

# NTCA's Plan on Relocation of Villages

#### Source: IE

### Why in News?

Recently, the <u>National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)</u> has urged <u>state wildlife departments</u> to develop a comprehensive timeline and action plan for the relocation of villages situated within the <u>core</u> <u>tiger habitats</u>.

# What is NTCA's Villages Relocation Plan?

- About Core Areas:
  - Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act, 2006 emphasises the need for undisturbed areas to support viable tiger breeding populations.
    - **Core or critical tiger habitats** refer to areas within tiger reserves that are kept untouched to ensure the survival of breeding tiger populations.
  - The NTCA's focus is on the 55 notified tiger reserves in India, where approximately 600 villages (64,801 families) currently reside within core tiger habitats.
- Voluntary Village Relocation Program (VVRP):
  - Voluntary Village Relocation Program (VVRP) has twin objectives of empowering the local communities by giving access to development opportunities and creating inviolate space for tigers so that both can co-occur in harmony.
    - Relocations must be voluntary and based on the informed consent of gram sabhas and families involved and <u>Forest rights of Scheduled Tribes and</u> <u>other forest dwellers</u> must be recognised and settled.
  - Compensation: Families can choose between financial compensation (Rs 15 lakh per family) or a resettlement package (including land, housing, and basic amenities).
  - Issues With Relocation Plan: The NTCA's relocation package falls short of the legal standards set by the Land Acquisition Act, 2013.
    - NTCA does not comply with the legal requirement of the Land Acquisition Act,
      2013, which has special provisions to provide resettlement and rehabilitation to ST communities and forest dwellers.

### **Project Tiger**

- Project Tiger is a wildlife conservation initiative in India that was launched in 1973.
- The primary objective of Project Tiger is to ensure the survival and maintenance of the tiger population in their natural habitats by creating dedicated <u>Tiger Reserves</u>.
- Starting with only nine reserves, the project marked a paradigm shift in wildlife conservation efforts. By 2024, it had grown to 55 reserves in different states, totalling 2.38% of India's land area.
- The unreliable pug-mark method of the first <u>tiger census</u> in 1972 gave way to more accurate techniques like the <u>camera-trap method</u>.



Read more: <u>Wildlife Protection Act, 1972</u>, <u>Forest Rights Act</u>, <u>National Tiger Conservation</u> <u>Authority</u>

**UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)** 

#### **Prelims**

Q1. At the national level, which ministry is the nodal agency to ensure effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of

#### Forest Rights) Act, 2006? (2021)

- (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- (c) Ministry of Rural Development
- (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Ans: (d)

## Q2. Consider the following statements: (2018)

- 1. The definition of "Critical Wildlife Habitat" is incorporated in the Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- 2. For the first time in India, Baigas have been given Habitat Rights.
- 3. Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change officially decides and declares Habitat Rights for Primitive and Vulnerable Tribal Groups in any part of India.

## Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

**(b)** 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (a)

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/ntcas-plan-on-relocation-of-villages