

# **A Report on Land Grab in Mundargi Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka**

**Prepared by:**

**Aruna Chandrasekhar, MICI**

**In collaboration with:**

**Ayush Ranka, PUCL**

*July 2011*

## **Objective**

This report is a result of a 3-day fact-finding trip to Mundargi taluk in Gadag district in Karnataka, where POSCO, Arcelor Mittal, Adhunik Metallik and GAIL India have commenced the preliminary process of land acquisition.

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed picture of as many factors that come into play when viewing imminent resource grab in this region. Considering the ruthlessness with which POSCO's designs have unfolded in Orissa, it would be wise to view and analyse this region from the perspectives of the community, the state that wants to expedite the process of industrialization and especially the companies that will be keen to capitalise on weaknesses.

We've tried to gain and provide as much insight as we can from our preliminary visit. We appeal to organisations and concerned citizens with different capabilities to reach out the region and help formulate a strategy to counter destructive development in the state of Karnataka.

## Introduction

Since July 5 2010, the state of Karnataka has been working around the clock to offer the warmest welcome possible to multi-national interests, signing up a frenzy of 389 MoUs in just 2 days. Rs. 2,21,444 crore has poured in from steel barons with their eyes on Karnataka's superior reserves of haematite and magnetite, compounded by energy prospects that the new GAIL pipeline from Dabhol to Bangalore provides.

Add to this the resistance in Orissa, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand, and it is clear why the State of Karnataka and big industry are keen to strike while the iron is hot, and where dissent against industrialization hasn't gathered steam.

The Karnataka Government has expressed full willingness to undertake and oversee all the dirty work for the companies: from securing mining leases, acquiring land, overseeing environmental clearance and keeping its people in the dark

A special, single-window, [High Level Clearance Committee](#) has been set up to expedite the process. The ever resourceful Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB), "a land bank has been set up in every district to facilitate availability of land to investors. In 2010 alone, 80,000 acres of land have been notified for acquisition." As for the State Mines and Geology Department, it has personally taken on the responsibility to ensure mining leases are granted to POSCO and ArcelorMittal at lightning speed.

If you transpose a list of industrial approvals granted by the Karnataka Udyog Mitra (Annexure I) on the map of this state, it's hard to not see an industrial-scale conspiracy brewing. The beast takes shape, with cement from Gulbarga, the steel of Bellary, Koppal and still-untapped Gadag districts, and is poised to swallow natural, common resources and farmland, scattering dust on map and memory.

Which brings us to Gadag. Newly carved from the map of Karnataka, this district is listed amongst its most backward. But what makes itself less apparent is the wealth of natural resources that have been primed for exploitation by industry, and whose fruits the state has been reluctant to share.

And so, while the drought-hit block of Mundaragi makes it to the business pages as the future residence for the likes of POSCO, we must first begin an appreciation of what is to be lost, and what is worth fighting for, even if the local community is not sure of its own value.

From its rich black soil that sprouts some of the best cotton in the world, to the wealth of the Kappata hills, home to India's first medicinal plants sanctuary and a great source for wind power- what we saw in Mundaragi is a trade-off between food security and industry, between indigenous wealth and high-grade iron ore, between renewable compensation and a flat fee to cover all that is lost.

At the same time, it is important to gauge circumstances on the ground that are compelling people to sell the land, years of neglect and misinformation by the State that only eases their job when they begin to acquisition, cloaked in national interest. Here's a glimpse of the picture.

## MoUs, Notices and Notifications

Status of MOU Signed Projects with Implementation Status as on - 31.03.2011																	
Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Project	Project Location	Product	District	Investment in	Employment	Land	Land agency	Water agency	Status of the following							Issues
										Land	Water	Power	EMPs / EIC	Mining lease	Others		
122	POSCO - IROA PVT LTD. 5th Floor, Parkura Town, Chandrasekhari Subdivision - TLE 015 K.P. Rameshwar	Mundarg Taluk, Baling District	S. MITRA Power Steel Plant and 400 MW Captive power Generation	Gadag	12334	20000	30000 ACRES to acquire and allot as SUC	WRD	WRD	Preliminary notification to be issued.	Yet to apply	Yet to apply	Yet to apply	Applied			
123	KALUWOTI SPIN & POWERS LTD. "Vandana Bhawan", 1st Floor, W.G. Road, Rajauli - 482 001 (Dharnagar) B. Ramachandrababu	Jarandi and Srivastav Villages, Mundarg Taluk, Baling District	Iron Ore Beneficiation, Pelletisation, DRI with Captive Gas Power Plant, Thermal Power Plant	Gadag	1861.34	1400	1800 ACRES to acquire and allot as SUC	WRD - Tungabhadra river	WRD	Applied to KANRA, payment yet to make	Yet to apply	Yet to apply	Yet to apply	Application is pending with DMR for allotment of mining lease		Application is pending with DMR for allotment of mining lease	
124	HABRA STEEL LTD. 4th-23th, Sankar nagar Road, Harihara Surah, Gujrat - 39470 T.A. Desai	Shimru Village, Mundarg Taluk, Baling District	Carbon Steel Products - E. WFA	Gadag	17760	9475	21000 ACRES to acquire and allot as SUC	WRD	WRD	GD Paid	Yet to apply	Yet to apply	Yet to apply	Applied			
125	ARCELOR MITTAL INDIA LTD. Plot No-6, 6th Floor, Janki District Centre, New Delhi - 110 026 S.S. Sathyanarayanan	Kudlakoti and Mahaganesh village of Bellary District	S. MITRA Integrated Steel Plant, Pig iron, Rails and TSP with Captive Power generation	Bellary	50000	30000	4000 ACRES to acquire and allot as SUC	WRD - Tungabhadra river	WRD	Compensation is more than 2000 acres of land is paid.	40 MGD of water Allocated, Hydrological survey is under progress.	Not yet applied	Applied & TOR issued	Allocation of mining area in Deccan trap is considered for an extent of --- hectares.			

### Status of MoU Signed Projects with Implementation Status on 31-03-2011

Full list of projects for which MoUs have been signed and their implementation status:

[www.powermaster.co.in/iron.pdf](http://www.powermaster.co.in/iron.pdf)

## Area of Concern: Mundargi Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka

### Villages to directly be affected by acquisition

Village Name	<i>Halligudi</i>	<i>Jantli-Shirur</i>	<i>Meundi</i>
Taluk Name	Mundargi	Mundargi	Mundargi
Village Coordinates	N15 21.537 E75 49.606 to	N15 24.012 E75 46.633 to N15 22.058 E75 45.974	N15 16.188 E75 49.907
Population	2198	3203	2378
Site Coordinates	NA	NA	N 15°17'40.65" and E 75° 49'50.14
Land to be Acquired	3585 acres	1560 acres	732 acres
Being Acquired By	KIADB	KIADB	KIADB
Company Name	POSCO India Pvt. Ltd.	Arcelor Mittal	GAIL
Notices Served	1	2	1
Compensation Offered	3 lakhs an acre. No land, only cash. Posco said to have deposited 60 crore with the KIADB.	4.45 lakhs an acre. No land, no jobs, only cash.	8-9 lakhs an acre. High compensation because of proximity to Dabhol pipeline.
Mining Lease	Applied. "Mines and Geology Dept. has completed 3 hearings, will seek allotment of captive mining licence to Posco."	Applied.	NA.
Type of Land	Agricultural for plant; forest for mining.	Agricultural for plant; forest for mining.	Agricultural
Possible Water Sources	Will need 44 mgd of water. River: Tungabhadra. Halligudi Tank, Lift Irrigation Project to come up in neighbouring village Hammige.	Will need 44 mgd of water. River: Tungabhadra. Halligudi. Tank, Lift Irrigation Project to come up in neighbouring village Hammige.	Will need 40 cusecs of water. River: Tungabhadra. Bethalur Tank, Singatalur Lift Irrigation Project to come up in neighbouring village Hammige.
Power Sources	Will need 184000 KVA. 400 MW captive power plant, gas and wind-based projects in the region.	Plans to set up 50-300 MW plants in Belgaum, Gadag and Devanagere.	
Directly Affected Population	100 families.	192 families to be rendered landless.	
Awareness	Low	Medium	High
Resistance Level	Want to sell.	Ready to resist.	Those who stand to lose a part of their land are ready to sell. Those who will lose majority of their land are

			ready to resist.
<b>Connectivity Advantages</b>	<i>Road:</i> Adjacent to National Highway 63. <i>Rail:</i> Harlapur, where not many passenger trains stop. <i>Others:</i> Gadag.	<i>Road:</i> Adjacent to National Highway 63. <i>Rail:</i> Harlapur, where not many passenger trains stop. <i>Others:</i> Gadag.	<i>Road:</i> Adjacent to State Highway 45.

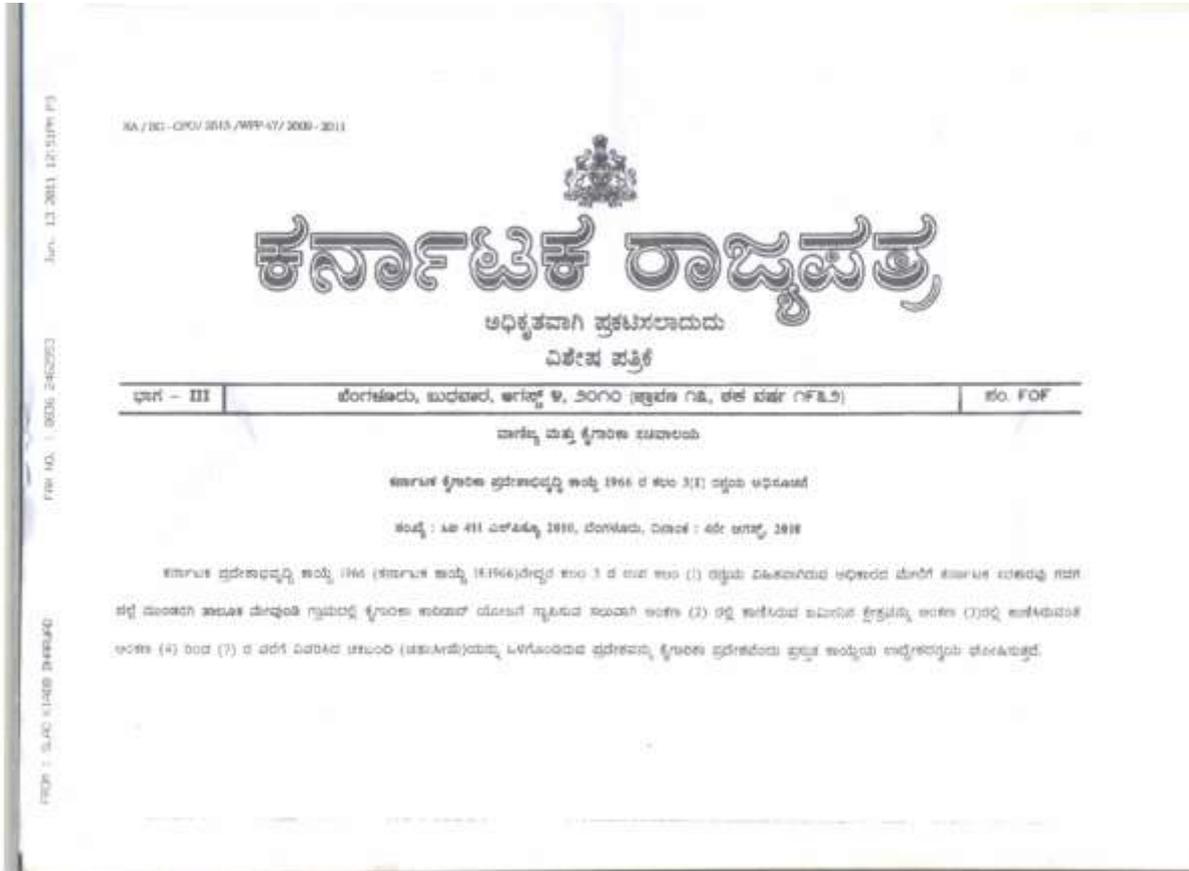
### Villages that will be indirectly affected by the projects

Village Name	Project Name	To be affected by	Population
Venkatapur	POSCO	Air and Water Pollution	2330
Tippapur	POSCO	Air and Water Pollution	170
Gummagol	POSCO	Air and Water Pollution	509
Hammigi	POSCO, ArcelorMittal, GAIL.	Water mining, Air and Water Pollution	4,068
Pethalur	POSCO	Water mining, Air and Water Pollution	3981
Doni	POSCO, Arcelor Mittal, Hazarika, Kalawati Ispat, JSW	Mining	4592
Shingatarayan Keri Tanda	POSCO, Arcelor Mittal, Hazarika, Kalawati Ispat, JSW	Air Pollution, Mining	2336
Dambal	GAIL	Water shortage, Laying of pipeline	9254
Baradur	GAIL	Land Acquisition, Air and Water Pollution	1984
Yeklaspur	GAIL	Land Acquisition Air and Water Pollution	1496

Population Data Source: [Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation](#) and Census of India, 2011.



- [KIADB procedures](#) state that the “promoters have to obtain 70% consent from the land owners/farmers before initiating the acquisition proceedings.”
- Meanwhile, local leaders have been under the impression that Land Acquisition Officers will hear their objections *after* they receive the third notice.



- Above is the Gazette notification issued by the Govt. of Karnataka.

It states that “*listed lands are being acquired for creating industrial corridor in Gadag District under the provisions of section 3(1) of the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Act, 1966 and the entire comprising of acquired lands is hereby declared as industrial area.*”

The notice sent to farmers in Mevundi had slightly higher regard for their intelligence, and mentioned that it was for a gas-based power plant.

**Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board**  
**Statement Showing Details of Land Identified and Stages of Land Acquisition Under Land Bank Scheme**

Gadag Dist.,					
1.	Gadag	Mundaragi	Jantli, Shirur, Petalur, Telagi, Mevundi	1588-11 1502-31 716-27	Private Land
			<b>Total:</b>	<b>3807-29</b>	

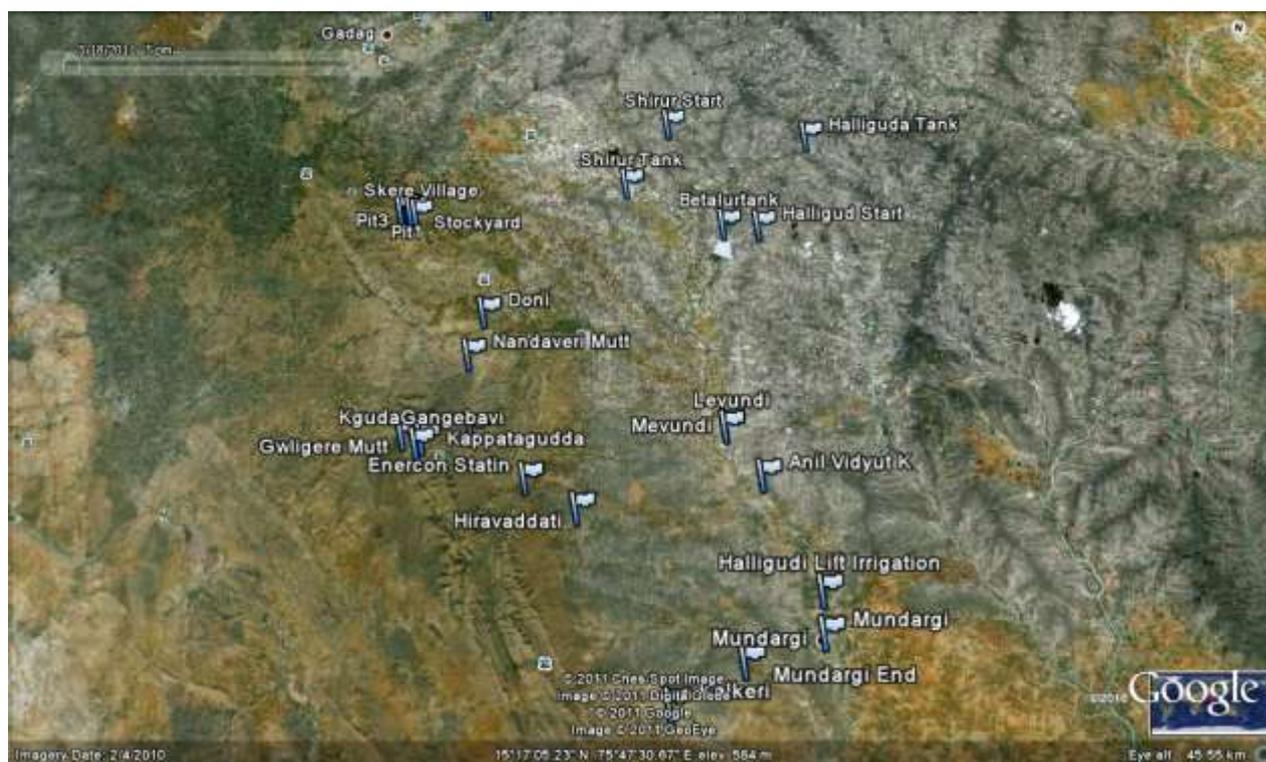
**KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD**  
**Land Identified for the development of Industrial Areas under Land Bank Scheme**

:: ABSTRACT ::

SL No	District	Govt Land A G	Private Land A G	Total Extent A G	Remarks
1	Belgaum	3628-07	7214-14	10842-21	
2	Tumkur	2221-29	6142-10	8363-39	
3	Haveri	162-38	1189-06	1352-04	
4	Bangalore (Urban)	---	2321-26	2321-26	
5	Bangalore (Rural)	---	3011-26	3011-26	
6	Ramanagar	---	12205-32	12205-32	
7	Mysore	663-08	3815-26	4478-34	
8	Mandya	---	2242-05	2242-05	
9	Chamarajanagar	---	1362-09	1362-09	
10	Shimoga	1521-31	1581-38	3103-29	
11	Chickmagalur	1100-00	1589-00	2689-00	
12	Hassan	---	1296-05	1296-05	
13	Davangere	400-36	---	400-36	
14	Udupi	---	---	---	
15	Chitradurga	2752-10	---	2752-10	
16	Dharwad	---	9347-14	9347-14	
17	Gulbarga	---	2200-00	2200-00	
18	Bidar	---	2100-00	2100-00	
19	Bellary	---	6151-28	6151-28	
20	Raichur	---	2064-00	2064-00	
21	Kolar	---	1685-33	1685-33	
22	Chickballapur	1306-33	1383-28	2690-21	
23	D Kannada	---	2300-00	2300-00	
24	Gadag	---	3807-29	3807-29	

Source: <http://www.kiadb.in/images/stories/LAND%20BANK-ENGLISH%2031-5-2010.pdf>

## Map of Area to be Affected:



### Waypoints:

Enercon Station	27-JUN-11 1:05:38PM	N15 13.954 E75 45.523	628 m
Forest Welcome	28-JUN-11 5:43:09PM	N15 13.889 E75 42.486	708 m
Gadag Station	28-JUN-11 7:59:13PM	N15 26.857 E75 40.718	
Gwligere Mutt	28-JUN-11 5:34:45PM	N15 14.350 E75 42.318	753 m
Halligud Start	26-JUN-11 2:40:44PM	N15 21.537 E75 49.606	601 m
Halliguda Tank	26-JUN-11 3:47:30PM	N15 24.334 E75 50.296	623 m
Halligudi Lift Irrigation	27-JUN-11 7:38:09PM	N15 12.901 E75 52.863	540 m
Hiravaddati	27-JUN-11 12:56:15PM	N15 13.521 E75 46.905	597 m
Hr Mine	27-JUN-11 1:33:22PM	N15 14.816 E75 43.935	668 m
Kappatagudda	28-JUN-11 5:57:55PM	N15 14.337 E75 42.824	757 m
KgudaGangebavi	28-JUN-11 5:49:59PM	N15 14.198 E75 42.717	732 m
Mevundi	28-JUN-11 10:47:34AM	N15 16.174 E75 49.906	556 m
Mudamaliya D	28-JUN-11 5:37:14PM	N15 14.322 E75 42.301	731 m
Mundargi	26-JUN-11 1:18:26PM	N15 11.996 E75 53.066	539 m
Mundargi End	27-JUN-11 11:57:54AM	N15 11.034 E75 51.460	538 m
Nandaveri Mutt	27-JUN-11 1:50:18PM	N15 16.657 E75 43.283	656 m
Pit1	27-JUN-11 3:29:28PM	N15 20.157 E75 40.357	800 m
Pit2	27-JUN-11 3:31:01PM	N15 20.155 E75 40.348	802 m
Pit3	27-JUN-11 3:32:58PM	N15 20.142 E75 40.347	807 m
Shintanakere T	27-JUN-11 3:01:21PM	N15 20.170 E75 40.398	795 m
Shirur Start	26-JUN-11 5:34:10PM	N15 24.012 E75 46.633	621 m
Shirur Tank	26-JUN-11 5:53:12PM	N15 22.058 E75 45.974	622 m
Singatalur Irr	28-JUN-11 10:04:34AM	N15 01.656 E75 50.015	
Skere Village	27-JUN-11 5:41:29PM	N15 20.087 E75 40.782	718 m
Stockyard	27-JUN-11 2:37:11PM	N15 20.146 E75 40.619	727 m

## Area Profile

### Mundargi Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka

#### Geography at a Glance: Forest and Land Use Patterns

Mundargi is part of the region of Karnataka described as Bayalu Seeme that lies in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats. It, receives only a fraction of the precipitation brought in by the South-West monsoon, which was once enough to raise even two or three crops a year.

Looking at the some of the denuded landscapes, it's hard to believe that this region was once covered by extensive, open-canopied tropical dry deciduous forests, which have since been cleared for agriculture, grazing and timber.

However, Mundargi still boasts of lushness in the Kappatagudda hill range that has been declared as reserve forest, and that locals believe to be akin to the Sanjeevini mountain. This contiguous hill range stretches as far as the eye can see and most of the hilltops sport a chain of windmills to harness the high speed winds that rage through the landscape.

Mundargi lies within the sub-basins of the Tungabhadra and Malaprabha, both tributaries of the Krishna.

Land use patterns are mentioned as follows.

Taluk	Geo-graphical area	Forest	Cultivable Waste	Barren Current	Permanent Pasture	Net area sown	Area sown more than once
Gadag	109751	1749	291	18302	1054	85004	15366
Mundargi	88398	17646	163	8126	280	57031	-
Naragund	43562	-	-	2996	52	36205	1003
Ron	129091	276	370	-	428	120588	3701
Shirhatti	94913	12943	186	388	778	74368	15984
Total	465715	32614	1010	29812	2592	373196	36054

From the Gadag Water Information Booklet, Published January 2009.

## Soil and Geology

**MAJOR SOIL TYPES:** (a)granitic soils and (b)sandy to clayey soils, alfisols.

**PREDOMINANT GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS:** Granites & Gneisses, Dharwar super group of schists, metagrey wacks, ferruginous cherts.

The name *Karnataka* is derived from the Kannada words *karu* and *nādu*, which may also be read as *Karu* (black) and *nadu* (region), as a reference to the black cotton soil found in this region.

This is a region endowed with soil incredibly extremely rich in mineral content and moisture. Even one rain is enough to raise a crop, a fact that is discounted when Mr. Nirani and Special Land Acquisition Officer Mahantesh Bilagi classify it as dry land.

The area is occupied by biotite gness traversed by dolerite dykes with amphibolites and to the west of Mundargi, consists of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks with associated bands of ferruginous quartzite.

## Mining

Illegal mining has been rampant in these hills. We followed a few cues from locals and located 3 sites.

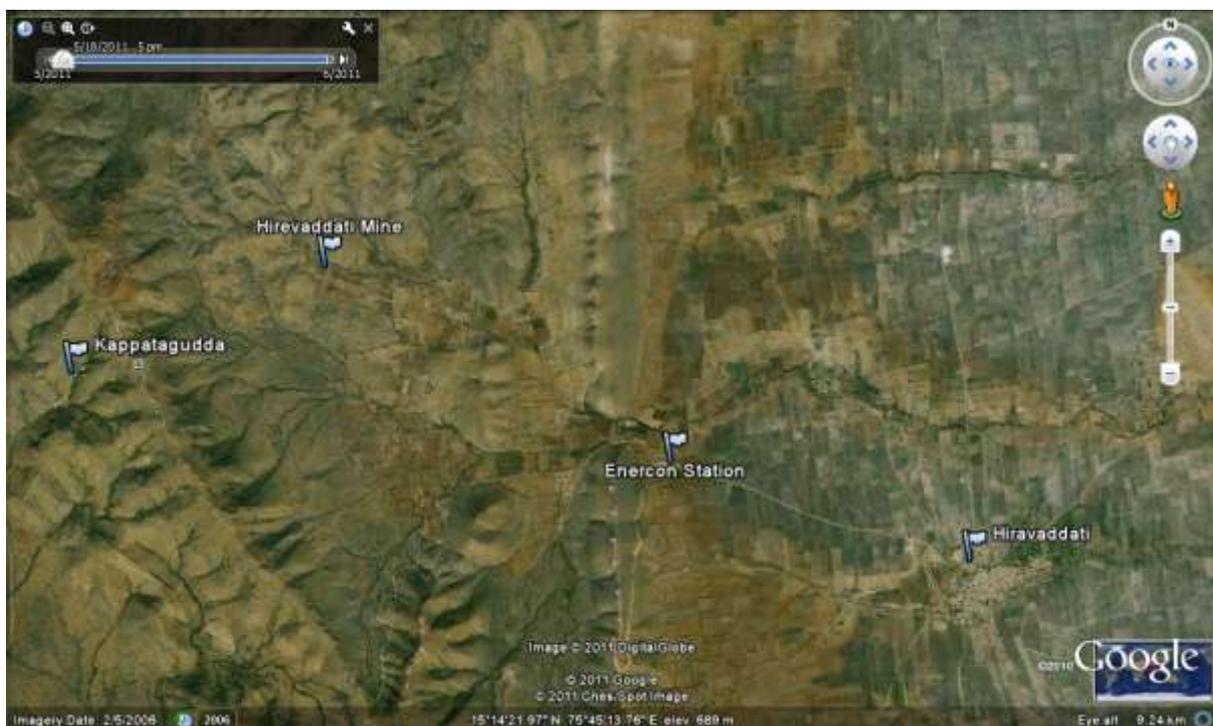
### Site 1: Hirevaddati

#### Waypoints:

Name of Waypoint	Corresponds To	Coordinates	Altitude
Hiravaddati	Village	N15 13.521 E75 46.905	597 m
Hr Mine	Point on Hiravadatti-Nandaveri road closest to the mine	N15 14.816 E75 43.935	668 m

We first drove down to Hirevaddati, a mine site in the hills. A farmer who turned conservationist in '86, Madhavappa from the forest watch hitched a ride with us. He told us that once, this area had a fair number of tigers and leopards. While it was virtually impossible translate 'endangered species' (to which he replied 'peacocks'), Madhavappa did manage to tell us that the site had been mined for iron ore and manganese 3 to 4 years ago.

"When Suzlon came with the windmills, they built a road over the mine. Before that, they lifted as much ore as possible." Who, we asked and got no response. He did say that a tender had been issued for mining again.



**Site 2: Shingatarayan Keri Tanda**



**Waypoints:**

Name of Waypoint	Corresponds To	Coordinates	Altitude
Shintanakere T	Hill Top	N15 20.170 E75 40.398	795 m
Pit1	Pit Dug on the Hill	N15 20.157 E75 40.357	800 m
Pit2	Pit Dug on the Hill	N15 20.155 E75 40.348	802 m
Pit3		N15 20.142 E75 40.347	807 m
Skere Village	Shingatarayan Keri Tanda Village	N15 20.087 E75 40.782	718 m



We drove on to a neck of the range called Shingatarayan Keri. Everyone we met knew where it was, but no one was willing to comment on which companies were involved. Once there, we were greeted by piles of ore and a jittery local forest watch. The bottom of the hill was a veritable stockyard. Right next to the edge of a heap, a Lambani woman was clearing her field of loose rock. “Why are you taking my picture? Don’t make a mistake; I don’t work for the company.”

We climbed up and counted at least 20 pits. We managed to photograph and map a handful of them, but couldn't go any further, battered back by the wind and rain.

In the village of Shingatarayan Keri Tanda, the local women told us that miners would come for 2 to 3 months and ask for food. None of them knew which company.

I spoke to the Range Forest Office of Mundargi, VH Parimala. Her department had been credited with seizing 6-7 trucks carrying 20,000 tonnes of ore. At first, she seemed surprised that this news had been covered, and then said the reporter had got his facts wrong. "Firstly, the ore is from Hirevaddati." But Hirevadatti is forest land.

"The people who were carrying it had a DMG (Dept. Of Mines and Geology) pass but they were too scared to show it, as they thought we were catching them. See, private people will dig ore from their own land. If they don't have a pass, DMG will seize and auction it." People are allowed to own land privately? "Basically these people had bought ore which had been auctioned by the DMG between 2006 to 2008. It was old material, they had bought it and just left it in the dump, which they were now picking up."

How does one know if the material hasn't been freshly mined? "The material that is taken from Hirevaddati is fine, in private land it is lumpy."

"In Singetara, the villagers are doing it." Local people have the technology to dig those many pits? "It was not done in one day. Even now, if we go for inspection anywhere, within an hour they will come with 20-25 tractors and take the seized ore from the stockyard."

Have you heard of POSCO? "Who?" Mittal, Adhunik or even JSW that has already applied for a mining lease in Singetara? "No madam, I only joined in 2009; none of them have come to me for forest clearance yet."

The Senior Geologist for Gadag, Mr. Veerapakshagouda, said the local department has received no such notices for mining in Mundargi. "The quality of iron is very poor, not suitable for mining. Mostly 40-52-53 grade and 58 grade occasionally if you're lucky. You will not find people competing for this kind of ore."

Even so, the High Level Clearance document states that Mittal, Posco, Hazarika Steel, Adhunik, JSW Steel and Kalawati Ispat all having applied for mining leases. Three hearings had been completed at the State Level and recommendation may have already been sent to the Centre for approving POSCO's mining lease. All parties, except JSW, have applied for a mining license via the State Mines and Geology Department.

### Site 3: Kappatagudda

We also saw a mine site in the main part Kappatagudda, close to where a shepherd family had pitched their tent. They said mining had stopped in these hills two years ago.



**Many different companies have applied for a mining lease along the range, a lot of them in the village of Doni that is right next to the reserve forest and the main Kappatagudda or Kappata Malaya hill. Doni is regarded as a mining town in the village, where second-grade iron ore illegally mined from the hill was stocked and shipped out.**

Enter the reserve forest and you're in a different world. The temperature dips, the bald landscape gives way to lush, impossibly green hills abound with medicinal plants and is a storehouse of water. There are shrines aplenty to mark each different hill. We ascended a hill called Mudamaliya Devasthanam to pay a visit to the Gwaligere Mutt, dedicated to the deities of Mallikarjuna and Bedar Kannappa. A scholar there named Chandrasekhar Iyer showed us different plants to cure everything from diabetes and hypertension to controlling the effect of Rahu on your fortunes.

Our last stop: the actual Kappatagudda Hill that locals worship and compare to the Sanjeevini mountain. Close to its base is an ancient well several hundred metres deep called Kappatagudda Gangebaavi. A little further on is a Forest Welcome Sign that announces that Kappatagudda hill has the (dubious) distinction of being home to Karnataka's first windmill project. Most urgently required is a detailed botanical survey of these hills, to assess the untold value of these hills of herbs in the light of their destruction.

**Everyone from Mahantesh Bilagi and Mr. Nirani have dismissed any effect on the Kappatagudda hill, saying it is more than 50 km away.**

**As per my GPS calculation, Kappatagudda is only 18.1 km from Halligudi aerially and 23.1 km away by road.** In case of air pollution, it is aerial distance that counts, and will have a severe impact on the delicate vegetation here.

## Persons currently in possession or who have applied for prospecting leases in Kappatagudda Hills

Application Number	Application Date	Name of Applicant with full address	District	Taluk	Village	Survey #	Area and Unit
28APL2004	11/3/2004	Mr.SRI C SHASHIKUMAR,NO-192, NEW MLA QUARTERS, HILL PORT, BASHEERBAGH, HYDERABAD.,	Gadag	Mundargi	Doni		1200 ac.
29APL2004	11/3/2004	Mr.C SHASHIKUMAR,NO-192, NEW MLA QUARTERS, HILL PORT, BASHEER BAGH, HYDERABAD., HYDERABAD-	Gadag	Mundargi	Doni		1310 ac.
27APL2004	9/3/2004	M/S.FREEDOM GRANITES,SOUNDARYA ORCALE,IST FLOOR, SRINIDHI, NO-103, 2ND MAIN RAOD,	Gadag	Mundargi	Doni		120 ac.
04APL2004	12/1/2004	M/S.RAMGAD MINERALS MINING PVT LTD,N.C. COLONY, HOSPET.- 583,203	Gadag	Mundargi	Doni		11.7 sq. km
158APL2004	8/12/2004	Mr.C SHASHIKUMAR,104,A,HNO 5-9-22/1,ASHOK CHAMBAR,ADARSHANAGAR,HYDERABAD	Gadag	Mundargi	Chikkawaddatti		1200 ac.
29APL2006	4/3/2006	Mr.Kartikeya Agrawal,No.267, 1st Main Road, 3rd Cross, Domlur, 2nd Stage, Bangalore-560071- 560,071	Gadag	Mundargi	Guddadbudihal		775 ha
28APL2006	4/3/2006	M/S.K L Poddar and Sons Pvt Ltd,No.300/1B, 16th cross, Sadashivanagar, Bangalore-560080- 560,080	Gadag	Mundargi	Kelur		1280 ha
30APL2006	4/3/2006	Mr.Kartikeya Agrawal,No. 267, 1st Main Road, 3rd Cross, Domlur 2nd Stage, Bangalore-560071- 560,071	Gadag	Mundargi	Harogeri		2198 ac.
98APL2006	16/8/2006	M/S.Raghu Ram Minerals,Sy No104, Devoton Bazar Tirumalagiri Mandal Macha Bollaram Village Secunderabad	Gadag	Mundargi	Singatayanakare	127, 121	300 ac.
23APL2006	10/2/2006	Mr.C Shashi Kumar,Flat No.5-9-22/37, No5, Hill Fort, Opp Newmlars, Adarsh Nagar, Hyderabad	Gadag	Mundargi	Singatayanakare		150 ac.

A look at [Applications for Mining Leases](#) yields the following result:

App. No.	App. Date	Name of Applicant with full address	District	Taluk	Village	Area and Unit	Status	Overlap Details	Mineral
869AML2006	22/08/06	M/s. j s w steel limited 26, 27 raheja towers, 6th floor east wing, m.g. road, bangalore.	Gadag	Mundargi	Singatara	458.29 ha	Fully overlap	247AML2008	Haemate, Jaspers, Hemate Quartzite

### List of Mineral Concession Grant Cases (Date of Report 2/7/2011)

Name of State:KARNATAKA

**Name of District:GADAG**  
**Name of Minerals:Any Mineral**

**Nature of Concession: PL**

SNo	Date of Receipt in the Ministry	Name of Party/Applicant	Mineral(s)	Area	Village/ Distt.	Present Status
1	08/03/2006 3025	Ms. Ramgad Minerals and Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Gold,Associated Minerals	5.062 Sq.Km.	Hosur GADAG	Approved On 11/8 /2010
2	01/05/2008 3664	Ms. Ramgad Minerals Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Gold,Associated Minerals	15.37 Sq.Km.	Mulgund & Other GADAG	Rejected/Returned On 15/12/2009 <b>Case was Returned to SG On 15/12/2009 and ReOpened in MOM On 24/8 /2010</b>
3	01/05/2008 3665	M/s. Ramgad Minerals Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Gold,Associated Minerals	11.04 Sq.Km.	Nagavi Others GADAG	Rejected/Returned On 3 /2 /2011
4	01/05/2008 3666	M/s. Ramgad Minerals Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Gold,Associated Minerals	10.11 Sq.Km.	Doni GADAG	Query: Letter To SG Dt 6 /6 /2011
5	15/01/2010 4597	Ms. Ramgad Minerals Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Gold,Associated Minerals	15.37 Sq.Km.	Mulgund and Other GADAG	Query: Letter To SG Dt 15/6 /2011 <b>Case was Returned to SG On 15/12/2009 and ReOpened in MOM On 24/8 /2010</b>

**Nature of Concession: RP**

SNo	Date of Receipt in the Ministry	Name of Party/Applicant	Mineral(s)	Area	Village/ Distt.	Present Status
1	25/03/2010 4472	Ms Rio Tinto Exploration India Ltd	Diamond,Associated Minerals	520 Sq.Km.	GADAG	Under Process in M/O Mines

## Water

Where will POSCO, Arcelor Mittal, Adhunik Metallic and half a dozen industries get their water from? Mundaragi, that lies in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats, is one of the driest places in Karnataka, receiving only 489 mm of rainfall a year. While black soil itself doesn't need that much irrigation, with each year, that figure drops. And it is over water that local anger and disillusionment has been precipitating, as those affected wonder where these industries will finally get water from.

Table – 5 Taluk wise rainfall details in gadag district, Karnataka

.Taluks	Working Rain gauges	Actual rainy days(05)	Normal rain fall in mm	Actual rain fall in mm	Normal rainy days1901 -1970
Gadag	3	55	665.7	773,7	46
Mundargi	4	38	489.0	482.4	34
Naragund	2	44	545,0	435.3	39
Ron	3	43	613.1	680,8	42
Shirhatti	4	48	748.9	673.5	55
Total	16	46	612.3	609.1	43

## Rainfall

“The north-east monsoon contributes nearly 24.8% and prevails from October to early December. And about 54.7% precipitation takes place during south –west monsoon period from June to September. The remaining 20.5% takes place during rest of the year. The standard deviation of rainfall in the district varies from 1.3 to 263.5mm from west to east. The average standard deviation for the district is about 146 mm. In the district, from December to February month is winter season, During April to May temperature reaches up to 42°C and December and January temperature will go down up to 16°C.”

Mundaragi receives the least rain of all the taluks in the area, something that local land sharks and officials have been trying to capitalise on. Farmers allege that Revenue Inspectors and the Village Accountant have been convincing them to sell. That, considering the poor rains, agriculture is no longer going to be feasible, and they should take advantage of the best price being given for their land. In the meanwhile, Gowdar and Desai have floated a 30-lakh mantra.

“No rain, no water, no work no food,” said Lingaraj. Changing rain patters are a major factor provoking seasonal migration in the region. “In those years where rainfall is less, people have to travel 50 km to get drinking water. People migrate to Ratnagiri in Maharashtra to work on the farms or to Bangalore and Mysore to take up construction work.”

We made our way to a village of contrasts: Lambani women dressed in their finery, speaking a dialect reminiscent of Gujarati versus boys with Billabong slippers and eyebrow studs. It turns out that most of the young men are here only for the monsoon, and would return to Goa for the new season. “I don't go to school teacher, I bring foreigners from the beach to the shack,” said Sachin, a

12 yr old. His friend Viswanath speaks very good Hindi, and says he watches his father's shop, occasionally even doing the accounts.

For those who stay behind, circumstance, they say, is not very kind. At the tea shop, I asked one farmer what he would envision as development for the region. "What do we want from the Government? Tell them to forget their irrigation schemes; we don't even have enough drinking water in our tank. You people come here to tell us to protest, but what if some of us are majboor, madam, what if the rain doesn't come and there's no other work?"

### *Drinking Water and Irrigation*

Taluks	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Bore wells,	Lift irrigation	Others sources
Gadag	-	70	219	4520	-	10
Mundargi	-	1072	-	5444	6868	-
Naragunda	33708	-	1220	1555	-	3199
Ron	861	30	-	13455	-	1871
Shirhatti	-	344	788	6054	41	1282
Total	34569	1516	2008	31028	6909	6362

The major means of water storage in Mundargi are man-made, rain-fed tanks tanks common in the Deccan Plateau. whose numbers the hydrological survey puts at 1072.

In the project-affected area, there are 6 tanks between Mundargi and Jantli- Shirur that supply water for agriculture, while 3 are exclusively for drinking water.

**Drinking water tanks:** Halligudi (N15 24.334 E75 50.296), Hallikere, Venkatapur.

**Agricultural tanks:** Jantli-Shirur (N15 24.012 E75 46.633), Pethalur, Dumbal and 3 others.

The Pethalur tank (N15 21.396 E75 48.722) spreads over 1200 acres and supplies 2000 acres with water. It is at a distance of 1.6 km from the start of Halligudi village, and could be a possible additional source of water for POSCO, because the drinking water tank at Halligudi is a pond in comparison.

The village of Dambalkm away, has a 400-yr old tank in the vicinity of the Dodda Basappa temple dating back to the 12<sup>th</sup> Century.

## Water Quality

As outsiders, we were encouraged by the locals to buy mineral water bottles because of the high fluoride content in the water. The Ground Water Information Booklet on Gadag also mentions the presence of nitrate concentration, attributing it to the use of fertilisers.

According to the Gadag Water Booklet (Jan 2009) the fluoride content varies from 0.2 to 2.5 ppm, while [another study](#) in Mundargi published in the Indian Journal for Environmental Protection puts the range between 1.3 to 4.7 mg/L. The WHO puts permissible limits for fluoride content (1995) is between 0.5 to 1.5 mg/L.

“Waters with high fluoride concentrations occur in large and extensive geographical belts associated with a) sediments of marine origin in mountainous areas, b) volcanic rocks and c) granitic and gneissic rocks.”

Since most of the water usage relies on groundwater sources, many of the tanks are contaminated. This can be corroborated with the [Indian Department of Water and Sanitation's report](#) that also cites high alkalinity of the water and hardness.

In Shingatarayan Keri Tanda, villagers were facing an acute drinking water problem, as well as reeling from the effects of dental and skeletal fluorosis. “I’m waiting for the day that I can rest these legs of mine and someone will feed me mutton,” said Mardaniamma, a Lambani woman who complained of acute joint pain and fever. Across the region, we observed people with mottled teeth characteristic of dental fluorosis.



## *The Singatalur Lift Irrigation Project*

The area for the proposed project falls within the the catchment basin (19850 sq. Km) of the Singatalur Lift Irrigation Project. Built on the Tungabhadra, a tributary of the river Krishna, the project was conceived as early as 1998 and should irrigate 8903 ha in the Mundargi taluk. With changing rainfall patterns wreaking havoc and drought on this already arid region, the project has been a long time coming and should finally be completed by the end of this year.

### **AN OVER VIEW OF THE SINGATALUR LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME:**

1	NAME OF PROJECT	SINGATALUR LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME	
2	Location	Across River Tungabhadra near Hammige village Mundaragi Taluk, Gadag District. Longitude: 70° 50' E Latitude: 15° 02' N	
3	Year of inception	March 1998	
4	Original and latest estimated cost in Crores Including administrative approval no. and date	Original estimate-Rs. 595.00 Crores vide G.O. No. ID/ 90/ MTP /98 and 29-12-2000. Technically sanctioned by Chief Engineer Vide CER No. 28/2001-02	
	Latest cost	₹. 1894.50 Crores.	
5	Length of canal		
	a) Main canal LBC	207.34 km	
	b) Branch canal	31.70 Km	
6	District benefited	Bellary, Gadag and Koppal	
7	Number of village and Tq benefited	70 villages of Mundargi and Gadag Tq. 09 villages of Koppal Taluk. 20 villages of Huvina Hadagali Taluk	
Programme during 2010-11		Physical	Financial
		1500 Ha	₹.88.00 Crores
Progress achieved up to end of March 2011		-	₹.140.68 Crores
Cumulative progress up to end of March 2011		-	₹. 430.58 Crores

Land acquisition officers have denied that there is any irrigation in this area and that the area is dry, but only in anticipation. In the 13-year long wait, many farmers have lost faith in SLIP's eventual arrival. Others are furious at the mention of possible industrial use of the water that is to benefit them. "Now that water is finally being supplied through irrigation, what is the point of selling the land?"

The [pre-feasibility report](#) for GAIL's gas-based power plant indicates the purpose for which the water could finally be diverted:

**“Tungabhadra River is identified as the water source for the project and the off-take point from the project site is approx. 25 km away. As shown as Figure 3.4 a gated barrage across the river known as Singatalur Barrage that is being implemented by Karnataka Neeravari Nigam is under construction and can serve as the off take point for the project.**

**Alternatively, water can also be sourced from Tunga Bhadra Dam that is within 35-40 km from the proposed project site. Around 35-40 cusec of water availability needs to be assured from the Water Resource Department.”**

Considering the water in the tanks we visited was barely enough to quench the thirst of locals, factoring rainfall fluctuation and that the Alamatti Dam is 100 km away, other projects will also be eyeing Singatalur as a major source for their water needs.



## Power

### Wind

Gadag is one of the windiest places I've ever been to. A sign board put up at the entrance to Kappatagudda states that this sacred hill is the first place in all of Karnataka to harness wind energy. The entire range sees an almost contiguous line of windmills that look down as sentinels upon the plains.

The villages in their shadows, however, receive less than 6 hours of electricity a day. In Shingataryan Keri Tanda, villagers complained that it was only enough to light a few bulbs, pointless because the supply was only during the daylight hours. "We don't even have electricity to run a motor."

While everybody referred to the windmills collectively as Suzlon, a closer look reveals a few details about the individual players:

1. **Enercon India Pvt. Ltd.** has a sub-station (N15 13.954 E75 45.523) right next to the Hirevaddati mine (N15 14.816 E75 43.935). They have a total of 38 wind turbines in the taluk with a combined capacity of approximately 53 GWh which is delivered to the Southern Regional grid. Enercon is tied in to the Carbon Neutral Company that states the aim of the project as follows:

"The reductions in CO2 emissions achieved by this project are incremental to 'business as usual' and measured by an independent verifier to internationally recognised standards. These are bought as carbon credits by clients of The CarbonNeutral Company to neutralise their own emissions."

[www.wpp.com/NR/rdonlyres/3CA399E9-57FF-4554-88EE-F2062C9D319B/0/Mundargi.pdf](http://www.wpp.com/NR/rdonlyres/3CA399E9-57FF-4554-88EE-F2062C9D319B/0/Mundargi.pdf)

2. **KSPL Energy:** Another company that has windmills here is KMMI Steel Private Limited (KSPL), who will be setting up a steel plant complex in Sandur, 7 km from the Daroji Bear Sanctuary.

They own one 1.5 MW, grid-connected, wind power project at Kappatagudda (N15° 07' 45.4", E75° 47' 30.3").

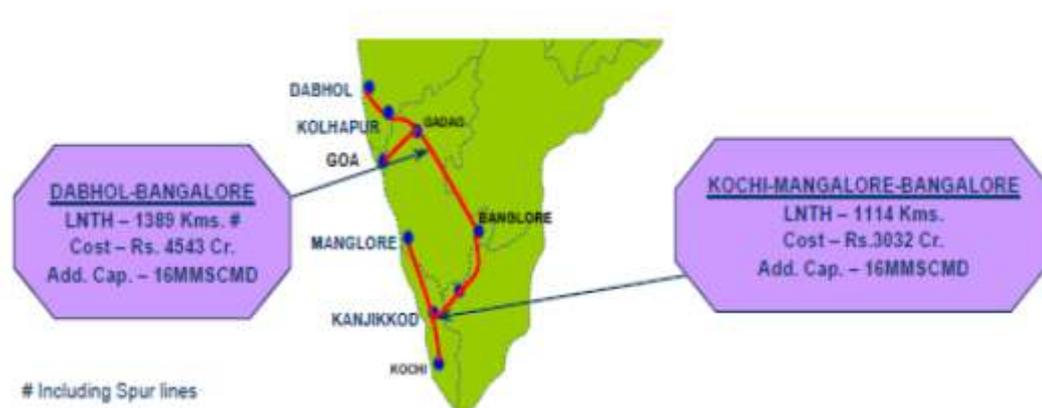
It is mostly likely that these turbines will be written off as part of the Clean Development Mechanism to wipe some of the grease off the hands of big polluters.

## Stepping on the Gas

What with the concern over coal, the Environment Ministry declaring No-Go blocks in Jharkhand and Chattisgarh, natural gas is set to provide the impetus and green-washing for mega-projects coming up in Gadag.

“**Infrastructure Development Department (IDD)**, Government of Karnataka is the Infrastructure arm of **Government of Karnataka (GoK)** with the primary objective of facilitating development of infrastructure projects across Karnataka. IDD on behalf of Government of Karnataka has entered into a Gas Cooperation Agreement with Gas Authority of India Ltd.(GAIL) on 29.04.2009 for the development of natural gas infrastructure and city gas distribution network, to develop the use of eco-friendly fuels, especially Natural Gas/CNG/PNG/R-LNG and to promote a Joint Venture (JV) for domestic, industrial and transport sectors in the state of Karnataka.

Under the Agreement, GAIL will lay two gas pipelines in the state from Dabhol to Bangalore and Kochi to Bangalore and it is proposed to put up four gas-based power stations of 2000 MW capacity each along the gas pipeline corridor to be located at Belgaum, **Gadag**, Davangere and Tumkur districts.”



Gas Authority of India Limited plans to acquire 732 acres in the village of Mevundi for its 2000 MW power plant.

Incidentally, MECON India Ltd., which POSCO has appointed as its consultant, has bagged a 21 crore consultancy deal with GAIL for the construction of both pipelines.

40 other companies have sent their proposals to set up gas-based power plants in Gadag (3 specifically in Mundargi). This list including the Jindals, NCC, Tata Power, Sterlite Energy, Reliance Power, GVK and the Adanis, mentioned in Annexure.

Essar, L&T, India Power Corporation and Kalavathi Ispat, have expressed interest to set up merchant power plants in Gadag.

## Existing Economy

### Agriculture

*“Karnataka is a land of incredible agricultural diversity. Everything grows here, it has all kinds of soil and is rich in water. Where there is no water, it has been indigenously conserved. It was and can be self-sufficient, if not for the need for profit.”*

Agriculture is the main occupation, including farming and allied activities.

**Major crops grown:** White jowar, groundnut, sugarcane, cotton, sunflower, wheat, maize, chickpeas (*channa*), toor dal, moong dal, peas and green gram.

**Cultivation cycle:** Most of the crops grown here are rabi crops, that yield once a year.

Name of Crop	Annual produce per acre (quintals)	Price per quintal (Rs.)	Crops per year
Jowar	5-6	3000	1
Cotton	11	4000	2
Groundnut	8	2500	1
Sunflower	5-7	3000	1
Corn	10	1000	1
Wheat	5	2000	1

### Data Gathered from local farmers.

#### 17) Farm Gate Price of major crops during 2009-10 (Rs. Per quintal)

S. No	Crop	Farm Gate Price	Wholesale price	Retail price
<b>01</b>	<b>Cereals</b>			
a)	Jowar	900	1200	1400
b)	Maize	700	1000	1200
<b>02</b>	<b>Pulses</b>			
a)	Greengram	4000	5000	6000
b)	Bengalgram	1700	2200	2500
<b>03</b>	<b>Oilseeds</b>			
a)	Groundnut (b)	2500	3000	3400
b)	Groundnut (sp)	2400	3000	3400
c)	Sunflower	1800	2200	2600
<b>04</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>			
a)	Onion	900	1200	1500
b)				
c)				
d)				
<b>05</b>	<b>Fruits</b>	Data not available		
a)				
b)				
c)				
<b>06</b>	<b>Commercial including sugar and fibre crops</b>			
a)	Cotton (desi)	2400	3000	3200
b)	Cotton (hybrid)	2800	3200	3500
c)				
d)				
<b>07</b>	<b>Spices and Plantation Crops</b>			
a)	Chilli	5000	6000	7000
b)				
c)				
d)				
<b>08</b>	<b>Others pl. specify</b>			

White jowar is the major crop that grows here and is the local staple food. Nutritious and gluten-free, jowar is an excellent source of carbohydrates that is low in fat and good for the heart and bones, and yet, its potential as a health food has not been realised in the region. With the growing demand for jowar as livestock feed driving up global prices, it is important to do a reevaluation of the yield as per global food trends and market prices.

Groundnut is another major crop that forms an important part of the diet of locals.

### *BT Cotton: Spinning out of Control*

This soil spins a hundred different stories, over a hundred varieties of soft bilious cotton take seed. For example, Pandarpur cotton from Koppal is so easy to pick, with farmers comparing its softness to butte. It can withstand high levels of moisture stress and makes for wonderful fodder, to the extent that shepherds used to give away one calf to farmer for allowing them to graze their sheep on his lands.

But it is these local threads that are most in danger of having their gene pool wiped out by one all-consuming story.

Our contact, Mr. Lingaraj Navali works with SAGE, South Against Genetic Engineering, an organisation that began in 2006 as an alliance between 3 states- AP, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to counter the threat posed by Monsanto-Mahyco and other companies out to kill diversity for a profit margin. "In 2002, not even one farmer was using BT cotton. Today, in my district there are only 15 of us peasants using natural methods. BT is nothing but a drain on a farmer's life. It is a hopeless cycle of pesticide, fertilizer, debt and suicide."

In our region of study, 30% of the farmers were using BT cotton. Monsanto seeds distributed by the government were being sold for Rs. 2000, while local varieties cost only Rs. 35 a kilo. Those who were averse to it were firm in their decision. "We have seen what BT has done to others and we don't have even a single acre of BT," said the wife of B Sarvanappa, a farmer from Mevundi village who stands to lose his entire 52 acres to GAIL's gas-based power plant that will tap gas from the Dabhol pipeline. In Mevundi, while farmers used an average of 25 kilos of fertilizer an acre, very little insecticide is applied.

Here, it is important to consider that the poor record of the local cooperative banks, unpaid loans, escalating costs, dwindling yields and poor rainfall are important factors that will make farmers attached to their land want to settle for cash up front.

### *Govt. Based Schemes*

Locals say the NREGA scheme was introduced in this taluk in 2009 and ran for only one year. People here worked for the project for 3 months, working on improving the roads and never received compensation. The road has probably only served the purpose of facilitating the transport of illegally mined ore to Mundargi and from there to Biradur, bypassing the National Highway.

## The Politics of Resistance

In such a bountiful state, with due respect to local movements, we believe that resistance has not taken root as it has in Orissa. We have to understand that Orissa has also seen the influx of outsiders as allies, contributing to awareness of the effects of industrialization- exploitation has been on for much longer. In this taluk, add a rigid caste system, power concentration, and lack of exposure: what we have is a situation that POSCO can easily take advantage of.

In order to understand the resistance movement in Mundargi, it's crucial to understand the political forces at work and the motivations of the major players who have risen to the situation.

Heading the Bhoo Swadheena Prakriya Porata Samiti is Y.N. Gowdar, a self-appointed leader of the resistance against land acquisition in the taluk. Gowdar is a State Executive Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, a fact that he did not disclose in his discussion with us. Neither did he reveal that he had once stood for an assembly seat with a Congress seat, switched to former CM Bangarappa's Karnataka Congress Party, before defecting with him to the BJP.

Instead when questioned as to which parties were involved in illegal mining of the Kappatagudda hills, he chose to take no names, repeatedly emphasising that "all parties are involved."

Gowdar has sought support from former Chief Minister, HD Kumaraswamy from the JD (S). He has also asked for help from the local Congress leader, HK Patil, former State Minister for Water Resources who pushed to bring Gadag into the purvey of the Singatalur Lift Irrigation Project (SLIP).

Gowdar's right-hand man is an upper-caste landlord Lakshman Desai, who he refers to as his 'beloved soldier.' Lakshman is the newly appointed chairman of the POSCO Land Acquisition Struggle Committee. Lakshman owns 160 acres of land spread across the village of Jantli-Shirur where Arcelor Mittal plans to acquire 1570 acres of land. He's been notified for 36 acres of this land that lies right next to the Shirur tank, which, at the rate of compensation being offered, would still fetch him 1.6 crores.

A lot less can be said about the fate of small and medium farmers in the area. Despite Desai telling us that all the local farmers had been alerted to the cause, none of them knew which companies had their eye on their land and could only name the KIADB.

Gowdar and Desai have been controlling the flow of information to all journalists visiting the area. Every journalist who's done a story on POSCO's imminent arrival in the area told us that they'd been escorted, taken quotes from or had their interactions limited by the two. Our own interactions in Halligudi and Jantli-Shirur were nowhere quite as extensive as we would have liked. Farmers were genuine concerns were shushed for being simplistic and women were not included in the fray.

When we visited the village of Halligudi where POSCO is acquiring 3382 acres, the villagers assembled got into an argument with Desai. From what was explained to us, they pointed out that Gowdar and Desai have made differing proclamations in the media, beginning with giving journalists the wrong rally date. "On one day, they say they are prepared to die for their land, the next day, they were willing it for 30 lakhs per acre. These two are cheating us."

There is, therefore, an internal conflict between the so-called leaders of the movement and the people who stand to lose the most because of a gap in information flow which may or may not be deliberate.

**EDIT: 02 July, 2011:** Small and large farmers both protested in Mundargi today, and a semblance of unity seems to be emerging since our visit.

An influential Lingayat Swamiji, Tontadharya Jagatguru, is also adding his voice to the movement. He owns land in Jantli Shiroor and plans to have a discussion with all parties. Revered in every Hindu household in Mundargi, if he gets it right, this Swamiji could cut across class and caste barriers.

Today, the area is seeing a visit from Siddanagouda Patil, CPI-M leader, who's trying to rally up awareness and dissent amongst small and marginal farmers. All members of the Koppal CPI and CPI(M) parties are coming together on the 5th of July, the same day that the Puttanayya Rythu Sangha peasants organisation is assembling in Mundargi.

### ***Consultation, Compensation and The Price of Compromise:***

*"It will take not less than six months to fix the price for the land. Farmers are not reluctant to part with their land, but they expect a good compensation from the government. The government guidelines say that the land price should be on a par with the market rates. Farmers will eventually get 25% more than the market rate. In addition, suitable jobs will be provided for the family members of those who part with their land."* **Murugesh R. Nirani, Minister for Large and Medium Industries**

None of the notices mention the name of the company for which the company is acquiring land. Most of the small and marginal farmers are in the dark as to who is acquiring their land and what purpose it will be put to. Even those who are not directly affected have no idea of the extent to which they would be affected in terms of pollution, water shortage and economically.

There have been no consultations, except for the village accountant disseminating the notices, and along with local revenue officials, trying to coerce them to part with their land.

The government hasn't made their plans clear as to how they are going to disburse compensation. While Gowdar is incredibly clued in on the types of compensation, even citing 'profit share' that is being proposed in the new MMDR Act, most villagers are not aware of the different means of compensation. Instead, they have been given hopes that they can get 30 lakhs for their land.

90% in Mevundi are willing to sell, provided they get the rates and the company directly approaches them. In their protest letter presented to the District Commissioner, they said they were willing to consider selling at a price of Rs. 25 lakhs an acre. Local real estate agents are currently offering them between 8 to 10 lakhs, to buy en masse and sell to the company.

In Jantli-Shirur, the resistance is strong despite the information gap and nobody wants to sell their land. In Halligudi, those who have some land here and some in other places are keen to sell. Those who will lose a majority of their land to the project stand in opposition: this includes small, marginal *and* large land owners.

## Social

### *Caste Dynamics*

The caste system and its norms are apparent, even to the urban eye.

The major caste divisions here are: Lingayat, Brahmins, Muslims, Valmiki (SC), Kurubars (shepherd caste, Scheduled Tribe), Vaddera (stone-cutting tribe), Talwars (ST), Lambanis (SC) and Badigar (carpenter caste).

Out of these, the Lingayat and Brahmins form the upper castes and own medium to large tracts of land. They look down upon Lambanis, alleging that they would in no way add to the movement as they were assisting illegal mining.



The Lambanis of Shingataran Keri have another story to tell. They have been labelled as Scheduled Caste, despite being a Scheduled Tribe. In 1992, they were given their own Panchayat, the first all-Scheduled Caste panchayat in Karnataka. In 2007, after a complaint from upper caste landowners from Kadampur, the panchayat was closed down. It now ruled by the Kadampur panchayat.

The Kurubars are a pastoral caste generally found in the foothills of the Kappatagudda hills. They are classified as a Scheduled Tribe. We met a Kurubar family that had pitched their tent close to an abandoned mining site. They had no access to facilities and were living in a simple tent.

The Kurubars are a pastoral caste generally found in the foothills of the

The movement so far has no representation or leaders from other castes. This would need to emerge to give this movement the strength and credibility it needs.



***Top Left: Lambani community outside their panchayat that was shut down. Above: A Kurubar family living in the Kappatagudda hills.***

## *Women's Awareness*

The women in the area were mainly absent from our discussions in the public spaces of the Halligudi and Jantli-Shirur and we had to approach them separately. In the village of Shirur, we weren't allowed to interact freely with women, with the men constantly butting in to oversee, influence and dictate their responses.

CR Budhihal, the chairperson of the local Krishi Mission and spoke at length on the issue of acquisition. The women in his household, however, had little idea that there was any acquisition taking place. "What I know is from what I overhear the men talking about," said the woman who worked as labour in his fields as she smashed groundnuts and sorted them in a heap on the porch. She told me that there is a Mahila Sabha in Shirur called Stree Shakthi.

Gurusangamma, Budhihal's mother, is 80 and has lived in Shirur for the last 60 years. For her, nothing has changed and no development has reached her.



In contrast, in Mevundi where the Mahila sabha has stopped functioning, Sarvanappa's wife told us that all the women speak about it. "Local government officials are saying we don't have a right to say we don't want to sell our land, we don't have a right to protest against what is in national interest."

"We don't consider industrialisation as progress. We only want our land, we don't want to spoil the environment and it isn't possible for us to leave

everything and go someplace else."

When we asked the women assembled in Jantli-Shirur what they would happen if their husbands were thinking of accepting compensation, they said that they were included in the decision-making process.

What would they do? "We will resist." What does one have to do to resist?

"We don't know, but we will do whatever it takes. Where can we go? How can we live without our land? We want only our land; we don't want anybody's cash."

## Youth Perspective

Most of the youth we spoke to in Halligudi were school-educated and their reaction to the project was mixed. While those who hadn't studied further expressed surprise and interest in the details of acquisition and how they could oppose it, others were surprised that we cared.

I spoke to a youth called Gurukumar, who completed his BE and was pursuing an Electronics and Communications diploma from Koppal. When I asked him if he wanted to come back to his village and use his skills here, he said "Not in the next 60 years. I am studying to get away, not to come back." While electricity supplies in villages here are eclectic, there is still Dish TV streaming aspiration in every house.

The youth in Shingatarayan Keri Tanda, despite having to work away from their home town, were keen to know more about the project and find out how to resist. In the case of a village where the adults were the more jaded of the lot, the young presented hope, even despite their exposure to the ways of the world. As the rains have brought schools and shacks to a pause and welcomed the young back into their fold, it is important to involve them now, in these decisions that will impact their larger future.



## Strategy

This report is only a preliminary study. The time to act is now, at this stage, where land hasn't yet been acquired, and the movement can only be strengthened from this point on. We have to prepare opposition for the hurdles of the environment clearance process, for forest clearance, for a fight that may be long drawn out.

From what I've gathered, here are a few ideas that can go towards formulating a strategy at all intervals.

### *Short Term:*

- Filing an RTI application to find out the **status of mining leases** for POSCO, Arcelor Mittal, JSW, Hazarika Steel, Kalawati Ispat and Adhunik Metalliks.
- Filing an RTI application to determine where exactly land is being issued **for Adhunik Metalliks**.
- Check if those who have prospecting licenses have a forest clearance.
- Commissioning a **botanical survey** of Kappatagudda hill to identify rare plant species. Conducting a meeting with small farmers, explaining the current circumstances, POSCO's past history and consequences that they should steel themselves against. Pictures and movies of what has happened in Dhinkia, Niyamgiri vs. Bellary.
- Women's rights organisations and gender organisations should help mobilize **women's movements** in the area.
- Promoting the **rise of non-political leadership** from sections that will be most affected: women, children, small land owners.
- Considering the current vulnerability of the area, we need to draft a **media strategy** on what issues to highlight in our advocacy work: environmental, food security, cultural, cooperative, local and without weakness. Forming a close feedback loop with local, regional and national journalists.
- A visit on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July to gauge the rise of the movement. A visit on the day that the Special Land Acquisition Officers are hearing objections and recording of the same on video.

### *Medium Term:*

Preparing for the environmental clearance process.

- Getting hold of the draft EIA and pointing out discrepancies.
- Granting of mining lease in forest area requires prior Gram Sabha approval. Once mine sites are identified, local panchayats and people should be briefed on the effects of mining and how to oppose it collectively. Ensure that all signatures are taken, and *each* page scanned and sent to the MoEF.
- Speak to the State Forest Dept. and see if Net Present Value has been deposited with it. Local people should be mobilized and prepared for the public hearing process.

- Documentary filmmakers and electronic new media to be encouraged to film Kappatagudda's rich botanical heritage, and the story of indigenous people. They should also be summoned to record the public hearing process.

*Long Term:*

- Setting up of a seed bank, conducting a presentation on the benefits of growing organic. Endowing copyright upon local communities.
- Ensuring the MSP is raised for organic produce.
- Monitoring the implementation of the Singatalur Lift Irrigation scheme.
- Classifying Kappatagudda as an eco-sensitive area.
- Investigating wind power companies, and ensuring power is returned to the village grid.

### ANNEXURE 1: Full List of Contacts

Name	Organisation	Designation	Phone number
Lingaraj Navali	SAGE		9499237312
YN Gowdar	Bhoo Swadheena Prakriya Virodhi Horata Samiti	President	9448301924
Lakshman Desai	Posco Land Acquisition Struggle Committee	President	7411741661
Manu Ayyappa	Times of India	Journalist	9886290120
VH Parimala	Forest Dept.	Range Forest Officer	9731142712
Girish Pattanashetti	The Hindu	Hubli Correspondent	9448057276
Sarvanappa Basvantappa	Meundi	Farmer	9611377452
Raj Gandhi	Shingatarayn Keri Tanda	Youth, speaks both Hindi and English	9611053193
SM Samsi	Meundi Panchayat	Panchayat Divisional Officer	9480865273
Patil S V	Forest Department	District Forest Officer	08372-238502, 944986373
Kiran Kumar	Suvarna TV	Local Journalist	9632261508
Sharif Nawaz	Janasri TV	Local Journalist	7760999786
CR Budhihal	Savayavva Krishi Mission		9480127714
Mr. Veeranna	Dept. Of Mines and Geology	Additional Director, (Mineral)	080- 22384247 (O). 9448405066
Shivakumar Menasinakai	The New Indian Express	Hubli Correspondent	9986777934
Mr. Raman	Dept. Of Mines and Geology	Senior Geologist and Technical Asst. to Veeranna	9880996228
Mahantesh Beelagi	KIADB	Special Land Acquisition Officer	9448425938
Bageshree S	The Hindu	Special Correspondent	9886750012
Mehboob		Driver who can speak Hindi and show you the sights we visited.	9886177492
Annadaneshwar Swamiji			9448559803
CK Ganappanavar		Journalist	9449012411

**ANNEXURE 2: LAND DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS  
LIST OF SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE FARMERS**

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ SI No	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು Taluku	ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆ.ಗೆ.ಲಲ್ಲಿ) Land Holding & Extent in (Hectares)									
		ಅತೀ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರು (ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ) Marginal Formers (Below Hectares)									
		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ Scheduled Caste		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ Scheduled Tribe		ಇತರೆ Others		ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ Institutional		ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
		ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area
1	2	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
1	ಗದಗ Gadag	605	363	496	189	4987	2800	40	16	6128	3459
2	ಮುಂಡರಗಿ Mundaragi	798	530	293	149	2319	1450	48	21	3458	2197
3	ನರಗುಂದ Naragund	391	225	201	118	3207	2054	6	4	3805	2409
4	ರೋಣ Ron	935	560	576	252	7692	4603	16	10	9219	5524
5	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ Shirahatti	881	558	474	210	3649	2191	4	3	5008	3039
	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	3610	2236	2040	918	21854	13098	114	54	27618	16628
ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲ : ಕಾಲಂ 157 ರಿಂದ 166 ರ ವರೆಗೆ - ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು											

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ SI No	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು Taluku	ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆ.ಗೆ.ಲಲ್ಲಿ) Agriculture Land Holding & Extent (Hectares)									
		ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರು (1.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿನಿಂದ 2.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿನ ವರೆಗೆ) Small Farmers ( 1.00 Hectares to 2.00 Hectares)									
		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ Scheduled Caste		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ Scheduled Tribe		ಇತರೆ Others		ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ Institutional		ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
		ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>
1	ಗದಗ Gadag	1091	1551	577	836	9893	14619	20	28	11581	17034
2	ಮುಂಡರಗಿ Mundaragi	1119	1607	661	971	6837	9941	34	49	8651	12568
3	ನರಗುಂದ Naragund	184	274	198	286	5363	7864	1	1	5746	8425
4	ರೋಣ Ron	961	1374	841	1229	14699	21906	12	16	16513	24525
5	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ Shirahatti	1319	1919	790	1153	8018	11928	5	7	10132	15007
	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	4674	6725	3067	4475	44810	66258	72	101	52623	77559
ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲ : ಕಾಲಂ 167 ರಿಂದ 176 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಗದಗ											

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ Sl No	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು Talukus	ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Agriculture Land Holding & Extent (Hectares)									
		ಅರೆ ಮಧ್ಯಮ ರೈತರು (2.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರರಿಂದ 4.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರವರೆಗೆ) Semi Medium Formers ( 2.00 Hectares to 4.00 Hectares)									
		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ Scheduled Caste		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ Scheduled Tribe		ಇತರೆ Others		ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ Institutional		ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
		ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area
1	2	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186
1	ಗದಗ Gadag	572	1474	427	1129	8994	24665	24	69	10017	27337
2	ಮುಂಡರಗಿ Mundaragi	541	1442	393	1073	5810	15943	24	66	6768	18524
3	ನರಗುಂದ Naragund	87	234	93	258	4118	11393	1	2	4299	11887
4	ರೋಣ Ron	489	1283	493	1348	12525	35203	4	10	13511	37844
5	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ Shirahatti	823	2179	551	1529	7385	20350	6	15	8765	24073
	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	2512	6612	1957	5337	38832	107554	59	162	43360	119665
ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲ : ಕಾಲಂ 177 ರಿಂದ 186 ರ ವರೆಗೆ - ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಗದಗ											

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ Sl No	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು Talukus	ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Agriculture Land Holding & Extent (Hectares)									
		ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರು (1.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರರಿಂದ 2.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ ವರೆಗೆ) Small Farmers ( 1.00 Hectares to 2.00 Hectares)									
		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ Scheduled Caste		ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ Scheduled Tribe		ಇತರೆ Others		ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ Institutional		ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
		ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ದಾರರು Land Holders	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area
1	2	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
1	ಗದಗ Gadag	1091	1551	577	836	9893	14619	20	28	11581	17034
2	ಮುಂಡರಗಿ Mundaragi	1119	1607	661	971	6837	9941	34	49	8651	12568
3	ನರಗುಂದ Naragund	184	274	198	286	5363	7864	1	1	5746	8425
4	ರೋಣ Ron	961	1374	841	1229	14699	21906	12	16	16513	24525
5	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ Shirahatti	1319	1919	790	1153	8018	11928	5	7	10132	15007
	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	4674	6725	3067	4475	44810	66258	72	101	52623	77559
ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲ : ಕಾಲಂ 167 ರಿಂದ 176 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಗದಗ											

### ANNEXURE 3: GAS BASED POWER PLANTS

#### LIST OF COMPANIES THAT EXPRESSED INTEREST TO SET UP GAS-BASED POWER PLANTS AT THE GLOBAL INVESTORS MEET

M/s. IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited, IRB Complex, Chandivali Farm, Chandivali Village, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400072.	Davanagere, Gadag	700 MW
<b>Jindal Power Ltd., O.P. Jindal Supter Thermal Power Plant, 2nd Floor, DCM Building, Plot No. 94, Sector – 32, Gurgaon – 122001. Haryana, India</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
TATA Power, Business Development, Corporate Centre, A Block, , 34 Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai – 400 009.	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
<b>CESC Limited, CESC House, Kolkatta – 700 001.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
<b>NCC Infrastructure Holdings Limited, IV Floor, MJ Towers, Road No. 12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500 034.</b>	Davanagere, Belgaum Gadag	700 MW
<b>GVK Development Projects Pvt Ltd., Corporate Office: 156-159, “Paigah House”, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad – 500 003. Andhra Pradesh. Regd off: R-777, First Floor, New Rajender Nagar, Delhi – 110060.</b>	Belgaum, Davanagere, Gadag	700 MW
`	Belgaum	700 MW
<b>JSW Energy Limited., Jindal Mansion, 5 A, Dr. G. Deshmukh Marg, Mumbai – 400026. India</b>	Belgaum, Davanagere, Gadag	700 MW
<b>Dalmia Power Limited, Hansalaya (11th &amp; 12th Floors), 15, Barakhamba Road, Post Box No. 364, New Delhi – 110001.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
<b>NTPC Limited, NTPC Bhavan, Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi – 110003.</b>	Belgaum, Davanagere, Gadag	700 MW
<b>DSC Limited, KM 24 Milestone, Dundahera, NH-8, Gurgaon. Registered Office : C-66, South extension, Part-II, New Delhi – 110049.</b>	Belgaum / Davanagere	700 MW
<b>Torrent Power Ltd., Torrent House, Off Ashrama Road, Ahmedabad – 380009.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
<b>IBPGL – AERL – MEIL Consortium, S- 2, Technocrat Industrial Estate, Balanagar, Hyderabad – 500037. AP</b>	Gadag, Belgaum and Davanagere	700 MW

<b>Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation Pvt Ltd., 15th Floor, Oberoi Commerz, International Business Park, Oberoi Garden City, Off Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai – 400063. India</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
<b>OPG Power Ventures Plc. 117, P.S. Sivaswami Salai, St. Ebba's Avenue, Mylapor, Chennai – 600 004.</b>	Belgaum	700 MW
<b>Jinbhuvish Power Generation (M.P.) Pvt Ltd., Admin office: 155A-Wing, Mittal Tower, 15th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021. Regd. Office 101, East High Court Road, New Ramdaspath, Nagpur – 440010.</b>		Mentioned as 1320
<b>Sterlite Energy Limited, Vedanta, 75, Nehru Road, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai – 400099. India</b>	Davanagere, Gadag, Belgaum	700 MW
<b>GMR Energy Limited, IBC Knowledge Park, Phase 2, 'D' Block, 10th Floor, 4/1, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore – 560029.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
<b>IL&amp;FS Energy Development Company Ltd., 1st Floor, Corporate office Tower, Ambience Mall Complex, Ambience Island, NH-8, Gurgaon -122001, India.</b>	Belgaum	700 MW
<b>Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd, Gammon House, V.Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400 025.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag & Davangere	700 MW
<b>Ranhill India Pvt. Ltd. 110, Amruthaville, Raj Bhavan Road, Hyderabad-500 082.</b>	Jagalur & Mundargi	700 MW
<b>Albina Power Limited, "India Bulls House", 448-451, Udyog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon - 122 001</b>	Any one of the proposed location (Belgaum, Gadag & Davangere)	700 MW
<b>Adani Power Limited, 7th Floor, Sambhav Building, Judges Bungalow Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad – 380 015</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700 MW
<b>Lanco Infratech Limited, Plot No. 397, Phase-III, Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon, Haryana</b>	Davangere Belgaum Gadag	700 MW
<b>Bharat Forge Limited, Capital Goods Division. C 8-1, 6th Floor, Tower-A, The Corenthum, A-41, Sector – 62, NOIDA-201 301, U.P</b>	Belgaum Gadag Davangere	700 MW
<b>Madhucon Projects Limited, "Madhucon House", 1129/A, Road No. 36, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad – 560 033</b>	Belgaum Gadag Davangere	700 MW
<b>Shree Renuka Energy Limited, BC 105, Havelock Road, Camp, Belgaum – 590 001</b>	Belgaum	700 MW

<b>GVPR Engineers Limited – VGS Group – Consortium, 8-2-276, 1st Floor, Pavani Estate, Road No. 2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad- 500 032</b>	Belgaum (Hukkeri Taluq), Gadag (Mundargi Taluq), Davangere (Harapanahalli Taluq),	700 MW
<b>STEP Softek, 8-3-315/17, Maruti Nagar, Yousufguda, Hyderabad – 500045. AP</b>	Challakere, Gubbi, Tumkur, Bidadi, Devarayanadurga, Jagalur, Mundargi, Ghataprabha	700
<b>Shree Cement Ltd., Bangur Nagar, Post Box No. 33, Beawar – 305901, Rajasthan, India</b>	Belgaum	700
<b>Kanishk Steel Industries Ltd., L- 13, Diamond District, Old Airport Road, Bangalore.</b>	Gadag	700
<b>Concast Energy Ltd., 21, Hemt Basu Sarani, Suite No. 511&amp;512, 5th floor, Kolkatta-700001. West Bengal, India</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>Achit – Meil Consortium, No. 225 &amp; 226, 5th Cross, 80 Ft Road, Opp MSR College, RMV Ind Stg, Bangalore – 560094.</b>	Belgaum Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>JTEG – MVR Consortium, Corp Off. 10-1-39 B&amp;C, Coffee Building Upstairs, MVR Plaza, CBM Compound, Visakapatnam – 530016.</b>	Belgaum Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>GAIL India Ltd., 16, Bhikaji Cama Place, R.K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>United Telecoms Limited, 18A/19, Doddanekundi Industrial Area, Mhadevapura Post, Bangalore – 560048.</b>	Belgaum	700
<b>L&amp;T Power Development Projects, Pawai Campus, P.O. Box 8901, G-4 Bld(2nd floor), Saki Vihar Road, Mumbai – 400072. India</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>Ramky Infrastructure Ltd., Raj Bhavan Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad – 500082. AP.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>Reliance Power Limited, Dhiru Bhai Ambani Knowledge City, I-Block, Thane Belapur Road, Navi Mumbai – 4000710.</b>	Belgaum Gadag, Davanagere	Not mentioned
<b>Monnet Ispat &amp; Energy Limited, Monnet House, 11 Masjid Moth, Greater Kailash, New Delhi – 110048. India</b>	Belgaum	700
<b>GE Power and Water, Building 2, Level 2, 572 Swan Street, Burnley, 3121, Victoria, Austrialia</b>	Belgaum Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>SNC – Lavalin International Inc., 455, Rene - Levesque Bivd West, Montreal, Quebec, Canda – H 2Z 1Z3.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	CB route 700
<b>Bhilwara Energy Limited, Corp Office: A-12, Bhilwara Towers, Sector -1, Noida – 201301.</b>	Gokak	2X350 1X350 1150

<b>Deepak Cables (India) Limited, 7, N.S. Iyengar Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore – 20.</b>	Belgaum Gadag, Davanagere	800
<b>SEW-MPPL Consortium, No. 9/1, Classic Court, 1st Floor, Richmond Road, Bangalore – 560025.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>AES India Private Ltd., 9th Floor, Tower B, DLF Building No. 10, Cyber City, Phase-II, Gurgaon – 122002.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>Mynah Industries Limited, Vajras, # 1445, 1st Floor, 28th Main, South End(A) Cross, Jayanagar 9th Block East, Bangalore – 560009.</b>	Belgaum	700
<b>Rithwik Projects Private Limited, Plot No. 37 &amp; 39, Navodaya Colony Road, No.2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034. AP</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd., Vishwakarma’, 86C, Topsia Road, South, Kolkatta – 700046.</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	700
<b>Marubeni, Marubeni Corporation, GPO Box. 595, Tokyo 100-8692. Japan</b>	Belgaum, Gadag, Davanagere	More than 800
<b>Soma Green Energy (P) Ltd., B- 4/45, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi.</b>	Belgaum	700
<b>Tanjong Energy Holdings SDN BHD (Company No. 375973-10) Level 30, Menara Maxis, Kuala Limper City Center, 50088 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.</b>	One of three gasbased power plants	700