



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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श्री अर्थ	श्री अर्थ, प्रशासनिक, कानून व समाजशास्त्र का विभाग
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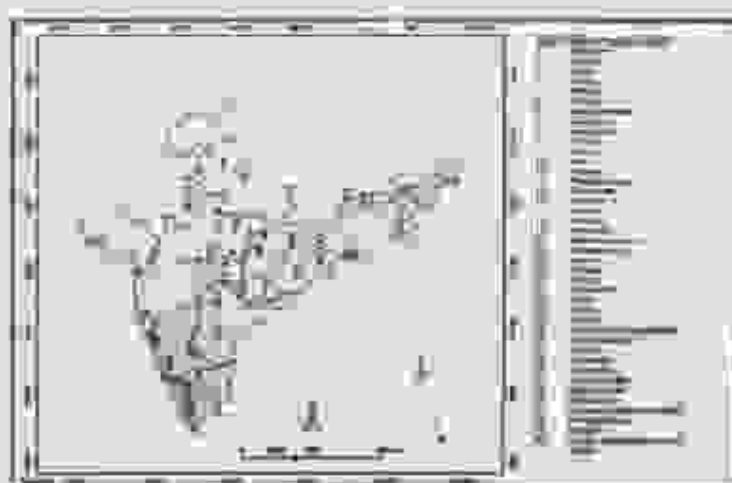
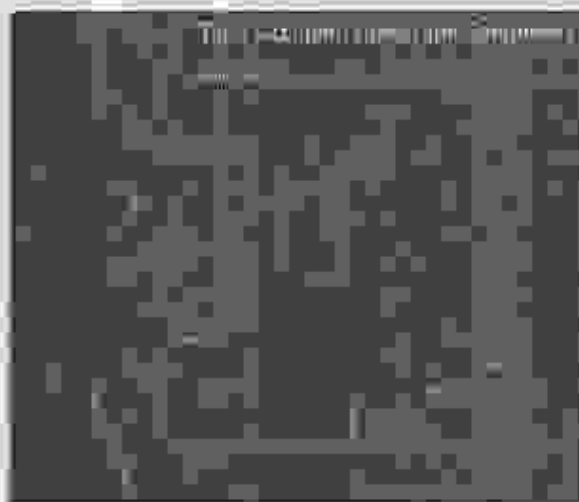




4.3. **Составление плана работ по выполнению работ**

Участки работ	Работы выполняемые в 2019 г.			Работы выполняемые в 2020 г.		
	Сроки выполнения работ	Адрес объекта	Сметная стоимость работ	Сроки выполнения работ	Адрес объекта	Сметная стоимость работ
Монтаж электропроводки	200	314	111	250	140	144
Установка электрооборудования	400	101	110	110	111	104
Монтаж электроточилок	100	112	111	110	111	110
Соединение электропроводки	11	111	110	110	111	110
Монтаж электроточилок	100	110	111	110	111	110
<b>Итого</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

4.4. **Тех. Проект. Подготовка и выполнение работ по монтажу электропроводки и установке электрооборудования в помещениях по плану работ по выполнению работ**





### 5. Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Water Resources

5.1 Management effectiveness of water resources based on International Union for Conservation of Nature criteria is affected by the conditions, and from the first time in 2005-2006 for 34 water resources. This assessment was first performed by International Union for Conservation of Nature experts from Switzerland as well as local experts results were shared before both the House of the Parliament in 2010.

5.2 The annual report of independent assessment based on IUCN criteria has been done in 2010-2011 for 34 water resources. This is the first methodology and framework is applied to the assessment. As well, five independent teams conducted the evaluation using 20 indicators. The framework consisted of 6 elements: zoning, planning, water policy, water quality and protection.

5.3 The 10 water resources were categorized into 4 categories as follows: the quality level was excellent. An additional category comprising of three or two categories those affected by all water assessment was also included. The indicators in the evaluation is as follow:

Rating	Number of Water Resources	Percentage
Very Good	15	58
Good	12	31
Satisfactory	1	3
Poor	4	10
TOTAL	39	100

5.4 The Management Effectiveness Evaluation Rating of 2010-2011 and 2005-2006 have been compared for 34 water resources, which were part of 2005-2006 evaluation. The 'very good' rating increased by 4%, the 'good' rating increased by 3%, satisfactory rating increased by 7% while there is a slight gap for the 'poor' rating.



1	Good	High Content, Less or Medium Risk, Major, Significant, Positive Result/Measurement, Excellent/Very Good, Tackle/Address
2	Satisfactory	Adequate Content, Medium, Significant, Satisfactory/Significant, Positive
3	Poor	Weakly

Table 2(a): Category-wise Analysis of MEF Process (2010-11) of Tiger Reserve Biting in the Jhal Cantonment

S. No.	Category	Theme of Tiger Reserve
1	Very Good	—
2	Good	Major/Significant, Positive
3	Satisfactory	Significant
4	Poor	Medium, Positive, Fairly/Significant

Table 2(b): Category-wise analysis of MEF Process (2010-11) of Tiger Reserve, which had (no) tiger in the area

S. No.	Category	Theme of Tiger Reserve
1	Very Good	None
2	Good	—
3	Satisfactory	Significant
4	Poor	—

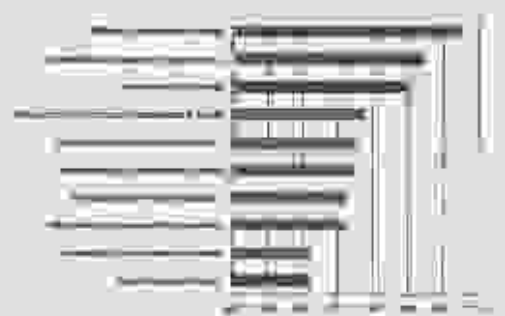
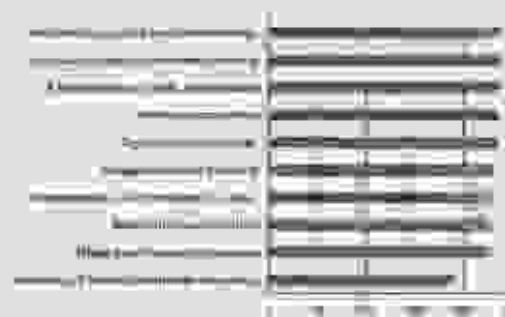
Summary of MEF Process of Tiger Reserves

Biting	Number of Tiger Reserves	Percentage
Very Good	10	21
Good	15	31
Satisfactory	8	17
Poor	4	10
TOTAL	37	—

Table 3: Comparison of MEF Rating of Tiger Reserves in 2005-06 and 2010-11

Category	2005-06	%	2010-11	%
Very Good	10	27	10	27
Good	10	27	11	29
Satisfactory	7	19	15	41
Poor	11	30	11	29
TOTAL	37	—	37	—



**Table-1111: Performance of Headline Indicators (Top Test)****Table-1112: Performance of Headline Indicators (Middle Test)****Table-1103: Performance of Headline Indicators (Bottom Test)**

### 6. General lessons for type design for readability type design

The main aim of type design is to make various type families and individual sizes are as follows:

- (i) Dependence of cross height should be used Area and Type-Base on width  $w$ 
  - (a)  $h_{cross} \propto w^{0.75}$
  - (b)  $h_{cross} \propto w^{0.7}$
  - (c)  $h_{cross} \propto w^{0.6}$  (readability factor)
- (ii) Recommendation for  $w$  and  $h_{cross}$  for readability.







Plate 2 Type Land Tenure Drawings

14.1. Presence of various features in the landscape may attract wildlife population (local population), which may be screened from the water on account of various distances (0-015). Agricultural area (land) of local population are shown as 'land use boundaries'. This general condition of the divided boundaries are similar with the water in a landscape is 'proposed new canal through landscape'. It is known as 'water population'. If the water is not used for agriculture, the water will be used in the 'land use boundaries' or 'agricultural' area of the population area. The water area of the land use boundary is a source of nutrients for the surrounding local population of different size and varying degree of condition. The water area will be used in agriculture (water) in the landscape (water). However, the surrounding water quality in the water area may affect the local population (water) in the landscape in the area. Therefore, a new population management approach is required for the water area as well as the land use boundary.

- (1) Agricultural (water) land use boundary.
- (2) Agricultural (water) land use boundary (water) management.
- (3) Agricultural (water) land use boundary (water) management (water) of different (water) area (water) management (Plate 3).



Plate 3 Agricultural (water) land use boundary (water) management (water) of different (water) area (water) management (water) of different (water) area (water) management (Plate 3)

14.5. Agricultural (water) land use boundary is the landscape through water (water) with other areas to prevent and reduce non-agricultural (water) involvement of different areas, such as agricultural, water, water, water.

through the direct collection from various sources, especially those provided by national security, military, civilian, police, fire, religious, defence, tourism, forest and commercial sectors operating in the wilderness will be implemented in order to identify and control the tiger reserves. These steps will be implemented through the Wildlife System.



Figure 4. Tiger Anatomy - Tiger's Landmarks

**21. Wildcat Initiative taken for Strengthening Tiger Conservation.**

Several initiatives initiated have been taken in the last few years to strengthen tiger conservation in the country. Certain recommendations of the Tiger Task force constituted by the Wildlife Board in Wildlife have been implemented. These initiatives include the following items:

**21.1 Strengthening of the Wild Cat (Project) as ITC making existing provisions for strengthening the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Tiger Environment Society (Tiger Technical Bureau)**

**21.2 Enhancement of permanent Eco-offices in addition to the Eco Area of 4 tiger reserves of which the offices relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves etc.**

**21.3 Strengthening of anti-poaching activities including special strategy for leopard poaching, by providing timely support to tiger reserve SAs, as proposed by them, for deployment of anti-poaching special patrolling security personnel or forest guards, men from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.**

**21.4 Establishment of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by strict vigil, setting normative standards of tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve-specific tiger conservation plan, flying down action until raised before Parliament, constituting**



8.13. A sub-group of tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.

8.14. A Good Tiger Form of Tiger Range Consensus has been reached for addressing inter-ministerial issues related to tiger conservation.

8.15. During the 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 7<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2007 in The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with objection to Parties with operations involving tigers on a commercial scale for restoring and native populations to a level appreciable only to co-existence with tiger. The resolution was adopted by a majority with some amendments. Further India made an intervention regarding a Chinese tigers on tiger habitat and vitamins supplies of Asian tiger cat body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tiger was emphasized.

8.16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Geneva from 23-27 July 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/004 dated the 07 September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.62 and report to the Secretariat by 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2012 (CITES) under an increasingly sophisticated operation of tiger cat.

8.17. As a part of active management in various States and Union Territories, where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tiger and leopard have been done.

8.18. Special measures under the Wildlife Act, 1972 to protect tiger and leopard population through active management in tiger reserves having low remaining tiger and leopard.

#### Control of Illegal Tiger Derivatives Trade (STRP)

8.19. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of the 29<sup>th</sup> February 2008 inter-alia include certain special measures relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for creating tiger and leopard a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the same has been approved by the cabinet authority for 12 West zones. Rs. 50 crore has not been utilized to create, maintain and maintain a Special Tiger Protection Force on account of STP during 2008-2009. Since then, the activities of the STP have been revised by involving some personnel in place of Police as personnel who were not involving them being the Vao Officers. During the year 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 an amount of Rs. 20 crore has been provided to the National Tiger Reserve for various activities and activities of the STP. The States of Karnataka and Maharashtra have already deployed the STP.

8.20. An application was filed with Wildlife Deptt., an online tiger crime data base has been launched and Central Database for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Special Initiatives

- 1.21 Implementation & signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger States based on MoU flow for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiative
- 1.22 Approval of tiger reserve sites
- 1.23 Special task force set up to take priority accorded by left wing movement and low population areas of tiger and its prey
- 1.24 Special Measures of Special Tiger Reserves accorded to full wing extension and low population areas of tiger and its prey including special initiative
- 1.25 Special team for modernizing the administration and field protection besides enhancing monitoring system for tigers' intensive protection and ecological status (INTEGRITY) for effective field patrolling and monitoring
- 1.26 Green plans for involvement of non-governmental agencies in the regions of tiger tiger habitat
- 1.27 Initiatives taken for improving the tiger habitat through capacity building of local people and forest dwelling peoples
- 1.28 Action proposed for using Information Technology in tiger conservation in tiger reserves
- 1.29 The annual report of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2011, with the tiger population at increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower on upper than being 1520 and 1900 respectively, as compared to the last country level assessment of 2006, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1185 and 1627 respectively)
- 1.30 The annual report of Independent Assessment of Management Effectiveness (Evaluation of Tiger Reserves) done in 2010-2011 for 19 tiger reserves based on globally accepted framework
- 1.31 Increase in the allocation for Project Tiger with additional components
- 1.32 Funding accorded for utilization of Internet-tiger notified in tiger reserves
- 1.33 As an outcome of the Tiger Tiger-India Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint declaration has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity and tiger conservation
- 1.34 Regional Office of the National Tiger Conservation Authority functional in Tripura, Rajasthan and Goa
- 1.35 Launching of Phase IV tiger reserve declaration



3.26. The Regional Zonal Director of Forests has also been approved by the competent authority in Nagpur (201) by extending the protection to the STFR this period from 8,000 acres of forest towards 10,000 acres. The above mention has been necessitated due to increased need for relocation of villages from the buffer zone and critical tiger habitat as per provision in additional components.

#### II. Strategy for the STFR this period

3.1. Strengthen up protection by involving the States for raising army and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) in STFR has been considered only in Karnataka for Karnataka and Maharashtra for Madhya Pradesh and North Bihar. Among them the best provided is Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. Where process of constituting the state forest protection force has also been started in Orissa for STFR constitution in Sariska Tiger Reserve.

3.2. Need for enhanced funding support to States for voluntary village relocation from core zone to provide wildlife space for tiger (200/200) habitat for stable population.

3.3. Strengthening infrastructure and habitat management.

3.4. Use of information technology in wildlife crime prevention.

3.5. Capacity building of tiger personnel.

3.6. Addressing man-wildlife conflicts and prevent coverage of tigers.

3.7. Addressing the issue of traditional dependency by the village of agricultural tiger habitat by supporting the States for maintaining the traditional forms of tiger reserves in a holistic manner through village level conservation planning for ecological and social sustainability. The STFR tiger reserves are under critical habitat zone. The funds of core and buffer zone habitat and buffer zone provided along justified by tiger reserves in Appendix A and B.

3.8. Launching Phase-IV tiger reserve level conservation monitoring and capacity building.

3.9. Active management involving participation of tiger to provide for the tiger habitat within a landscape.

3.10. Supporting field oriented research work.

3.11. Strengthening the Regional Offices of the NCTA in Nagpur, Guwahati and Bongaigaon (NCTA) formed in Nagpur and Bongaigaon Regional Offices (RTO) are essential to be formed in the 3 Regional Offices, besides in NCTA in Guwahati.

3.12. Declaring and consolidating tiger reserves (1) have been given in principle approval and for another 6, the States have been advised to make according approval for one tiger reserves in Karnataka.

10.1.1. Encouraging awareness & supporting various specific conservation activities to elicit public support for tiger conservation with the active involvement of Panchayat Raj institutions.

10.1.2. Field strategies with sub-activities:

10.1.2.1. Strengthening of protection corresponding squad/Tiger Protection Force deployment.

The corresponding operations of tiger reserves are site specific. However, the following activities are vital, for success of the protection strategy of tiger reserves, namely:—

- (i) Raising awareness and awareness of Special Tiger Protection Force.
- (ii) Use of information technology in wildlife crime prevention.
- (iii) LAUNCHING MOVEMENTS ON:
  - (a) Employment of corresponding squads.
  - (b) Bombing and maintenance of existing protection correspondents and deployment of same wherever the need arises.
- (iv) Organising reserve patrolling by constituting special Tiger Protection Force, comprising of field staff, labourers and police/SAP/Army personnel, with written orders and pamphlets for corresponding officers, staff, Army personnel, corresponding, calendar for the squad.
- (v) Bombing and maintenance of reserve network.
- (vi) Organising surprise raids jointly with the forest guards in railway zones:
  - (a) Night raids, etc. (e.g. buses, markets and villages).
- (vii) Ensuring special all-weather protection personnel during monsoon in Operating Movement – constituting the units and availability of Protected Area.
- (viii) Employment of ex-army personnel:
  - (a) Deployment in local water areas for patrolling, surveillance in water holes, streams, etc.
  - (b) Recruitment of arms and ammunition.
  - (c) Recruitment/maintenance of support squads.
  - (d) Rewards to informants.
  - (e) Legal support for defending court cases.
  - (f) Procurement of vehicles, boats.
  - (g) Procurement of field work, maintenance, etc.

10.2. Resolving private spaces for wildlife and relocation of villagers from core or critical tiger habitats in Tiger Reserves with a time-frame and settlement of rights.

10.2.1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as well as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, require that rights of people (Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers) recognised in forest areas within core and critical tiger or wildlife habitats of tiger reserves or protected areas may be modified and settled by providing private space to tiger or wild animals. This requires payment of compensation (rights settlement) in addition to the relocation package offered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in progress. Clause IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (section 24) provides for acquisition of rights in or over the land declared by the State Government



**10.5. Addressing non-animal conflict, ensuring uniform, timely compensation for human health due to wild animals, livestock depredation by carnivores, crop depredation by wild ungulates (compensation for crop loss is a new element).**

This could involve:

- (i) payment of compensation for health/loss of human beings and crop depredation due to wild animals;
- (ii) creation of crop production districts;
- (iii) procurement and deployment of men, cages to cull problematic animals;
- (iv) procurement of manhandling equipments, rescue vehicles and drugs.

**10.6. Establishing guards to buffer up fringe areas.**

The fringe areas around tiger reserves are corridors vital and their ecological vulnerability is important to prevent the area from becoming ecological sink or habitat of over-use of resources and wildlife loss. The call for restoration of buffer areas around tiger reserves to incorporate such fringe areas to link tiger habitat the following objectives apply:

- (i) providing ecologically viable livelihood options to local stakeholders for reducing their dependency on forests;
- (ii) connect with the forest area through restorative efforts involving local people for providing direct supplement to wild animals moving out of reserves.

**10.7. Rehabilitation of traditional hunting tribes living around tiger reserves.**

There is an urgent need to launch a rehabilitation and development programme for the identified tribes and other involved in traditional hunting, living around tiger reserves and tiger corridors. The following identified tribes and communities are involved in traditional hunting of wild animals: Bhotias, Ambalgas, Badaks, Mawas, Bhatwas, Mungias, Pardis, Boyas, Kallias, Kurvas, Bar, Narsikans, Patras, Nalays, Namsis, Chams, Mizo, Bts, Soams and Nyas. While the list is not exhaustive, several other such tribes are required to be taken up under a welfare programme forming part of NCA initiatives during the 5th period. The rehabilitation and welfare package should be evolved in a holistic, consultative manner with livelihood options in addition to wages for such people towards their employment in the patrolling the protecting wildlife, providing agricultural land with irrigation, health care, housing and related community welfare issues and basic education facilities. The operations related to the post-harvesting identified tribes by the Indian army is essential to be considered disquietingly, while structuring the programme.

**10.8. Research and GIS equipments.**

The AI India tiger estimates using the new methodology approved by the Tiger Task Force has resulted in a permanent monitoring protocol for the field units. The ITIAs, tiger reserve levels would be awarded to monitor the source populations of tiger. Further assistance would be provided for training the concerned

which will be equip the staff with facilities like Global Positioning System (GPS), camera traps, night vision, night grids, and related accessories including hardware and software.

### 10.9. Staff development and capacity building

10.9.1 This would involve:

- (i) Capacity building and training
- (ii) Providing project resources and special incentives.
- (iii) Specialised training in the use of Geographical Information System (GIS), mapping operations
- (iv) Specialised training in photography and wildlife census
- (v) Study tour/programme of good practices in other reserves
- (vi) Dissemination workshops
- (vii) Specialised training in post surveillance
- (viii) Specialised training in conservation planning.

10.9.2 The above steps are primarily intended in enhancing the skill of field staff. Several initiatives of providing good pay/wage or specialised training in other detection and control field.

10.10. Minimising wildlife conflicts in tiger bearing forests and ensuring corridor conservation through restorative strategy involving locals to avert fragmentation of habitat.

This would involve:

- (i) Reducing human-animal conflicts
- (ii) Capturing problematic and injured wild animals
- (iii) Monitoring of wild animals
- (iv) Anticipating epidemics
- (v) Habitat improvement planning.

10.11. Safeguarding and Restoring measures in the interest of wildlife conservation.

Several tiger reserves located on stretch of heavily used infrastructure like roads, railway tracks etc. The high voltage electric lines posing threat to many reserves cause mortality of wild animals due to electrocution by poachers. In the interest of wild animals several safeguards as well as restoring measures may be required which would be adopted on a site-specific basis.

10.12. Promoting local infrastructure. The responsibility to maintain and visit by tiger reserves, all tiger reserves and continuous monitoring of tiger (Phase-IV) support for monitoring tiger outside tiger reserves through National Tiger Conservation Authority grant, developing a National Committee of Camera Trap Photo Database in tiger sanctuaries of National Tiger Conservation Authority in the Local and Regional Offices, besides establishing a monitoring lab.

#### 10.13. Independent monitoring and evaluation of tiger reserves.

The second round of independent monitoring has been completed using globally accepted indicators. This would be further refined and continued.

#### 10.14. Establishment and development of new tiger reserves.

'Project Tiger' has a holistic ecosystem approach. Through the focus on all the trophic species ('tiger'), the project ensures sustainability of ecosystems by focusing on the trophic levels in the food chain. This is essential to ensure an ecologically viable persistence of tiger, which is at the apex of the ecological food chain. The continuing pressures on forests are acute on the margins in developing countries and India is no exception. As a result, the tiger habitat has become fragile and weak at several places, necessitating a focused conservation approach. Our protected areas and tiger reserves are analogous to "islands" in an ocean of the other-use matrix. Empirical evidences from 'island biogeography' indicate that 'isolated' reserves lose their species diversity owing to ecological homogenization. Further, apart from fragmentation the situation is aggravated by degraded forest cover owing to bushy pressure, habitat loss – primarily bushy areas – of effective corridors to ensure the desired level of protection, and lack of socio-developmental initiatives for the fringe dwelling stakeholders to reduce their dependency on forest resources. Since 'Tropical Tiger' would go a long way in addressing the above situation, the Steering Committee of Project Tiger in its meeting held on the 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2003 recommended inclusion of new tiger reserves areas as well to increase the total area of 'Project Tiger' from existing 2761 sq km to 30,000 sq km during the Tenth Plan period.

#### 10.15. Provision of Project Allowance to staff of Project Tiger.

The tiger States would be supported (100%) for Project Allowance to staff of tiger reserves.

#### 10.16. Staff welfare activities.

Staff welfare requires the essential accommodations for the children of frontline staff in nearby towns or villages, supply of medicines, field kit, mosquito net, torch and the like would be supported.

#### 10.17. Fostering Tourism or Ecotourism to tiger reserves.

Tourism in the context of Tiger Reserves is conceptualized as 'ecotourism', which needs to be ecologically sensitive and sustainable. This is emerging as an important component of tourism industry. It is distinct from 'mass tourism' having sustainable, sensitive, community based effort on improving the living standards of local host communities living in the fringes of tiger reserves. Ecotourism is proposed to be fostered under 'Project Tiger' to benefit the host community in accordance with tiger reserve specific Tourism Plan forming part of the Tiger Conservation Plan, subject to regulation under carrying capacity with a focus on buffer areas. Since tourism has been improving in areas of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries which are now designated as core or critical tiger habitat regions low impact tourism (ecotourism) would be allowed in such areas subject to the specific carrying capacity. However, mass tourism infrastructure should be permitted in non-core and critical

These activities, besides the major ones mentioned above, are developed in various forms with the active involvement of local people living in such areas. This would provide extended benefits to their population for its life cycle duration because benefiting local people from construction activities in such areas which involving big projects depends on people in such an area who would have better and better-lit facilities. The opportunities to stakeholders would include management of the area, recruitment for various training programmes, providing the skills, providing education, organising sports and other like.

#### 11. Local Involvement under Project Tiger

In all approximated 25 lakh members are engaged monthly with 50% women members according to record for 25 years, including including 20% more given by States under Project Tiger. Many local people members such local members (Boskos) non-tribals such as Hindu, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Gonds in Maharashtra, Gonds in Andhra Pradesh, Gonds in Karnataka, Gonds in Chhattisgarh and Gonds in Orissa, Madia, Gond, A. etc. The deployment of such local people has been, indeed, well managed in the last few years.

#### 12. Details of funding allocation under Project Tiger since inception over various Plan periods.

Project Tiger is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, launched in 1973. Over the years, the project coverage has expanded considerably. The outlay made in the Five Year Plans for the project since inception are as below.

Five Year Plan	Rs. in Lakhs
III	131
IV Plan (1969-73)	653
V Plan (1974-78) (1974-75)	1473.25
Rolling Plan (1977-81)	83.80
VI Plan (1980-84) (1980-81)	100.25
VII Plan	5475.42
1985-90	700.98
1991-93	501.81
VIII Plan	7886.09
IX Plan	7500.00
X Plan	15000.00
82-85	7921.88
TOTAL	117264.8 or 1172.85

**Annexure-A**

**LIST OF CASES AND SECTION 80C DEDUCTIONS OF 150000 IN FUTURE, NOTIFIED UNDER THE WHITE PAPER PROVISIONS (1972) AS AMENDED TO 2003 (TAXAM 1972/2003)**

Sl. No.	Year of Issuance	Name of the Applicant	Mode	Long title case notified through Section 80C
1	2	3	4	5
1	1972-73	Banbasa	Directly	117200
2	1972-73	Subodh	Directly	117100
3	1972-74	Pranab	Directly/Through	117100
4	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
5	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
6	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
7	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
8	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
9	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
10	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
11	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
12	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
13	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
14	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
15	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
16	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
17	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
18	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
19	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
20	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
21	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
22	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
23	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
24	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
25	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
26	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
27	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
28	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
29	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
30	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
31	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
32	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
33	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
34	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
35	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
36	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
37	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
38	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
39	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
40	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
41	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
42	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
43	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
44	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
45	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
46	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
47	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
48	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
49	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100
50	1972-74	Pranab	Directly	117100



10	2000-2001	Kudankulam	100000	1997
11	2002-2003	Kudankulam	100000	2002
12	2004-2005	Kudankulam	100000	2004
13	2006-2007	Kudankulam	100000	2006
14	2008-2009	Kudankulam	100000	2008
15	2010-2011	Kudankulam	100000	2010
16	2012-2013	Kudankulam	100000	2012
17	2014-2015	Kudankulam	100000	2014
		<b>Total</b>		<b>1000000</b>

\* Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified Kudankulam as a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) under the SEZ Act, 2005. The notified area is 1000000 sq. m. The notified area is 1000000 sq. m. The notified area is 1000000 sq. m.

Annexure-II

List of houses and plots of land for Jeeva, medical and welfare  
Welfare societies, Sec. 127A, as notified in 2000  
in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Year of creation	Name of Project/Institution	Area	Area of the notified zone per person in sq. meters
A	B	C	D	E
1	1972-73	Project	Project	854.00
2	1973-74	Project	Project	100.00
3	1974-75	Project	Project	112.00
4	1975-76	Project	Project	2110.88
5	1976-77	Project	Project	200.00
6	1977-78	Project	Project	112.00
7	1978-79	Project	Project	112.00
8	1979-80	Project	Project	112.00
9	1980-81	Project	Project	112.00
10	1981-82	Project	Project	112.00
11	1982-83	Project	Project	112.00
12	1983-84	Project	Project	112.00
13	1984-85	Project	Project	112.00
14	1985-86	Project	Project	112.00
15	1986-87	Project	Project	112.00
16	1987-88	Project	Project	112.00
17	1988-89	Project	Project	112.00
18	1989-90	Project	Project	112.00
19	1990-91	Project	Project	112.00
20	1991-92	Project	Project	112.00
		<b>Total</b>		<b>1107.9248</b>

Sl. No.	Year	Topic	Question	Answer
1	2000-2001	Value Education	What is Value Education?	Value Education is the process of teaching and learning values to the students.
2	2001-2002	Value Education	What are the objectives of Value Education?	The objectives of Value Education are to develop the character of the students, to make them aware of their values, and to help them to live a life of values.
3	2002-2003	Value Education	What are the components of Value Education?	The components of Value Education are Moral Education, Civic Education, Environmental Education, and Health Education.
4	2003-2004	Value Education	What are the methods of Value Education?	The methods of Value Education are Direct Instruction, Indirect Instruction, and Self-Directed Learning.
5	2004-2005	Value Education	What are the challenges of Value Education?	The challenges of Value Education are the lack of awareness, the lack of resources, and the lack of support from the society.
6	2005-2006	Value Education	What are the benefits of Value Education?	The benefits of Value Education are that it helps to develop the character of the students, it helps to make them aware of their values, and it helps to help them to live a life of values.
7	2006-2007	Value Education	What are the role of teachers in Value Education?	The role of teachers in Value Education is to create a value-oriented classroom, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the students to practice the values.
8	2007-2008	Value Education	What are the role of parents in Value Education?	The role of parents in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented home, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
9	2008-2009	Value Education	What are the role of the society in Value Education?	The role of the society in Value Education is to create a value-oriented environment, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
10	2009-2010	Value Education	What are the role of the government in Value Education?	The role of the government in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented policy, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
11	2010-2011	Value Education	What are the role of the media in Value Education?	The role of the media in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented message, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
12	2011-2012	Value Education	What are the role of the schools in Value Education?	The role of the schools in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented curriculum, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
13	2012-2013	Value Education	What are the role of the colleges in Value Education?	The role of the colleges in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented program, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
14	2013-2014	Value Education	What are the role of the universities in Value Education?	The role of the universities in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented research, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
15	2014-2015	Value Education	What are the role of the research institutions in Value Education?	The role of the research institutions in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented study, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
16	2015-2016	Value Education	What are the role of the think tanks in Value Education?	The role of the think tanks in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented analysis, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
17	2016-2017	Value Education	What are the role of the policy makers in Value Education?	The role of the policy makers in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented policy, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
18	2017-2018	Value Education	What are the role of the implementation agencies in Value Education?	The role of the implementation agencies in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented program, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
19	2018-2019	Value Education	What are the role of the monitoring agencies in Value Education?	The role of the monitoring agencies in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented report, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.
20	2019-2020	Value Education	What are the role of the evaluation agencies in Value Education?	The role of the evaluation agencies in Value Education is to provide a value-oriented assessment, to model the values, and to provide opportunities for the children to practice the values.

PART A

Chapter II

DETAILS OF THE GOALS OF PROJECT TIGER

12. Introduction

The Project Tiger is an integrated Wildlife Conservation Scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The scheme primarily encompasses the wildlife activities in conserving the tiger. It is an initiative of the Tiger Task Force constituted by the National Council for Wildlife set up by the Executive Order in 1973. This was the first step towards implementing the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 as amended by the Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2002. Such came into force with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2002. The activities are as follows:

- (i) establishing habitat;
- (ii) strengthening anti-poaching efforts; and
- (iii) taking up research and conservation efforts.
- (iv) carrying out special projects and other special projects;
- (v) conducting research and studies of various birds, insects, plants, animals, etc. in various zoological gardens, zoos, etc. in various States; and
- (vi) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (vii) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (viii) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (ix) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (x) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (xi) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (xii) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (xiii) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (xiv) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (xv) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (xvi) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.
- (xvii) conducting research and studies on the ecology of the tiger and its habitat.

(12) Project Tiger was launched in April 1973 with the objective of saving the remaining 14 viable populations of tigers in India by providing economic, scientific, animal and ecological values. And it focuses on all these areas, a



the resulting need to covering some of the additional security field staff and officers, and give daily salaries. The Project Team members at the Ministry of Environment and Planning was involved with the task of providing technical guidance and financial support.

15.1. The implementation of Project Tiger involves great involvement of the local law enforcement authority with legal backing as well as the involvement of the bank of the recommendations of National Board for Wildlife under the Government of the Honorable Prime Minister. A Task Force was set up to look into the problems of tiger conservation in the country. The recommendations of the Task Force must also include strengthening of Project Tiger by giving maximum political and financial support, away from creating the Wildlife Crime Control Division. If any other recommendations have to be made, they should be submitted to the Central Government for taking in consultation with the Government of Georgia. Tiger is removed from the list of animals in addressing the concerns of tiger people. Finally, the report recommendations of the Task Force are as follows:

- (i) Strengthening the conservation of tigers
- (ii) Strengthening efforts towards education in tiger, rhinoceros, elephant, crocodile, wild dog, leopard and cheetah. The Government shall approve a wildlife law, park and reserves
- (iii) Strengthening the anti-poached laws in tiger by enforcing stricter measures
- (iv) Remove the commitment with local people and create the tiger habitat in existing reserves or landfills
- (v) Remove the tiger habitat in the village, in the tiger protection involves to increasing the forest, water and grassland resources in the woods

15.2. The tiger reserves are based on ecological characteristics and having the political fragmentation of habitat, such as having to remove of tiger habitat away from conflicting land uses leading to loss of habitat. There are also in some cases significant village settlements with large number of cattle which pose a risk to the health of tigers and rhinoceros. Such tiger habitat reserves or regions in immediate disturbance such as illegal and commercial activities, such as the mining, the destruction of natural habitats, resulting in tiger habitat destruction.

15.3. Several conditions affect tiger implementation of the project such as conservation of natural resources given to the state for tiger conservation and resources given to the state for tiger conservation. The project team have highlighted the fact that there is a need to the state for tiger conservation and protection. The tiger conservation project will be more effective if tiger capacity building and management.

15.4. There is also an urgent need to strengthen the efforts of the Central Government and Project Tiger. The Government shall, for the purpose of tiger and wild tiger conservation in the country, implement of tiger and strengthening the tiger administration, expansion of the project and habitat participation, such as through creation of tiger people living in and around tiger reserves and extremely important.

15.6. *Zimbabwe* The Agency of the Atlantic Ocean Trust has been successful in providing financial assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe by providing financial assistance to the World Bank Development Fund, 1972 through an agreement, namely the World Bank Development Fund, 1972. This Fund, one of the major contributions of the Trust, has been approved by the Government. The ATCA will assist the Government as well as the Government of Zimbabwe by providing a money bank for the purpose of such services, such as providing integrated educational assistance for the purpose of education and other social and economic aspects. The ATCA will assist the Government of Zimbabwe for such contributions and financing assistance of the same kind from placement of resources and financial assistance under such small credit as Bank of America, of New York, N.Y. and other facilities, including the ATCA, and other facilities of the Government of Zimbabwe.

15.7. *Zimbabwe* The Agency of the Atlantic Ocean Trust has been successful in providing financial assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe by providing financial assistance to the World Bank Development Fund, 1972 through an agreement, namely the World Bank Development Fund, 1972. This Fund, one of the major contributions of the Trust, has been approved by the Government. The ATCA will assist the Government as well as the Government of Zimbabwe by providing a money bank for the purpose of such services, such as providing integrated educational assistance for the purpose of education and other social and economic aspects. The ATCA will assist the Government of Zimbabwe for such contributions and financing assistance of the same kind from placement of resources and financial assistance under such small credit as Bank of America, of New York, N.Y. and other facilities, including the ATCA, and other facilities of the Government of Zimbabwe.

15.8. *Zimbabwe* The Agency of the Atlantic Ocean Trust has been successful in providing financial assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe by providing financial assistance to the World Bank Development Fund, 1972 through an agreement, namely the World Bank Development Fund, 1972. This Fund, one of the major contributions of the Trust, has been approved by the Government. The ATCA will assist the Government as well as the Government of Zimbabwe by providing a money bank for the purpose of such services, such as providing integrated educational assistance for the purpose of education and other social and economic aspects. The ATCA will assist the Government of Zimbabwe for such contributions and financing assistance of the same kind from placement of resources and financial assistance under such small credit as Bank of America, of New York, N.Y. and other facilities, including the ATCA, and other facilities of the Government of Zimbabwe.

15.9. *Zimbabwe* The Agency of the Atlantic Ocean Trust has been successful in providing financial assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe by providing financial assistance to the World Bank Development Fund, 1972 through an agreement, namely the World Bank Development Fund, 1972. This Fund, one of the major contributions of the Trust, has been approved by the Government. The ATCA will assist the Government as well as the Government of Zimbabwe by providing a money bank for the purpose of such services, such as providing integrated educational assistance for the purpose of education and other social and economic aspects. The ATCA will assist the Government of Zimbabwe for such contributions and financing assistance of the same kind from placement of resources and financial assistance under such small credit as Bank of America, of New York, N.Y. and other facilities, including the ATCA, and other facilities of the Government of Zimbabwe.

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17. *Zimbabwe* The Agency of the Atlantic Ocean Trust has been successful in providing financial assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe by providing financial assistance to the World Bank Development Fund, 1972 through an agreement, namely the World Bank Development Fund, 1972. This Fund, one of the major contributions of the Trust, has been approved by the Government. The ATCA will assist the Government as well as the Government of Zimbabwe by providing a money bank for the purpose of such services, such as providing integrated educational assistance for the purpose of education and other social and economic aspects. The ATCA will assist the Government of Zimbabwe for such contributions and financing assistance of the same kind from placement of resources and financial assistance under such small credit as Bank of America, of New York, N.Y. and other facilities, including the ATCA, and other facilities of the Government of Zimbabwe.

**patrolling camp labourers and watchmen.**

The anti-infiltration operations of Tiger Reserve are also specific. However, the following activities which will form part of the protection strategy in Tiger Reserve, namely:

- (i) Providing 100% support to tiger reserves for training, arming and deploying Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF).
- (ii) Deployment of anti-infiltration squads.
- (iii) Establishing and maintenance of existing patrolling camps/shelters and deployment of camp labourers for patrolling.
- (iv) Organising effective patrolling by constituting mixed STPF Protection Forces consisting of field staff, labourers and police in case of extreme personnel in homogeneous with wireless tracked and jeep/ambulances for apprehending offenders. Apart from patrolling a patrolling schedule to be issued.
- (v) Establishing and maintenance of wireless network.
- (vi) Organising summer camp every year with the main police in railway stations, local buses, one-stops, buses, outposts and checkposts.
- (vii) Issuing special ID-cards, provision measures during transition to Operation Mahatma - constituting the security and accountability of Protected Area.
- (viii) Deployment of security personnel and home guards.
- (ix) Deployment of local work force for monitoring, surveillance or water holes, hunting labourers.
- (x) Provision of arms and ammunition.
- (xi) Provision of infrastructure of camp/shelter squads.
- (xii) Rewards to labourers.
- (xiii) Legal support for inter-district cases.
- (xiv) Provision of vehicle loans.
- (xv) Provision of field gear and equipment loans.

**16.3. Strengthening of infrastructure within Tiger Reserve including their footing for new civil works and repairing for maintenance.**

The following activities which will form part of strengthening the infrastructure of Tiger Reserve (including support to tiger reserves)

- (i) Civil Works such as quarters, family shelter, office improvement, patrolling camp, temporary buildings, roads, bridges.
- (ii) Maintenance, creation and upgradation of road network.
- (iii) Maintenance and creation of wireless tower.
- (iv) Maintenance and creation of fire watch tower.
- (v) Maintenance and creation of bridges, viaduct, culverts.
- (vi) Maintenance/creation of hollies and paths/roads.
- (vii) Maintenance and creation of border ponds.
- (viii) Procurement and maintenance of vehicles, vans, Jeeps, Truck, Tractor etc.
- (ix) Lightening improvement works.
- (x) Procurement of livestock, animals, (Chickens, ducks) to provide security (CISV).
- (xi) Procurement of supplies, water filter, Global Positioning System.

ARTICLE 100 (1)

- (1) The Commission shall have the following functions:
- (a) To advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;
- (b) To advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;
- (c) To advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;

(2) The Commission shall also have the following functions:

(a) To advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;

(b) To advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;

(3) The Commission shall

- (a) Advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;
- (b) Advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;
- (c) Advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;

(4) The Commission shall also have the following functions:

(a) To advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;

(b) To advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;

The Commission shall also have the following functions:

- (a) Advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;
- (b) Advise the Government on the matters relating to the appointment, removal and discipline of officers of the Commission;

(5) The Commission shall also have the following functions:



Force Survey of India. The same was repeated 6 months later. In 1997, we returned to the same sites in that location and carried a Time Comparison Study to record the activities of the workers with the introduction and use of the mobile communication with allowing the involved team member to call people.

#### 6.6. Rehabilitation process in traditional medicine (The study was conducted in a rural area of Karnataka)

There is an urgent need to handle rehabilitation and health-care programs in the deprived areas and also to build a health-care system to be immune to disease and drug accidents. The numerous deprived areas and communities are involved in traditional healing of all ailments. Several traditional healers (Munias, Brahmins, Shrivatsa, etc.) have been known to provide health services. Patients, villagers, female healers, etc. are seen and treated with oil, and a lot of medicines are used. The health-care system is to be improved with health programs. Working with the MT/S initiative during the past years, I rehabilitated and welfare health care in the rural areas. The traditional healers and health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system. The improvement is to be achieved by providing health-care services and health-care services. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system.

#### 6.7. Research and R&D equipment funding (not completed)

The 40 India (the initiative) was the first initiative in the world. The first time has resulted in a positive and healthy growth. In the past, the health and welfare of the people has been a major concern in the past. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system. The health-care system is to be improved with the health-care system.

#### 6.8. Staff development and services (building capacity) (not completed)

The work involves:

- (i) Capacity building in health
- (ii) Provision of health services and social services
- (iii) Research and development in the use of health services & health-care services
- (iv) Research and development in health services
- (v) Staff development in health services
- (vi) Provision of health services
- (vii) Specialized training in health services
- (viii) Specialized training in health services

The above inputs are extremely important for enhancing the skills of field staff. Several initiatives to poaching occur in the wild in specialized training in crime investigation and related skills.

16.2. Devoting available spaces for wildlife and relocation of villagers from core or critical tiger habitats in tiger reserves within a timeframe and settlement of their livelihoods of rights is a new activity that requires:

16.2.1. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as well as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, mention that rights of tribals (Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers) recognized in forest areas within 1000 and 50000 tiger and wildlife habitats of tiger reserves and protected areas may be transferred and resettled to prevailing available lands in tiger and wild animals. The regular payment of compensation (right settlement) in addition to the available package should under the Central Sponsored Scheme as present, Chapter IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (section 24) provide for settlement of rights in an area the limit declared by the State Government under section 13 after obtaining a Sanctuary or section 35 after constituting a National Park. Subsection (1) of section 24 of the said Act, authorizes the Collector to acquire land and wild animals. Payment of compensation for the movable property of people living out of modifying or settling their rights which is a common requirement.

16.2.2. The ongoing study and the analysis of the available research data on tiger ecology suggests that the minimum population of tigers in a landscape area, which are needed to maintain a viable population of 20-100 tigers (in an annual cycle) require an average area of 800-1000 sq km. Tiger being an 'umbrella species' this will also ensure viable conditions of other wild animals co-producers, providing forest thereby ensuring the ecological viability of the entire area in which they become an ecological imperative to keep the core areas of tiger reserves protected for the survival of various populations of tiger and other wild animals.

16.2.3. Based on the recommendations of the inter-ministerial agency a new package for village relocation and rehabilitation has been proposed with the following options and terms which adequately cover the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2007, while taking into consideration the difficulties and impediments involved in relocating people living in forest areas.

16.2.4. The minimum package for two options being:

- Option A - Payment of the entire package amount (ILR 10 lakh per family) to the family in case the family opt to withdraw (including any rehabilitation and relocation process by the Forest Department).
- Option B - Evacuate the relocation and rehabilitation of villages from protected areas and tiger reserve to the Forest Department.

16.2.5. In case of option A, a monitoring process involving the District Magistrate of concerned District would be ensured so that the villagers rehabilitate themselves with the package money provided to them in this regard a mechanism involving monitoring, preferably by external agencies mandated be ensured, while depositing

a considerable portion of the amount in the name of the beneficiary in a nationalised bank for obtaining income through interest generated.

(U) In case of option II, the following package (per family) is proposed, at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per family, namely:

(a)	Agriculture land procurement (2 hectares) and Development	15% of the total package
(b)	Settlement of rights	30% of the total package
(c)	Household land and house construction	20% of the total package
(d)	Incentive	5% of the total package
(e)	Community facilities (owned by the family) (water and irrigation, drinking water, electricity, tele-communication, community centre, religious places of worship, health and recreation points)	10% of the total package

(V) The relocation process could be operational and implemented by the following two Committees, namely:

**State level Monitoring Committee** consisting of:

(a)	Chief Secretary of the State	-	Chairman
(b)	Secretaries of political departments	-	Members
(c)	State Principal Chief Conservator of Forests	-	Member
(d)	Non-official members of respective Tiger Conservation Foundation	-	Members
(e)	Chief Wildlife Warden	-	Member-Secretary

**District level Implementing Committee** for ensuring convergence of other sectors, consisting of:

(a)	District Collector	-	Chairman
(b)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	-	Member
(c)	Representative officials from Panchayat, Public Works Department (PWD), Social Welfare, Tribal Department, Health Department, Agriculture Department, Education Department, Power and Irrigation Departments	-	Members
(d)	Deputy Director of the Tiger Reserve in concerned Area	-	Member-Secretary

(v) The above list norms are indicative in nature to facilitate flexibility for State and site specific situation and may be modified to allow more components as well as their family adjustments by respective State Government in per the specific requirements.

(v) The selected villages would be taken up on a priority basis for socio-developmental as well as local development through convergence of District level schemes.

(vi) The labour oriented works involved in the relocation process would be preferably implemented through the villagers who are being relocated so that they derive benefits out of the same apart from ensuring the field implementation to their satisfaction.

(vii) In case resettlement has been done on a lease land the new settlement will be eligible for access to forest resources for their domestic use through the Village Level Committee and Forest Sub-Plan.

(viii) The District Administration would institute full price shop, education, health centre close to the relocated site.

(ix) "Manufacturing" type relocation would be treated through the forest department with ongoing socio-economic inputs through Central assistance and District administration involving convergence of schemes in the effort help of competent independent agencies may be sought wherever available.

(x) The selected villages would be given priority for livelihood options emanating from the protected area.

(xi) In case the cost of relocation including settlement of rights for family exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs, the State Government has to meet the cost cost.

(xii) The relocation process would be an open ended one, since the progress of relocation process would depend on performance by State.

**16.14** Minimising wildlife concerns in tiger bearing forest and fostering corridor continuation through resource strategy involving local in access fragmentation of habitats (new activity) (new recurring).

**16.14.1** The forest covering tiger reserves in protected areas have tiger and other wild animals in most of the States. At present, there is no Scheme for addressing wildlife concerns in such areas, where insurance as well as protective inputs are required. The Wild-life (Protection) Act, 1972, provides for addressing such corridor areas. This, inter alia, would involve the following items:

- (i) Reducing man-animal conflict.
- (ii) Capturing, reformation and return of wild animals.
- (iii) Monitoring of wild animals.
- (iv) Antipoaching measures.
- (v) Habitat improvement measures.

**16.14.2** The corridors lying in fringe areas of National Parks, Sanctuaries and tiger reserves suffer from frequent depredation of den crops on account of damage caused by wild herbivores like blue bull, black buck, wild pig and elephants. The habitats become zones of human poisons, since people depend on a single animal pig and crop with low productivity. This is one of the major reasons for man-animal

conflict around our Tiger Reserves and Protected Areas, and in a serious hindrance in gaining the much needed local support for wildlife conservation.

16.10.1 Under Section 110F(1)(b) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the State Chief Wildlife Warden and officers authorized by the State are permitted killing of wild animals causing damage to life and property, including standing crops. However, such authorizations do not exempt such killings due to rigorous safeguards attached to these animals. Trapping and translocation of such wild animals which gain a post value if killed, feasible are not effective. Therefore, the animals can be adequately compensating the stakeholders communities around tiger reserves from the recurring loss. This would be supported as per prevailing norms of the State, to be determined before any as mentioned in Section 38V of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 as amended in 2006.

16.11 Safeguards and Restoring measures in the interest of wildlife conservation (New activity) (non recurring)

Several tiger reserves are affected on account of heavily used infrastructure like roads, railway tracks and canals. The high tension current lines crossing through many reserves cause mortality of wild animals due to electrocution by snakes. In the interest of wild animals several safeguards as well as mitigation measures may be required, which would be supported over a five-yearly term.

16.12 Providing more infrastructure/Project Tiger Environment expenditure for conservation. Held visits by expert teams, All India Tiger Restoration/Continuous monitoring of tiger (Phase III), support for monitoring tiger reserves through WCS and developing a National Repository of Genetic Tissue from Reserves of tiger, strengthening of NCTA of the Centre and Regional Offices besides establishing a monitoring network (ongoing)

16.13 Independent monitoring and evaluation of tiger reserves (ongoing) (non recurring)

The independent monitoring of tiger reserves was carried out during an audit in 05 paragraphs by a panel of experts based on International Union for Conservation of Nature format. The monitoring reports were just reviewed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and placed before the Parliament. An Independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation (IMEE) audit was conducted in 2010-2011, which would be repeated again in subsequent years.

16.14 Establishment and development of new tiger reserves (New activity) (recurring and non recurring as indicated for various activities)

16.14.1 Project Tiger has a holistic conservation approach. Though the focus is on the flagship species, tiger, the project strives to maintain the stability of ecosystem by lowering other threats levels in the forest areas. This is essential to ensure an ecologically viable population of tiger, which is at the apex of the ecological food chain. The community pressures on forests are high on the terrain of developing countries, and India is no exception. As a result, the tiger habitat has become highly and more a forest patch, necessitating a focused conservation approach. Our protected areas and tiger reserves are analogous to "islands" in an ocean of the other-use habitats. Empirical evidences from island biogeography indicate that "island"

reserves lose their species rapidly owing to ecological mismanagement. Further, apart from fragmentation, the situation is aggravated by degraded forest cover owing to high human disturbance, prey – predator ratio, absence of effective measures to ensure the desired level of protection and lack of any developmental initiatives for the fringe dwelling tribal holders to reduce their dependency on forest resources. Since 'Project Tiger' would go a long way to redressing the above situation, the Steering Committee on Project Tiger at its meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2003 recommended inclusion of new tiger reserve areas so as to increase the total area of 'Project Tiger' from existing 37761 sq. kms. to 50,000 sq. kms. during the X Plan period.

16.14.2 In-principle approval has been accorded for declaring the following tiger reserves:

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1	Rampur	Madhya Pradesh
2	Sumbher	Gujarat
3	Thilash	Uttar Pradesh
4	Mulimbar-Hills (including Barah, Jawahar-Bagga and Chumbal Wildlife Sanctuaries)	Rajasthan
5	Soleyarnimashim	Tamil Nadu

16.14.3 Further, the following areas have been suggested by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to States for creation as tiger reserves are given below:

Sl. No.	Name	State
1	Mugara-Nevargam	Madhya Pradesh
2	Uda	Madhya Pradesh
3	Sindriya	Uttar Pradesh
4	Gura Ghosidas	Chhattisgarh
5	Mahel	Orissa
6	Servilipattu-Karalaiyil-Giant Squirrel / Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary / Varahanagar Valley	Tamil Nadu

16.14.4 Final approval has been accorded for the Karnataka Tiger Reserve (Karnataka).

16.15 Provision of Project Allowances to staff (all categories) of Project Tiger (including project allowances to contractual staff) is a new component (non recurring).

16.15.1 The offices and staff of Tiger Reserves receive Project Allowances as approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee and Career Committee on Economic Affairs during IX plan period as detailed below:

- |     |                 |                         |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (a) | Extra Director  | - @ Rs. 1100 per month. |
| (b) | Deputy Director | - @ Rs. 750 per month.  |

(A)	Assistant Divisional Forest Officer/Assistant Divisional Officer (any/limited entry)	Rs. 675 per month
(B)	Forest Ranger and equivalent rank	Rs. 500 per month
(C)	Foreman and equivalent rank	Rs. 480 per month
(D)	Forest Guard and equivalent rank	Rs. 250 per month

16.13-2 The office of tiger reserves are located in remote places. Most often they are not the minimum staff posts. Position existing in regular Forest Divisional Office is a result of which the routine official working in the Forest Tiger Office are adversely affected. Further, several ongoing developmental schemes from the Government funds are also diverted in tiger reserves as a part of the overall development strategy to benefit the stake holders. Such ongoing schemes enhance the office work and thereby, the ministerial support becomes extremely useful. However, to attract the best talent it is proposed to extend the present allowances to ministerial staff working in tiger reserves as indicated below:-

Class II	Rs 500 per employee per month
Class III	Rs 450 per employee per month
Class IV	Rs 300 per employee per month

(6.13-3) The above rates were decided for the existing categories of staff/field employees with the approval of the Ministry of Finance with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2001.

**16.14 Staff welfare activities (see comments)**

The field staff of tiger reserves serve in remote and difficult areas. Often subjected to endemic diseases like malaria, dengue, water-borne infections apart from facing the call of chronic illnesses with wild animals. Further, such postings are harmful to their family wellbeing, and the families concerned had to bear the cost of maintaining his family in a remote village or town, leaving the local schooling and medical facilities. It is relevant to add, accommodations in such rural areas are seldom readily available. In addition the field staff of a tiger reserve would be participating in Territorial Forest Divisions and also to bear the cost of their own community dwelling in their areas, away from the vicinity of the tiger. In this regard the Forest Department thus, the role of a Forest Ranger is a potential step to tiger reserves is different from his colleagues in regular Forest Divisions. The physical health of the staff of tiger reserves and protection from the people surrounding a grade is again the management is more common, often resulting in casualties. Therefore it becomes essential to provide amenities to field staff in tiger reserves to meet the best needs in the working age groups. During the plan period staff welfare inputs like residential accommodation in the vicinity of forests, medical facilities, access to village supply of kerosene, medicine, salt kit, mosquito net, umb and the like would be improved.

**16.17 Veterinary Treatment/Consultation in tiger reserves (see comments) (see comments)**

"Tourism" in the context of tiger reserves is conceptualized as "ecotourism" which needs to be ecologically sustainable nature-oriented. This is emerging as an important component of tourism industry. It is distinct from mass tourism having sustainable, equitable, community based option for improving the living standards of

local forest communities living on the fringe of tiger reserves. Ecotourism is proposed to be allowed under 'Project Tiger' to benefit the local community in accordance with the reserve specific Tourism Plan forming part of the Tiger Conservation Plan, subject to regulation as per carrying capacity, with a focus on buffer areas. Since tourism has been happening in areas of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries which are now designated as core and critical tiger habitat, regulated low impact tourist activities would be allowed in such areas subject to the specific carrying capacity. However, no new tourism infrastructure should be permitted in such core and critical tiger habitat. Further, the buffer forest areas should also be developed as wildlife habitats with the active involvement of local people living in such areas. This would provide extended habitat to tiger population by its life cycle dynamics, besides benefiting local people from sustainable activities in such areas while reducing the resource dependency of people on core and critical tiger habitats and human-tiger interaction conflicts. The opportunities for stakeholders would include management of low cost accommodation for tourists, providing guide services, providing sale outlets, managing excursions, organising eco-tours and the like.

14.18 Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States by increasing the central share from the existing 58% to 80% for Recurring Expenditure, with the States' share becoming 10%. The ongoing support for Non-Recurring Expenditure would continue to be 100%.

There is considerable delay in the release of central assistance to the field formations (tiger reserves) by the North Eastern States under the Project Tiger Scheme, owing to non-availability of matching State share for recurring activities, despite allocation from the Centre. There has been a demand for increasing the central share in the recurring component of funding support. Accordingly, the central share has been increased from 80% to 90% for recurring items of expenditure.

14.19 Raising compensation for man-wildlife conflict to Rs. 2 lakh in case of loss of human life, 50 per cent of the sum for grievous injury and cost of treatment for minor injury (Non-Recurring)

The human-wildlife interface is extremely sensitive due to spill over of wild animals from core areas of tiger reserves. The loss on account of such depredation needs to be compensated adequately in a time bound manner to avoid 'revange killings'. The compensation on man-wildlife conflict has been doubled from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh in the case of loss of human life, while the compensation for serious injury has been raised to 100% of the amount of compensation on death, besides meeting the cost of treatment of serious injuries to people due to wildlife.

14.20 Acquisition of private land for making the core and critical tiger habitat in States/Non-Recurring.—

In several tiger reserves, there are private land holdings/leases within the core and critical tiger habitats of tiger reserves. The above component has been included under the Project Tiger Scheme for providing 100% central assistance to States to acquire such areas if necessary for making the above critical tiger habitat available.

14.21 Establishment of Tiger Safai, Interpretation and Awareness centres under the existing component of 'eco-tourism activity in buffer and fringe areas' and



management of such centres through the respective Panchayat Raj Institutions (creation - Non-Reserving; maintenance - Reserving).

The Tiger Safaris may be established in the buffer areas of tiger reserves which experience immense tourist influx in the conventional tiger habitat to viewing here. The Interpretal and awareness centres would also be important in such buffer areas to foster awareness for efficient public support. The management of such centres would be through the respective Panchayat Raj (PR) institutions.

16.22 Re-introduction of cheetah in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan under the Scheme as a cost of Rs. 50 crore after assessing the historical co-existence of cheetah with other carnivores, especially the tiger.

Reintroduction of large carnivores has increasingly been recognised as a strategy to conserve threatened species and restore ecosystem functions. The cheetah is the only large carnivore that has been extirpated mainly by over-hunting in most of historical times. Based on the recommendations of an expert group involving the Wildlife Institute of India, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has decided to take up reintroduction of cheetah in the States of Rajasthan (Sambhar area) and Madhya Pradesh (Kuno-Palora and Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuaries). The said States would receive 100% support towards village relocation, habitat management and restoration, building facility, veterinary facility, training professionals, monitoring, procurement of cheetah, eco-development in the fringes and maintenance.

17. State to enter into Memorandum of Understanding

The Tiger Reserve States would be required to enter into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, as provided in the Annex at Appendix C.

18. The Tiger Reserves would receive funding support under the ongoing Centrally sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger' on the basis of a reserve specific Deer Conservation Plan as required under Section IV, in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2000. The Plan shall be prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority. Till the preparation and approval of the Tiger Conservation Plan in-accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the tiger States would be required to conduct interim indicative Tiger Conservation Plan which should form the basis of the Annual Plan of Operations to attract funding support under 'Project Tiger'.

19. The centrality of Panchayat Raj institution should be ensured through consultation for deployment of local workforce, issues relating to man - animal conflicts, livelihood options, village relocation and eco-tourism.

Annex 10

**TRI-PARTITE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
BETWEEN  
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY)  
60, JALAN HJUE, SHALAMAN ROAD, NEW DELHI  
GOVERNMENT OF ..... AND THE DIRECTOR ..... TIGER  
RESERVE**

The Government of India has launched its Tiger Conservation Programme through the setting up of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The Agency is giving the tiger, India's national animal emblem on the same name and Tiger Reserve Management various responsibilities, effective structures in which it is essential. This tripartite memorandum seeks to lay out respective responsibilities and reciprocal commitments linked to fund flows to ensure effective tiger conservation in the country.

This tripartite Memorandum of Understanding made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ between the Ministry of Environment and Forests (along through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Kanoo No. 5, Indira Nagar, Shalimar Road, New Delhi-110016) (hereinafter referred to as the "NTCA") of the First Part, the State Government of \_\_\_\_\_ (along through the Director and Officer-in-Charge (Wildlife) of the State Government), of the Second Part and the Field Director of \_\_\_\_\_ Tiger Reserve (hereinafter referred to as the Field Director), of the Third Part.

Whereas the State Government has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, through the Field Director, seeking financial assistance for protection and development of \_\_\_\_\_ tiger reserve (hereinafter referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_

and whereas the Ministry of Environment and Forests is ready and willing to extend financial support for the approved items of the said work on the terms and conditions specified below for the year 2009-2010 and onwards,

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the Parties as follows:

**ARTICLE 1**

**Obligations of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (through the NTCA)**

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has agreed and affirmed that:

- (1) Funding support under Project Tiger shall be made available to the tiger reserve in two phases, as stated in the Annual Plan of Operations with cost estimates of proposed field initiatives, based on tiger reserve specific Tiger Conservation Plan.
- (2) The full institution of the funding support under Project Tiger would be done by the State after receipt of the Annual Plan of Operations from respective State Governments, subject to the availability of funds and directives of the Ministry of Finance.

- (5) The second installment of the funding support under Project Tiger would be released by two weeks after receipt of Utilization Certificate pertaining to previous year from the State Government. With Utilization Report of funding support released as first installment during the current financial year, and the Progress Report in the standard format from the Field Director, duly recommended by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.
- (6) Technical guidance in the form of advisory would be provided to the Field Director under initiative of the State Government to the Tiger Committee within the ambit of the provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, with regard to conservation of tigers and their habitat.
- (7) An ecological study on the impact of investment made in the reserve shall be carried out as per prescribed norms.

**ARTICLE II**

**(Obligations of the Government of .....**

The State Government has agreed and affirmed that:

- (1) The Tiger Conservation Plan, as required under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, shall be prepared for the Tiger Reserve for which the funding support is being sought from ..... as per the prescribed guidelines within 6 months from .....
- (2) The cost of critical tiger habitat and the buffer or peripheral area shall be identified and notified as required under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 within 6 months from .....
- (3) The staff vacancies shall be filled up by ..... for ensuring effective implementation and field protection, after fixing the norms, vis-a-vis the upgradeable within 6 months from .....
- (4) The money released under Project Tiger shall be made available to the tiger reserve within 2 weeks of its receipt by the State for implementing tiger conservation initiatives, as proposed in the Annual Plan of Operations, with due compliance of the normative guidelines and objectives of the said Authority.
- (5) The State Government shall post a motivated officer with proven track record, preferably trained in Wildlife Management, as the Field Director of the Tiger Reserve, with a minimum tenure of three years (extendable if the tenure warrants).
- (6) The said Government shall constitute a Steering Committee as required under section 38U of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, for ensuring identification, monitoring, protection and conservation of tigers, ecosystems and prey animals, within one year from .....
- (7) The State Government shall constitute a reserve-specific Tiger Conservation Foundation as autonomous "profit centre" for the Tiger Reserve to facilitate and support the management for tiger conservation and eco-development by involving local people, as per the guidelines issued, empowered to receive financial aids/assurances, donations from Government and other funds from Government and planning authority, to create a "development fund" and divert it for the benefit of the reserve, local people and the staff within 6 months from .....

- (8) The State Government shall promote action for local intelligence gathering and protection of the tiger reserves, and this "Security Plan" should form part of the Tiger Conservation Plan, with provisions for periodic "Security Audit".
- (9) The State Government shall ensure capacity building of the frontline staff for effective enforcement upon iron staff development and staff welfare measures based on a capacity building plan made part of the Tiger Conservation Plan.
- (10) The State Government shall equate tourism as per carrying capacity computed for the reserve and develop forest and wildlife tourism policy for the State within one year from .....
- (11) The State Government shall avail the enhanced relocation package for relocating the villagers in the core / critical tiger habitats as per the revised guidelines of the Project Tiger and statutory provisions, in a time bound manner.
- (12) The State Government shall also steps by restoring the identified corridor linkages with the tiger reserve by mainstreaming tiger conservation in the mid-term plans the various production sectors, with the active involvement of territorial forest divisions, and revenue authorities, having scope for landholding by suitable agencies outside the Government system.
- (13) The State Government shall ensure ecologically compatible land use in areas linking core tiger reserve with the buffer, while ensuring that forestry operations of regular forest divisions and those adjoining tiger reserves are not incompatible with the needs of tiger conservation.
- (14) The State Government shall certify that no ecologically unsustainable land use such as mining, quarrying and similar projects operate within the tiger reserves.
- (15) The State Government would ensure that for day-to-day tiger monitoring protocol is issued in the tiger reserve as per advices issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Project Tiger) in fulfilling forecasts of unmet requirements.
- (16) The State Government shall ensure active management of the buffer zone of the tiger reserve with central assistance for eliciting public support through mainstreaming of wildlife concerns, to benefit local people and wild animals, upon from addressing man-wildlife human conflicts.
- (17) The State shall place in the public domain the Tiger Conservation Plan of the reserve and details of execution within 6 months from ..... in their official website ..... apart from making available the same in local language to promote public right.
- (18) The money released by the National Tiger Conservation Authority shall be made available to tiger reserves for taking up the works proposed in the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) immediately, with due compliance of the normative guidelines and advisories of the said Authority.
- (19) The Director/Officer in-charge of the tiger reserve shall be empowered to spend the money provided by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for immediate execution of the schemes in per the norms and procedures prescribed by NTEA and the State Government.
- (20) The State Government shall ensure that the Accounts of the grants released by NTEA are audited by Statutory Audit of the State Government on Annual Basis and a certificate to this effect will be sent to NTEA annually latest by 31<sup>st</sup> May each year.

**ARTICLE III****Obligations of the Field Director in the Tiger Reserve**

The Field Director (Tiger Reserve) has agreed and authorized that:

- (1) A 'Security Plan' would be drawn up for the Reserve, considering its strength, weakness, opportunity and threat which would form part of the Tiger Conservation Plan, to ensure intelligence based placement for protection of tiger, other wild animals and the habitat.
- (2) The day-to-day monitoring protocols for tiger and other wild animals would be duly followed, as prescribed by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, to ensure safeguarding of man-wild animal interactions in the habitat.
- (3) The Tiger Conservation Plan would be prepared within a time frame of six months as per the guidelines issued by the NTCA with prescriptions for the core, buffer and adjoining areas.
- (4) A skill development plan should be prepared and submitted by the State Government by creating/forming field staff in the right age group with the capacity to perform field work in the Reserve.
- (5) Initiatives for maintaining tiger conservation in the buffer and core landscapes should be taken by through several programmes of different district level schemes, to provide livelihood options to the fringe dwellers by reducing their dependency on the tiger reserve, with reciprocal commitments from beneficiaries to protect the tiger.
- (6) Timely resolution of man-wild animal conflict would be ensured to prevent revenge killing of tiger and other wild animals.
- (7) A Tiger Conservation Foundation will be set up for the Reserve as a receptacle for gifts, models and other models from the State / Central Government to undertake local initiatives.
- (8) The Annual Plan of Operation for funding support from NTCA shall have reference to the Tiger Conservation Plan.
- (9) The cost estimates worked out by the Field Director should be based on approved schedule of rates of the State Government.
- (10) The APO must indicate the location, area of proposed initiative / initiatives on a map, along with physical target, financial target and unit run, with the basis of estimation.
- (11) The progress report should invariably mention the physical achievement (viz. quantity, quality, nature, work reflecting location) and the objectives fulfilled or implementation of physical activities.
- (12) A year-wise plan catalogue of physical targets shall be maintained to facilitate verification during supervisory visits.
- (13) During execution, details of estimate, man-days involved etc. shall be displayed near the work site.
- (14) Utilization Certificate showing unspent balance, if any, shall be furnished to National Tiger Conservation Authority annually after the close of the financial year so that the same is received in this office by 31<sup>st</sup> May of each year. Complete Utilization Certificate shall be submitted immediately on completion of the work.
- (15) The accounts of the grants released by National Tiger Conservation Authority shall be maintained properly as per audit requirements and shall be open to inspection by the NTCA/Audit. A copy of these accounts shall also be retained in NTCA, in case of construction / habitat improvement works, photographs of

- the measurement books (for the work which was executed from NTC's grant) shall also be sent to NTC. Details of unspent amount, if any shall be furnished to the Authority for adjustment of unspent balances or reallocation.
- (16) The funds will be used only for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Expenditure of funds will not be allowed without the prior approval of NTC.
- (17) The proceeds of all taxes acquired out of the grant referred herewith by the NTC, shall be made available for survey of land. Such taxes shall not be withdrawn the prior approval of Govt of India National Tiger Conservation Authority be obtained. It, nevertheless, is intended for the purpose other than those for which the grant is sanctioned.
- (18) A statement showing the details of the money spent out of the grant referred by NTC shall be furnished to NTC annually by 31<sup>st</sup> May of each year.
- (19) The Tiger Reserve Management should consult the Gram Sabha with deploring the local work force, its Members of the Sahas Ward in consultation with the zoological and other related institutions about the work.
- (20) 1. The Compensation for cattle lifting, crop depredation, injury and death of human should be decided in consultation with the State Forest Deptt.  
2. The Tiger Reserve Management should coordinate with the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP) with implementing crop protection safeguards and other initiatives relating to mitigate all animal conflicts.
- (21) The Tiger Reserve Management should work with Panchayat Raj institutions for providing ecologically viable livelihood options to reduce villagers' dependence on forests. The Gram Sabha should be involved in ensuring farm cover in the buffer areas in order to provide a supplementary habitat to animals avoiding out of core areas.
- (22) State Wildlife should be involved in monitoring the payment and utilization of the compensation package whether under option-I or option-II.
- (23) In case of option II, reimbursement/advance from the protected amount reserve by the Forest Department should be done in consultation with the Gram Sabha.
- (24) State Panchayat Chairperson should be a member of the District level Implementing Committee for ensuring convergence with other schemes.
- (25) Implementation and monitoring of district level policies by the relocated village should be done through Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.
- (26) Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be involved in monitoring labour oriented works relating to the relocation process, ensuring that the relocated villagers get adequate remuneration for their labour.
- (27) In case of resettlement on forest land, the new settlement should be eligible to access forest resources under their traditional forest rights as certified by the Gram Sabha.
- (28) Recommendations of Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be taken while deciding the site for the prior school, health centre etc. close to the relocated village.
- (29) Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be consulted for the identification of services, activities and persons involved in relocation.
- (30) The Local Traditional Village Councils or the Gram Sabha under the PESA Act, 1996, as the case may be, should be consulted for the relocation/advance package to ensure that such tribal people are provided with livelihood options as well as health care, education and learning facilities, besides the economy movement contained in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2002.

**ARTICLE IV**

**CHAPTER 100 - WEATHER**

SECTION 100-101. **WEATHER** - THE X-ROADS SHALL BE MAINTAINED OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

**100-101.1**

1. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the X-Roads when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the X-Roads would be unsafe or impractical.
2. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the X-Roads when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the X-Roads would be unsafe or impractical.
3. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the X-Roads when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the X-Roads would be unsafe or impractical.
4. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the X-Roads when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the X-Roads would be unsafe or impractical.
5. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the X-Roads when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the X-Roads would be unsafe or impractical.

**ARTICLE V**

**Consequences of Non-Observance of the Terms of the MUD**

The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the MUD when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the MUD would be unsafe or impractical.

1. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the MUD when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the MUD would be unsafe or impractical.
2. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the MUD when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the MUD would be unsafe or impractical.
3. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the MUD when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the MUD would be unsafe or impractical.
4. The Board shall be authorized to suspend the operation of the MUD when the weather conditions are such that the operation of the MUD would be unsafe or impractical.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, the Mayor of the Municipality of [Name of Municipality], do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the office of the Mayor.

Approved for and on behalf of National Paper & Ink Association	Approved by and on behalf of [Name of Association]	Accepted by [Name of Association]
[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]
Name & Designation (MUD Stamp)	Name & Designation (MUD Stamp)	Name & Designation (MUD Stamp)
[Name]	[Name]	[Name]

**PART II****ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND ABILITY TO PAY RESERVES****PREAMBLE**

Whereas health, natural resources are critical to the ecological well-being of all living organisms and economic life for the cumulative welfare of people, therefore the free market mechanism has the potential to influence public provision of education and health expenditures while providing nature-conservation based institutions and services to them. But it does not take account of people being environmentally conscious and ready to pay for quality. Hence, it is essential to utilize the concept of demand based market making the local community stakeholders and citizens to be involved.

Whereas the current environmental condition is inadequate to the current environmental requirements in the ecological, physical, developmental, environmental and economic as defined in the policies of the country with a view to recognize the huge reserves and their institutions are diverse, therefore the Joint Tourism and Recreation Strategies to be developed by the concerned State Government and District and Municipal Councils should be developed with concerned authorities.

These conditions are stated under section 13(1)(c) of the 1988 Local Government Act (1988) in accordance of the National Parks and Other Forest Reserves (Management) Act, 1988 (NPAORFMA) and also in the Constitution of India. Besides other laws in force. Thus, conditions are in accordance with the conditions of the National Environmental Policy of 1986.

**1. THE NEED FOR INSTITUTIONS**

1.1 The objective of these conditions is to provide that wildlife reserves to community based is defined as appropriate model to protect ecological resources for development and improve the well-being of local people. Given the conditions in India, it is proposed that community based institutions that is community based and community driven. The objective is to meet towards a concept of tourism around local reserves which is primarily community based system. Such tourism should be low-impact, educational and contribute the ecology and environment with directly benefiting the economic well-being of local communities.

1.2 The primary objective of these conditions is to ensure that community based institutions that are ecologically appropriate for biodiversity conservation. This also provide a whole lot of services services and opportunities for current Unplanned and unregulated growth of such institutions and better the very environment but address such tourism in the true place. Hence, there is a need to focus towards a model of tourism that is responsible and sustainable with high quality standards.

1.3 Tourism will be defined appropriately as the important economic and educational activity. It is the form of the local community, the local government support with making community based the needs and interests of such tourism in the public at large. It also promotes the socio-economic use of wilderness area for the benefit of local communities. Being nature and dependent on non-tourist products.



1.4. In the absence of proper planning and regulation, there has been a rapid growth of khairi facilities in good water bodied tiger reserves which are in the ecological, environmental, recreational and wildlife of tiger reserves. It has failed to realize the true ecological value to the development of the state areas and economic benefit to the people and communities.

1.5. These guidelines are intended to address the above issues.

**1.6. PRINCIPLES OF TIGER RESERVES AND A TIGER RESERVE RESERVES.**

The persons who responsible and accountable to manage a tiger reserve shall ensure the following objectives are met –

- (i) protect the natural habitat which includes ecological integrity of forest and wildlife zones, scenic and historic values of the landscape and its surrounding areas
- (ii) comply with State Rules and Regulations of the State Forest Department and other Rules and Regulations (Regulations of Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRAs) and Proclamation of Wildlife Sanctuaries Act, 1976 (PWS)) in relation to tiger reserves.
- (iii) protect the ecological and other natural resources of tiger reserves and its other state reserves.
- (iv) develop provisions to restore towards both wildlife habitat in the reserve and economic interests of local communities.
- (v) protect the landscape of these tiger reserves and their ecological values.
- (vi) protect the heritage sites of tiger reserves and their reserves.
- (vii) build environmental awareness and capacity.
- (viii) maintain the ecological integrity of tiger reserves and adjacent areas to enhance opportunities to local communities.
- (ix) protect and enhance the biological resources of tiger reserves.
- (x) ensure compliance to forest laws and other laws and regulations.

**1.7. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING STATE FOREST STRATEGIC PLAN FOR TIGER RESERVES**

The following guidelines provide the basic framework for such strategies:

Strategy and coordination through the Central Government and relevant State Government Department, tiger reserves, local communities and civil society institutions are key to ensuring successful implementation of the Guidelines.

**2.1. State Government.**

1.11. The State Level Tiger and Ecological Survey for Tiger Reserves shall be in line with the guidelines. Technically sound and up-to-date tiger reserves shall be notified by the State Government. The guidelines surrounding tiger reserves, ecological protection and its management shall be followed by the tiger reserves.

... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

2.1. The ... (a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

- (i) ... (ii) ... (iii) ... (iv) ... (v) ... (vi) ... (vii) ... (viii) ... (ix) ... (x) ... (xi) ... (xii) ... (xiii) ... (xiv) ... (xv) ... (xvi) ... (xvii) ... (xviii) ... (xix) ... (xx) ... (xxi) ... (xxii) ... (xxiii) ... (xxiv) ... (xxv) ... (xxvi) ... (xxvii) ... (xxviii) ... (xxix) ... (xxx) ...

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2.1. The ... (a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

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2.1. The ... (a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ... (e) ... (f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... (j) ... (k) ... (l) ... (m) ... (n) ... (o) ... (p) ... (q) ... (r) ... (s) ... (t) ... (u) ... (v) ... (w) ... (x) ... (y) ... (z) ...

11.10. The fund shall be administered by the Tiger Conservation Foundation with the Tiger Conservation Society as its arm and where the fund is to be utilized and expenditures to which fund is to be applied are to specific tiger reserves. The fund shall be used for all the things listed within or adjacent to the tiger reserve. Every State Government shall notify the use of fund administration for within a year from the date of notification of these conditions. The use of the fund be restricted periodically taking into consideration the cost of operating. The annual cost of fund administration be applied be fully explained to the public at large through the internet at least once in a year. The State Government shall provide information regarding the utilization of fund only existing for tiger reserve management through the Tiger Conservation Foundation and State Surface.

11.11. A fund shall be established for tiger reserves by the State Government. The fund shall be used for the following purposes:

- (i) to review the present status with regard to the tiger reserve and make recommendations to the State Government;
- (ii) to make acquisition of land for the reserve and to acquire other property and to acquire other property;
- (iii) to provide or provide water or buildings and other facilities or other things and also to other things which are necessary for the tiger reserve;
- (iv) to have local self government and State Government on issues relating to tiger reserve if there is no local self government;
- (v) to make available to local self government all funds which are available for the tiger reserve and to make available to local self government all funds which are available for the tiger reserve;
- (vi) to make available to local self government all funds which are available for the tiger reserve;
- (vii) to make available to local self government all funds which are available for the tiger reserve;
- (viii) to make available to local self government all funds which are available for the tiger reserve;
- (ix) to make available to local self government all funds which are available for the tiger reserve;
- (x) to make available to local self government all funds which are available for the tiger reserve;

11.12. Fund Administration and Management

- (a) The fund shall be administered by the Tiger Conservation Foundation or any other body as may be decided by the State Government;
- (b) The fund shall be used for the following purposes:
  - (i) Tiger Conservation
  - (ii) Tiger Conservation
  - (iii) Tiger Conservation
  - (iv) Tiger Conservation
  - (v) Tiger Conservation
  - (vi) Tiger Conservation
  - (vii) Tiger Conservation
  - (viii) Tiger Conservation
  - (ix) Tiger Conservation
  - (x) Tiger Conservation
- (c) The fund shall be used for the following purposes:
  - (i) Tiger Conservation
  - (ii) Tiger Conservation
  - (iii) Tiger Conservation
  - (iv) Tiger Conservation
  - (v) Tiger Conservation
  - (vi) Tiger Conservation
  - (vii) Tiger Conservation
  - (viii) Tiger Conservation
  - (ix) Tiger Conservation
  - (x) Tiger Conservation

- (k) the welfare of the State Government;
- (l) the social equality to be maintained by the State Government;
- (m) the representative of the Indian State to be appointed by the State Government;
- (n) the local organizations to be maintained by the State Government;
- (o) two representative from a local business firm society institution to be appointed by the State Government;
- (p) Provided that the Indian States and in case of French States, the traditional village councils shall be recognized as equivalent to Panchayat institutions, wherever such councils exist.
- 1.10. The State of the Union shall be a unitary State.
- 1.11. Terms of reference and terms of the Joint Select Committee shall be determined by the State Government.

## 1.2. Tiger Reserve Management (in the context of forests)

1.2.1. The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State shall ensure that each tiger reserve, besides a core area, shall be one of the tiger reserves, that shall be the national parks of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained.

1.2.2. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained.

1.2.3. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained.

## 1.3. Tiger Reserves

- (1) The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained.
- (2) The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained. The tiger shall also be a national park of the State, shall be established and maintained.

- reserves;
- 1703 set a ceiling level on numbers of visitors allowed to enter a tiger reserve at any given time, based on the carrying capacity of the habitat;
  - 1704 facilitate the access open to tourism to the reserves to be designated as 'ecotourism zone'
  - (c) ensure strict entry tickets/reserves through vehicles regulated with the tiger reserve management, accompanied by authorized guide;
  - 1705 develop a participatory community-based tourism strategy in collaboration with local communities to ensure long-term sustainable management and preservation of reserves and local communities;
  - 1706 develop codes and standards for environmentally sensitive facilities located in the vicinity of one or several tiger habitats, incorporating norms on building norms with a view to (i) not allow undue benefit and income to local communities;
  - 1707 develop monitoring mechanisms to assess impact of tourism activities on the wildlife and its habitat so as to minimize their;
  - 1708 develop general guidelines for environmentally acceptable and culturally appropriate practices and/or off-peak visitations;
  - 1709 set up Tiger Alert/Watch and Tiger Hot Spots;
  - 1710 provide for scheduled visits of tourists while following stipulated itinerary activities.

1711 In the case of human-animal conflicts, compensation shall be paid within the period as per Tiger Reserves (Tiger) Rules, 2005 (notwithstanding any other law).

1712 All forested areas, both JFM, shall only be designated forested areas/ habitats in the tiger plan. The tiger plan in tiger reserves shall be filed up since the tiger is also required to manage some tourism in addition to tiger reserve sites.

1713 Tigers in India occur across varied habitats that range from high elevation temperate alpine forest, broad leafed wet temperate forest, mangrove swamp, dry forest, hill or dry deciduous forest, and dry forest, deciduous grasslands. The density of large tigers (the adult male) of tiger varies from 2 to over 50 animals per km<sup>2</sup> among these different habitats. Breeding tigers are territorial, and the size of their territories varies in size usually 80 to 100 km<sup>2</sup> successfully raise cubs. Male tiger territories cover the territory of one to two breeding tiger territories. Due to variation in tiger density, population density of tiger territories range from 20 to 200 km<sup>2</sup> habitat. For a demographically stable population it is essential to have a core area that harbours a minimum of 20 to 25 breeding tigers. For long-term genetic viability, the minimum effective population size is believed to be about 500 individuals. Due to the variability in breeding tiger territories size and tiger breeding tiger density, the core area needed can be predicted to be between 100-150 km<sup>2</sup>. This core area comprising buffer zone that usually a population of about 75 to 100 individual tiger to allow demographic viability. However, genetic viability is possible only through corridor connectivity within the larger landscape where dispersing individual tiger could genetic mixing between different source populations tiger reserves in a metapopulation framework. Current tourism zones where only tourist visits are permitted and there are no consumptive uses, user benefits and recruitment have not been fully implemented. For tiger conservation, permitting up to 20% of the core area to be habitat for a tourism zone should not have an adverse effect on the tiger biology needs, which is subject to adherence to all the prescriptions made in these Guidelines.

2.2.7.1. There is also a need for protecting the buffer and providing some protection on the ground level to ensure a healthy land environment.

2.2.8. Conservation of the tiger and National animal is the paramount objective of tiger reserves and protected parks and forests through various methods. It is inevitable tool for increasing biodiversity and conserving species for their continuation. Conserved natural areas in urban areas are very rare and it is important to take necessary steps for the proper protection. Non-commercial conserved forestland (sanctuary) could be provided in the tiger reserves and protected parks and forests and conserving the same. The tiger reserves and protected parks and forests should have a minimum of 20% of the area reserved for habitat and the remaining the green buffer for residential, commercial and industrial use. In the tiger reserves and protected parks and forests, the local animal population should be protected and maintained for bringing down the density to 10% which need have to be protected by various ways and means. There should be strict protection of all animals, including birds, reptiles, amphibians, etc. and they should be kept away from the public areas under the protective field of view of the reserves and parks and forests of the tiger reserves and protected parks and forests. Further, no new urban development should be allowed in the core areas, except residential development under strict supervision. New houses should be strictly restricted in number and new construction should be designed by the local authority according to the specific rules.

2.2.8.1. No new urban development should be allowed in the tiger reserves and protected parks and forests.

2.2.9. Urban dwellers who have been affected in any way in urban tiger reserves and protected parks and forests should be given priority in terms of housing and other facilities related to community-based economic in the tiger reserves. The local management should make a special effort to help them, besides a special review to reduce the complexity.

2.2.10. Urban dwellers and visitors in tiger reserves and protected parks and forests should be given priority in terms of housing and other facilities related to community-based economic in the tiger reserves. The local management should make a special effort to help them, besides a special review to reduce the complexity.

2.2.11. The tiger reserves and protected parks and forests should have a minimum of 20% of the area reserved for habitat and the remaining the green buffer for residential, commercial and industrial use. In the tiger reserves and protected parks and forests, the local animal population should be protected and maintained for bringing down the density to 10% which need have to be protected by various ways and means. There should be strict protection of all animals, including birds, reptiles, amphibians, etc. and they should be kept away from the public areas under the protective field of view of the reserves and parks and forests of the tiger reserves and protected parks and forests. Further, no new urban development should be allowed in the core areas, except residential development under strict supervision. New houses should be strictly restricted in number and new construction should be designed by the local authority according to the specific rules.

2.2.12. Permanent water facilities (sanctuary) should be provided in the tiger reserves and protected parks and forests. The local management should make a special effort to help them, besides a special review to reduce the complexity.

may be permitted. Such activity, including it will not be run by the Tiger Conservation Foundation.

2.2.13 All routine activities located within the area of influence are determined by the LACCA in the context of the tiger conservation goals within in particular terms of road width, air and water, and under the respective laws or rules for air and water in each. Certain high intensity, non-routine activities may be subject to a separate protocol with special schedule.

2.2.14 There shall be a complete ban on logging, mining or other extractive activities, non-forest-related or forest cover, in and around the tiger reserves. There shall be a ban on all agricultural work that is developed and being implemented.

2.2.15 Management of roads to reduce road mortality for tigers, leopards, and other large mammals shall be provided within the core or buffer zones. Minimum speed limit shall be 30 kmph. No heavy trucks, motorbikes, and other vehicles shall be permitted. Minimum distance between vehicles shall be 100 meters. Vehicles shall not stop for a more than 10 minutes for refueling or repairs.

2.2.16 To avoid the number of vehicles and vehicles exceeding carrying capacity tiger reserve managers shall establish an alternate routing system in adjacent areas and vehicle control plan of loading and unloading and parking shall be provided.

2.2.17 Tiger reserve activities shall include an adequate and appropriate fuel for the visitor facility, provided in reserved area.

2.2.18 Certain activities in tiger reserves shall be subject to tiger conservation of the respective Tiger Conservation Foundations and the LACCA.

**2.3. Tourism facilities and tour operators.**

2.3.1 Tourism infrastructure shall include all facilities such as parking, fuel, and other services, including security, including all safety and security measures, including security management, and all other facilities to be provided. Minimum distance between vehicles shall be 100 meters. Vehicles shall not stop for a more than 10 minutes for refueling or repairs.

2.3.2 The use of battery-powered vehicles shall be encouraged to minimize pollution and noise.

2.3.3 A protocol shall be developed for walking or cycling and driving in the core, buffer and other areas of tiger reserves. All guides and drivers shall be subject to go through a short course in interpretation and safety and guidelines followed by an oral examination before being certified by the Tiger Conservation Foundation. Guides may be recruited from the surrounding areas. All guides and drivers shall have appropriate insurance and shall have first aid kits. They shall have a copy of their license and identification. They shall also have a copy of their license and identification. They shall also have a copy of their license and identification. They shall also have a copy of their license and identification.

performance shall be reviewed by the IAC before issuing final findings.

2.24. All written activities, including the work of students, of a participant shall be reviewed regularly by the Local Advisory Committee via 5-vii environmental clearance and an ongoing monitoring work of continuous nature in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.

2.25. All written activities shall also have their own set of criteria in terms of the task-based and task requirements. These criteria should include the following activities:

2.26. The work of students shall also be reviewed every 30 days by the Local Advisory Committee via 5-vii environmental clearance and an ongoing monitoring work of continuous nature in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.

2.27. In order to ensure transparency of work-based activities, the IAC shall be required to monitor the activities and report on the work-based activities to the relevant authorities.

2.28. Training facilities and any resources shall require sufficient amount of funds for operational activities.

2.29. The activities of the participants shall be reviewed in the reporting mechanism in accordance with the National Quality Commission (NQC) and the relevant authorities in accordance with the reporting mechanism of the act.

**2.4. Terms and Conditions Awards**

2.4.1. Training and activities shall be reviewed and shall be in accordance with the local advisory committee via 5-vii environmental clearance and an ongoing monitoring work of continuous nature in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.

2.4.2. All activities shall include a set of activities that shall be reviewed by the relevant authorities in a set of criteria and standards. The activities shall be reviewed in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated. The activities shall be reviewed in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.

2.4.3. All activities shall include a set of activities that shall be reviewed by the relevant authorities in a set of criteria and standards. The activities shall be reviewed in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.

2.4.4. Training facilities shall require a set of resources that shall be reviewed by the relevant authorities in a set of criteria and standards. The activities shall be reviewed in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.

2.4.5. The activities shall include a set of activities that shall be reviewed by the relevant authorities in a set of criteria and standards. The activities shall be reviewed in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.

2.4.6. Training facilities shall require a set of resources that shall be reviewed by the relevant authorities in a set of criteria and standards. The activities shall be reviewed in accordance with the reporting mechanism and reporting procedure as stated.



4.6. Continuation of any provision in these regulations shall be deemed to be made for any period of continuation shall be deemed to have been made by operation of law.

ANNEXURE 4

ESTIMATION OF PHYSICAL CAPACITY\*

(Illustrative calculation for a male aged 30 years, height 170 cm, weight 65 kg)

(i) Physical Capacity Capacity (PCC) can be the "maximum transfer of oxygen (litres) per minute (l/min) during rest" and is expressed as:

$$PCC = A \times V_{O_2} \times KI$$

Where, A = available area for perfusion  
 $V_{O_2}$  = oxygen volume (l/min)  
 KI = transfer factor coefficient at rest (l/min)

In order to estimate the PCC, the following values shall be taken into account:

- Only available measurements on field shall be considered.
- The measurements should not be taken on a subject who has been subjected to any form of physical activity in the 24 hours prior to the measurement.
- All measurements should be recorded in a separate log book.
- The measurements should be taken on the same day and time for each subject.

These values should be taken from the field and are given in the table below:

Radius	170 cm
Weight	65 kg
Height	170 cm
Time	200 to 300 min

Due to constant velocity of the arm, the length of 25 cm is given by stroke of one in which about 90 ml is expired.

$$\text{Respiration Factor (RF)} = \frac{\text{Expanding period}}{\text{Average time of stroke}} = \frac{300}{25} = 12$$

$$\text{Physical Capacity Capacity (PCC)} = 247 \text{ (litres)} \times 12 \times 65 = 19476 \text{ (litres)} \text{ or } 19.476 \text{ (litres)}$$

\* Physical Capacity Capacity (PCC) is the maximum volume of oxygen that can be transferred from the lungs to the tissues during rest. It is expressed in litres per minute (l/min).

The total carrying capacity (KCC) of the maximum permissible number of birds at a site is the "relative factor" (percentage) derived from the particular "assessable" (W) of the site. The carrying capacity (KCC) of the "assessable" (W) is derived from the following formula:

$$KCC = \frac{W}{100} \times (100 - 10) \times \dots \times 100$$

Where W is a constant factor expressed as a percentage. Thus, the formula for calculating KCC is

$$KCC = \frac{W}{100} \times (100 - 10) \times \dots \times 100$$

Where W is the "assessable" (W) of the site in percentage.

$$W = \frac{M}{100} \times 100$$

Where: W = percentage factor  
 M = initial value of the variable  
 100 = total value of the variable

III. The carrying capacity (KCC) of the site is derived from the following formula:

$$KCC = \frac{M}{100} \times (100 - 10) \times \dots \times 100$$

Where: M = initial value of the variable  
 100 = total value of the variable  
 10 = percentage factor

$$KCC = \frac{M}{100} \times (100 - 10) \times \dots \times 100$$

IV. The carrying capacity (KCC) of the site is derived from the following formula:

The carrying capacity (KCC) of the site is derived from the following formula:

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The carrying capacity (KCC) of the site is derived from the following formula:

$$KCC = \frac{M}{100} \times (100 - 10) \times \dots \times 100$$

Carrying Capacity for birds

$$KCC = \frac{M}{100} \times (100 - 10) \times \dots \times 100$$

...