

(ii) The ANI administration should initiate resurvey of land with GIS and computerize land records on the same pattern as that of Karnataka and other state governments so that the actual status of every plot and every square meter of the revenue and forest land currently used for cultivation by bonafide settlers, (pre 1978), settlers or encroachers is known and demarcated. The computerized land records should be made available to all stakeholders. The boundaries of forest and revenue land be marked by cairns – a masonry construction of an approved design and size of rubble packing

plantation be made to them.

(i) All post 1978 encroachers should be evicted from encroached lands and should be given only homestead and alternative livelihoods and no allotment of land for agriculture/

address the issue, the Committee recommends the following:

25. The most intricate issue is the encroachments on forest lands. Until the post 1978 encroachers are evicted, encroachment will continue and the habitat conversion will occur leading to the degradation of environmental resources – loss of forest cover, soil erosion, loss of nutrients, and damage to marine resources, particularly reef ecosystems. The issue of encroachment has socioeconomic dimensions, and social unrest has already been built up due to SC orders, and 26 December 2004 earthquake and tsunami. To

Encroachments:

A small group under the Chairmanship of a Chief Conservator of Forests be set up to evolve a detailed action plan for research and management of invasive species, including animal and plant species of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems and also feral animals; an effective quarantine measures and guidelines for assessing invasibility of exotics before introducing into the islands be evolved.

utilize the expertise available at the Wildlife Institute of India (Dehradun) and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (Izatnagar).