executant or executants of the documents to be registered shall be taken in printer's ink off a pane of glass properly prepared for the purpose and transferred both to the documents and to a blank register kept in the Registration office. Against each impression so taken in this register, the name of the executant, the number of the deed in Books Nos. I, III, IV or V and the date shall be entered. In such Registration offices, the registering officer shall require every executant who is not personally known to himself to affix such an impression both to the deed and to the register in his presence, whether he can write his name or not. If on account of having suffered injury or other cause, the executant cannot affix the impression of his right thumb, the Sub-Registrar may take the impression of the thumb of his left hand or any other finger, making a note in the register as to the impression of which other finger has been taken."

No. 4192—Ex. 92, dated 5th September 1901.

Under Section 4, clause (n) of the Mysore Excise Regulation, No. V of 1901, the Government of Mysore are pleased to order the following changes in the designations of the subordinate Excise officers, with effect from 15th September 1901, from which date the aforesaid Excise Regulation will come into force:—

Present designation.	Altered designation.
Excise Supervisor ..	Excise Inspector.
Excise Inspector ...	Excise Assistant Inspector.
Excise Sub-Inspector and Tree Examiner ..	Excise Sub-Inspector.

No. 4486—R. F. 119-93, dated 11th September 1901.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Excise Act, XXII of 1881, as amended by Act VI of 1885 and extended to Mysore by Regulation III of 1885, the Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following amendments in the revised Foreign Liquor Rules published under Government Notification No. 10440—R. F. 119-93, dated 30th June 1901:—

In lines 2 and 4 of Rule XI, insert the words "except special licenses" after the words "licenses."

The rules as amended will be as follows:—

"Rule XI. No foreign spirits below 15° under-proof will be allowed to be sold under any of the licenses except special licenses granted under Rule II. The District Deputy Commissioner may, however, allow the licensees to dispose of any spirits below 15° under-proof, which may remain in stock after these Rules come to force, but shall admit no such spirits into licenses except special licenses issued from and after the 1st July 1901."

By Order,
H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

No. 245—1800, dated 2nd October 1901.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DISTRICT
FORESTS, AND OTHER LANDS AT THE DISPOSAL
OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules under Section 35 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (1900) for the regulation of the use of the forest produce and of the pasturage of lands at the disposal of Government and not included within the limits of—

- (a) a State Forest;
- (b) a Village Forest;
- (c) a grazing kaval managed by the Amrut Mahal Department; or
- (d) a Municipality, in respect of lands assigned to it.

These rules shall apply to all districts, but shall not affect the existing raiyats' privileges rules for the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan, so far as they relate to taluks and parts of taluks specified therein as "Malnad."

1. Subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities, the use of the pasturage and of the forest produce of land at the disposal of Government shall be regulated by the following rules within the limits set forth in the preamble.

2. Land at the disposal of Government may, for the purpose of these rules, be classed as follows:—

- (a) Land of which the Government has acquired the ownership or possession by purchase, lease or otherwise.
- (b) Assessed but unoccupied land.
- (c) Unassessed and unoccupied land.
- (d) Land assigned as free grazing ground or for other communal purposes.

3. "Reserved land" includes all land notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation and any area specially declared to be reserved land in the manner prescribed in Rule 6.

Land at the disposal of Government which is not set apart as "reserved land" (or otherwise specially assigned by Government) will be held to be "unreserved land."

4. Trees of the various species shown in the subjoined table are "reserved trees" wherever found, whether in reserved or in unreserved land. Such of the remaining trees as it is considered desirable to conserve will be divided into classes in accordance with the local requirements of the several districts, and lists of such trees and the seigniorage to be charged thereon will be published from time to time, under the sanction of the Government, in the *Mysore Gazette*. These trees will be called *classified trees*, and any tree not included in the lists published, as prescribed above, or in the schedule of reserved trees, will be called "unclassified trees."

List of Reserved Trees.

Serial No.	Botanical name.	English name.	Kannese name.	Serial No.	Botanical name.	English name.	Kannese name.
1	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sandal	Gandha.	11	<i>Sapium emarginatus</i>	Sesum	Antar da.
2	<i>Tectaria grandis</i>	Teak	Tagavani.	12	<i>Hardwickia bipata</i>	...	Karachi. Kaura.
3	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Black wood	Bite.	13	<i>Do pinata</i>	Oil tree	Yenne mara.
4	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Kino	Honne.	14	<i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i>	...	Hidulasa.
5	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Myrobalan or gull-mul.	Alde.	15	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	Ebony	Kari mara or Bale.
6	<i>Do acutum</i>	...	Bili matti.	16	<i>Do melanoxylon</i>
7	<i>Do tomentosa</i>	...	Kari matti.	17	<i>Azila dolabriformis</i>	Iron wood	Jande.
8	<i>Shorea laciniata</i>	...	Jari.	18	<i>Calophyllum elatum</i>	Poonpur	Sri Honna.
9	<i>Lagerstrœmia lauceolata</i>	Bentack	Nandi.	19	<i>Chickasdu tabularis</i>	Chittagong wood.	...
10	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Satin wood	Huragdu.				

Save as provided by Rule 11 no person shall fell, uproot, lop, burn or otherwise damage or remove any reserved trees.

5. Save with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer duly empowered, no tree, shrub or bamboo shall be cut or burnt, nor shall any grass or other forest produce be burnt, within (a) 50 yards of the banks of a hill stream or any of its feeders; (b) a radius of 50 yards from any spring of water; or (c) 50 yards of any public road.

6. So much of the four classes of land, specified in Rule 2, as the Deputy Commissioner of the District and the Conservator of Forests consider should be placed under special protection under Section 35 (iii) of the Regulation, either in view to the constitution of a State Forest or to the safeguarding of the supply of timber, of fuel, or of fodder, or for purposes of protecting hill sides, or water supplies, may be declared to be "reserved land" by a Notification of Government published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

7. On land declared "reserved land" under Rule 6, no fresh clearing shall be made for cultivation, or for any other purpose, without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, which shall only be granted with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests.

8. After the limits of any reserved land have been duly notified in the *Mysore Gazette*, no person within such land shall—

(a) set fire to any trees, timber, grass or other forest produce, or shall kindle or keep burning any fire except at such places and subject to such precautions as may be prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner or other person duly authorized in that behalf.

(b) fell, remove, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot or burn, or strip bark or leaves from or otherwise damage any tree growing on such land, or use or injure or remove any forest produce found thereon, unless such person be duly authorized in this respect.

Provided that, subject to such special rules as may hereafter be issued in respect of any such land, the words "forest produce" in the foregoing clause (b) shall not be held to include grazing on land assigned as free grazing ground, nor shall it include the following produce which may be removed for the *land side* home use of the neighbouring villages:—

(a) Fallen dry wood (other than of the reserved kinds) for fuel.

(b) Grass cut for fodder or grazed by "cattle" (not being goats or kids) when the pasturage of the area concerned has been sold under the *hulbanni* system or otherwise to the villagers collectively.

9. On all unreserved land in any village, the cutting of grass for thatching, the collection of dry wood other than of the reserved kinds, thorns, leaves of trees and shrubs that are not reserved, and the felling of trees other than all trees required for house-building as well as those included in the lists of reserved or classified trees, will be allowed free of charge and without permit, provided that the grass, wood, thorns, leaves or trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic use and not for sale or barter. On all unreserved land, dealt with under the *hulbanni* system or such other system as may be approved by Government, grazing of "cattle" will be allowed subject to the payment of the fee or price fixed.

No person shall set fire to any trees, timber, grass or other forest produce in any unreserved land.

10. For the purpose of Rules 8 and 9, the Revenue officials of the taluk and especially patels of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the privileges of obtaining forest produce free of payment or at reduced rates are not abused. Patels of villages shall interfere for the purpose of preventing, and shall report, any breach of these rules of which they may become cognizant. In the case of disputes the Deputy Commissioner will, after considering the area and productive capacity of the forest concerned, decide which are "neighbouring villages" within the meaning of the rules.

11. Subject to the exceptions provided for in Rules 8 and 9, the felling, conversion or removal of trees or timber and the collection or removal of other

forest produce in reserved or unreserved lands may be effected in one or other of the following ways, but in no other way:—

- (a) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the Forest Department having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officers.
- (b) By persons holding permits duly issued by a Forest officer or other authorised person.
- (c) By any person holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the Deputy Commissioner or by any officer duly authorised by him.

12. The Deputy Commissioner may appoint, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, any person or class of persons, by name or by virtue of his office, to issue or recover permits under the foregoing rules, and may also prescribe tannas or places at which the timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or recovered or way permits be issued. Except as provided in Rule 9, permits must be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection or removal is commenced. Permit-holders must comply with the regulations of the Forest Department and the conditions entered in the permit.

13. No person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil, or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land except in such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner.

14. Quarrying in land at the disposal of Government will be regulated by the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, care however being taken by the Deputy Commissioner to see that it is not ordinarily permitted in places where damage is likely to be caused to forest growth.

15. Any breach or infringement of Rule 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 or 14 will render the offender liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to one month, or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or to both.

No. 247—1302, dated Bangalore, 2nd October 1901.

The Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following trees shall, pending further orders, be classified trees on which seigniorage will be levied and for which permits will be issued under the General Rules for the management of District Forests and other lands at the disposal of Government (*vide Mysore Gazette Notification No. 245—1300, dated the 2nd October 1901*).

DISTRICT OF MYSORE.

Serial No.	Kanarese name.	Botanical name.	Serial No.	Kanarese name.	Botanical name.
1	Huul or Hulve	Terminalia paniculata	21	Bili jali or Toppale or Byala	Acacia leucophlea
2	Hadaga	Cornus macrophylla	22	Bammi	Acacia ferruginea
3	Sampige	Michelia champaca	23	Chujjalu or Chigre	Albizia amara
4	Yettega	Adina cordifolia	24	Kallu bago	Albizia stipulata
5	Nauja or Boklu	Mimusops elengi	25	Iji or Nuvve	Preuma tomentosa
6	Nerale	Eugenia Jambolam	26	Hulichellu	Mallotus philippinensis
7	Kendala or Sagadu	Schleichera trijuga	27	Aeru	Semecarpus Amacardi-
8	Ippu	Bassia latifolia			ium
9	Kad Ippu	Bassia longifolia	28	Tangadi or Avarike	Cassia auriculata
10	Gemasu	Bignonia xylocarpa	29	Kukke	Cassia Fistula
11	Udi or Kal nli	Bignonia chelonoides	30	Sige	Acacia concinna
12	Dindiga	Anogeissus latifolia	31	Popli	Ventilago madras-
13	Bago or Trehal	Albizia lebbek			patana
14	Bilwara	Albizia odoratissima	32	Hoppe	Pongamia glabra
15	Hasarganna	Dalbergia lanceolaria	33	Hunase	Tamarindus indica
16	Olle bevu	Melia indica	34	Mayu	Mangifera indica
17	Hutelu bevu	Melia Azedarach	35	Kagli or Kachu	Acacia catechu
18	Tadasat	Grewia bilafolia	36	Kempu khairuda	Do. sonder
19	Kadawala or Kadaga	Stephogyne parvifolia	37	Halasu	Artocarpus integri-
20	Kuri jali or Gobli	Acacia arabica			folia

DISTRICTS OF HASSAN, KADUR AND SHIMOGA.

Serial No.	Kanarese name.	Botanical name.	Serial No.	Kanarese name.	Botanical name.
1	Hunal or Hulve	Terminalia paniculata	26	Dhupa	Vateria indica
2	Hadaga	Cornus macrophylla	27	Halmaddi	Canarium strictum
3	Sampige	Michelia champaca	28	Hullagi	Puccinellonouron indicum
4	Yettega	Adina cordifolia	29	Kari jali or Gobli	Acacia arabica
5	Nanja or Boklu	Minusops elengi	30	Bili jali or Toppale or Byala.	Acacia leucophylla
6	Nerale	Eugenia Jambolana			
7	Kendala or Sagade	Schleichera trijuga	31	Banni	Acacia ferruginea
8	Ippe	Bassia latifolia	32	Iji or Narave	Pretna tomentosa
9	Kad Ippe	Bassia longifolia	33	Gobra	Bischofia javanica
10	Genasu	Bignonia xylocarpa	34	Hulichellu	Mallotus philippinensis
11	Udi or Kal udi	Bignonia chelonoides	35	Patanga	Cassia auriculata
12	Dindiga	Anogeissus latifolia	36	Tangadi or Avarike	Cassia fistula
13	Bage or Tirchal	Albizia Lebbek	37	Kakke	Acacia concinna
14	Bilwara	Albizia odoratissima	38	Sige	Ventilago madraspatana
15	Hasarganne	Dalbergia lanceolaria	39	Popli	Pongamia glabra
16	Olle bevu	Melia indica			
17	Hutlu bevu	Melia Azedarach	40	Honge	Tamarindus indica
18	Channangi	Lagerstromia parviflora	41	Hunase	Mangifera indica
19	Tadasal	Grewia tiliaefolia	42	Mavu	Acacia catechu
20	Kadawala or Kadaga	Stephegyne parvifolia	43	Kagli or Kachu	Do sundra
21	Karihaigalu		44	Kempu khairada	Artocarpus integrifolia
22	Vate		45	Halasu	Soyimida febrifuga
23	Gamboji or Aradala	Garcinia Cambogia	46	Kalgarige	Cedrela Toona
24	Kankutike	Garcinia Morella	47	Noge or Gandagarige	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius
25	Devagarige	Garcinia Xanthochymus	48	Howlige	Hopon parviflora
			49	Kirabhogi	Mesua ferrea
			50	Naga sampige	

DISTRICTS OF KOLAR, BANGALORE AND TUMKUR.

1	Hunal or Hulve	Terminalia paniculata	21	Bili jali or Toppale or Byala.	Acacia leucophylla
2	Hadaga	Cornus macrophylla	22	Banni	Acacia ferruginea
3	Sampige	Michelia champaca	23	Geru	Semecarpus Anacardium
4	Yettega	Adina cordifolia			
5	Nerale	Eugenia Jambolana	24	Beppale or Hale	Wrightia tinctoria
6	Kendala or Sagade	Schleichera trijuga	25	Bel or Belal	Feroma Elephantum
7	Ippe	Bassia latifolia	26	Tangadi or Avarike	Cassia auriculata
8	Kad Ippe	Bassia longifolia	27	Kakke	Cassia fistula
9	Genasu	Bignonia xylocarpa	28	Sige	Acacia concinna
10	Udi or Kal udi	Bignonia chelonoides	29	Popli	Ventilago madraspatana
11	Dindiga	Anogeissus latifolia			
12	Bage or Tirchal	Albizia Lebbek	30	Honge	Pongamia glabra
13	Bilwara	Albizia odoratissima	31	Hunase	Tamarindus indica
14	Olle bevu	Melia indica	32	Mavu	Mangifera indica
15	Hutlu bevu	Melia Azedarach	33	Kagli or Kachu	Acacia catechu
16	Tadasal	Grewia tiliaefolia	34	Kempu khairada	Do sundra
17	Kadawala or Kadaga	Stephegyne parvifolia	35	Halasu	Artocarpus integrifolia
18	Kallu bage	Albizia stipulata			
19	Chujjalu or Chigro	Albizia amara			
20	Kari jali or Gobli	Acacia arabica			

DISTRICT OF CHITALDRUG.

1	Hunal or Hulve	Terminalia paniculata	14	Geru	Semecarpus Anacardium
2	Hadaga	Cornus macrophylla			
3	Yettega	Adina cordifolia	15	Tangadi or Avarike	Cassia auriculata
4	Nerale	Eugenia Jambolana	16	Kakke	Cassia fistula
5	Dindiga	Anogeissus latifolia	17	Sige	Acacia concinna
6	Bage or Tirchal	Albizia Lebbek	18	Popli	Ventilago madraspatana
7	Bilwara	Albizia odoratissima			
8	Olle bevu	Melia indica	19	Honge	Pongamia glabra
9	Hutlu bevu	Melia Azedarach	20	Hunase	Tamarindus indica
10	Kallu bage	Albizia stipulata	21	Mavu	Mangifera indica
11	Kari jali or Gobli	Acacia arabica	22	Kagli or Kachu	Acacia catechu
12	Bili jali or Toppale or Byala.	Acacia leucophylla	23	Kempu khairada	Do sundra
13	Banni	Acacia ferruginea	24	Halasu	Artocarpus integrifolia

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12/4/13
K.S. SAI BABA
Secretary to Government (Forest)
Forest, Ecology and Environment Department
Bangalore

Page 18

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ANNEXURE: R₂

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Amruth Mahal

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S.O.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

HOME, FOREST AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS

G.O. No. A.F. 8295-301—A. H. 7-56-3, dated 24th October 1956.

Release of Amruthmahal Kaval Land to Revenue Department for cultivation.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. A6-11383—56-57, dated 8th October 1956 from the Director of Animal Husbandry recommending in the circumstances stated therein sanction to the release of 92,801 acres 1 gunta of Amrithmahal Kaval land to Revenue Department for purposes of granting it for cultivation.

ORDER No. A. F. 8295-301—A. H. 7-56-3, DATED BANGALORE,
24TH OCTOBER 1956.

There has been an increasing demand for land by landless people all over the State for purposes of cultivation. Government have considered the question of releasing certain extents of land under the control of the Amrithmahal Department for this purpose. The Director of Animal Husbandry who was asked to examine the feasibility of surrendering portions out of these kavals not required for the cattle of the Department has proposed to the surrender of a total extent of 92,801 acres and 1 gunta.

The Amrithmahal Department now under the Animal Husbandry Department, originally known as 'Benne Chavadi' with a system of Amrithmahal Kaval to provide extensive pasturage for the Amrithmahal breed was constituted in the latter part of 16th Century by the Palace with the object of providing draught bullocks both for the Palace and British armies.

With the progressive mechanisation of the artillery units of the armies, the economics of the breed underwent a drastic change, and the Amrithmahal breed had to be adapted to meet the needs of the villagers to provide quality breeding bulls. As a result of this policy, the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur was started in the year 1920 and the Amrithmahal herd system was largely disbanded.

With the reduction of Amrithmahal cattle the pressure for releasing kaval lands has been on the increase and from time to time certain extents have been released and at present the Animal Husbandry Department has under its control about 1,65,000 acres of kaval land as against a cattle strength of nearly 5,000.



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Amruth Mahal

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No. A. F. 8295-301—A. H. 7-56-3, DATED 24TH OCTOBER 1956.

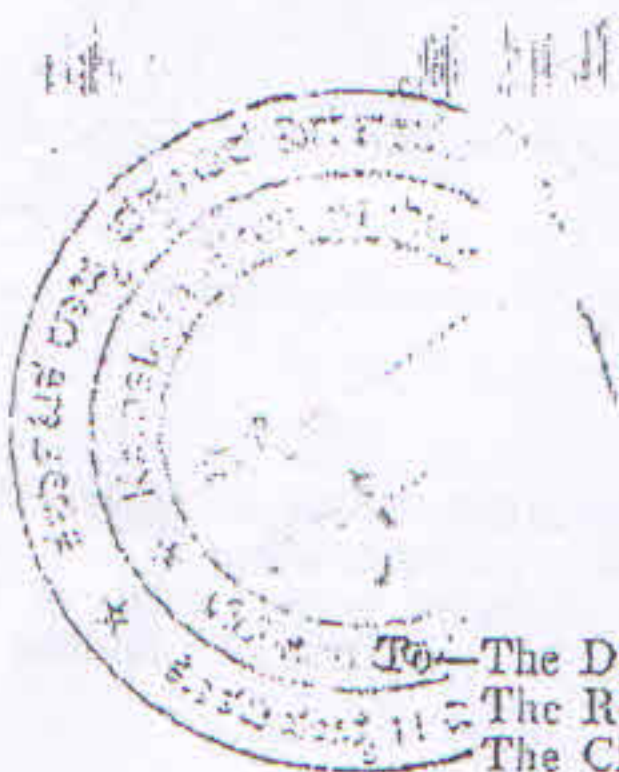
have already been notified as Forest Reserve, to wit, Halkurke, Chikkasandra and Ramadevarahalla kavals. Pending further examination the above three kavals are deleted from the list of lands proposed for surrender.

The Government consider that it is in public interests that cultivable lands included in the Amritmahal kavals in excess of the present requirements of the Animal Husbandry Department should be thrown open for gomal and cultivation and granted to landless people. This measure is calculated to satisfy the growing public demand for land, to step up agricultural production in the State and secure a better utilisation of rich and fertile tracts.

Government are therefore pleased to direct that a total area of 81,040 acres and 10 guntas of Amritmahal kaval lands in the several districts of the State as indicated in the annexures to Government Order be released from Animal Husbandry Department to the Revenue Department. The Director of Animal Husbandry is requested to hand over possession of the aforesaid kavals to the Revenue Commissioner for taking further action.

K. SESHAGIRI RAO,

Secretary to Government,
Home, Forest and Agriculture Departments.



To—The Director of Animal Husbandry in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Deputy Commissioners of the concerned Districts.

END.—R.S.

K. Seshagiri Rao
24/10/56

KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES
BANGALORE
RECEIVED 27/10/56
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Xerox Attested

27/10/56
Additional Deputy Commissioner
Chitradurga District

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S. Saibaba
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K.S. SAIBABA
Secretary to Government (Forest)
Forest, Ecology and Environment Department
Bangalore

Expert Committee ReportDeemed forest (Amruth Mahal Kovals) in
Chitradurga District
Karnataka**DEEMED FORESTS**

(Amruth Mahal Kaval)

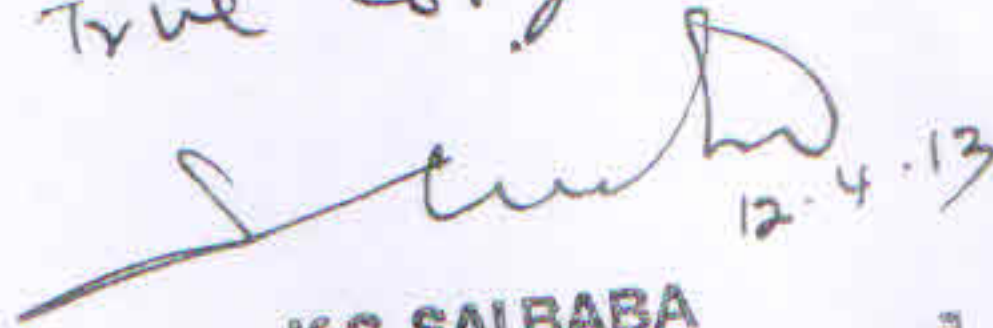
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Sl No.	Name of the Range	Particulars	Survey No.	Extent in Ha.
1	Holalkere	Jajur kaval		240.63
		2 Gunderi kaval		271.09
		3 Kadur kaval		1154.04
		4 Haragutti kaval		815.74
		5 Ramagiri kaval		1366.02
		6 Rangaiahnadurga kaval		1689.25
		7 Mallurahalli kaval		85.94
		8 Devapura kaval		355.26
		9 Vamanapura kaval		72.23
		10 Vanake Maradi kaval		67.29
		11 Hanumanahalli kaval		98.48
		Total		6215.97
1	Hiriyur	Ramajjanahalli kaval		814.74
		2 Kyathagirigere kaval		887.00
		3 Beerasamudra kaval		942.00
		4 Chikkatokalvadi kaval		175.12
		5 Bettasamudra kaval		687.00
		6 Kainadara kaval		145.54
		7 Eradugoddadasandiya kaval		261.91
		Total		3913.31
3	Molkalmuru rang	Pagadalabande kaval		511.00
		2 Bommkunte kaval		353.81
		3 Gasikere kaval		954.05
		Total		1818.86
1	Challakere	Parusharampura kaval	1	323.90
		Total		12272.04

Sd/-

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Chitradurga Division, Chitradurga.

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K.S. SAIBABA
Secretary to Government (Forest)
Forest, Ecology and Environment Department
Bangalore