



**Siddharth Vikram Singh, IFS
District Forest Officer, Khammam.**

Dated 01.04.2026

WLPA 1972: Administrative Roles

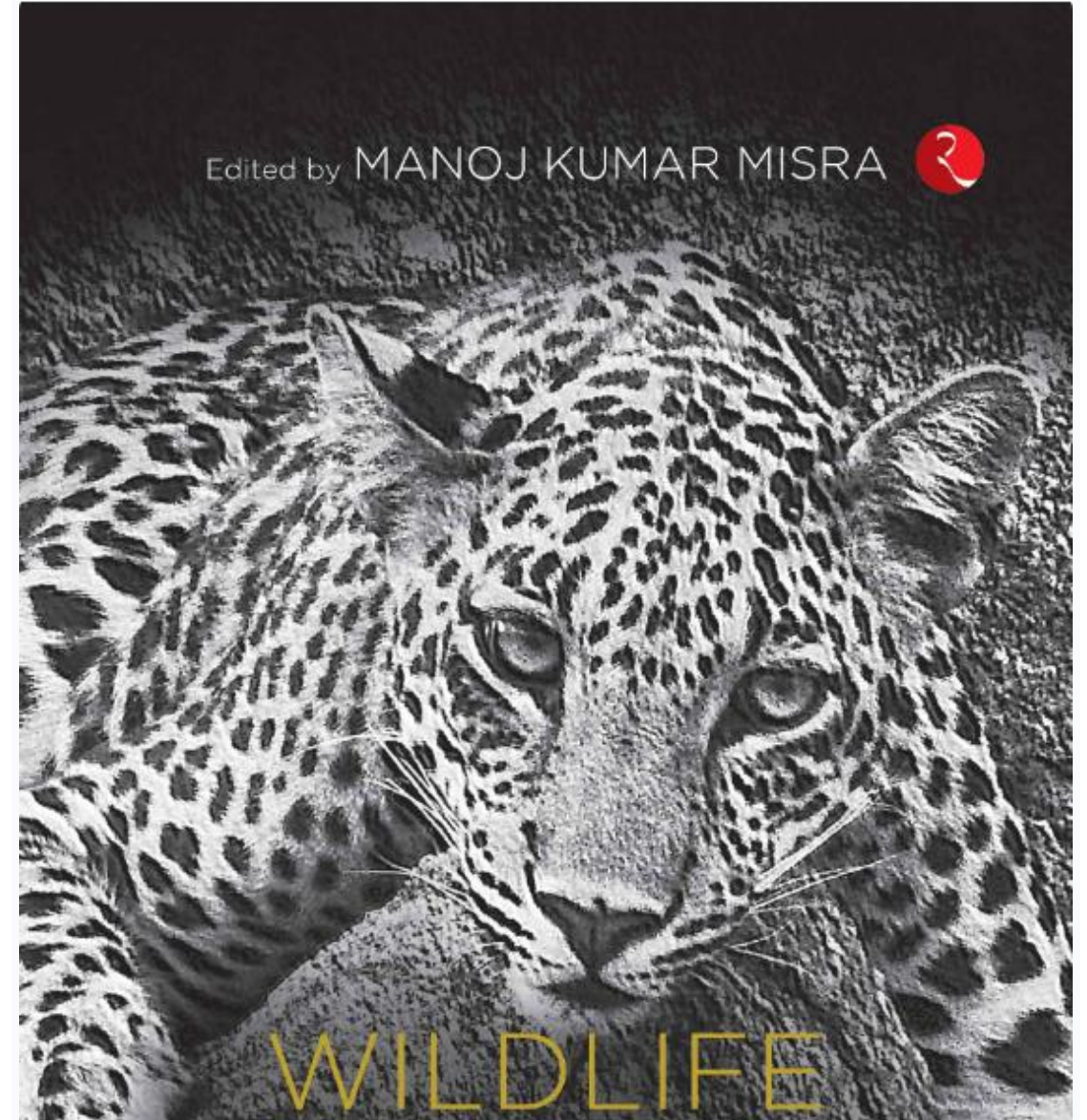
Role of the Revenue Official & District Administration in Prevention of Hunting as per Supreme Court Directions



OVERVIEW OF WLPA 1972

The **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972** provides the legal framework for the protection of various species of wild animals and plants.

- 📌 Categorizes species into different schedules with varying degrees of protection.
- 🛡️ Prohibits hunting of listed species (Section 9).
- 🌲 Empowers both Forest and Revenue officials to enforce law.



DEFINING 'HUNTING' (SECTION 2-16)

The legal definition of hunting is exhaustive, covering more than just the act of killing:

What constitutes hunting?

Killing or poisoning any wild animal.

Capturing, coursing, snaring or trapping.

Attempting to do any of the above.

Damaging eggs or nests of wild birds or reptiles.

⚠️ **Absolute Prohibition**

Section 9 mandates that **No person shall hunt any wild animal** specified in Schedules I, II, III, and IV, except as provided under sections 11 and 12.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Why Revenue Officials?

While the Forest Department is the primary custodian, the **Revenue Department** provides the backbone for land records, boundary identification, and village-level intelligence.

Key Stakeholders

District Magistrate: Head of overall law & order.

Collector: Statutory role in Sanctuary creation.

Sub-Divisional Magistrate: Field enforcement.

Tehsildar & Patwari: Grassroots intelligence and records.

COLLECTOR'S STATUTORY ROLE

Section 19: Determination of Rights

When the State Govt. declares an intent to constitute a Sanctuary, the **Collector** is mandated to inquire into and determine the existence, nature, and extent of rights of any person in or over the land.

Publishes proclamation in regional languages.

Receives and examines claims of local inhabitants.

Ensures "Settlement of Rights" before final notification.



PROCESS: SETTLEMENT OF RIGHTS

Section	Provision	Role of Revenue Officer
Sec 21	Proclamation by Collector	Tehsildar ensures publication in local villages.
Sec 22	Inquiry by Collector	Patwari provides land record verification.
Sec 24	Acquisition of Rights	Collector may exclude land or pay compensation.
Sec 25	Acquisition Proceedings	Handled under Right to Fair Compensation Act.

BOUNDARY DEMARCATIION

One of the biggest hurdles in preventing hunting is **Boundary Disputes** between forest land and revenue land.

Revenue officials (Tehsildars) lead joint surveys with foresters.

Verification of 'Shajra' maps to define buffer zones.

Installation of boundary pillars to prevent unintentional encroachment.

POWERS OF ENFORCEMENT

50

Section of WLPA

Empowering Revenue Officials

The State Government can authorize **any officer** (not below the rank of a Wild Life Warden) or any other officer specifically notified to:

Stop and detain any person for search.

Enter any premises, vessel, or vehicle.

Seize wild animals, trophies, or weapons.

Arrest without warrant in specific cases.

WILDLIFE CRIME DETECTION



Operational Role of SDM/Tehsildar

Often, hunting happens in areas where forest staff are scarce. Revenue officials acting as **Executive**

Magistrates can:

Conduct Search & Seizure operations based on 'Mukhbir' (informant) tips.

Prepare 'Panchnama' (Recovery Memo) which is vital for court trials.

Ensure custody of seized articles to prevent tampering.

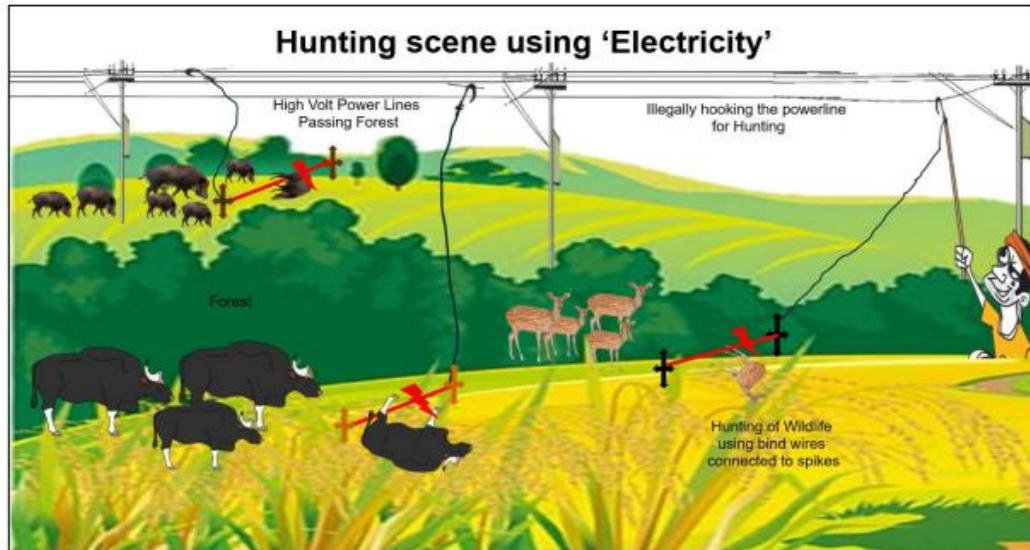
Background & Global Context

- ✓ **Rising Encounters:** Habitat fragmentation and urbanization are driving wildlife into human settlements.
- ✓ **Severe Losses:** Frequent loss of human life, crops, livestock, and property.
- ✓ **Conservation Risk:** Retaliatory killings create negative impacts on long-term wildlife preservation.



THE POACHING THREAT

Electric snare



- The accused/ habitual hunters from the forest fringe village were involved in illegally hooking the high voltage (11KV) powerline using binding wires to trap the wild animals. This powerline is from the nearby sub-station and passes through the forest beats, plantations, RoFR areas to supply power to the forest fringe villages.

Electrocution Hazards

Illegal electric wires set for wild boars in RoFR (Rights of Forest) areas frequently kill unintended victims.

Leopards, tigers, and even bison are lost annually to these hidden traps, creating a cycle of retaliation and loss.



Kolishetti sanbha s/o Srinu R/o kesupally
village Enkoor mandal

Seized articles/tools used for killing wild animals



Latitude: 17.244151
Longitude: 80.602682
Accuracy: 2600.0 m
Time: 11-28-2022 18:21

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 17.261905
Longitude: 80.568521
Elevation: 85.5±32 m
Accuracy: 11.8 m
Time: 14-11-2023 17:48

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 17.269595
Longitude: 80.573433
Altitude: 116.6±26 m
Accuracy: 21.6 m
Time: 01-08-2024 14:14

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 17.249321
Longitude: 80.604846
Elevation: 185.7±21 m
Accuracy: 2.2 m
Time: 06-12-2022 12:15

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 17.280561
Longitude: 80.589338
Elevation: 251.85±7 m
Accuracy: 6.3 m
Time: 23-05-2023 10:12

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 17.268828
Longitude: 80.615833
Elevation: 255.91±7 m
Accuracy: 4.3 m
Time: 20-01-2024 09:14

Powered by NoteCam

Year wise Break up human deaths due to
TIGER & ELEPHANT ATTACKS
 across India

ELEPHANT ATTACKS	Year	TIGER ATTACKS
415	2014-15	42
469	2015-16	62
516	2016-17	44
506	2017-18	31
452	2018-19	50
585	2019-20	44
461	2020-21	31
533	2021-22	35

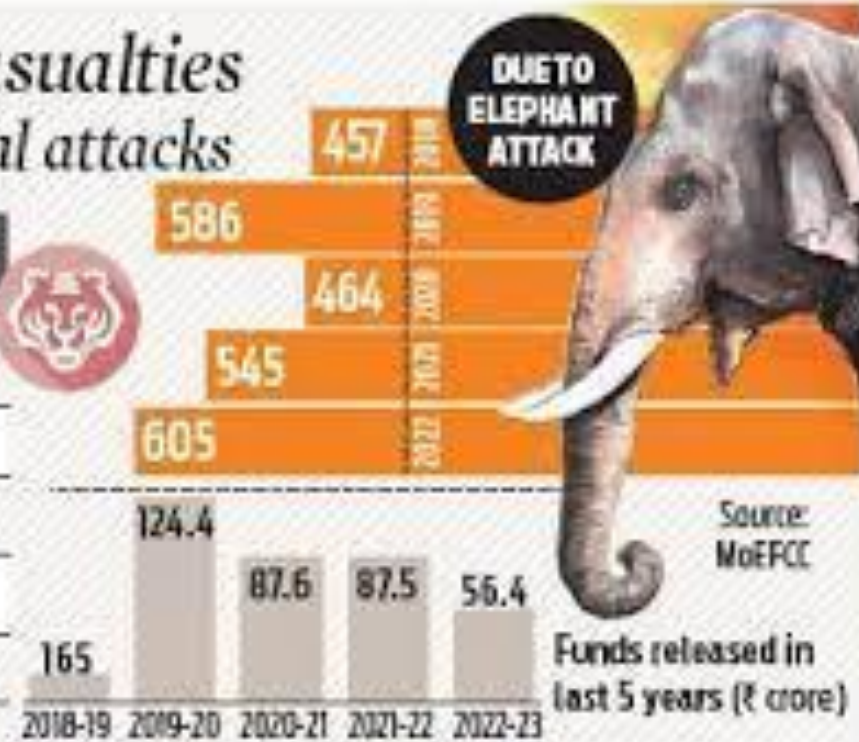
There were 201 elephants were killed by intruders across the country between 2015-16 and 2021-22



India's Statistic on Man Vs Animal Conflicts

Human casualties due to animal attacks

Years	Due to tiger attack
2018	31
2019	49
2020	51
2021	59
2022	103



Source : Online

FINANCIAL SAFETY NETS

₹10L

HUMAN CASUALTY EX-GRATIA

Doubled from ₹5 Lakh to ensure faster relief and reduce retaliatory action.

LIVESTOCK COMPENSATION

Loss compensation is now capped at ₹50,000 per head based on market valuation.

POLICY GOAL 2025

To implement "Direct Benefit Transfer" (DBT) through the MeeSeva portal for zero-delay processing of claims.

Ex-Gratia & Compensation

Category	Standard Rate	Requirement
Human Death	₹10,00,000	Post-mortem & FIR
Human Injury	₹1,00,000 (Max)	Medical Reports
Cattle Kill	₹30,000 - ₹50,000	Panchanama
Crop Loss	As per yield valuation	Field Assessment

Policy Update: Telangana government doubled death compensation in 2025 to ₹10 Lakh.

చంద్రగొండలో మరో వ్యక్తిపై దాడి చేసిన ఎలుగుబంటి

- ఈసారి ఏకంగా గ్రామంలోకి ప్రవేశించిన ఎలుగుబంటి
- భయభ్రాంతులకు గురవుతున్న గ్రామస్తులు రైతులు
- ఎలుగుబంటి సంచరించిన ప్రదేశాన్ని పరిశీలించిన ఎఫ్ డి ఓ, తహశీల్దార్, సబ్ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్



తెలంగాణ కేసరి చంద్రగొండ/అన్నపూర్ణెట్టి జనవరి 30

ఎలుగుబంటి సంచారం చంద్రగొండ మండల ప్రజలకు కంటిమీద కుసుకు లేకుండా చేస్తుంది. ఎప్పుడు ఎటువైపు నుంచి వచ్చి దాడి చేస్తుందోనని గ్రామస్తులు, రైతులు, భయందోళనకు గురవుతున్నారు. సోమవారం మద్దుకూరు గ్రామంలో దాడి చేసిన ఎలుగుబంటి మంగళవారం ఏకంగా చంద్రగొండ అంబేద్కర్ నగర్లోకి ప్రవేశించి తెల్లవారుజామున బహిరంగం కు బయటకు వచ్చిన కంచర్ల తిరుపతిపై దాడికి యత్నించింది. దీంతో ఆయన వెంటనే అప్రమత్తమై కర్ర తీసుకోవడంతో అతనిని వదిలేసి పక్కనే ఉన్న పొదల్లోకి వెళ్ళింది. తిరుపతి కాళ్ళపై, నడుము పై దాడి చేయడంతో స్వల్ప



గాయాలు అయ్యాయి. వెంటనే వారి కుటుంబ సభ్యులు స్థానికంగా ఉన్న ఓ ప్రైవేటు ఆసుపత్రికి తీసుకెళ్లి ప్రథమ చికిత్స అందించారు. ఎలుగుబంటి దాడి సమాచారం తెలుసుకున్న ఫారెన్స్ అధికారులు వెంటనే సంఘటన స్థలానికి వెళ్లి ఎలుగుబంటి సంచరించిన పరిసర ప్రాంతాల్లో గాలింపు చర్యలు చేపట్టారు. ఎలుగుబంటి సంచరిస్తున్న ప్రాంతాన్ని పరిశీలించిన ఎఫ్ డి ఓ, రెస్ట్రా టీం తో జల్లెడ

చంద్రగొండ మండలంలోని మద్దుకూరు, చంద్రగొండ ప్రాంతాల్లో రెండు రోజులుగా సంచరిస్తూ ఇద్దరు వ్యక్తులపై దాడి చేయడంతో చుట్టుపక్కల గ్రామాల ప్రజలు భయంతో బిక్కుబిక్కుమంటూ తిరుగుతున్నారు. మంగళవారం ఉదయం అంబేద్కర్ కాలానికి వచ్చి వ్యక్తిపై దాడి చేయడంతో ఫారెన్స్ అధికారులు ఎలుగుబంటి సంచరించిన ప్రాంతానికి ఎఫ్ డి ఓ కోట్లేశ్వరరావు, తహశీల్దార్ మహ్మద్ సాదియా సుల్తానా, సబ్ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్ మాచినేని రవి, రేంజర్ ఎల్లయ్య, ప్రాంతానికి చేరుకుని రెస్ట్రా టీం తో ఎలుగుబంటి కోసం గాలింపున్నారు. స్థానిక తహశీల్దార్, పోలీసులు, ఫారెన్స్ సిబ్బంది కలిసి ఎలుగుబంటి తిరిగిన ప్రాంతాన్ని పరిశీలించారు. ఈసందర్భంగా ఎఫ్ డి ఓ యు కోట్లేశ్వరరావు మాట్లాడుతూ.. ప్రజలు ఎవ్వరూ



బయపడవద్దన్నారు. పొలాలకు వెళ్లే వారు చేతి కర్రతో వెళ్లాలని సూచించారు. ఎలుగుబంటి కి ఎటువంటి హాని కలిగించవద్దని సూచించారు. రెస్ట్రా టీం సహాయంతో ఎలుగుబంటి ను బంధించి ఫారెన్స్ లో వదులుతామని తెలిపారు. ఉదయం పూట విపరీతంగా మంచు కురుస్తుండటంతో తెల్లవారే అంతవరకు రైతులు, పొలాలకు వెళ్లకుండా ఉంటే మంచిది అన్నారు. అలాగే మార్కెటింగ్ వాక్ చేసే వారు కూడా పూర్తిగా తెల్లవారిన తర్వాతనే వెళ్లాలన్నారు. అలాగే ఒంటరిగా వెళ్లే కంటే సమూహంగా వెళ్ళటం మంచిదన్నారు. ఎలుగుబంటి తనకు ఆపద అనుకుంటేనే ఇతరులపై దాడులు చేస్తుందన్నారు. అది రోడ్లపై ఒక్కసారిగా వచ్చినప్పుడు ఎదురుగా మనిషి కనిపించినప్పుడు అది భయభ్రాంతులకు గురై దాడి చేస్తుంది తప్పితే అది ఎట్టి పరిస్థితుల్లో కూడా ఎవరిపై దాడి చేయదు అన్నారు. వ్యవసాయ పనులు చేసేవారు తమ పంట పొలాల వద్ద చిన్నపాటి మంటను ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవడం ద్వారా నిప్పును చూసి ఎలుగుబంటి ఆ పరిసర ప్రాంతాలకు రాదన్నారు. అలాగే ఎలుగుబంటిని చూసి పరిగెత్తడం, చెట్లు ఎక్కటం, పనులు ఆస్పలు చేయరాదన్నారు అది కూడా మీతో పాటుగా గంటకు 45 కిలోమీటర్ల వేగంతో పరిగెత్తగలదు. అలాగే చెట్లను సునాయాసంగా ఎక్కగలదు. దీనిని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని ప్రజలందరూ అప్రమత్తంగా ఉంటూ ఎలుగుబంటి అక్కడ కనిపించిన వెంటనే ఫారెన్స్ సిబ్బందికి సమాచారం అందించాలని కోరారు.



Supreme Court Directives

Prevention of Hunting & Role of District
Administration

CURBING ILLEGAL TRADE

In various landmark judgments (e.g., *T.N. Godavarman vs. Union of India*), the Supreme Court has emphasized:

- ✓ **District-Level Committees:** DM must lead a committee to monitor poaching threats.
- ✓ **Zero Tolerance on Hunting:** The SC directed that any hunting reported must lead to immediate administrative inquiry against the jurisdictional officer.
- ✓ **Protection of Corridor:** Revenue officials are directed to prevent any construction or mining in corridors used by elephants/tigers.

CONTROL OF ARMS & WEAPONS

The DM as Licensing Authority

The SC has directed District Magistrates to be extremely vigilant with **Arms Licenses** near Protected Areas (PAs).

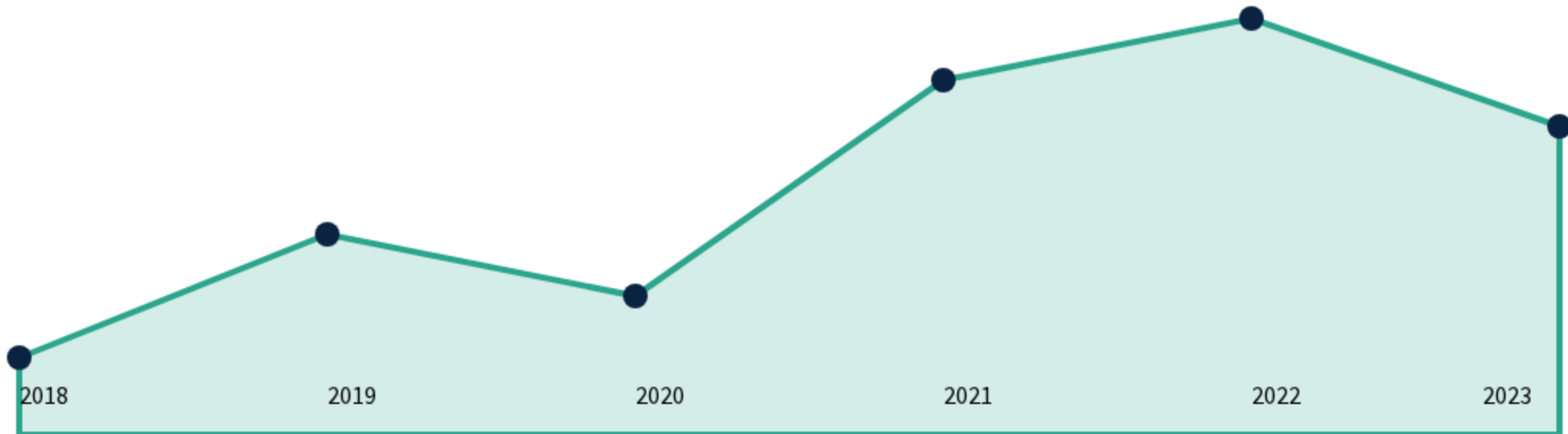
Mandatory verification of weapons within 10km of a Sanctuary.

Power to cancel licenses if misused for hunting.

Compulsory registration of existing arms with the Wildlife Warden.



WILDLIFE CRIME TRENDS



Note: Illustrative data showing the impact of increased administrative vigilance on poaching incident reporting.

Telangana Forest Act, 1967

Overview, Key Provisions & Sections 1–68

Presented by [Your Name] • [Course Name] • [Date]

Introduction to Forest Governance



Vital Resources

Forests are critical ecosystems providing biodiversity, climate regulation, and livelihoods.



Protection Need

Escalating threats like illegal logging and encroachment demand a robust legal framework.



Regulation

Establishing authority to manage timber transit, preserve wildlife, and define land rights.

Historical Background & Adoption

The Act traces its roots to the **Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967**. Following the formation of Telangana in 2014, the Act was formally adopted to govern state forest administration.

- 🕒 Adopted via *Telangana Adaptation of Laws Order*.
- 📍 Extends to the entire state of Telangana.
- 🔑 Primary legal tool for forest officers today.



Core Objectives of the Act



Conservation

To conserve the state's forest resources and maintain ecological balance.



Prevention

To prevent illegal activities such as poaching, felling, and encroachment.



Regulation

To regulate the movement (transit) of timber and other forest produce.

Jurisdictional Scope

- ✓ **Geographic Extent:** Applies to every district within Telangana state borders.
- ✓ **Forest Categories:** Covers Reserved, Protected, and Village forest lands.
- ✓ **Produce Control:** Regulates transit of timber, charcoal, and minor forest produce even on private land.
- ✓ **Judicial Authority:** Empowers forest officers with quasi-judicial and civil court powers in specific cases.

Key Definitions (Section 2)

Term	Legal Definition Under the Act
Forest Produce	Includes timber, charcoal, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, and wild animals.
Timber	Trees when they have fallen or been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned.
Tree	Includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwood, and canes.
Forest Officer	Any person appointed by the Government to carry out any function of this Act.

The Reservation Process (Timeline)

Section 4

Notification of intent to reserve forest.

Section 6

Proclamation by Settlement Officer.

Section 7-10

Inquiry into rights & claims settlement.

Section 15

Final Notification of Reserved Forest.

RF Notification Process Flow

- User Agency / Govt Proposal
- Preliminary Notification (Sec 4)
- FSO Appointment
- Claims & Objections
- Settlement of Rights
- Final Notification (Sec 15)

SC Case – Roles

- FSO: Completed settlement earlier
- Revenue: Later conflicting orders invalid

SC Case – Lesson

- Post RF notification no rights allowed
- Revenue cannot override Forest Act

Case Study 4: Khammam Scenario

- Podu cultivation & encroachments
- Boundary disputes

Khammam – Roles

- FSO: Proper rights settlement
- Revenue: Identify encroachments

Khammam – Flow

- Demarcation → Verification → Eviction → Protection

District level meeting conducted at IDOC to resolve the Revenue and Forest boundary dispute.



MANAGING CONFLICT

To prevent retaliatory hunting by villagers, a smooth **Compensation Mechanism** is essential:

Revenue Verification

Patwaris verify crop damage and livestock loss to ensure farmers receive ex-gratia payments swiftly.

Resource Allocation

SDM coordinates disaster relief funds and manages emergency relocations during tiger/elephant straying incidents.

Community Liaison

Acting as a bridge between the 'angry' public and the 'law-enforcing' forest department.

Key Learnings

- Settlement accuracy is critical
- Joint verification avoids disputes
- Legal finality after RF notification



ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాజ పత్రము

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE ANDHRA PRADESH GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 4-B] HYDERABAD, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1971.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
(FOREST-III)

VELUGUMATLA—FOREST BLOCK IN KHAMMAM TALUK AND DISTRICT DECLARED AS RESERVED FOREST.

G. O. Ms. No. 86, Food & Agriculture (Forest-III), 8th January 1971.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the section 4 of Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967 (Act No. I of 1967) the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby declares that it is proposed to constitute the land within the boundaries specified in the Schedule below as Reserve forest under the said Act and appoints the Forest Settlement Officer, Khammam to be the Settlement officer, in regard to the said land to consider the objections, if any, and to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any person who is entitled to the produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Name of the District.—Khammam.

Name of the Division.—Khammam.

Name of the Taluq.—Khammam.

Name of the Range.—Thallada.

Name of the block proposed to be reserved.—Velugumatla.

Area of the block proposed to be reserved.—220.95 Acres/546 Acres.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.

North.—Starting from station No. 1 on the North-west corner of the proposed block which is a permanent boundary line constructed for the purpose and also it is the boundary line of S. No. 164 of Velugumatla village in north easterly direction to station No. 10 with the following magnetic bearings and distances.

Station Nos.		Magnetic bearings in degrees.	Distance in links
From	To		
1	2	72	415
2	3	52	1,058
3	4	70	988
4	5	106	926
5	6	9	779
6	7	89	1,090
7	8	68	870
8	9	76	458
9	10	65	971

East.—Thence the boundary line runs generally towards south-west and south easterly direction to station No. 25 with the following magnetic bearings and distances.

1	2	3	4
10	11	193	988
11	12	201	1,111
12	13	205	5,909
13	14	195	2,160
14	15	202	1,024
15	16	201	1,129
16	17	159	6,125
17	18	145	550
18	19	198	682
19	20	197	986
20	21	190	388
21	22	180	1,276
22	23	144	354
23	24	119	229
24	25	178	1,075

South.—Thence the boundary line runs westerly to station No. 26 with a magnetic bearing of $263\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and for a distance of 970 links.

West.—Thence the boundary line runs generally in north westerly and northerly direction to the starting point with the following bearings and distances.

1	2	3	4
26	27	350 $\frac{1}{2}$	432
27	28	325 $\frac{1}{2}$	750
28	29	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	567
29	30	330 $\frac{1}{2}$	721
30	31	341	173
31	32	324	302
32	33	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	238
33	34	326	409
34	35	327	340
35	36	317 $\frac{1}{2}$	312
36	37	327	1168
37	38	325 $\frac{1}{2}$	304
38	39	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	800
39	40	357 $\frac{1}{2}$	463
40	41	1	1,118
41	42	817 $\frac{1}{2}$	406
42	43	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	634
43	44	258	518
44	45	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,374
45	46	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	405
46	47	19	952
47	48	2	956
48	49	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,505
49	50	44	186
50	51	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	526
51	52	349 $\frac{1}{2}$	484
52	53	1	474
53	54	346 $\frac{1}{2}$	186
54	55	343 $\frac{1}{2}$	679
55	56	337	218
56	57	343 $\frac{1}{2}$	878
57	58	358	297
58	59	318 $\frac{1}{2}$	200
59	60	321	850
60	1	355 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,084

Remarks.—A. There are no enclosures proposed to be admitted within the block.

B. Rights of way proposed to be admitted within the blocks :

The following cart-tracks are proposed to be admitted within the block as public rights of ways to a width of 18' for the use of men, cattle and bullock carts.

R.W.I: The cart track from Puttagunta to Kodmur village :

It enters the block between station No. 42 and 43 and runs through the block in a southerly direction over a distance of 0.8 K. Ms. and leaves the block between station Nos. 25 and 26.

R.W. II: The cart track from Puttagunta to Vandaram :

It enters the block between station Nos. 42 and 48 and runs through the block in easterly and south-easterly direction over a distance of 0.4 K. Ms. and leaves the block between station Nos. 17 and 18.

KODMIAL EXTENSION (MALLIAL CHANDURTHY) FOREST BLOCK, SIRCILLA TALUK OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT DECLARED AS RESERVED FOREST.

[G. O. Ms. No. 38, Food & Agriculture (Forest-III) 8th January 1971].

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1907 (Act I of 1907), the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby declares the Forest land described in the schedule below (delineated in the map kept in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests) to be a Reserved Forest with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette :—

SCHEDULE

Name of the District.—Karimnagar.

Name of the Division.—Karimnagar-West.

Name of the Taluk.—Sircilla.

Name of the Range.—Kodmial.

Name of the village.—Mallial Chandurthy.

Name of the Forest Block Reserved.—Kodmia, Extn. (Mallial Chandurthy).

Area of the Forest Block Reserved.—110 Acres (44,515 Hectares).

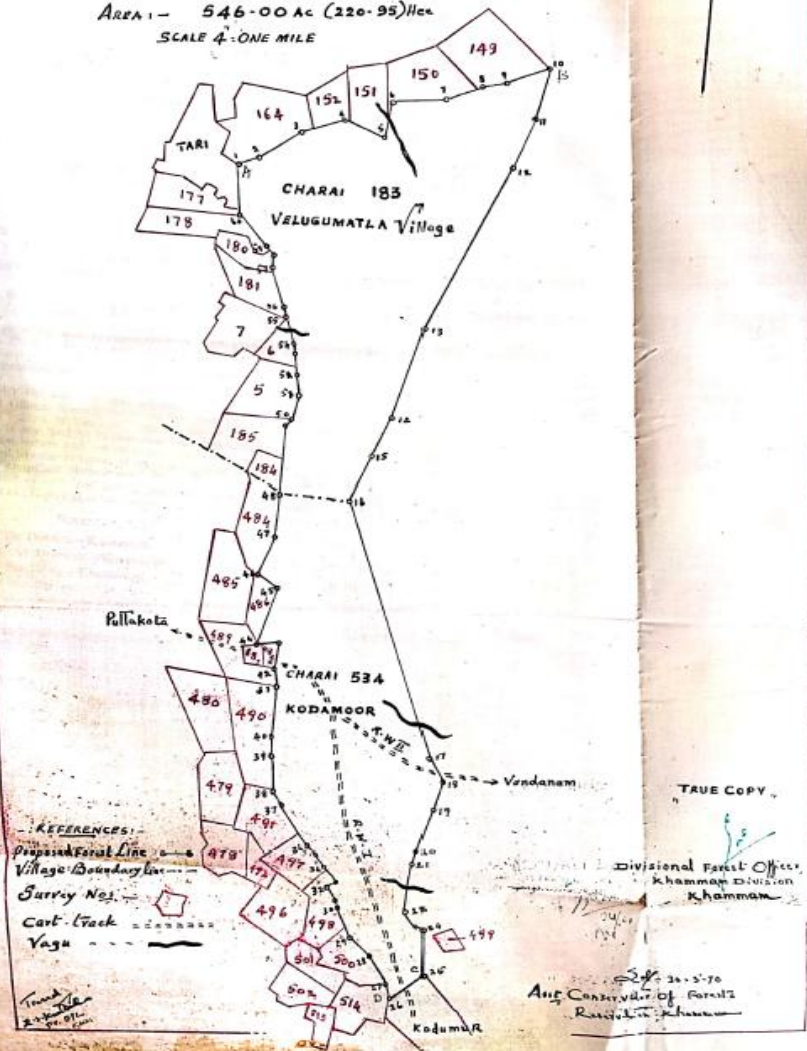
BOUNDARIES

North A to B.—Starting from "A" cairn No. 1 on a permanently constructed cairn, at a distance of 817 links from the entry point where the cart track enters the block, the boundary line of the block runs slightly in north-easterly direction along the notified R. F. line of Kodmial block and runs along the periphery of S. No. 118 Bancharai of Mallial to cairn No. 7 at B with the following bearings and distances:

Cairns.		Magnetic bearings in degrees.	Distances in links.
From	To		
1	2	3	4
1	2	83	1,167
2	3	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,560
3	4	60	346
4	5	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	560
5	6	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,173
6	7	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	569

East B to C.—Thence the boundary line of the block runs through S. No. 118 Bancharai in southerly direction excluding S. No. 73 to cairn No. 12 at C with the following bearings and distances.

DISTRICT: - KHAMMAM
 DIVISION: - KHAMMAM
 TALUK: - KHAMMAM
 RANGE: - TALLADA
 BLOCK: - VELUGUMATLA
 AREA: - 546-00 Ac (220-95) Hec
 SCALE: - ONE MILE



TRUE COPY

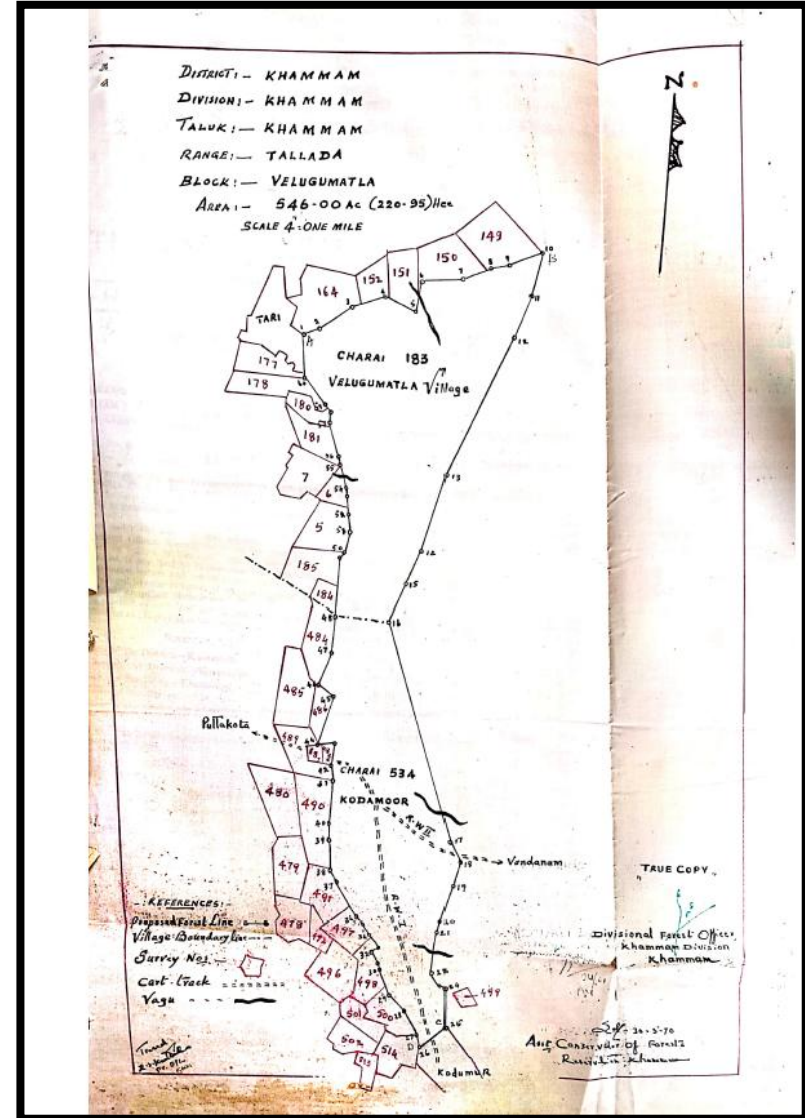
Divisional Forest Officer,
 Khammam Division
 Khammam

20.5.70
 Asst Conservator of Forests
 Rajahmundry

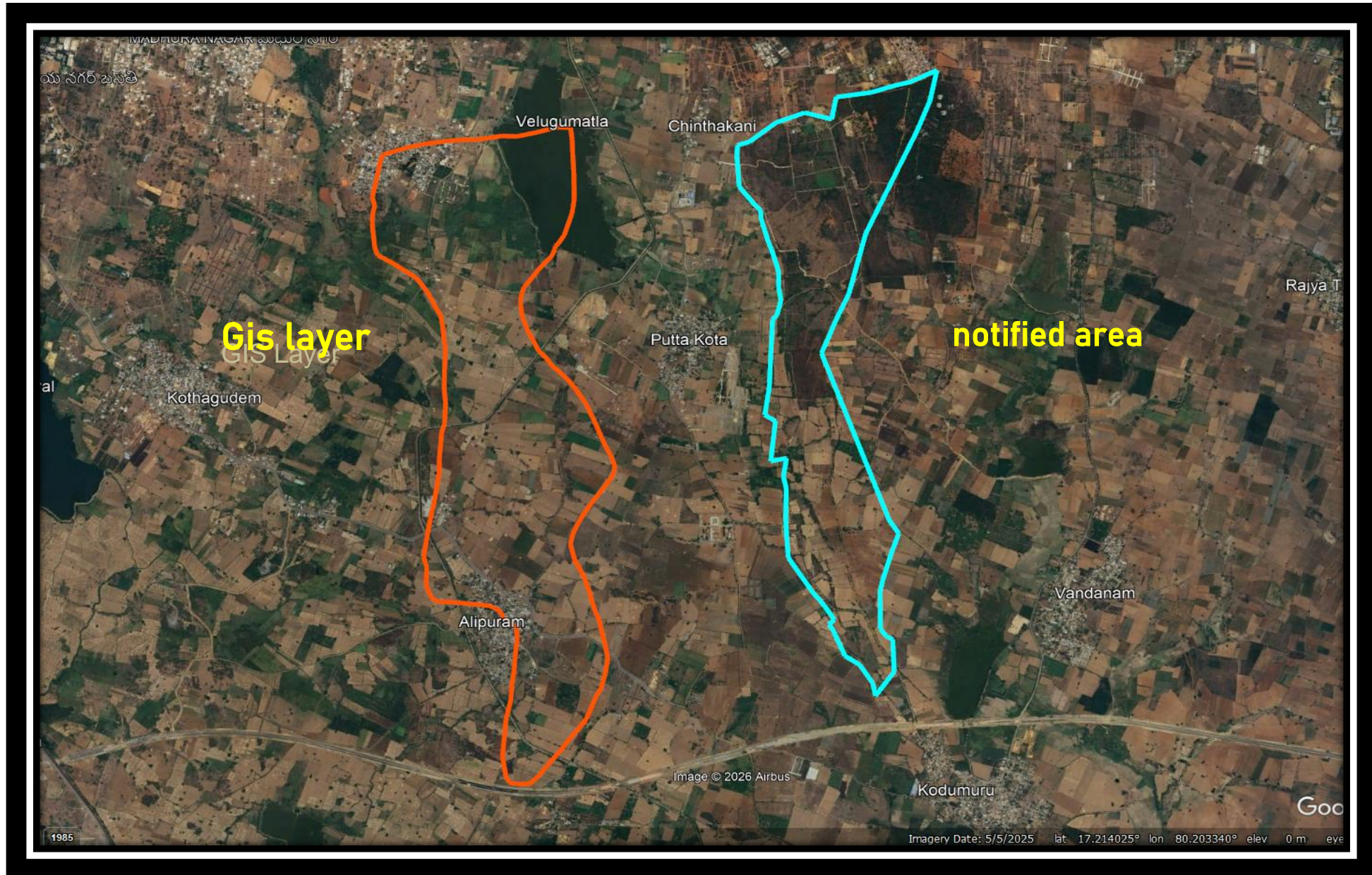
Google Earth



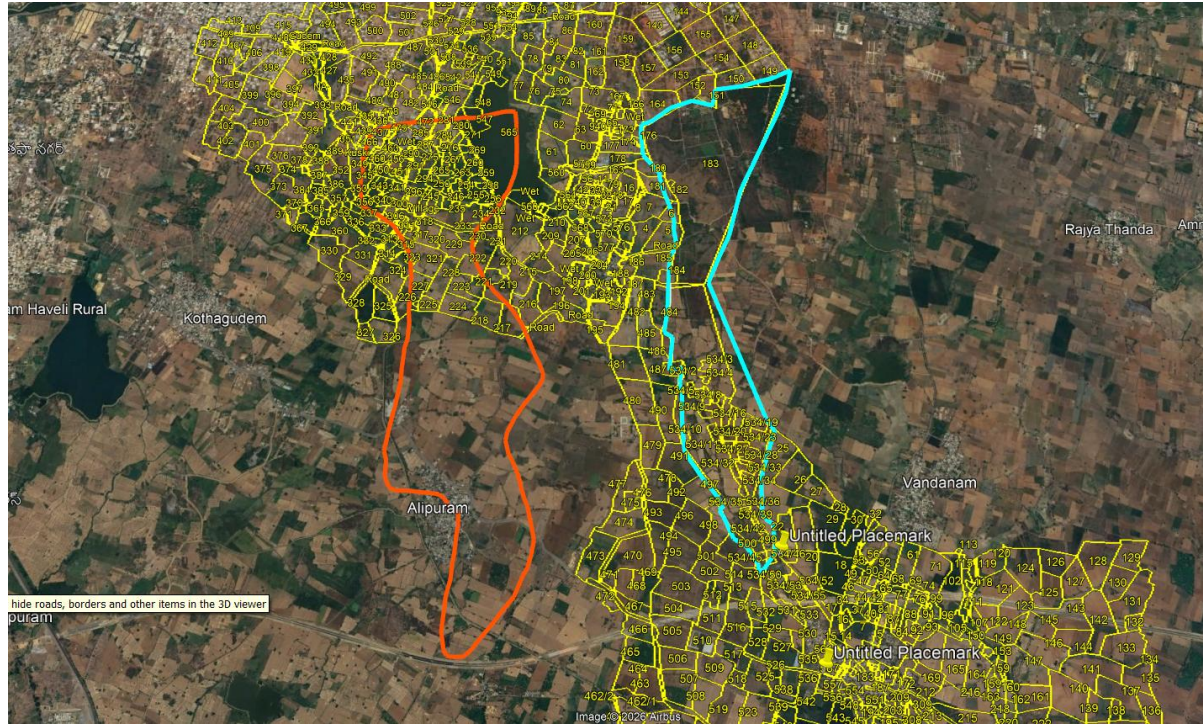
Gazette Map



The Gis layer is distant from the original notified area.



EVICTION OF ENCROACHERS



Revenue's Crucial Duty

SC has strictly ordered the removal of all **unauthorized occupants** from Protected Areas. This is a primary

Revenue task:

Identification of encroached Khasra numbers.

Issuance of notices under Land Revenue Acts.

Provision of police force (District Admin) for eviction drives.

DEPARTMENTAL SYNERGY



WALTA Act 2002

The Role of Revenue Department in Tree Felling on Revenue

Land

A Regulatory Overview for Non-Forest Areas

| Act Overview & Objectives

Protection Mandate

The WALTA Act was enacted to promote water conservation, tree cover enhancement, and land management. It specifically regulates tree felling in non-forest areas to prevent ecological degradation.

Revenue Jurisdiction

While the Forest Department manages "Reserved Forests," the Revenue Department is the primary regulatory authority for trees situated on Government Revenue lands and private holdings.

Defining Revenue Land & Trees



Key Definitions

Revenue Land: Any land under the custody of the Revenue Department (Assessed Waste, Poramboke, etc.) not declared as Forest land.

Tree: Any woody plant having a trunk, including fruit-bearing and timber species, subject to specific felling restrictions under Section 28.

II. Regulatory Role

Powers and Duties of the Designated Officer

Revenue Authority Responsibilities



Permit Issuance

The Mandal Revenue Officer (Tahsildar) acts as the authority to receive and process applications for tree felling.



Site Verification

Conducting physical inspections of the tree's health, age, and impact on local groundwater or ecology before approval.



Plantation Audit

Ensuring that felling is only allowed upon commitment to compensatory plantation (2:1 ratio).

Standard Procedure for Felling

- ✓ **Application:** Submitted to the MRO/Tahsildar with ownership proof of land.
- ✓ **Verification:** VRO/RI conducts a spot panchanama and checks tree species.. Revenue land certificate to be given by MRO
- ✓ **Felling Permission:** Issued under Form-X only if the tree is dead, dangerous, or obstructive.. Felling permissions and permits to be given by FRO/DFO as Designated Officer. And scheduled area - District collector
- ✓ **Transit Permit:** Separate permit required for moving felled timber across boundaries.



ANNEXURE -II

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE ON PATTI PRODUCE (SEE RULE 95(8) OF THE A.P. FOR PRODUCE TRANSIT RULES 1970

Certified that I have examined the rights and title of the applicant Application of Sri. Sri. Telluri Venkateswarlu, S/o Rosaiah, Ramapuram Village of Bonakal Mandal, Bonakal Mandal, Khammam District over the stunning timber is patta land as per verification of office records. and it is premises b/w the hose sites and the applicant not having the e-PPB.

Yours faithfully,

G. Subbarao
Tahsil Officer
Bonakal, Khammam District

ANNEXURE TO THE CERTIFICATE

1	Name of the Applicant	:	Sri. Telluri Venkateswarlu, S/o Rosaiah, Ramapuram Village of Bonakal Mandal, Khammam District
2	Survey No. and Extent	:	Sy.No.14/Part to an extent of Ac.0.01 gts
3	Whether the land is a Patta Bilmagata or Inam	:	Patta land
4	Date of sanction of Patta Bilmagata or Inam as the case may be	:	-No-
5	Authority who sanctioned it and whether he was competent to accord such sanction.	:	- Nil-
6	Sy.No. & Extent at the time of the original grant and the corresponding present Sy.No. and nature of the land L.O. and of Wet	:	Sy.No.14/Part to an extent of Ac.0.01 gts
7	Condition of Grant, if nay	:	- Nil-
8	(a) If it is a patta granted under the Bigawan System state whether Bigawan amount has been paid and if so, whether fully or in part, and whether for the entire area or only a party of it showing the exact extent?	:	- NA-
	(b) Whether a receipt has been produced in support of the claim of the Bigawan amount having been paid? If so whether its genuine has been verified from the official records.	:	- NA-

	© If it is a patta land granted under Rule - 17 if the Loani Rules of 1937 F. Please state whether the upset price fixed by the MRO has been paid in full and if so given the credit particulars.	-No-
	(d) If it is a patta land granted under the Loani rules of 1950 before they where emended making auction of the forest produce compulsory before landing over possession to the assignee, state whether the pattadar has paid valuation in full and if so give the credit particulars.	- No-
	(e) If the land is inam or Bilmagata state clearly with reference to the terms of the grant whether the occupant is entitled to the timber and if so what extent?	- No-
	(f) If the patta is situated in the scheduled area, is the Chapter-III A of A.P. Forest Act 1967 applicable to the area?	-Yes-
9	Has the occupation of the land been continuous, if not give details of the transfer of transfers together with date and also the officials sanction for such transfer, it necessary at the time.
10	Whether the land revenue has been continuously, if not are there any Govt. arrears on the land due from the occupant. If so, whey the arrears should not be recovered by the attachment of the timber under the law if force?	As per our office record No dues
11	Is the extent and locations of the present Sy.No. the same as at the time of original sanction of patta if not give reasons their	Patta land, location Sketch enclosed
12	If there is encroachment in the area state the reasons therefore and also state clearly whether the occupants entitled to the excess area and the timber there on according to the rules and if so quote the authority.	-No-

13	Whether a certified copy of the map issued by the Mandal Surveyor or the Assistant Director, Survey and land records, has been produced by the applicant.	Mandal Surveyor
14	Whether the MRO has inspected the lands personally, if not why?	Inspected by the Tahsildar, Bonakal
15	Has the MRO satisfied himself that the actual location of the land in the enjoyment of the occupant corresponds with that in the certified copy of the map issued by the LRA/DOS?	Yes
16	Have the boundaries of the land been clearly demarcated and if so by whom?	Yes, demarcated by the Mandal Surveyor
17	State clearly whether any portion of the land is Govt. land.	-No-
18	Are there any protected team or shikidars, if so, give their names the area under their possession and their right over the tree growth places are sec.24 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural land Act 1950?	-No-
19	(a) Is the land when entitled to the timber and other produce?	Yes. The land owner is entitled to the produce on the land i.e., only (03) Three in Sy.No.14/Part to an extent of Ac.0.01 gts situated at Ramapuram Revenue (v) of Bonakal Mandal.
	(b) Is any condition attached to the enjoyment of above title and what it is	-
20	Remarks if any.	Basing on the report of the Girdawar-II, and Mandal Surveyor, Bonakal and on perusal of the relevant record, it is recommended to accord necessary permission as per the rules in fore.

Date:
Place:

G. Siddeeq
Signature of the Tahsildar.
Bonakal, Khammam D

Submitted to the District Forest Officer, Khammam.

Mail received from CCF, B...

LOCATION SKETCH

N
VILLAGE : RAMAPURAM
MANDAL : BONAKAL
DISTRICT : KHAMMAM
SCALE : NOT TO SCALE

V.B. OF MUSTIKUNTLA

INDEX

SY.NO	EXTENT	TEAK TREES	NAME OF THE APPLICANT
94/Part	00-01	03	Thelluri.Venkateshwarlu s/o Rosaiah (OPEN

Prepared By
D. B. S.
Mandal Surveyor
Bonakal

u assessed u
G. Siddeeq
TAHSILDAR
Bonakal, Khammam D

C

Species Classification & Restrictions

Category	Common Species	Permission Status
Exempted	Subabul, Casuarina, Eucalyptus	No Permit Required (Self-declaration)
Regulated	Mango, Neem, Tamarind, Banyan	Prior Permission from MRO Required
Prohibited	Teak, Rosewood (Veda Species)	Forest Dept Joint-Authority Required

Enforcement & Compensation

2:1

Compulsory Replanting Ratio

Penalties for Violation

- ❗ **Fines:** Up to ₹5,000 per tree or as per market value.
- ❗ **Seizure:** Power to seize tools, vehicles, and the felled timber.



Thank You!

Any Questions Regarding the WALTA Act or Revenue Department's Jurisdiction?



Ensuring a Greener Tomorrow through Responsible Regulation.