



**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE,  
CHANDRAPUR**



**TIGER CONSERVATION PLAN**  
**(Plan Period 2016-17 to 2025-26)**

**VOLUME-II**  
**(BUFFER)**

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## PART - A EXISTING SITUATION

### CHAPTER - 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE AREA

#### 1.1 Name, Location, Constitution & Extent:

##### 1.1.1 Buffer Division:

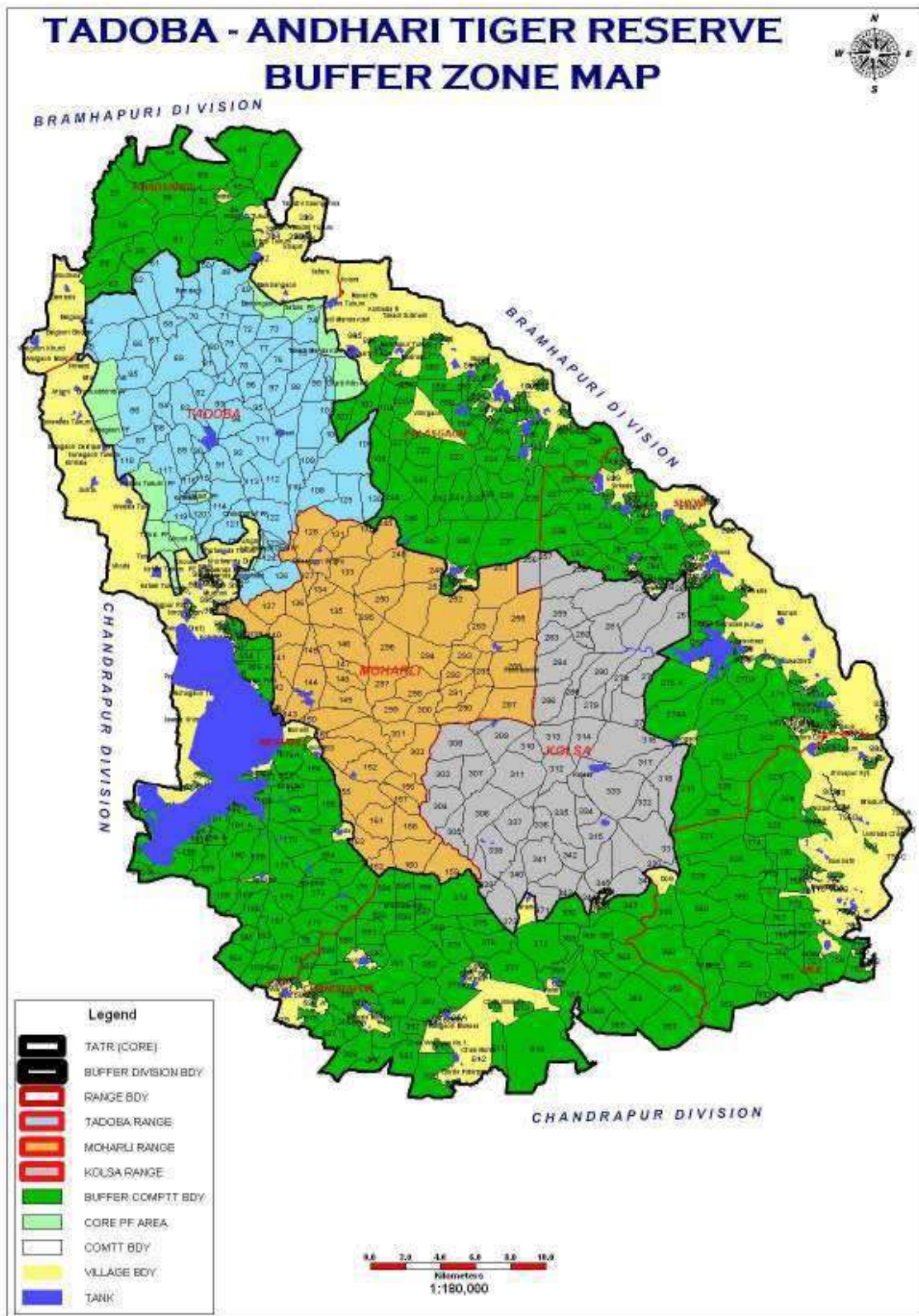
Buffer Forest Division is situated in the geographical limits of Chandrapur district comprises of forest areas adjoining to the Core of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. This area is notified as buffer, along with some part of forest area in charge of Forest Development Corporation Maharashtra (FDCM) (which is now handed over to Buffer division), vide Government of Maharashtra notification Revenue & Forest Department No. WLP.1009/C.R.229/F-1 Mumbai Dt. 5<sup>th</sup> May 2010. **(Appendix-I)** The forest of Buffer Forest Division have rich habitat to support wildlife and therefore, management of wildlife in this tract assumes significance. There are regular cases of conflict because of death/ injuries due to wild animal attacks on humans and also domestic livestock. Similarly, in certain areas, crop depredation due to Wild boar and Nilgai (Blue bull) is also a serious emerging problem. Therefore, mitigating man-animal conflicts is very crucial for management of wildlife in these tracts. Often, conflict situations are of such a nature which requires quick, efficient and scientific management of the carnivore and also the affected villagers. Hence, this plan has been prepared to address various issues of wildlife conservation.

##### 1.1.2 AREA:-

The State Government vide its notification dated 5.5.2010 has finally notified the buffer of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. The notified area of Buffer division is as follows:

District	Division	RF (ha)	PF (ha)	Zhudpi jangal	Non Forest (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Number of Villages
Chandrapur	Buffer Chandrapur	59056.66	10459.19	217.96	40149.02	109882.83	79

The map of Buffer division is given below.





Governments of Maharashtra, vide R&FD Resolution No. WLP-2012/CN.256/F-1, dated 22 August 2012 sanctioned bifurcation of original Chandrapur Division and a new division named Buffer Division of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve was created and brought under control of Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. The forest area of newly created Buffer Division is 697.34 Sq.km. There are 6 forest ranges viz. Chandrapur, Moharli, Mul, Palasgaon, Shioni and Khadsangi. The area details of 6 ranges are given in the following statement:-

Sr. No.	Range	Round	Beat	Reserved Forest (ha.)	Protected Forest (ha.)	Zudpi Forest (ha.)	Total Forest (ha.)
1	Chandrapur	5	18	14083.59	3206.71	11.70	17302.00
2	Mul	3	11	7702.09	3087.49	142.42	10932.00
3	Shioni	3	14	10851.59	840.25	15.66	11707.50
4	Palasgaon	3	12	9342.37	1581.60	5.21	10929.18
5	Moharli	3	13	10031.80	1534.47	42.97	11609.24
6	Khadsangi	3	9	7045.33	208.67	0.00	7254.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>59056.77</b>	<b>10459.19</b>	<b>217.96</b>	<b>69733.92</b>

125.5085 Sq.km. of forest area of notified buffer is brought under unified control of Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve Chandrapur, which therefore is included in above 6 ranges.

#### Statement showing abstract of Non Forest Area

Forest Division	Tahsil	No. of Villages	Area in Ha.
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	18	5408.06
	Bhadravati	15	14227.32
	Warora	3	1700.01
	Chimur	7	4610.85
	Sindewahi	15	4791.22
	Mul	8	4597.81
Bramhapuri	Chimur	8	3442.33
	Warora	5	1371.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>40149.02</b>

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## **1.2 Approach and Access:**

The area can be approached from Chandrapur, Nagpur, Sindewahi, Warora, Mul by road. Rail head on New Delhi-Chennai/Hyderabad rail route is Chandrapur. On Chanda Fort-Gondia rail route Mul and Sindewahi stations are nearest approach to area. The nearest airport is at Nagpur.

The whole area is accessible throughout the year as it is well connected with black topped roads.

## **1.3 Statement of Significance:**

This area covers the erstwhile shooting blocks of Karwa and Kolsa, famous for big game. The area, though not under any wildlife Protected Area earlier but the biodiversity is as good as any Protected Area. The core area of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is a contiguous block. The animals freely move in that area. The Buffer area is having forest area, cultivations and human establishment. The animals also move out in Buffer area, therefore Buffer area should have different status from territorial forest where heavy fellings, mining in forest and non-forest areas, fire hazards, multi storied buildings etc. should not be allowed. Thereby the wild animals get proper protection.

Further the Buffer area acts as a corridor for wild animals to move from one protected area to another protected area. This ensures continuous movement of wildlife.

## **1.4 Geology, Rock and Soil:**

The geological formation belongs to Archaean series. The most predominant rock formations are granite and granite gneisses. These rocks are uniform in texture and compositions. They are composed of quartz, felspar and hornblende with varying proportion of biotite.

## **1.5 Hydrology and Water Sources:**

The whole area is well drained with Erai, Andhari, Uma and Mul River. Erai is in the Western Part of buffer, Andhari is in middle of buffer while Uma and Mul River are on Eastern part of buffer. The major water sources are Chargaon, Chandai Nala, Naleshwar and Erai reservoirs with perennial water. Besides these big reservoirs, each village is having at least one village tank, majority of which are perennial.

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Some nalas running through buffer zone are perennial e.g. Doni Nala, etc.

All the water sources are used by human beings and their cattle, so the water resource availability for wild animal becomes scarce during pinch period of summer.

## **1.6 Vegetation Types:**

**1.6.1** The forest of the tract dealt within Buffer zone belongs to the sub-group 5A. Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest as per revised classification of Forest types of India by Champion and Seth. Within the main type of sub group 5A; considerable local variation occur and most of the forest belong to type 5A/C-3 Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest. Local variations in the composition and condition of crop depend mainly upon locality factor such as edaphic, topography, geology and biotic factors. These local factors play an important role in determining the distribution, composition and stocking of vegetation.

**1.6.2** The climatic conditions are almost identical and uniform throughout the Buffer zone. As altitudinal variations are not very significant, its influence on distribution of various species is negligible. The forests have been degraded at places because of excessive grazing and frequent human induced fires. The recently acquired areas do not vary from adjoining areas. The terrain and drainage are same as other areas.

**1.6.3** The Forests are primarily mixed forest having a great variety of species. The most characteristic tree of this type is Teak (*Tectona grandis*) with its typical associates like Dhavda (*Anogeissus latifolia*) and Ain (*Terminalia tomentosa*). The upper canopy is uneven and not very dense, formed by mixture of species of dry area. Most of them are deciduous during dry season. The lower canopy is likewise almost deciduous, although evergreen and semi evergreen species are present mainly confined to the moist and more sheltered places. The undergrowth of shrubs is usually present but enough light get in to permit the growth of grass. The Bamboo present is *Dendrocalamus strictus*. Epiphyte and ferns are also seen. Dry Tropical Riverain type vegetation is also seen but confined to narrow strips along the hilly section of the large perennial streams.

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**1.6.4** The vegetation consists mainly of following species:-

- I. **Top Canopy:-** Teak, Ain, Bija, Dhaora, Lendia, Tendu, Salai, Bhirra, Moha, Mowai, Behada, Kusum, Haldu, Chichwa, Karam, Semal, Karu, Rohan etc.
- II. **Second Storey:** - Garari, Achar, Palas, Dhaman, Khair, Amaltas, Ghogar, Lokhandi etc.
- III. **Shrubs:** - Kuda, Kharasi, Bharati, Dikamali, Jilbili, Kala kuda, Marorfali, Safed fetra, Kharata, Nirgudi etc.
- IV. **Herbs :-** Tarota, Diwali etc.
- V. **Grasses:** - Kusal, Ghonad, Mushan, Bhurbhusi, Dub, Sheda, Phullia,
- VI. **Climbers:** - Adhanipari, Chilati, Yeroni, Kukutranzi, Mahulbel, Palasbel, Gunj etc.

**1.7 Wild Fauna and Habitats:**

Buffer Division has common boundary with Core area of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. Therefore, there is abundance of wild animals. The distribution of these animals is fairly uniform and occupies all the ranges in the division. Estimation of Tigers through Camera Traps (Phase IV monitoring) was carried out in the year 2014. The population estimates of tiger in Buffer Forest Division are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Wild Animal	Numbers
1	Tiger	12

The Tiger bearing areas as per Phase-IV monitoring is given in **Appendix-II**.

The forest area included in buffer zone is mostly adjoining to Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, a wildlife rich Protected Area of the region. Besides the presence of variety of wild fauna including Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Wild boar, spotted deer, Sambar, Nilgai in the area from past many years, the spill over population of wild fauna further enriched the area. In the Buffer zone, census of all wild animals are not carried out except the census of Tiger and Leopard being carried out every 4 year, so exact wild animal population figures are not available for the Buffer zone. Man animal conflicts show increase in wild animal population in Buffer zone over years.

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As per general assessment following wild animals are found in the buffer area:-

Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Wild Dogs, Jackal, and Hyaena are commonly found carnivores in the forests of Buffer zone. The herbivores commonly found are Sambar, Chital, Nilgai, Gaur or Indian Bison, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Four Horned Antelopes, Langoor and Chinkara.

The rodents found are Three Striped Squirrel, Tree Shrew, Porcupine, Hares, etc.

The area is rich in avifauna which are generally same as found in Core zone of Tiger Reserve, with migratory birds visiting in winter to big water bodies like Chargaon, Chandai Nala,, Erai situated in Buffer. The migratory birds visiting these places are Bar headed Geese, Black Stork etc. Sarus Crane is seen near Moharli village tank.

The habitat is suitable for wildlife but the limiting factor is human interference by way of removal of natural resources like grass, Bamboo, other MFP etc. The heavy grazing is also one of the important factors. These are major factors which adversely affect the suitability of habitat for wildlife.

### **1.8 Major Conspicuous Changes in the Habitat since Inception:**

In the past due to inaccessibility, wildlife habitat was favorable and wild fauna enjoyed natural protection.

The majority of area included in Buffer zone was notified as reserve forest during 1889 to 1895. After declaration of reserved forest permits for shooting of wild animals were regularized. State government regularized the encroachments of locals in 1969 and again in 1978. Therefore cultivation area increased to large extent leading to increase in non forest pockets. Construction of big dams like Chargaon dam, Chandai dam and Irai dam has further led to disforestation of major forest areas. This has further fragmented forest areas.

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## CHAPTER – 2

### STATUS OF TIGER AND CO-PREDATORS

#### 2.1 Distribution:

The Tiger bearing areas as per 2012 Phase-IV monitoring is given in **Appendix-II**.

#### 2.2 Abundance Status:

As mentioned in the para above, Tiger and Leopard presence is very common all over the Buffer areas. If the whole landscape is taken in to consideration along with Core zone of Tiger Reserve, the status of Tiger and Leopard can be termed as abundant.

#### 2.3 Prey Predator Relationship:

Systematic assessment of status of prey species like Sambar, Cheetal, Gaur, Wild Boar, Nilgai etc have not been done. Working Plans of Bramhapuri and Chandrapur Forest Division mention that the poaching of herbivores is a great menace in the area. The hunting habit of local population is deep rooted since Jamindari regime. Even now poaching of herbivores goes on by local tribal. This results in depletion of prey species.

#### Population estimation of tiger in Chandrapur, West Chanda (F.D.C.M) and Bramhapuri divisions' buffer of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve.

Site	Number of individual identified	Best Model	Close test	Capture probability		Population size estimate $X^2$ $P$ (SE)
				$X^2$	P	
<b>Chandrapur</b>	Mt+1= 20	Mo Null	22.29	0.61	0.027	27 (4.7)
<b>F.D.C.M</b>	Mt+1= 2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bramhapuri</b>	Mt+1= 0	-	-	-	-	-

Note:  $X^2$  = Chi-square value,  $P$  = Probability of capture in Close test.

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**Estimated prey species abundance in Chandrapur division.**

Species	Buffer			
	Model	D(SE)	N (SE)	ESW (SE)
All Prey	Uniform/Polynomial	35.2(6.6)	35 (6.6)	41.4 (2.3)
Major Prey	Uniform/Polynomial	23.09 (5.2)	23 (5.1)	44.6 (3.6)

Note: D =Density of individuals /Km<sup>2</sup>, N= Population estimation /Km<sup>2</sup>, ESW= Effective strip width for species.

**Estimated prey species abundance in West Chanda (F.D.C.M) division.**

Species	Buffer			
	Model	D(SE)	N (SE)	ESW (SE)
All Prey	Uniform/Cosine	27.0 (9.0)	27 (9.0)	40.0 (1.5)
Major Prey	Uniform/Polynomial	9.9 (3.7)	10 (3.7)	45.5 (3.2)

Note: D =Density of individuals /Km<sup>2</sup>, N= Population estimation /Km<sup>2</sup>, ESW= Effective strip width for species.

The man-animal conflict in form of predation of domestic cattle by Tiger and Leopard shows that the prey predator natural balance is disturbed due to increase in number of predators.

## **2.4 Assessment of Threat:**

The present threat to wildlife in the area can be categorized as follows:-

### **2.4.1 Poaching:**

The biggest threat to Tiger is poaching. Poaching is done by snares, traps, electric wires, poisoning. The details of Tiger death cases in last 5 years are given in **Appendix–III.**

### **2.4.2 Fire:**

Forest fires are of very common occurrence. It is most damaging in Tendu season. Recurring fires deteriorate and destroys the natural habitat of wildlife. These fires aggravate the already existing water scarcity in the area.

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### **2.4.3 Encroachment:**

There were encroachments on forest land for agriculture by local people in the past. The state government took a sympathetic view and regularized the encroachment in 1969 and 1978. After that the forest department under a special drive further stopped all the encroachments and the local people were not allowed to further encroach forest land. Some encroachments up to 13<sup>th</sup> December 2005 are being regularized under scheduled tribe and other traditional forest dwellers (recognition of forest right) Act 2006. After completion of this process all forest land will be demarcated and no further encroachments will be allowed. If any encroachments are found they will be strictly dealt with. But too many encroachments have led to the fragmentation of the habitat.

### **2.4.4 Grazing:-**

There is rise in cattle population and forests are getting degraded. The grazing pressure has increased manifold in last few years. The heavy grazing in forest area takes away the available fodder for wild herbivores and also communicates disease to wild animals. The habitat is also adversely affected.

### **2.4.5 Scarcity of Water:-**

Continuous use of natural water sources in forest by human beings and cattle in summer season make the situation difficult for wild animals.

### **2.4.6 Death in Road Accidents:-**

Major district roads pass through important forest areas and there are a few cases of death of wild animals due to speeding vehicles.

### **2.4.7 Death of Animals due to Falling in Wells/Canals :-**

There are cases of wild animals falling in wells (without parapet walls) and irrigation canals.



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## CHAPTER – 3

### HISTORY OF PAST MANAGEMENT AND PRESENT PRACTICES

#### 3.1 Conservation and Forest Management History :-

Majority of forest tract dealt is reserved forests of Buffer zone declared as Reserve as early as in 1878. The local populations indulged in unrestricted hunting over extensive area before reservation of these forests. Attempt to regulate shooting in these forest were made as early as 1905. Special permits were issued from time to time for hunting carnivora. The forests were divided into regular shooting block in 1907. The Wild Bird and Animal Protection Act 1912 were amended in 1935 and were applied to these areas. Formation of shooting blocks and limitation of the number of wild animal to be shot in each block resulted in some control over indiscriminate destruction of wildlife.

Indian Forest Act, 1927 provided for unlicensed shooting punishable. The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 provided further protection to the wild animals and amendments to this Act from time to time totally banned the shooting of wild animals.

The working of forest based on systematic Working Plans started in 1897-98 when first Working Plan for Moharli Range was prepared by Shri. F.J.Langome and for Warora Range by Shri. Poonaswami. Working Plan for whole erstwhile North Chanda Division was prepared by Shri. S.A.Wahid for period 1927 to 1937. Further these forests were worked under the Working Plan of Shri. C.E. Hewtson between 1936-37 to 1945-46, Shri. Singh and Shri. Majumdar between 1949-50 to 1963-64 and Shri. Kartarsingh between 1977-78 to 1991-92. In all the Working Plans more emphasis was given on commercial aspect of silviculture. There was no special prescription for wildlife management.

The current Working Plans of Shri. T.K.Choubey for Bramhpuri Forest Division (2005-06 to 2014-15) and Dr. S. S. Shrivastava for Chandrapur Forest Divisions (2002-03 to 2011-12) includes a separate chapter for wildlife management in these Divisions. The area of Forest Development Corporation falling under Buffer

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zone also has wildlife management prescriptions in the Management Plan by Smt. Nina Khandekar (2006-07 to 2015-16).

The main provisions of wildlife overlapping working circle are as follows:-

- 1) People should be educated.
- 2) Introduction of wild animals should be done.
- 3) The provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 should be enforced rigidly.
- 4) Poachers from outside should be nabbed by the help of locals.
- 5) Provision of reward for informers should be done.
- 6) Following basic amenities for wild animal be provided:
  - a. While preparing treatment map of coupe for felling, potential habitat of wild animals should be identified and shown on treatment map.
  - b. 2 dead tree per ha should be left.
  - c. 3 unsound hollow logs of commercially low utility should be left without harvesting.
  - d. Few fruit trees should be planted in plantations.
  - e. Grazing of cattle on water holes used by wild animal should be excluded.
  - f. Existing waterholes should be maintained.
  - g. Forest tanks at suitable location should be constructed.
- 7) Area should be effectively protected from fire.
- 8) Hoarding on wildlife importance should be exhibited at strategic places.
- 9) Adequate provisions should be made in the budget for payment of compensation to villagers for loss of their cattle/crop damage due to wildlife.

### **3.2 Protection of Tigers, its Prey and Habitat :-**

The protection of Tiger by preventing poaching is improved from last few years. Chandrapur Forest Division whose major part is now became the Buffer shows decline of Tiger population till 2001 and after that again population is on increase.

Year of census	1989	1993	1997	2001	2005
Chandrapur Division including FDCM area	50	26	16	16	21

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This is due to awareness in public and grass root level forest staff about importance of Tiger and consequence of the poaching.

Protection of prey species in the Buffer zone is not up to the mark may be due to increased human population, low numbers of grass root level forest staff and lack of inputs to the staff. General protection to the habitat is provided but it is not wildlife oriented. The habitat is not managed specifically for wildlife though some piecemeal approaches for providing waterholes etc have been done in last few years.

### **3.3 Other Land Use:**

The area included in Buffer zone consists of 590.57 Sq. km. Reserve Forest, 104.59 sq.km. Protected Forest and approximately 401.49 Sq. km. non forest land, there are 79 villages (12 villages are just on the periphery of Core zone of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve). The main source of income of all these 79 villages is from agriculture and forest related labour works. There is no big industry in this area. The population mainly consists of Gond and Mana tribals.

Agricultural crop is mainly paddy on East and Southern part, with Cotton, Soyabin on the West and Northern part. The crop damage by Wild boars is main complaint of villagers. The irrigation facility is available only in few areas from Chargaon, Chandai, Naleshwar, Telia irrigation project and few village tanks.

Tourism in the Buffer zone is not a major activity but temple tourism at Ramdegi temple is at rise. The Erai reservoir on Western part also attracts local tourists.

### **3.4 Research, Monitoring and Wildlife Health:**

Research on wildlife and its habitat is not done systematically. No such data is available. Regular monitoring of wild animal is also not done in the Buffer zone forest area by concerned territorial staff except the Tiger/Leopard census after every 4 years.

Wildlife health is not at all monitored but vaccination of cattle is being done by veterinary department. There is no report of outbreak of any disease in Buffer zone except few sporadic cases of Foot and Mouth disease in Gaur.

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### **3.5 Nature Education and Interpretation:**

No systematic activities for nature education and interpretation are carried out in Buffer zone. Wildlife week (1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> October) is celebrated in a few schools depending upon the interest of concerned Range Forest Officer.

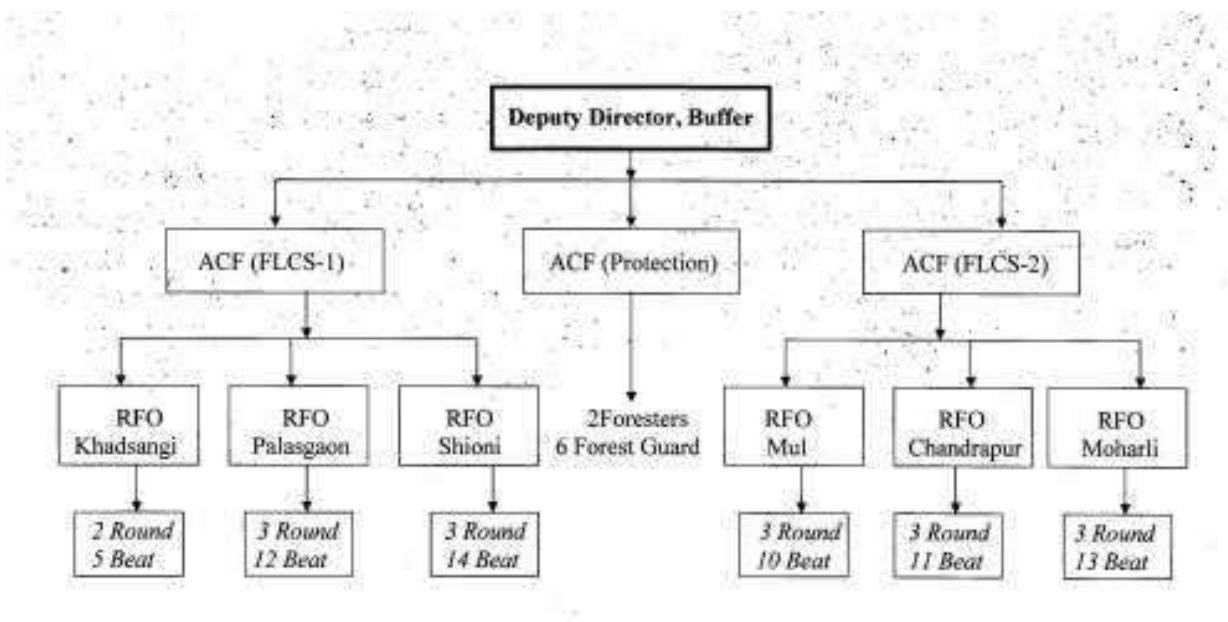
Villages adjoining Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve are included in Nature Education and Interpretation programmes of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. Even some NGO like BNHS are regularly taking up awareness programme in adjoining villages.

### **3.6 Administration and Organisation:**

Administration of Buffer zone was with Chandrapur Forest Division, Bramhapuri Forest Division and West Chanda Project Division of the FDCM, at the time of inception of Tiger Conservation Plan. Governments of Maharashtra, vide Resolution R&FD No. WLP-2012/CN.256/F-1, dated 22 August 2012 has created separate Buffer Division and brought notified Buffer area under unified control of Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Chandrapur from 1.10.2012. The actual implementation of GR has come into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013. Further forest area owned by FDCM is also brought under unified control of Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve vide Government Resolution No. FDC 2013/CN No. 63/F-5, dated 13<sup>th</sup> June 2014.

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**Newly constituted Buffer Division is having following administrative structure**



### **FLCS : Forest Labour Co-operative Societies**

In Maharashtra the posts of ACF's are designated as ACF (FLCS) owing to the large working of coupes by Forest Labour Co-operative Societies.

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## **CHAPTER – 4**

### **PRODUCTION SECTORS IN THE LANDSCAPE**

The landscape of Buffer is having following production sectors in it:-

#### **4.1 Forestry:-**

The forestry and allied works were carried out as per working plan/schemes of that division. The Working Plan of Chandrapur Division (by Dr. S. S. Shrivastav 2002-03 to 2011-12), Bramhapuri Division (by Shri. T.K. Choubey, 2005-06 to 2014-15) and Management Plan for West Chanda FDCM (by Smt. Nina Khandekar 2006-07 to 2015-16) provide for a chapter on wildlife preservation.

New working plan for buffer division is being prepared

#### **4.2 Agriculture :-**

The agriculture in the Buffer zone is major source of livelihood for locals. The main crop is Paddy, Soyabin, Tur, Jowar and Cotton. Most of the agriculture is rainfed and so the demand for medium and big irrigation project is rising day by day.

#### **4.3 Integrated Development :-**

Attempts have been initiated for integrated development through Eco-Development and Sam Vikas Yojana by Zilla Parishad but results have not been encouraging so far.

#### **4.4 Tourism :-**

Presently there is no major tourism place in Buffer zone except temple tourism of Ramdegi where local devotees visit the ancient Shiva Temple. The temple is situated on fringe of Core. The area is under high disturbance during December every year, when local fair takes place on every Sunday. New tourism routs have been proposed for the buffer zone.

#### **4.5 Fisheries :-**

The Chargaon, Chandai Nala, Naleshwar and Erai water reservoirs situated in the Buffer zone are commercially used for fishing. The reservoirs are given on contract basis for fishing to contractors. The camping of labours coming for fishing on bank of reservoir adversely affects the wildlife including aquatic birds in the area.

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#### **4.6 Road/Rail Transport :-**

No railway route is crossing through notified Buffer area. But the Buffer zone is having many major District Roads, Village Roads connecting 79 villages inside the Buffer zone.

#### **4.7 Mining :-**

Presently there are no major mines of any kind within the Buffer zone but the Coal Authority of India has identified some major coal belt in Buffer, few examples are Agarzari block and Lohara block.

#### **4.8 Thermal Power Plant :-**

There is no Thermal Power Plant within the Buffer zone but the water source of Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station (Erai dam) comes within the Buffer zone.

#### **4.9 Irrigation Project :-**

There are 2 Medium Irrigation Project situated within Buffer zone, viz Naleshwar situated on East side and Chandai Nala on Northwest side. The proposed Human project also lies within Buffer zone on Northeast side.

#### **4.10 Communication Project:**

The Buffer has good network of roads. The major district roads are as below:

- 1) Chandrapur to Moharli Road
- 2) Moharli to Chandankheda–Mudholi–Khadsangi Road
- 3) Khadsangi to Navegaon (Ramdegi) Road
- 4) Chimur– Palasgaon– Shioni– Naleshwar– Sindewahi– Road
- 5) Pangdi–Petgaon to Rajoli Road

Above roads and other village roads have made a good network of fair weather roads. The roads are useful for patrolling and tourism. The map of existing roads is attached. No major communication project is going on the Buffer area.

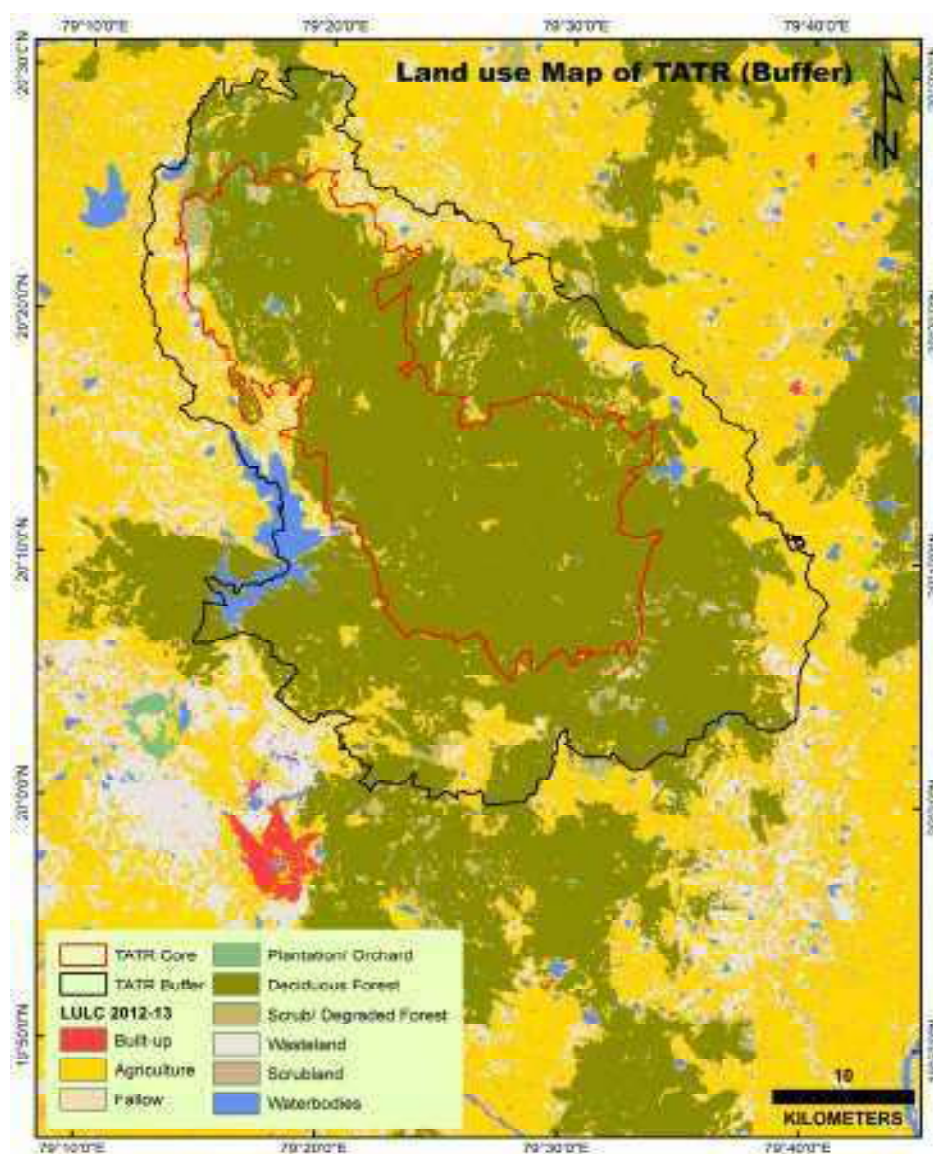
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## CHAPTER – 5

### LAND USE PATTERNS AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT ISSUES

#### 5.1 Land Use Classification:

Majority of non forest land fall within Buffer Zone is agricultural land, of which very small part is irrigated thorough irrigation project. The Eastern and Southern part is mainly of paddy crop and Western and Northern part is of Cotton and Soyabin crop with Turmeric and Chilly grown at places. The map showing land use classification is given below.





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## 5.2 Socio Economic Status of Villages:

The majority of population within Buffer zone is of tribals viz Gond, Pradhan and Manas. The people are small and marginal farmers. The majority of people are agricultural labourers.

## 5.3 Resource Dependence of Villages:

The villages within Buffer zone are dependent on forest resource for their day to day need and even livelihood of many household are on forest resources like Bamboo, Tendu leaves etc.

## 5.4 Human Wildlife Conflicts:

The human wildlife conflicts are at its top. The crop raiding by Wild Boars, Nilgai are common in all the villages. The cattle killing by Tigers and Leopard is increasing day by day, due to increased number of cattle and unabated grazing in all part of forest area. The recent killing of human beings by Tiger and Leopard on Eastern and Western part of Buffer zone has multiplied the human wildlife conflict. NTCA guidelines and standered operting protocol is scrupulously followed in case of human wildlife conflicts. One Tiger was declared as dangerous to human life and was to be eliminated at Govindpur in Tadodhi range of Bramhapuri Division on dated 30.11.2007. The people become more furious when the compensation declared by State Government does not reach people in time due to paucity of funds.

The cases of Man Animal Conflict in (North) Chandrapur Circle during 2006-07 to 2011-12 are given in statement below:-

### (North) Chandrapur Circle

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014 to up to date
Human Death	7	6	0	1	3	2
Human Injury	49	82	27	1	6	10

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### **5.5 Assessment of Input of Line Agencies/ Other Department:**

Though line agencies/other department are having many schemes for livelihood provisions, natural resource dependency reduction schemes but they are not integrated and so the effects of such schemes are not visible. Now Government of Maharashtra vide Circular No. FDM-2011/C.N.100/F-2, dated 22.12.2011 has instructed line agencies/ other department to implement their rural development schemes in the villages situated around wildlife Protected Area.

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## **PART-B PROPOSED MANAGEMENT**

### **CHAPTER - 6 VISIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS**

#### **6.1 Vision:**

To consolidate the area around the Core zone of TATR and to serve as a safe haven for dispersal of Tiger population.

#### **6.2 Management Goals:**

- 1) To provide habitat supplement to the spill over population of Tiger and its prey from the Core area, conserve with the active cooperation of stakeholder communities.
- 2) To provide site specific, need based, participatory ecodevelopment inputs to local stakeholders for rationalizing their resource dependency on the Tiger Reserve and strengthen their livelihoods, so as to elicit their support for conservation of the area.
- 3) Active management for addressing tiger-human interface conflicts.
- 4) Mainstreaming wildlife concerns in various production sectors in the area.

#### **6.3 Management Objectives:**

- 1) Implementation of forestry activities after mainstreaming wildlife concerns.
- 2) Implementation of ecodevelopmental activities for reducing resources dependency of local people on surrounding forests.
- 3) Coordination with governmental / non government production sectors in the landscape for mainstreaming conservation.
- 4) Habitat management and improvement activities will be carried out in the existing habitat of Tiger and its prey species, through active involvement of local communities. The existing silvicultural operations will be modified to promote conservation of the area and the management will be based on specific forest lands forming part of village level micro plans.
- 5) Site specific ecodevelopment initiatives based on participatory village level micro plans will be carried out for the local communities for strengthening their

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livelihoods through a balanced approach of rationalization of resource use, biomass regeneration and alternatives, so that the ecological status of the area could be improved and maintained.

- 6) Reciprocal commitments by the local people through specific measurable actions as per MoUs for improving protection and conservation of the area will be implemented. This may include rationalization of resource use from the forest, participation in fire protections and anti-poaching efforts.
- 7) Ecotourism activities in the Buffer Area will be used as an important component of the ecodevelopment for strengthening the livelihood of the local people and the protection of the area.
- 8) Capacity building of the field staff as well as ecodevelopment committee member will be undertaken on a regular basis through the Tiger Conservation Foundation. Similarly intensive nature conservation awareness programme would be part of the Buffer area management plan with a focus on different stakeholders' particularly local communities.

#### **6.4 Problems in Achieving Objectives:**

**6.4.1 Implementation of eco-developmental activities for reducing resources dependency:** The major problem is non availability of funds. The funds are not regularly available for this purpose. Further the works like homestay, purchase of Gypsies, LPG connections, dairy development etc. required major funds. Eco-development committees are not yet capable of monitoring the technical works and proper usage of funds. Also they are not capable of planning their requirements which change frequently.

6.4.2 Habitat management and improvement activities will be carried out in the existing habitat of Tiger and its prey species, through active involvement of local communities. The existing silvicultural operations will be modified to promote conservation of the area and the management will be based on specific forest lands forming part of village level micro plans.

Since there is limited scope for development of meadows the habitat of prey species and ultimately tiger is not managed and improved properly. The local communities are not yet fully aware and capable for preparing micro-plans and their active involvement. Once the working plan of the division is approved there is no

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scope for modifying silvicultural operations. The pressure for developmental activities like dams, mining is also danger to habitat management.

Man-animal conflict is on large scale in Chandrapur Tadoba landscape which in turn affects the support of local people hence execution becomes difficult. For other things like eco-tourism, movs, micro-plan, implementation regular flow of sufficient funds is required to achieve the objectives.

## **6.5 Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) Analysis:-**

### **Strength :-**

- ❖ Good forest of adjoining forest divisions and FDCM Ltd. contiguous with Core area in a large chunk is an asset for dispersing population from Core.

### **Weaknesses :-**

- ❖ Biotic interference in Buffer area is biggest weakness.
- ❖ Large road network in Buffer fragments the habitat.

### **Opportunities :-**

- ❖ Large open area due to degradation of forest can be a big opportunity in developing grassland by proper management intervention.
- ❖ Large road network if properly managed can be of great help for tourists and ultimately help in complete withdrawal of tourist pressure from Core.
- ❖ Good scope for the Eco development work to win over the local people.

### **Threats :-**

As per report of “Status of Tigers, Co-predators and prey in India, 2010” following threats have been highlighted for Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve landscape.

- ❖ Region is facing high level of human tiger conflict.
- ❖ Human River irrigation Project located 3 km. from the Core zone of Tiger Reserve is expected to submerge part of the Buffer zone including an important corridor used by Tigers between Palasgaon (Sirkada) & Shivni.

## CHAPTER - 7

### MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The total area of Buffer zone can be mainly divided in to two parts i.e. forest area and non forest area. The details zone wise prescriptions are as under.

#### 7.1 Zone Plan for Forestry Zone (including forest area of Forest Development Corporation):-

Presently the forest area of Buffer zone is worked under various working plans prescriptions. The details of prescription of working plans in vogue are as follows:-

Name of division	Name of working plan (period)	Area under different working circles							(Area in ha.)
		Old Teak plantations	Overwood removal	SCI	IWC	Afforestation	Misc.	Total	Overlapping working circles (Bamboo)
Chandrapur	S.S. Shrivastava (2003-04 to 2012-13 extended up to 2013-14)	1949.36	0.00	17494.36	34665.07	0.00	0.00	54108.79	33447.18
Bramhapuri	T.K. Choubey (2005-06 to 2014-15)	0.00	0.00	3159.78	0.00	208.67	0.00	3368.45	0.00
West Chanda (FDCM)	Nina Khandekar (2006-07 to 2015-16)	2357.55	2476.00	0.00	4450.41	2799.75	466.89	12550.60	5407.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>4306.91</b>	<b>2476.00</b>	<b>20654.14</b>	<b>39115.48</b>	<b>3008.42</b>	<b>466.89</b>	<b>70027.84</b>	<b>38854.19</b>

The working plan of Chandrapur division has expired in year 2014. The Preliminary Working Plan Report (PWPR) for Buffer part of Chandrapur division which is now constituted as Buffer division is being written and independent working plan for Buffer division will soon be completed. The forestry working in the Buffer area will be as per working plan/ working scheme with following generic prescription to fine tune the forestry operation.

Under the forest zone plan, an overarching safeguard should be provided for tree fellings/ thinings under various systems of silviculture as indicated below;

- Clear felling resulting in concentrated regeneration should be avoided, since this would foster wild ungulates and increase human-wildlife interface problems.

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- A high forest system with diffused regeneration (selection/ group selection etc.) or accessory system (improvement felling etc.) should be allowed.
  - The status of regeneration should be used as an overarching condition for permitting tree felling. An area with unestablished regeneration should be avoided for concentrated fellings.
  - The tree removal/ thinning can be permitted in a selective manner so that the canopy cover does not fall below 40% in winter months. However, if the marking prescribed earlier for the area resulted in lesser canopy opening, then the same should be adopted.
  - The timber exploitation activities in coupes should be staggered.
  - The plantation activity should be staggered to safeguard from induced edge effect, especially near human settlements.
  - Only species indigenous to the area should be taken up for plantation.
  - Indicators for sustainable harvesting of NTFP (based on regeneration status of the species) should be prescribed.

As the FDCM area is also brought under unified control of Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve which is included in next working plan will be written by Working Plan Officer.

## **7.2. Zone Plan for Tiger Management :-**

The peripheral areas of Tadoba are frequented by tigers (resident as well as transients). Hence, there is a need for a separate zone plan for focusing on tiger rather than a generalized zone for wildlife management. Broadly, this zone should focus on the denning areas, areas having cover value for ungulates, areas prone to crop depredation by wild ungulates and forest areas frequented by livestock of villagers. Such above areas should be identified in the Buffer and recorded during 2014-15. Though, no special habitat interventions are visualized in this zone, the idea behind these is to actively monitor the resident as well as transient tigers on a day to day basis for ensuring their protection, Hence, this special zone plan can be considered as a combination of monitoring as well as protection initiatives (as provided in para 7.6.1

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and also as provided in Annual Security Plan). Regular monitoring of wildlife will be done by using M-STrIPES tool. Other wildlife management activities as required will be carried out as provided in para 7.6.2 to 7.6.4.

### **7.3 Zone Plan for Eco-development :-**

The Tadoba buffer has considerable non forest areas with 79 villages. Hence, it is important to take stock of the ongoing district level welfare schemes in such areas while casting an ecodevelopment strategy to ensure the desired integration of various sectors. The strategy should be based on participative village level micro planning through ecodevelopment committees to address income generating, resource substituting and community cooperation inputs in consultation with the local people, vis-à-vis the guidelines of Project Tiger/ NTCA. All such micro plans would collectively form part of the zone plan for ecodevelopment. There should be a MOU with the local communities for ensuring reciprocal commitments on a quid-pro-quo basis to save forests and wildlife in lieu of the benefits from ecodevelopment as provided in Government of Maharashtra R & FD resolution dated 22/12/2011. The details of activities to be taken under ecodevelopment should be as provided in Chapter 8 of Buffer plan. The intense agricultural practices require monitoring in the context of cropping pattern and ensuring change in cover values. Special strategy for monitoring the sale of pesticides in local outlets should be prescribed by Deputy Director (Buffer), to prevent poisoning of wild animals or leaching of such pesticides in water courses resulting in wildlife mortality. Since livelihood is a big concern and dependency of local people on forests is considerable, the district level welfare schemes should be factored in the ecodevelopment zone to benefit local people as provided in Government of Maharashtra R & FD resolution dated 22/12/2011. Further, special programmes should be fostered through funding support from Finance Commission, State Plan etc. apart from Project Tiger. The funding from Tadoba Andhari Tiger Conservation Foundation should be used for Eco-development activities.



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#### **7.4 Zone Plan for Mainstreaming Wildlife Concerns and Retrofitting Measures in Non Forest Area:**

There are several sectors of development in the buffer area apart from forestry, viz. district level welfare schemes relating to infrastructure, fisheries, road/ surface transport, proximity to mined/ mining areas, canals, water bodies for catering thermal power plants, medium irrigation projects, ponds, wells etc. There is a need for appropriate retrofitting measures to factor in the concerns of tiger in various sectors. The detailed prescriptions are prescribed in Chapter 10 of this plan. Following main retrofitting measures have been prescribed in Chapter 10.

- i) Improved dry farming techniques (improved seed, manure/ fertilizer regimes).
- ii) All the private wells without parapet in the Buffer zone should be provided with parapet with the financial help from Rural Department/ Zilla Parishad.
- iii) Solar fencing around agricultural farms/ villages sensitive from point of view of crop damage
- iv) All the existing and new big canals passing through forested patches shall be provided with suitable underpass/ overpass for wild animals.
- v) Signages of wild life crossing on roads (PWD)
- vi) Construction of under passages for wildlife on major highways wherever required on major state roads.
- vii) Construction of speed breakers on highways passing through wildlife rich areas. Appropriate mitigation strategies shall be incorporated if deemed fit in instances of improvement/ development of infrastructure project.
- viii) All the electric transmission lines (11 KV voltage and above) passing through forested area of Buffer should be insulated by electricity department in phase manner.

**Note:** The MOU will be entered with concerned departments before the proposed retrofitting measures are implemented while taking up new projects or permissions or alterations in old projects in the purview of existing Forest Conservation Act 1980 and other act in force.

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## **7.5 Zone Plan for Eco Tourism:**

As per NTCA guideline dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 2012 a detailed Eco Tourism Plan have been prepared and attached to this Tiger Conservation Plan as Volume – IV. The highlight of this Eco Tourism Plan related to Buffer zone is as follows:

The area proposed for development of eco-tourism activities in the buffer and adjoining area of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve have potential to attract tourists and will also help to divert casual tourists from core area.

Considering the availability of routes, entry points, tourist locations, distance Local circuits within buffer area or adjacent area are identified. (Map attached)

### **7.5.1 Identification of Tourist Sites:-**

Following few tourist sites have been listed. As the list is not exhaustive, more sites can be further identified and added to the list by Deputy Director Buffer of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve.

- i) Nature and Wildlife based: Kesalaghat, Iraidam, Doni hills, Naleshwar dam, and forested block like Mamala, Pahami, Dewada and Karwa.
- ii) Religious and Other: Ramdegi temple, Somnath temple, Hanuman temple, Ajaypur temple and Naleshwar temple.

### **7.5.2 Proposed internal tourist Route in buffer of TATR:**

Tourism in buffer area will be carried out in adherence to guidelines of NTCA regarding carrying capacity restriction of area.

**Vehicle routes :-** (a) Padmapur – Mohali – Nawegaon Chowki – Dewada – Adegaon – Chargaon – Mamla – Mul Road, Chandrapur (b) Padmapur – Mohali – Nawargao chowki – Dewada – Adegaon – Agarzari – Chandrapur (c) Padmapur – Nawargaon – chowki – Irai dam – Padmapur (d) Chandrapur – Kaslaghat – Ajaypur – Doni – Somnath – Mul (e) Chandrapur – Kesalaghat – Ajaypur – Doni – Pangadi – Naleshwar – Chimur (f) Chimur – Palasgaon – Karwa (g) Chimur – Nawegaon – Ramdegi – Bibikhora – Warora (h) Mohali – Sitarampeth – Kondegaon – Arjuni – Chandrapur.

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**Cycling Routes:** Trails in Agarzari, Dewada, Moharli, Palasgaon and Doni area are suitable for cycling.

**Nature trails :-** Nature trail from Mohali – Junona – Kalapani, Khadsangi – Ramdegi – Back, Kolara – Devri – Kolara, Pangadi – Khatera – Pangadi, Naleshwar reservoir round.

**Boating :-** Boating can be operated in Moharli tank, Naleshwar tank and all other small village tank after taking approval from concerned authority and with all life saving gadgets.

**Bird Watching :-** Morning bird watching along water courses can be arranged with trained barrel watcher guide from local village.

**Machan Observation :-** Observation of animal from specified existing machan in buffer during day time can be added attraction for tourists.

### **7.5.3 Community Participation and Employment Generation through Eco Tourism in Buffer :-**

In the NTCA Guidelines dated 15.10.2012 submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, it is mentioned in the para 2.2.4 (vi) that the Eco Tourism Plan should provide for **“development of participatory community based tourism strategy, in collaboration with local communities, to ensure long-term local-community benefit-sharing, and promotion of activities run by local communities.”** So following provisions are being made to achieve this target.

There are 79 villages in the buffer area with total population of 66298. One of the main consideration in buffer area is to create employment opportunities for these local villagers so that they will actively participate in conservation of forest and wildlife. To address this issue, it is essential to involve villagers in eco-tourism activities through their respective EDCs. The Women Self Help Groups of this villages can also be involved in some of tourist activities.

The EDCs should be actively involved in the decision making process related to development of sites, infrastructure, fee structure etc.

Some of the activities are enlisted for carrying out in buffer area.

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- Villagers (youth) can be trained to work as guide to tourist and after recovering suitable fee from them can guide them for vehicle safari, cycle safari, nature trail, boating, bird watching, machan tourism etc.
  - Villagers having chappu boats can arrange for boat ride in village tank they can be trained and provided with life jackets etc. They can charge suitable fee from tourist.
  - Suitable villagers from Moharli, Khutwanda, Ghosari, Zari, Pangadi, Kolara, Deori can be selected who are having extra rooms in their existing house. The extra room in their house can be converted to home stay by bank loan and subsidiary under tribal plan schemes. The Tiger Reserve authority can promote home stays to tourists by advertising them on online booking portal.
  - In the above villagers community stay can also be developed. Zilla Parishad had already funded tourist resorts in Zari and Moharli village. The infrastructure is almost ready and can be handed over to Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat/ Eco-development Committee can furnish these resorts and start before next tourist season. Deputy Director (Buffer) should co-ordinate and get things done.
  - The Eco-development Committee of concerned village should adopt some vehicle routes maintain it, prevent grazing of their domestic animal nearby these route so that animal sighting will increase and ultimately number of tourist visiting will increase. The fee from tourist for safari on this routes can be collected by concerned Eco-Development Committee and can be used for development of village. EDC Junona and EDC Agarzari had already started 2 routes and successfully running it. This should be imitated by Adegaon, Chargaon, Pangadi, Khutwanda and Kolara villages.
  - Detailed planning of all this activity should be done up to September 2013 by Deputy Director (Buffer) and at least 8 to 10 new routes should be started in buffer from new season of 2013.
  - Artisans from all 79 villages should be identified and their handicrafts after due training and value addition should be made marketable. Souvenir shop to be run by local Eco-Development Committee at Moharli, Pangadi and Kolara gate should be established. In these shops handicrafts of local villagers should be kept for sale.

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- Villagers from villages relocated out of core of Tiger Reserve should be given preference in recruitment of guide, registration of Gypsy or canter and any other income generating activity including skilled/ unskilled/ semiskilled employment in private resorts irrespective of their residing in buffer or not.

#### **7.5.4 Regulations of Tourism Infrastructure in Buffer :-**

The regulation of tourism infrastructures in buffer will be governed by following rules.

- No new tourism infrastructure should be set up by government or any person or any organization in village boundary of villages identified as ecologically sensitive villages in eco sensitive zone of the tiger project. The list of village is already mentioned in para no. 11.13 of Eco-Tourism Plan. The same list of villages is attached as **Appendix-III**. The list and status of present infrastructures should be listed within 6 months by Deputy Director (Buffer). The capacity of existing resorts should not be permitted to increase. Only small low impact community stay/ home stay by local villagers, local community, village Eco-Development Committee or Grampanchyat can be set up. The home stays should be strictly regulated by stringent rules. No home stay should be allowed to run by outsiders in local's name. No wine bar license should be given to any home stay.
- New tourism infrastructure except gates, check nakas, signages can not be setup on forest land in notified buffer area.
- The existing tourist infrastructure, present in ecological sensitive areas should be made to conform to environment friendly low impact, asthetic including solar energy, waste recycling, rain water harvesting, natural cross ventilation, proper sewage disposal and merging with the surrounding habitat. The infrastructures and activities there must adhere to all environmental clearances, noise pollution norms and non polluting, blending with surroundings. District Revenue and Tiger Reserve authorities shall ensure that all tourist facilities in ecological sensitive area should comply with all above norms by 30.09.2013. The Field Director will get prepared suitable guidelines/ code for this purpose using the

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services of technical experts and prepare suitable proposals for the consideration of LAC and concerned authorities.

- All new tourist infrastructure set up in other than ecological sensitive area should be of low height (only G + 1), environment friendly, low impact, aesthetic architecture 50% of their energy consumption should be met from solar and biogas resources. Waste recycling rainwater harvesting arrangement should be made in each facility. The facilities set up should have natural cross ventilation, proper sewage disposal arrangement the structure should merge with surrounding habitat. Tourism facilities shall adhere to pollution norms (noise, solid waste, air and water etc.) under the respective laws or rules for time being in force. Outdoor high intensity illumination should not be installed. Lights outside the buildings should be at the height below 7 feet and should be covered on top so that it will not illuminate upside. Any violation should be referred to the appropriate authority for taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law. Under intimation to NTCA (as per para 2.2.10 of NTCA Guideline dated 15.10.2012 submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India).
- There shall be a complete ban on burying, burning or otherwise disposing non-biodegradables or toxic waste in the buffer area of Tiger Reserve proper plan for disposal of degradable waste shall be developed and strictly implemented.
- Asbestos should not be used in any tourism facility set up in buffer. Existing Asbestos should be replaced by suitable material.
- Barbed wire fencing should not be erected around any tourism facilities. Existing Barbed wire fencing should be replaced by suitable material.
- All the tourism complexes, resorts, home stays, community stays, Government rest houses, canteens, restaurants should not use wood as fuel for any purpose other than for small camp fire. For camp fire wood should be purchased from Forest Department or FDCM sale depot with proper receipt. The receipt should be produced at the time of inspection by authorities.
- All tourist facilities falling within buffer zone of tiger reserve shall be reviewed regularly by Local Advisory Committee for environment clearance, area of

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coverage, ownership, type of construction number of employee etc. LAC should take appropriate action for non compliance and suggest mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed. The LAC or its duly authorized member, Collector, Field Director TATR, Deputy Director Core and Buffer TATR should have right to access any tourist facility as and when required. LAC can constitute a committee of experts for advising on norms of tourist facilities and infrastructure to be erected in buffer zone except ecological sensitive areas.

- Existing tourism facility in core/ buffer run by Forest Department or FDCM will be renewed, landscaped and refurnished as per plan prepared by Unison Project Management Pvt. Ltd. a consultant appointed by Government of Maharashtra. The expenditure to be incurred on such work should be met from Eco-Tourism Development (State/ District Plan) TSP State Plan, CAMPA, tourism development fund received from MTDC or Central Government.
- Stay facilities for low income eco-tourist should be established within existing infrastructure or new infrastructure on non forest land by Forest Department/ FDCM/ on MTDC, so that tourism in Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve should not become limited to rich tourist.
- Tourist facilities and tour operators shall not cause any disturbance to animals in core or buffer.
- No new infrastructure for tourism (except for minor alternations in existing modest home stays) will be allowed to be developed in buffer of Tadoba Tiger Reserve till this plan is approved as per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972 as amended time to time.

All the resorts or operator of tourism facilities in buffer of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve should possibly employ maximum non skilled and semi skilled worker from the same village where facility is situated and from neighboring village. The resort management/ tourism facility management should impart training to local villagers in skill development and then possibly employ skilled workers also from same village or neighbouring villages.

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## **7.6 Theme Plans :-**

### **7.6.1 Theme Plan for Protection :-**

The foot patrolling by grass root level staff is important part of protection. Smart patrolling protocol like M-STrIPES possibly should be followed. For further strengthening the protection following additional measures need to be implemented.

#### **1) Establishment of Protection Huts :-**

At present, the Buffer is not having mechanism of protection huts. Protection huts will be established in phased manner all over the Buffer area in charge of Buffer division. Three labourers on each protection camp will be working as camping labourers and would patrol the forest areas on foot. The proposed sites for construction of protection huts have been indicated in **Appendix–IV**. Manning these protection huts as per the site specific need would strengthen protection measures.

#### **2) Establishment of Barriers of Roads:**

At present, the Buffer zone has only a few entry points with barriers. However, in most of the areas the human entry into forest areas is not regulated. Hence, putting up barriers (with or without check naka buildings) in sensitive area is necessary. Establishment of barriers in sensitive areas will be carried out in phased manner. The programme for installation of barriers is annexed in the **Appendix–V**.

**3) Patrolling by Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF):** As per the guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, a Special Tiger Protection Force have been constituted to strengthen and give an effective thrust to overall protection in the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. The Special Tiger Protection Force has been deployed at three places and has been assigned the area of core so also the Buffer for patrolling as follows:



Sr. No.	Name of STPF Unit	Assigned area for patrolling				
		Core		Buffer		Total
		Range	Area (sqkm)	Range	Area (sqkm)	
1	Tadoba	Tadoba	224.13	Khadsangi	72.54	405.96
				Palasgaon	109.29	
2	Moharlii	Moharlii	197.78	Moharlii	116.09	486.90
				Chandrapur	173.02	
3	Pangdi	Kolsa	200.96	Shioni	117.07	427.35
				Mul	109.32	
	Total		622.88		697.33	1320.21

Each of the above three STPF units consist of one Range Forest Officer, 27 Forest Guards, 9 Forest Watcher. An ACF (Assistant Conservator of Forests) is in-charge of the overall command of all the three STPF units. The ACF is having his headquarters at Chandrapur. The Range Forest Officer will command a platoon of 27 Forest Guards, 9 Forest Watcher. All the three Forest Rangers will be stationed at the head quarter of their platoon as shown above. Each STPF unit is provided with a truck/bus/troop carrier and a jeep. While the units will be required to undertake foot patrolling in their respective areas, vehicles will be used to carry personnel, tents, mess items etc. and to reach distant places of their stay within their respective areas. The work of the STPF should be critically reviewed every week by Divisional Forest Officer (Vigilance) in the office of Field Director and once in a month by Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Chandrapur regularly.

#### 4) Crime Data Management and disposal of poaching cases:

Updated Crime data of Chandrapur landscape will be maintained and will be shared with adjoining tiger reserve and vice-versa. The poaching cases in the court will be regularly monitored and will be right to dispose at an earliest. NTCA guidelines and SOPs will be followed scrupulously.

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### **7.6.2 Theme Plan for Fire Protection:-**

The fire protection work will be carried out by cutting and burning of fire lines and engagement of fire watchers as per prescription.

#### **Fire Watchers:**

Fire watchers will be engaged keeping in view the following prescription.

- (i) The fire watchers will constantly patrol the fire lines in the areas assigned to them. They should keep them entirely free from the inflammable material and prevent the carrying and kindling of fire in the forest area. As soon as a forest fire occurs he should inform the concerned beat guard and assist him in procuring the manpower from the nearby areas and also help in extinguishing the fire. The fire watchers should not leave their areas. The watch towers should be provided at such elevated points from where the fires even at distant places can be easily detected.
- (ii) The persons involved in lighting of fires are mostly local villagers only. Therefore it is very much essential to have an open dialogue with villagers and they should be made aware of the disastrous effect of forest fire. Repeated dialogue and persuasion can be of great help in solving the problem. Solution should be asked from them only. After doing all these things, areas vulnerable to fire should be identified around each village and for that area a gang of fire watchers of that village should be employed, who will have the sole responsibility of the fire protection of that area. If the village is big then a list of fire watchers should be prepared after taking meeting of villagers and having dialogue with them and rotational employment of fire watchers should be thought of.
- (iii) Before the fire season starts, a scheme will be prepared in which the strategic locations will be marked on a map at which team of fire watchers of 5 to 10 will be kept, who will supervise the area around that point and can reach the spot where fire is noticed. Daily reports from the fire watchers should be called for.

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- (iv) The staff associated with the fire protection work will monitor the working of fire watchers and will coordinate the working of different teams located at different points.
  - (v) The available vehicles will be deployed at strategic locations which can be approached by any team, in case of help required by them. These vehicles will help in transport of fire fighting labourers, water and other equipments required for fire fighting.

### **7.6.3 Theme Plan for Habitat Intervention:**

The Buffer area has been attached to the project vide GR No. WLP-2012/C.N.256/F-1, dated 22.08.2012 and has recently been taken under unified control of Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 from the territorial circle. The Buffer area has no meadows and very few perennial water sources. Therefore it does not support to the herbivorous and ultimately the carnivorous population. The meadows and water sources are the technical requirement of herbivorous. Therefore it is very essential to prepare a theme plan for Buffer area.

#### **1) Creating of New Water Holes:**

During pinch period, it is a general observation that Tigers and other wildlife use village tanks for drinking water and hence the probability of man-animal conflict becomes high. Such a situation also creates panic among the local people who in turn demand to cage the carnivores. Therefore existing and proposed sites for new waterholes have been indicated in **Appendix–VI**. The artificial waterholes are to be properly protected during sensitive periods to avoid poaching attempts.

#### **2) Meadow Development:**

It is very difficult to develop the meadow for wild herbivores and keep it free from grazing of cattle in the Buffer forests. But the meadow/grass lands are very essential constituent of habitat especially for animals like spotted deers. Though the grass in plantations where grazing of cattle is prohibited serves as meadow, it is necessary to develop some grass land in secluded place deep inside the forest. The

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work can consist of selection of site with minimum number of trees, shrubs and good soil depth. The area should be well demarcated. All weeds e.g., Tarota, Parthenium, Bhutganja should be uprooted. All tree growth except fruit trees, trees of browsable species and few big trees for shadow should be removed. The areas should be controlled burnt in month of January. The area without grasses should be ploughed and local grass species like Sheda, Pawanya should be broadcasted at the beginning of Monsoon. Even provision for watchmen to prevent grazing of cattle can be done.

At least 10 ha of such area should be selected every year in each range.

#### **7.6.4 Theme Plan for Addressing Human Wildlife Conflicts:**

Cases of human wildlife conflicts are on rise in Buffer area. Following measures are to be adopted for over coming human wildlife conflict.

- A rapid response team equipped with all instruments viz. tranquilizing equipment, trapping equipment, torches, flood lights, wireless, translocation/ trapping chages, postmortem equipments should be constituted. The team should consist of trained Forester-1, Forest Guards-4 and Forest Labourers-4. Suitable vehicle should be exclusively made available for the team. All field functionaries should have phone number of RRU head.
- In cases of cattle depredation by wildlife compensation should be paid promptly and carcass of cattle should under vigilance of field staff till it is fully eaten by wild carnivore. So all so monitoring in the surrouding area should be strengthen.
- In cases of crop depredation by wildlife compensation should be paid promptly.
- Devices like solar fencing should be provided to the villages surrounded by forest, under Eco Development initiatives.
- Awarness programme in the villages should be taken up regularly.
- Standered Operating Protocol (SOP) issued by NTCA should be strictly followed.

#### **7.6.5 Theme Plan for Tiger/ Wildlife Monitoring:**

The monitoring of tiger and other wildlife should be done as per Phase-IV monitoring protocol as mentioned in Chapter-12 of this Plan.

The phase-IV monitoring protocol provides for

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**Part-A:** - Maintaining daily Patrolling log in patrolling camp/ *chowki* registers.

**Part-B:** - Carrying out beat-wise monitoring of signs and encounters of animals/ vegetation/ habitat disturbances following Phase-I protocols twice a year

**Part-C:** - Recording data from 'Pressure Impression Pads' (PIP)

**Part-D:** - Obtaining the minimum number of Tigers in the Tiger Reserve by using camera trap for minimum 45 days.

**Part-E:-** Obtaining Tiger population size for the Reserve using spatially-explicit Capture Recapture framework and Obtaining prey population size using Line Transect sampling.

**Part-F:** - Using scats for DNA analysis to obtain the minimum Tiger numbers in Reserves where camera trapping is not possible.

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## **CHAPTER - 8**

### **ECO DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS**

Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserve has recommended need to engage local communities proactively and provide alternate sources of income in its actionable points for Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. This Tiger Conservation Plan so provide as follows:-

#### **8.1 Policy and Institutional Frame Work:**

The Eco-development and livelihood works are to be undertaken as per Government of India policy through Eco-Development Committee to be constituted for each village. As the constitution of Eco-Development Committees will take about 2 years the works can be started with existing Joint Forest Management Committees. After initial 2 years the works will be carried out through Eco Development Committees. There are 79 villages in Buffer zone.

#### **8.2 Livelihood Support Initiatives Through Village Micro Plans:**

Livelihood support initiatives will include involvement of villagers in eco-tourism where the villages are situated on gates of Tiger Reserve or where nature tourism potentials are available. In other villages training to youth for self employment, encouraging the people for artisan works, etc will be carried out initially in 1st two years. The selected villages will be targeted.

The micro plans for each village would be prepared in first two years of plan and then eco-development activities viz. reducing the dependency of natural resources by providing alternatives, providing means to earn livelihood, provisions for reduction in man animal conflict by providing protection to the crop by solar fencing, quick payment of compensations as per rules will be carried out as per micro plans.

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### **8.3 Integration of Rural Development Programme :-**

Majority of rural development programme are implemented through Zilla Parishad of the district. To integrate the activities Government of Maharashtra vide Government Circular Revenue & Forest Department No. FDM-2011/CN.100/F-2, dated 22/12/2011. **(Appendix–VII)** had directed all government agencies working in rural areas to integrate their programmes with Eco-Development Committees established in the areas adjoining wildlife Protected Areas.

The Circular entrust particular activities to be carried out by different agencies in the Eco-Development villages.

#### **❖ Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad :-**

- Shall take village committee meeting as per provision of Mumbai Gram Panchayat Act 1958 for constitution of Eco Development Committee in the village.
- Shall plan to execute activities incorporated in micro plan of EDC through 7% forest grants.
- Shall supply on priority the subsidized biogas plant in the successful EDC villages as per recommendation of Deputy Conservator of Forests.
- Shall confirm that all the activities envisaged in micro plan are implemented by all the executive agencies of the district.

#### **❖ Animal Husbandry Department :-**

- Shall not distribute sheep and goats under any scheme in the EDC villages.
- Shall implement a scheme of 100% castration of unproductive oxen in the EDC villages.
- Shall provide high mulching cattle instead of low mulching local cattle.

#### **❖ Project Officer District Development Agencies :-**

- Shall select the beneficiary for improved stove, LPG, Solar energy equipments etc. from the EDC villagers.

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❖ **Minor Irrigation Department :-**

- Shall take up the work of desilting of old irrigation tank, village tank, KT Weir or any other water body through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the EDC villages.

**8.4 Monitoring and Evaluation :-**

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Eco-development works will be done by the committee of District Collector, Chief Executive Officer (Zilla Parishad), Project Director District Rural Development Agencies, Deputy Director (Buffer), Deputy Director (Social Forestry), Deputy Commissioner (Animal Husbandry) and Project Officer Tribal Development as constituted vide Government Circular No. FDM-2011/C.N.100/F-2, dated 22/12/2011 once in a month.



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## **CHAPTER - 9**

### **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

#### **9.1 State Level Monitoring Committee :-**

The committee constituted at state level for Tiger Conservation Foundation will also monitor the overall implementation of the Buffer zone plan.

#### **9.2 Tiger Conservation Foundation and District Level Co-ordination Committee :-**

Tiger Conservation Foundation constituted for the Tiger Reserve will look after the implementation of all prescribed work in Buffer zone and committee formed for Eco-development works in Buffer zone will act as coordination body at district level, as and when required.

#### **9.3 Formation of Eco-development Committee, Confederation of EDC and Supporting Institutions Like Self Help Groups and Nature Clubs :-**

Eco-Development Committees will be formed in each village in first 2 years of the plan. Once Eco-development committees are formed in each the federation of all the EDC will be constituted. The Self Help Groups and nature clubs in the villages will be involved by EDC.

#### **9.4 Livelihood Support Initiatives Through Village Micro Plans :-**

Livelihood support works will be incorporated in the village microplans as per local situation and advice of the stakeholders.

#### **9.5 Integration of Rural Development Programmes :-**

Majority of rural development programme are implemented through Zilla Parishad of the district, to integrate the activities a committee consisting of Field Director as Chairman with Chief Officer of Zilla Parishad as Co-chairman with all

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concerned Block Development Officer and Range Forest Officers as member will be constituted with Deputy Director (Buffer) as member Secretary and Divisional Manager, West Chanda FDCM Division as special invitee. The committee will meet every three month and integrate all Rural Development Scheme in the villages of Buffer zone.

#### **9.6 Monitoring and Evaluation :-**

Monitoring and evaluation of all works carried out in Buffer zone will be done by Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve by taking help of Divisional Forest Officer Evaluation, Chandrapur and/or special committee constituted for this purpose.

**9.7** All electric transmission lines (11 KV voltage and above) passing through forested area of buffer should be insulated by electricity department in phased manner.

**9.8** Upgradation of narrow gauge railways to broad-gauge such as the Gondia-Chandrapur line will lead to increase in animal mortalities, as it will lead to increase in a) train frequency, b) train speed and c) number of bogies. Strict implementation of speed limits on trains while passing through the forest areas will have to be implemented to reduce animal mortalities with coordinative of railway department regular meetings will held along with site inspection if necessary workshop for train staff and forest department will be organized.

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## **CHAPTER - 10**

### **MAIN STREAMING STRATEGY WITH VARIOUS PRODUCTIVE SECTORS**

Depending upon site attributes, a holistic site specific package of measures in as appropriate combination most suited to the given site will emerge as a result of a fully participatory planning process, involving local people, NGO's and government agencies as conducted by Field Director with the coordination/ assistance of District administration.

#### **A) Forestry Sector :-**

In the Buffer zone the major sector is forestry. The mainstreaming of wildlife conservation with the forestry is being provided in the Working Plans (under preparation) of Buffer Forest Division. It is reiterated, that forestry operations in the Buffer area will be made compatible and fine tuned vis-à-vis the requirements for addressing the source-sink dynamics of Tiger, as prescribed in the NTCA guidelines dated 11.02.2010.

Forestry activities shall be incorporated suitably in the Working Plan (under preparation) of Buffer zone:-

- i) Orientation of forestry operations for the concurrent promotion of biodiversity conservation and meeting resource needs of and generating employment for local people.
- ii) Joint Management of Forests, grasslands and scrub-savanna lands with formalized prior agreements for substantial sharing of (even exclusive claim on) usufruct, in return for direct contribution to protection and conservation.
- iii) Organized collection of important Non-Wood Forest Products with measures to ensure long term sustenance of productivity.
- iv) Cultivation and/or organized collection of medicinal plants, essential oil bearing seeds, which is compatible with other forestry objectives, especially conservation and other local interest.

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- v) Preferential and concessional availability of wood and non-wood resources to local people directly participating in conservation of forest and other resources.
  - vi) Pasture improvement through weed suppression/ eradication and enrichment planting with complete or rotational closures.
  - vii) Economic employment generation through weed suppression e.g. Lantana harvests for pulp, chipboard or basket making on small or cottage industry scale.
  - viii) Providing green fodder at beginning of monsoon by hiring irrigated fields, at least during the 'gestation period' to enable people to take to rotational grazing/ lopping and stall feeding.
  - ix) Rotational lopping and promotion of goatary subject to stall feeding based on sustainable lopping regimes.
  - x) Harvest of green grass and plant fodder during monsoon in designated areas (if necessary, rotational) in the 'conservation' and 'extension' buffer zones.
  - xi) Special consideration to exclusive pastoralists in above measures, backed where necessary by relocation from forests and viable package of rehabilitation in other near by lands (or forests where non-forest land is unavailable) with green fodder farms (grass and/ or fodder trees/plants).
  - xii) Simple water harvesting and catchments treatment works.
  - xiii) Preferential employment to locals in all the above works.

**B) In Private Farms :-**

- ii) Improved dry farming techniques (improved seed, manure/ fertilizer regimes).
- iii) Efficacious water harvesting (surface and ground water)
- iv) Soil conservation measures.
- v) Preference to cash crops e.g. pulses, oil seeds, spices, cotton, medicinal plants.
- vi) Agro-forestry.
- vii) Sericulture & horticulture with assured employment through these on one's own land and from other community works, in order to tide over the 'gestation period'
- viii) Apiculture.
- ix) All the private wells without parapet in the Buffer zone should be provided with parapet with the financial help from Rural Department/ Zilla Parishad.

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- x) Solar fencing around agricultural farms/ villages sensitive from point of view of crop damage

**C) Irrigation :-**

- i) Simple diversion or diversion cum storage type micro-minor irrigation schemes including development of village tanks with preferential employment to local people.
- ii) Lift Irrigation Schemes using micro-hydel power pump sets on rivers, reservoirs and wells in the non-forestry area.
- iii) Bore well irrigation, where feasible.
- iv) All the existing and new big canals passing through forested patches shall be provided with suitable underpass/ overpass for wild animals.

**D) Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Wool Crafts:-**

- i) Phased reduction in population of scrub livestock and improvement of breed through controlled fertilization of female stock in proper health and age with males of better local breeds, aided by sterilization of scrub bulls.
- ii) Cooperative dairying with marketing support.

**E) Fisheries:-**

- i) Exclusive rights to organized cooperatives/user groups of local people/EDCs in all situations, subject to observance of regulations for sustainability and optimal economic productivity especially, closed area/seasons and mesh size of fishing nets, and cooperation in ensuring ban on use of explosives and other forms of poaching.
- ii) Marketing support backed by cold storage and appropriate transport arrangements.

**F) Cottage Industry & Handicrafts:-**

- i) Promotion based on local skills with appropriate technological and infrastructure support.
- ii) Curing/ processing of collected/ cultivated products e.g. medicinal herbs and essential oil for value addition.

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- iii) Investigation of potential plants/ products by pursuing ethno-botanical and ethno-zoological studies and rich development for consumption/ marketing.

**G) Roads and Communications:**

- i) Signages of wild life crossing on roads (PWD)
- ii) Construction of under passages for wildlife on major highways whenever widening/ expansion take place in future (PWD/NH).
- iii) Construction of speed brakers on highways passing through wildlife rich areas.

All the activities enlisted above from A to G should be suitably incorporated in the micro plan of each village Eco Development Programme.

**H) Developmental Projects:**

The different permissible minor developmental projects coming in the Buffer zone shall adopt following principles:-

- i) Obligated to have local orientation so that they become part of local area development and in no case upset local people's resource equations. Appropriate compensation/ alternatives to be built into project costs.
- ii) Obligated to compensate by providing financial and other inputs into site specific micro plan for Eco Development in the concerned villages.
- iii) Obligated to allow Wildlife Authorities and local peoples to draw drinking water for wildlife/ local populations and water for irrigation of local cultivation land through lift irrigation facilities.
- iv) Preferential employment to locals, if necessary after arranging education, and/or training.

**I) Regulation for Non Forestry Activities in Buffer :-**

As per guideline issued by Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests Wildlife Division vide F.No. 6-10/2011 WL dated 19 December 2012, any proposal involving any area under the notified Tiger Reserve (which include buffer also) will be governed by the relevant provision applicable to the wildlife sanctuaries and therefore will be referred to the Standing Committee of NBWL for consideration. Proper procedure as laid down in guidelines dated 19.12.2012 (**Appendix–VIII**) shall be followed.

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## **CHAPTER – 11**

### **RESEARCH MONITORING AND WILDLIFE HEALTH TRAINING**

#### **11.1 Research Priorities, Main Projects and Implementation :-**

As research on wildlife aspect is not done earlier and so it is necessary to list out some research priorities in Buffer zone. Following subject should be targeted for research.

- 1) Man animal conflict : Reasons, Scope and Solution
- 2) Study on seasonal migration of major carnivora and herbivora within Buffer and between Buffer and Core.
- 3) Study of impact of forest fire on wildlife.
- 4) Study of impact of Tendu leaves collection on wildlife
- 5) Study on avifauna and its habitat
- 6) Socio-economic study of villages within Buffer zone.

The above list is not exhaustive but only indicative.

The individual projects on each subject shall be called from reputed institutes like Wildlife Institute of India, Bombay Natural History Society etc. and projects shall be implemented through these institutes with financial support from NTCA. Local NGOs like WWF, TRACT, and Satpuda Foundation may also be given the task of study on Man Animal Conflict mitigation.

#### **11.2 Monitoring Frame Work :-**

Monitoring frame work for assessment of different activities in Buffer zone will be done by annual Control Forms prescribed in the Core Plan.

#### **11.3 Training Need Assessment :-**

As the Buffer zone is first time brought under purview of wildlife management, training of grass root level staff is the first priority. A module for training for Forest Guards, Forester and Range Forest Officer would be prepared in consultation with Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and Education Wing of Maharashtra Forest

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Department. Regular training separately for each cadre would be carried out at Central Forest Rangers College, Chandrapur.

The training shall be so programmed that whole staff get training in three years. As the staff generally gets transferred after 3 years the cycle shall be repeated every three years. The training shall be of minimum 15 days and include the 3 days tour of prime Tiger Reserves like Kanha Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh)

#### **11.4 Human Resource Development Plant:**

The amenities to the field staff of Buffer zone shall be provided, which includes water bottles, hunter shoes, torches, at regular intervals, Project allowance to field staff is proposed to be given as is given to the Core zone staff. Incentives will be given to the best working field staff. Tours to the Tiger Reserve of other states will be organized for field staff every year.

#### **11.5 Wildlife Health Monitoring:**

Wildlife health should be regularly monitored. Any unnatural death of major wild animal will be investigated by expert veterinarian by doing post mortem and pathological investigations.

The vaccination of the cattle of all 79 villages will be done every year through local veterinary department.

#### **11.6 Mortality Survey :-**

Any natural and unnatural death of wild animal will be documented and reported in the following proforma:-

**Monthly Return of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Chandrapur for the month of-----**

Sr. No.	Division	Range	Place of offence RF/PF/Other Govt./Pvt. area (Specify)	Name of agency (Forest/RDD/ Police/CBI etc.)	Name of Species their No. with sex (M/F)	Scientific Name	Schedule to which it belongs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Cause of Death			WL articles seized (skin/bone s/antlers & others) specify	Other Items Seized (tools, weapons, vehicle)	P.O.R . No.	Date	Act. & sections under which offence was registered	Present status of the case. Give details	Remarks
Natural	Accidenta l Specify	Poaching Trapping/ Poisoning/ Electrocution/ Other methods- specify							
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Deputy Director (Buffer),  
Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Chandrapur

**Ref:** - The Director (Project Tiger), Ministry of Environment and Forests, letter No.  
PS/ IGF(PT)-Misc, Dt.11/3/2006.

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## **CHAPTER - 12**

### **TIGER POPULATION HABITAT ASSESSMENT**

Monitoring status of Tigers, co-predator, prey base and evaluating habitat quality constitutes of the most important components of the Conservation Plan. The existing methodology of Tiger estimation has been reviewed and refined methodology has been developed.

#### **Conventional method of census in Buffer of TATR for carnivores: -**

The conventional method followed for carnivore (Tiger/Panther) census in Buffer of TATR was as follows.

The exercise is being done once in four years in the month of April/May, 5 days preceding Buddha Purnima. The forest of all the beats used by the Tiger/Panther; Roads/Footpaths etc. are searched for pug marks daily before the movement of people/ vehicle etc. This exercise is done by field staff in their respective beats; NGOs willing to participate are also involved. Where required, Pug Impression Pads (PIPs) are also made before the work starts.

#### **For Herbivore: -**

For herbivore census waterhole count method was followed every four year. In the summer normally Buddha Purnima (Full moon day) which falls in April/May, field staff with NGOs volunteers sit on Machan near waterholes and observation of the number of herbivores visiting waterholes for drinking water is made. This method also gives fairly good idea of numbers.

The convertinaol method of census will be discontinued from 2013-14 as the staff get well versed with the new techniques (Phase IV monitoring).

This refined new methodology Phase IV monitoring adopted by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in its guidelines of April 2012 will be followed in Buffer of TATR once every year. The details of the methodology are appended in Core Plan. Brief of it is given below:-

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**Part-A:** - Maintaining daily Patrolling log in Patrolling camp/ chowki registers.

**Part-B:** - Carrying out beat-wise monitoring of signs and encounters of animals/ vegetation/ habitat disturbances following Phase-I protocols twice a year

**Part-C:** - Recording data from ‘Pressure Impression Pads (PIP)

**Part-D:** - Obtaining the minimum number of Tigers in the Tiger Reserve by using camera trap for minimum 45 days.

**Part-E:-** Obtaining Tiger population size for the Reserve using spatially-explicit capture recapture framework and Obtaining prey population size using line transect sampling.

**Part-F:** - Using scats for DNA analysis to obtain the minimum Tiger numbers in Reserves where camera trapping is not possible.

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## **CHAPTER – 13**

### **PROTECTION AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING**

**13.0** Protection is an important aspect of wildlife management in Buffer zone. Detailed standing order **(No. 001)** has been issued by PCCF office regarding protection of wildlife outside Protected Areas **(Appendix-IX)**. These standing orders will have to be scrupulously followed in addition to the measures given below.

#### **13.1 Deployment of Native Work Force :-**

As the working area of a Beat Guard is vast and Buffer zone Beat Guard are having other regular forestry works to be implemented, a work force of native villagers will be formed by engaging them on daily wages, within the guidelines of State Forest Department. The native work force will be constituted in following groups :-

- a) 3 labour group for patrolling camps (protection huts) to be constituted for strategic areas as prescribed in para No. 7.6.1.
- b) Check nakas at strategic points will be constituted with 1 labour round the clock, as as prescribed in para No. 7.6.1.
- c) A strike force will be constituted with head quarter at round level/Range level within Buffer zone having 5 labours in the group. 6 such strike force (one for each range) will be constituted in 1<sup>st</sup> phase.

#### **13.2 Patrolling Strategy Including Joint Patrolling :-**

Regular patrolling of the area will be done by concerned Beat Guard, patrolling camp labours and strike force. Each and every area of forest will be patrolled every day. A jeep will be provided to each range having area under Buffer zone. Joint patrolling with field staff of Core zone will be programmed every week by concerned Range Forest Officer. The services of Special Tiger Protection Force stationed at Tadoba, Moharli, and Pangdi will be used by Deputy Director (Buffer) through their

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concerned Range Forest Officers so all so by Divisional Manager (FDCM) for Buffer area under their control.

The patrolling done by each and every staff along with patrolling camps, STPF will be reported daily to Deputy Director Buffer/Divisional Manager (FDCM).

### **13.3 Maintenance of Village Level Crime Dossiers :-**

Crime dossiers of every village within Buffer zone will be maintained and updated every time. The dossiers shall contain the name of wildlife offenders, his socio-economic profile, and modus operandi, particular of each offence.

A watch shall be kept by concerned Beat Guard on such offenders and weekly report about the activity of such criminals shall be submitted by Beat Guard to his Range Forest Officer.

### **13.4 Fire Protection :-**

Strict fire protection of the Buffer zone will be done by cutting fire lines, engaging fire watchers to detect fire and by extinguishing the fire as soon as noticed.

Awareness creation in the villages will be done by taking meetings. The work of fire protection can be entrusted to village Eco-development Committee as done in Buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh with excellent results.

To prevent forest fire due to Tendu leaves collection, the Tendu collection centres of the village where forest fire had occurred should be closed for a year or two. This decision can be taken at the level of concerned Dy. Conservator of Forest.

### **13.5 Intelligence Gathering and Coordination :-**

Intelligence gathering should be done by providing cash prizes to informers provided at Range Office level to gather intelligence. Co-ordination with Police Department will be continued through District Tiger Cell and Sub-Divisional level Tiger Cell.

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## **CHAPTER – 14**

### **ECO-TOURISM, INTERPRETATION AND NATURE EDUCATION**

A separate Eco-Tourism Plan is prepared as per N.T.C.A. guidelines dated 15.10.2012 and Maharashtra Government Resolution dated 09.11.2012 and 21.01.2013. This Plan will be treated as part of Conservation Plan. Eco-Tourism Plan is attached to TCP as **Volume-IV**.

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## CHAPTER - 15

### ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION AND BUDGET

#### 15.1 Buffer Areas Coordination Committee and Its Linkages with Tiger Steering Committee & Tiger Conservation Foundation:

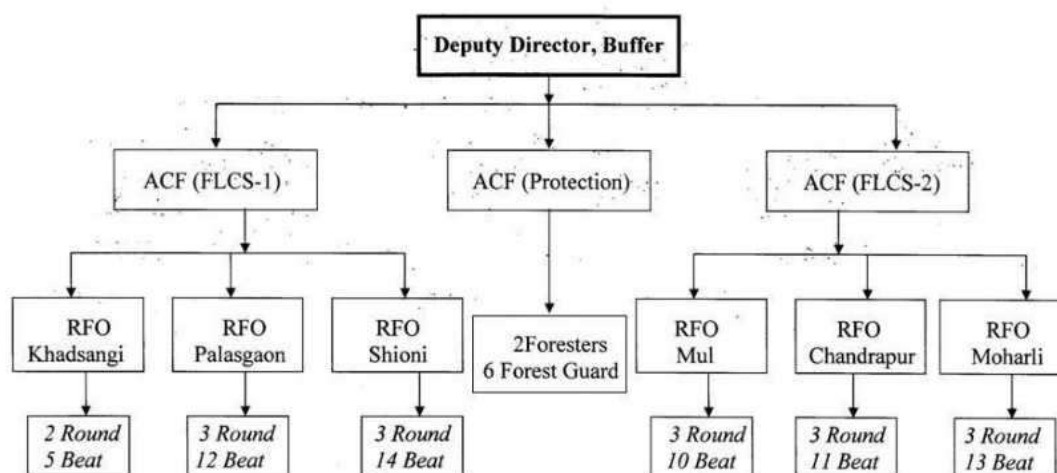
The Executive Committee of Tiger Conservation Foundation with help of committee proposed in Para 8.3 of Chapter – 8 will serve the purpose of co-ordination.

#### 15.2 Coordination with EDC's Confederation and Other Line Agencies/ Departments/ Production Sectors:

Co-ordination with EDC will be done by Executive Committee of Tiger Conservation Foundation

#### 15.3 Staff Deployment:

An independent division for Buffer area (excluding FDCM area of 125.51 Sq.km.) has been constituted with effect from 01.01.2013. The Field staff strength of Buffer division is as follows.



#### FLCS : Forest Labour Co-operative Societies

In Maharashtra the posts of ACF's are designated as ACF (FLCS) owing the large working of coupes by Forest Labour Co-operative Societies.

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#### **15.4 Fund Raising Strategies:**

The funds for regular protection, maintenance and forestry works will be continued to receive from state funds.

The funds for special protection work, wildlife habitat development, eco-development, eco-tourism will be asked for from National Tiger Conservation Authority on the basis of this plan.

The rural development programme of Zilla Parishad will be integrated with eco-development works.

The funds for infrastructure development can be asked under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and CAMPA, even Tiger Conservation Foundation funds can be used for some infrastructure development.

#### **15.5 Schedule of Operation:**

The Schedule of operations for following works is given in appropriate Appendices:-

1. 1/5 Boundary demarcation
2. Proposed works of creation of water sources.
3. Proposed meadow development in forests.
4. Proposed soil and moisture conservation works.
5. Strengthening of EDC's
6. Minimizing the dependency of local population on forest area.
7. Mitigating Man-Animal Conflict



## APPENDIX – I



### महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग चार-अ

वर्ष २, अंक १६] सन्तिवार, मे १५, २०१०/वैशाख २५, शके १९३२ [पूर्णिमा १७  
किंमत : रुपये १९.००

असाधारण क्रमांक ७३

प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केंद्रीय अधिनियमांवरून तयार केलेले (भाग एक, एक-अ आणि एक-त  
खालील प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम व आदेशां यांमधील) नियम व आदेश.

#### REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, dated the 5th May 2010

#### NOTIFICATION

WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) Act, 1972

No. WLP. 1009/C.R. 229/F-1.— Whereas the Government of Maharashtra vide Notification No. WLP. 10-07/C.R. 297/F-1, dated 27th December 2007 has declared 625.83 sq. km. area of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) as Critical Tiger Habitat as per the provision under Section 38 V of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra considers that the area described in the schedule appended hereto (here-in-after referred to as "the said area") comprised within the Protected Forests, Reserved Forests and non forest areas within the jurisdiction of Chandrapur and Brahmapuri

(१)

WLP 1009-CR-229-F-1

२. चन्द्रपूर जिल्ह्यात तालुका अन्तर्गत असलेल्या भोप नावा-क, येथे १५. १-१०/१०/१९८२, २५, २६ १९८२

Territorial Forest Divisions and West Chanda Project Division of FDCM Ltd., in Chandrapur District is required to be included in the Buffer Zone of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve for the purpose of ensuring that the Critical Tiger Habitat or core has adequate area for dispersal of tigers and other species, and with the aim of promoting co-existence between wildlife and humans with due recognition to the livelihood, developmental, social and cultural rights of the local people.

And Whereas, the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests vide its letter F. No. 1-30/2003-PT (Part), dated the 1st May 2010 has conveyed its approval for declaring 1101.7711 Sq. Km. (700.2809 Sq. Km. forest land and 401.4902 Sq. Km. non-forest area) as a "Buffer Zone" of the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred vide Section 38(V) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act (53 of 1972), the Government of Maharashtra hereby :-

(i) specifies the limits and boundaries of the said area in the schedule appended hereto, and

(ii) declares that on and from the date of publication of this notification the said area shall be buffer area of "Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve".

**Abstract of the "Said Area"**

District	Division	RF (ha)	PF (ha)	Non Forest (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Number of Villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chandrapur	Chandrapur	43,013.34	11,006.85	25,900.69	80,920.88	63
	Branchagari	3,163.78	208.67	4,348.43	7,720.88	13
	West Chandrapur Project Div. FDCM	12,550.85	0	0	12,550.85	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58,728.97</b>	<b>11,215.52</b>	<b>40,249.12</b>	<b>110,193.61</b>	<b>76</b>

**Annexure of Notification No. WLP 1009/C. R. 229/F-1  
dated the 5th May 2010**

**Area included in buffer zone of TATR**

**Details of Forest Area**

Division	Range	Round	Best	Type of Forest	Compt. No. & No.	Area in Ha.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chandrapur	Moharli (P)	Moharli (P)	Moharli-1 (P)	R. F.	138	11.70
				R. F.	154	278.45
				R. F.	168 A	66.22
				R. F.	168 B	94.45
				R. F.	168	352.45
			Moharli-2 (P)	R. F.	167	207.33
				R. F.	169	220.45
				R. F.	168	127.45
				R. F.	164 A	50.99
				R. F.	164 B	72.84
	Agarsari (P)	Ambasari (P)		R. F.	164 C	81.45
				R. F.	161 A	207.20
				R. F.	161 B	71.83
				R. F.	161 C	133.77
				R. F.	162 A	52.59
				R. F.	162 B	129.45
				R. F.	171	274.77
				R. F.	172	245.45

Total area included in buffer zone of TATR is 2454.45 Ha.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Fulhari (FB)	R. F.	358	359.49
				R. F.	352	699.80
		Mal (P)	Karwan (FB)	R. F.	301	651.97
	Palanggon (P)	Madanapur (FK)	Madanapur (FB)	R. F.	104	275.18
	Palanggon (P)	Madanapur (FK)	Madanapur (FB)	R. F.	105	399.89
				R. F.	244	330.21
				R. F.	553	20.54
			Deori (FB)	R. F.	105	206.79
				R. F.	100	322.52
			Vihingsan-1 (FB)	R. F.	221	297.85
				R. F.	245	333.05
				R. F.	222	311.21
			Vihingsan-2 (FB)	R. F.	556	210.77
				R. F.	557	35.33
				R. F.	220A	204.87
		Karwa (FK)	Karwa-1 (FB)	R. F.	246	423.88
				R. F.	247	340.34
				R. F.	242	247.87
			Karwa-2 (FB)	R. F.	555	64.41
				R. F.	240	454.07
			Karwa-3 (FB)	R. F.	220	201.48
				R. F.	227	520.21
		Palanggon (P)	Gondmahali (P)	R. F.	559	70.56
				R. F.	559	99.12
				R. F.	241	315.63
				R. F.	220B	114.05
				R. F.	223	349.00

3533 3534 3535 3536 3537 3538 3539 3540 3541 3542 3543 3544 3545 3546 3547 3548 3549 3550 3551 3552 3553 3554 3555 3556 3557 3558 3559 3560 3561 3562 3563 3564 3565 3566 3567 3568 3569 3570 3571 3572 3573 3574 3575 3576 3577 3578 3579 3580 3581 3582 3583 3584 3585 3586 3587 3588 3589 3590 3591 3592 3593 3594 3595 3596 3597 3598 3599 3600 3601 3602 3603 3604 3605 3606 3607 3608 3609 3610 3611 3612 3613 3614 3615 3616 3617 3618 3619 3620 3621 3622 3623 3624 3625 3626 3627 3628 3629 3630 3631 3632 3633 3634 3635 3636 3637 3638 3639 3640 3641 3642 3643 3644 3645 3646 3647 3648 3649 3650 3651 3652 3653 3654 3655 3656 3657 3658 3659 3660 3661 3662 3663 3664 3665 3666 3667 3668 3669 3670 3671 3672 3673 3674 3675 3676 3677 3678 3679 3680 3681 3682 3683 3684 3685 3686 3687 3688 3689 3690 3691 3692 3693 3694 3695 3696 3697 3698 3699 3700 3701 3702 3703 3704 3705 3706 3707 3708 3709 3710 3711 3712 3713 3714 3715 3716 3717 3718 3719 3720 3721 3722 3723 3724 3725 3726 3727 3728 3729 3730 3731 3732 3733 3734 3735 3736 3737 3738 3739 3740 3741 3742 3743 3744 3745 3746 3747 3748 3749 3750 3751 3752 3753 3754 3755 3756 3757 3758 3759 3760 3761 3762 3763 3764 3765 3766 3767 3768 3769 3770 3771 3772 3773 3774 3775 3776 3777 3778 3779 3780 3781 3782 3783 3784 3785 3786 3787 3788 3789 3790 3791 3792 3793 3794 3795 3796 3797 3798 3799 3800 3801 3802 3803 3804 3805 3806 3807 3808 3809 3810 3811 3812 3813 3814 3815 3816 3817 3818 3819 3820 3821 3822 3823 3824 3825 3826 3827 3828 3829 3830 3831 3832 3833 3834 3835 3836 3837 3838 3839 3840 3841 3842 3843 3844 3845 3846 3847 3848 3849 3850 3851 3852 3853 3854 3855 3856 3857 3858 3859 3860 3861 3862 3863 3864 3865 3866 3867 3868 3869 3870 3871 3872 3873 3874 3875 3876 3877 3878 3879 3880 3881 3882 3883 3884 3885 3886 3887 3888 3889 3890 3891 3892 3893 3894 3895 3896 3897 3898 3899 3900 3901 3902 3903 3904 3905 3906 3907 3908 3909 3910 3911 3912 3913 3914 3915 3916 3917 3918 3919 3920 3921 3922 3923 3924 3925 3926 3927 3928 3929 3930 3931 3932 3933 3934 3935 3936 3937 3938 3939 3940 3941 3942 3943 3944 3945 3946 3947 3948 3949 3950 3951 3952 3953 3954 3955 3956 3957 3958 3959 3960 3961 3962 3963 3964 3965 3966 3967 3968 3969 3970 3971 3972 3973 3974 3975 3976 3977 3978 3979 3980 3981 3982 3983 3984 3985 3986 3987 3988 3989 3990 3991 3992 3993 3994 3995 3996 3997 3998 3999 4000

			Palanggon-1 (FB)	R. F.	228	122.16
				R. F.	229	285.75
			Palanggon-2 (FB)	R. F.	554	235.30
				R. F.	224	222.55
				R. F.	225	387.99
			Piparda (FB)	R. F.	550	52.53
				R. F.	551	304.88
				R. F.	552	182.15
				R. F.	220	260.68
				R. F.	553	21.90
			Paria (FB)	R. F.	555	55.50
				R. F.	220	405.40
				R. F.	221	229.81
	Shionl (P)	Shionl (P)	Shionl (FB)	R. F.	222	227.42
				R. F.	223	253.85
				R. F.	224	382.43
			Sikada (FB)	R. F.	225	325.77
				R. F.	227	254.25
				R. F.	228	255.75
				R. F.	557	38.47
				R. F.	558	40.47
				R. F.	229	2.77
			Pipardeti-1 (FB)	R. F.	261	250.90
				R. F.	252	257.08
				R. F.	266B	5.57

3533 3534 3535 3536 3537 3538 3539 3540 3541 3542 3543 3544 3545 3546 3547 3548 3549 3550 3551 3552 3553 3554 3555 3556 3557 3558 3559 3560 3561 3562 3563 3564 3565 3566 3567 3568 3569 3570 3571 3572 3573 3574 3575 3576 3577 3578 3579 3580 3581 3582 3583 3584 3585 3586 3587 3588 3589 3590 3591 3592 3593 3594 3595 3596 3597 3598 3599 3600 3601 3602 3603 3604 3605 3606 3607 3608 3609 3610 3611 3612 3613 3614 3615 3616 3617 3618 3619 3620 3621 3622 3623 3624 3625 3626 3627 3628 3629 3630 3631 3632 3633 3634 3635 3636 3637 3638 3639 3640 3641 3642 3643 3644 3645 3646 3647 3648 3649 3650 3651 3652 3653 3654 3655 3656 3657 3658 3659 3660 3661 3662 3663 3664 3665 3666 3667 3668 3669 3670 3671 3672 3673 3674 3675 3676 3677 3678 3679 3680 3681 3682 3683 3684 3685 3686 3687 3688 3689 3690 3691 3692 3693 3694 3695 3696 3697 3698 3699 3700 3701 3702 3703 3704 3705 3706 3707 3708 3709 3710 3711 3712 3713 3714 3715 3716 3717 3718 3719 3720 3721 3722 3723 3724 3725 3726 3727 3728 3729 3730 3731 3732 3733 3734 3735 3736 3737 3738 3739 3740 3741 3742 3743 3744 3745 3746 3747 3748 3749 3750 3751 3752 3753 3754 3755 3756 3757 3758 3759 3760 3761 3762 3763 3764 3765 3766 3767 3768 3769 3770 3771 3772 3773 3774 3775 3776 3777 3778 3779 3780 3781 3782 3783 3784 3785 3786 3787 3788 3789 3790 3791 3792 3793 3794 3795 3796 3797 3798 3799 3800 3801 3802 3803 3804 3805 3806 3807 3808 3809 3810 3811 3812 3813 3814 3815 3816 3817 3818 3819 3820 3821 3822 3823 3824 3825 3826 3827 3828 3829 3830 3831 3832 3833 3834 3835 3836 3837 3838 3839 3840 3841 3842 3843 3844 3845 3846 3847 3848 3849 3850 3851 3852 3853 3854 3855 3856 3857 3858 3859 3860 3861 3862 3863 3864 3865 3866 3867 3868 3869 3870 3871 3872 3873 3874 3875 3876 3877 3878 3879 3880 3881 3882 3883 3884 3885 3886 3887 3888 3889 3890 3891 3892 3893 3894 3895 3896 3897 3898 3899 3900 3901 3902 3903 3904 3905 3906 3907 3908 3909 3910 3911 3912 3913 3914 3915 3916 3917 3918 3919 3920 3921 3922 3923 3924 3925 3926 3927 3928 3929 3930 3931 3932 3933 3934 3935 3936 3937 3938 3939 3940 3941 3942 3943 3944 3945 3946 3947 3948 3949 3950 3951 3952 3953 3954 3955 3956 3957 3958 3959 3960 3961 3962 3963 3964 3965 3966 3967 3968 3969 3970 3971 3972 3973 3974 3975 3976 3977 3978 3979 3980 3981 3982 3983 3984 3985 3986 3987 3988 3989 3990 3991 3992 3993 3994 3995 3996 3997 3998 3999 4000



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Warvat (FB)	Warvat (FB)	Nimbale P. F.	603	6.99
				Nimbale P. F.	604	0.24
				Manda P. F.	699	61.02
				Warvat P. F.	578	139.23
				Warvat P. F.	579	0.93
				Warvat P. F.	580	3.45
				Warvat P. F.	581	2.71
				Warvat P. F.	582	117.27
				Warvat P. F.	583	54.54
				Warvat P. F.	584	3.70
				Warvat P. F.	585	13.19
				Warvat P. F.	586	29.16
				Warvat P. F.	589	13.12
			Chargan (FB)	Chargan P. F.	587	200.32
				Chargan P. F.	588	189.91
				Chargan P. F.	589	192.90
				Chargan P. F.	590	207.69
				Chargan P. F.	591	232.33
			Khandale-1 (FB)	Khandale P. F.	592	295.98
				Khandale P. F.	593	215.53
				Khandale P. F.	594	192.23
				Khandale P. F.	595	188.18
				Khandale P. F.	596	102.84
				Khandale P. F.	597	182.58
	Moharli (P)	Moharli (P)	Moharli-1 (P)	Moharli P. F.	874	305.89
				Moharli P. F.	875	1.53

				Moharli P. F.	876	1.01
	Moharli	Moharli (P)	Staranpeth (FB)	Moharli P. F.	951 A	44.80
				Staranpeth P. F.	955	1.21
				Staranpeth P. F.	956	608.85
				Staranpeth P. F.	957	2.70
				Bandeli P. F.	944	2.35
				Bandeli P. F.	945	0.66
				Bandeli P. F.	946	3.25
				Bandeli P. F.	947	0.64
				Bandeli P. F.	948	0.26
				Bandeli P. F.	949	3.24
				Bandeli P. F.	950	38.35
				Bandeli P. F.	951	0.24
				Bandeli P. F.	952	1.04
				Bandeli P. F.	953	2.14
				Bandeli P. F.	954	2.33
			Mudhali (FB)	Kandegao P. F.	958	2.10
				Kandegao P. F.	959	151.08
				Kandegao P. F.	960	0.28
				Mudhali P. F.	968	9.89
				Mudhali P. F.	969	1.07
				Mudhali P. F.	990	0.97
				Mudhali P. F.	981	21.00
				Mudhali P. F.	992	1.33
				Mudhali P. F.	993	1.51





(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Shioni P. F.	845	40.60
				Shioni P. F.	846	14.91
				Shioni P. F.	847	15.20
			Piparheti-1 (FB)	Pandharwani P. F.	967	1.37
				Pandharwani P. F.	968	0.60
				Pandharwani P. F.	969	6.11
				Pandharwani P. F.	970	2.73
				Pandharwani P. F.	971	26.75
			Sirkada (FB)	Sirkada P. F.	837	8.42
				Sirkada P. F.	838	1.02
				Sirkada P. F.	839	0.73
				Sirkada P. F.	840	43.62
				Sirkada P. F.	841	29.07
			Wasera (FB)	Singadziari P. F.	828	158.20
				Singadziari P. F.	829	2.70
				Singadziari P. F.	830	2.11
				Singadziari P. F.	831	11.92
				Singadziari P. F.	832	0.85
				Singadziari P. F.	833	0.60
				Wasera P. F.	834	8.77
				Masmohan P. F.	835	3.69
				Masmohan P. F.	836	15.22
		Nalleshwar (P)	Nalleshwar (P)	Nalleshwar P. F.	804	37.03
				Nalleshwar P. F.	805	12.42
				Nalleshwar P. F.	806	4.92
				Nalleshwar P. F.	807	8.02

			Jamsada (FB)	Jamsada P. F.	962	10.28
		Kukadheti (FB)	Kukadheti (FB)	Kukadheti P. F.	808	48.38
				Kukadheti P. F.	809	88.07
				Kukadheti P. F.	810	15.54
			Peigson (FB)	Khatara mal P. F.	811	4.19
				Khatara mal P. F.	812	1.27
				Khatara mal P. F.	813	21.97
				Khatara mal P. F.	814	0.71
				Khatara mal P. F.	815	1.68
				Khatara mal P. F.	816	12.18
				Khatara mal P. F.	817	0.77
				Khatara mal P. F.	818	0.37
				Peigson P. F.	820	12.74
				Peigson P. F.	821	1.92
				Peigson P. F.	822	6.64
			Bamni mal (FB)	Bamni P. F.	819	92.10
	Palaagson (P)	Karwa (FB)	Karwa-2 (FB)	Karwa P. F.	823	2.51
				Karwa P. F.	824	15.27
				Karwa P. F.	825	22.96
				Karwa P. F.	826	52.62
				Karwa P. F.	827	2.39
	Mul (P)	Mul (P)	Mul (P)	Katwal mal P. F.	762	237.38
				Katwal chak P. F.	761	187.57

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Katwal chak P. F.	702	220.10
				Chicholi P. F.	705	95.15
				Mul P. F.	707	175.07
				Rampur P. F.	708	2.39
			Karwan (FB)	Karwan P. F.	703	195.45
				Karwan P. F.	704	0.45
				Karwan P. F.	705	0.95
				Karwan P. F.	706	104.35
				Karwan P. F.	707	101.33
				Haldi tukum P. F.	745	1.19
	Jasoda (P)	Chiroli (P)		Naleshwar (Ry) P. F.	740	13.06
				Naleshwar (Ry) P. F.	741	11.20
				Naleshwar (Ry) P. F.	742	2.64
				Naleshwar (M) P. F.	683	35.94
				Naleshwar (M) P. F.	685	3.23
				Naleshwar (M) P. F.	684	2.47
				Naleshwar (M) P. F.	685	10.81
				Naleshwar (M) P. F.	686	0.59
				Naleshwar (M) P. F.	687	27.37
	Maroda (FB)	Bhadarna-1 (FB)		Bhadarna P. F.	688	1.21
				Bhadarna P. F.	705	35.38
				Shivapur (Ry) P. F.	703D	4.54
				Shivapur Tukum P.F.	707	110.22
				Shivapur Rih P. F.	708	20.64
				Ratnapur P. F.	709	32.14

				Ratnapur P. F.	800	0.27
				Ratnapur P. F.	801	20.74
				Ratnapur P. F.	802	1.11
				Ratnapur P. F.	803	51.96
			Bhadarna-2 (FB)	Padarni P. F.	704	12.88
				Padarni Rih P. F.	705	107.08
				Ursalchok P. F.	706A	5.89
				Kachhala (Ry) P. F.	706B, C	11.00
			Maroda-1 (FB)	Maroda P. F.	708	143.20
				Maroda P. F.	709	14.07
				Maroda P. F.	770	2.19
				Maroda P. F.	771	3.02
				Maroda P. F.	777	1.50
				Maroda P. F.	780	1.30
				Maroda P. F.	790	59.02
				Maroda P. F.	791	8.40
				Maroda P. F.	792	318.69
			Maroda-2 (P)	Maroda P. F.	772	73.04
				Maroda P. F.	773	104.22
				Maroda P. F.	774	90.86
				Maroda P. F.	775	120.53
				Maroda P. F.	776	2.44
				Maroda P. F.	778	0.32

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				Maroda P. F.	779	152.87
				Maroda P. F.	781	8.10
				Maroda P. F.	782	89.03
				Maroda P. F.	783	33.05
				Maroda P. F.	784	0.76
				Maroda P. F.	785	51.21
				Maroda P. F.	786	12.09
				Maroda P. F.	787	85.52
				Maroda P. F.	788	262.45
				Maroda P. F.	789	22.03
				<b>Total P. F.</b>		<b>6345.37</b>
				<b>Total P. F. Chandrapur Division</b>		<b>11096.55</b>
				<b>Total R.F. P.F.</b>		<b>54108.79</b>
Bramhapuri	Chimur (P)	Chimur (P)	Kawadai (FB)	R. F.	45	120.60
				R. F.	46	337.91
				R. F.	52	191.01
			Alizanza (FB)	R. F.	47	657.21
				R. F.	51	694.08
		Kawadai (P)	Nimbhola (FB)	R. F.	58	865.70
				R. F.	60	300.68
				R. F.	63	292.50
				<b>Total R.F.</b>		<b>3159.78</b>

		Chimur (P)	Kawadai (FB)	Talodhi tu P. F.	398	14.56
				Talodhi tu P. F.	399	0.83
			Alizanza (FB)	Kitali tu P. F.	390	166.03
				Kitali tu P. F.	391	4.19
				Kitali tu P. F.	392	1.78
				Kitali tu P. F.	393	16.58
				Kitali tu P. F.	394	0.46
				Kitali tu P. F.	395	0.88
				Kitali tu P. F.	396	1.74
				Kitali tu P. F.	397	1.12
				<b>Total P.F.</b>		<b>208.67</b>
F. D. C. M.	Chinchpalli	Janala	Janala	R. F.	355	510.31
West Chanda				R. F.	358	555.64
		Pimpalkhut	Janala	R. F.	365	198.70
			Pimpalkhut	R. F.	360	750.71
				R. F.	362	279.63
				R. F.	363	286.42
				R. F.	364	580.71
				R. F.	366	247.26
	Chichpalli	Pimpalkhut	Pimpalkhut	R. F.	367	568.02
	Mamla	Ghantachouki	Nimbala	R. F.	369	273.55
				R. F.	372	598.09
				R. F.	382	254.14

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Mamla	Mamla-1	R. F.	381	818.67
				R. F.	383	381.81
		Mamla-1	Mamla-1	R. F.	392	128.83
		Mamla	Mamla-2	R. F.	384	296.53
				R. F.	391	208.41
		Mamla-2	Warvat	R. F.	385	409.53
				R. F.	386	194.65
				R. F.	387	216.60
		Lohara	Lohara	R. F.	389	378.79
				R. F.	390	220.41
	Khadsangi	Chimur	Chimur	R. F.	393	313.23
				R. F.	43	633.73
				R. F.	44	603.38
		Khadsangi	Khadsangi	R. F.	53	520.43
				R. F.	54	324.75
			Wahangaon-1	R. F.	55	349.25
				R. F.	56	493.32
				R. F.	57	535.41
				R. F.	58	426.14
				Total R.F.		12550.85
Note:-	P=Part	FB=Full Beat				
	FR=Full Round					Total of Forest Area in Ha. 70028.09 (700.28 Sq km)
	Submerged Area	RF	739.75 Ha.			
		PF	381.73 Ha.			
		Total	1121.48 Ha.			

#### ABSTRACT

Division	Full Range	Full Round	Full Beat	Part Range	Part Round	Part Beat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chandrapur						
Chandrapur (Range)	..	1	6	1	1	1
Moherli	..	..	4	1	2	7
Mul	..	..	8	1	3	1
Palsagaon	..	2	12	1	1	1
Shion	..	1	10	1	2	2
Chickpelli	..	..	2	1	2	2
Bramhapuri						
Chimur	..	..	4	1	3	..
West Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	0	4	46	7	14	14

### Details of Non Forest Area

Details of Non Forest Areas					
S. No. (1)	District (2)	Tahsil (3)	Name of Village (4)	Village or Rith (5)	Area in Ha. (6)
1	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Dewada	Village	712.98
2			Khandala	Rith	32.32
3			Chorgaon	Village	526.00
4			Warwat	Village	384.58
5			Mamla	Village	181.81
6			Nimbala	Village	308.58
7			Chak Nimbala	Village	651.30
8			Waigaon-1	Village	143.59
9			Waigaon-2	Village	107.28
10			Borda	Village	143.97
11			Haldi	Village	291.24
12			Zari	Village	29.72
13			Adegaon	Village	485.00
14			Agarzari	Village	120.06
15			Chak Borda	Village	799.96
16			Pahami	Village	30.58
17			Peth	Village	11.59
18			Doni	Village	79.04
19			Fulzari	Village	15.44
20			Moherli	Village	373.00
Total 18					5408.06

1	Chandrapur	Bhadravati	Sonegaon	Village	245.28
2			Belgaon	Village	480.00
3			Ashta	Village	765.00
4			Wadala Tu.	Village	374.71
5			Wilsda	Village	607.00
6			Katwal Tu.	Village	8030.95
7			Nagpur	Rith	122.83
8			Ghosari	Village	224.74
9			Khutwanda Dt.	Village	114.91
10			Khutwanda Tu.	Village	133.21
11			Khutwanda Mr.	Village	72.21
12			Khutwanda Ry.	Village	11.31
13			Chalchgat	Rith	90.79
14			Tekadi	Village	289.86
15			Kondegaon Tu.	Village	145.46
16			Bhandedi Ry.	Village	282.00
17			Bhandedi	Village	225.00
18			Junona	Village	39.07
19			Pardi	Rith	350.00
20			Tamel Rith	Rith	308.00
21			Kondegaon	Village	150.00
22			Sitarampeth	Village	559.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23			Thanegaon	Rith	62.00
24			Ambezari	Rith	100.00
25			Mudholi	Village	437.00
				<b>Total 15</b>	<b>14227.32</b>
1	Chandrapur	Warora	Shioni	Village	852.83
2			Arjuni Tukum	Village	70.75
3			Arjuni	Village	381.18
4			Kokewada	Village	376.00
5			Bhanuskhindi	Rith	19.25
				<b>Total 3</b>	<b>1700.01</b>
1	Chandrapur	Chimur	Madanapur Tukum	Village	168.00
2			Madanapur	Village	550.00
3			Chaity (Deori)	Village	233.20
4			Chaity Tukum	Rith	253.00
5			Takadi Mandavzari	Rith	168.66
6			Chak Takadi	Rith	212.00
7			Takadi Subhani	Rith	475.19
8			Karbada	Village	360.00
9			Kolara	Village	251.00
10			Palasgoan (Piprada)	Village	754.75
11			Gond Mohali	Village	521.24
12			Vihargaon Tukum	Village	219.81
13			Vihargaon	Village	444.00
				<b>Total 7</b>	<b>4610.85</b>

1	Chandrapur	Sindewahi	Chak Kukadheti	Village	22.00
2			Kukadheti	Village	760.59
3			Mohadi	Village	272.00
4			Ratnapur	Village	111.07
5			Khatera	Village	96.00
6			Khatera Chak	Village	118.00
7			Naleshwar	Village	413.50
8			Jamsala	Village	446.00
9			Masmohan	Village	134.00
10			Singadzari	Village	104.04
11			Wasera	Village	687.75
12			Pandharwani	Village	55.11
13			Shioni	Village	638.01
14			Sirkada	Village	380.71
15			Parna	Village	121.62
16			Piparda	Village	423.42
17			Piparheti	Village	27.40
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4791.22</b>
1	Chandrapur	Mul	Maroda	Village	1995.04
2			Usala	Village	755.98
3			Padzari	Village	26.42
4			Padzari Ry.	Village	696.23
5			Shiwapur	Village	78.00
6			Bhadurna	Village	55.57
7			Katwan	Village	133.85

२६. महाशय्य ग्रीष्म शयन अनायास आनन्द आनन्द, मे १५, १०१०/१०११ २५, अंक ११३३

अध्यापक शासन राजपत्र अध्यापक शासन शासक-म. म. १०००/१००० २०. २०१२ २०१२ २०  
Annexure of Notification No. WLP. 1009/C. R. 229/F-1, dated the  
5th May 2010

**Limits and Boundaries of the Buffer Zone of the Tadoba  
Andhari Tiger Reserve**

- North**— Northern boundary of R.F.C. No. 54, 53, 44, 43 North  
Village boundary of Village Talodhi Gaoganna, Khapari,  
Talodhi (tu), Setara, Kolara.
- East**— North East boundary of village Manemohadi, Tekadi  
Subhani, Madnapur, Vihirgaon, Gondmohadi, Palasgaon,  
Piperda, Parna, Shirkada, Shoni, Wasara, Jamsala, Mohadi,  
Kukadheti, Shivapur-Gaoganna, Ratnapur, Bhadurna, Usaria  
Rayyatwari, Maroda and North East boundary of R.F.C.  
No. 230, 232.
- South**— South East boundary of Village Maroda, Karwan, Chak  
Katwan, Katwan, South East boundary of C. No. 353, 355,  
357, 365, 366, 387, 389, 387, 519, 520, 393, 390. Southern  
Village boundary of Chak beeda (Rai), South West boundary  
of C. No. 386, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 195, 197, 201,  
202, South West boundary of village Warvat.
- West**— Irni Dam submergence whole West boundary. Astha village,  
Bellora, Kekawada, Arjuni, Waigaon, Waigaon Mokasa,  
Belora, Bombal, Nimdhela, Western boundary of R. F. C.  
No. 58, 57, 59 and 55.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

**B. P. PANDEY,**  
Additional Chief Secretary to Government.

ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING STATIONERY AND PUBLICATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
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## APPENDIX – II

### THE TIGER BEARING AREAS AS PER PHASE-IV MONITORING IN BUFFER AREA

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>Beat</i>	<i>Compt. No.</i>	<i>Male Female Cub</i>	<i>Remark</i>
1	Moharli	Agerzari	Adegaon	175	Male	T-1
2	Moharli	Agerzari	Ambezari	191	Male	T-1
3	Chandrapur	Waravat	Khandala-II	374		T-4
4	Moharli	Agerzari	Adegaon	191	Cub of T-6	T-5
5	Moharli	Agerzari	Adegaon	191	Female	T-6
6	Mul	Mul	Karwan	763	Female	T-7
7	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Piperda	230	Male	T-8
8	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Piperda	561	Male	T-8
9	Shioni	Shioni	Sirkada	232	Male	T-8
10	Shioni	Shioni	Piperheti-II	236	Female	T-9
11	Shioni	Shioni	Wasera	265,828	Female	T-10
12	Shioni	Shioni	Shioni	234	Female	T-11
13	Palasgaon	Madnapur	Deori-Karbada	103	Female	T-12
14	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Gondmohadi	559	Female	T-13
15	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Palasgaon-1	1000	Male	T-14
16	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Gondmohadi	559	Male	T-15
17	Palasgaon	Karwa	Karwa-II	823	Female	T-16
18	Palasgaon	Karwa	Karwa-II	823	--	T-18
19	Chandrapur	Warvat	Chorgaon	389	--	T-17

<i><b>Sr. No.</b></i>	<i><b>Range</b></i>	<i><b>Round</b></i>	<i><b>Beat</b></i>	<i><b>Compt. No.</b></i>	<i><b>Male Female Cub</b></i>	<i><b>Remark</b></i>
20	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Gondmohadi	559	--	T-19
21	Palasgaon	Karwa	Karwa-	240	--	T-20
22	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Gondmohadi	559	Female	T-21
23	Palasgaon	Karwa	Karwa-	240	--	T-22
24	Palasgaon	Madnapur	Vihirgaon	221	Male	T-23
25	Palasgaon	Karwa	Karwa-II	827	Cub of Female	T-24
26	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Palasgaon-1	1000	Male	T-25
27	Palasgaon	Karwa	Karwa-II	823	Cub of T 16	T-26
28	Chichpalli	Mahadwadi	Haldi	357	Male	T-28
29	Mul	Mul	Karvan	351	Male	T-29
30	Chandrapur	Gantachouki	Nimbala	377	--	T-32

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### APPENDIX – III

#### ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE VILLAGES IN ECO SENSITIVE ZONE OF THE TIGER PROJECT

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Taluka	Village area in ha.
1)	Thanegaon	Bhadravati	62.00
2)	Junona	Chandrapur	39.07
3)	Dewada	Chandrapur	712.98
4)	Adegaon	Chandrapur	465.00
5)	Agarzari	Chandrapur	120.08
6)	Chorgaon	Chandrapur	526.00
7)	Nimbala	Chandrapur	308.58
8)	Pahmi	Chandrapur	30.58
9)	Haldi	Chandrapur	291.24
10)	Zari	Chandrapur	29.72
11)	Doni	Chandrapur	79.04
12)	Pangdi	Sindewahi	37.52
13)	Piparheti	Sindewahi	27.40
14)	Karwa	Sindewahi	128.89
15)	Pandharwani	Sindewahi	55.11
16)	Chichghat	Bhadravati	90.79
17)	Khutwanda (Dikshit)	Bhadravati	114.91
18)	Ambezari	Bhadravati	100.00
19)	Sitarampeth	Bhadravati	559.00
20)	Moharli (Part) Survey No. 33 to 97	Chandrapur	NA
21)	Mamla	Chandrapur	181.81
22)	Fulzari	Chandrapur	15.44
23)	Ghosri	Bhadravati	224.74

## APPENDIX – IV

### PROPOSED SITES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTION HUTS IN BUFFER AREA

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>Beat</i>	<i>Compt. No</i>	<i>GPS Location</i>
1	Shivani	Shivani	Wasera	264	N 20°16'37.4" E 079°32'13.5"
2	Shivani	Shivani	Sirkada	828-235	N 20°19'13.1" E 079°30'36.4"
3	Shivani	Shivani	Piperheti-II	236-227	N 20°17'22.0" E 079°28'38.4"
4	Shivani	Shivani	Piperheti-I	263	N 20°17'10.8" E 079°30'52.2"
5	Chandrapur	Warvat	Warvat	Boundary of 582/179/588	N 20°04'31.6" E 079°21'35.8."
6	Chandrapur	Warvat	Khandala-II	374/380	N 20°05'38.5" E 079°25'12.9"
7	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Nimbala	378 Kerichuna nala	N 20°03'72.0" E 079°25'88.4"
8	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Borda	Waigaon barrier	N 20°02'11.1" E 079°25'02.1"
9	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Borda	Borda 520	N 19°59'51.6" E 079°24'34.9"
10	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki		520/610	N 20°01'12.2" E 079°25'05.6"
11	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Check Ninbala	375, 374	N 20°05'35.4" E 079°26'49.2"
12	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki		377 Pahami road	N 20°17'22.0" E 079°28'38.4"
13	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki		77 Mahagaon Rith Deosthan	N 20°04'30.9" E 079°27'47.6"
14	Chandrapur	Warvat	Warvat	Boundary of 582/179/588	N 20°04'31.6" E 079°21'35.8"
15	Chandrapur	Warvat	Khandala-II	374/380	N 20°05'38.5" E 079°25'12.9"
16	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Nimbala	378 Kerichuna nala	N 20°03'72.0" E 079°25'88.4"
17	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Borda	392	N 20°02'05.2" E 079°24'12.4"

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Round</b>	<b>Beat</b>	<b>Compt. No</b>	<b>GPS Location</b>
18	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Borda	520/393	N 20°00'55.3" E 079°23'16.5"
19	Chandrapur	Mahadwadi	Mahadwadi	357	N 20°02'30.1" E 079°32'58.3"
20	Chandrapur	Mahadwadi	Pimpalkhut	367	N 20°02'45.4" E 079°30'01.3"
21	Chandrapur	Mahadwadi	Peth	361/362	N 20°05'03.0" E 079°31'33.0"
22	Chandrapur	Mahadwadi	Haladi	368/367	N 20°03'51.6" E 079°29'35.8"
23	Chandrapur	Warvat	Chorgaon	381	N 20°03'33.0" E 079°23'41.8"
24	Chandrapur	Warvat	Warvat	389	N 20°01'48.3" E 079°22'35.4"
25	Mul	Janala	Fulzari	359	N20° 03 37.1" E079° 34 38.6"
26	Mul	Janala	Doni 1	327/328	N20° 07 32.8" E079° 34 15.8"
27	Mul	Janala	Janala	353	N20° 04 19.8" E079° 36 08.1"
28	Mul	Maroda	Maroda 1	350	N20° 06 11.0" E079° 34 58.5"
29	Mul	Maroda	Bhadurna 1	323	N20° 09 51.9" E079° 37 02.0"
30	Mul	Mul	Karvan	351	N20° 05 05.4" E079° 34 45.5"
31	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Palasgaon-1	on line 238/239	N - 20°19'23.9" E - 079°26'35.1"
32	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Palasgaon-2	225	N - 20°18'58.0" E - 079°28'06.3"
33	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Parana	230	N - 20°20'22.7" E - 079°30'15.1"
34	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Gondmohadi	559	N - 20°21'08.4" E - 079°26'29.2"
35	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Devari/ Karbada	On line 102/103	N - 20°21'32.9" E - 079°22'34.4"
36	Palasgaon	Madnapur	Vihirgaon	On line 221/222	N - 20°20'14.9" E - 079°25'20.0"

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Round</b>	<b>Beat</b>	<b>Compt. No</b>	<b>GPS Location</b>
37	Palasgaon	Madnapur	Madnapur	On line 103/104	N - 20°22'10.8" E - 079°23'30.3"
38	Palasgaon	Karva	Karva-1	On line 242/246	N - 20°18'10.8" E - 079°24'46.8"
39	Chichpalli	Mahadwadi	Mahadwadi-1	357	N 20° 02'15.3 E 079° 33'41.7
40	Chichpalli	Mahadwadi	Haladi	370	N 20° 05'23.3 E 079° 80'09.8
41	Moharli	Moharli	Moharli II	166	N 20° 09' 23.6" E 079° 22' 0.9"
42	Moharli	Moharli	Moharli II	167/166	N 20° 09'13.9" E 079° 21'18.4"
43	Moharli	Moharli	Midholi	Tamsi Protected Forest	N 20° 15'14.5" E 079° 16'54.9"
44	Moharli	Moharli	Sitarampeth	553/554	N 20° 14'05.2" E 079° 19'00.5"
45	Moharli	Padamapur	Masal	178/179	N 20° 04'40.9" E 079° 21'22.2"
46	Moharli	Padamapur	Kitali	187/188/878	N 20° 02'42.7" E 079° 18'31.5"
47	Moharli	Padamapur	Wdholi	195	N 20° 06'7.04" E 079° 18'31.5"
48	Moharli	Padamapur	Wdholi	197	N 20° 06'7.70" E 079° 16'6.22"
49	Moharli	Agazari	Agazari I	170/171/164	N 20° 07'17.1" E 079° 20'26.8"
50	Moharli	Agazari	Adegaon	175	N 20° 06'25.5" E 079° 23'10.3"
51	Moharli	Agazari	Agazari II	188	N 20° 05'42.4" E 079° 17'58.2"

**Note :** The location of sites are approximate and are likely to change marginally and will not be treated as deviation.

## APPENDIX – V

### PROPOSED SITE FOR INSTALLATION OF BARRIERS IN BUFFER AREA

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Round</i>	<i>Beat</i>	<i>Compt. No. (Place of checking naka)</i>
1	Shivani	Kukudheti	Kukudheti	Kalamgaon to sindewahi road
2	Shivani	Kukudheti	Pethgaon	Pethgaon to Rajoli Road
3	Shivani	Shivani	Shivani	Shivani to Navargaon Road
4	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Borda	In village Waigaon
5	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Borda	Borda fata 520
6	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Borda	390, 396
7	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Nimbala	383
8	Chandrapur	Mahadwadi	Haladi	367
9	Chandrapur	Warvat	Warvat Beat	542
10	Bhadrawati	Bhadrawati	Kachrala	Compt. No. 202
11	Bhadrawati	Bhadrawati	Kachrala	Compt. No. 202 Old Borewell on Road
12	Mul	Janala	Janala	353 Doni Road
13	Mul	Maroda	Bhadurna-1	800
14	Mul	Mul	Karvan	765 Karvan to Maroda Road
15	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Palasgaon-1	On line 238/239
16	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Palasgaon-2	225
17	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Parana	230

<b><i>Sr. No.</i></b>	<b><i>Range</i></b>	<b><i>Round</i></b>	<b><i>Beat</i></b>	<b><i>Compt. No. (Place of checking naka)</i></b>
18	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Gondmohadi	559
19	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Devari/Karbada	On line 102/103
20	Palasgaon	Madanapur	Vihirgaon Gondmohadi	On line 221/222
21	Palasgaon	Madanapur	Madanapur	On line 103/104
22	Palasgaon	Madanapur	Devari/Karbada	On Road Palasgaon, Devari Masal
23	Palasgaon	Karava	Karava 1	On line 242/246
24	Moharli	Moharli	Moharli -I	552/874
25	Moharli	Moharli	Moharli -I	168
26	Moharli	Moharli	Moharli -I	168
27	Moharli	Moharli	Moharli -II	167
28	Moharli	Moharli	Moharli -II	169
29	Moharli	Padmapur	Padmapur	182/183 Boundary
30	Moharli	Padmapur	Kitadi	184/185 Boundary
31	Moharli	Agarzari	Agarzari II	186/187
32	Moharli	Agarzari	Agarzari II	188
33	Moharli	Agarzari	Adegaon	177/176
34	Moharli	Agarzari	Dewada	164/163

***Note :*** Location of sites are appropriate and are likely to change marginally and will not be treated as deviation.



**APPENDIX – VI**  
**LIST OF WATER HOLE IN BUFFER AREA**

<i><b>Sr. No.</b></i>	<i><b>Range</b></i>	<i><b>Round</b></i>	<i><b>Beat</b></i>	<i><b>Compt. No.</b></i>
1	Chandrapur	Ghantachowki	Nimbala	Village Tank
2			Borda	Compt. No. 520
3				Compt. No. 611
4			Chak Nimbala	Compt. No. 377
5		Warwat	Warwat	Compt. No. 582
6			Chorgaon	Village Tank
7			Mahadwadi-1	Maulzari Compt. No. 357
8			Haldi	Pahami Talav
9				Haldi Talav
10				Pimpalkhut Talav
11			Pet	Old Nursery
12				Vantalav
13	Mul	Maroda	Maroda No.1	Dongardevi Zaran Compt. No. 768
14				Tavagondi Bandhara Compt. No. 792
15			Bandurna-1	Shivapur Tank
16			Bandurna-2	Pandharapani Compt. No. 324
17		Mul	Karvan	Dongardevi Nala Compt. No. 763
18			Katwan	Forest Tank Compt. No. 759
19			Janala	Janala Tank
20		Fulzari	Fulzari	Kumbhalmath Compt. No. 352
21			Doni-1	Dharni Amba Compt. No. 329
22			Doni-2	Sipizhora Compt. No. 349
23	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Palasgaon-1	Village Tank
24			Piparda	Rantalav Compt. No. 561

<b><i>Sr. No.</i></b>	<b><i>Range</i></b>	<b><i>Round</i></b>	<b><i>Beat</i></b>	<b><i>Compt. No.</i></b>
25	Palasgaon	Palasgaon	Piparda	Jambhul talav Compt. No. 850
26				Gadi Talav Compt. No. 560/851
27			Parna	Waghdoh Compt. No. 230
28			Gondmohadi	Dug pond Compt. No. 559
29		Madnapur	Madnapur	Village Tank
30			Vihirgaon-2	Chambhar kund
31				Mahadora Talav Compt. No. 556
32	Shivni	Shivni	Shivni	Adavagota Compt. No. 232
33				Zari Compt. No. 234
34				Shivni Talav
35			Wasera	Gaimukh Dharan
36				Wasera Talav
37			Sirkada	Zari Compt. No. 235
38				Nim Talav Compt. No. 227/228
39			Piparheti-1	Vantalav Compt. No. 266B
40			Piparheti-2	Kejab Talav Compt. No. 236
41		Naleshwar	Naleshwar	Naleshwar Dam
42				Ghagharizari Nala
43				Gaimukh Zaran
44				Chicholi Talav
45				Mandavgota
46			Jamsala	Kalagota
47			Pangadi-1	Zingoba Nala Compt. No. 274
48				Pangadi Talav
49		Kukadheti	Kukadheti	Chawardhan Compt. No. 274A
50			Malbamni	Bartinzora
51			Mohbadi	Zari Compt. No. 271

<i><b>Sr. No.</b></i>	<i><b>Range</b></i>	<i><b>Round</b></i>	<i><b>Beat</b></i>	<i><b>Compt. No.</b></i>
52	Shivni	Kukadheti	Petgaon	Nagobachi Khandi Compt. No. 322
53				Masarzari Nala Compt. No. 322
54				Dug Pond Compt. No. 322
55	Moharli	Padmapur	Chicholi	Irai Dam Compt. No. 199
56		Moharli	Moharli-2	Vantalav Compt. No. 167
57				Kalapani Compt. No. 167/552
58				Compt. No. 69
59				Pimpalnala Compt. No. 168
61			Sitarampeth	Cement Bandhara Compt. No. 956
61		Agarzari	Agarzari-1	Vantalav Compt. No. 189
62			Agarzari-2	Compt. No. 190
63			Dewada	Vantalav Compt. No. 170
64			Adegaon	Compt. No. 173
65			Ambezari	Compt. No. 192
66		Padmapur	Masala	Masala PF
67			Padmapur	Compt. No. 183
68			Kitali	Vantalav Compt. No. 878
69				Vantalav Compt. No. 811
70			Wadholi	Irai Dam Compt. No. 195
71				Irai Dam Compt. No. 197
72	Smaller capacity solar pumps to be installed on borewells where water is not available.			

## APPENDIX – VII

संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन/ परिस्थितीकी  
विकास कार्यक्रमाची अंमलबजावणी  
करणेबाबत मार्गदर्शक सूचना

महाराष्ट्र शासन  
महसूल व वन विभाग  
शासन परिपत्रक क्र.एफडीएम-२०११/प्रक्र१००/फ-२  
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०० ०३२  
दिनांक :- २२/१२/२०११

- वाचा :- १) शासन निर्णय महसूल व वन विभाग क्र. एफडीएम-२०११/प्रक्र१००/फ-२, दिनांक ५ ऑक्टोबर २०११.  
२) शासन निर्णय महसूल व वनविभाग क्र. बैठक-२०११/प्र.क्र.१७४/फ-५, दिनांक २४ ऑक्टोबर २०११.

संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीचे बळकटीकरण करणे व त्यास ग्रामसभेला जोडणेबाबतचा शासन निर्णय संदर्भ क्र.१ अन्वये तसेच वनक्षेत्र व संरक्षित क्षेत्रात निसर्ग पर्यटन कामाची अंमलबजावणी करण्याबाबतचे निर्णय संदर्भ क्र. २ च्या शासन निर्णयान्वये जाहीर करण्यात आले आहेत. सदर शासन निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी योग्यरित्या करण्याकरिता शासनाने विभिन्न विभाग विशेषतः वन विभाग, जिल्हापरिषद, आदिवासी विकास विभाग, पशू संवर्धन विभागाने एकत्रित येऊन कामे करणे अपेक्षित आहे व त्यासाठी सविस्तर सूचना खालीलप्रमाणे देण्यात येत आहे. (सदर परिपत्रकातील सूचना मार्गदर्शक स्वरूपाची असून, त्यात नमूद न केलेल्या कार्यवाही संबंधित मुख्य वनसंरक्षक यांची मान्यता प्राप्त करून करण्याची भुभा राहिल)

टीप :- जेथे कुठे अनुदान वितरित करण्याचा उल्लेख आहे, ते अनुदान प्रचलित योजनेनुसार वितरित केले जातील. ज्या योजनांसाठी उदा, बायोगॅस, सुधारित चूल, संकरित गायीकरिता चारा, स्वयंपाकाचा गॅस व निसर्गपर्यटनाचे मालमत्ता व सोई निर्माण करणे इत्यादीसाठी प्रचलित निकष नाही ती कामे कॅम्पा, एफडीए, १३ वा वित्त आयोग व ७% वन विकास कर इत्यादीअंतर्गत खालील दिलेल्या सूचनांप्रमाणे राहतील :-

**संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समिती/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समितीचे गठन करणे, सुक्ष्म आराखडा तयार करणे.**

- संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समितीमार्फत ग्रामपरिसर विकासाबाबतची सविस्तर सूचना परिशिष्ट-१ मध्ये जोडण्यात येत आहे.
- मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हापरिषद यांनी दिनांक ५ ऑक्टोबर २०११ च्या शासन निर्णयानुसार मुंबई ग्रामपंचायत अधिनियम, १९५८ च्या कलम ४९ च्या तरतूदीनुसार संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीचे/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समितीचे गठन करण्यासाठी ग्रामसभेची विशेष बैठक घेऊन समितीचे दिनांक १५/०१/२०१२ पर्यंत गठन होईल. याबाबत दक्षता घ्यावी.

- वन विभागाने संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समिती/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समिती सोबत निवडलेल्या वनक्षेत्राबाबत समझोता समयलेख करावे. समझोता समयलेखाचे प्रारूप परिशिष्ट-२ मध्ये जोडण्यात येत आहे.
- संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समिती/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समिती यांनी वन विभागाच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली ३१/०९/२०१२ पर्यंत सूक्ष्म आराखडा तयार करावा व त्यास उपवनसंरक्षकांनी दिनांक १०/०२/२०१२ पर्यंत मान्यता प्रदान करावी. सूक्ष्म आराखडा प्रारूप परिशिष्ट-३ मध्ये जोडण्यात येत आहे. सूक्ष्म आराखड्याचे प्रारूप सूक्ष्म आराखडा तयार करतांना दिनांक ५/१०/२०११ च्या शासन निर्णयातील सूचनेचे पालन करावे. सूक्ष्म आराखडा लोकांना समजेल अशा स्वरूपात लिहिले जावेत. त्यामध्ये ग्रामस्थांचे आणि वन अधिकाऱ्यांची कर्तव्य, जबाबदारी व अधिकारांचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख असावा.
- गुरे चराईसाठी किती शुल्क आकारण्यात येईल तसेच समझोता समय लेखातील अटीचे पालन न करणाऱ्यांकडून किती दंड आकारण्यात येईल, याचा उल्लेख सूक्ष्म आराखड्यात करण्यात यावा.
- मंजूर सूक्ष्म आराखड्याची प्रत उपवनसंरक्षकांनी मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हापरिषद, आदिवासी विभाग, प्रकल्प अधिकारी, जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, पशुसंवर्धन अधिकारी यांचेकडे पाठवतील. याबरोबरच वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकाऱ्यांनी सदर सूक्ष्म आराखड्याची प्रत संबंधित यंत्रणांचे तालुकास्तरीय अधिकाऱ्यांना तत्परतेने उपलब्ध करून द्यावी. विविध यंत्रणा उपवनसंरक्षक यांचेशी सल्लामसलत करून शासकीय योजनेतील फायदे प्राधान्याने संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समित्यांचे सदस्यांना प्रदान करावेत.
- मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हापरिषद यांनी त्यांना वन विभागाकडून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या ७% वन महसूलअंतर्गत संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीच्या सदस्यांना बायोगॅस, कुकींग गॅस, सोलर कुकर इत्यादींचा पुरवठा करावा. संबंधिताकडून १/४ रक्कम रोख/ मजुरी (श्रमदान) च्या स्वरूपात प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर उर्वरित ३/४ शासकीय अनुदान अदा करण्यात यावे.

#### **पशुसंवर्धन व दुग्ध विकास विभागाने करावयाची कार्यवाही**

- वनक्षेत्राजवळील संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीने तयार केलेल्या सूक्ष्म आराखड्यामध्ये समाविष्ट गावात कोणत्याही योजनेखाली शेळी व मेंढीचे वाटप करू नये.
- अनुउत्पादक वळूंचे १००% खच्चीकरण करण्यात यावे.
- त्याव्यतिरिक्त सदर गावात भाकड व अनुत्पादित गुरांच्या ठिकाणी संकरित प्रजातीच्या अधिक दुधाळ गायी देण्याबाबत व्यापक कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात यावा.
- जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी सदर कार्यक्रमासाठी जिल्हा नियोजन समितीअंतर्गत पुरेशी तरतूद करावी.

#### **प्रकल्प अधिकारी, जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा यांनी करावयाची कार्यवाही**

- कुन्हाडबंदी, चराईबंदीबाबत करारनामा केलेल्या गावात सुधारित चूल, स्वयंपाक गॅस, सौरउर्जेवर आधारित संयंत्र, उपकरणे इत्यादींचा पुरवठा अनुदान तत्वावर करण्यात यावे.
- लाभार्थीची निवड संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीद्वारे इको डेव्हलपमेंट समितीद्वारे करण्यात येईल.
- लाभार्थी यांनी १/४ रक्कम रोखीने भरल्यानंतरच उर्वरित ३/४ रक्कम उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येईल.

### मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हापरिषद यांनी करावयाची कार्यवाही

- संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम प्रभावीपणे राबविणाऱ्या व उपवनसंरक्षक यांनी शिफारस केलेल्या गावात अनुदान तत्वावर बायोगॅस संयंत्राचा पुरवठा करण्यात यावा.
- लाभार्थीची निवड संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन/परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीद्वारे करण्यात येईल. लाभार्थी यांनी १/४ रक्कम रोख अथवा श्रमदानाच्या स्वरूपात उपलब्ध करून दिल्यानंतर ३/४ रक्कम अदा करण्यात येईल.
- शासकीय गायरान जमिनीवर महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेअंतर्गत ग्रामपंचायतीमार्फत मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वैरण विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात यावे.

### निसर्ग पर्यटन अंतर्गत पर्यटन विकासास चालना देणे

- गृह पर्यटन विकासांतर्गत लाभार्थीची निवड संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समिती/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समिती करेल.
- संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समिती लाभार्थी सोबत १० वर्षासाठी करारनामा करेल. गृह पर्यटन विकासांतर्गत विकसित पायाभूत सुविधांचा वापर निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठीच करता येईल.
- लाभार्थी यांनी १/४ रक्कम संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीकडे/ इको डेव्हलपमेंट समितीकडे जमा केल्यानंतर शासनाचा ३/४ हिस्सा समितीच्या खात्यात वर्ग करण्यात येईल. कामाची प्रगती लक्षात घेऊन निधीचे वितरण ३ समान हप्त्यात करण्यात यावे.
- गृह पर्यटन विकासाकरिता आदिवासी उप योजनांतर्गत पर्याप्त तरतूद करण्यात यावी.

### लघुसिंचन विभागाने करावयाची कार्यवाही

- साठवण क्षमता कमी झालेले सर्व सिंचन तलाव, गाव तलाव, पाझर तलाव, कोल्हापूरी बंधारे व इतर जलसाठ्यांचे नुतनीकरण महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेअंतर्गत करण्यात यावे.
- महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेव्यतिरिक्त शिवकालीन पाणी पुरवठा योजना तसेच महात्मा फुले भूमी जलसंधारण योजनेअंतर्गत प्राप्त होणाऱ्या निधीचा तलाव दुरुस्ती व गाळ काढणेसाठी विनियोग करण्यात यावा.

### विहिरींना जमिनीपासून ३ फूट वरपर्यंत दगडी भिंत उभारणे.

- महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना/ रोजगार हमी योजना, धडक सिंचन योजनेअंतर्गत बांधण्यात येणाऱ्या विहिरींना जमिनीपासून ३ फूट वरपर्यंत दगडी भिंत उभारण्याची तरतूद अंदाजपत्रकात करावी.
- आधी बांधण्यात आलेल्या विहिरींवर ३ फूट दगडी मुंडाळ बांधण्याची कार्यवाही करण्यात यावी.
- परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविणाऱ्या ज्या गावांच्या परिसरात कालवे व महामार्ग अस्तित्वात आहे तेथे वन्यप्राण्यांसाठी सुरक्षित कृत्रिम संचार मार्ग निर्माण करण्यात यावे.

### मासेमारीचे कंत्राट स्थानिक संस्थांना देण्याबाबत

परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविणाऱ्या ज्या गावांमध्ये सहकारी संस्थांना अस्तित्वात आहेत तेथे त्या संस्थांना मासेमारीचे कंत्राट देण्यात यावे.

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### संयुक्त बैठक आयोजित करुन नियोजना, आराखड्याचे अंमलबजावणीचा आढावा

- जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हापरिषद, प्रकल्प संचालक, जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा, उपवनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक/वन्यजीव), उपसंचालक, सामाजिक वनीकरण, उप आयुक्त (पशुसंवर्धन), प्रकल्प अधिकारी, आदिवासी विकास विभाग यांनी संयुक्त बैठक महिन्यातून एकदा घ्यावी व कार्यक्रमाच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घ्यावा.
- मंजूर सूक्ष्म आराखड्यात समाविष्ट कामे/ विविध यंत्रणेमार्फत करण्यात येतील, याची खात्री मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हापरिषद यांनी करावी.
- तालुका स्तरावर गट विकास अधिकारी यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली असलेल्या समितीव्दारे संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीचे मंजूर सूक्ष्म आराखड्यांतर्गत कामांच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घेतल्या जाईल. या समितीत तालुका पशुसंवर्धन अधिकारी, तालुका कृषि अधिकारी, उप अभियंता, लघु पाटबंधारे असतील तसेच समितीचे सदस्य सचिव, संबंधित वनक्षेत्रपाल राहतील.

या परिपत्रकासोबत सहपत्रीत परिशिष्ट-२ व परिशिष्ट-३ मध्ये अनुक्रमे समझौता समयलेख आणि सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखड्याचे नमुने मार्गदर्शनासाठी असून, त्यात प्रत्यक्ष परिस्थितीनुसार संबंधित मुख्य वनसंरक्षक यांच्या मान्यतेने सुधारणा करता येईल.

सदर परिपत्रक ग्रामविकास विभाग, रोजगार हमी योजना व जलसंधारण विभाग, नियोजन विभाग आणि वित्त विभाग यांच्या सहमतीने निर्गमित करण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

स्वा/-  
(रत्नाकर गायकवाड)  
मुख्य सचिव)

## संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन/ परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीमार्फत ग्रामपरिसर विकासासाठी सविस्तर मार्गदर्शक सूचना

### प्रस्तावना :-

राष्ट्रीय वन्यजीव कृती आराखडा २००२-२०१६ अन्वये तसेच वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम १९७२ (सुधारीत २००६) मधील तरतुदीनुसार वने/ वन्यजीव संवर्धनाकरीता संरक्षित क्षेत्रालगतच्या गावांमध्ये ग्रामीणांचा सक्रीय सहभाग प्राप्त होणे अपेक्षित आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील अभयारण्य, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान व व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाचे अति संरक्षित क्षेत्रामध्ये अद्यापही अनेक गावे आहेत. त्यांच्या पुनर्वसनाबाबतचे धोरण महाराष्ट्र प्रकल्पबाधित व्यक्तींचे पुनर्वसन कायदानुसार राबविणे सुरु आहे. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या बफर क्षेत्रातील गावांचे पुनर्वसन होणार नसल्याने तेथे परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम, राबवावयाचा आहे. यांच धर्तीवर अभयारण्ये, राष्ट्रीय उद्याने यामधील गावांचे जोपर्यंत पुनर्वसन होत नाही. तोपर्यंत या गावांमध्येही परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम (EDP) राबविण्याचे ठरले आहे. सोबतच वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम १९७२ सुधारीत २००६ नुसार घोषित करण्यात आलेल्या संवर्धन राखीव क्षेत्र (Conservation Reserve) व लोकसंवर्धन राखीव क्षेत्र (Community Reserve) यामधील गावामध्येही परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबवावयाचा आहे. या सर्व गावामध्ये स्थानिक ग्रामीणांचा घन/ वन्यजीव संवर्धनामध्ये सहभाग घेण्याच्या दृष्टीने ग्रामसभासोबत करारनामा करणे, सुक्ष्म-आराखडा तयार करणे, आराखड्यामधील नमूद काम करणे व त्याकरीता परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविणे अभिप्रेत आहे. सदर कार्यक्रम राबविताना ग्रामसभा हा केंद्रबिंदू मानून अधिकार, कर्तव्ये व जबाबदाऱ्यांची निश्चिती करणे आवश्यक आहे. सदर कार्यक्रम शासनाच्या सर्व विभागानी मिळून राबवावयांच्या आहे.

याद्वारे राज्यातील संरक्षित वनक्षेत्र, त्या सभोवतालचे क्षेत्रामध्ये निर्माण झालेला मानव वन्यप्राणी संघर्ष कमी करून सहजीवन प्रस्थापीत करणे शक्य होणार आहे.

### मार्गदर्शन सूचना :-

परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीची उद्दिष्टे, समितीचे गठण, कर्तव्ये व जबाबदाऱ्या, समितीला होणारे फायदे याबाबतचे धोरण :

१) उद्दिष्टे : १) संरक्षित वनक्षेत्राच्या विकासामध्ये ग्रामस्थांचे योगदान घेणे.

२) मानव-वन्यजीव यांच्यामधील संघर्ष कमी करून सहजीवन प्रस्थापीत करणे.

३) वन्यजीव संवर्धनातून मिळणारे फायदे ग्रामविकासाकरीता वापरणे.



४) ग्रामविकास साधत असतानाच नजीकच्या संरक्षित क्षेत्रावरील मानवी दबाव कमी करण्याकरीता प्रयत्न करणे.

५) गावनिहाय सुक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा (Micro-plan) तयार करून गावाचा चिरंजीवी विकास साधण्यासाठी सर्व विभागाच्या मदतीने प्रयत्न करणे.

**२) कार्यक्रमांतर्गत निवड करावयाचे क्षेत्र :**

राज्यातील अभयारण्ये, राष्ट्रीय उद्याने, व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, संवर्धन राखीव क्षेत्र (Conservation Reserve) व लोकसंवर्धन राखीव क्षेत्र (Community Reserve) व त्यांच्या बफर क्षेत्रातील असल्यास गावे.

**३) ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीचे गठण :**

सदर समिती मुंबई पंचायत अधिनियम, १९५७ च्या कलम ४९ अंतर्गत असलेल्या तरतुदीस अनुसरून राहिल वा समितीची रचना यांच अधिनियमातील कलम ४९ मधील उप कलम १,२,३,४ नुसार राहिल व त्यास वन्यजीव संवर्धन आणि विकासाकरीता ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती असे संबोधता येईल. या समितीची निर्मिती ग्रामसभा वन्यजीव विभागाच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली करेल. या समितीचा कालावधी पंचायतीच्या कालावधीशी सुसंगत राहिल. या समितीचे अधिकार, कार्यव्यापी याबाबत ग्रामसभेने पंचायतीशी सल्लामसलत करून निश्चित करावयाचा आहे व त्याचप्रमाणे या समितीच्या कामकाजावर ग्रामसभेच्या नियंत्रणाखाली देखरेख आणि कार्यपद्धतीचे नियमन करावयाचे आहे. या समितीमध्ये १२ आणि कमाल २४ अशी सदस्य संख्या असेल, या सदस्यांपैकी १/३ पेक्षा कमी नाही असे सदस्य पंचायतीमधील राहतील आणि विम्याहून कमी महिलांची संख्या नसेल. या व्यतिरिक्त शासनाचे निर्देश दिल्यानुसार अनुसुचित जाती, अनुसुचित जमाती, विमुक्त आणि भटक्या जमाती यांनाही प्रतिनिधीत्व अनिवार्य असेल. महिला सदस्यांची नियुक्ती करताना गाव पातळीवरील महिला ग्राम सभेने केलेली शिफारस विचारात घेणे आवश्यक असेल. अशारितीन स्थापन वनक्षेत्रपाल यांना पाठवेल. शासनाच्या वतीने ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीचे पदसिद्ध सदस्य सचिव वनपाल/ वनरक्षक हे कार्य करतील. सर्वसाधारणपणे ज्या गावाची लोकसंख्या १००० पेक्षा अधिक असेल तेथे वनपाल सदस्य सचिव राहतील.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रामध्ये ग्रुप ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये वरती/ पाडे असतील तर प्रत्येक वस्ती/ पाडे यांची स्वतंत्र ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती त्यांच्या ग्रामसभेमधून करावी व त्यामध्ये वस्ती/ पाडे यामधील लोक सदस्य म्हणून पात्र राहतील.

**४) करारनामा :-**

ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या गावाच्या ग्रामसभानी सर्वप्रथम सदर कार्यक्रम राबविण्यास तयार असल्याचा ठराव घेणे आवश्यक राहिल. सदर ठरावामध्ये ग्राम परिस्थितीकी

विकास कार्यक्रमांतर्गत मिळणारे फायदे घेण्याकरीता कुन्हाड बंदी, चराई बंदी, भाकड गुरांची संख्या कमी करुन दुधाळ जनावरे पाळणे, अनुत्पादक वळुंचे १००% खच्चीकरण करणे, सर्व गुरांचे लसीकरण करणे, गुरांना मोठयातच चारा पुरविणे, वनवणवा नियंत्रण व संरक्षण कामात सहकार्य करणे, गौण वनोपजाचा न्हास थांबविणे या बाबींमध्ये गावाच्या जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्ये पार पाडण्यास ग्रामसभेची संमती घेणे आवश्यक राहिल.

वन वन्यजीव व जैवविविधता यांचा अविभाज्य संबंध असल्याने ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती वन्यजीव विभागाच्या सहकार्याने संरक्षित क्षेत्राचे संरक्षण, वन्यजीवांचे व जैव विविधतेचे संरक्षण, संवर्धन, मृद व जलसंधारण, गावविकास, रोजगार निर्मिती आणि उत्पन्न वाढीबाबत योजना या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करुन गावाचा सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा तयार करेल. आराखड्यामध्ये मानव-वन्याप्राणी संघर्ष कमी करण्यासाठी आवश्यक उपाययोजनावर भर देण्यात येईल. प्रामुख्याने संरक्षित क्षेत्रावर जैविक दबाव कमी करणे, सुधारित चुली, बायोगॅस, स्वयंपाक गॅस व तत्सम साधनाचा वापर, घरमोठा व त्याच्याशी निगडीत चारा निर्मिती, वन्यप्राण्यांद्वारे पीक नुकसान कमी करण्यासाठी सौर कुंपण लावणे, शेतामध्ये फळबाग लागवड करणे, वनवणवा नियंत्रण करणे, गावा नजिकच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन स्थळांची देखभाल तथा मार्गदर्शकांची नियुक्ती, निसर्ग पर्यटन इत्यादी बाबींचा अंतर्भाव असेल.

गावाचा सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा संरक्षित क्षेत्राच्या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्याच तत्वप्रणालीनुसार असेल. त्यामध्ये वनसंवर्धन अधिनियम १९८०, भारतीय वन अधिनियम १९२७, वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम १९७२ (सुधारीत २००६) वनहक्क अधिनियम २००६ अंतर्गत तरतुदी व इतर संबंधित अधिनियमाचे उल्लंघन होणार नाही याची दक्षता घेण्यात येईल. ग्राम परिस्थितीकी समिती सदर योजना ग्रामसभेशी सल्लामसलत करुन शासनाच्या इतर सर्व योजनाचा अभ्यास करुन उपवनसंरक्षक/ वनसंरक्षक/ मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) यांचेकडे सादर करेल. सूक्ष्म योजना प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर उपवनसंरक्षक/ वनसंरक्षक/ मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) आराखड्यात सुचविलेल्या तांत्रिक, प्रशासकीय व कायद्याने आक्षेपार्ह असणाऱ्या कामाबाबत संबंधित विभागासह ग्रामसभेसोबत चर्चा करतील यानंतर सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखड्यास मंजूरी देऊन ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीस कळवतील, सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा तयार झाल्यानंतर पुढील २ महिन्यात करारनामा तयार करवून घेण्याची जबाबदारी संबंधित उपवनसंरक्षक/ वनसंरक्षक/ मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) यांची राहिल.

ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती त्यांच्या सदस्यांना गायरान क्षेत्रात तसेच जे सदस्य गावाच्या सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखड्याची अंमलबजावणी करणार नाहीत जसे ते सदस्य अनाधिकृतारित्या वृक्षतोड चराई आणि अतिक्रमण करतील तसेच वनातील संरक्षणामध्ये सहभागी होणार नाहीत अशा सदस्यांना ग्राम

परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती दंड आकारु शकेल किंवा त्या सदस्यांना निसर्ग पर्यटन तसेच प्रवेश शुल्का सारख्या फायद्यापासून वंचित ठेवण्यात येईल.

अभयारण्ये, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्यांचे बफर क्षेत्र असल्यास त्यामध्ये गावनिहाय ग्राम परिसर विकास कार्यक्रमांतर्गत विविध योजनानुसार सुक्ष्म नियोजन करण्यासाठी क्षेत्र स्तरावर संबंधीत संरक्षित क्षेत्राचे प्रमुख यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती स्थापन करावी. सदर समितीचे सदस्य तहसिलदार गटविकास अधिकारी, तालुका कृषी अधिकारी, पशुधन विकास अधिकारी, उप अभियंता जि.प. सिंचन हे राहतील. तसेच जिल्हास्तरावर मार्गदर्शन व पर्यवेक्षण करणारी समिती जिल्हाधिकारी यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली राहील. सदर समिती सुक्ष्म नियोजन व त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीचा दरमहा आढावा घेईल.

**६) ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीचे बचत खाते :-**

शासनाकडून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या निधीच्या व्यवस्थापनेच्या उद्देशाकरीता राष्ट्रीयकृत बँक किंवा पोस्ट ऑफीसमध्ये संयुक्त बचत खाते उघडण्यात येईल. सदर खात्याचे संचालन कार्यकारी समितीचे अध्यक्ष व सदस्य-सचिव या दोघाद्वारे संयुक्तपणे करण्यात येईल. सदर बचत खात्यास "सरकारी खाते" असे म्हणावे. या खात्यांतर्गत होणाऱ्या विधीच्या विनियोगास उपवनसंरक्षक/ वनरक्षक/ मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) यांचे स्तरावर मंजूरी घेतली जाईल.

**वार्षिक लेखा परिक्षण :** ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीच्या सरकारी खात्याचे राज्य वन विकास यंत्रणा (SFDA) करिता शासनाने प्रचलित केलेल्या लेखापरिक्षण पद्धतीनुसार कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल.

इतर स्त्रोताकडून आणि समितीच्या स्वतःच्या उत्पन्नातून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या निधीच्या व्यवस्थापनेच्या उद्देशाकरीता राष्ट्रीयकृत बँक किंवा पोस्ट ऑफीसमध्ये स्वतंत्ररित्या बचत खाते उघडण्यात येईल, सदर खात्याचे संचालन अध्यक्ष व कोषाध्यक्ष किंवा कार्यकारिणीतील एक सदस्य संयुक्तपणे करतील. सदर बचत खात्यास "ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती खाते" असे म्हणावे. सदरहू खात्यातील निधीच्या विनियोगास ग्रामपंचायतीच्या आमसभेअंतर्गत मंजूरी घेतली जाईल.

१. म.ग्रा.रो.ह.यो. अंतर्गत कलोत्पादन विकास योजनेची अंमलबजावणी
२. सुधारीत चुल, स्वयंपाक गॅस वितरण कार्यक्रम राबविणे.
३. बायोगॅस योजनेची अंमलबजावणी.
४. अनुत्पादक वळुंचे १००% खच्चीकरण, गुरांचे लस्सीकरण करणे व भाकड-गुरे कमी करणाऱ्यांना अधिक दूधाळ जनावरांचे वाटप करणे/ खरेदी करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणे.
५. शासकीय गायसन जमिनीवर म.ग्रा.रो.ह.यो. अंतर्गत वृक्षारोपण व वैरण विकास कार्यक्रम.
६. सुवर्णजयंती रोजगार योजने अंतर्गत आदिवासी युवकांना गाईड, डायव्हर म्हणून पशिक्षित करून त्यांना सामुग्री वाटप करणे.

७. सर्व सिंचन तलाव, गाव तलाव, पाझर तलाव, कोंल्हापूरी बंधारे व इतर जलसाठे यांचे नुतनीकरण करणे व सिंचन तलावांच्या मग्नारोहयो अंतर्गत नुतनीकरणाच्या कामासाठी तसेच वन तलावांच्या कामासाठी पालक अभियंता म्हणून नेमणूक करणे.
८. धडक सिंचन विहीर/ पंतप्रधान पॅकेज विहीर/ रोहयो विहीर अपूर्ण कामे पूर्ण करणे.
९. विहीरींना जमीनी पासून ३ फुट वर दगडी भिंत उभारणे.
१०. मासेमारीचे, वनवणवा नियंत्रणाचे कंत्राट स्थानिक संस्थाना मिळणेबाबत.
११. अपारंपारीक उर्जास्त्रोतांचा वापर करणे, सौर कूपण, सौर उर्जेद्वारे विजेच्या उपकरणाचा वापर व्यापक प्रमाणात करण्याच्या दृष्टीने जिल्हा परिषदद्वारे संचालीत योजनांचा समावेश करणे.
१२. आदिवासी विकास विभागाद्वारे संचालीत अनेक योजनांचा आवश्यकतेनुसार समावेश करणे.
१३. स्वयंरोजगार प्रशिक्षणाकरीता औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण व तज्ञ संस्था तसेच पर्यटन व्यवसाय संस्थांना सहभागी करणे.
१४. वैद्यकीय शिबीरांचे आयोजन.
१५. खाजगी क्षेत्रावर वृक्षारोपण, बांबू बीज वाटप, नुकसान रोपवाटीका कार्यक्रम सामाजीक वनीकरण विभागातर्फे राबविणे.
१६. शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम.

**अ) महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजने अंतर्गत फलोत्पादन विकास योजनेची अंमलबजावणी.**

सदर योजने अंतर्गत परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्याच्या गावामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर फलोत्पादन विकास योजनेची म.ग्रा.रो.ह.यो. अंतर्गत अंमलबजावणी करावयाची आहे. शेतामध्ये जांभूळ, आवळा, आंबा, सिताफळ, पेरु, आदिवासी क्षेत्रांमध्ये मोहाची झाडे आदी फळझाडांची लागवड करावयाची आहे. तालुका कृषि अधिकारी यांनी अंदाजपत्रके तयार करून संबंधीत तहसिलदारांकडे प्रशासकीय मान्यतेस सादर करावेत. सदर योजनेमुळे वन क्षेत्रालगतच्या शेतांमधील पिकांचे वन्यप्राण्यांमुळे वारंवार होणारे नुकसान टळेल व त्यामुळे शेतकरी वन्यजीव संघर्ष कमी होईल तसेच शेतकऱ्यांनाही ३ वर्षांपर्यंत अनुदान तत्वावर फळबाग विकसीत करता येईल. परिणामी सदर फळबागांमुळे एकदरीत वनक्षेत्राची व्याप्ती वाढेल तसेच शेतकऱ्यांनाही त्यातून दिर्घकाळ उत्पन्न मिळेल.

**ब) सुधारीत चुल, स्वयंपाक गॅस वितरण कार्यक्रम राबविणे.**

संरक्षीत क्षेत्रातील लगतच्या गावातील लोक जळतणासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जंगलातील लाकडांचा वापर करतात, त्यासाठी लहान-मोठी वृक्ष तोडतात. सदर गावांमध्ये सुधारीत चुल (ग्रामोपयोगी लोक विज्ञान केंद्र, वर्धा निर्मित) वितरण कार्यक्रम राबवून लोकांना सदर चुल वापरण्याकरीता प्रवृत्त केल्यास पालापाचोळा वापरून ज्वलनाची गरज पूर्ण होईल. तसेच त्यातून कोळसाही निर्माण होईल. सुधारीत चुल

वितरणासाठी प्रकल्प संचालक, जिल्हा ग्रामिण विकास यंत्रणा यांनी निधी उपलब्ध करून द्यावा अथवा जिल्हाधिकारी यांना जिल्हा नियोजन, विकास समिती अंतर्गत नविण्यपूर्ण निधी खर्चीता येईल. या सुधारीत चुलीच्या वापराबाबत श्री. समिर कुर्वे, ग्रामोपयोगी विज्ञान संस्था, दत्तपूर, वर्धा यांचेशी संपर्क करून त्याबाबत एक प्रात्यक्षिक मेळावा संबंधित गावामध्ये घ्यावा, ज्या ठिकाणी गॅस सिलेंडरचा पुरवठा करणे शक्य आहे तेथे प्राधान्याने स्वयंपाकाचा गॅस पुरविण्यात यावा व त्यासाठी निधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावा.

#### क) बायोगॅस योजनेची अंमलबजावणी

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद यांनी अशा क्षेत्रामध्ये बायोगॅस योजना प्रभाविपणे राबवावी, लोकांना बायोगॅस संयंत्र वापरण्याबाबत प्रवृत्त करावे, तसेच जुने बायोगॅस संयंत्र वापरात आणण्यासाठीही लोकांना प्रवृत्त करावे. जेणे करून त्यांची ज्वलनासाठी वनातील लाकडाची गरज कमी होईल.

वनांच्या संरक्षणात लोकांचा सहभाग घेण्याचे दृष्टीकोणातून राज्यात १९९२ पासून ग्रामीणांच्या सहभागातून ग्राम परिसर विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात येत आहे. सदर कार्यक्रमास चालना देण्यासाठी दिनांक ५/१०/२०११ च्या शासन निर्णयान्वये संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीच्या बळकटीकरणासाठी पावले उचलली असून संयुक्त वनव्यवस्थापन समितीस ग्रामसभेला जोडण्याबाबतचा निर्णय घेतले आहे. सदर शासन निर्णयात संयुक्त वन व्यवस्थापन समितीस देण्यात येणाऱ्या विविध फायद्याचा उल्लेख शासन निर्णयाच्या परिच्छेद ९(इ) मध्ये असून समितीच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातून जिल्हापरिषदेस प्राप्त होणाऱ्या वन महसूलाच्या ७% अनुदान जिल्हापरिषदेद्वारे संबंधित समितीला देण्याबाबतची तरतुद देखील करण्यात आलेली आहे. याचा लाभ ग्रामपरिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्याच्या गावानाही देण्यात यावा.

वरील दोन्ही योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करताना ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीचे वनातून जळावू लाकडे आणणे बंद करण्यात तयार असणाऱ्या कुटूंबाचीच निवड करावी. सुधारीत चुली वा गॅस सदर लाभार्थ्यांनी विकल्यास किंवा त्याचा वापर करणे बंद केल्यास त्याची जबाबदारी परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीची राहिल. अशा लाभार्थ्यांकडून दंड वसूल करण्याचे अधिकार समितीला राहतील.

#### ड) अनुत्पादक वळुंचे १००% खच्चीकरण, गुरांचे लसिकरण करणे व भाकड गुरे कमी करणाऱ्या कुटूंबांना अधिक दुधाळ जनावरांचे वाटप करणे/ खरेदी करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणे.

संरक्षित क्षेत्रांमधील व लगतच्या गावातील लोकांकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भाकड गुरांची संख्या असून अशा गाई, म्हशी, बकऱ्या व वनास विशेषतः पावसाळ्यात व हिवाळ्यात चराईकरीता जातात, त्यामुळे वन संवर्धन व वन्यजीव संवर्धनामध्ये अडथळा निर्माण होतो. वनांची वाढ खुटते व या भाकड जनावरांपासून लोकांनाही उत्पन्न मिळत नाही. अशा भाकड जनावरांची संख्या कमी करणाऱ्या कुटूंबांना दुधाळ जनावरांचे

वाटप करण्याचा कार्यक्रम उपआयुक्त (पशुसंवर्धन) जिल्हा पशुसंवर्धन अधिकारी यांनी राबवावा. तसेच लोकांना अधिक दुधाळ जनावरांचे वाट विविध योजनेतून करावे व लोकानाही अधिक दुधाळ जनावरे खरेदी करण्यास प्रवृत्त करावे, वाटप करण्यात आलेली जनावरे व वळू विकल्यास त्यांची जबाबदारी ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीची राहिल व अशा समितीना विविध योजनांचे लाभ देण्याबाबत पुर्नविचार करण्यात येईल. सोबतच अनुत्पादक वळुंचे १००% खच्चीकरण करावे व उत्तम प्रतिमा वळु पाळण्यास प्रेरीत करावे, परिणामी अशा जनावरांना वनात मोकाट चराईसाठी न पाठविता त्यांना गोठ्यातच चारा उपलब्ध करून द्यावा. यासाठी लाभार्थ्यांनी श्री. रवि पाटील, सारीपुत्र मेमोरिअल संस्था, चांदूरबाजार जि. अमरावती यांचेशी संपर्क करून एक प्रात्यक्षिक मेळावा संबंधित गावांमध्ये घ्यावा. संबंधित जिल्हा पशुसंवर्धन अधिकारी यांची पशुधन विकास अधिकाऱ्यांद्वारे अशा क्षेत्रासाठी अनुत्पादक वळुंचे खच्चीकरण व गुरांचे लसीकरणाबाबत नियोजनबद्ध कार्यक्रम राबवावा अशा क्षेत्रामध्ये शासनाच्या कोणत्याही योजनेअंतर्गत बकरी व मेंढी पालनाकरीता वाटप केल्या जाणार नाही याबाबत सर्व विभागांशी दक्षता घ्यावी.

**इ) शासकीय गायरान जमिनीवर म.ग्रा.रो.ह.यो. अंतर्गत वृक्षारोपन व बैरण विकास कार्यक्रम.**

संरक्षी क्षेत्र व त्यांचे बफर मधील गावांमध्ये लोकांचा संरक्षीत क्षेत्रावरील दबाव कमी करण्याचे दृष्टीने व त्यांना मुबलक चारा उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी उपलब्ध शासकीय गायरान जमिनीवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर म.ग्रा.रो.ह.यो. अंतर्गत वृक्षारोपन व बैरण विकास कार्यक्रम जिल्हाधिकाऱ्यांनी मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी व उपसंचालक सामाजिक वनीकरण यांचे सहकार्याने राबवावा. सदर योजनेकरीता जिल्हाधिकाऱ्यांनी तहसिलदारांद्वारे सदर योजनेकरीता उपलब्ध शासकीय गायरान जमिनीचे क्षेत्र निश्चित करावे व उपसंचालक सामाजिक वनीकरण यांनी लागवड अधिकाऱ्यांद्वारे उपलब्ध क्षेत्रानुसार अंदाजपत्रके तयार करून तांत्रिक मान्यता द्यावी. १० हेक्टर पर्यंत क्षेत्रावर सदर योजनेची अंमलबजावणी यंत्रणा ही बाब पंचायत राहिल मात्र तांत्रिक सहाय्य सामाजिक वनीकरण विभागाकडे द्यावे. त्यापेक्षा मोठ्या क्षेत्रावर सामाजिक वनीकरण विभागानेच ही योजना राबवावी. सदर योजनेअंतर्गत कुंपन चौकीदार तसेच रोपांना पाणी देण्याची सुविधा प्रस्तावित करावी.

**फ) सुवर्णजयंती रोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत आदिवासी युवकांना मार्गदर्शक/डायव्हर म्हणून पशिक्षीत करून त्यांना सामुग्री वाटप करणे.**

वन व वन्यजीव संवर्धनामध्ये स्थानिक लोकांचा सहभाग वाढविण्यासाठी तसेच लगतच्या वनक्षेत्राबाबत मालकीची भावना निर्माण करण्याकरीता स्थानिक प्राधान्याने आदिवासी युवकांना इको टुरिझम करीता गाईडचे प्रशिक्षण तसेच वन क्षेत्रातील पक्षी, वनस्पती, वृक्ष, प्राणी, नद्या, फोटोग्राफी, टेंट, कॅमेरा, पुस्तक (पक्षी, प्राणी, वृक्ष, औषधी व वनस्पती आदिबाबत हिन्दी, मराठी व इंग्रजी पुस्तके) गणवेश, ओळखपत्रे आदि साहित्य पुरवावे. आदिवासी युवकांच्या गटांना टाटा जिप्सी वाहन उपलब्ध करून देवून

सदर वाहनानाच टुरीझम झोन मध्ये प्रवेश द्यावा. तसेच इतर खाजगी वाहनाना टुरीझम झोन मध्ये संबंधीत उपवनसंरक्षक यांनी प्रवेश निषिद्ध करावा. गाईड म्हणून आदिवासी युवकांची निवड करताना गुणवत्ता व भौगोलिक स्थितीचा विचार करावा. निवड करण्यात आलेल्या युवकांना प्रशिक्षण व साधन सामुग्री पुरविणे व नियोजन करण्यासाठी सातपुडा फाऊंडेशन, निसर्ग संरक्षण संस्था, अमरावती, अजिंक्य ॲडव्हेंचर ग्रुप, अकोला सारख्या स्वयंसेवी संस्थांचे सहकार्य घ्यावे. सदर योजनेसाठी निधी प्रकल्प संचालक, जि.ग्रा.वि.यं. यांनी त्वरीत उपलब्ध करून द्यावा. आदिवासी युवकांचे गट करून त्यांना जिप्सी वाहन पुरवण्याबाबतची कार्यवाही प्रकल्प संचालक, जि.ग्रा.वि.यं. यांनी करावी.

ग) सर्व सिंचन तलाव, गाय तलाव, पाझर तलाव, कोल्हापूरी बंधारे व इतर जलसाठे यांचे नुतनीकरण करणे व सिंचन तलावाच्या मग्नारोहयो अंतर्गत नुतनीकरणाच्या कामासाठी तसेच वन तलावांच्या कामासाठी पालक अभियंता म्हणून नेमणूक करणे.

अस्तित्वात असलेले अनेक, जलाशयांची साठवण क्षमता कमी झाली असून ज्या ठिकाणी सिंचन सुविधा उपलब्ध आहे तेथील सिंचन क्षमता देखील कमी झालेली आहे. या जलाशयाचे नुतनीकरण यामध्ये तलावाची दुरुस्ती, गाळ काढणे व त्यावर असलेल्या वितरीकांची दुरुस्ती इत्यादी कामे मग्नारोहयो अंतर्गत करण्यात आली तर आदिवासी मजुरांना मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोजगार प्राप्त होईल. तसेच या माध्यमातून शाश्वत संपदा निर्माण होऊन आदिवासीचे जीवनमान उंचावेल व वन, वन्यजीव संवर्धनासाठी त्याचा उपयोग होईल. उप आयुक्त (रो.ह.यो.) आयुक्त कार्यालय व कार्यकारी अभियंता, ल.सि., जि.प. यांनी लघु पाटबंधारे व इतर सर्व यंत्रणांच्या सर्व जलाशयाची यादी तयार करावी. आवश्यक त्या जलाशयाच्या नुतनीकरणासाठी नवीन, अंदाजपत्रके तयार करून त्यास तांत्रिक/ प्रशासकीय मान्यता त्वरीत प्राप्त होईल असे कटाक्षाने पहावे. सदरचे जलाशय ज्या यंत्रणेचे अधिनस्त आहे. त्या यंत्रणेनी मग्नारोहयो अंतर्गत कार्यवाही तात्काळ करावी. यंत्रणेने कुशल कामासाठी मागणी करावी व तहसलिदार यांनी त्यास तात्काळ मान्यता द्यावी.

वन तलावाचे अंदाजपत्रके तयार करून कामाकरीता तांत्रिक सहाय्य आवश्यक आहे. कार्यकारी अभियंता, स्था.स्त. पाटबंधारे वा इतर पाटबंधारे विभागातील अभियंत्याची अशा वन क्षेत्रामध्ये पालक अभियंता म्हणून नेमणूक करावी. वन तलावाकरीता नविन योग्य स्थळे शोधून, मग्नारोहयो अंतर्गत अंदाजपत्रके तयार करून कामे करावीत. शिवकालीन पाणी पुरवठा योजना तसेच महात्मा फुले जलभुमी साधारण योजनेअंतर्गत प्राप्त निधीसुध्दा तलाव दुरुस्ती तलावातील गाळ काढण्यासाठी वापरता येईल.

**ह) धडक सिंचन विहीर/ पंतप्रधान पॅकेज विहीर/ रोहयो विहीर अपूर्ण कामे पूर्ण करणे.**

संरक्षीत क्षेत्रामध्ये उपरोक्त योजनामधील विहीरीची कामे प्लास्टींग अभावी अपूर्ण राहलेली आहेत. सबब संबंधीत यंत्रणानी वन विभागासोबत समन्वय/साधून ही कामे पूर्ण करावीत. त्याकरीता गाव निहाय

ब्लास्टिंग आवश्यक असलेल्या विहीरीची यादी खातेदारांच्या नावासह संबंधीत वन विभागास पुरवावी. विहीरीच्या ब्लास्टिंगसाठी परवाने धारक ब्लास्टर यांचे मार्फत गावनिहाय कार्यक्रम तयार करून, वन विभागाच्या मान्यतेने त्या विभागातील अधिकारी/कर्मचारी यांचे उपस्थितीत ब्लास्टिंगचे काम करण्यात यावे. ज) विहीरींना जमीनीपासून ३ फुट वर दगडी भित उभारणे, कालवे, महामार्ग यावर कृत्रीम संचार मार्गाची निर्मिती.

मग्नारोहयो, धक सिंचन विहीरींना अंदाजपत्रकात ३ फुट वर दगडी भित उभारण्याचे नमूद करावे. तसेच याआधी बांधलेल्या विहीरीचे वर ३ फुट दगडी मुंडाळ बांधण्याबाबत कार्यवाही करावी. यामुळे वन्यजीव व स्थानिक लोक, त्यांची मुले सुध्दा अशा विहीरीपासून सुरक्षीत राहिल. परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविणाऱ्या ज्या गावांच्या परिसरात कालवे व महामार्ग अस्तित्वात आहेत. तेथे वन्यजीवांसाठी सुरक्षीत कृत्रीम संचारमार्ग निर्माण करण्यात यावे.

**ढ) मासेमारी व वनवणवा नियंत्रणाचे कंत्राट स्थानिक संस्थाना मिळणेबाबत.**

पाटबंधारे तलावांचे मासेमारी हक्क मत्स्यव्यवसाय विभागाकडे असून सदर तलावाचे मासेमारीचे ठेके मत्स्यव्यवसाय सहकारी संस्थाना देण्यात येतात. परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविणाऱ्या ज्या गावांमध्ये सहकारी संस्था उपलब्ध आहेत त्या संस्थाना मासेमारीचे कंत्राट देण्यात यावे. यापैकी काही संस्था ह्या तांत्रिक कारणास्तव अपात्र ठरलेल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यांना कंत्राट देण्यात आला नाही. यासंबंधी या संस्था कशा पात्र ठरतील यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी कार्यवाही करावी. तसेच वनवणवा नियंत्रणाचे कंत्राटही ग्रामपरिस्थितीकी विकास समितीलाच देण्यात येईल. वनवणवा नियंत्रणाचे कार्य समाधानकारक नसल्यास संरक्षीत क्षेत्रा प्रमुख हे काम नजीकच्या ग्राम परिस्थितीकी समितीला देऊ शकतील.

उपरोक्त प्रमाणे इको डेव्हलपमेंट कार्यक्रम सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी यांनी आपले जिल्ह्यात मुख्य कार्यवाही अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद, प्रकल्प संचालक, जिल्हा ग्रामिण विकास यंत्रणा, उपवनसंरक्षक, उप आयुक्त (पशुसंवर्धन), उपसंचालक, सामाजिक वनीकरण यांचे सहकार्याने आपले जिल्ह्यात वनक्षेत्र, अभयारण्य निहाय आलबध्द नियोजन करून राबवावा.

८) ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीचे कर्तव्य व जबाबदाऱ्या.

१. वनाचे, वन्यजीवांचे व जैवविविधतेचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन संयुक्तपणे करणे.
२. वन गुन्ध्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याकरीता वन अधिकाऱ्यांसोबत सहकार्य करणे.
३. सुक्ष्म नियोजन आराखड्याची योग्यरितीने अंमलबजावणी करणे.
४. इतर विभागाशी समन्वय साधून ग्राम विकासातून वन्यजीव संरक्षण व पर्यटनाच्या योजना आखणे व राबविणे.



५. संरक्षित वनक्षेत्रात निसर्ग पर्यटनाच्या कामाला चालना देणे करिता राज्याच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरणानुसार योजना तयार करुन त्याची अंमलबजावणी करणे. यामध्ये स्थानिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा त्याचा न्हास न होता विकास करणे, यामधून स्थानिकांना रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करुन देणे व त्या स्थळांचे महत्त्व सर्वसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहचविणे याची दखल घेतली जाईल.

६. नाव परिसरातील प्रेक्षणीय स्थळे तसेच गड, किल्ले, धबधबे, कुंड इ. ठिकाणी भेट देण्याची पर्यटकांकडून उपद्रव शुल्क व प्रवेश शुल्क वसुलीचे अधिकार समितीस राहतील. जेणे करुन पर्यटन स्थळाची स्वच्छता, पवित्र्य व निसर्ग समतोल साधता येईल.

७. अवैध वृक्षतोड, चराई, वणवा, शिकार अशा प्रकारची समितीने दंडनिहाय कार्यवाही करणे अभिप्रेत आहे.

वरीलप्रमाणे समितीने त्यांचे कर्तव्य व जबाबदारी पार पाडल्याबद्दल वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी व व्यवस्थापन समिती संयुक्तपणे मुल्यांकन करुन दरवर्षी (वित्तीय वर्ष) उपवनसंरक्षक/ वनसंरक्षक/ मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) यांचेकडे अहवाल सादर करेल.

९) संरक्षित क्षेत्रात असलेली निसर्गरम्य ठिकाणे व गड-किल्ले ग्रामपरिसर विकास समितीचे कार्यक्षेत्रात आणणे.

ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीच्या संरक्षित क्षेत्राच्या विकास व संरक्षणाच्या कामामधील मुल्यांकन अहवाल समाधानकारक असल्यास अशा समित्यांना परिसरातील स्थळांचा निसर्ग पर्यटनाकरीता वापर करता येईल. पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करुन पर्यटनापासून मिळणारे उपद्रव व इतर शुल्क असे उत्पन्न समितीला घेता येईल. पर्यटन स्थळाचा न्हास होऊ नये यास्तव ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती प्रशिक्षित मार्गदर्शकांच्या सेवा उपलब्ध करुन देईल व त्यायोगे या मार्गदर्शक युवकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होऊ शकेल. हे मार्गदर्शक शुल्क निश्चितीचे अधिकार ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती निश्चित करेल. पर्यटकांकडून मिळणारे शुल्क हे समितीद्वारे खातयामध्ये भरण्यात येईल.

जी ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती किल्ल्यांकडे जाणाऱ्या पाऊलवाटेची स्वच्छता व देखभाल करण्याची जबाबदारी घेईल. त्या समितीस राज्याच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन योजनेतून अनुदान देण्यात येईल. वन विभागाच्या अधिकाऱ्यासोबत सदर समिती खालील प्रमाणे कामे करतील.

१. सर्व किल्ल्यावर जाण्याचे पारंपारिक मार्ग खुणांनी दर्शविण्यात येतील.
२. किल्ल्यावर जाण्याचे प्राचीन मार्ग वापरायोग्य/ सुस्थितीत ठेवतील.
३. किल्ल्यावर पिण्याचे पाणी/ स्वच्छतागृहांची व्यवस्था ठेवतील व वनवणवा प्रतिबंधक उपाययोजना आखून राबवतील.

तसेच जुनी विश्रामगृहे असल्यास चालु स्थितीत ठेवणे व पुरातत्व विभागास आवश्यक त्या सुधारणा करण्यास वनसंवर्धन कायद्याच्या अधीन राहून परवानगी देणे ही कामे वन विभागामार्फत करण्यात येतील.

संरक्षित क्षेत्रामध्ये पर्यटकांसाठी ग्राम पर्यटन आवास व तत्सम सोयी सुविधा उपलब्ध करून गावामध्ये रोजगार निर्मिती करणे, पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी गावातील बेरोजगार युवावर्गास विविध प्रकारचे प्रशिक्षण देवून त्यांच्या क्षमता विकास करणे, (उदा आदरातिथ्य व स्वयंपाक कुशलताचे विकास करणे.)

#### **आर्थिक नियोजन :-**

**लाभार्थी निवड :** संबंधीत ग्रामसभेने लाभार्थ्यांची निवड करताना संरक्षित क्षेत्रावरील दबाव कमी करणाऱ्या व मानव वन्यप्राणी संघर्ष कमी करण्यात सहभागी होणाऱ्या कुटुंबाची निवड करावी.

सदर कुटुंब स्वयंसहायता बचत गट (Self Help Group) किंवा उपभोगी गट (User group) शी संलग्नीत असावा.

निवड झालेल्या लाभार्थ्यास निवड केलेल्या कामाच्या एकूण खर्चाच्या रक्कमेचा ७५% रक्कमेची शासनातर्फे प्रतिपूर्ती करण्यात येईल. उर्वरीत २५% रक्कम लाभार्थ्याने श्रमदात व स्वतःचे योगदानातून द्यावयाची आहे.

**निधी वितरण प्रणाली :** शासनातर्फे द्यावयाच्या ७५% निधीचे वितरण ३ टप्प्यामध्ये करण्यात येईल. याकरीता (१) ग्रामविकास आराखडा झालेला असवा. (२) कामाचे स्वरूप निश्चित करण्यात आलेले असावे. (३) लाभार्थ्यांची निवड झालेली असावी. (४) करारनामा झालेला असावा.

याकरीता (१) निसर्ग, साहस व वन्यजीव पर्यटन विषयक कामे (२) वन/ वन्यजीव संरक्षण विषयक कामे यामध्ये वनवणवा प्रतिबंधक कामांच्या समावेश राहिल. (३) बांधकामे

प्रथम टप्पा - काम सुरु करण्यापुर्वी

द्वितीय टप्पा - कामाची समाधानकारक प्रगती झाल्यानंतर

तृतीय टप्पा - काम पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर

याकरीता प्रत्येक कामाचे स्वतंत्र अंदाजपत्रक तयार करावे व त्यामध्ये मजुरी व साहित्य खरेदीची रक्कम स्वतंत्रपणे दाखवावी.

**आर्थिक तरतूद :** प्रत्येक कामाकरीता लागणाऱ्या निधीची उपलब्धता खालील स्त्रोताकडून करण्यात येईल.

१) आदिवासी लाभार्थ्याकरीता - आदिवासी उप-योजना

२) अनुसुचीत जातीचे लाभार्थ्याकरीता - अनुसुचीत जाती योजना

३) वर क्र. १ व २ मध्ये नसलेल्या लाभार्थ्याकरीता अ) ७% जिल्हा परीषद निधी

ब) कॅम्पा

क) १३ वा वित्त आयोग

ड) राज्य वन विकास यंत्रणा

याशिवाय व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाचे बफर क्षेत्रातील गावाकरीता टायगर कंझर्व्हेशन फाऊंडेशन मधील निधीचा देखील वापर करण्यात येईल.

#### **शुल्काचा वापर :-**

पर्यटकांकडून मिळणारे शुल्क हे पर्यटन स्थळांची साफसफाई, संरक्षण, माहिती फलक लावणे व पर्यटकांसाठी गाईड म्हणून नेमणूक करण्याकरीता वापरण्यात येईल.

#### **ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीची/ सदस्यांची मान्यता रद्द करणे.**

ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीने त्यांचे कर्तव्ये व जबाबदाऱ्या विशेषतः संरक्षित क्षेत्राच्या वन्यजीव व्यवस्थापन आराखड्याच्या कार्य आयोजनेच्या तरतुदीचे पालन योग्यरितीने हाताळण्यात हयगय केल्यास उपवनसंरक्षक/ वनसंरक्षक/ मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) ही समिती बरखास्त करू शकतील. सदस्यांची सदस्यता रद्द करण्याचा निर्णय ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती येईल. इ करताना नैसर्गिक न्यायाच्या तत्वाचे पालन करण्यात येईल.

#### **अपील :-**

समिती/ सदस्याची सदस्यता भंग झाल्यानंतर एक महिन्याचे आत समिती/ सदस्य संबंधीत अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) यांचेकडे अपील करून शकतील. प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) यांचा निर्णय हा अंतिम राहील.

#### **राज्यपातळीवर समिती**

ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती कार्यक्रमाच्या अंमलबजावणी करताना उद्भवणारे अनेक प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी व ग्राम परिस्थितीची विकास समित्या सुरळीतपणे काम करतील याची खात्री करण्यासाठी प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली पुढे नमुद केल्याप्रमाणे राज्यस्तरीय सुकाशू समिती गठीत करण्यात येत आहे.

१. प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर	अध्यक्ष
२. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (अर्थसंकल्प, नियोजन व विकास), म.रा. नागपूर	सदस्य
३. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (संरक्षण), म.रा. नागपूर	सदस्य
४. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), पूर्व नागपूर	सदस्य
५. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) पश्चिम, नाशिक	सदस्य

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६. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (तंत्रज्ञान व धोरण), नागपूर	सदस्य
७. मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, अमरावती	सदस्य
८. समितीमधून निवड केलेले ३ महिला प्रतिनिधी, पुरुष प्रतिनिधी-७ स्वयंसेवी संस्थेचे २ प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
९. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (निसर्ग पर्यटन-वन्यजीव प्रशासन)	सदस्य-सचिव



## समझौता समयलेख्याचे प्रारूप

----- अभयारण्य/ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/ व्याघ्र प्रकल्पालगतचे ----- गाव/पाडा यामध्ये सुक्ष्म नियोजन आराखड्याच्या अंमलबजावणीकरीता करारनामा.

सदर करारनामा ----- वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी, वन्यजीव विभाग ----- (यांना यानंतर पक्ष क्रमांक १ असे संबोधण्यात येईल) व ----- गाव ----- तालुका ----- जिल्ह्यातील ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती (यांना यानंतर पक्ष क्रमांक २ असे संबोधण्यात येईल) यांचे दरम्यान ----- गावाचे मंजूर सुक्ष्म नियोजन आराखड्याचे अंमलबजावणीकरीता येत आहे.

१. ग्राम सभेद्वारे गावामध्ये परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्यास तयार असल्याबाबत ठराव दिनांक ----- चे सभेत पारित करण्यात आलेला आहे.
२. ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रमांतर्गत मिळणारे फायदे घेण्याकरीता कुऱ्हाड बंदी, चराई बंदी, भाकड गुरांची संख्या कमी करून दुधाळ जनावरे पाळणे, अनुत्पादक वळुंचे १०० टक्के खच्चीकरण करणे. सर्व गुरांचे लसीकरण करणे, गुरांना गोठ्यातच चारा पुरविणे, वनवणवा नियंत्रण व संरक्षण कामात सहकार्य करणे व गौण वनउपजांचा न्हास थांबविणे या बाबींमध्ये गावाच्या जबाबदाऱ्या व कर्तव्य पार पाडण्यास ग्राम सभेची संमती आहे.
३. ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास कार्यक्रमांतर्गत निसर्ग/वन्यजीव पर्यटन विकास कामे, आवश्यक बांधकामे व वनवणवा संरक्षणकामे याद्वारे फायदे मिळण्यास समिती पात्र राहिल. या अंतर्गत येणाऱ्या खर्चाच्या ७५ टक्के रकमेचे अनुदान शासनातर्फे राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या विविध योजनामधून देण्यात येईल उर्वरित २५ टक्के रक्कम लाभधारकाला/ समितीला श्रमदानाद्वारे तसेच स्वतःचे योगदानाद्वारे खर्च करावे लागतील.
४. शासनाद्वारे देण्यात येणारे ७५ टक्के अनुदान ३ टप्प्यांमध्ये देण्यात येईल. प्रथम टप्पा काम सुरु करण्यापुर्वी, द्वितीय टप्पा कामाची प्रगती समाधानकारक असल्यास व तृतीय टप्पा कामाची पूर्तता झाल्यानंतर देण्यात येईल.
५. प्रत्येक कामाचे स्वतंत्र अंदाजपत्रक तयार करणे आवश्यक राहिल. अंदाजपत्रकामध्ये मजुरी व साहित्य खरेदी करिता घेणारा खर्च स्वतंत्रपणे दर्शविण्यात येईल.

स्वाक्षरी  
अध्यक्ष  
-----ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती

स्वाक्षरी  
वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी  
-----अभयारण्य/राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/व्याघ्र प्रकल्प

साक्षीदार

साक्षीदार

१. -----

१. -----

२. -----

२. -----

टिप : सदर करारनाम्यामध्ये स्थानिक परिस्थितीनुसार आवश्यक ते बदल करण्यात यावे.

### सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा तयार करण्याकरिता मार्गदर्शक सुचना

ग्राम परिसर विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्याकरीता ग्रामस्थांनी संबंधीत वन्यजीव विभागाच्या सहकार्याने सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा (Microplan) तयार करावा व तो राबविण्याकरीता आवश्यक करारनामा करावा. सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा सदर कार्यक्रम राबविण्याकरीता मुलभूत आधार राहतील व त्यात वन्यजीव विभाग व ग्रामस्थ यांचे परस्पर मान्य बांधीलकी राहिल. (वस्तुनिष्ठ माहिती, परस्पर मान्य बंधन, वेळापत्रक, सनियंत्रक दर्शक इत्यादी) प्रत्येक गट ग्रामाकरीता स्वतंत्र सूक्ष्म नियोजन आराखडा तयार करण्यात यावी व त्यात सर्व नळांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व, महिला/ पुरुष दोघांचाही निर्णायक संस्थेत/ समितीत समावेश असावा.

#### सूक्ष्म योजनेत सामाविष्ट बाबी.

सूक्ष्म योजनेत सर्व स्थळ निहाय वितरणाचा समावेश असावा. उदाहरणार्थ : संसाधनाचे विश्लेषण, सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिती, संरक्षित क्षेत्रावर अवलंबन व संरक्षित क्षेत्र व मानव संबंधी सर्व बाबींचा समावेश सूक्ष्म योजनेत करावा.

सूक्ष्म योजनेत खालील दर्शविलेल्या बाबींचा समावेश करण्यात यावा.

१.	स्थळाचे वितरण	स्थळाचे क्षेत्र चतुर्दिश, पाणलोट क्षेत्र, स्थळाचे स्वरूप, स्थळाची निवड करण्याकरीता कसोटी,
२.	स्थळाची स्थिती	भौतिक, नैसर्गिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिती आणि स्थानिक बाबी.
३.	लाभार्थ्यांचे विश्लेषण	लाभार्थी यांचे संरक्षित क्षेत्रावर अवलंबन, सामाजिक मुद्दे, ग्रामस्थांचे मत, अनुकूल व प्रतिकूल प्रभाव, ग्रामस्थांशी झालेल्या PPA चे निष्कर्ष.
४.	संकल्पना, व्याप्ती आणि तंत्रनिती	
५.	सूक्ष्म योजनेची उद्दिष्टे	
६.	सूक्ष्म योजनेचे घटक (components) परस्पर मान्य बाबीसह	
७.	निवडलेल्या गावांच्या ५ किलोमीटर परिधीत येणारी गावे.	
८.	लोकसंख्या	
९.	ग्रामस्थांना उपलब्ध रोजगाराची सद्यःस्थिती	
१०.	पशुधन संख्या	
११.	अ) गावातील पशुधनाकरीता चान्याचे स्त्रौत/ आपूर्ती आणि आवश्यकता	
	ब) गावात उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या जळतनाचे स्त्रौत आणि आवश्यकता	
१२.	व्यवसाय	

१३.	अ) गावातील भुमीचे वापर व पध्दती
	ब) वनेतर भुमीची उपलब्धता
	क) कृषि प्रकार
	ड) कृषि उपज व परिमाण
१४.	वनक्षेत्र
	अ) वनक्षेत्र व वितरण
	ब) सिमांकन व चुर्तसिमा
	क) निस्तार हक्काबाबत माहिती
	ड) राजस्व क्षेत्रावरील वनक्षेत्र
	इ) गावातील चराई क्षेत्र व उपलब्धता
१५.	सूक्ष्म योजनेवर होणाऱ्या खर्चाचे विवरण व अंदाजपत्रके
१६.	सूक्ष्म योजनेवरील आर्थिक नियोजन, खर्च विवरणासह आणि त्यात ग्रामस्थांचा भाग (भाग भांडवल/ श्रमदान)
१७.	लेखांकन पध्दती आणि लेखा परिक्षा
१८.	लाभार्थ्यांना लाभ वितरण करण्याबाबत मानक कसोटी
१९.	संख्या विषयक व्यवस्था
२०.	सनियंत्रण व मुल्यांकन
२१.	वन्यजीव विभागाच्या व ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीच्या जबाबदाऱ्या आणि बंधन
२२.	योजना राबविण्याबाबतचे वेळापत्रक
२३.	वन्यजीव विभाग आणि ग्राम परिस्थितीकी विकास समितीमध्ये झालेला करारनामा (MOU)
२४.	परिशिष्टे, तख्ते, नकाशे इत्यादी.

टिप :- सदर आराखडा तयार करते वेळी परिस्थिती नुसार आवश्यक फेरफार व बदल करण्यात यावे.

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## APPENDIX-VIII

Government of India  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
Wildlife Division

Paryavaran Bhawan,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi-110003

F. No. 6-10/2011 WL  
Dated: December 2012

**Sub: Guidance document for taking up non forestry activities in wildlife habitats.**

Reference is invited to this Ministry's letter of even no. dated 15<sup>th</sup> March 2011 regarding the above mentioned subject. In this context, the undersigned is directed to mention that the matter has been discussed in great detail in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the old guidelines have been reviewed in light of the existing provisions of laws and rules. It has been highlighted in the review that unless there is a clear legal delineation of elephant habitats and corridors, the implementation of the guidelines with respect to Elephant Reserves and corridors becomes very difficult. Therefore, the Wildlife Department is to work out a process by which these habitats acquire legal status. In the meanwhile, the revised guidelines, annexed to this letter, will be used as guidance for NBWL clearance for non-forestry activities are to be taken up in wildlife area.

2. It is clarified that while project proponents may simultaneously apply for Environment, Forest and NBWL clearances, in order to complete the formalities without undue delay, no rights will vest in or accrue to them unless all clearances are obtained. In other words, project proponents cannot rely upon the concept of *fait accompli*, if they have already received any of the clearances. The Environmental, Forest and NBWL clearances will all be processed on their respective merits, and the clearance of one aspect will not confer any right upon the project proponent. Complete clearance is obtained only when all the requisite clearances have been obtained by the Project Proponent. This approach would protect the integrity of the flora and fauna of the country, as well as bring in clarity and transparency in the issue of Environmental, Forest and NBWL clearance.

3. This is in super session of the orders of even no. dated 15th March 2011, and any communication related to this document thereafter.

4. This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests.

  
(Vivek Saxena)

Deputy Inspector General of Forests (WL)

**Encl: Revised guidelines**

**Distribution:**

1. The Secretary, all Ministries/Departments of Government of India, New Delhi
2. The Chief Secretary, all States/Union Territories



- 
3. The Pr. Chief Conservator of Forests, all States/Union Territories
  4. The Chief Wildlife Warden, all States/Union Territories.

**Copy to:**

1. PS to Hon'ble MEF
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F), MoEF
3. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEF
4. PPS to Addi. DGF (WL)/ PPS to Addi. DGF(FC)/PPS to Member Secretary, NTCA
5. PPS to JS (LA Division)/ PPS to IGF (WL)IPPS to IGF & Director, PE/PPS to IGF (FC)
6. The NIC Cell-with a request to kindly upload the same on the official website of the Ministry.

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## GUIDELINES FOR TAKING NON-FORESTRY ACTIVITIES IN WILDLIFE HABITATS

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### 1. General Policy:

National Parks, Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves are notified under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 as dedicated areas rich in, and representing the unique biodiversity of a place. Such protected areas are considered very important for conservation of biodiversity, and for ensuring the healthy populations of its floral and faunal components, for the present and future generations alike. However, the rising human population and its growing demands for socio-economic development put increasing stress on forests including protected areas both directly and indirectly. This calls for a balance that has to be struck between development and conservation implying that any activity involving use or diversion of any part of a notified protected area may be considered only under **most exceptional** circumstances, taking fully into account its impending impact on the biodiversity of the area, and consequently on the management of the Protected Area. A critical part of this balanced approach is to spell out the feasibility of mitigation to address the impacts without compromising the management objectives of the Protected Area. The activities to be taken up in the identified wildlife habitats also need to comply with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in addition to the statutory requirements as provided in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

### 2. Scope:

Measures to protect the wildlife and biodiversity in general include *inter alia*, notification of suitable wildlife habitats as Protected Areas (National Parks, sanctuaries etc.) under the Wild Life (protection) Act (WLPA), 1972. Recommendations of the National Board for Wildlife (NBW'L) are prescribed in the Act for regulating any activity inside such areas. Hon'ble Supreme Court thought a number of order has further made it essential to seek the recommendations of this advisory body for regulating activities in the adjoining areas to the Protected Areas. Protection of other forests is ensured through the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 wherein, recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee are prescribed for this purpose. Protected areas cover generally the known habitats of wildlife including important flagship species. Tiger Reserves represent specifically notified areas under the WLPA focusing on conservation of the charismatic big cat under the Project Tiger in view of the specially threatened status of this national animal. With a view to ensuring conservation of elephants, the national heritage animal, 'Project Elephant' is operational. Technical and financial assistance is provided by the Central Government

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for conservation of elephants in the designated elephant habitats in the country. But presently such habitats are not legal entities. Though many existing elephant habitats are part of the existing Protected Areas, a proposal for enabling notification of such important habitats as elephant reserves under appropriate legal provisions is also under consideration of the government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It is expected that once the legal provisions for declaration of elephant reserves is in place, such areas will also be included under the regulatory regime under Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 as proper legal entities.

These guidelines prescribe the process of obtaining recommendations of the Standing Committee of NBWL under the Wild Life (protection) Act 1972 with respect to the areas, for which this process is mandatory under the law, and also in compliance to relevant Hon'ble Supreme Court orders. These guidelines replace the guidelines dated 15.03.2011 issued earlier in this regard, along with all amendments made therein.

### **3. Activities inside Protected Areas:**

The process of consideration of any proposal for use of areas inside the protected areas, as a mandatory requirement under the present statutes, involves consideration and recommendation of the **National Board for Wildlife**. However, as the **Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife** has been delegated the powers of the National Board for Wildlife, such cases are to be referred to the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife for consideration and recommendation. Details of such situations where such reference is warranted are described below:

#### **3.1 Activities inside Wildlife Sanctuaries:**

Section 29 of the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972 provides for the seeking the recommendation of the **State Board for Wildlife** (*a Board chaired by the State Chief Minister*) for any diversion of land or produce including water, etc. from a Sanctuary.

A per the proviso under Section 33 (a), no construction of commercial tourist lodges, hotels, zoos and safari parks can be undertaken inside a sanctuary except with prior approval of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

Further, in view of the directions dated 9<sup>th</sup> May 2002 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 337/1995, all such proposals in respect of a Sanctuary or a National Park also require Supreme Court's approval based on the recommendation of the **Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife** (*a*

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*Committee chaired by the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Environment and Forests).*

### **3.2 Activities inside National Parks:**

Section 35 (6) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides that the recommendation of the **National Board for Wildlife** (*a Board chaired by the Prime Minister*) is essential for any use or diversion of the habitat of any wild animal, or produce including water, etc. in a National Park.

This proviso is also applicable with respect to National Parks in view of Section 35(8) of the Act.

In the circumstances, any activity proposed within the boundaries of a National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary shall require the recommendation of the Standing Committee of NBWL, and the approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Section 33 (8) of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 provides that no construction of commercial tourist lodges, hotels, zoos and safari parks can be undertaken inside a National Park except with prior approval of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

### **3.3 Activities inside a Tiger Reserve:**

A Tiger Reserve notified under the provisions 38V (1) of WLPA may include an existing Protected Area or other forests (as the buffer areas). The Tiger Reserve, once notified gets conferred protection on par with a Wildlife Sanctuary under section 38V (2). Further section 38W makes it mandatory to obtain approval of Standing Committee of NBWL for any activity including alteration of boundaries of Tiger Reserves. Therefore, any proposal involving any area under the notified Tiger Reserve will also be governed by the relevant provisions applicable to the Wildlife Sanctuaries and therefore, will be referred to the Standing Committee of NBWL for consideration.

### **3.4 Activities inside Conservation Reserves:**

The Ministry of Law and Justice has opined that activities to be taken up inside a Conservation Reserve can also be dealt with in the Standing Committee of NBWL. Therefore, the procedure indicated under para 4 below needs to be followed for planning and executing any activity inside Conservation Reserve also.

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### **3.5 Activities in areas other than Protected Areas:**

In addition to the notified protected areas as described above, the consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL has been prescribed in certain circumstances, which are listed below:

#### **3.5.1 Activities within 10 Kms from boundaries of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries:**

In pursuance to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 4th December 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 460/2004, in case any project requiring Environmental Clearance, is located within the eco-sensitive zone around a Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park or in absence of delineation of such a zone, within a distance of 10 kms from its boundaries, the User agency/Project Proponent is required to obtain recommendations of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

#### **3.5.2 Activities within areas connecting the Tiger Reserves, notified by NTCA for controlling the land use as per section 380 (g):**

Section 38 O (g) of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 entrusts the responsibility to NTCA to ensure that areas connecting Tiger habitats are not diverted for ecologically unsustainable habitats except in public interest and with the approval of NBWL. Proposals for any activities in such areas duly notified by NTCA, and recommended by it in accordance with these provisions, to be covered under such regulation will be permitted only after seeking recommendations of the Standing Committee of NBWL. Violation of this provision is required to be dealt with by the NTCA.

### **4. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED FOR CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE:**

4.1 The User Agency/Project Proponent is required to submit the proposal in the prescribed proforma that has been prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and is available on the website of the Ministry (<http://moef.nic.in/modules/others> to be filled in) (**Annexure-i**).

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4.2 The prescribed proforma has **five** parts and each part is required to be filled in by the User Agency; concerned Divisional Forest Officer/Park Manager; Concerned Chief Conservator of Forests; Concerned Chief Wildlife Warden and the Forest Secretary.

4.3 The proforma also seeks information in detail on the biodiversity of the area in question; maps of the area, other activities already in place; possible impacts of the proposal, etc.

4.4 The User agency is required to submit Part-I and Part-II of the proforma duly filled in to the concerned Forest Officer, who in turn, forwards the same to the Chief Wildlife Warden through the Chief Conservator of Forest.

4.5 The Chief Wildlife Warden, after giving his specific comments on the proposal, shall forward 15 copies of the same to the Government of India, through the Forest Secretary **after obtaining the recommendation of the State Board for Wildlife on the proposal.**

4.6 The proposal so received from the State Chief Wildlife Warden will be placed before the Standing Committee of NBWL, chaired by Minister of State (I/C) Environment and Forests. The meeting of the Standing Committee is convened once in 2-3 months.

4.7 In cases where the area proposed for diversion is large and/or the impact of the project on wildlife is considered to be serious, site inspections may be conducted by the members of the Committee or further studies/ surveys may be conducted by experts on the instructions of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

4.8 The site inspection reports are generally considered in the next meeting of the Standing Committee to enable the Committee to make its recommendation.

4.9 After the Standing Committee of NBWL recommends the proposal the User Agency /State Government is required to approach Hon'ble Supreme Court for final clearance in view of the Court orders dated 13.11.2000.

*[Note: Hon'ble Supreme Court vide their order dated 13. 11.2000 had directed that there shall be no dereservation/denotification of National Parks and Sanctuaries without approval of the Supreme Court. Therefore, to take up any such activity, a clearance from Hon'ble Court is mandatory.]*

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4.10 In case of Border Roads, proposals of the Ministry of Defense, a simplified proforma for simultaneous clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and wildlife clearance is being adopted under 'A Single window System'.

**5. PROPOSALS FOR SURVEY WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT INSIDE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES;**

In case any kind of survey work and/or Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies, that is a prelude to future diversion of land, are to be taken up in areas involving a wildlife habitat, then also the entire procedure, as prescribed in paragraph 4 above would need to be followed.

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## **ANNEXURE-I**

### **FORMS**

**(All documents to be submitted in triplicate and signed in Blue ink)**



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## PART I

### **Proposal for Investigation and Survey in the National Park / Sanctuary (Details to be provided by the Applicant)**

1. Name of the Organization
2. Aims and Objectives of the Proposed Project
3. Location and Map (1:50,000 scale) of the area duly authenticated by the competent authority to be investigated/ surveyed
4. Whether investigation/ survey requires clearing of vegetation
5. If yes, please specify the extent (in Ha.)
6. Opinion of the Officer In Charge of the NP/ WLS (Attach signed copy)
7. Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden (Attach signed copy). The following be included in the opinion:
  - i) Brief history of the protected area
  - ii) Current status of wildlife
  - iii) Current status of pressures on protected areas.
  - iv) Projected impacts of projects on wildlife, habitat management and access/ use of resource by various stakeholders.
  - v) Contiguous wildlife areas which would benefit wildlife if added to national park/sanctuary.
  - vi) Other areas in the State which have been recommended by State Government, Wildlife Institute of India, BNHS, SACON, IISC, IUCN or other expert body for inclusion in protected area network

Signed

Signed

Signed

Project Head  
Name  
Organization

The Officer In Charge of the NP/ WLS  
Office Seal

The CWLW  
Office Seal

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## **PART II**

### **(To be filled in by the Applicant)**

**1 Project details:**

- (i) Copy of the Investigation and Survey report.

(The report should include the dates of survey and the names of the investigators, surveyors and all officials of the concerned NP/ WLS who remained present during the period)

- (ii) Self contained and factual project report for which NP/WLS area is required

(Enclose copy of the Project Appraisal document)

- (iii) Map (duly authenticated by the Divisional/District Head of the Department dealing with Forests and Wildlife) on a scale of 1: 50,000 showing the boundaries of the NP/WLS, delineating the area in question in red color).

- (iv) Self contained and factual report of at least two alternatives considered by the project authorities along with technical and financial justification for opting national park/ sanctuary area.

- (v) Copy of the Bio diversity Impact Assessment report in case the proposal involves diversion of more than 50 ha. NP/WLS area.

**2 Location of the project/scheme**

- (i) State/Union Territory  
(ii) District  
(iii) Name of the National Park/ Sanctuary

**3 Details of the area required (in Hectares only)**

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(provide break up of the land use under the project, e.g., construction of dam, submergence, housing for staff, road etc)

4 Details of displacement of people, if any, due to the project

(i) Total number of families involved in displacement

(ii) Number of scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe families involved in displacement

(iii) Detailed rehabilitation plan

5 Any other information relevant to the proposal but not covered in any of the columns above.

Signed by

Project Head

Name

Organization

Date of submission to the Head of the National Park / Sanctuary

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### PART III

**(To be completed by the Officer -in-Charge of the National Park/ Sanctuary completed and submitted to the Chief Wild Life Warden or officer authorized by him in this behalf within 30 days of the receipt of PART -II)**

- 1 Dare of receipt of the PART II
- 2 Total Area (Ha.) of national park/sanctuary
- 3 Total area (Ha.) diverted from the NP/WLS so far for development purposes
- 4 List the past projects and the area (Ha.) diverted

Name of Project	Area Diverted	Year of Diversion
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- 5 Positive impact(s) due to the diversion of area for the projects referred to in column 4 above

Name of the Project(s)	Positive Impact	Scientific Basis of Assessment
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(Attach separate sheet, if required)

- 6 Negative impact/s due to the diversion of area for the projects referred to in column 4 above

Name of the Project(s)	Negative Impact	Scientific Basis of Assessment
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(Attach separate sheet, if required)

- 7 Management Plan Period

Attach copy of the Management Plan/Management Scheme/ Recommendation of Chief Wildlife Warden

- 8 Management actions taken/ proposed to be taken in the whole Block/ Zone in which the proposed area is located.

- 9 Type of forest in which the proposed area falls.

- 10 Location of the proposed area w.r.t. the critical/intensrve wildlife management areas/ wildlife habitats (attach Map to scale).

- 11 List the likely POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE impact/s of the proposed project giving scientific and technical justification for each impact.

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12 Provide COMPREHENSIVE details of the impact of the proposal in terms of Sections 29 and/or section (6) of the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972 as the case maybe.

13 Whether the project authorities have ever committed violation of the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972 or Forest Conservation Act, 1980. If yes, provide the EXHAUSTIVE details of the offence and the present status of the case.

(Concealing or misrepresenting the facts "" ,iii lead to rejection of the case in addition to any other penalty as prescribed under Law)

14 Have you examined the Project Appraisal document and the alternatives as provided in PART -II?

15 Have you examined the Bio diversity Impact Assessment Report?

16 If Yes, please give your comments on the recommendations given in the report?

17 Dates and duration of your field visits to proposed site.

18 Do you think the present proposal of diversion of NP/WLS area is the best or the only option and is viable.

19 Any other information that you would like to bring to the notice of the State Board for Wildlife, National Board for Wildlife or Standing Committee that may be relevant and assist in decision making.

20 Do you recommend the project.

*(Please provide full justification to support your recommendations)*

Signed by

The Officer In Charge of the NP/ WLS  
Official Seal

Date of submission to the Chief Wild Life Warden or any other officer authorized by him in this regard

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## PART IV

**(To be completed by the Chief Wildlife Warden within 15 days of the receipt of  
PART -II and Part-III)**

- 1 Date of RECEIPT of P ART-II and Part-III by the Chief \ Wild Life Warden or the officer authorized by him in this regard
  - 2 Do you agree with the information and recommendations provided by the Officer – in – Charge in PART – III?
  - 3 If not, please provide the reasons
  - 4 Have you visited the site yourself and held discussions with the applicant?
  - 5(a) Do you agree that the present proposal for permitting use of NP/WLS area is the best option or the only option, and is viable?
  - 5(b) Whether the proposal sub-judice? If yes, give details.
  - 6 Please provide specific comments w.r.t, Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
  - 7 Any other information that you would like to bring to the notice of the State Board for Wildlife, National Board for Wildlife or its Standing Committee that may be relevant and assist in decision making
  - 8 Do you recommend the project?
- (Please provide full justification to support your recommendations)*
- 9 Conditions, if any, to be ensured in the interest of protection and conservation of Wildlife for allowing use of the area?

Signed by  
The Chief Wildlife Warden  
Name  
State  
Official Seal  
Date of submission to the State Government

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## PART V

**(To be completed by the Department in Charge of Forestry and Wild Life in consultation with the State Board for Wild Life within 30 days of the receipt of PART -II, PART-III and PART-IV)**

- 1 Date of RECEIPT of PART-II, PART-III and PART -IV by the Department
- 2 Do you agree with the recommendation (s) of the Chief Wildlife Warden?
- 3 If not please provide the reasons.
- 4 Did you provide PART II, PART-III and PART -IV to the members of the State Board for Wild Life?
- 5 Attach copy of the opinion of the State Board for Wild Life
- 6 Give details of the recommendations of the State Government

Signed by

The Principal Secretary

Name

State

Official Seal

Date of submission to Central Government

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## APPENDIX – IX

### IMPORTANT POINTS OF PCCF's STANDING ORDER NO- 001

#### MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS.

##### **Establishing Secret Informer Net Works for Wildlife Protection:-**

Van Majoors and Forest Guards are generally aware of all the activities in their areas. Senior forest officers should interact more with the local staff and villagers to solicit important information from them. They should also offer suitable rewards to the officers and staff who excel in curbing illegal poaching and trade in wildlife.

##### **(A) Measures to be taken by the Forest Guard:**

- (1) Get conversant with all important wildlife species found in his beat.
- (2) He must solicit information from local villagers, Van majoors and especially from cattle grazers.
- (3) The Forest Guard must inspect the electric transmission lines passing through the forests regularly.

##### **(B) Measures to be taken by the Forester:-**

1. Supervise the performance and duties of his Forest Guards as prescribed.
2. Keep record of all water bodies especially water holes during the dry season also show them on a his round map. Regularly inspect all these water holes.
3. Take up frequent night patrolling along with the Forest Guards and their assistants.
4. Report of cases of cattle kills and human loss due to wild animals to higher officers within 12 hours, and also ensure that cattle owner is identified and the carcass is not poisoned.
5. Keep record of all weapon holders in his jurisdiction and check on their owners regularly.

##### **(C) Measures to be taken by the Range Forest Officer.**

1. Earmark sensitive zones on his range map
2. Ensure that the Foresters and Forest Guards regularly patrol the sensitive areas and also obtain *beat khairiyat* reports from each of them. The report will include information on movement of wild animals in their areas.
3. Build up local secret informer networks and service them regularly through visits, including overnight stay at the sensitive beat head quarters and keeping in touch with the local sources.
4. Deal promptly with all cases of cattle kills by wild animals and ensure prompt payment of compensate to the owners as permitted under the rules.



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5. Ensure that no illegal sale of wild animal meat is carried out specially in the weekly bazaars and obtain regular reports, regarding the same from his subordinates.
  6. Ensure that there is no illegal collection of tendu leaves from PAs and no phadis are set up within 3 kms of their boundaries

**(D) Measures to be taken by the Asst. Conservator of Forests.**

- (1) Regularly obtain reports on wildlife protection from the Forest Guards/Foresters/RFOs
- (2) Regularly patrol the sensitive areas under his jurisdiction.
- (3) Supervise and ensure fire protection measures.
- (4) Pay proper attention to every enquiry and ensure that self contained and water tight complaints are filed in the court. He should submit regular review of all the court cases to his DCF/CF/CCF. He must also ensure that all the witnesses attend their cases timely.

**Creation of public awareness at the village level.**

It is essential to keep these villagers educated about wildlife through leaflets, brochures, video cassettes and direct meetings.

An important target should be the school students.

DCF (Territorial) must see that minimum of two education tours/workshops are held for Forest Guards, Foresters, members of the village protection committees and locals in every range.

**Identification of Wildlife Sensitive Areas**

1. DCF/CF (territorial) will identify and declared as “Sensitive Areas” areas, where endangered and schedule I species such as the tiger, panther, bear, wild dog are normally found and take shelter, and use as breeding grounds. The sensitive areas should be marked on the Range map.
2. CF/DCF will prepare annual operation plan and make budgetary provisions for the measures proposed to be carried out.
3. A Division level status report on wildlife sensitive areas will be prepared mentioning population of existing wild animals, their status and whether they are on the verge of extinction at local as well as state levels.
4. The information about the availability of water and fodder in the area should be collected and measures must be implemented to overcome the limiting factors regarding it.

**Dealing with captive wild animals**

The ban on street performers (madaris) displaying bears, monkeys, snakes and mongoose, etc. must be enforced.

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### **Keeping track of wild animals' movement.**

Wild animals stray outside the forests specially in rainy and summer seasons and forest staff should keep a track of their movement.

### **Help of the local forest protection committees.**

Help of the Forest Protection Committees (FPCs) must be taken to collect information about animals found outside the boundary of NP and Sanctuaries. A subcommittee for the protection of wild animals will be established at each FPC.

### **Illegal Trade in Wildlife**

A large number of cases are filed in various courts but are not monitored and pursued regularly. Therefore all court cases must be monitored regularly.

Every Forest divisions must prepare a list of accused and suspicious offenders. A list with photographs of all the habitual offenders must be maintained and kept in range offices.

### **Management of Man-Animal Conflict**

1. The possibility of providing insurance against crop damage by wildlife will be explored.
2. Barriers like rubble walls along the forest boundaries will be raised under EGS.
3. Hunting of wild pigs will be carried out as per guidelines prepared by the Forest Department.

### **Appointment of Honorary Wildlife Wardens and their duties**

1. Honorary Wildlife Wardens have been appointed under section 4 (1) (bb) of the WPA for every district. They have been delegated with powers under section 55 of the Act.
2. The hony Wildlife wardens are deemed to be public servants. They are expected to enlighten and create awareness in the public about nature and wildlife conservation.

### **Establishment of 'Control and Monitoring Cells' at the Circle level**

1. State-level Tiger Cell should be made the maximum use of for obtaining the local Police officers' help in dealing with wildlife related crimes.
2. On these lines CFs (All) should also form Wildlife Crime Detection and Monitoring Cells at their circle level under the chairmanship of Divisional Forest Officer (vigilance) and each division level under Range Forest Officer (Mobile Squad). The CCF (Prot) and CF/CCF (terr.) will closely monitor the functioning of these cells.

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3. The CCF (Protection) and CCFs/CFs (territorial) will review the performance of these circle level cells while reviewing the performance of Divisional Forest Officer (vigilance).

**Other Important Instructions.**

1. No part of the dead animal should be preserved unless required as part of a court case. The whole carcass of a tiger or a panther should be disposed of by burning.
2. The RFO will send the preliminary information regarding any case of death of a wild animal within 12 hours of detection to the division office, and the DCF/DFO will relay this information to the concerned CF and also PCCF (WL) within 24 hours. He should also visit the spot within 24 hours.
3. The works like formation of new water bodies, planting fruit species, meadow development will preferably be undertaken for conservation and development of wild animal habitat.
4. Regular desilting of waterholes, forest tank, forest bandharas and anicuts will be done to make water available during summer and pinch period. It is also important to guard them from poachers and domestic cattle.
5. In conservation and development of wild animals, continuity of forest cover is essential. Therefore it is essential to take certain eco-restoration measures with the active involvement of the local communities of the area, so that the viability of the original corridors for safe movement of wildlife is ensured. Some of these steps would be conservation and regular maintenance of all the critical water holes frequently used by wild animals and to ensure that these are not invaded by domestic cattle, creation of alternate drinking water facilities for the cattle close to the villages, and vaccination of the cattle against the foot and mouth disease. Forest
6. To reduce conflict between wild animals and local villagers, co-operation from the Police Patil, Gramsevak, office bearers of Gram Panchayats, and NGOs should be sought. The empathy for wildlife should be created among the local villagers and it should be utilised for protection. The Constitution also vests every citizen with the responsibility to protect wildlife.
7. Villagers living near the forests use water for their daily needs from the sources within the forests, such as rivers, streams and forest tanks etc. This may cause a reason for conflict between wildlife and villagers. Therefore, local forest officers will bring this to the notice of district administration in writing and follow up the matter.
8. The Deputy Conservator of Forests will visit to actual spot in case of death of tiger, panther, black buck and other schedule one species.
9. All senior officers whenever on tour for inspection will review the measures implemented for the conservation and protection of wildlife and issue suitable instruction wherever required.
10. Senior officer will take a note in every officer/employee's Annual Confidential Report (ACR) regarding his contribution to the conservation and protection of wildlife in his jurisdiction.

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## STANDING ORDER NO- 012

### MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS.

#### **Introduction :**

The geographical area of Maharashtra is 307 lakh hectares, of which 83 lakh has. is under forest cover. These forests are mainly under the control of the Forest Department (55 lakh has.) and the Revenue Dept. (8 lakh has). 5 national parks and 35 sanctuaries, including 3 Tiger Reserves have been established in the State (**appendix I**), forming a Protected Area (PA) network of 7 lakh has. (This does not include 8 lakh has. of the Great Indian Bustard sanctuary). These protected areas are under the control of a separate Wildlife Wing of the Forest Department.

The last wildlife estimation (census) carried out in 2001 recorded a total of 238 tigers in the state, and it was revealed that of tigers in the PAs is stable but in areas outside Pas, there is a steady decrease every year. Hence if proper measures are not taken, the tiger and other endangered species may head towards extinction in the state. This in turn will affect the quality of the forests and their conservation in general.

Conservation and protection of wildlife outside the Pas have therefore become serious matter of concern. Although, the degradation of the natural habitats, mainly by way of settlements, construction of roads, etc. are the main reasons behind the declining wildlife population, lack of proper protection as well as absence of initiatives to conserve these important habitat and their surroundings also contribute to this cause. It needs to be admitted that the measures to control the threats and adverse factors of poaching, habitat destruction and both fodder and water shortages in the non-PA areas are not adequate and need to be strengthened by putting on ground a well defined action plan.

The Officers and employees engaged in forest conservation outside the Pas, mainly those of the Forest Department (territorial), Social Forestry and the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) need to pay special attention to protection and conservation of wildlife in areas in their charge, and the Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, vide this letter No. D-23(6)/190 dated 25-4-2001 has already issued instructions in this behalf. The copy of which is given as **appendix II**.

The Conservators of Forests (CFs), Dy. Conservators of Forests (DCFs) and Asstt. Conservators of Forests (ACFs) of the Wildlife Wing will technically guide and assist the above officers and staff to save wildlife and its habitat outside the PAs.

The following consolidated standing orders are issued for immediate implementation.

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## **1.00 Establishing Secret Informer Net Works for Wildlife Protection :-**

It is most important for all forest officers to establish and develop local informer networks at their levels to prevent and investigate into the offences related to wildlife. Local villagers, Van Majoor and Forest Guards are generally aware of all the activities in their areas. Senior forest officers should interact more with the local staff and villagers to solicit important information from them. They should also offer suitable rewards to the officers and staff who excel in curbing illegal poaching and trade in wildlife.

### **1.1 Measures to be taken by territorial Forest Officers and their field staff :-**

All forest officers from the Forest Guards onward will always remain alert in their duties regarding protection and conservation of wildlife. The detail instructions are as below.

#### **(A) Measures to be taken by the Forest Guard:**

The Forest Guard is an important institution of wildlife protection, since he is an important source of all preliminary information about wildlife offences, including following up of the information to control them.

The Forest Guard should therefore -

- (1) Get conversant with all important wildlife species found in his beat. He must always move around and acquaint himself thoroughly with the entire area including key wildlife habitats and water holes in his beat, including movement of important wildlife.
- (2) He must solicit information from local villagers, Van majoor and especially from cattle grazers, especially about movement of poachers under different guises.
- (3) As poaching by tapping of the electric transmission lines passing through the forests is on the rise, the Forest Guard must inspect these lines regularly to detect any such illegal activities. He must however take utmost care to avoid accidentally touching these lines.

#### **(B) Measures to be taken by the Forester:-**

- (1) Supervise the performance and duties of his Forest Guards as prescribed.
- (2) Keep record of all water bodies especially water holes which contain water during the dry season where the poachers are likely to concentrate and also show them on a his round map.

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- 
- (3) Regularly inspect all these water holes and ensure that miscreants do not poison them.
  - (4) Take up frequent night patrolling along with the Forest Guards and their assistants.
  - (5) Report of cases of cattle kills and human loss due to wild animals to higher officers within 12 hours, and also ensure that cattle owner is identified and the carcass is not poisoned.
  - (6) Keep record of all weapon holders in his jurisdiction and check on their owners regularly.

**(C) Measures to be taken by the Range Forest Officer.**

- (1) Take regular review of all the measures taken by foresters and Forest Guards under his control.
- (2) Earmark sensitive zones on his range map which will include details like the electric transmission lines, areas of abundant wild animals, location of licensed weapon holders etc.
- (3) Ensure that the Foresters and Forest Guards regularly patrol the sensitive areas and also obtain *beat khairiyat* reports from each of them. The report will include information on movement of wild animals in their areas.
- (4) Build up local secret informer networks and service them regularly through visits, including overnight stay at the sensitive beat head quarters and keeping in touch with the local sources.
- (5) Deal promptly with all cases of cattle kills by wild animals and ensure prompt payment of compensate to the owners as permitted under the rules.
- (6) Ensure that no illegal sale of wild animal meat is carried out specially in the weekly bazaars and obtain regular reports, regarding the same from his subordinates.
- (7) During the tendu season, ensure that there is no illegal collection of tendu leaves from PAs and no *phadis* are set up within 3 kms of their boundaries, and also see that action is initiated against the concerned contractors accepting such leaves.

**(D) Measures to be taken by the Asst. Conservator of Forests.**

- (1) Regularly obtain reports on wildlife protection from the Forest Guards/Foresters/RFOs and ensure that all his subordinate staff are carrying out their duties as prescribed.

- (2) Regularly patrol the sensitive areas under his jurisdiction with local staff and monitor the movement of the suspicious offenders.
- (3) Supervise and ensure that fire protection measures are carried out timely and effectively.
- (4) Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act (WPA), the powers to enquiry and investigate into offences are vested with the ACF and hence he should pay proper attention to every enquiry and ensure that self contained and water tight complaints are filed in the court. He should submit regular review of all the court cases to his DCF/CF/CCF. He must also ensure that all the witnesses attend their cases timely.

## **1.2 Delegation of powers under WPA to Forest Officers:**

The Chief Wildlife Warden, vide his Gazette notification no. Desk-22(D)(1) C. No. 117/1180 dated 23-9-1993 has delegated certain powers under the WPA 1972 to forest officers at different levels. A copy of the same is enclosed as appendix III. Some of the salient aspects of the delegation are given below.

<b>Sections</b>	<b>Powers delegated</b>	<b>To whom delegated</b>
11(1)(b)	Power to grant permission to hunt a wild animal other than sch. 1 which has become dangerous to human life and to property.	Addl. CWLW (CF), Dy. CWLW (DCF)
39(2)	Power to receive the report of and to take over possession of Govt. property.	Add. CWLW, Dy. CWLW, Wildlife Warden (ACF) and Asstt. Wildlife Wardens (RFO)
40(1)	Power to receive declaration by a person in control, custody or possession of any captive animal specified in sch. 1 or part II of sch- II.	Addl. CWLW, Dy. CWLW
50(1)(3)	Power to enter upon and search any premises and search any vehicle etc. and to seize etc.	Addl C.W.L.W/ Deputy CWLW/ W.L.W./Asstt. WLW.
54	Power to compound offences	Addl. CWLW/ Deputy CWLW
55	Power to make complaint to the court	Addl C.W.L.W/ Deputy CWLW/ W.L.W./Asstt. WLW.

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### **1.3 Creation of public awareness at the village level.**

Wild animals sometimes venture into the villages from the adjoining forests and thereby come in contact with villagers, who often look at these animals with fearful reverence. Therefore it is essential to keep these villagers educated about wildlife through leaflets, brochures, video cassettes and direct meetings. It is the duty of all to create sympathy among the masses for wildlife and to convince them about the need to balance the environment through conservation of wildlife. An important target should be the school students. Normally frequent workshops/seminars/ educational tours are conducted in PA areas for staff as well as local residents but this is not done for areas outside the PAs. Therefore the DCF (Territorial) must look into specifically and see that minimum of two education tours/workshops are held for Forest Guards, Foresters, members of the village protection committees and locals in every range. This should be done with the cooperation of the Wildlife Wing, and provisions for these activities must be included in the APO and budgets up to the Range level.

### **1.4 Identification of Wildlife Sensitive Areas**

Considering gradual decrease in the wildlife population the Deputy Conservator of Forests/Conservator of Forests (territorial) will identify areas, where endangered and schedule I species such as the tiger, panther, bear, wild dog are normally found and take shelter, and use as breeding grounds. Such areas should be declared as “Sensitive Areas”. The Conservators/Deputy Conservators will prepare annual operation plan and make budgetary provisions for the measures proposed to be carried out in such areas and ensure that these are effectively implemented. The measures will include following three points.

- (1) A division level status report on wildlife sensitive areas will be prepared mentioning population of existing wild animals, their status and whether they are on the verge of extinction at local as well as state levels.
- (2) The sensitive areas should be marked on the Range map, giving information about the animals’ habitat, breeding grounds, range of movement, including corridors with adjacent ranges. The perceptible threats to their survival must also be identified and measures to be implemented to overcome these.
- (3) The information about the availability of water and fodder in the area should be collected and measures must be implemented to overcome the limiting factors regarding it.

An action plan thus prepared at the division level must be implemented and the implementation of it must be reviewed regularly by the concerned Conservator of Forest. This will take care of the conservation, breeding and protection of wildlife and will help to restore their population and stabilise the population.



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## **1.5 Dealing with captive wild animals**

1.5.1 Street performers (madaris) earn their livelihood by displaying bears, monkeys, snakes and mongoose, subjecting them to cruelty for this purposes. The Central Government has put a ban on such performances by lions, tiger, panther, bears and monkeys. The legal action will be initiated wherever violation of the said order is observed.

1.5.2 Some animals like deer, mongoose, hare birds, snakes and in some exceptional cases, predators like panther and tiger are kept in captivity without legal permission. An offence must be booked in such cases. Hunting of wild animals is prohibited under WPA 1972 and it is a cognisable offence. This information must be explained to all.

## **2.0 Keeping track of wild animals movement.**

Wild animals move inside or even outside the forests. Local staff should keep a track of movement of these wild animals, specially tiger, panther and black buck. Wild animals stray outside the forests specially in rainy and summer seasons and it is observed that during this season, they are likely to get hunted/poached. During this season forest staff should keep a track of their movement and take care that nothing untoward happens to them by the miscreants. It also should be borne in mind that the miscreant does not use this information.

## **3.0 Help of the local forest protection committees.**

A large number of local forest protection committees have been established all over the state, and their members can help in a coordinated manner to collect information about animals found outside the boundary of NP and Sanctuaries. In many cases they stray out of these borders and also get killed. The forest staff from such areas will collect such information from these forest protection committees (FPCs) and this may be incorporated in their main objectives, if required.

### **3.01 Wild Animal Protection Committee**

Many species of wild animals are found in surrounding forests of NP and Sanctuaries. In the adjoining villages where “ Joint Forest Management Committees” have been established, a subcommittee for the protection of wild animals will be established. It is expected that there will be 3000 such sub-committees and wildlife conservation and protection will be the main objectives of these sub-committees. The proposal may be submitted to utilise the funds for the development through central Government’s Eco-development schemes.

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#### **4.0 Illegal Trade in Wildlife**

It was revealed during a recent review of pending wildlife related court cases that a large number of cases are filed in various courts but are not monitored and pursued regularly, and as a result, they lead to the acquittal of the offenders. Therefore all court cases must be monitored regularly. Every Forest divisions must prepare a list of accused and suspicious offenders. Therefore all court cases must be monitored regularly. Every forest divisions must prepare a list of accused and suspicious offenders. A list with photographs of all the habitual offenders must be maintained and kept in range offices.

#### **5.0 Management of Man-Animal Conflict**

It is very important to balance the environment through wildlife protection. According to National Forest Policy 33% area should be under forest cover and it is essential to keep maximum area of this as PA. The ever decreasing forest cover and ever increasing people's demand does not go hand in hand, which leads to tussle between wildlife and local community. The population of wild animals is on the rise in PA's due to protection they get, whereas herbivores are increasingly raiding the adjoining fields and causing severe crop damage. The Forest Departmental receives a large number of complaints in this regard. Hence the government took cognizance and a committee headed by the Chief Secretary has taken following three decisions.

- a. The possibility of providing insurance against crop damage by wildlife will be explored.
- b. Barriers like rubble walls along the forest boundaries will be raised under EGS.
- c. Hunting of wild pigs will be carried out as per guidelines prepared by the Forest Department.

These instructions are to be followed and implemented.

#### **6.0 Appointment of Honorary Wildlife Wardens and their duties**

Honorary Wildlife Wardens have been appointed under section 4 (1) (bb) of the WPA for every district. They have been delegated with powers under section 55 of the Act and they are expected to perform the following duties.

1. Control poaching and clandestine trades in wild animals and products/articles thereof.
2. Identify and select the areas suitable to be declared as sanctuaries, national parks for proper conservation and protection of wildlife.

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3. Prevent damages to wildlife habitats.
  4. Take appropriate measures against damage by wild animals to life and economy.
  5. Carry the message of conservation to the people and enlist public support for nature and wildlife conservation.
  6. Participate in any other matter related to protection of wildlife which may be entrusted by the Wildlife Advisory Board or CWLW of the state from time to time.

The hony. wildlife wardens are deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of Indian Penal Code and protection for action taken in good faith is provided under section 60 of WPA 1972. The hony. They are expected to enlighten and create awareness in the public about nature and wildlife conservation.

#### **7.0 Establishment of ‘Control and Monitoring Cells’ at the Circle level.**

A state-level Tiger Cell has been formed vide GR dated 7.11.2000, under the chairmanship of Additional Director General of Police (L&O) for coordination between the Police and Forest officers to check poaching and illegal trade in wildlife. Similar committees have also been formed at each revenue division level under the of Special IGP (Range). These machinery should be made the maximum use of for obtaining the local Police officers’ help in dealing with wildlife related crimes.

On these lines Conservator of Forests (All) should also form Wildlife Crime Detection and Monitoring Cells at their circle level under the chairmanship of Divisional Forest Officer (vigilance) and each division level under Range Forest Officer (Mobile Squad). These cells must be formed immediately and intimated to the PCCF (WL). Officers at every level will ensure that the control and monitoring of offences is made effective after the formation of above mentioned circle and division level Detection and Monitoring Cells. The CCF (Prot) and CF/CCF (terr.) will closely monitor the functioning of these cells, taking guidance and help with technical matters from the CF(WL)/CCF(WL) and PCCF (WL).

The CCF (Protection) and CCFs/CFs (territorial) will review the performance of these circle level cells while reviewing the performance of Divisional Forest Officer (vigilance).

#### **8.0 Other Important Instructions.**

**8.01** When any wild animal is found dead due to suspected poaching or accident, its carcass should be disposed of after drawing “Panchnama”. No part of the dead animal should be preserved unless required as part of a court case. **The whole carcass of a tiger or a panther should be disposed of by burning.**

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**8.02** The concerned RFO will send the preliminary information regarding any case of death of a wild animal within 12 hours of detection to the division office, and the DCF/DFO will relay this information to the concerned CF and also PCCF (WL) within 24 hours. He should also visit the spot within 24 hours. All CFs and DCFs have been instructed in this matter by CCF (WL) vide his letter no. Desk 23(B)107 dated 3-4-2001.

**8.03** The detailed information regarding the above should be submitted in the prescribed pro forma (**appendix IV**) within a week after preliminary enquiry to the DCF/DFO, who will send it by speed post to his CF and PCCF (WL).

**8.04** The works like formation of new water bodies, planting fruit species, meadow development will preferably be undertaken for conservation and development of wild animal habitat. The development of habitat will boost the population of herbivores, which in turn increase the predator population. Regular desilting of waterholes, forest tank, forest *bandharas* and anicuts will be done to make water available during summer and pinch period. It is also important to guard them from poachers and domestic cattle.

**8.05** In conservation and development of wild animals, continuity of forest cover is essential to avoid inbreeding and to ensure genetically viable future populations. In today's scenario these forest are fragmented, being interspersed with settlements, agricultural fields or wastelands. Therefore it is essential to take certain eco-restoration measures with the active involvement of the local communities of the area, so that the viability of the original corridors for safe movement of wildlife is ensured. Some of these steps would be conservation and regular maintenance of all the critical water holes frequently used by wild animals and to ensure that these are not invaded by domestic cattle, creation of alternate drinking water facilities for the cattle close to the villages, and vaccination of the cattle against the foot and mouth disease. Forest

Officers will regularly interact with the concerned department officials, panchayat members and local villagers and convince them about the imperatives of such measures for conservation of wildlife and control of damage from them.

**8.06** To reduce conflict between wild animals and local villagers, co-operation from the Police Patil, Gramsevak, office bearers of Gram Panchayats, and NGOs should be sought. The empathy for wildlife should be created among the local villagers and it should be utilised for protection. The Constitution also vests every citizen with the responsibility to protect wildlife.

**8.07** Villagers living near the forests use water for their daily needs from the sources within the forests, such as rivers, streams and forest tanks etc. This may cause a reason for conflict between wildlife and villages. Therefore, local forest officers will bring this to the notice of district administration in writing and follow up the matter.

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**8.08** The Deputy Conservator of Forests will visit to actual spot in case of death of tiger, panther, black buck and other schedule one species.

**8.09** The officers/employees working at different levels in the Forest Dept, DSF and FDCM will collect information for the area under their jurisdiction and submit the same regularly to their superior officers and they will implement the above instructions meticulously. All senior officers whenever on tour for inspection will review the measures implemented for the conservation and protection of wildlife and issue suitable instruction wherever required. Senior officer will take a note in every officer/employee's Annual Confidential Report(ACR) regarding his contribution to the conservation and protection of wildlife in his jurisdiction.

PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,  
M.S., NAGPUR

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## APPENDIX-X

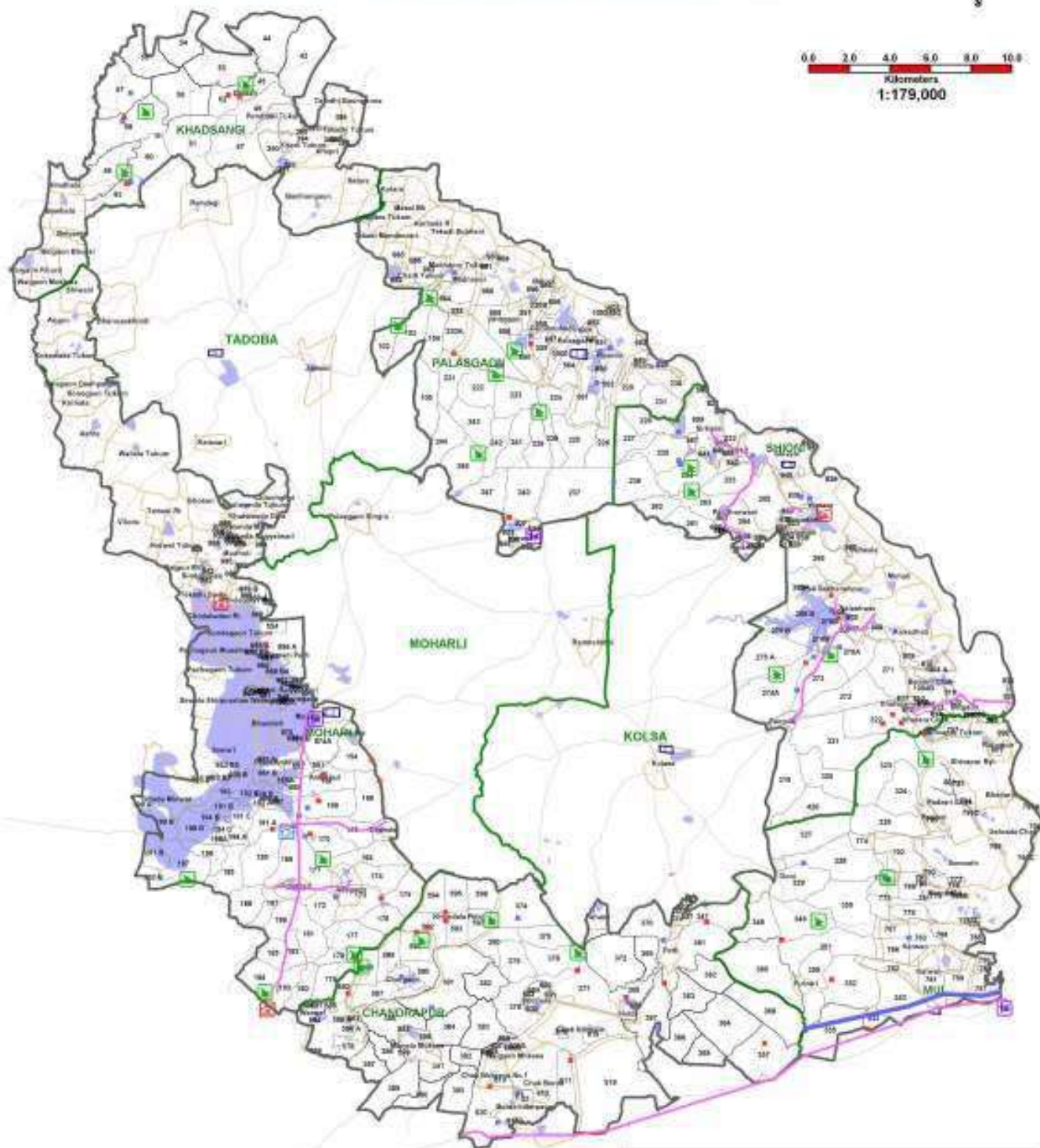
### THE DETAILS OF TIGER DEATH CASES IN LAST 5 YEARS IN BUFFER AREA

<i>Year</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Place of Death</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
2008-09	--	--	--	--
2009-11	Palasgaon	C.No.242	5/14/2009	Teritorial fight
2010-11	Palasgaon	C.No.230	4/7/2010	Teritorial fight
	Moharli	C.No.956	12/6/2010	Teritorial fight
2011-12	--	--	--	--
2012-13	Palasgaon	C.No.559	4/26/2012	Death due to metal trap
	Chandrapur	C.No.520	5/18/2012	11 Pieces of Tiger found
	Chandrapur	C.No.590	10/10/2012	Old age

# TADOBA - ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE CHANDRAPUR MAP SHOWING INFRASTRUCTURE IN BUFFER



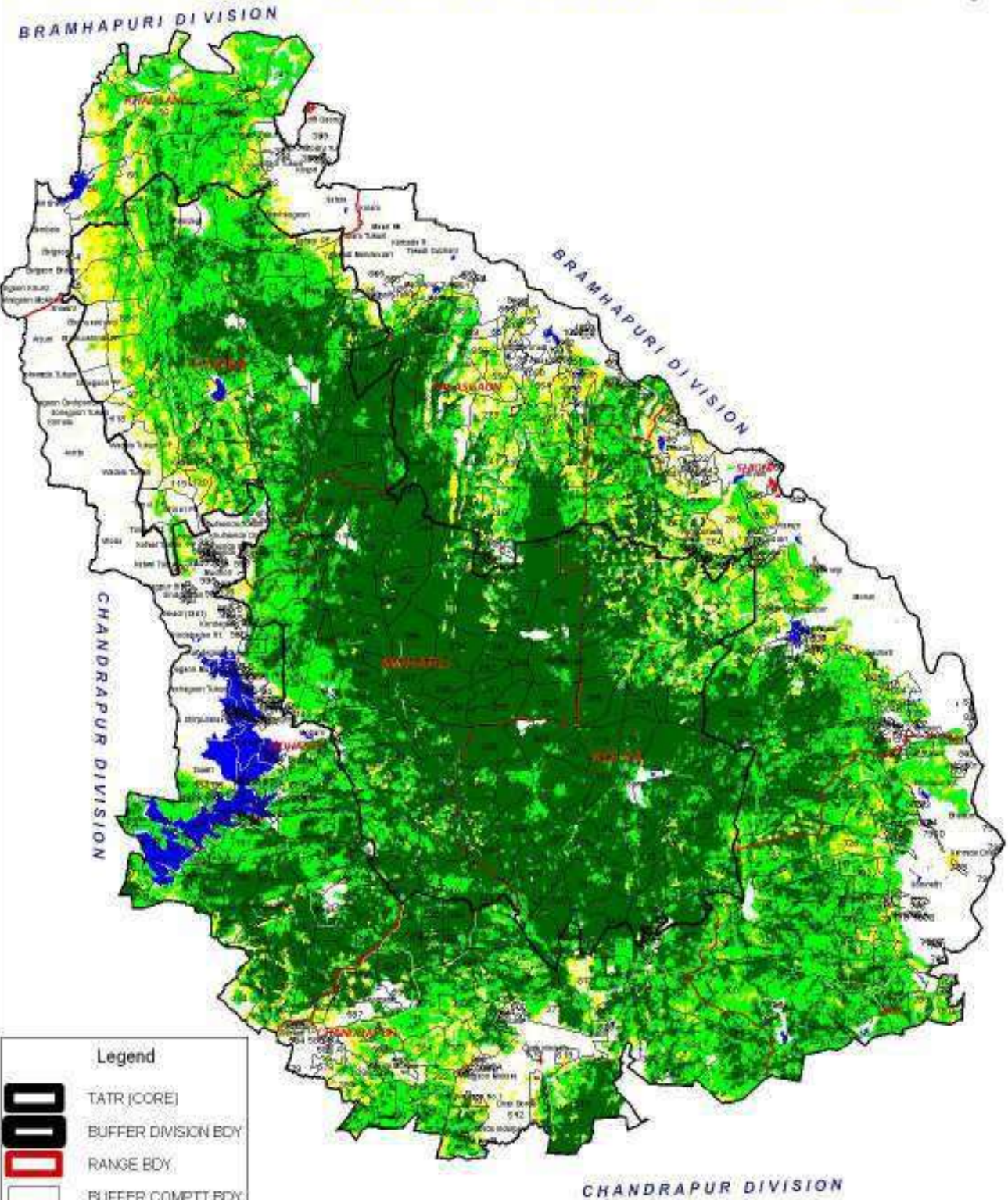
0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0  
Kilometers  
1:179,000



Legend	
	BUFFER BDY
	CORE BDY
	RANGE BDY
	COMPT. BDY
	VILLAGE BDY
	ROAD
	33 KV LINE ELC
	11 KV LINE ELC
	CHECK POST
	PROTECTION HUT
	GUEST HOUSE
	TOURIST ENTRY GATE
	COLONY AREA
	NATURAL WATERBODIES
	ARTIFICIAL WATERBODIES
	WATER TANK



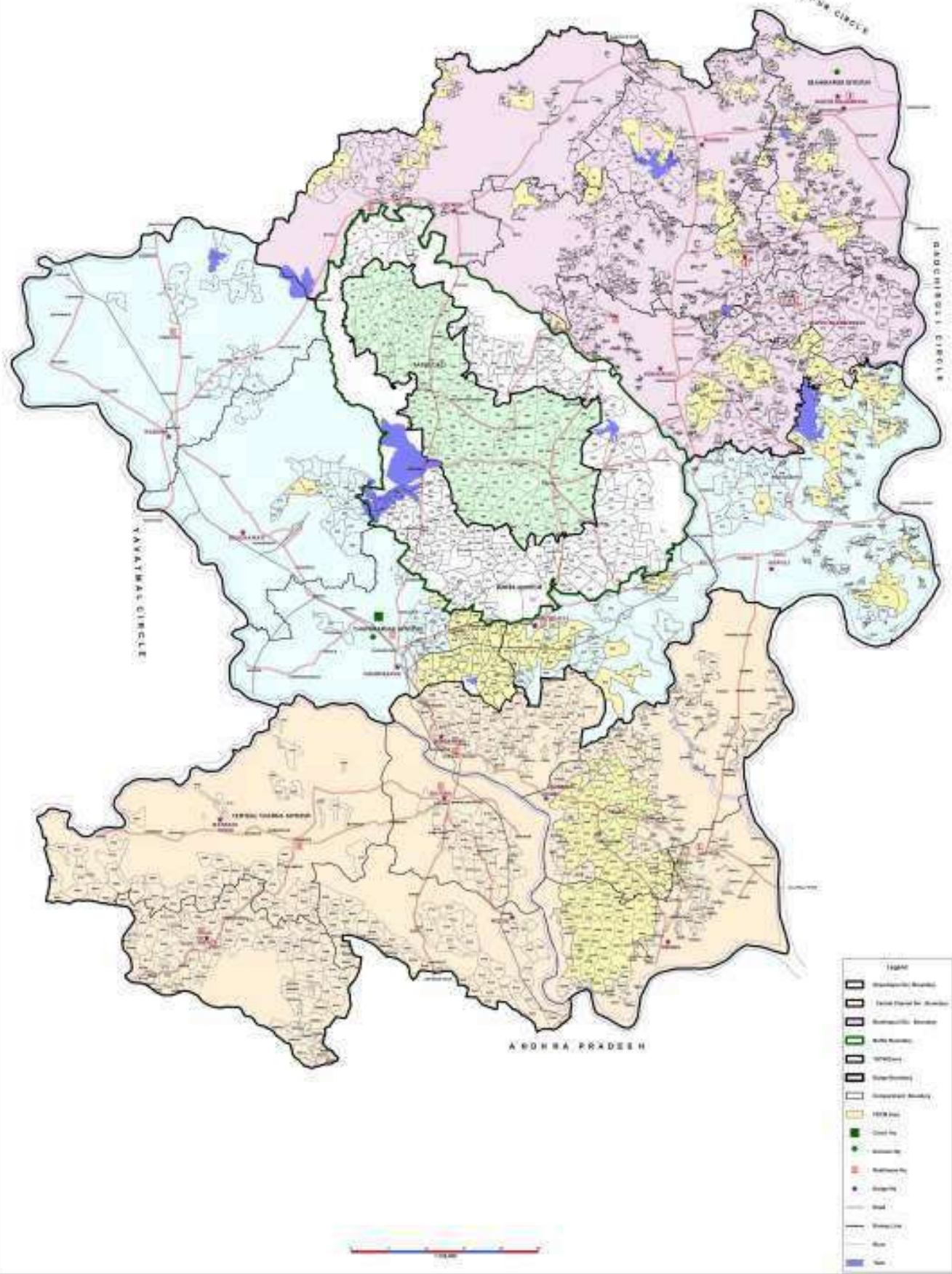
# VEGETATION MAP OF TADOBA - ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE CHANDRAPUR



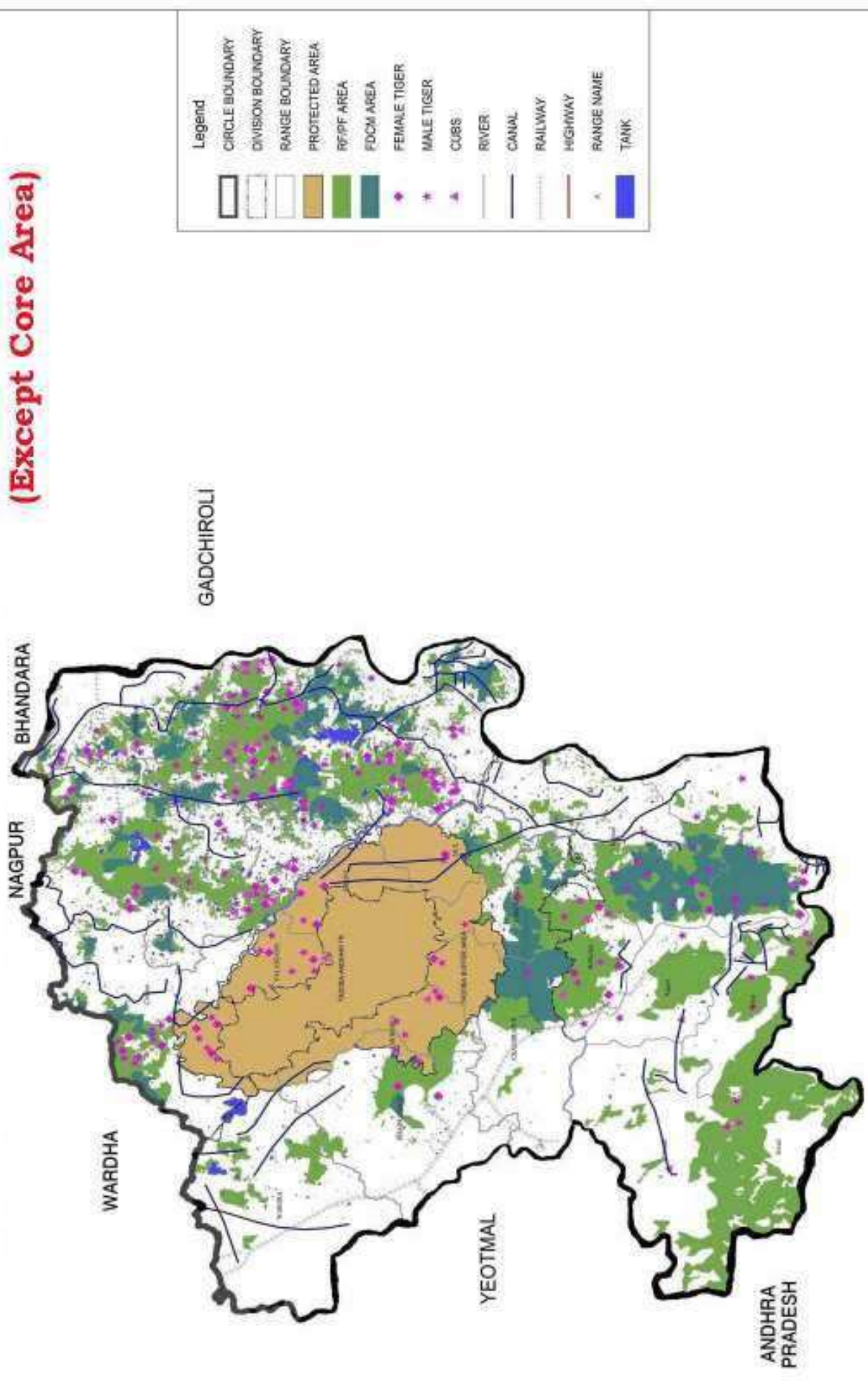
Legend	
	TATR (CORE)
	BUFFER DIVISION BDY
	RANGE BDY
	BUFFER COMPTT BDY
	CORE PF AREA
	COMTT BDY
	VILLAGE BDY
	TANK
	ROAD

0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0  
Kilometers  
1:180,000





# **MAP SHOWING PRESENCE OF TIGER IN CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT (Except Core Area)**

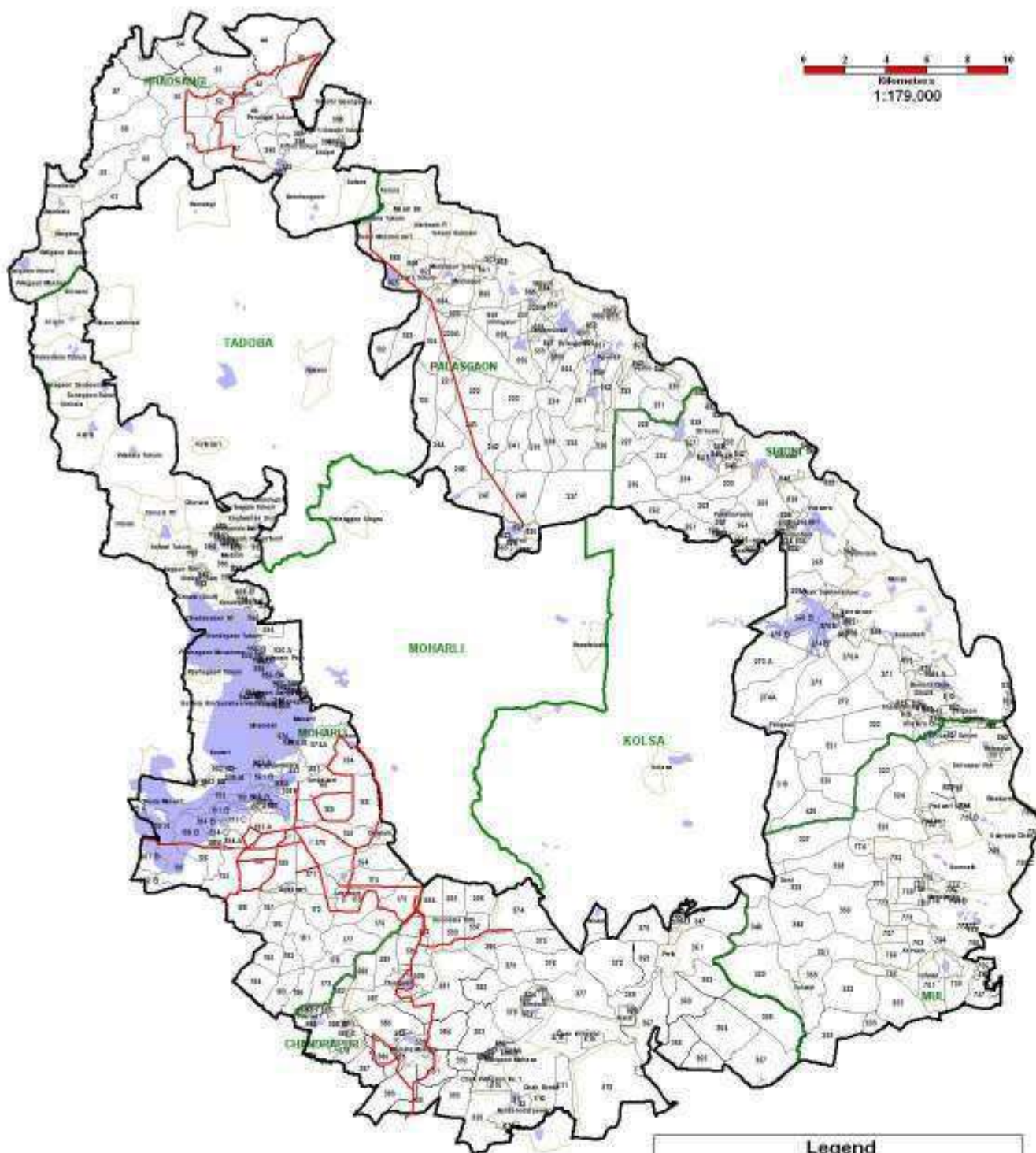




# TADOBA - ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE CHANDRAPUR ECO-TOURISM ROUTE MAP BUFFER CHANDRAPUR



0 2 4 6 8 10  
Kilometers  
1:179,000



## Legend

- BUFFER BDY
- TATR(CORE) BDY
- RANGE BDY
- COMPTT BDY
- VILLAGE BDY
- WATER TANK
- ECO TOURISM ROUTE BUFFER