



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE  
समन्वित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय  
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**BY SPEED POST /E-MAIL**  
F.No.4-KRA 1319/2021-BAN/  
Dated the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2022

15/4

To

The Additional Director General of Forests (FC),  
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change,  
Indira Paryavaran Bhavan,  
Aliganj, Jor Bagh Road,  
New Delhi - 110 003.

Subject.

Proposal for diversion of 89.92 ha. of forest land in Sy.No.14, Tavaraghatta village and Sy.No.16, Singanamane village both in Kasaba Hobli, Shivamogga District and Sy No. 37, Byrapura village, Kasaba Hobli, Narsimharajapura (NR) Taluk, Chikkamagaluru District for establishment and development of Kuvempu University Campus for academic activities in favour of Registrar, Kuvempu University, Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta, Shimogga District (**Online Proposal No. FP/KA/SCH/35132/2018**) -reg.

Sir,

With reference to MoEF&CC, New Delhi letter No. 8-27/2021-FC dated December, 2021, a Committee was constituted by this office vide Office Order dated 16/12/2021 with Shri B.N.Anjan Kumar, Assistant Inspector General of Forests (Central), IRO, Bengaluru as Chairman and Shri. Muralikrishna, Scientist 'E', IRO, Bengaluru and Mrs. Rinku Kumari, Assistant Inspector General of Forests (FC), MoEF&CC, New Delhi as members. Since Inspector General of Forests (FC), MoEF&CC, New Delhi vide e-mail dated 17/02/2022 informed about the inability of Mrs. Rinku Kumari, Assistant Inspector General of Forests (FC) to attend the site inspection scheduled from 21/01/2022 to 23/1/2022 and requested this office to make arrangements to carry out the site inspection, the Committee for site inspection was reconstituted vide Office Order dated 18/02/2022 with Shri. B.N.Anjan Kumar, Assistant Inspector General of Forests (Central) as Chairman and Dr. Prabhu, Scientist 'D', IRO, Bengaluru as member.

Accordingly, the site inspection of the proposed area as well as non-forest land and degraded forest land identified for Compensatory Afforestation was carried out by the Committee from 21/02/2022 to 23/02/2022 and submitted the report. The comments /recommendations of the undersigned incorporated in Point No. 15 and 16 of the site inspection report and the same is forwarded herewith for kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

(K.P Singh)

Regional Officer

Encl: As above

## PROFORMA FOR SITE INSPECTION

	Title of the Project:	Diversion of 89.92 ha of forest land in Sy. No. 14, Tavaraghatta village and Sy. No. 16, Singanamane village in Kasaba Hobli, Shivamogga District and Sy. No.37, Byrapura Village, Kasaba Hobli, Narasimharajapura Taluk, Chikkamagaluru District for establishment and Development of Kuvempu University, Shivamogga District.																																										
1.	Legal status of the forest land proposed for diversion:	<p>The area proposed for diversion is part of Singanamane Minor Forest which was declared as Bhadra wildlife sanctuary during 1998 and later during 2007 it was declared as Bhadra Tiger reserve.</p> <p>Now the proposed area is located within the Tiger reserve</p>																																										
2.	Item-wise break-up details of the forest land proposed for diversion:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">S. No.</th> <th style="width: 65%;">Description</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Area in ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>Road Network</td><td>7.51</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Garden</td><td>0.99</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Office Buildings</td><td>0.71</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Park</td><td>4.58</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>PG Departments</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Play Ground</td><td>5.87</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Residential Buildings</td><td>0.65</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Student Hostels</td><td>0.95</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Tanks</td><td>0.48</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Reserved Green Park</td><td>6.87</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Vacant Land</td><td>58.51</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Other Buildings</td><td>0.72</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>90.04</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Description	Area in ha	1	Road Network	7.51	2	Garden	0.99	3	Office Buildings	0.71	4	Park	4.58	5	PG Departments	2.2	6	Play Ground	5.87	7	Residential Buildings	0.65	8	Student Hostels	0.95	9	Tanks	0.48	10	Reserved Green Park	6.87	11	Vacant Land	58.51	12	Other Buildings	0.72		<b>Total</b>	<b>90.04</b>
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3.	Whether proposal involves any construction of buildings (including residential) or not. If yes, details thereof:	<p>Yes.</p> <p>At present about 35 percent (approx. 31 ha) of the area proposed for diversion is under various types of structures such as buildings, roads, playgrounds, power line, gardens/park, etc. rest of the area is under Forest cover.</p> <p>It was informed during the field visit that in future it is proposed to use about 2 ha more of area under forest cover for construction of buildings. The details of buildings already constructed and those proposed to be constructed is given as Annexure I.</p>																																										
4.	Total cost of the project at present rates:	Details not available																																										
5.	Wildlife:	The proposed area is part of the Bhadra Tiger reserve. Major mammals such as Tiger, Leopard, Sloth bear, Sambar deer, Spotted deer are reported to be found in the adjacent forest area. Since the area proposed for diversion is having several buildings and human habitations, during the visit the																																										

		<p>presence of wild animals in this area was not noticed. But however, it was informed during the field visit by the university staff that reptiles, small mammals and few animals such as spotted deer and wild boar come frequently near the human habitations from the adjacent forest area. In future it is necessary to take up suitable remedial measures such as construction of perimeter boundary wall to prevent entry of animals in to human habitation as it may lead to Human-wildlife conflict.</p>
6.	Vegetation:	<p>At present about 65 percent (approx. 58 ha) of the area proposed for diversion is under forest cover. The vegetation type is dry deciduous forest with presence of tree species such as <i>Tectona grandis</i>, <i>Cassia fisula</i>, <i>Legestromia lanciolata</i>, <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>, <i>Tamrindus indica</i>, <i>Terminelia paniculate</i>, <i>Adina cardifolia</i> etc. There are some tree species such as <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>, <i>Casurina equisetifolia</i>, <i>Acacia arculiformis</i>, <i>Grewlia robusta</i>, <i>Eucalyptus spp</i> etc. which were planted at different point of time.</p>
7.	Background note on the proposal:	<p>Prior to establishment of Kuvempu University, Post-Graduation Centre of University of Mysore was started in this area during the year 1979. The Government of Karnataka has sanctioned 230 acres (93.07 ha) of forest land in Singanamane Minor forest and 20 acres (8.09 ha) of land in Aldhara reserve forest, on lease, vide Government order No. FDD108.FGL:76:78-79, dated 21.02.1979, for a period of 20 years, for establishment of PG Centre of Mysore University. As part of development of amenities for the PG Center, Construction of several buildings were taken from 1979 onwards</p> <p>Government of Karnataka Vide its order dated 11.05.1987 had restricted the lease area to 230 acres in Singanamane Minor Forest, by deleting 20 acres of forest land of Aldhara reserve forest and also directed the Chief Conservator of Forest (General) to take necessary steps to execute the lease agreement and to evict the encroachers in the leased out land. Consequent to this the lease agreement was signed between Vice Chancellor of Mysore University and Chief Conservator of Forests (General).</p> <p>During 1987 the PG center of Mysore University was upgraded and Kuvempu University was established by enactment of Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act 1987. Construction of more buildings and roads were taken up with the establishment of new University.</p> <p>In the meantime, the lease period expired on 28.02.1999.</p> <p>The proposal was submitted by Kuvempu University to the Government of Karnataka during May 2000, for renewal of lease. Since the Singanamane Minor Forest, which was leased out to Mysore University, was declared as Bhadra Wildlife sanctuary during 1998, the matter was in turn referred to Indian Board of Wildlife. The Standing</p>

Committee of IBWL held on 12.07.2002, considered the proposal and recommended the renewal of lease to an extent of 89.94 ha only, beyond 20.02.1999. The standing committee further recommended that the State Government may take further action to exclude the area from the Sanctuary and while granting the lease, the following conditions were imposed.

- The University should start MSc Course in Wildlife Sciences
- University should organize capsule course on the use of Information technology for Wildlife Management.
- The University should refrain from using chemical fertilizer pesticides in its lawns, horticulture gardens and agriculture fields
- State Government will compensate for reduction of the area of the sanctuary by adding 339 ha of contiguous forest land to the sanctuary expeditiously in a period of 90 days.

There after Government of Karnataka vide its letter No. FEE.364.FGL.2002, Dated 16-12-2002 directed the University to submit a proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for renewal of the lease.

The Proposal received from the Kuvempu University was submitted to State Government on 22.07.2006 along with the site inspection report and recommendations of the officers of Forest Department. But the proposal was not forwarded to Government of India as the user agency was reluctant to submit an undertaking to pay 5 times the NPV charges applicable if in case the diverted land is a Wildlife Sanctuary and other CA charges.

The Kuvempu University approached the Government of Karnataka on the above issue and on the basis of the suggestions given by State Government, during 2009 the University filed an I.A. 2707/2009 in WPC 202/1995, in the Apex court, requesting for exemption of NPV

The Supreme court in its order dated 15/10/2015 transferred the application to MoEF & CC to consider all such applications in accordance with law and disposed of the Interlocutory application.

Based on the above order of the Supreme court, the proposal by Kuvempu University was placed before the Forest Advisory Committee. The FAC in its meeting held on 26.04.2018 has recommended for renewal of lease in favour of applicant Kuvempu University, subject to the following conditions.

- The conditions on which the proposal has been cleared by the standing committee of the Indian Board of Wildlife in its meeting held on 12.07.2002,

		<p>will be strictly complied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NPV of the forest land will be deposited at the normal rates (instead of five times of the normal of the NPV)</li> <li>• The Compensatory Afforestation is Payable as per existing rates</li> </ul> <p>Subsequently the University submitted an online proposal on 25.06.2019 through PARIVESH seeking approval by Government of India for diversion of 90.04 ha of Forest land.</p>																																																						
8.	Compensatory afforestation:	<p>During 2002, IBWL, While recommending for renewal of lease, to an extent of 89 94 ha, beyond the lease expiry date of 20.02 1999, imposed a condition that the State Government will compensate for reduction of the area of the sanctuary by adding 339 ha of contiguous forest land to the sanctuary expeditiously in a period of 90 days.</p> <p>In compliance to this condition, Chickamagalur District Collector has issued orders for transfer of 383.824 ha (948.45 acre) of forest land. Officers of the Forest department informed that there is difference in area in two survey numbers (Sy. No 39 and 46) which was found out after the conducting the survey of the area. The actual extent of land available after the survey is (359.074 ha) 887.29 acre only. The details of land under each survey number is given below table.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SL</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Sy no</th> <th>Extent of land as per DC order (acre)</th> <th>Land available after actual survey (acre)</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Kesavinamane</td> <td>38</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Kesavinamane</td> <td>39</td> <td>320.30</td> <td>280</td> <td>Available area itself is 280 acre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Kesavinamane</td> <td>40</td> <td>85.35</td> <td>85.35</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Kesavinamane</td> <td>45</td> <td>57.33</td> <td>57.33</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Kesavinamane</td> <td>46</td> <td>123.14</td> <td>102.28</td> <td>Rest of the area is encroached</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Kesavinamane</td> <td>49</td> <td>92.01</td> <td>92.01</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Tigada</td> <td>13</td> <td>70.32</td> <td>70.32</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>948.45</b></td> <td><b>887.29</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As per the site inspection report submitted by the Field Director Bhadra Tiger Reserve, the identified area consists of Grassland – Shola vegetation and thus the field director has not recommended any planting activities in this area. During the site inspection also, it was observed that the area is a grassland-shola habitat which is unique and very important from wildlife point of view. Any planting activities in this area will destroy this unique habitat. Thus, as</p>	SL	Village	Sy no	Extent of land as per DC order (acre)	Land available after actual survey (acre)	Remarks	1	Kesavinamane	38	200	200		2	Kesavinamane	39	320.30	280	Available area itself is 280 acre	3	Kesavinamane	40	85.35	85.35		4	Kesavinamane	45	57.33	57.33		5	Kesavinamane	46	123.14	102.28	Rest of the area is encroached	6	Kesavinamane	49	92.01	92.01		7	Tigada	13	70.32	70.32			<b>Total</b>		<b>948.45</b>	<b>887.29</b>	
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recommended by the Field director of Bhadra Tiger reserve, this area should not be used for raising CA plantation. Instead the Grassland-shola area should be improved by taking up suitable habitat improvement activities such as removal of invasive plants present in Sholas and Grasslands, Soil moisture conservation activities and other Eco restoration measures. It is very much necessary that of the NPV and CA charges paid by the User Agency, a portion of the amount should be separately earmarked for improvement of this Grassland -habitat.

As per the FCA guidelines the user agency has to identify non-forest land which is equal to the extent of land proposed for diversion. In this case, the transfer of non-forest area to the forest department was done in compliance of the condition imposed by IBWL. The extent of non-forest land that was transferred to forest department is almost 4 times the extent of forest land proposed for diversion. Thus, it is necessary to decide whether the non-forest land that is already transferred to forest department in compliance of condition imposed by IBWL can be accounted as land for Compensatory Afforestation or whether the user agency has to identify equal extent of non-forest land separately as per the requirement of FCA.

However, since the Grassland -shola area identified adjoining to Bhadra Tiger Reserve is not suitable for raising CA plantation, Forest department has identified degraded forest area also, having an extent of 191.00 hectare in Chickamagalur forest division. The details of area identified in each survey number is given in the below table

Sl	Forest area	Village	Sy.no	Area (Ha)
1	Sindigere State Forest	Sindigere	35 & 36	126
2	Boochenahalli Kaval State Forest	Boochenahalli Kaval	2 & 3	
3	Sindigere State Forest	Shirabadige	42 & 43	65
		Total		191

During the field visit it was observed that the degraded forest land identified for raising plantation is in two different blocks. Block I with an extent of 126 ha and Block II having an extent of 65 ha.

The CA land identified in Block I is having thorny and scrub vegetation. The area is having rocky several small patches of rocky outcrops and the soil layer in this area is having medium to shallow depth. There were evidences of anthropogenic activities such as collection of fuel wood and grazing of domestic animals in this area. Availability of soil moisture seems to very poor and as informed by the staff of

		<p>forest department, the rainfall received in this area is very minimum, that is less than 50 cm per year with only 15 to 20 rainy days. Since the identified area is having rocky outcrops on which planting cannot be carried out. Thus, the effective area available for planting will be less than 126 ha. To overcome this, it is suggested to add an additional area of 10 to 15 ha to the already identified area in Block-I so that the affective area available for planting become 126 ha.</p> <p>The CA land identified in Block II is having better vegetation and soil condition compared to Block I. The area is having medium depth the soil layer. This block also has very poor moisture regime and the availability of soil moisture is poor as informed by the staff of forest department. During 1996 the area was planted with <i>Acacia arcuiformis</i> but the plantation was not very successful. In few patches the planted trees have survived and their canopy has covered up the area. Such areas where the canopy of the surviving trees have covered up, planting of new seedlings cannot be carried out. Thus the effective area available for planting maybe less than 65 ha. To overcome this, it is suggested to add an additional area of 5 to 10 ha to the already identified area in Block-II so that the affective area available for planting become 65 ha.</p> <p>Since both these blocks receives scanty rainfall and the peak summer temperature in these areas reaches almost 35°to 38° C, conservation of soil moisture and prevention of anthropogenic activities and protection of these areas from forest fire are crucial for establishment of successful plantation. Further for better survival of planted seedlings in the initial stage, it is suggested to plant one-year old tall seedlings (minimum 1 meter tall). Accordingly, necessary changes to be made in the scheme of CA plantation with a provision to raise tall seedlings in bigger size baskets and to nurture them in the Nursery for at least one year. The CA scheme may be revisited giving special consideration for raising tall seedlings in the nursery, to the aspects of soil moisture conservation, prevention of forest fire incidence and reducing grazing pressure.</p>
9.	Whether proposal involves violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or not. If yes, a detailed report on violation including action taken against the concerned officials:	<p>Yes.</p> <p>At present there are 40 different types of buildings and other structures like roads, powerline, communication network etc in the area proposed for diversion.</p> <p>The building and other structures include Hostel for Boys and Girls, Staff Residence for teaching and non-teaching staff, Class Rooms and buildings of different Departments, Water Treatment plant, Vice-Chancellor's Residence, Guest house, Examination hall, Health Center, Hall for Convocation and other Cultural Activities, Library, Indoor stadium, Bank, Post office, Student Utility complex, Auditorium, Pampavana (Garden), Open Air Theatre, cafeteria, Outdoor stadium and Road network.</p>

		<p>Out of these 40 buildings, Construction of 10 structures were completed within the initial lease period that is from 1979 to 1999.</p> <p>Once the lease period was over the User Agency was suppose to renew the leases period. Though the process of renewal was started it did not happen in time due to several reasons (details given in sl.no 7 of this report maybe referred). The construction activities continued even after the lapse of lease period and when the issue was pending before Apex court and other authorities. Construction of 6 buildings that were started during the initial lease period was completed during 2002-03</p> <p>18 buildings (new buildings) were constructed between 2004 to 2017 that is after the lapse of lease period. At present all these buildings are being used.</p> <p>The works of 6 other buildings including out door stadium was started after the lapse of lease period but was stopped in between. Right now, these structures are incomplete.</p> <p>Similarly, the development of approach road and other basic amenities such as water supply, Power supply and communication network was developed during different time period after the lapse of initial lease period.</p> <p>No action is reported to be taken against the officers concerned.</p>
10.	Whether proposal involves rehabilitation of displaced persons. If yes, whether rehabilitation plan has been prepared by the State Government or not:	No displacement involved
11.	Reclamation Plan:	Not applicable
	Details and financial allocation:	
12.	Details on catchment and command area under the project:	The area consists of a small hillock with gentle slope. The water from this area will drain down to the adjacent paddy fields, small streams and eventually to Bhadra river
13.	Cost benefit ratio:	As per the proposal, the User Agency has not worked out the CB ratio
14.	Recommendations of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests/State Government:	PCCF & HoFF and Government of Karnataka has recommended for diversion of only 89.92 ha (NBWL has given clearance only for 89.92 ha instead of 90.04 ha), for a period of 20 years.

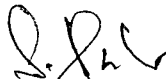



15.	Recommendations of Regional Chief Conservator of Forests along with detailed reasons:	<p>An extent of 93.07 ha of forest land was diverted by Government of Karnataka prior to 1980 (GoK order dated 21.02.1979), for a period of 20 years, for establishment of PG Centre of Mysore University, which was later given the status of University in the year 1987 as per Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act 1987. Since 1979 as part of development of amenities, the University has constructed several buildings and other structures like roads, powerline, communication network etc in the area proposed for diversion</p> <p>Once the initial lease period was over during 1999, the User Agency has initiated the process of renewal. During 2002, IBWL, had recommend for renewal of lease, to an extent of 89.94 ha, subject to certain conditions. The user agency has complied with all the condition imposed by IBWL. Subsequent to this the user agency has submitted the proposal under Forest conservation Act, 1980 to the State Government. Since the user agency was not willing to pay 5 times the NPV charges, as per the advice of the State Government, it had filed an IA in Hon'ble Supreme court during 2009</p> <p>This matter was pending before the Apex court till 2015. The Supreme court in its order dated 15/10/2015 transferred the matter to MoEF &amp; CC. Based on the order of the Supreme court, the Forest Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 26.04.2018 has recommended for renewal of lease in favour of applicant Kuvempu University, subject to certain conditions. Subsequently the University submitted an online proposal on 25.06.2019 through PARIVESH seeking approval by Government of India for diversion of 90.04 ha of Forest land</p> <p>PCCF &amp; HoFF and Government of Karnataka has recommended for diversion of only 89.92 ha (NBWL has given clearance only for 89.92 ha instead of 90.04 ha), for a period of 20 years</p> <p>Based on the reasons above mention, I would recommend for diversion of 89.92 ha in favour of the user agency.</p> <p>Further it may be seen that in this case the initial lease period was lapsed on 20.02.1999 and the land continued to be in the possession of the user agency and the user agency was using the land. As per the recommendations of the State Government if we consider the period of 20 years, on 20.02.2019, twenty-year period will be over. If the 20-year period is considered from the date of issue of approval, then the question of regularizing the intervening period (that is from 20.02.1999 to the date before the date of approval) will arise. Thus, appropriate decision may be taken in this aspect</p>
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		<p>As per the FCA guidelines, the user agency has to identify non-forest land which is equal to the extent of land proposed for diversion. In this case, the transfer 359.074 ha of non-forest area to the forest department was done in compliance of the condition imposed by IBWL. The extent of non-forest land that was transferred to forest department is almost 4 times the extent of forest land proposed for diversion. However, forest department has also identified 191 ha (double the extent of area proposed for diversion) of degraded forest area for raising CA plantations. It may be decided whether to account the non-forest land that is already transferred to forest department in compliance of condition imposed by IBWL as land for Compansatory Afforestation or to ask the user agency to identify equal extent of non-forest land separately as per the requirement of FCA.</p> <p>The land transferred to forest department in compliance of condition stipulated by IBWL is a grassland-shola habitat which is unique and very important from wildlife point of view Any planting activities in this area will destroy this unique habitat. Thus, the area should not be used for raising CA plantation Instead the Grassland-shola area should be improved by taking up suitable habitat improvement activities such as removal of invasive plants present in Sholas and Grasslands, Soil moisture conservation activities and other Eco restoration measures. A portion of NPV charges paid by the User Agency should be separately earmarked for improvement of this Grassland -habitat.</p> <p>The degraded forest land identified in Chickamagalur division for raising CA plantation characterized with scanty rainfall, high temperature, poor soil moisture regime and other anthropogenic pressures thus for better survival of planted seedlings and successful establishment of plantation, the CA scheme may be revisited giving special consideration for raising tall seedlings in the nursery, to the aspects of soil moisture conservation, prevention of forest fire incidence and reducing grazing pressure.</p>
16.	Regional Chief Conservator of Forests shall give detailed comments on whether there are any alternatives routes/alignments for locating the project on the non-forest land:	<p>93.07 ha of forest land was diverted by Government of Karnataka as per its order dated 21.02.1979, for a period of 20 years, for establishment of PG Centre of Mysore University, which was later given the status of University in the year 1987 as per Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act 1987. Since 1979 till date, as part of development of amenities, construction of several buildings was taken up and at present there are 40 different types of buildings and other structures like roads, powerline, communication network etc in the area proposed for diversion.</p> <p>Since the user agency has already establish several infrastructure facilities and at present around 4500 students are studying on Campus for their UG, PG and PhD degrees The scope of consideration of alternatives for locating the</p>

		project is completely ruled out and only the forest land proposed by the University for diversion may be considered.
17.	Utility of the Project:	The University was established in the year 1987 to cater the higher educational needs of Rural Backward population. Over a period of time the university has started more and more academic programs to serve the educational needs of students from the rural background especially girls who forms a major portion of the students of the university. At Present around 4500 students are studying on Campus for their UG, PG and PhD degrees.
18.	Whether land being diverted has any socio-cultural/religious value:	A very small natural cave shrine is located at the highest point of the area proposed for diversion. It was informed during the visit that local villagers perform religious rituals once in a year in this shrine.
19.	Situation w.r.t. any P.A.	The proposed area is located within the Bhadra Tiger reserve and Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary.
20.	Any other information relating to the Project:	While recommending the proposal for renewal of lease, the Standing Committee of IBWL held on 12.07.2002, has also recommended that the State Government may take further action to exclude the area proposed for diversion from the Sanctuary State Government has not taken any action of excluding the area proposed for diversion from the Sanctuary instead the area was made as part of Bhadra Tiger reserve in the year 2007.

Name and  
Designation of  
Inspecting Officers:

  
Dr S. Prabhu  
Scientist 'D'

  
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Asst. Inspector General  
of Forests (C)

Date of Inspection:

21.02.2022, 22.02.2022 and 23.02.2022

Date of submission

09.03.2022

## ANNEXURE-I

DETAILS OF EXISTING BUILDINGS AT KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, SHANKARAGHATTA						
Sl. No.	Name of the Building and place	Name of the department, section/college housed in the building	Built in Area (Sq.m)	Year of commencement	year of completion	Remarks
1	Construction of Boys Hostel Block-I at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Boys Hostel	1190	1979	1992	Work completed and handed over for utilization
2	Construction of C-Type Quarters at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Non-Teaching	1530	1979	1987	Work completed and handed over for utilization
3	Construction of Academic Block at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Class Rooms and Departments	2108	1982	1987	Work completed and handed over for utilization
4	Construction of L-Type Quarters at Kuvempu	Teaching Staff Residence	1150	1984	1990	Work completed and handed over for utilization
5	Construction of M-Type Quarters at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta M-1 to M-8	Non-Teaching	1380	1984	1990	Work completed and handed over for utilization
6	Construction of Ladies Hostel (old) at Kuvempu University	Ladies Hostel	4871	1990	1997	Work completed and handed over for utilization
7	Construction of Water Treatment Plant at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	For Water Treatment	180	1991	1993	Work completed and handed over for utilization
8	Construction of A-Type Quarters at Kuvempu University	Teaching Staff Residence	1337.76	1992	1995	Work completed and handed over for utilization
9	Construction of Vice-Chancellor's Residence at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	Vice-Chancellor's Residence	223	1993	1997	Work completed and handed over for utilization
10	Guest House For Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta	Guest house	710.39	1997	2003	Work completed and handed over for utilization
11	Construction of Examination and Distance Education Council Building at Kuvempu University Campus,	Examination. Adult Education Department,	4800	1997	2003	Work completed and handed over for utilization

	Shankaraghatta					
12	Construction of Prasaranga building at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	For Health Center	158	1998	1999	Work completed and handed over for utilization
13	Construction of Science Block at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Class Rooms and Departments	1280	1988	2000	Work completed and handed over for utilization
14	Construction of Museum Building at Kuvempu University	Class Rooms and Departments	1394	1998	2000	Work completed and handed over for utilization
15	Construction of Boys Hostel Block-II at Kuvempu University	Boys Hostel	2260	1998	2003	Work completed and handed over for utilization
16	Construction of Convocation Hall of size 20 x 38m at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	Convocation	760	1999	2004	Work completed and handed over for utilization
17	Library Building at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Library	2461.15	2004	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
18	Kuvempu Shathamotsava Bhavana at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Office	4434.15	2004	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
19	Indoor Stadium Building at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Indoor stadium	3180	2004	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
20	Construction of Bio-Science Block at Kuvempu University	Class Rooms and Departments	6758	2004	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
21	Construction of Computer Faculty Building at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	Class Rooms and Departments	2947	2004	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
22	Construction of Type-II Residential Quarters (P-Type) for Professor's at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	Professor's	1120	2004	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
23	Construction of Ladies Hostel at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	New Ladies hostel	29990	2005	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
24	Construction of Pampa Vana (Garden) at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Pampavana	20450	2005	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization

25	Construction of Non Teaching Staff Quarters II Block (B-Type) at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	For Non Teaching Employees	486	2006	2008	Work completed and handed over for utilization
26	Construction of Working Women's Hostel at Kuvempu University campus Shankaraghatta	Working Women's Hostel	3766	2006	2007	Work completed and handed over for utilization
27	Construction of Student Utility complex at Kuvempu University campus, Shankaraghatta	Bank, Post office, Student Utility complex	600	2006	2017	Work completed and handed over for utilization
28	Construction of Business Administration, Commerce and Tourism Administration block at Kuvempu University campus, Shankaraghatta	Business Administration, Commerce and Tourism	5958	2007	2017	Work discontinued
29	Construction of Type-III Quarters (C- Type) for Non-Teaching staff at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	Non-Teaching staff quarters	970	2008	2006	Work completed and handed over for utilization
30	Construction of VVIP Guest house at Kuvempu	V.V.I P Suits	270	2008	2009	Work completed and handed over for utilization
31	Construction of Rambapuri college building at Kuvempu University campus, Shankaraghatta	College	1698	2008	2010	Work completed and handed over for utilization
32	Construction of Auditorium at Kuvempu University campus, Shankaraghatta	Auditorium	3300	2008	2017	Work completed and handed over for utilization
33	Construction of Karnataka Academy of Social sciences and Humanities at Kuvempu Shankaraghatta	Class Rooms and Departments	8453	2008	2017	Work completed and handed over for utilization
34	Construction of Nano Science block at Kuvempu University campus, Shankaraghatta	Class Rooms and Departments	540	2010	2011	Work completed and handed over for utilization
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>122713.45</b>			

PROPOSED WORKS ALREADY INITIATED AT KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, SHANKARAGHATTA						
Sl. No.	Name of the Building and place	Name of the department, section/college housed in the building	Built in Area (Sqm)	Year of commencement	year of completion	Remarks
1	Construction of Social Science Building at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta (Stage-I)	Social Science Building	1360	2018	-	Work discontinued
2	Construction of Open Air Theatre at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaraghatta	Open Air Theatre	8372	2018	-	Work discontinued
3	Construction of Green cafeteria at Kuvempu	Green cafeteria	468	2018	-	Work discontinued
4	Construction of Girls Hostel (Phase-I) at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	Girls Hostel	601	2018	-	Work discontinued
5	Construction of Girls Hostel (Phase-II) at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaraghatta	Girls Hostel	601	2018	-	Work discontinued
6	Construction of Outdoor stadium and pavillian building at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Outdoor stadium	30000	2004	-	Work discontinued
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>41402</b>			

PROPOSED BUILDINGS AT KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, SHANKARAGHATTA				
Sl. No.	Name of the Building and place	Name of the department, section/college housed in the building	Built in Area (Sqm)	Remarks
1	Construction of secretarial staff quarters at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Quarters	1400	Work to be taken
2	Construction of Pavilion block for outdoor stadium at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Pavilion block	225	Work to be taken
3	Construction of Physical education class rooms at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Class rooms	2300	Work to be taken
4	Construction of Boys hostel for Physical education students at Kuvempu University Campus, Shankaragatta	Boys hostel	2700	Work to be taken
5	Construction of Research scholars boys hostel at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Boys hostel	2850	Work to be taken
6	Construction of Botanical plant tissue laboratory at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Laboratory	3100	Work to be taken
7	Construction of post graduate studies and re-search of wild life and management at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Class rooms	2050	Work to be taken
8	Construction of Library Information science at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Class rooms	2000	Work to be taken
9	Construction of Social science block-II at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Class rooms	3180	Work to be taken
10	Construction of International Boys hostel Navvale block (foreign students) at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Boys hostel	4870	Work to be taken
11	Construction of pump house at Kuvempu University Campus Shankaragatta	Pump house	80	Work to be taken
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>24755</b>	