Churell che

7/11/90

		# houses	Naikens	Panniyal
up	Nagampalli	20	✓10	x
One system	Vattanayal	6		x
150 acres down	Mandakarai	15		28
up	Mandamulai	4	x	x
	Puliyalam	6		6
One system.	Kappus	6	x	x
85 acres down	Panakuli (leased land)	3	x	x

		# houses		
up	Mudukuli	10	x	10 Govt houses abandoned 3 resident
	Kalaiyeri	10	x	x
	Kokzimalai	7		10 Govt houses abandoned. 5 resident
Settlements	Ninganakolli	3	~ 200 acres.	patta lands.
One system	Nambikunna	16	5	x
200 acres	Kottacheri	3	x	x
	Chembottu	x	x	x
down	Kunditalam	7	5	3

46 houses

Notes

N1.2

Maritokuli a part of Vattavayal.

11 years Kolle Chetti.

Mandakarai Janardhanan's father: MS Divakaran.
S/o
Subbanchetti.

3. leses: Panankuli: Veluchettiar's son.
Mandakarai: Subbanchetti,
3 acres 90 cents.
Velayudhan.
1 acres +. –.

Settlements

Mandakarai: 39 acres ~~44 acres~~ Subbanchetti.

~~49~~ Nanjanchetti
24 acres
~~20~~ Kuttichetti
~~14~~ Madhanchetti

63 acres

Notes

N1.3

7/11/90
Nagampalli.

A tea shop here started about 3 yrs ago in 1987.

There is a retired forest guard in this area who has tried some different plants to husband like pepper, yam etc. But these have not come up well.

Agri

Water seems the main problem here. During rains water flows and runs also the nayals, but 5 days after rains, there is no water to be had. All the soils seem very well drained. Even the clayey kayal soils are well-drained. Because of water scarcity, agriculture does not flowish. Unanimously the opinion is that there has been a decrease of rainfall. From 6 months of uniformly distributed rain, to only a few erratic rains now. This year things looked bad, till a few days ago. The crops of paddy were wilting till the rains last week brought some solace. And if there are 1/2 more showers, the harvest will be reasonably good.

Water Resources

The other serious problem is that of conflict with all forms of wildlife. The people are bitter about the sanctuary and its rules. The people have to fend their crop for the 6 months, staying out in the fields. And still elephants do raid in patches - in addition to the deer, the pig, the etc. So the locals are very bitter about the sanctuary.

Wildlife: Conflict

Wildlife - conflict

Settlement - Agriculture

They remember that when the sanctuary was to be expanded to include their area (their surrounding area) they gave their consent and they so did not protest its declaration. Thus they feel was a wrong move Because since then, ~~they find it difficult or~~ collection of wood from the forest, grazing etc have also become illegal. And firearms are withdrawn - and an old man says forests have regenerated and expanded.

The land was originally belonging to the Nambadakod Devaswom, near Gudalur. They regularly paid or shared some produce to the devaswom, before the govt. took over and gave them patta rights. Their main crops then were Paddy and Ragi. Some Ragi was also grown at Teak plantation, leased out by the forest department. But now Ragi seems to have almost disappeared. Ginger came in about 20 - 30 years ago. Some say, earlier to that too, they had Ginger of some traditional variety. But it seems doubtful to me. Now over the past 20 years, things have become very difficult in this area. More crop raids, less reliable rains has ruined the prosperity and the spirit of the local people. The Paniyas seem very innocent, but the Chettis are very aware and articulate about their poor conditions and either want

better facilities of communications, schools & market here ~~are~~ or are prepared to move out of this place to an alternative site. They do not seem to be very attached to any spot here. Although there exists temples etc.

So rain and monsoon being limiting, they say, for about 25 years now they have had a bad spell. and only over the past 2-3 years things seem to be better. But the last 25 years of bad spell has broken their spirit. and they feel their land is no good.

Climate

But prosperity has been here once. ~~Heart~~ People used to grow their own paddy and that would suffice. In addition they would sell some paddy at Gudalur or Devashola. Old men wear gold earrings and the houses used to store and have a lot of rice.

Modes of Resource Use

N14

Livestock.

A lot of milk goes 2 km from here to Beypara to be sold there. Today about 50 l. maximum must be going out of this place carried by individuals to the market. I wonder how long this has been going on.

Agri

Six months or more of the year after harvest of the grain in Jan. or Feb and till the next coming season people here are all unemployed with nothing to do. For want of anything else to do, many just go to Beypara every day to kill time and come back in the evening.

Middle class conflict

Even now, when only water has to be kept in the fields, they day hours go to Beypara to kill time and come back in the evening to keep water over their fields. Time hangs here during the day. And the tea shop here is a social gathering point, with hangers on.

They make mats stitching together, a type of triangular reed that grows in some of the nayals.

N1.5

7/11/90.

Panankuli nayal

They go to Gopalsmani hatta. in olden days by walk. about >20 km

Mutanga is 25 km distance

There is an old temple nearby & P.U. Unni's father used to make prayers in the temple.
Panankuli about 60 years ago leased

Kāppur is over 500 yrs old. they say.

N 1.6

In Kappu complex. 5 houses then now 15 hen

Nugampalli 6 houses. now >25 houses.

Shri Velu chetti OH.

Gudalur medu: Kokal medu. some Kannada inscriptions.

Elephant capture. 2/3 times on year.

Captured & auctioned.

Gudalur / Devarshola.

Trade

Jaggery

Onion.

There used to be a lot of water in this area when he was young. He remembers that during Shivaratri, an important festival, during Feb. March - how water would fill the fields in a matter of minutes.

Wild dog Rs 20/-

Tiger/Panth Rs 20/-

Rogs Rs 5/-

Porcupine Rs 3/-

Crowpheasant Rs 0.50.

Wildlife

'Ronge' elephants 2 shot to his memory

N17

This old temple near Panambuli vayal is made of black granite that is carved and one would have had to be transported from somewhere afar.

The resident of ~~pulpalle~~ Panambuli vayal's father was a devoted man and used to be called 'Samaya'. He is to have said that once the ~~to~~ thick bamboo around the area had flowered and burnt down and thus parts of the temple and its shape were destroyed. The presence of the temple shows a lot of human presence. A resident also says that in the forests towards Doddagatti there are at many vayals plenty of habitation remains that are visible. In addition, on top of the hills there are some burial sites, some stone inscriptions in Kannada and many evidences of human presence. The whole thing must be investigated - but I would be taken by him only 2/3 months hence and not right now.

N18

The Chettiar of Mandamala is much more aware and progressive. He has some land on the higher slopes and on the top of the mayad and he is trying all kinds of crops on his lands. He has sown some pepper last year he has tried potato and many other crops. He has given his land to some relatives free for cultivation of ginger this year, so that the land would be prepared for his benefit next year. He requests me to stay on the night and I readily agree.

In 1985, he had shot an elephant in his mayad with his own rifle and went and surrended to the government. He was let away scot free. And even with 'kudos' and he is very proud of the fact. He contemptees his survival with the elephants and says he could not stand the elephants graging in his fields for 2/3 days depriving him of his food. So he went down to 'shoo' it away. But when one big female came charging towards him, he too aim and shot it down. The female was pregnant and had an almost full grown calf in its stomach.

During the last Karunanidhi regime in the '70s, they had electrified the whole of the Mudumalai, but about 15 years ago in the late 1970s, a huge tusker, while grazing on a bamboo thicket in the rain got electrified because of some leakage from the power-lines and died. And since that incident, they had decided that no power would be supplied so on these lines. This chettiar asks, why can't they make better bandobast and supply power here, if they can supply at Kargudi and Teppekadu, then why not here? He says, situation has made such that there are no men at Mudumalai to fight for them.

N1.9

Nambolakkota Devaswam lands

Gudalur taluk. 2 km from Gudalur.

temple . Sive / Moslim / ...

Raja –

Vazanoor Raja.
Malayale.
appointed by Devaswam

Police outpost Manantho vady
Ratio shop : Conoor.

Janmam Act lands.

They opted for Tamil nadu:
because of oppression from the Kerala folk.

AK Kakka: has land in ~~Ata~~ Mandakarai
because he claimed it in auction
after non-payment of rent.

Ginger brought by Kerala people during the time of independence / before than, only Paddy & Ragi.

Kali temple → Mandakari
→ Puloallan
→ Mudukuli
→ Nambikunnu / Kolimallai

N1.10

8/11/90
Nagampalli.

Subsistance Requirements

About 60 palams (x100 kgs) per household required for one year.

Productivity max of good rainfall, 25palams per acre.

Seed requirements about 1 palam x 100 kg per acre required to sow paddy.

Education level of the local people is very low. None of the youth of about 25-30 yrs are educated.

There has been a school here at Nagampalli by there is not regular teaching done here.

21.11

9/11/90

About 900 ~~sq~~ m^3 of wood has been extracted from the Benne area. Extraction has been stopped since March 1990. Selection felling has been carried out with the help of labour and elephants. The labour rate for extraction has been fixed at Rs 20/- per m^3, which is too low for the easy availability of labour. The maximum wood that can be extracted is only about 1 m^3 /day by a labour gang of 4 people.

The species that have been selection felled in Benne, compartment No: 29. are,

Terminalia paniculata
Terminalia tomentosa
Tectona grandis
Dalbergia latifolia.

700 m^3 are to be sent to the Mettupalayam depot
200 m^3 are to be kept with the Kargudi depot. (spp Dalbergia latifolia. only)

N 1.12

10/11/90.

Kargudi Range.

Teppekkadu Block

~~Mudumalai Block~~ → C1/C2/C3/C4/C5/C6/C11/C10/C9

Mudumalai Block : C19/C18/C17/C16.

Kargudi Section :	C2/C1/C11/C17 Kargudi 2 Beats	C10/C9/C16 Teppekkadu Beat
Thorappali Section :	C3/C4/C5 Thorappali Beat 2 Beats.	C6/C18/C19. Nellikarai Beat.

Pomeer selvam
Mudumalai Forestry
(Plantation map)

21

41

2.3

F1.3

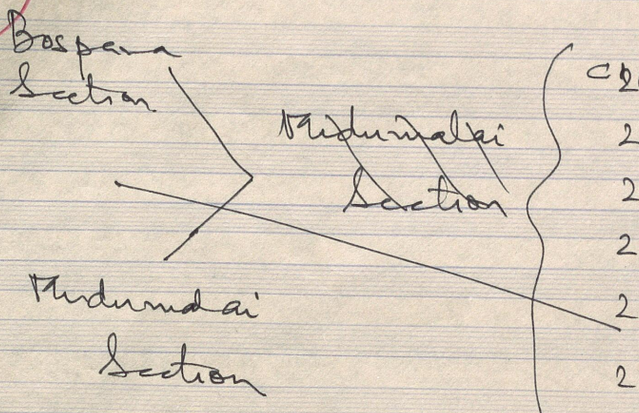
Teppekkadu.
RF.
Perinnal.
FD + Naikens + Kurumbas.
23+10+1P.0
None.
-
110 cattle.

Lakshmana Samy Mudaliar.
Teppekkadu range.
Forester.
(Beat)

Swaminathan.
Forester.
Thalumalai Range.

N 1.13

11/11/90.



C20:	549.56 ha
21:	524.47 ha
22:	606.22 ha
23:	552.80 ha
24:	899.82 ha
25:	522.45 ha
26:	848.60 ha
28:	939.20 ha
	4943.12 ha.
Bena	4706.88 ha
	9650.00 ha.

In Bena section.

C 37: Extraction by selection felling of
Tectona grandis
Terminalia tomentosa
Dalbergia latifolia
Ventaak: Lagestroemia lanceolata;
& ?
last year. 1989

C 33: Extraction by selection felling of same spp as above.
in 1990. 900 m³.
ie about 900 trees. > ? dbh

Thudumadi ~~& Bos~~ Section

C26 : 1957 : Teak plantation : 9 ha.

Failure.

Bospara Section

C20 : 1925 : Teak : 4.45 ha.

Failure

C20 : 1948 : Teak : 8.90 ha.

Year of censusing :

Habitation

Thudubuli	:	46 families
Nagampalli	:	37 families
Mandakamula	:	23 families
		106 families.

Plantation.

1918 : Failure.

1953 : Good plantations.
to
1972 : Good plantations.

E. Grados : failure.

1972 : Failure plantations.

Benne Block of Benne Rt.

Mudumalai Range

C 29 : 376.36 ha

C 30 : 518.00 ha } Benne Beat

C 31 : 522.05 ha

$ 1,416.41 ha

C 32 : 326.18 ha

C 33 : 386.59 ha

C 34 : 350.46 ha

1,603.23 ha

Kaikatti (Patrayal check post to Vaati Betta : 16.02 km.

Block line : 7.20 km.

~~Adugunkuti to Ka~~

Moyar River - Kakikatti : 22.3 km.

Plantations: in Benue.

Teak: 1961 Regeneration Area
RA : C35 : 15.7 ha.

Teak: 1956 RA : C29 & C30 : 4.45 ha.

Teak: 1960 RA : C34 : 12.02 ha.

Bamboo: 1963 RA : C35 : 20 ha. Failure.

Teak : 1963 RA : C34 : 7.42 ha.

Teak : 1966 RA : C33 : 14.50 ha.

Teak : 1967 RA : C33 : 13.0 ha.

Timber trees

- D. latifolia
- T. grandis
- T. tomentosa & max density
- L. lanceolata
- G. tiliofolia.

MFPs.

Seekakai 1985-86 collected

Current Extraction ~~18~~ C37

1987 Extration : C33.

Selection felling:

for Habitat improvement

Reserve

1½ trees / hectare.

only mature trees.

Teak: Girth at Breast ht. 200 cms and above.

D. latifolia.
&
M. tomentosa
T.T.
L.L.

: 180 cms & above.

Each tree approximate 2 ~ 5 ~ 6 ~ 7 & m^3.

C 35 to C 39 - Area required.

Teppakadu Range.

Doddabatti Section.

Doddagatti Block

Mudumalai Block.

+ Four horned antelopes.

Kabbanhall beat

Imbarhalla beat.

Doddagatti Beat.

N1.14 Data from 1918, map of forests 554/10 S. 76° 45'

				acres
Nilgiri Division:	Mudumalai Range.		Mudumalai (part)	20643 Includes 134 acres of river bed.
		Ootacamund " ~~Naduvattam~~	Naduvattam (part)	1105 (Includes 22 acres of river bed.
Range	Name of forest			
Ooty	Wenlock downs (part	286	Includes 14 acres of River bed.	
	Mudidevarmund (part)	54		
	Moyar	13912	" 231 acres " "	
Sigur	Avarihalla.	6401	28 "	
	Kalmalai	889	Excludes Exclusion 54 acres.	
	Northern Hay (part)	5580	+ 99 — 891 acres.	
	Singara.	2204		
	Bokkapuram (part)	2199		
	Kalhatti slopes (part)	4635	Includes 2 acres — 18 acres	
	Sigur I & II	15082	Includes 116 acres — 5 acres.	

F1.4

C14 : Teak / Rose / Vellai Nagan :
C13 :

Moist Deciduous Forest

Anarahalla : Dry deciduous.

Plantations

2.2.

C12	C13.	Anarahalla R.F.
25 ha.	≈ 5 ha.	≈ 5 ha.
Misc.	Teak.	Eucalyptus citriodora.
1990-91	1955-56-57.	1955.

N 1.15

Masinagudi Range:

2 Sections – Masinagudi Section → Beat: Morgan Betta C13/C14. → Masinagudi C12 (part)

Anarahalla Section

Morgan beat : C12 (part) + Anarhalla R.F.

Mavanhalla beat : (Anarhalla RF)

Anarhalla beat.

N1.16

SIGUR RANGE

	ha	
Bokkapuram RF.	799.042	G.O. No.
Bokkapuram Addition I. RF	2.067	
Bokkapuram Addition II RF	1.578.	
Bokkapuram Addition III - RF	1.547.	
Kalmalai RF	~~17.693~~ ~~362.598~~. 362.598.	
~~Singara RF~~.		
Kalmalai Addition RF	17.693.	
Kallatti RF	1993.322	
Kallatti Addition RF	35.603	
Singara RF	742.643	
Singara Addition RF	153.376	
Sigur I. RF	1881.424	
Sigur II RF	1214.058.	
Northern Hay RF	1599.351	

N 1.17

List of Plantations.

	Name of plantation	Name of Block.	Compt. No.	Bit No.	Year of plantation	Area in ha.
1	Benne Tuckle	Benne	33	I	1907	2.26
2	Benne Tuckle.	Benne	32	II	1907	1.11
3	Experimental plot on Mysore Road.	T. Kadu	3	I	1916	1.21
4.	Benne Tuckle	Benne	32	III	1917	5.26
5.	Cheenakolli	T. Kadu	4	1, a, b, c.	1918	2.16
6.	Teppekadu	T. Kadu	8	I	1922	8.09
7.	Kargudi	T. Kadu	1	I	1922	8.09
8.	Coppice area.	T. Kadu, Segur Range	14	I	1923	10.12
9.	Kargudi	T. Kadu	1.	II	1924	36.42
10.	Kargudi	T. Kadu	1	III	1924	23.07
11.	Kargudi	T. Kadu	1	IV	1925	24.07
12.	Mudumalai	Mudumalai	20	I	1926	4.45
13.	Bederhalla	T. Kadu	3	I	1926	10.12

Name of the plantation.	Name of Block.	Compartment No.	Bit. No:	Year.	Area in ha.
14. Bdarkalla	T. Kadu	3	II	1926	~~10·12~~ 4·45
15 "	"	3	III	1926	1·361
16. Chemakolli	"	6	II	1926	4·05
17. "	"	6	III	1927	4·05
18. Nellikarai	"	4	I	1928	5·06
19. Chemakolli	"	6	IV	1929	8·07
20 "	"	6	V	1930	9·10.
21. Nellikarai	"	6	V	1930	9·10
22. Teppekkadu	"	10	II	1931	2·02
23. Chemakolli	"	6	VI	1932	5·87
24. "	"	6	VII	1932	16·19
25 "	"	6	VIII	1934	8·50
26. Nellikarai	"	4	III	1935	13·35
27. "	"	4	IV	1936	12·55
28. "	"	4	V	1937	10·52.
29 Kaggudi	"	2	V	1938	7·69
30 "	"	2	VI	1939	7·09
31 "	"	2	VII	1940	8·50
32 "	"	2	VIII	1941	7·69
33 "	"	1	IX	1941	6·07
34 T. Kadu	"	9	III	1941	6·88
35 Kaggudi	"	2	X	1942	12·55
36 "	"	2	XI	1942	6·88
37 Mudumalai	Mudumalai	19	II	1942	8·50
38 Chemakolli	T. Kadu	6	IX	1943	4·45
39 Mudumalai	Mudumalai	19	III	1943	8·50
40 "	"	18	IV	1943	8·50
41 "	"	18	V	1944	15·38
42 "	"	19	VI	1944	7·36

	Name of the plantation.	Name of the Block	Compartment No.	Bit No	Year	Area in ha
43.	Mudumalai	Mudumalai	20	VII	1948	8.90
44.	Bidarhalla	T. Kadu	3	IV	1949	9.50
45.	"	"	3	V	1950	10.12
46.	"	"	3	VI	1951	10.12
47.	"	"	3	VII	1952	7.32
48.	Cheenakolli	"	4	X	1952	10.22
49	Bidarhalla	"	3	VIII	1953	9.00
50	Teppekadu	"	13	IV	1953	2.02
51	Bidarhalla	"	3	IX	1954	8.50
52	Thorapalli	"	5	I	1955	12.14
53	"	"	5	II	1956	12.14
54	Benne tuckle	Benne	30 & 32 9 (?)	IV a & b	1956	17.09
55	Thorapalli	T. Kadu	5	III	1957	12.34
56	Mudumalai	Mudumalai	26	VIII	1957	9.00
57	Thorapalli	T. Kadu	5	IV	1958	12.85
58	"	"	5	V	1959	11.83
59	"	"	5	VI	1960	14.63
60	Benne Tuckle	Benne	34	V	1960	12.34
61	"	Benne	35	VI	1961	15.38
62	Thorapalli	T. Kadu	5	VII	1961	12.65
63	"	"	5	VIII & IX	1962	33.68
64	"	"	5	X	1963	17.35
65	Benne Tuckle	Benne	34	VII	1963	7.42
66	Thorapalli	T. Kadu	5	XI & XII	1964	16.96
67	"	"	5	XIII	1965	13.49
68	"	"	5	XIV	1966	12.90
69	Benne tuckle	Benne	33	VIII	1966	14.50
70	"	"	33	IX	1967	13.50

	Name of the Forest	Name of Block	Compartment No.	Bot No.	Year of plantation	Area in ha
71	~~Benne Tuckle~~ Thorapalli	~~Benne~~ T. Kadu	~~33~~ 5	~~VIII~~ XV	~~1966~~ 1967	13.50
72	"	"	5	XVI	1968	10.03
73	"	"	3 & 5	XVIIb	1969	6.19
74	"	"	3	XVIII	1970	7.00
75	"	"	3	XIX	1971	5.95
76	"	"	3	XX	1922	3.60
77	"	"	3	XXI	1973	4.60
78.	"	"	3	XXII	1974	5.82
					TOTAL	783.12 ha

N1-18

Vazhaithottam: G. Bantan. for Ottistory,
90 yrs old.
Pujari Bantan of Vazaithottam

Chennanatam: Kottai
Basaveswara temple
Siddhan

Anaikatti: Santaimala.

Dhanttipatti
Wodagarapatti
Arakadaw patti
Myilarpatti
Sirur
Mallpuraapatti.

N1.19

Chemmanattam. patti

Respondent.
~~Ba~~ Alan. a
Shogela.

7 families. / 5 dogs.

6 pattis. Cattle. : 400 approx

1 patti Buffaloe : 60 ~ 70 approx

owned by 3 Gounder families in Ooty.

Working on weekly wages @ Rs 60/- per week / man.

—

Buffaloes 2 persons

Cattle 2 persons.

Solagan : Gundlupet
Kaniyanapura
Kalavani.

—

Milk about 2 cans / day out of the patti ie 160 l / day

N1.20

Mayilarpatti.

3 families. 3 Irula families.
~~Badaga family~~.

Cattle : 50 + 50 + (50 calf).

Buffaloes:

2 dogs

Cattle & Buffaloes owned by Badagas.
in Ebnad and Urmalai.

Wages about Rs 50/60 per week.

Milk sold to Cooperation.

N1-21

Wodakarai pattai.

Mr. S.K. Mani.

Bodagas 7 families.

Irulas 6 families. : coolie :

: Buffaloes 100.

: Cattle 430.

T. Krishna Gowder. Chima Coonr
T. Rama Gowder.
Chandra
Chola Gowder
S. Madha Gowder.
T. Joye Gowder

} each owning 40 - 50 - 30 cattle. max 75.

20/30 cattle die every year.

All Native cattle.

1942/1962. Disease.

↑ more virulent.

cattle Rs 5/-
Buffalo Rs 10/-
} Penning license. } Rs 10/- per head.

1980. Milk society.

Before that Ghee was sold.

3 cans of milk out of the place ~~Rs~~ 120 litres.

Dec.-Jan-~~Feb~~-March : V. little milk.

April - Nov : 120 litres / day.

17/11/90.

NDM Nilgiri Milk Society. Collection.

~~Sram~~: 4·5 cans = 150 l.

Anaikatti: 2 cans = 80 l.

Thanatti patti

N1.22

3 families. & 2 Badagas

1 Irulas.

75 +45 cattle.

120 cattle.

1 dog. / 3 chicken.

OH of Beguran of Masinagudi

OH1.1

18/11/90

1937 onwards

June - Nov. 1937 onwards.

✓ Malappu.
✓ Mylarai
✓ Bharatti
✓ Arakadar.
Hossatti.
✓ Odogari.
Kakamalaipatti
Basavanhalla.
Mukuttipallam.
Chedanapatti
Hossur (Vaghathottam). - Major Howard.
Estate 9 - 66 -

Tengumarada: Halliomo
Halli arasanikotti

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

NOTES 14/12/90

N2.1

Annaikatti is a dense and a very old settlement. It is the centre of the Irula community settlement on the Sigur plateau. Irulas are spread over Annaikatti, Sirur, Moyar, Masinagudi, Vazhathottam, Bokkapuram & Mavinhalla. They still have a robust and active social organization. There are 6 office bearers or office calls of the Irula community The Head, the Asst. Head, the Bhandari, the marital consultant, the christner, and the pujare.

Irula: Social Organisation

There are now about 100 families at Anaikatti. Earlier there were only 50 families. Infact there are only 30 original families over here. Many have come from the surrounding areas on the Sigur plateau, having lost their lands and means of livelihood there. The whole area is patta land, although there are no pattadars here. The lands have reverted to the FD, who has made some

Agriculture

settlements here in 1986 and given about 200 acres according to the guard, but around 400 acres according to Mari the pujari for them to cultivate. Beyond these lands designated by the FD for the village, there are many terraced sites that had been cultivated but are now overgrown with vegetation of Opuntia, Seegai & other thorny bushes, and some soap-nut trees.

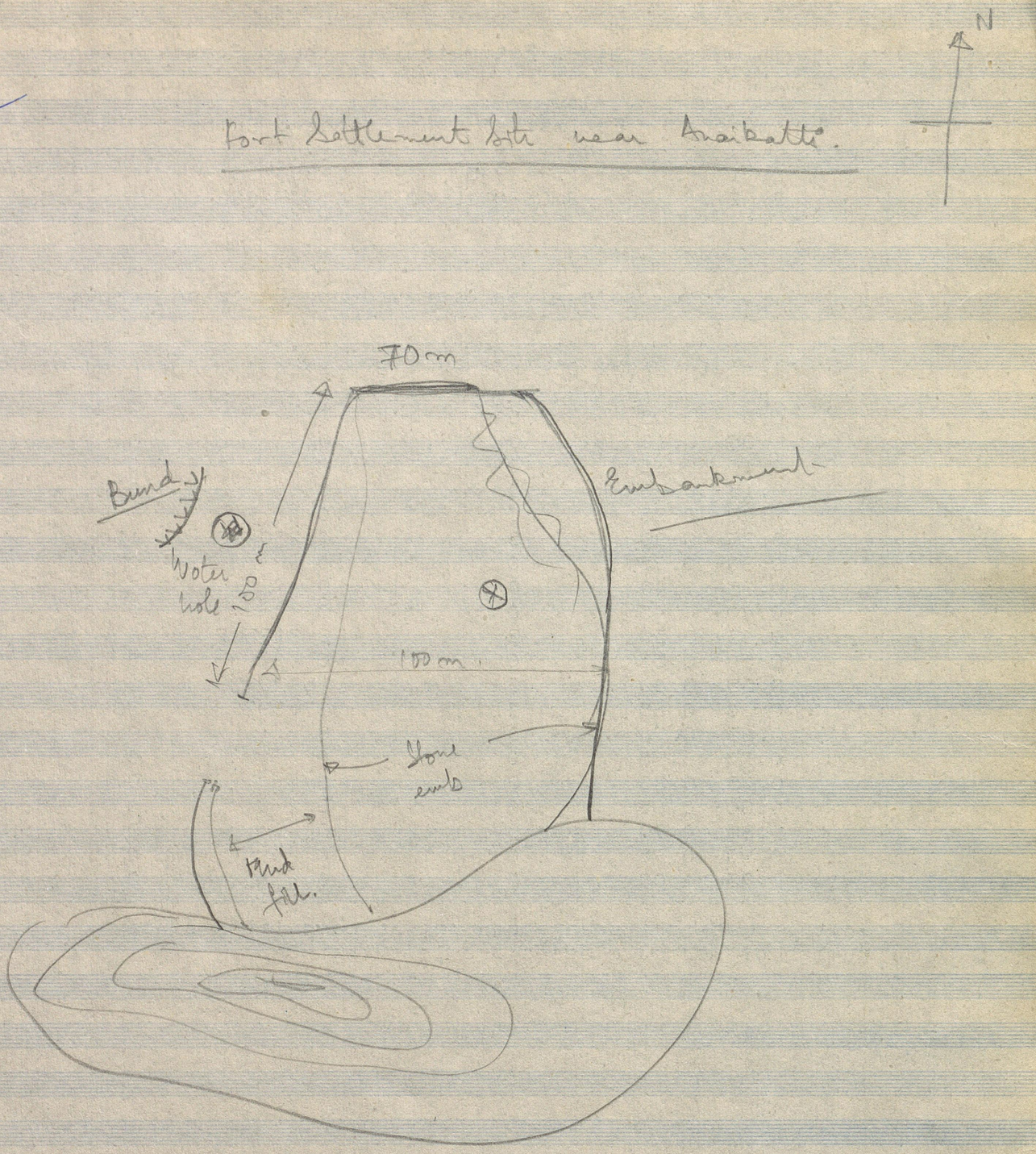
There are plenty of archeological sites around here. Many scattered all over the place.

The temple here is very famous. There is one more temple on the way to Kootrapatti that is also famous. Prayer at Anaikatti temple is conducted on Mon, Fri, Sat. Temple festival is in February. The road to Anaikatti was laid 5 yrs ago. Before that hunting parties used to come. And one of the hunting parties had built the other temple near Kootrapatti. The hunters used to gamble and do a lot of propitiating the gods during these hunts, and thats how the temple at Kootrapatti was built.

Site

A 43

Port Settlement Site near Anaikatti.



N2.2

Arakadampatti.

10 families. all Irulas.

3 families of Badagas (temporary)

80 cattle.
100 cattle + buffaloes
70 cattle +
60 cattle + 60 buffaloes.

4 cans × 40 = 160 liters.

Earlier 9 cans used to be sold daily, but since then, a lot of people have sold their cows & buffaloes

Koothapatty.

150 buffaloes.
1 Irula family.

Malikarimbattarayan koil.

N2.3

CURRENT CATTLE OWNERSHIP / PATTI DETAILS

Mallapuram: Ponna Gowder
Kulla Gowder
Kuruchaya Gowder
Nanja Gowder.

Mayilarpatti: Tonara Naddappa Gowder
Dona Gowder

Dhanattipatti: Kulla Gowder (2) 2.11.

Odagarai

Arabadaur: Ranji Gowder
Rama Gowder
Pedde Ucchi Gowder
Krishna Gowder

Kostrapatti: S. Nada Gowder.

A5D

7/8 Dolmen sites behind the Kostrapatti, right under the tower line

Many sites on the hillside of Mangalapatti.

17/12/90

Note

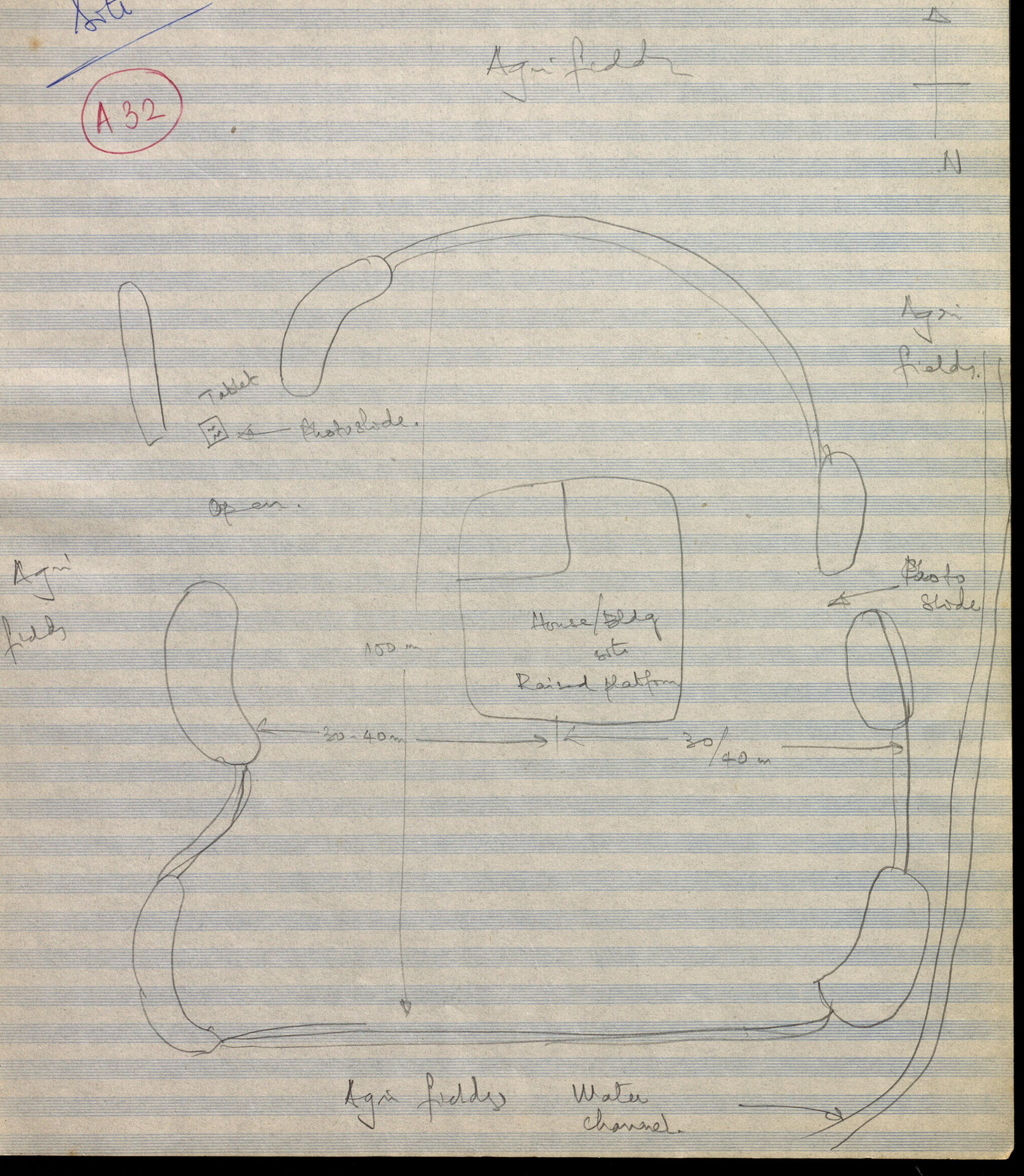
(2.4) The Irula community is divided into many Exogamous communities.

These communities have different burial sites. The one near Shanatlipatti belongs to the Kalbatti group. They bury their aged dead; but younger dead are burnt. The Kalbatti group bury their dead seperately, whereas the Kodava community bury their dead in mass graves.

Irula: Social Organization

Site

A 32



Agri fields
N
Agri fields
Tablet
Photoslide.
Open.
Agri fields
House/Bldg site
Raised platform
Photo slide
100 m
30-40 m
30/40 m
Agri fields
Water channel.

N26

Mallapuram patti.

3 pattis.

for 20 yrs he has been here.

127 Cattle
8 Buffaloes.

History

The Vedan had built the fort around here and he had laid the cannal from the river for Paddy cultivation around here.

Oll: Source

One Sait Selan living at Ebnad knows all about the place around here.

N 2.7

19/12/90

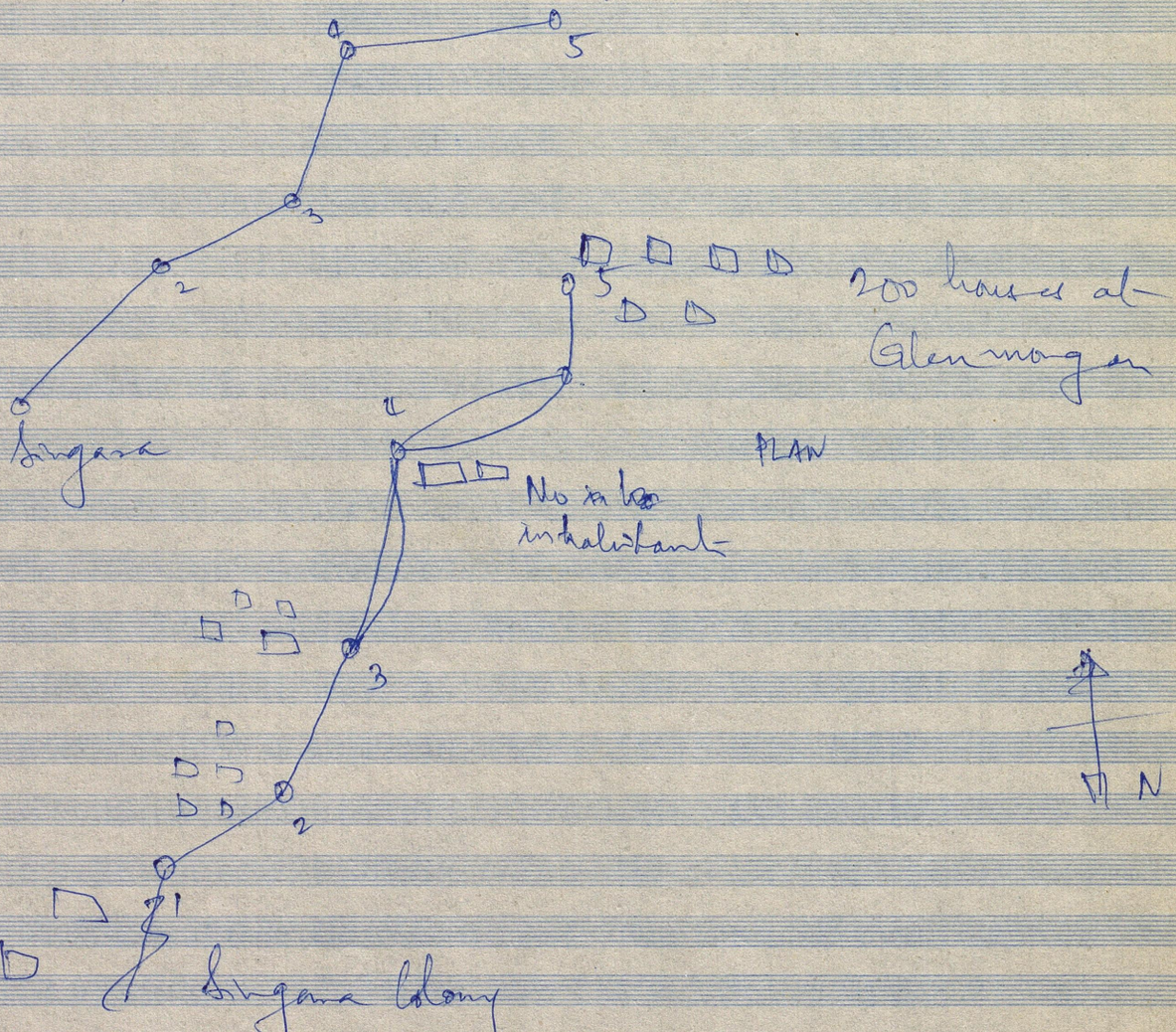
Pykara Power House 1932.

Singara Church. 4 Stations.

Mukurthi → The most desolated outpost
Pykara
Sandynallah
Glenmorgan
Singara PH.
Masinagudi
Moyan

One system

Site



≈ 200 household. Many uninhabited houses.

Notes

N2.8

She knows every one around here.

Ott. of Muttamma 80 yrs old. resident of Glenmorgan

I am for Tirupattur and came here along with my husband who was a mason, about 60 yrs ago. We were brought by a mastry for dam construction work. Those days the wages was 1.25 or 1.50 for men and 5 annas for women. But that was ample for food. If we took Rs 5 to the market, we could not carry the goods home.

Those days, it would rain here for 6 months, and there would be dew and frost for many months 6 months of frost. The frost on the soil would be like tons of salt poured all over the place.

Workers were here from all parts of the country. The white men built this pipeline and power house. Many workers died due to the cold of the area.

There was a lot of wildlife too in the area. Elephants would be around. Bears, leopards, eh even occasional tigers.

These Eucal. trees around here were all planted by me and I have watered them and nursed them to become big trees.

Now my son Magilan stays at Glenmorgan and works there. My other son is a mason, now at Dirgara and working at Mundi.

N 29

Seriously of frost is less.

Monsoon: SW. monsoon reducing

NE monsoon better.

Rainfall reducing ↓.

Estate Opend by Landy Morgan: named it Glen Morgan after some place in Europe in 1923.

Tea industry started in 1883.

We purchased in 1958.

Tea does not fertilize here. So, it is vegetative propagation.

Assam area the seeds are collected.
Soaked in water.
Floating seed rejected.
Sinking seeds in Nursery bed for sprouted.
Put in polythene bags: for 18 months with care. } Heterogeneous

Now vegetative propagation

Mother bush is to marked & Qty & Qly chc. det.
then the bush is cultured.

Great Homogeneity.

Then from mother bush, cuttings taken & planted in nursery & then into polythene sheet & after 18 m to 24 months later planted.

2 yrs in plants yield

5 yrs it gives full crop.

One in 5 yrs the bush is pruned.

5–6 yrs in high elevation ✓ (here).

3–4 yrs in low elevat

yield of 5000 kgs/ha of seed propaged

6000 kgs/ha of clonal propagation

7000

As the no. of years of tea bush increased, the efficiency of plucking decreased.

Distance 2½ x 2½ ft plant to plant.

2 x 2 ft.

Every 100 kgs of yield 12/14 kgs of N.

" Potash

no flowers & seeds → 3.5/4 kgs of P.

In 1949 the estate was owned by

New Glenmorgan Estates Ltd.

1958: the present owners purchased it.

Mr. R.D. ~~Wo~~ Vedera

Glenmorgan Tea Estates Co.

Prior to 1949, the estate was managed by

Mr Koechlin.

Slow expansion of acres for 358 acres to the present 525 acres at present.

Factory ~~started~~ expanded in 1950.

Further expansions since 1958.

20/12/90. Abdullah of Teruppur, originally, settled in Moyar for a few generations is now our host at the IB. of EB at Glenmorgan where we spend the night in great luxurious comfort.

N2.10

19/12/90

Tamefly women do not come to Tarra. But women of Tarra can marry into the Tomefly.

20/12/90.

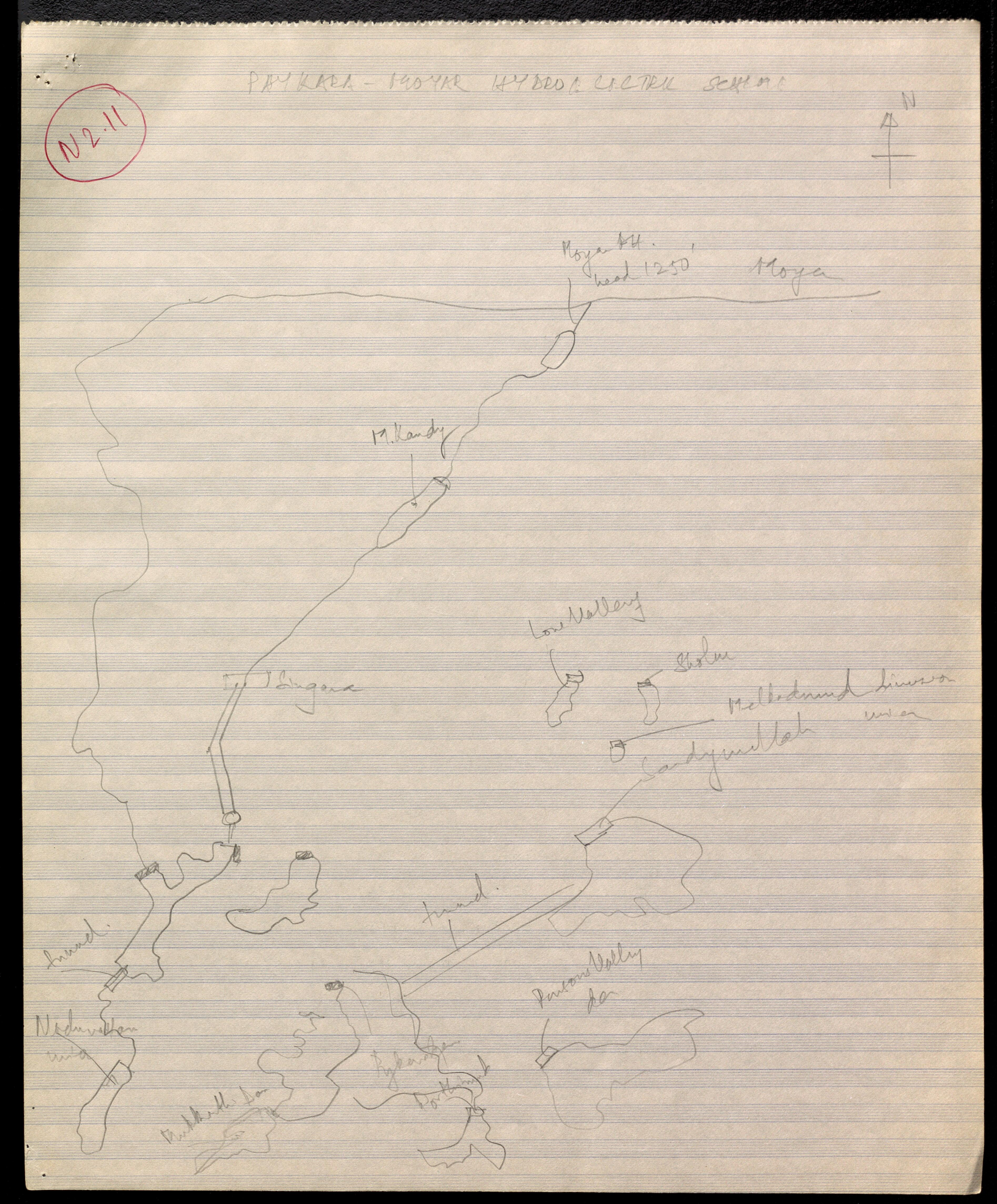
Today, I watch the elaborate Toda prayer at their temple.

In a leasurely fashion 15 men / all the men of this mund and nearby mund collect at the temple. There are 3 temples at this place. First all the men file past the shola and collect at the 'older temple. The priest stands inside the enclosure. ~~They seem to~~ / The other men stand outside the enclosure in front of the temple and seem to casually discuss and talk of the glory of the god. Then a few people go in, and after a chant, they reverence their lord with one raised hand and a chorus of 'Saa...' ~~[illegible]~~ said with one hand raised (the rt. ht). they all fall and prostrate in front of the temple. Before they enter the temple they pick a blade of grass and place it on their head.

Next they go to the main temple. The door is open, and outside are 2 bamboo casks. They offer similar prayers with a 'Sa...' at the newer temple. Then they offer prayers at the the cattle pen, that is empty. Then the prayer is over, and everybody dispersers.

N2.11

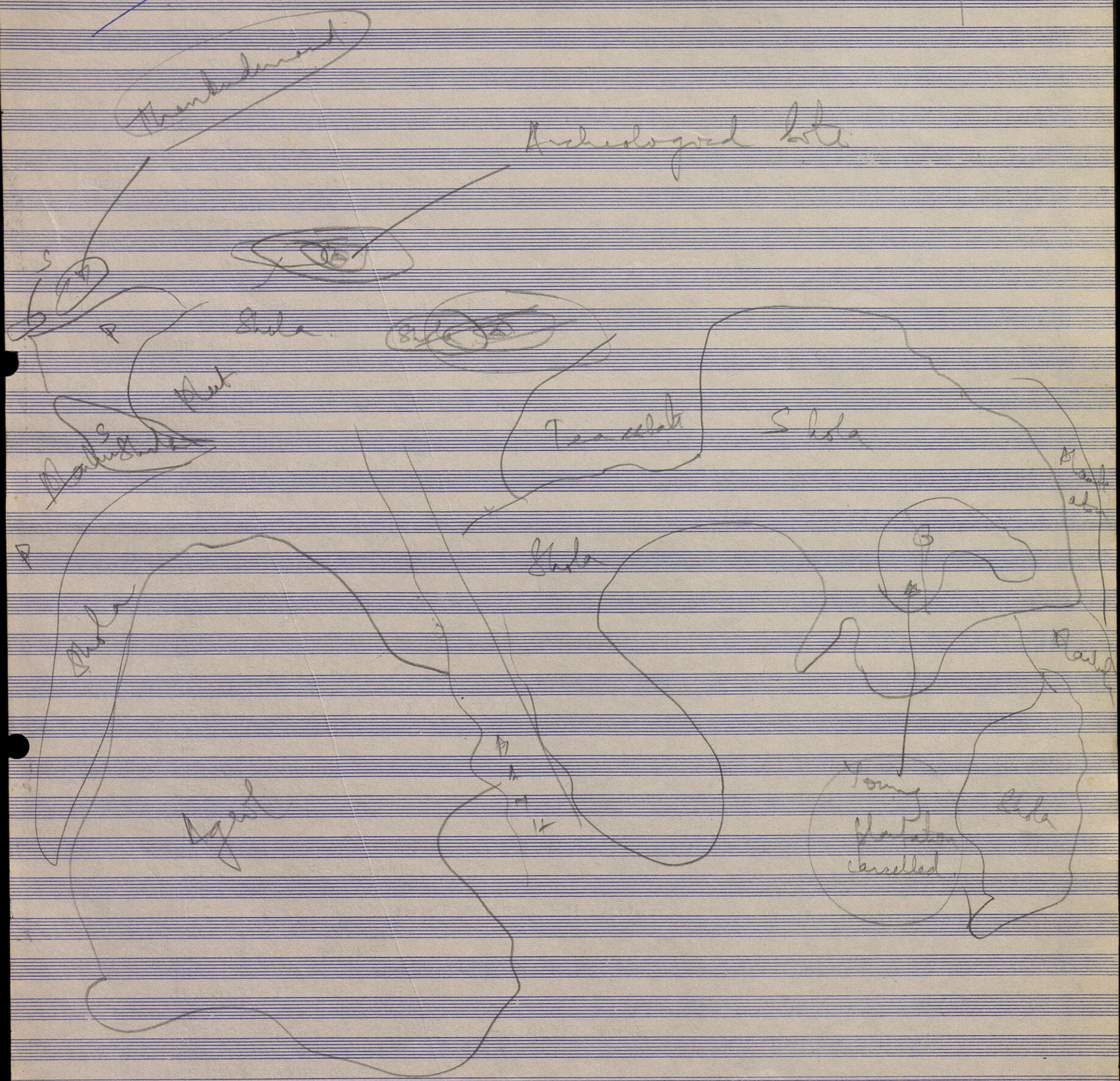
PARKER - MOYA HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME



N° 2.12

Sole

On route to Pallamund



N 2.13

K. Pawyas: Sowal Organization

Katti Pawyas

Narai kuttam. ✓ (B)

(A) Vettai kuttan.

Motlinya kuttam. (B)

Rangaramar kuttam.

(A) Kannakarian kuttam.

(A) Attimaratha sambam kuttam.

Kuppai thiramba kuttam.

Kunjakarian kuttam

Nuduvattam kuttam.

Shemba tukki srirangam kuttam.

Kandaneeran kuttam

Kadakkan kuttam.

(A) Kundanunjan kuttam

(A) & (B) : Exogamous group.

N 33

15/2/91

Hallirani Kottai: It is situated over 600m above Tengumarada on a very craggy and isolated hill. It is a steep climb up to the hill and there is a huge 3ft wall around the top of the hill. It has 3 steep paths of access. The wall is built of rock fills with a few baked bricks in certain parts. There is a well that is still filled with water. In addition there are some remains of buildings.

The fort was built by a women called Hallirani and she ruled the area from there. She had horses that used to be kept at stables on the hill. It is said she deplored men and was very much against the malehood.

The fort commands a panaromic view of the Moyar valley and the surrounding areas. It is a strong vantage point as regards view in all the directions that afford entry to the valley.

The Irulas have a legend about the place that is retold by the Anaikatti folk.

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The two forts that were seen in Anaikatti - one near the village and the other on the way to Mayan are ascribed to one King called Kamarayar and the other called Bhimarayan.

N 3.1

Mayan

8/2/92

There are many archeological sites and dilapitated townships and other artifacts around here. The dolmen sts are attributed to a 3ft folk who lived in these parts. During the construction of the Mayan EB township, some of these area had to be dug up and there the village folk noticed some pottery and bones that were small and of 3ft humans. Maybe they were children, but the local people believe that these were the sts of houses of the 3ft folk. They used the bone for ploughing the land and had domesticated the gaur.

How did they all perish? The older folk were told, they perished in a rain of fire in the area. They knew of its coming and thus went into their houses to protect themselves. The fire rain was so severe that they all died.

Is it a possibility that these are burial sts of the children who died en mass because of some epidemic in the area; and the older folk too died in the same epidemic.

What other explanation can be given to such a legend?

B. Kalalingaia.
Mayar 70 yrs.
Karia Gowder.

N 3.2

There is the forest FM book with the RFO that has details about the temples and other habitations inside the forest. They do not give it out any more.

About 20 years back there was a collector Singh, who wanted to evacuate the whole village Mayar and Hasiragudi and give it over to the forest, but we did not accept it.

We have settled here in Mayar for now 3 generations. My grandfather, a Lingayat came here from Kotagiri and settled here. We are not Badagas. Now my grandson is here. My grandfather had lands in Chemmanattam, and the well that you see there was dug by him. Then the dam construction upset the whole place a lot. A lot of our land and homestead was aquired by the EB. This

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construction work also brought in a lot of settlers who now outnumber the locals. This is also when the Muslims came here.

The Kurumba Grounders are the pastoral sheep ~~rearing~~ keeping grounders, and these are called the Kurumba Grounders.

I had a life of hunter for 10 yrs; I was the President of the Panchayat Board for 10 yrs.

The pattis were told to be evacuated about 20 yrs ago. Since then many pattis have been abandoned in this area.

We are Lingayat Grounders. Our people are spread with 2 families in Moyar, 3/4 families in M. gudi and many in Kotagiri and Karnataka.

The Kurumba Grounder are mainly in Karnataka / Mysore etc.

Old paths Manianpuram patti : on the left side of Sigur R.

Chenmanattam : on the R side

On the Moyar

Kalkambe patti } R. side of Moyar.
Paldhatti patti }

Old village sites

Masinagudi.

All villages with agri fields & Ragi storage bins

Settipura }
Kattipura } on Left Bank of Anarahalla
Bastipura } → descendents now at Vellachetti.

Karkanahalli }
Ganaganalli } on Right Bank of
Basanapura }

Doggan hall - Madheswara koil ; village off M. gudi.

→ Descendents are now staying at Malavalli near Gundulpet.

In those days, my grandfather has 1000 heads of cattle and 1000 heads of buffalo. We used to herd them at Manianapura patti and other places. We were given a machine by Scott dorai of Kotagiri to extract butter and ghee from the livestock. All that has been told to me. I have not seen anything.

~~In~~ Before the department came (FB) there were only 9 houses around here that were given compensation

from the government. The rest of the houses are now all immigrants who come during the EB construction camp. Earlier to that all our houses were of grass, and only after that have we tiled our houses.

Santihala was a place around here where there used to have a market. There were many other places there: Bavihalla (there was a watering place) near Santihala.

N 3.4

1. ~~To study the changes in land use and vegetation~~

No. 259

Map of the Neelgherry District.

Compiled from former Survey.

Roads & Boundaries of Hills.

Are shown as they exist in 1871

—— 1" = 1 mile.

Roads.

Nods — Peranganad
— Merkanad
— Todanad
— Kundahs.

All the Estates are marked.

Streams perennial.

Map No: 253

Sketch of the Neelgherry Mountains
with approaches leading thereto
prepared by Captain Ward,
Surveyor in Malabar
3rd oct 1827.
Scale 4 miles = 1"

All old habitations are marked clearly
routes are marked clearly.
Streams.
No estates existed then.

Map No: 254

Forest Map of the Nedlgherry mountains.

Showing

* Villages & Agri fields.
* Forests with teak
* " " sandal
* Other forests
* Roads

looks like a very old map

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Map No: 258

Scale 1: 12,000

1847 O'Leary.

Forest Map of Nilgiris.

Maybe worthwhile to trace it.

* Agri lands
* Habitations in & of town
* Forest
* Streams
* Roads
* Swamps
* Estates

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A Gazetteer of the Territories under the Govt. of the East India Co. by Edward Thornton, Esq.

Neeraj Pub. House. Delhi. 110052 1858
1984

OH

Soma Moopan @ Mel Todikki, on

1st May 1992.

1st May 1992

Kel Jodikki.

Paccha Koopan, Age 52, Pal Kurumbar. We are different from the Mala Kurumbars of Nilgiris hills. They are at Manjur, Kinnakorai, etc. We do marry with them. We also take women from the Mudugar. In that village also there are Mudugar girls. We also give women to the Mudugar community.

The Govt. tries to protect the forests of fire, but still large areas burn every year. There is no use in burning the forests. It does not help grass growth, but still there is

fire in the forests. I do not know why. Fires in the forests have to be lit. It cannot come on its own. One of us only ~~has~~ set fire.

The area was surveyed during the British period. There were 2 working plan survey, then there are 2 forest survey. like this they made 4 Blocks and surveyed and gave us. These Blocks were unreserved (?) within that we have to practice our agriculture. All around these 4 Blocks they have fixed stones and given us. There are 2 Survey. One is a WP survey, the other

* is an RF Survey. The RF belongs to the govt. These surveys were done a long while ago. They put chains, measured the lands, ranged the flags and put stones and ~~dear~~ created Blocks. Within these Blocks we were allowed to do dry land cultivation. Four Blocks. In each Block, first they had given it for 2 years, then they made it 3 yrs. we would cultivate. If we cut a forest, we had to cultivate that area for 3 years. Then if we had 4 Blocks, 4 x 3 = 12 years would be one cycle. So the 1st Block would have a growth of 12 years of forests. Then we can

again cut the trees and cultivate in it.
So the ~~forest~~ PS have their forests and we
have our agriculture. We should not clear-
fell the forests. Even now we continue the
same type of cultivation. I do not know how
many acres they have given us, I only know
the total extent. Those days the no. of families
may have been less or more than today, but
we are confined to these 4 Blocks whatever
happens. This year we are cultivating the
3rd Block. Each village has its Blocks.
Earlier, Mel Todikki & Kel Todikki was
one village; after my father, the Moopan

died & we had some fight and
mis-understanding between us, and that
caused the splitting of the village. We
built this village, Kel Todibbi, and they
stayed in the original village, Kel Todibbi.
We started cultivating the Block on this side
of the Bhavani river and the Block on the
other side of Bhavani, they cultivate. Whatever
it is, we can never go outside the Block
boundaries. Within the Block, we can do whatever
agriculture we want. We still cultivate in
cycles around the Blocks, and we keep track
of it because we have been traditionally

doing thus. Normally, we cultivate the same area for 3 years and then shift. Approximately for our village of Kel Toddikki, whatever area my father or grandfather was cultivating, we continue to cultivate. We do not keep any records of these things. If some conflict in this matter arises, we would settle it ourselves, because the elders would know each ones limits. We would hold a Panchayat and settle the disputes. Now, there are 16 families with about 50 acres in 2 Blocks that are with our village. More land is there in the 2 Blocks on the other side of the river used by Kel Tadikki people.

Even if there are more families here, we have to survive within the 50 acres here. Each family would have 3½ acres each. Some would have more, some would have less.. 3~4 acres to 1 acre. There is no one who does not have any land at all.

We grow Thinai, Anarai, Samai, Ragi, Amaranth, Kadugu, then some vegetables like Ash Gourd for sambhar etc. We would cut the forest, let it dry, then burn it and clean the land. By Masi, Pangumi, i.e Feb-March, we would clear & clean the lands. By Chitrai, April-May, after the 1st rains, we would broadcast Thinai & Anarai

seeds. After that has sprouted, we would broadcast a mixture of Samai, Ragi, Kuvai (Amaranth), and Kadugu all together in the same field, and turn the soil up with the hoe. After 1 month, the weeds would come. This has to be weeded out, then after 6 months Ragi would yeild. We would go into the field and harvest only the Ragi. Then after the Ragi is cut & dried, in the houses at the field. Then Samai would come in the 7th months. In one acre, we may get one 10 or 20 bags as the Gods decide to give, or even none at all. Next, after one month, we harvest Samai, then Thinai & Varagu. Thinai, Varagu take

8 months for harvest. If so is sown now, in May & harvested in December. From Dec. the fields will be empty. All the crop residue, especially Jowari & Avarai is left in the field itself. We may sell Jowari and Avarai if excess, but Samai, Ragi, we do not sell. It is for us consumption. If the crop is good, we would get enough grain for the full year. If we fail short, during the end. we have to by ration rice and eat. Few years crop will be good, a few years the crop will be poor.

Our traditional and ancestral

village in Jadibki. I do not know from where we came here. We are here in 14 villages in this area. If occasion arises all the people from 14 villages will come together. Yes, the Statement is "Kurumbar 14 villages". It is well known and everybody know it. We do not know if we were pushed up from the plains. But as far as I know traditionally we are at these 14 villages that we are in today, in the forested area.

Each village will have a Moopan, a Kurnthadi & Bhandari -

who are the support for the Moopan for his activities. Ministers if you like. For the soil we have an official – a Mannukkaran. He is the one who casts the seeds first on his land. Then ~~everyl~~ everyone will follow. He keeps that "deivam" in his house.

These officials are all traditional and hereditary.

04 9/6/92

Mr Sundar : UPASI

Research : Important component of UPASI.

Tea research wright from the beginning : Remember Lady-bird

Planters contribute depending upon hectarage & crop.

this has been the way right from the beginning

All Corporate Sectors.

All National angle people are members.

1991
117/- ha Tea
Rubber
19.00 Spices
19-40 Coffee

Subscription rate on hectarage.

(1) Keep the crop going

(2) Development - Progress.

Economy of Expenditure.

60-70% of Revenue on research for Tea!

All plantation research is by Private Bodies.

And in Tea UPASI is sole.

Coffee with Govt.

Spices. No work : 5 A spices under board.

UPASI

Planters Assoc of TN
/ | \
Dist. Planters Ass

Kerala
/ | \
Dist Planters As

Karnataka
"

= 20 ~ 25

Estate members

Small estate members

Firm members : Supplies.

Association members.

etc. Honorary member

Retd. Planter members.

.... 2

Body of the Planters. like Chamber of Commerce.

Controlled Industry. Tea Act.
under the Coffee Act.
Commerce Spices Act.
ministry

Commodity has an act. and
each " has a board. IAS Chairman
to monitor the.
UPASI figures are reliable.
hectarage will be correct.
production is questionable?

cedars pairtrees : Other things remaining constant.

Small Farmers of Tea: 20,000 to 40,000.
No. of grounds is more: Not in the field
1 ha, 0.5 ha, etc each

Tea increases (1) value of land
(2) Annual crop.

from the Govt. side; they have not gone
out to educate on the dangers of monoculture.
(3) He is economically better off.
if tea is planted.

Crop diversification > Govt. programme: UPASI found
the Nilgiri ~~Pto~~ agriculture is a bad state
hit by pest attack etc.

Small farmers in Tea. Already farmers is depressed previously
1) Loss / No income for few years
2) Investment

Thus Govt. given subsidy : Central Scheme through Tea Board.

Govt. once imposed an duty ~~of~~ on exports.
Restrains on Export. : duty.
ceiling on Export
Ban CTC variety.

Untill 5/6 yrs. ago!

Long term touch : The market cannot decide.

Now. Govt. says Produce for Export!
Produce more tea.
Target for Export.

Thus expand how?
Productivity / Area.
Land land is scarce in traditional area.

Thus start growing tea in non-traditional area —

Productivity angle in 1981

Small farmer : 800 kgs/ha.

Dist. Average : 2000 kgs/ha.

Companies avg : 4,000 kgs/ha.

TN has the highest yield of Tea in the whole world. - at Kotagiri Corsely. P.

at Annamulley ~~An~~ Kunjushee. P

Thus small grower development - training at UPASI, year around. financed by the Tea Board of India.

Result: In the last 10 yrs. this yield has doubled 800 — 1600 kgs/ha. Documented information & at a seminar presented.

Crop diversification programme has started from the yr. 1987 on i.e, changing crop grown to growing Tea in the Nilgiris. with incentives.

UPASI. & supplies plants.

Demonstration Plots for Tea all over Nilgiris, about 14.

Mr. Sunamnathan DD.

Events.

Annual Meet in September. &

Dr. Chidambaran.

Fuel

Tea industry consumes more fuel than even steel. Fuel as a whole.

Earlier firewood was ~~p~~ playing the role of providing energy, and there was no a crunch. But gradually this demand increased, and estates started growing ~~fuel~~ ~~no~~ forests for fuel. - Fuel trees.

Now: fuelwood

Leco

Coal

Brikkets.

Furnace Oil in the past.

1st time Solar Energy at Erinkadu Estate near Glendale, 8 km from Coonoor

by Dr. C. Palaniappan.

6

Area mise: TANTEA as a conglomerate

in the biggest - Gout

& INDCO SERV are the largest

producers. - Cooperative.

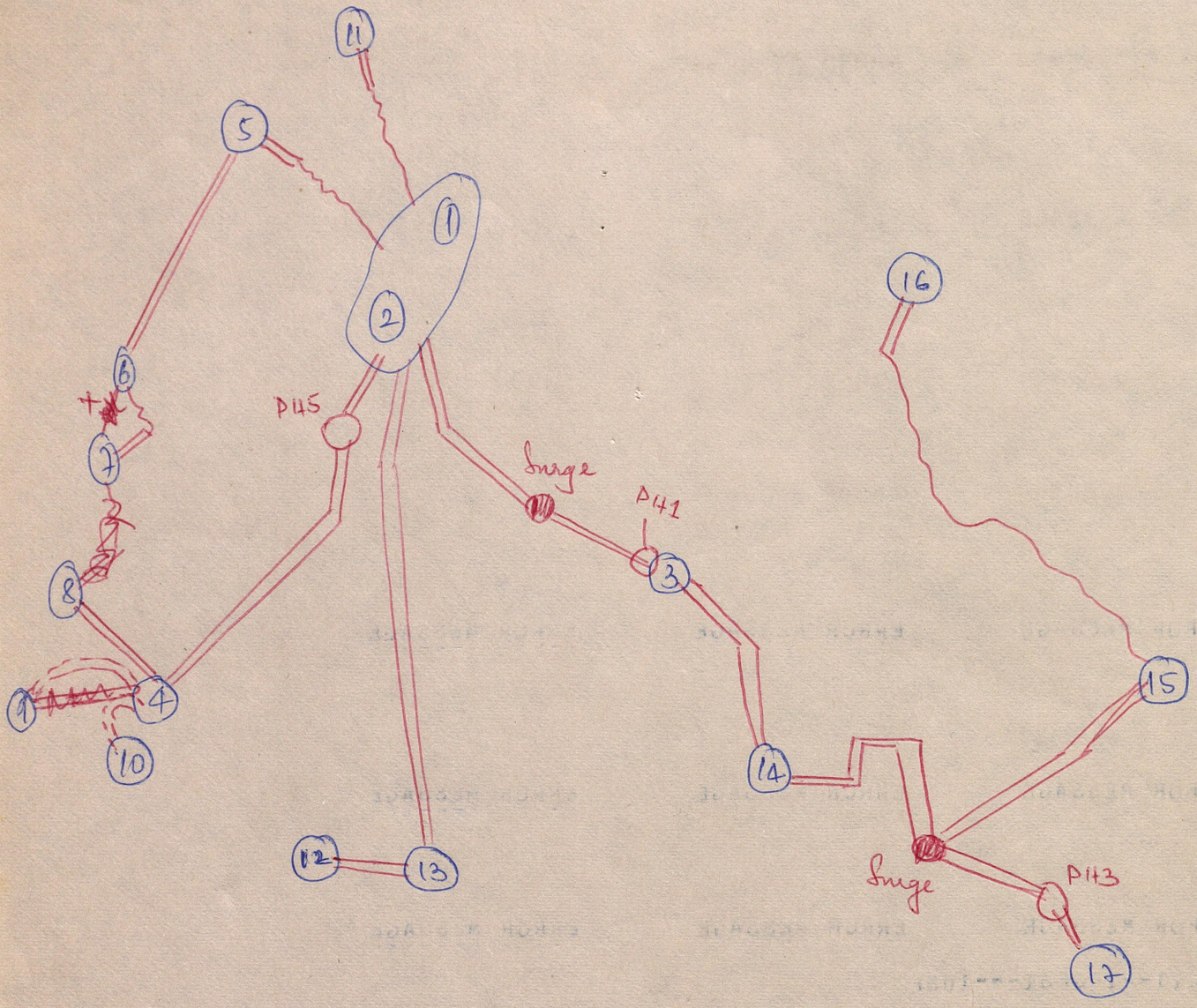
N 4.1

Upper Bhavani
5/3/91

	~~Emarald Reservoir~~	FRL ft	B.L. ft	Net capacity in M. cft	Catchment area in sq mile
1	Emarald	+6515	+6331	5400.	22.60.
2	Avalanche	+6515	+6334		
3	Kundah pallam forebay	+5330	+5241	55	44.00
4	Upper Bhavani	+7470	+7225	3022	12.96
5	Porthimund	+7285	+7155		3.20
6	Western Catchment #3	+7670	+7617	1.96	2.06
7	" #2	+7810	+7763	17	1.23
8	#1	+7823	+7807.1	1	1.21
9	Bangi Halla Diversion Weir	–	+7292	–	1.69
10	Upper Bhavani (Lower) Diversion	+7247	+7195	18	1.85
11	Parsons Valley	+7250	+7173	~~45~~ –	5.60 ~~3.25~~
12	West Varahapallam	+7276	+7180	45	3.25
13	East Varahapallam (Lower)	6990	6892	120	8.26
14	Pegumbu halla forebay	2852	2696	38	16.00
15	Niralapallam Diversion Weir	2896	2852	–	20.80
16	Katteri Diversion Weir	5581	5570	–	11.70
17	Pillur Reservoir	1400	1158	1568	460.00

Stage I & II

Stage III



Scheme map of Power Generation of

Kundah Project

N 4.2

26/3/99
Avalanche

Fisheries Department of Tamil Nadu.

Nilgiris.

Sandyvallah — Carp Section
Pykara — c
Masinagudi — c
Ooty — c
Emerald — c
Avalanche — Trout Section
Parsons Valley — Trout Section
Upper Bhavani — Trout Section
Kundah — Carp Section

Avalanche Station

1. Fisherman - 1
2. Thatcher - 3

Wood Collection - 1.

---

18 houses.

Fishermen - 5 houses - 5 families.

Forest and Wildlife } - 10

Staying families - 5 fishing family

- Total 15 families.

Livestock: 5 Cattles.
none of them give milk.
Predation by panthers (last month) Feb.

Milk for consumption brought from Ooty.

N 4.3

Golimamma: The yellow soil is very loose and easily slides down.

Yellow soil
White sand
Clayey soil
Black soil
Gravelly & Sandy soil

N4.4

The Shola forest nursery here is very good. It is under the ~~HADP~~ programme and is about 4 yrs old. It has a lot of shola saplings, consisting of maybe about 40 species. I have to visit the place and get a list of species. It is in a wonderful setting nestled in the edge of the shola with plentiful of water flowing through the nursery. One Mr ~~Robert~~ Robert of Avalanche is the caretaker of the nursery.

I hear the Soil Conservation programme has been, or is going to be wound up from here soon. The programme was started in 1974 (or ~~some such year~~ check the year) and ~~either~~ the programme does not seem to have had much of an impact, or has not much altered the ecology of soil erosion. The whole area of grasslands is now planted with plantation crops like Wattle, some Eucalyptus, some pine (?). They in many places just integrate with the sholas make the whole scene ungainly. The people here like Kannan

of the fisheries department talks of the views and scenery ~~tea~~ of grasslands and miles of vista before these plantations came on the scene.

The ~~for~~ single family of Maridas, Munuraj and his brothers, all six in number in this area is noteworthy. ~~He~~ Their father, I am told his name ( ) was the one who worked a lot for the trout establishment in the Nilgiris. He and the Englishman Hendry Watson (I have a paper by him) were the ones who in those days braved a lot of difficulty and with dedication established the rainbow trout in Avalanche and a hatchery. It was started in 1906. Maridas is an interesting person who called for me to his house and talked with me. He has a personality and he is articulate. He talks with feelings about the environs of Emerald, when the streams used to flow full and beautiful before the damming of the Avalanche and Emerald valley streams by the dam. He talks about the area being felled

with ~~ft~~ scholas and a beautiful stream flowing in the valley, confluence right there and flowing thence to join the Kunda river. He still has a passion for the trout; keeps a fishing rod; has a valid fee paid licence to fish and enjoys it. His son is in the police department, posted at the Emrald reservoir and dam. Such is the irony of things!

N 4.5

Korakundah Estate Record Book

Block of land known as Kundah Reserve assigned to Messrs. Tea Estates India Ltd in June 1928. (2286.11 acres)

Called Kora Kundah after the Brooke Bond Ltd trade mark of 'Kora' tea.

Communications and lease was the Carrington Division of Thaishola Estate. Road opened in Dec, 1928. linking it with Thaishola / Carrington Road. } cost Rs 30,000/-

Labour of 250 first class Canarese coolies from a nearby estate, a complete gang of Kala Maistry.

A temporary labour force of Badagas was employed on contract to open the area to tea.

1929 - target 300 acres. but only 55.79 acres planted with Stumps supplied by Devarshola and Annakal Estates. Extensive shade trees, wind belt, and fuel nurseries were put up, of Blue gum, A. Melanoxylon, A. dracurrens, Grevilloa robusta, Cupressus macrocarpa, Frenela Rhomboidea, & Hakea saligna. Most of the seed was obtained from Australia and

the resulting belts have proved the best in the Nilgiris.

1930 · 310 acres of tea from stumps from Devarshola, Annakal estate, Thaishola Quarters built.

1931 464 acres of tea.
Year of drought.
Roast.
Quarters for Sr. staff

1932 173 acres of tea, adding to a total of 1004.67 acres of tea.
No buildings.

1935-36 Poor tea, because of weather.
Sept 1936. 8 672 lbs of tea plucked

1937 Resident manager Mr Stonehouse and the supervision ~~direction~~ of Mr McConnell of Thaishola

→

1937 Resurvey result

Established tea area	500 acres
Prov area	350 acres
Rested area	154.07 acres
	1004.07 acres

Severe ~~forest~~ forest in Nov.

Mr O. Garnett appointed Manager on 20/4/37 with orders to reclaim tea from accacia overgrown forest.

1938-39

The grassland adjoining K. Kundah here ~~been~~ for generations past being used by the local tribes, the Toda and Badagas as Spring & Autumn grazing area, when their own grass is either burnt or at its worst. During this time they accomodate their herds at night in natural "hundis" or paddocks about 50 of which are adjacent to the Estate. Rounding manure from these "hundis" & drug of 25 pack ponies purchased by the estate from Mysore were put to tea gardens. In many areas of the estate, the steady improvement in the tea can be traced from the time of that application.

1938 - 39
Cont-

Cattle farm started

Compost pit started

Building for labour

~~Factory~~ building stopped because of war

400 acres replant

1940 - 45

Buildings built.

Cattle herd was remunerative.

1941 - 14½ tons of beans

1945 - 91 tons / yr.

1946 - 49

Expansion on the estate.

Buildings at Kolimond.

Resurvey in 1946: loss of 241.90 acres of land

Cattle farm enlarged

Welfare measures & better housing for labour.

School / Medical etc

Tea crop has reached 2,00,000 mark.

Excessive frost in 1947/49

Drought in 1948/49.

Mattle Bank. 1948/49 200 tons.

with profit of Rs 52,000/-

In conclusion, Konakulah has one of the most unstable climates imaginable. It suffers from an extraordinarily cold winter when day temperature can be anything ~~between~~ up to 75° F and night temperature fall as low as 12° F. growth at this time is almost non-existant. The predominant monsoon the SW. is a severe one, wind in particular being extremely strong. In spite of these two adversities of climate, tea has grown and in some cases exceptionally well. Crops are very low but there are already signs that these will increase as and when the bushes mature. The majority of the tea is young and nowhere approaching maturity, which at this elevation, can only be attained after a minimum of 15/16 years of growth

In common with other S. Indian estates, K. Kundah experienced the ravages of 'blister blight' for the first time in July 1946 and although at these high altitudes the intensity of attack is possibly not so marked as at lower elevations, where growth is quicker, the results were nevertheless devastating. In one particular aspect these Estates can be considered extremely unlucky. It is absolutely essential to keep a heavy stand of shade in these low lying areas likely to be affected by frost in the cold weather. This heavy shade undoubtedly provides 'harbour' for infection during the autumn months of Sept - Oct - Nov. when the estate normally flushes well but 'blister blight' is at its peak. As on all out attempt is being made this season to try and mitigate damage by frost in these low lying areas referred to, it is also quite possible that this may have an extremely unfavourable effect on 'blister blight' incidence in these areas.

Wattle bark, an extremely profitable commodity, is playing an important part on the

financial side of the Estate by helping considerably to offset the loss incurred on the tea. As crops increase, the deficit on tea should ~~be~~ gradually be reduced ~~not~~ untill the estate is finally on a reasonable financial basis. One point which is apt to be overlooked in connection with the A. decurrens or mattle shade on this Estate. This tree not only provides shade ~~that~~ essential for tea at this elevation but also supplies the firewood and charcoal without which Thaishola and Korabendah Estates could not exist, as Thaishola has been dependent on this fuel supplies for the past 6 years

One of the greatest problems on K. K. is that of transportation. The Estate is situated 55 miles from its rail head at Meltupalayan and 35 miles

from the towns of Ootacamund and Coonoor, which are the nearest source of grain & food supplies. Unfortunately the Govt. has not so far taken into consideration the predicament of estate situated as K.K. is, and although the strongest representations have been made through the medium of the UPASI and the Nilgiri Planters Association, to date we receive a petrol quota on the same 'pro rata' basis as that of an estate situated within 5 miles of Coonoor & Ootacamund. K.K. is however rapidly converting its transport to diesel but petrol will always play a necessary ~~role~~ part for running the jeep for leaf transport to Tharshida Estate factory until such time as the KK factory is erected for making tea.

Yr	Area	Planting acres	Plants put out	Yield per acre	Crop	Cost/lb
1935	100407	"	115975	"	"	62·67
1936	"	"	115035	9	8672	28·74
	"	850	20365	42	36060	128·35
37	"	733	71551	79	39274	114·72
38	"	~~533~~		132	70237	113·69
39	"	733	38119			
40	"	533	156335	100	53022	81·60
41	"	935	170687	71	66969	93·58
42	"	935	137947	88	82882	101·82
43	"	1004	63402	108	108821	107·61
44	"	1004	17376	125	125439	106·62
45	"	1004	28824	106	106531	164·99
45/46	"	724	93233	202	146522	144·4
147	"	724	65024	292	211617	134·29
148	"	724	66660	276	199871	200·03
149	"	724	74672	283	204977	164·29

Flora

Apart from the tea, the Estate consists of roughly 1500 acres of natural sholas, grasslands and swamps.

Wild strawberry grows like a weed; also raspberry, mulberry, blueberry and cape gooseberry, one & in abundance during the monsoon

Fauna

KK was a shikar paradise. The Rimmond bungalow was a hunting lut.

Tigers visit the Estate,

Panther.

Wild dog, Jackal, wild cat, mongoose & porcupine

Nilgiri thar.

Nilgiri langur

1 Deermund River: stocked with trout in 1911

2 Kakathorai Stream: " 1945

3 Chembar : 1946

4. Billithakahalla : " 1911
lonely river.

5. Arokiampuzha & Dhanaripuzha " 1933

Fishing season April to Dec.

~~On KK the worst frost~~

Frost normally ~~occurs~~ follows a day of cloudless skyi and very little if any wind.

~~I Richard Walter Hoare was born is on 8th Feb 1880~~

In 1954 the KK Estate was sold by Messrs. Tea Estates London Ltd to ~~Stanes~~, Mr Eric Stanes, M.C. for Rs 9,00,000/-

Date of purchase was 1st July 1954. ~~1955~~

Mr Hoare took over running the estate

He considered heavy shade was required for coming crop.

~~He cleared sholas and planted with tea.~~

Mr Hoare considered that TEI had made a big mistake in clearing grassland areas instead of sholas, doubtless because the former were easier and cheaper to clear, and decided that all future clearings were to be in forest land. This is obviously the correct procedure as not only would the soil be richer but it is also obvious that the sholas were in relatively sheltered areas or they would not have grown in the first place

1954 : Acacia planting on a large scale in all the fields, especially frost areas.

1955 A large $ dam in No. 23 field was started this year and was completed in Feb. Unfortunately this burst in June causing severe damage

1956 Acacia planting in great hill areas.

1957 "

1958 "

1959 "

1963 Blue gum planted in swamps.

1964 Artificial manure.
Ni Chloride used as fungicide

1964/65. Severe drought all over KK not very badly effected

1966 Elephants again visited the estate this year and spent most of their time in the Dokkabetta division area near the Dokkehetta lake

N4.6

Indco Serve

15 Indo Serve in Nilgiris

This is No: 7 Indco Serve ; at Manjur
Registered as a society in 1965
Started in 1967. as a cooperative
with 165 members at inception
Now has 1,200 members.

About 3000 acres are under tea
and about 2,500 acres are covered by the
cooperative.

1. Kundah
2. Kotagiri
3. Karumbalam
4. Kilkotagiri
5. Merkunad
6. Mahalinga
7. Manjur
8. Ithalar
9. Gudalur
10. Kaikatti
11. Kattaibetta
12. Salisbury
13. Kinnakorai
14. Bibbatti
15. Frontier.

N 4.7

Kundah

1. Melkundah
2. Mullimalai
3. Kechihatti
4. Kariamalai
5. Kandikibbe
6. Manjur
7. Kilkundah
8. Tuneri
9. Mattakandi
10. Bakorai
11. Mullogur
12. Edakadu
13. Manikal
14. Mukkimalai

- Thalaiatti
- Gaikandi
- Naduvatti
- Sundhatti
- Kunjanari
- Kundunalli
- ~~Mukkimalai~~
- Kesappadu
- Bikkatti
- Hosatti
- Athumannu
- Nadunatti
- Kesappadu.

---

26 villages.

N4.8

Tukkarmand : Nanjanod P.

2 Todavar

3 Tamil immigrants

---

10 acres of land } Vegetable Cultivation

---

4 Cattle } Commercial Milk to N.D.C.M.P.U. Society.

30 Buffalo

Rs 1200 / per acre on lease to Tamil.

Potato

Cabbage

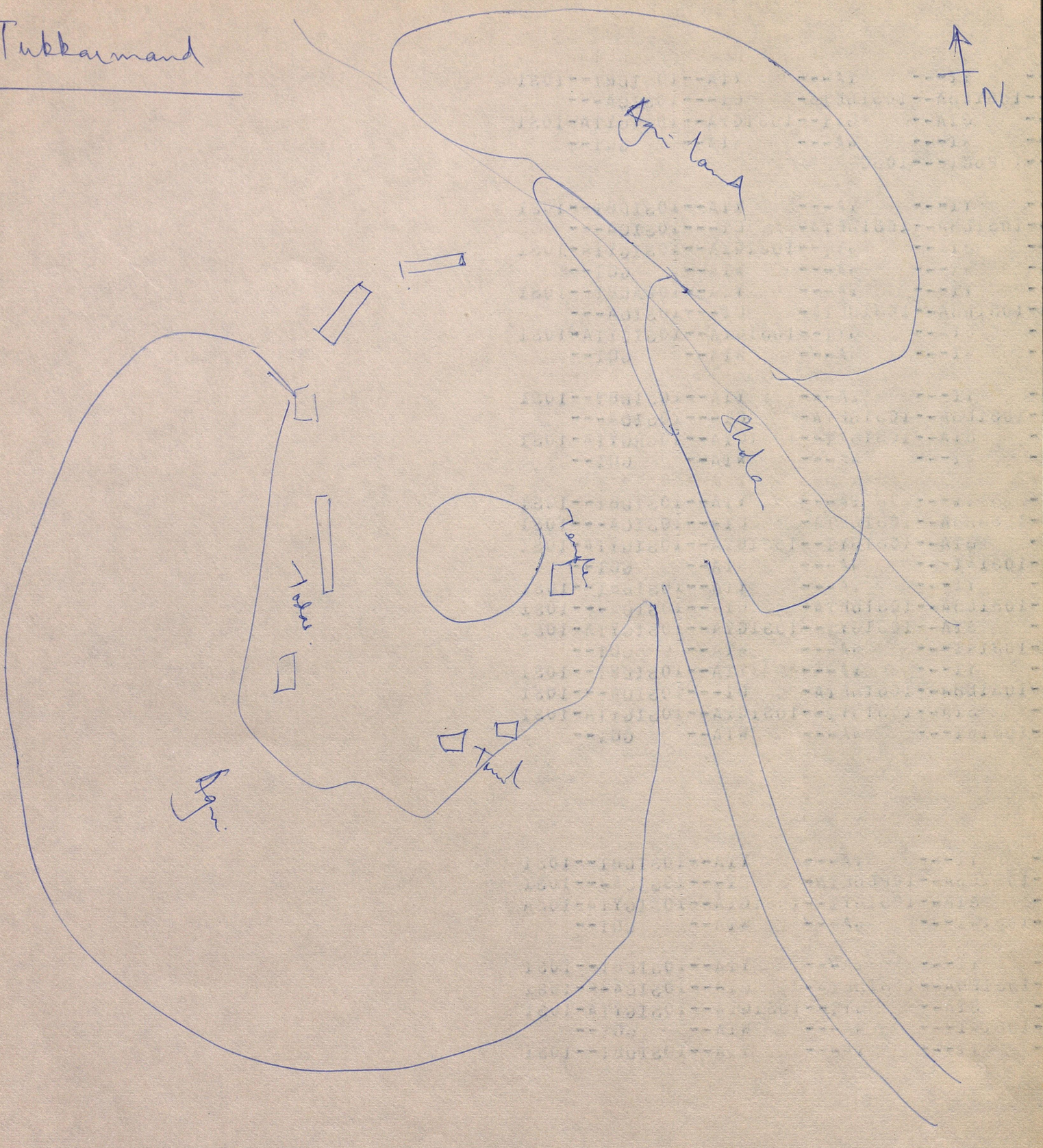
Peas.

Rainfed / no irrigation

Stream water for Drinking

Sometimes not available in the dry season and have to rely on dam / Pykara dam for water.

Tubbarmand



N49

Nadukodmand / Nadukaraimand · Nanjanad P

1 Todawar

2 Tamil immigrants

11 acres total land.

4 acres planted

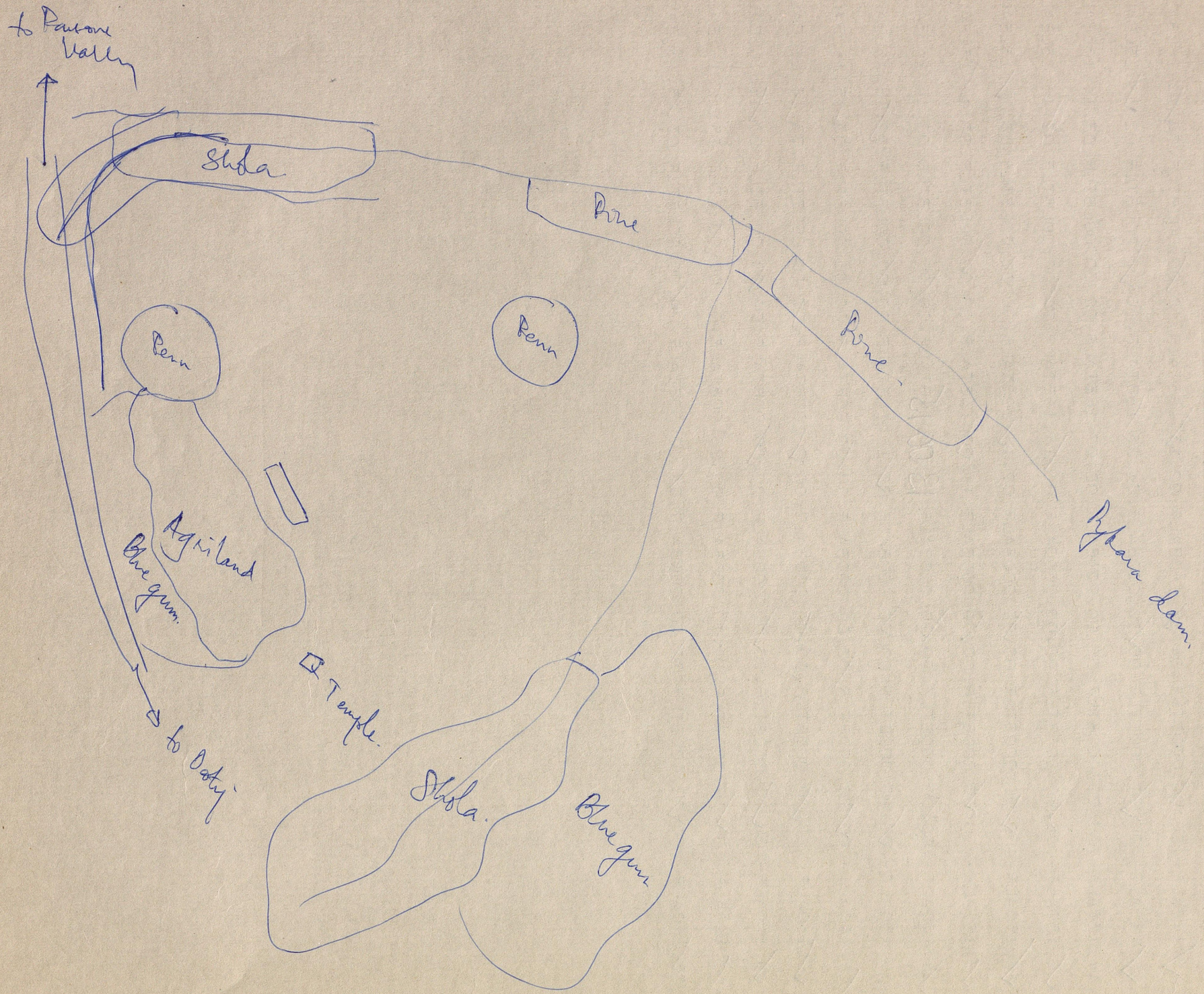
Potato
Cabbage
Peas.
} 2 crops.

1½ km to Road. Parsons Valley - Ooty Road

2 Battle.
20 Buffaloes
} C / ~~NDM~~ NUDUMC Cooperative

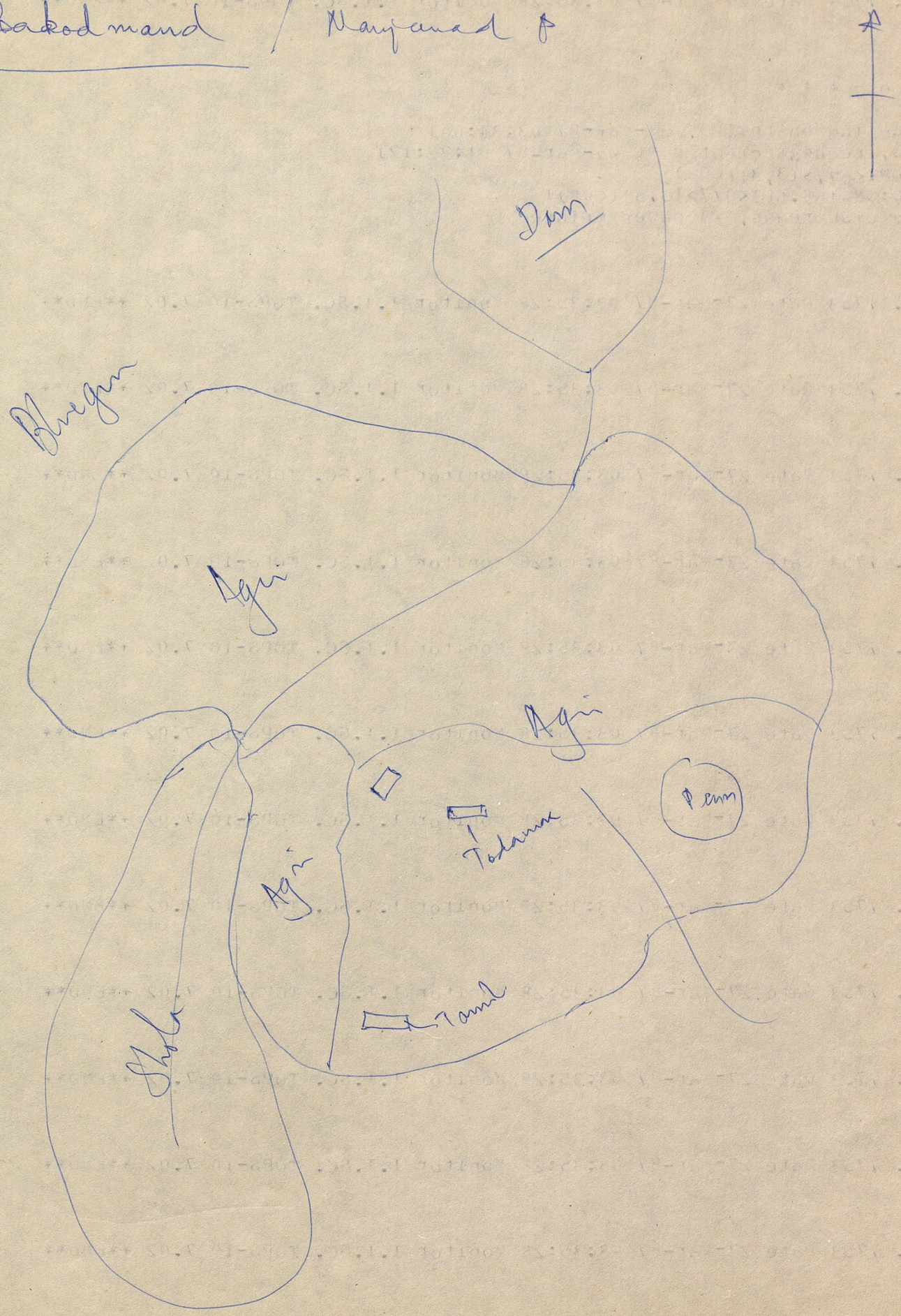
Stream
Domestic
Carried
Lift irrigation for Agriculture

: Water from a 'well' in river bed during dry season.


to Parsons Valley
Shola
Pine
Pine
Pine
Agriland
Blue gum
Temple
to Ooty
Shola
Blue gum
Bykara dam

N4.10

Yettakodmand / Manjanad P



Yebbabodmand

1 Todaman hous

2 Tamil immigrants

---

12 acres

8/9 acres on Agriculture

Potato
Cabbage.
Peas.
} 2 crops/year.

Stream Rain fed

↓ ↘

Drinking Carried. Agri/Lift

Water scarcity in dry months: aquired from dam

---

2 buffaloes only

about 2 years back many of their buffaloes died

NA.11 Yemakalmand / Koilmand Nanjanad P

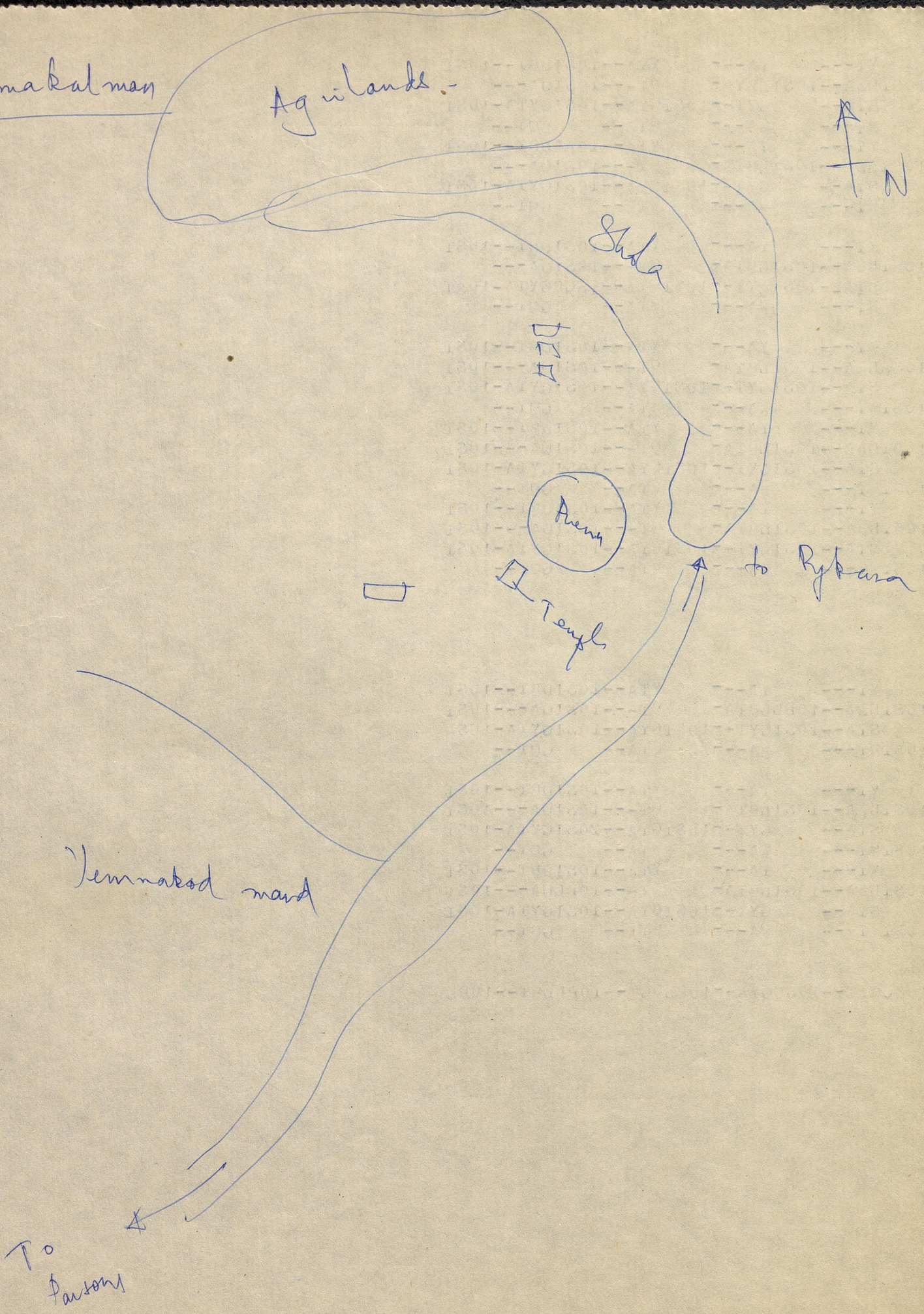
2 Todawar house
1. Tamil immigrant

4 acres total fully in agri.

50 Buffaloes.
Milk sold to the Society Cooperation
Grazing in RF 3km to the 8th mile
on Gudalur - Ooty Road

P Stream Rain,
Perennial. Agriculture
No scarcity.
Only Domestic.

Yemmakalman



N4.12 Hosamand / Nanjanad ↑

2 Todavan houses

---

10 acres

No agriculture

---

60 Buffaloes

Milk to Society

at Hunger board Estate 2 km

Stream — Rain

↓

Scarcity during

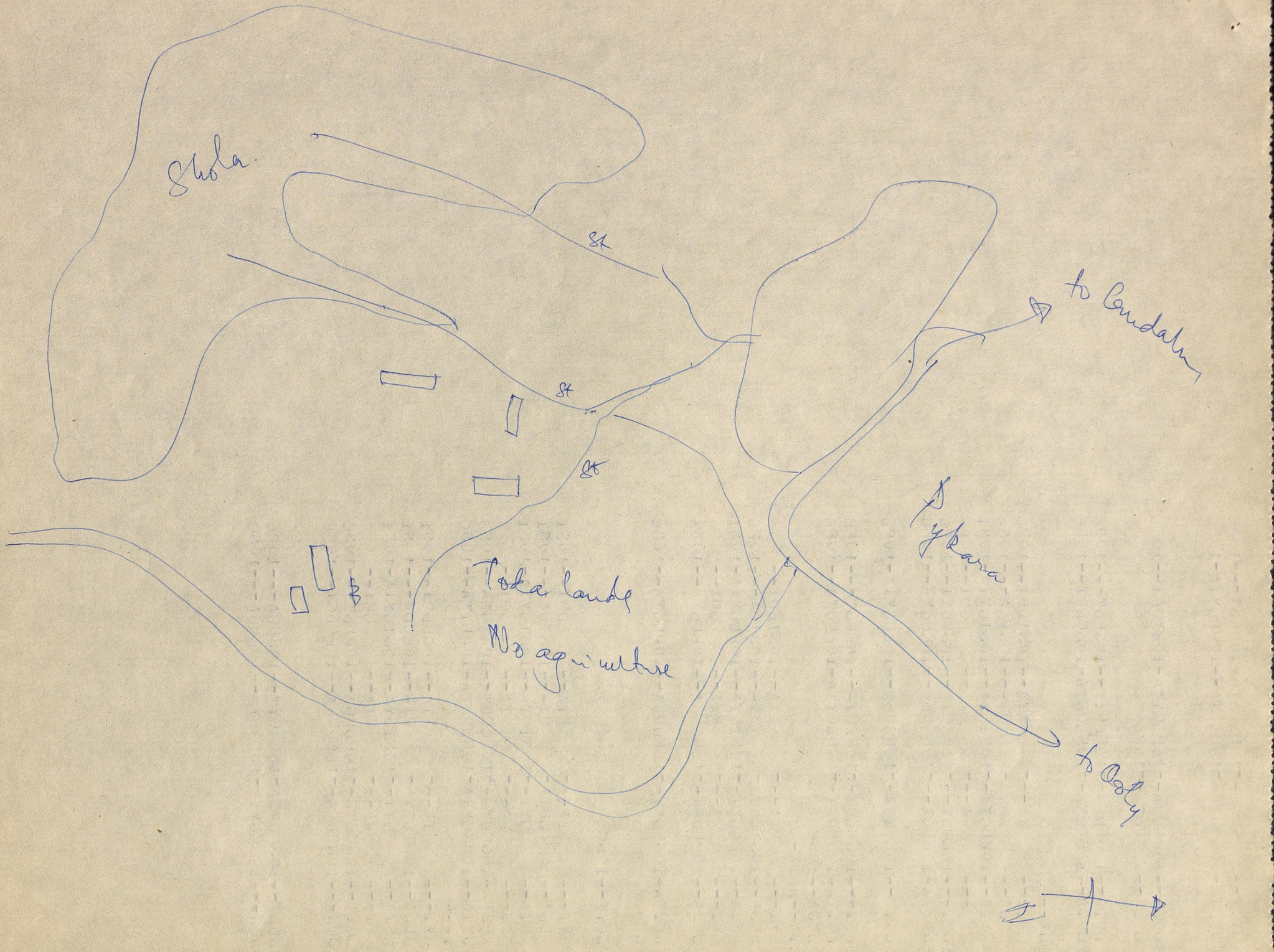
dry months

taken from pit in streambed of shola

Path - Road at Gudalu - Ooty Road.

8th mile.

2 km from here.


Shola
St
St
St
to Candalu
Pykara
Toda lands
No agriculture
to Ooty

N 4.13

Todbar mand :

Palabodmand :

Talpatteri mand :

Khaggodimand :

Peretthla mand :

Other mounds in this area

N 4.14

5/4/91

Tidbodmand / Nanjanad P

2 Todamar

2 Tamil immigrants

---

10 acres total land

4 acres under cultivation

Beetroot
Carrot
Potato
Cabbage

March – June

June – Sep.

Sept – March: Fallow.

---

60 Buffaloes + 8/10 calf.

Milk given to Society.

Sandyvallah: 4 km

or Hunger board:

N4.15

6/4/91

Yesterday, I met a person who owns some land in Bokkapuram. He lives on the top, upper plateau. He says he had done Kumini & cultivation and raised pine plantations in the forest department's land in the Nilgiris. He talks about having raised plantations in Porthimund, Parsons valley and many other sites around the western side of the plateau. It was a period of Khatmal as the DFO. It was during the period 1978 to 81. They used to clear the land where plantation was to be raised, planted potato as the first crop. Next year the FD would put out pine seedlings in the area, and he would plant potato. After 2 years of cropping they would vacate the area, and the plantation would be established. The land could not be made to yield for more than 2 years.

He also talks nostalgically about the grassy hills and downs in the area, as well as the great number of Thar in the area.

Agriculture on the Nilgiri hills is very typical of high-land agriculture of over the Indian subcontinent. The species that are husbanded on the hills are unlike the species that are ~~over~~ grown in the surrounding plains. Varieties of Wheat with local names of ganji and pappi are typical by high-land varieties that need a cooler and a drier climate to grow. The other traditional varieties of Samai, Ragi are grown all over the Deccan plateau and at elevations of ~1800 m along the eastern ghats. The Badagas used to practise this agriculture till recently when economic considerations have changed the cropping pattern to vegetables and plantation crops like

tea, and wattle. The main pulse seed grown in the area is Avarai. They also claim to have grown potato for a long time. But was potato only introduced after the British occupation is uncertain. I have come across potato of a different variety that is grown at in the eastern part of the W. Ghats at Vattavada in Idukki District of Kerala.

The northern areas of the Nilgiri plateau around Kalhatti seem to still retain some of the traditional wheat cultivation. This area forms part of the Merkunad area of the Badaga geography.

The questions that arise regarding traditional Agriculture on the hills is, how come these high-land agriculture varieties come to the hills? Were they husbanded and cultivated by the Todas and other earlier inhabitants / from whome the Badagas adopted these crops? Or if the Badagas came in the 15th century bringing agriculture to these hills, from where did they bring these high-land agricultural varieties; and related to this, which are the places in southern India where these crops are grown and what is the distance between them and the Nilgiris. Or is it also possible that like the natural fauna

and fauna of the Nilgiris ~~are~~ are relict vegetation having similarities with the himalayan fauna & flora, and indicating ~~the~~ the biota during an ice age; so the high-land cultivars are relict species of an earlier climatic epoch.

Date: June '89 Record No.:

Location: Coimbatore.

Informant: Name: Chitrapu.

Occupation: Conservator.; Coimbatore Circle.

K. Forests: 1) Forest Settlement Record: Section 16 Notification available at the Collectorate.

2) Plantation Journals

3) Administrative Reports of the Forest Department.

4) 1921 - Ooty Circle formed including parts of Malabar

1957 - Ooty Circle abolished and Nilgiris forest merged with Coimbatore Circle.

Key Words: Data Sources, forest administration.

Date: 6th July 1989 Record No.:

Location: Kangudi.

Informant: Dr. Krishnamurthy
Veternarian, BNHS.

K. Forests: 1) The Kangudi range office is the oldest range office in the area. All records pertaining to Mudumalai must be available in the record room of the office.

2) Plantation Journal details must be available at the DFO's office at Ooty or the Conservator's office at Coimbatore.

Key words: Data Sources.

Date: 9th July 1989 Record No:

location: Sholur Gobal.

Informant: Old man
Kota.

A. Population:

The Kota population has more or less remained the same for many years. About 200 years back, a group of plains people called 'Katti Paniyaki' were brought by the Kotas to do iron smelting and give the Kotas iron for working into implements. But since the British times, thus local smelting has stopped and their population has increased. More recently ~~in~~ a during the last 10 years there has been a slow flow of immigrants who have set up a new colony called Kannerimukku with about 30 houses. They have come from all over the plains of Tamilnadu and some have even bought land in the area from the Kotas.

B. Territory:

The Kotas are settled in 7 villages or settlements in the Nilgiris. They are.

1. Sholur Kotagiri
2. Gudalur Kogal
3. Kundah Kogal
4. Tirchigadi Kogal
5. Kollimalai Kogal
6. Kotagiri Kogal
7. Kil Kotagiri Kogal.

They used to also own land on the Sigur plateau that they had sold off to the Badagas. They traded all over the Nilgiri plateau.

C. Livelihood & Economic activity:

There is no skill that they do not know. They are self-contained complete agriculturists. The make their own implements, pottery and even used to weave they own cloth from a natural fibre. They provide a lot of services like agricultural implements, entertainment etc to the rest of the communities on the hills. Today, each Kogal has a community smithy where anyone comes and works with their own materials.

H. Wild life.

They believe that elephants evolved only after man, and earlier there were no elephants anywhere. It is only recently that elephants have become a menace in the plateau. Infact 2/3 years ago, one herd of elephants even came to Sholur and were chased down by the villagers.

I. Communications:

The road to here was laid only in the 70s. Earlier they would have to walk till the Ooty-Mysore road and then go to Ooty if necessary. More often they would go down to the Sigur plateau. Infact every year they all visit the Bokkapuram temple for their annual festival.

J. Culture:

They have an intricate culture with a lot of taboos and restrictions towards outsiders. Their temple is out of bounds for outsiders and their temple is built in a church style, consisting of 3 buildings. They consider their entire area also sacred and shoes are not allowed in.

Key words: A, B, C, H, I, J, Kotas, Sholur.

Date : 7th July 1987 Record No.

Location : Singara

Informant : A worker in the estate.

H. Wildlife : Elephants troubling them is very common. Being on the fringe of the sanctuary, during seasons there are many elephants in the area and walk straight into their homes. These days elephants are wiser and learnen. They know they are protected under the wild life act and so no more are scared of fire or people. They walk right up to a fire and people and do crop raidings.

J. Culture : They have been here for generations, having to moved from the Tamil plains. The plantation is very poorly maintained with no housing for the workers and with their water source far away.

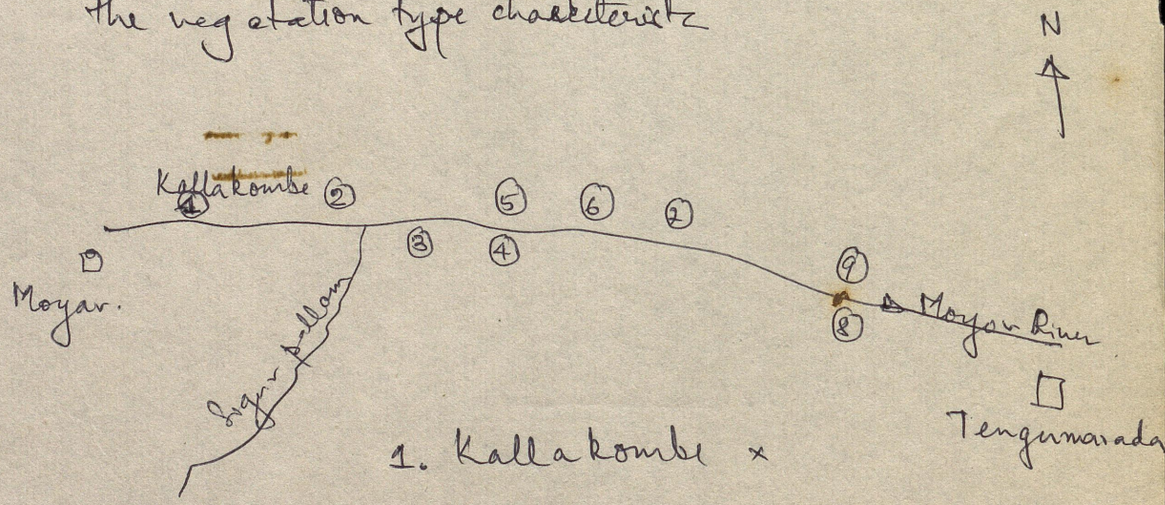
Key words : H, J, Singara, Estate.

Date: 31st July 1959 Record No:

Place: Moyar gorge

Informant. Gowda
Moyar.

B. Territory: The Moyar river is considered famous for grazing from time immemorial. Traditionally there were a lot of hamlets in this area. For the past few years due to the policy of the forest department, many of the pattis have been abandoned. But they had once been used. The patti names are given below. The patti sites are clearly identifiable by the vegetation type characteristic



1. Kallakombe ×
2. Bettadamedu patti ×
3. Mattala patti ×
4. Baldatti ✓

5. Karamala patti ×

6 Bidara kandi patti ×

7. Bellimeen patti ×

8. Kootra patti ✓

9. Mangala patti ✓

C. Livelihood and Economic Activity.

There used to be many more pattis in the area. Many of the pattis are seasonal and remote. Many of the pattis are now dicated. A lot of illegal smuggling activity goes on here. Because of its remoteness, it is the main passageway for Sandal ~~p~~ smugglers, bootleggers etc.

E. Vegetation:

There has not been much vegetational change in the area especially at the level of trees.

Date: 31st July 1987 Record No:

Location: Kootrapatti

Informant: Era and Chandran
Cattle herders,
Kootrapatti.

A. Population: This area has been a patti for a long, long time. Generations of people have stayed here and herded cattle. Mangalapatti & Kootrapatti. There are currently 5/6 families living at this site.

C. Livelihood and Economic Activity.

Their main economic activity is herding cattle, and selling the produce. The cattle is owned by a Gowder at Cinna Coonoor on the Nilgiri hills and the Irulas labour at the rate of Rs 40/- per week for the family. This is their traditional occupation. They extract ghee from the buffulos and sell them in the market. There are 150+ 150 buffulos at this penn. They are free grazing in the forest and only the females are herded. The males are sold away. There are a lot of feral male buffulos for mating with.

E. Vegetation: Not much change in vegetation over the years.

F. Climate: It is much more erratic these days. Especially this area has not recieved any rain this year. It is situated in such a location that this year all the rains have been just beyond a close by range

G. Water Resources:

The Kedar hella on which they are settled is seasonal. They have to go to the Bogar for water in the dry seasonal.

H. Wild life: Elephant migrations during the dry months. Feral buffalos, wild dogs, panther, Sambar. etc etc. The wild dogs often predate upon the cattle causing inconvenience and loss. About 20 cattle are lost every year due to wild dog predation. But buffalos are better suited to defend themselves than cows, and that is why no cows are kept here.

I. Communications & Artifacts:

The main transmission tower line passes right through this place. There is a dilapitated bungalow here used ~~by that~~ during transmission line construction. A service road exists all

along the transmission line but the road is in very poor condition. The road was laid in the late 50s. The closest link with roads and bazar is at Anaikatti, a full 3½ hour walk or 15km from here. On the other side is Tengumarada 1½ hr walk of about 8km. But most of the communication for the people is via Anaikatti.

Date : 24th July 1989 Record No.

Location : Avalanche

Informant : Daud,
Bangalow Watchm,
Forest Rest House.

B. Disasters : Landslides have occured on account of the heavy rain that has totalled 780mm in 3 days. A lot of tree falls all over. A number of exotic trees have fallen down. The streams are tormented, and the Avalanche reservoir is fast filling up. The ~~rain~~ road is blocked and there has been no communication for ~~days~~ 3 days now. Heavy rain is common in these parts, but such rain ~~was~~ and wind was experienced only in 1978- causing a lot of destruction.

Hullatti

Bellikal Estate: Geranium Estate

Melur

Karapillu

Nandhatti → 10 houses

Kilinjimara → 6 house.

Lingayats { Wodahatti Kadanad Panchayat
Modayarhatti
Battakorai

Badaga like language

Death & Marriage rights different near Coonoor.

Toray Malligorai &

Mavukall near Kavilorai

Special Village

Chakkallatti is a Modiyar village.

Beragani

They seem to have Kannada texts.

Toreyar → During death they were the messengers of death.

Sale mara - the panchayat place. If the panchayat decision is not accepted among the 12 villages, the village is ostracized. Toreyers were other communicators of messages of the Panchayats

Kavundikaya: The panchayat meeting calling official.

Houses in Nilgiris: Earlier all houses were country tiles. Only 30 yrs ago Mangalore tiles came in.

Primary Agricultural Cooperative Bank PACB.

60 branches in the village.

We had 100 acres in Bobbepuram where we were doing agriculture. We grow Cotton, Sesame, Ragi, Wheat etc Earlier we used to have a lot of local buffaloes and cattle that used to yield enough manure for our traditional crops: Gram, Samai, Ragi, Wheat, Arisai, Potato, Coriander, etc. Now we all put carrot & tea and Garlic put fertilizer and grow it and trade it for food in the market.

Resource Persons

K P Raju. : Congress freedom fighter.
Kadachola village.
Kallatti P O.
he has interest in Archeology.
Age 60-65.

H. B. Ramakrishnan, M.Sc. Ag.
Horticultural Officer
Office of the Jt Director of Horticulture
Ooty
(Hullatti resident)

H. H. Balakrishnan, (School teacher)
Hullatti village and Post,
Ooty Taluk
Nilgiris 643007

Raman, / & AR Chandran (teacher)
Amirkoran village. /
Social worker. /

Sigur plateau: called Nelagadu.

Pujari Banta at Vazaitottam Plain area ~~Ba~~ milk depot

Ponnan of Vazhaitottam a Badaga

Nanidresect ~~Madhappa~~ Vazhaitottam

Gurlas, Kurumbas, Sholagar, Badagas, Kasavan

scared of them as capable of enchanting

power.

Singara - Moyar to Ooty no a Gudalur

---

human

Kurumbas; would eat liver; so they use

black magic and kill

Badagas had villages; in

Bokkapuran belongs to Sholur Badagas

Vazhaitottam people of Ebnad, Kukkal, Kovai

Toraihatti, Bigamund.

Off of Masinagudi Master!

(Kala Lingappa of Moyar)
Rajm of Moyar)

Moyar was a big old town ship.
A huge house fenced with teak wood.

OB. Linga gowder of Moyar.

Veerakal. Hero stones in Moyar and at Church site.

Old Shiva temple in Chemmanattam the stones dismantled and moved to Durgaiamman temple.

Beguran of Masinagudi.

1960s.

7 Muslims.

3 Shops.

<100 houses:

- Kanares: looking after cows & agriculture.

- Malayalis: timber business tea shop.

- Muslims: 3 provisions shop.

- one Iyer.

Via Cudahar: 7.30 AM. Masinagudi to Ooty.

RLMS Bus: 7.30 PM. return to M. Gudi.

Milk van operational for along.

Early 1970s

BLMS bus uva Kalhatti.

1976) 70's Aurar @ 1 bus. ~~3003~~ 3300 to Moyar.

1976

Because of weather & cattle grazing ease a lot of people came and settled.

Muslim population has increased mainly from Tamilnadu.

Northern estate seth a Muslim was a big short

1980s Land value has increased.
Malayali from Kerala.
Foreigners came and settled.
Tourist motels came later.

1970s Branch P.O.
→ Sub Post Office.

Agriculture

1960s Only little.
Only Ragi & Soyabeans.
Crop raiding even in the day.

1980's Expansion of agriculture
5 yrs ago.

1960s

- Vembai (Tadichi)
- Kalkanji
- Thick bushes of Lantana nearly to height of tree.
- Cut & converted to Agriculture. Goats have grazed & finished all the Lantana.

1975 - Goats have been introduced.

- Cattle have increased tremendously & in Masinagudi

1960s, & 1970s. Elephants very common in the area.

1970's forests were not bad at all.

Only 1980s the forest areas were destroyed. Knowing that many lands were Revenue & not forest lands.

Only 3 yrs ago the ~~was~~ forest at the back was forests

Log house constructed in 1970s.

Pond was good source for wild life

—

~~Two~~ Seasons

June July Aug. Light Shr

Oct & Nov. Good Rain.

36 ~~cm~~ mm/year

1978 Nov Floods.

3/4 days continuous rain.

~~Rai~~ Road slip.

Opp. Kalhatti checkpost.

After that rain, only the Kalhatti road was built & broadened.

Even Maranakandy dam overflowed

Before 1960's 7 yrs. continuously no rain and people were abandoned

1970s Bison affected by Rinderpest

Lamb Society } 22 yrs old.
Hill tribes Society }

Festivals.

Bokkapuram

Food

Salt

Sun ✓

Moon ✓

Anvanasa

+

प्रथम

3 day

Mosingudi

Dassera

Chikkanalli

(run by Ullatti people)

March - Feb

Anaikatti

March - Feb

Sirur

March - Feb

Moyar Chikkana

Madhappa of Masinagudi

Masinagudi Panchayat.

Moyam
Masinagudi
Doddlingi
Manninhalla
Vazhitottam

Manninhalla established only after Quiet Corner, in the 70s. Before that some permanently settled Badagas & tribals.

Masinagudi church only in 1965 or 70.

11/10/89

For Professor.

1. Legend for the map
2. Vegetational Sampling : Sampling techniques
3. Oral Histories. : Data Handling.
4. Regular meetings Paper work
5. Sending out project proposals
6. Project Tiger evaluation
7. Satellite Imagaries ordered
8. Old maps ordered.

Statements

1. On the hills, the threat is to the Grasslands being converted into plantations. Sholas are healthy.

2. Wild life is confined to packets - Greater density but maybe smaller populations.

3. Livestock and Grazing - a traditional occupation with traditional varieties on the way out due to policy.

4. In certain areas there has been an increase in thorny thickets of Lantana etc, and in others ~~there~~ people report a decrease.

5. Climate regime has become more erratic with ~~sh~~ periodic storms and floods.

6. Perennial streams have become seasonal due to water diversions in the upper reaches. (15 yrs)

7. Ilgur plateau has a great ~~and~~ antiquated history.

Indicators of Biological Change.

Kind of parameters.

Kind of quantification.

Not much of an idea on

* Vegetational changes because their annual changes are more stark.

* Population changes because of the slow influx of people.

---

* local micro climatic feature

* Communities etc.

Cultivation of Potato only after Independence.

Before that only Beans.

Badaga only subsistance cultivation.

Onion only from 1954.

Hands. 2/3. then.

Now only one.

---

425 permanent workers

Casuals.

Generations of tea workers

2/3rd generation.

Lady Morgan.

Glenmorgan Estate.

1947 onwards.

1959/98" - 44"/1976

1923 migrated to Molgins from Srilank. Born in Tirunelveli

In Sarawa for 42 yr

A lot of Sholas.

Deforestation for 20 yrs now.

Acres : 700

Planted : 525

* forests and wildlife were under the control of ~~Maha~~ kings until 18th centuary. They created game preserves and hunted animals for re creation. During the second half of 19th century British Government established ~~a~~ forest department and a forest act was passed in 1865 to have total control over the forest resources. Because of ruthless hunting wildlife population started declining. ~~and wildlife has~~ To protect the wildlife, Sanctuaries were created. In Sanctuaries conservation priority was given to wildlife and ~~a limited~~ timber cutting was allowed. National Parks were also created to protect wildlife and their habitat. In National Park total protection was given to wildlife and ~~at~~ their habitat. Grazing ~~was~~ ~~are~~ was ~~not~~ not allowed. Human settlements were ~~at~~ resettled outside the National Parks. This created a greater tension among local tribes using the natural resources available in the forest.

(2) So ~~the~~ ~~a~~ ~~Pol~~ an approach to integrate sustainable utilization of natural resources ~~and~~ by people living within the forest areas and conservation of wildlife and their habitat. So Biosphere reserves were proposed in fourteen places covering ~~dif~~ different biogeographial realms. out of these fourteen, seven were already declared as Biosphere reserves. Nilgiri Biosphere reserve is one among ~~this~~ ~~f~~ seven declared Biosphere. It covers an area of 5520 km^2. This reserve includes Attapadi, Nilambur, Silent valley of Kerala State, mudumalai wildlife sanctuary of Tamil Nadu and Bandipur National park and Nagerhole national park of Karnataka

Sigur Plateau:

Sigur Plateau is located in Nilgiri Biosphere resver. This plateau is surrounded by moyar reserve forest on the north, Nilgiri hills on the south Mudumalai and Gudalur reserve forest on the west and Sathyamangalam reserve forest on the east. It is located on the leeward side of Nilgiri hills. The annual average rainfall of this varies from 500 mm to 1000mm. Irulas and Kurumbas are the native tribes living in Sigur Plateau. The habitat is open Savanna with Patches of thick scrub forest. Archaeological remains ~~in th~~ found in this plateau ~~reveal~~ reavels that people have been living ~~in~~ here for the past several centuaries. People living in this plateau found this area suitable for Pasporalism. Badagas, an agricultural community living ~~in this plateau found that near this~~ in Nilgiri hills employed Irulas,

(4)

a hunter gatherer community to look after there cattle. ~~They~~ Tradionally a nominal amount was paid to Irulas to look after the cattle of Badagas. The cattle owner extracted the ghee and sold in the near by Udhagamandalam market. These pens were ~~distributed~~ scattered all over the Sigur Plateau After NDCM Pvt started their milk Collection Center the Cattle pens were brought to the road heads towards the milk Collection Centres. ~~So~~ It lead to overgrazing ~~in~~ near the Collection Centres and the interior forestes under grazed

(5)

Competition for food

Cattle competed with wildlife during summer season. Available green biomass during rainy season was high and hence there was very little competition for food. Because of food scarcity the wild cervids are forced to migrate to the adjecent places.

Disease outbreak.

Rinder Pests and foot and mouth diseases are the common diseases found in cattle. There was a major outbreak of rinderpest in 1968 and 1969. As a result of this outbreak there was sharp decline in cattle population. Wild gaurs were severly affected by rinder pest in Mudumalai and Bandipur. Manche is another common disease

found in deers and wild dogs. This disease is ~~spre din~~ ~~spread~~ spreading to wildlife by domestic dogs.

Predation:

wild dogs, Panther and Tiger kills cattle during summer season. A study on the effect of wildlife predation on wild deer population shows that the rate of predation ~~on~~ in cattle increases during summer season. This could be due to they find a very few of deer fawns during summer season. ~~But the more~~ Chital ~~fawns~~ ~~are affected during~~ drops fawns during wet season. ~~So~~ wild dogs ~~do~~ gets

~~adequate~~ ~~These fawns are vulnerable to predati~~ Dogs find it easy to capture the fawns. So there is no problem of food during wet season. The proportion of the diet of wild carnivores is given table No. 1.

Carcasses are often poisoned by the cattle owners. Between 1987 and 1992 43 vultures and a panther ~~were~~ ~~from~~ ~~became~~ ~~scummed~~ scumbed to death due to food poisoning.

Fire

Graziers set fire to forest to ~~get~~ ~~nutritii~~ enhance the grass production. This suppress the regeneration of saplings. Ground nesting birds, ~~and~~ reptiles and mammals also getting affected by forest fire.

Studies on Cattle grazing.

Several studies has been conducted to ~~to~~ find out the effect.

of cattle grazing in Sirsi plateau. But the research findings has not been implemented. ~~and the findings are also not available for~~

Suggestions to reduce grazing Pressure.

Rotational grazing can be followed to ~~allow the saplings~~ to ~~avoid~~ enhance the regeneration of saplings.

2. Small areas of waste land or degraded forest land can be given to local Panchayats ~~to~~ of for grass cultivation. Grass can be harvested and sold to local farmers at a subsidised rate

~~3) Since NDC will has a hold on~~

3) Cattle should be vaccinated for rinderpest and foot and mouth disease every year.

Table. 1.

Proportion of Prey species in the diets of dhole, Panther and tiger.

Prey species	% Prey remains in scats		
	dhole	Panther	Tiger.
Chital	41.0	40.4	34.7
sambar	23.3	27.0	38.7
Cattle	15.2	28.0	15.0
hare	20.4	–	–
others	–	4.0	11.2
Sample size	827	289	124

Table 2

Group B