

**DR. MGR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTE OF ANDHRA PRADESH HYDERABAD**



**WILD LIFE MANAGERS  
FOREST DEPARTMENT**



**A.P. FOREST DEPARTMENT**

**FUNCTIONARY MANUAL**

**FOR**

**WILDLIFE MANAGERS**

**VOLUME IV**

**DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS AND  
FOREST RANGE OFFICERS**

U.S. FOREST DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FORESTER

WASH.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ACTING IN

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FORESTER  
U.S. FOREST DEPARTMENT

## PREFACE

I am very happy to bring out the Functionary Manuals for Wildlife Managers for the use of officers & staff of this department. These manuals are designed to suit the needs of departmental officers & staff of the territorial & Wildlife divisions for day to day needs.

The functionary manuals have been brought out as per the orders of the government with the their suggestions made for Dr. MCRHRD Institute of Administration with the acquired skill & knowledge derived from this manual, I have no doubt that the future we will be in a position to achieve the conservation goals & endeavour to protect the Wildlife from any danger.

The Manual consisting of rules, guidelines, duties, proceedings & proforma for day to day needs of the governance.

I am thankful to the officers who have taken pains the in preparation of this manual & also thankful to the officials of Dr. MCRHRD Institute. I am also thankful to staff members & others who have been associated with the preparation of manuals.

**PRINCIPAL CHIEF  
CONSERVATIVE OF FORESTS  
Andhra Pradesh  
Hyderabad.**



Dear Reader,

As part of its endeavour to provide a Smart (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent) administration, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched a major Human Resource Development and Training initiative aimed at developing a large human resource base of well informed and responsive functionaries and officials.

The successful and effective implementation of any initiative or programme in government is largely the result of the involvement and efforts put in by its functionaries at all levels. Obviously, the most fruitful way in which to bring this about is to make individual functionaries aware of their role functions and responsibilities. To achieve this, the Human Resource Development Institute of AP, As the apex training institution of the State Government responsible for the overall implementation and co ordination of the state training initiative, has proposed to bring out departmentwise Manuals in two parts, namely

1. Departmental Manual

2. Functionary Manual

The Departmental Manual would indicate the role, responsibilities and functions of the department. The Functionary Manual will detail, as the nomenclature indicates, the functions and responsibilities of the functionaries within the department, at all levels. While doing so, the evolving role of governmental functionaries in being effective managers of change in a welfare state has been delineated. The Departmental Manual also details the department's organisational chart, the rules, regulations, legislations and enactments which govern its functioning and direct its activities and the various interdepartmental interactions it has to perform. The Manual also facilitates a definition of the Department's role in serving the general public as customer while drawing up a vision for its future development in the coming decades in line with the vision 2020 of the state.

The present Volumes are in 2 parts developed by the Forest Department. As is evident these publications are the outcome of thorough study and analysis of the department's role, functions and procedures. They are intended to serve as useful aids to each and every employee of the department in the effective discharge of his functions. It may be noted however that these Manuals do not replace the Codes and Orders on the subject but are at best, meant to guide and assist functionaries in the effective discharge of their duties.

Any suggestions for the improvement, extension or curtailment of these Manuals may be sent directly to the Director General, Dr. MCR HRD Institute of Andhra Pradesh, Road No. 25, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad - 500 003, for consideration and incorporation in subsequent updations and revisions of the Manuals.

**(PVRK PRASAD IAS)**

**Director General**

**Dr. MCR Human Resource Development  
Institute of Andhra Pradesh**

**&**

**Ex officio Spl. Chief Secretary to Government (HRD)**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of wildlife conservation in India is to protect the integrity of natural Eco-systems, which humans are degrading every day. Also we cannot ignore the necessities of the people especially those who are living below the poverty line. In India, therefore, we have adopted the 'Eco-system' approach to wildlife conservation with the following objectives.

## II. OBJECTIVES :

1. To maintain Ecological diversity and environmental regulation.
2. To restore degraded wildlife Eco-systems to their natural state.
3. To conserve genetic resources.
4. Conserve watersheds & and control floods.
5. Control erosion and sedimentation.
6. Maintain indigenous use of habitations.
7. Produce timber, forage and extractive commodities.
8. Provide recreation and tourism.
9. Protect sites and objects of cultural, historical, or archeological heritage.
10. Protect scenic beauty.
11. Maintain open option, management flexibility, multiple use.
12. Contribute to rural development.
13. To reduce damage from wild life.
14. To regulate and improve the socio-economic practices of societies affecting the wildlife areas.

Wildlife conservation is a social process which includes both professional and lay activities. Keeping the above objectives in consideration, the following functions and duties, besides the regular territorial duties, for the Divisional Forest Officers and Forest Range Officers had been evolved.

### III. FUNCTIONS

#### DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS (wildlife wing) :

(Assistant Conservator of forests / Deputy conservator of forests/Bio-diversity conservation officer (Research, education & training).

1. To Prepare an inventory and assess wildlife and forest resources.
2. To assess major impacts of man's activities on wildlife and its habitats.
3. To assess nature, scope and control of damage by wildlife to humans, livestock and crops.
4. To take up research and management requirements of rare and endangered species
5. To assess the utility and potential of various forms of wildlife.
6. To develop wildlife administration, staffing and training
7. To evolve training in wildlife as a distinct scientific skill. To verify the utility and scientific assumptions of widely employed techniques.

The functions to be carried out by the Divisional Forest Officers (ACF/ DCF) or Forest Range Officers are classified into three categories known as 1. Field functions. 2. Desk functions. 3. Statutory functions.

#### A. FIELD FUNCTIONS

1. Protection of sanctuary
2. Exercising land use control or Zoning by strengthening of boundaries such as :
  - a) Fencing vulnerable areas where the danger of encroachments is apprehended (i.e. habitations within the sanctuary where the cultivation is in vogue).
  - b) Constructions of cairns or boundary pillars at every 100 / 200 Mts., as the case may be to further avoid encroachment of forest land by the villagers

## *Functionary Manual*

within the sanctuary area. Erection of watchtowers at vulnerable points/ routes where the scope for, smugglers or poachers to sneak into the reserve exists.

3. Identify the water holes, salticks or any other dwellings where wildlife could be spotted and take necessary care from biotic interference.
4. To see that sufficient habitat improvements are carried out for the wildlife to criss cross the country and to look for more areas for food and breeding.  
To Provide water supply through saucers for the wild animals during drought particularly summer months.  
Should be able to monitor the movement of wild animals within the sanctuary during different periods of the year towards movement and breeding of species.
5. To monitor the populations and the requirements of wild animals such as, fodder, water, prey base and make arrangements if necessary to supplement during drought.
6. To restrict movement of both humans and vehicles through sufficeint check points to be created throughout the sanctuary to be manned by a watcher stationed at Checkpoints.
7. To ensure wide publicity of the importance of preservation & conservation of wildlife and forests by putting hoardings posters which can give wide publicity for the cause of wildlife conservation.
8. To encourage Non-Government organizations to participate in the efforts done by the Department in enlightening the rural folks and also to help in implementing the schemes within Protected Areas.
9. Ensuring the people's participation through Eco-development Committees in management plans. Conduct regular visits to the Eco-development Committees and habitations inside Protected Area to get first hand information about the problems, to offer solutions.
10. Ensure a pucca communication net work withing Protected Area to ensure safety of the wildlife if any situation warrants for
11. To carryout census of different species in general and of specific endangered and endemic animals once in a year.

**DESK FUNCTIONS:-**

1. To prepare a contingent management Plan for PAs concerned
2. To plan estimation of wildlife in Protected Areas
3. To interact with other departments in maintaining PA's particularly C&B,R&B, Power, ITDA or any other relevant department.
4. To initiate action with the government to rehabilitate habitations within P.A confirming to the National Park guidelines.
5. To cause liasion between statutory bodies, WWF Bird watcher societies, SPCA and other related agencies.
6. To cause liasion and tie up with wildlife related institutes WII, CCMB, NIN etc.,
7. To initiate action to facilitate Research & Coordinate projects by inviting wildlife enthusiasts to conduct research in P.A.'s (both faunal and floral)
8. To suggest the government ways & means of developing Protected areas through monitoring and planning for the future.
9. To initiate action to curb exploitation of wood and bamboo within P.A.
10. To plan seminars/workshops/ Eco-camps, Eco-tours for the public in general and for the students in particular for inculcating awareness among them about wildlife conservation.

**STATUTORY FUNCTIONS:-**

1. The restoration of degraded habitats to their natural state within the Protected Area
2. The rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species and their restoration in protected portions of their formal habitats, in a manner which provides some reflection of their original distribution.
3. The provision of adequate protection to wildlife in multiple use areas so as to form corridors linking up the fragmented habitats and providing for the genetic continuity between them
4. Undertaking captive breeding program for threatened species of plants and animals

### *Functionary Manual*

5. The development of appropriate management systems for PA's including a professional cadre of personnel fully trained in all aspects of wildlife and sanctuary management, as well as the provision of proper orientation to all officers concerned with wild life.
6. The development of research and monitoring facilities, which will provide a scientific understanding of wildlife populations and habitats essential to their proper management.
7. Support for wildlife education & interpretation, aimed at a wider public appreciation of the importance to human betterment
8. To review and recommend for updating of statutory provisions providing protection to wildlife and regulating all forms of trade, so as to ensure their efficacy.
9. To develop and maintain relation with sister departments and public for better coordination in implementing the schemes.
10. To initiate action against poachers and smugglers and pursuance of cases in the courts of law by invoking different Acts.
11. Implementation of laws pertaining to forests and wildlife in the Protected Areas
12. To initiate action to deploy mobile detection parties within the Protected Area

# FUNCTIONS

## FOREST RANGE OFFICERS

### FIELD FUNCTIONS:-

#### BASIC DUTIES:

1. Patrolling, detection & investigation of wildlife offences.
  - ★ Conducting anti-poaching operations. Get a clear picture of the nature of the poaching that goes on :
    - ★ Commercial or subsistence poaching
    - ★ Day or night
    - ★ Wet season or dry season
    - ★ Number of people involved/Size of party
    - ★ Middle men who purchase the goods
    - ★ To conduct spot checks of vehicles or of places where wild animals or their parts are suspected to be sold.
    - ★ Maintain an adequate patrolling intensity. Ensure that field staff are actually in the field and patrolling. Increase supervision if necessary.
    - ★ Keeping good record and regular Updating the "Poaching map"
2. Planning & execution of P.A. management works.
  - ★ Range / land habitat management
  - ★ Management of wild life and livestock through grazing Policy.
3. Management Measures
  - ★ Of wildlife habitats
  - ★ Man- animal conflict
  - ★ Water Scarcity
  - ★ Forestry operations
  - ★ Silvicultural systems
  - ★ Collection of NWFP

- ★ Fire as a management tool
  - ★ Emergency situations
4. Carrying out Animal Abundance & Movements
- ★ Planning Census
  - ★ Pug mark Census
  - ★ Water Hole Census
  - ★ Presentation of Data
5. Implementation of eco-development activities & Dealing with local people by Conducting PRA and PAMIA
- ★ Classifying human pressure areas
  - ★ Settlement impact analysis
  - ★ Trail survey in Boundary areas
  - ★ Analysing Forest Product Collection
  - ★ Economic valuation of Resource loss
  - ★ Conducting a village survey
6. Field monitoring of habitats, fauna, and activities
7. Wild life damage: appraisal, control and management
- ★ Evolving designs for controlling the crop depredations
8. Health care, disease management and nutrition in wild animals
- ★ Preventive measures (to avert outbreaks)
  - ★ Health monitoring operations (routine)
  - ★ Disease diagnostic operations ( during an outbreak)
  - ★ Disease impact assessment (at the end of the outbreak)
9. Tourism management, interpretation, signage development and maintenance
- ★ Tourism zone management
  - ★ Tourism Resource Inventory
  - ★ Visitor Carrying Capacity



- ★ Collecting visitor statistics.
- ★ visitor feed back and its evaluation.
- ★ Interpretative planning.

#### 11. Education & Training

- ★ Preparing brochure & News letter.
- ★ Organizing nature camps.
- ★ Trails interpretation.
- ★ Objects for display/Demonstration.

#### 12. House keeping and care of departmental property.

##### Desk functions:

1. Ensure that the reports pertaining to wildlife such as presence, deaths and kills be recorded and sent to the D.F.O.
2. Ensure prompt payment of cattle compensentation to the owner.
3. All reports of poaching, smuggling, burning is sent immediately to superiors.
4. Report information on census and reports and other related formats of basic functions to be updated and submit to the D.F.O.

##### Statutory functions:

1. Controlling the introduction and spreading of exotic weeds
2. The protection of wild flora and fauna
3. Implementing land-use control under Andhra Pradesh Forest Act 1967, Wildlife Protection Act 1972 & Forest Conservation act 1980 and subsequent amendments

#### 2. Act Rules & Regulations requitred in discharhging the functions

# GUIDELINES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE A.P. FOREST ACT, 1967 & THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

The following guidelines are laid down for effective implementation of the wildlife Protection Act and the Forest Act.

It needs to be emphasized here that forest offences and wildlife cases, as all criminal cases, are governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 when prosecution is launched in criminal courts. Therefore, for effective prosecution of wildlife cases, it is important to understand the procedure laid down in the Cr. P.C.

## 2. TYPES OF OFFENCES

The types of offences encountered under the wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 can be broadly classed under the following situations:

- ★ Unauthorized entry in a National Park / Sanctuary (Protected Areas);
- ★ Any person with weapon and a wild animal killed inside the protected area;
- ★ Any person with or without a weapon but with a live or dead wild animal or a derivative of a wild species of animal (viz, skin, bone, horn, nails, etc.) whether within or outside the protected area;

It must be understood that several permutations and combinations of the above may occur in real-life situations encountered in the field.

## 3. Action to be taken

- ★ Any officer who comes across any offence being committed should immediately apprehend such person along with the weapon, carcass, vehicle, etc. and take him to the officer who is authorized to carry investigation.
- ★ **Apprehending the accused person:** Any forest Officer or Private person can apprehend a person suspected to have committed the

offence under the WLP Act. He can be detained for questioning and if necessary may be arrested but subject to the fulfillment of conditions specified in Sec 50(3) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

- ★ **Information of offence :** As soon as any information regarding the offence, or any violation of the Act is reported, the same may be reduced into writing.
- ★ Thereafter, whosoever is marked or directed to investigate the matter should proceed to the spot to ascertain the facts. On reaching the spot for visual inspection and on the facts and circumstances of the case, the investigating officer should, prima facie, come to an opinion as to the nature of the offence and thereafter collect evidence relating to the offence.

**Note:** *In offences of serious nature a Gazetted Officer is required to personally supervise the investigation and should visit the scene of the offence himself.*

#### 4. INVESTIGATION

4.1 Investigation of an offence is a systematic, minute, and thorough attempt to collect, receive and record evidence so as to learn the facts about something complex or hidden. The success of any case depends upon how the investigation of the offence has been completed. While investigating a matter, the investigating officer should make efforts to search the place or the premises and seize all incriminating material or articles. While preparing the seizure memo of the articles, there should be an attempt to have some independent respectable residents of the area present as witnesses to the seizure. Their signatures should be obtained on the seizure memo. The accused should always be given a copy of the seizure memo prepared on the spot. After making the preliminary enquiry, if any person is prima facie found accused of having committed an offence under the WLP Act, he can be put under arrest in accordance with Sec. 50(3) of the Act. In the event of arrest of a person, such person should be informed about the particulars of the offence he is alleged to have committed.

- i) Proceeding to the spot;
- ii) Ascertaining the facts and circumstances of the case;
- iii) Search of places and persons to unearth any evidence,

IV) Collecting evidence relating to the commission of the offence - which may consist of :

- (a) The Examination of the various persons (including the accused) and the reduction of their statements into writing if the officer thinks fit. Evidence as far as possible must be recorded in presence of the accused person as it would be admissible in subsequent trial of the accused.
- (b) The Search of places and seizure of things considered necessary for the investigation and to be produced at the trial.

For the purposes of investigation, offences are divided into two categories:

- (i) Cognizable; and
- (ii) Non-Cognizable,

In a cognizable case, a police officer may arrest without warrant any may proceed to investigate the case in accordance with chapter XII of the Cr. P.C. But investigation of such cases by forest officers stands on different footing, and investigation has to be made under the provisions of the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the rules made thereunder.

#### Investigation of Offence under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:

- ★ For investigations, forest officer incharge shall proceed to the scene of offence immediately;
- ★ take all steps to preserve the scene of the offence from disturbance;
- ★ to record particulars of, and secure, the potential witnesses;
- ★ obtain all information relating to the case and arrest the culprit;
- ★ all orders i.e., orders to arrest, to search, to summon etc. shall be in writing and attached to the case diary;
- ★ investigating officer should take steps to secure expert technical assistance and advice for purposes of evidence;
- ★ if a carcass of a dead animal is recovered a post mortem should be conducted by a veterinary doctor at the earliest; if possible the carcass also be examined by a forensic expert; any part of the carcass such as hair, blood or tissue samples required for any chemical or other examination should be preserved for subsequent examination, these proceedings have to be taken after reporting the offence to the Magistrate and after obtaining order from the Magistrate;

- ★ recording of statements of the accused and summoning the witnesses and recording their statements;
- ★ reports from forensic experts and ballistic experts (in case of firearms or explosives) may be obtained but in such cases the arms/ weapon used in the commission of the offence should be seized from the accused immediately before these could be tampered with.

Note: All these steps must be completed without loss of time

**4.3 Art 22 of the constitution of India :** Person arrested should be informed of the grounds of arrest and he can not be denied to consult a legal practitioner of his right to bail. The accused person who is arrested without a warrant issued by a Magistrate should be informed about the full particulars of the offence he is alleged to have committed. If the offence committed is of a bailable nature, then he should be informed accordingly so that he can be released on bail for which he should arrange sureties for himself.

**4.4** A person arrested should not be detained for more than twenty-four hours.

The Law does not permit detention of a person beyond 24 hours without the authorization by a Magistrate. In other words, the person should be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest.

**4.5** No authorized officer should detain a person arrested without a warrant for more than 24 hours which excludes the time taken for journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

**4.6** When investigation cannot be completed in 24 hours, investigating officer shall forward the case diary (report) to the concerned Magistrate & produce the accused before him. He may, if he deems fit, after being satisfied that adequate grounds exist, authorize further detention of the accused.

## **5 ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE**

Statement made before forest officer is admissible in evidence and not hit by sec. 25 of the **Indian Evidence Act, 1872**, as the officers of the Forest Department are not treated as Police Officers, Any statement (confessional or otherwise) of an accused recorded by a forest officer is not considered as a statement recorded before a police officer, therefore, it is admissible in evidence against the accused person.

## 6. FILING OF COMPLAINT AND FOLLOW UP

6.1 After the investigation has been completed in all respects, the case before the Magistrate has to be presented in the form of a complaint under **Section 55** for an offence punishable under the WLP Act. And any offence punishable under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 can only be enquired and tried into by a Court of Magistrate on a complaint in writing filed by an authorized officer, A xerox copy of the complaint with list of witnesses has to be furnished to the accused person.

6.2 Presenting of complaint and cognizance

Where any case for an offence under the WLP Act has to be filed in a Court of Law, the same has to be filed by way of a complaint before a Magistrate under the provisions of **Sec. 200 Cr. P.C.**

This step is termed "taking cognizance of an offence by a Magistrate".

NOTE : Since the complaint of an offence under the Wildlife Protection Act is filed in writing by a public servant acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties, the Magistrate need not examine the complainant and the witnesses.

6.3 Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the forest or the police officials record the commission of offence and after completion of search, detention, arrest, collecting evidence, investigation, recording the statement of witnesses and the accused, obtaining expert forensic evidence, files a complaint through the authorized officer under sec. 55 in the appropriate court.

There is no prescribed format of drafting a complaint. It should spell out in detail the nature of offence that has been committed, all the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, or any other Act which have been violated. An offence can violate the provisions of more than one Act. It is always better to strengthen the complaint by invoking all the Acts that have been violated. be it the **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Arms Act, the Motor Vehicles Act, or even the Indian Penal code, 1860 (sec. 428 Mischief by killing or maiming animal of the value of ten rupees (or upwards).** The accused should be charged under all these Acts and their respective provisions.

The complaint should disclose clearly the sequence of events, the time and place of occurrence of the offence, supported by strong evidence, **the correct identification of the animal killed or its trophy**

seized and the Schedule under which it is listed in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, and the type of weapon used.

**6.4. There are two ways of starting a criminal prosecution :**

On complaint by a private individual before a Magistrate under sec. 55(c) of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 read with section 200 of Cr. P.C.; or on a complaint under sec. 55(a) or (b) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 read with Rule 49 of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 Rules.

**6.5 Time limit for filing complaints: Sec.468 of Cr. P.C. as per the table below**

Period of Punishment	Period of Limitation
If the offence is punishable with fine only	6 months
If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year	1 Year
- If the offence is punishable with imprisonment for term exceeding 1 year but not exceeding 3 year	3 years

No Court will take cognizance of an offence if the above time limit has expired from the date of commission of the offence unless every day's delay is satisfactorily explained to the court under Sec. 473 Cr. P.C.

**6.6. Court where Complaint should be filed**

Any complaint under the WL Act has to be filed before the Court of a Magistrate First Class in whose jurisdiction the offence has been committed.

**7. TRIAL OF CASES AND ITS PROCEDURE**

The trial starts after investigation is completed. Trial is judicial proceedings while investigation is administrative proceedings.

**7.1 WILDLIFE OFFENCES AND METHOD OF DEALING WITH THEM.**

A list of offences, punishable under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is appended.

As soon as an offence under S.L.P. Act is detected, it should be reported in the same manner as is done in the case of Forest offences.

These offences are punishable with imprisonment ranging from 3 to 7 years and they are therefore cognizable and non-bailable. Some of the offences are compoundable. The discretion to compound or to prosecute lies with the Forest officer not below the rank of Dy. Conservator of Forests. Offences for which a

minimum punishment of imprisonment is prescribed are not compoundable, they are therefore necessarily to be prosecuted. Since all the offences are punishable with imprisonment exceeding 2 years they have to be treated as warrant cases, exception being offences punishable u/S. 28(j) and 53 for teasing animals in zoo and wrongful seizure respectively which are summons cases and have to be dealt with accordingly.

## 7.2. Procedure for Trial in Warrant Cases :

The following is the definition of a warrant case, as given in section 2(x) of the Cr.P.C.'

"Warrant case means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years"

On receipt of a complaint of a warrant case, from a Forest Officer, the Magistrate will decide the procedure to be followed as laid in section 244 Cr. P.C. when the accused in such a case is produced before the Magistrate, he should hear the complaint and receive the evidence of prosecution. If the magistrate feels that no case is made out against the accused, which would warrant conviction, he may discharge the accused. If there are strong grounds to believe that the accused has committed an offence the Magistrate will frame charge against the accused. The Magistrate will read and explain the charge and he will ask whether he is guilty or has any defence. If the accused pleads guilty the Magistrate may convict him. If the accused pleads not guilty the prosecution produces their witnesses who are subject to cross examination by the accused. The accused will then be called upon to put up any defence evidence. At any stage during the trial, the court may record the statement of, accused person under section 313 Cr. PC before he is called on for defence. After completing all the stages of trial the Magistrate may acquit or convict the accused. As in the case of trial of summons cases, the complainant's presence on each date of hearing is necessary. Failure to be present may result in the discharge of the accused under section 249 Cr. P.C. The powers of the Magistrate to discharge the accused in the event of absence of the complainant is discretionary and the complainant, the forest officer may apply to the court for dispensing with his presence, whenever it is not possible for him to attend the court.

## 7.3. PROCEDURE OF SUMMARY TRIALS :

Certain offences under the Forest Act by virtue of section 57 can be



tried summarily. Those which fall under this category are offence under section 25, 43, 55 and 68 where the punishment prescribed is an imprisonment upto six month or fine up to Rs. 500/-. Or both. The procedure of summary trial is simpler or quicker for disposal. For forest cases the procedure of summons cases is still followed. In cases where there is no appeal, the Magistrate must enter into a register the particulars mentioned in section 262 cr. P.C. i.e. serial number of the case: date of commission of the offence; date of repr: name of complainant: name, parentage and residence of the accused: the offence complained and the offence proved; plea of the accused; finding; and if conviction, the reason therefor, the sentence of other final order; and the date on which the proceedings terminated. There is no appeal as per section 376 Cr. P.C. if the Magistrate of first class passes a sentence of fine not exceeding Rs. 100/-. If an appeal is permitted, before passing the sentence, the Magistrate should record a judgement containing the substance of the evidence and also the particulars named in section 263.

#### 7.4 PROCEDURE OF RECORDING EVIDENCE:

**7.4.1.** The procedure connected with the disposal of forest offence from the time of their detection upto the conduct of trials has so far been discussed. The trials begin when the parties are summoned and end when the judgement is delivered. It is now necessary to give in some detail the rules to be observed in conducting the examination of witnesses appearing before the court. This is particularly necessary for the forest officers who have themselves to conduct the prosecution in simple forest cases and are often at sea in a criminal court owing to ignorance of procedure and the best method of conducting a case.

**7.4.2.** The object of an independent judicial enquiry is to establish beyond doubt the guilt or innocence of the person who is charged with the commission of a certain definite offence. This conclusion is reached by the Magistrate by a proper appreciation of the evidence before him. The fundamental principle upon which the law regulates evidence is that the best which the case admits of shall in every instance be produce. It is the duty of the prosecution to lead the evidence for the case in a manner that will throw the fullest possible light upon the subject under inquiry or trial. As Baden powell puts it, the prosecutor must make out affirmatively, from the evidence for the prosecution, the charge he makes; he cannot make charge and say " I cannot prove it very well; but you defend yourself and if your defence is not completed

that will show you are guilty". It is only when an offence is prima facie brought home, that the accused must clear himself or be convicted.

7.4.3. The term "evidence" may be defined as that which the parties produce to the court which such court in order to form its opinion upon the truth of the facts is called upon to try; "arguments" show how such "evidence" bears upon the various points to be established.

7.4.5. With a view to rendering judicial inquiry as solemn as possible, the law has instituted two conditions: first that evidence shall be delivered (without one witness being in hearing distance of what another says) under the sanction of an oath or that which is equivalent to it, solemn affirmation: the penalty for false statement being that attaching to what is technically known as perjury" secondly, that evidence should be recorded in the presence of the accused who must have thus an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses deposing against him.

## 7.5 ORDER OF EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES :

7.5.1 The witnesses for the prosecution are first heard one after another and if a prima facie case is established the defence is thereafter entered into by accused who produce his own witnesses who are similarly heard one after another.

7.5.2. The order of examination of the witnesses, both for the prosecution and for the defence, is as follows:

7.5.3. When a witness is placed in the witness-box, he must take an oath or make a solemn affirmation that he will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. As soon as the witness has taken the oath or affirmed, he is examined by the party who called him as a witness: this is called his examination in Chief. Next the adverse party searches the credit and veracity of the witness: this is called the cross-examination. Lastly, the party who called him has the privilege of allowing the witness an opportunity of explaining, anything which may have been elicited from him on cross-examination; this is called Re-examination. There will be a further cross-examination after the re-examination.

## 7.6. EXAMINATION-IN-CHIEF:

7.6.1. The object of this examination is to lay before the court, the whole of the information which the witness can tender that is relevant and material. But "leading questions" are not to be asked. The ordinary criterion of a 'leading question' is whether the question indicates the answer desired by the questioner. How to elicit evidence must depend upon the circumstances of each individual case. It is proper to lead

witness in all matters which are merely introductory to establishing the identity of the accused, present and the time and the place of the scene of action. For this purpose the attention of the witness may be drawn to the transaction by asking him if he knows the accused persons, and if so, when and what the accused did, and where it happened. After the identity of the accused and the time and place have been fixed, it is generally the easiest course to desire the witness to give his own account of the matter, making him omit, as he goes along, what is not relevant or material to the case. If a rustic, ignorant witness be not allowed his story in his own way, he becomes embarrassed and confused, and mixes up distinct branches of his testimony. He takes it for granted that the court knows as much as the matter as he does himself. It is difficult therefore to extract the important part of his evidence piecemeal. But if his attention be first drawn to the transaction by asking him when and where it happened, and he be told to describe it from the beginning, he will generally proceed in his own way to detail all the relevant facts in order of time. Occasionally it may be necessary to cross-examine one's own witness, by permission of the court, where the witness is evidently hostile to the party calling him. Whether a witness is hostile, or not, is however a point to be decided by the presiding officer of the court.

7.6.2 Subject to these general principles, every witness is examinable, firstly as to all relevant facts within his knowledge. When witness is asked as to facts of which he has a faint recollection only, except through the medium of some written memorandum dealt or about the time of the event to which it relates, he may look at such memorandum, or hear the contents of the document read, for the purpose of refreshing his memory. Secondly, every witness is examinable as to inferences drawn by him from facts within his own knowledge.

7.6.3 The object of the examination being to elicit the truth, to get at the facts, or such of them as bear upon the issue in favour of the party calling the witness, the examiner must, when examining the witness, keep the issue continually in view, and ask questions only on material and relevant facts and not on matters which are collateral or impertinent. Also he must not put to witness points of law or ask him what he inferred from fact heard by him.

## **7.7. CROSS - EXAMINATION:**

7.7.1. The object of cross-examination is to determine the veracity of a witness

in regard chiefly to two matters; first his ability and second, his willingness to speak the truth. A witness may be perfectly willing to tell the truth and yet unable without any moral blame attaching to him. He may have inaccurately observed; or been deceived by his senses; or he may be the dupe of a fallacious memory or may be confused by the novelty of the circumstances under which he finds himself called upon to give his evidence. As to all these points-which he finds himself called upon to give his evidence. As to all these points-which taken together make up his ability - cross-examination will be found to be the most powerful detective. On the other hand, though perfectly able, he may be unwilling to tell the truth. And this may be testified by his determined silence: his refusal to speak; his telling the truth, but not the whole truth' or by positive mendacity exhibiting itself in the form of coloring facts or inventing falsehoods, even here also, cross-examination is a powerful weapon. If a man is not willing to tell the truth, we can atleast take measures by drawing his attention to the consequences of telling an untruth.

- 7.7.2 "The object and scope of cross-examination", says Mr. Phipson, "is two-fold-to weaken, qualify or destroy the case of the opponent; and to establish the party's own case, case by means of his opponent's witnesses. With this view the witness may be asked not only as to facts in issue or directly relevant thereto, but all questions (a) tending to test his means of knowledge, opportunities of observation, reason for recollection and belief, and powers of memory perception and judgement, or (b) tending to expose the omissions, contradictions, and improbabilities in his testimony or (c) tending to impeach his credit by attacking his character, antecedents, associations and mode of life, and in particular by eliciting (i) that he has made previous statements inconsistent with his present testimony; or (ii) that he is biased or partial in relation to the parties in the case; or (iii) that he has been convicted of any criminal offence."

## 7.8 RE-EXAMINATION:-

- 7.8.1 When the cross-examination of the witness is concluded, the party who called the witness has the right to reexamine him on all matters arising out of the cross-examination for the purpose of reconciling any discrepancies that may exist between the examination-in-chief and that which has been given in the cross-examination.
- 7.8.2 Where upon re-examination it is desired to introduce new matter, the

question should either be put by the court or by the counsel with the permission of the court. The opposite side will of course be entitled in this case to cross-examine as to this new matter.

- 7.8.3. The court can always recall a witness who has been already examined, and may permit a counsel to do the same if it is deemed necessary to supply some evident slip or to elicit truth on a new point.

### 7.9. EVIDENCE TO BE READ OVER:

The evidence recorded of each witness by the presiding Magistrate should be read over to the witness in the hearing of the accused and acknowledged to be correct by the former. The signature of the witness is thereafter taken to his deposition and Magistrate certifies under it that the deposition was read over by him to the deponent and acknowledged by the latter to be correct.

### 7.10. ARGUMENT AND JUDGEMENT.

- 7.10.1 After the inquiry is completed each party has an opportunity to offer its Arguments to show how the evidence for and against the case bears upon the various points to be established. The Magistrate has to weigh the evidence and come to a proper finding. The judgement is then pronounced in open court finding the accused guilty or not guilty. In cases where the guilty is established the nature of the sentence awarded will depend upon a variety of circumstances, which must have been elicited during the course of the trial.
- 7.10.2. In all cases ending in acquittal the sessions Judge or Magistrate will supply copy of the judgement to the Divisional Forest Officer on request. The officers in charge of prosecution may bring the instructions to the notice of the court about the supply of copies of judgements.
- 7.10.3. One of the first things to do in dealing with cases of illicit removal or forest produce is to distinguish between cases needing a mere warning and withdrawal, or nominal punishment on the one hand, and cases needing severe punishment on the other. Roughly, we may, divide our cases into trade cases and casual cases. When an old woman picks up a few sticks in forest in which theft is not bad, it is often better to let her off with a warning. But if 20 old women are found at this work in a forest where theft is bad then we have a regular trade established which must be suppressed and can only be put down by severe punishment. In such case nothing is so cruel as leniency. it means prolonging the agony in definitely, neither the Forest Department nor the people

obtaining any satisfaction.

7.10.4 Unless the Magistrate is properly apprised by the Ranger or other officer in charge of prosecution he cannot be expected to discriminate between trade cases and really petty cases. Further more, even if the Magistrate is satisfied that the case is serious on account of its frequency, he can not be expected to give deterrent punishment in cases in which conviction depends more on the weakness of the defence a weakness often involving a false confession to save trouble and expense - than on the strength of the prosecution. If the Range officer or other forest officer expects the Magistrate in the position of being able to rely on the evidence of the prosecution. This he can do by:-

- i) getting the reputation of being a subordinate Forest officer who never tries to get a conviction merely for the sake of a conviction and only tries to get at the truth, and who is always ready to punish any subordinate the very first time he catches him concocting or doctoring evidence. In short he must show that he has sense of justice and is not a captain of a gang of predacious sharks:
- ii) Never missing an opportunity for pointing out to new Magistrates that low punishments are the worst form of cruelty and that it is far better to acquit, than to convict and give a nominal punishment, also explaining that once deterrent punishment is introduced, false confessions will mostly disappear and with them the usual crop of false petty cases made by the subordinate to keep the number of their offence reports up to the average.
- iii) being most respectful to the Magistrate and by avoiding any show of anger or distrust when a verdict contrary to their opinions is given, and by avoiding reports to the Divisional Forest Officer asking for re-trials, etc until it is absolutely necessary for this to be done.

7.10.5. If only Range officers and his staff will really be straight and just themselves, they will gain the confidence of the Magistrate, and not only will they in the end obtain deterrent punishment, a high percentage of convictions and decrease in the number of reported cases, but what is really wanted, high standard of actual protection.

## CHAPTER - 3

### CRITICAL PROVISIONS OF THE ENACTMENT:

Operational method, Procedure and Practices of implementation

***Critical provision(s) of the enactment, i.e. the important/crucial provisions/ sections***

***(This should also indicate the operational method, procedure and practices of implementation)***

#### 1. IMPORTANT LEGAL PROVISION:

##### 1.1 IMPORTANT DEFINITION TO REMEMBERED:

A. WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972.

B. ANDHRA PRADESH FOREST ACT, 1967.

C. FOREST (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1980.

##### 1.2 IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS TO BE REMEMBERED:

**Forest Officer:** Forest Officer has been defined under section 2(f) of Andhra Pradesh forest Act, 1967 and section 2(12-A) of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, All forest officers up to rank of Forest Guard including thanedar and forest watcher are declared as forest officers in Andhra Pradesh. For more details see the Act and rules made there under.

##### POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS:

Under section 50 (1) of the Act forest officers have power of entry, search arrest and detention. forest Officer not below the rank of Dy. Conservator of Forests is empowered to compound offences. Forest Officer not below the rank of Range Officer is empowered to file complaints before Magistrate.

##### 1.3 DUTIES OF RESIDENTS OF A NP/WLS:

Authorized residents of a NP/WLS under section 27 (2), (3) & (4) are duly

1. To prevent the commission of any offence against the act.
2. To help and assist the officer to discover such offences.
3. To report the death of animal to the forest officer
4. To extinguish the fire
5. To assist any forest officer to prevent the crime
6. Not to cause damage to boundary mark.
7. Not to tease, molest any animal or litter the grounds.

**1.4. TOURISM REGULATIONS:**

Under section 28 of the Act and Rules 34 & 35 of Andhra Pradesh

1. Guides are compulsory for a tourist visit.
2. One has to pay the required fees and enter only from designated entry points
3. Tourism visits should be between sunrise and sunset only
4. Entry for tourism purpose will be free on January 26, March 21, June 5, November 1 and December 29.
5. No tourist fees for the people residing and their dependents.

**2. PROCEDURES OF WILDLIFE CRIME DETECTION, PREVENTION & INVESTIGATION:****2.1 Modus operandi (methods adopted in wildlife offences):**

It is very important that one should prevent the crime before its occurrence. Once you know about the modus operandi, then it is very easy to detect offence. The experience in Andhra Pradesh shows that the methods are specific. Some are listed below.

**POACHING METHODS:**

1. Run down the animal by dogs then kill
2. Electrocution
3. Telephone wire nooses
4. Poisoning with Potassium Cyanide or Poisoning waters for fishes
5. Gin traps and hunting with bows and arrows
6. Hunting by jeeps by dazzling with powerful lights
7. Hunting by use of fire arms at water holes by camouflage

**2.2. INTELLIGENCE NET WORKING:**

Intelligence networking is an important aspect of prevention of crime. Intelligence deals with all things, which should be in advance for initiating a course of action in the direction of crime prevention. In the process, information is gathered, then evaluated and used in direction making. Information is gathered from contacts and sources. Contacts are those people who give surface information. This information comes casually if one is careful enough to relate the same with the offence. Example of contacts are Barbers, Bus conductors, Pan-vendors, Press reporters, Graziers, m.f.p. gatherers, forest mazdoors, etc.



Sources that give inside information, which are confidential, and they are invariably paid for their services can be permanent or temporary. And it is very important to have a direct communication with the sources. They need to be for their services personally and secret reward funds can be used for these purposes. It is very important to note that sources need to be cultivated in a systematic way so that confidence and trust building takes over a period of time. It is also important to maintain the sources confidential, which is the crux of the intelligence gathering.

### **3 ARTICLES NEED TO BE SEARCHED AND SEIZED IN INVESTIGATION PROCESS:**

Once the front line staff reaches the spot of crime, the important thing to be remembered is that the scene of crime should not be disturbed until the investigation process is over. Other wise important clues regarding the crime will be lost. Things and articles which need to be looked for, at the scene of crime are listed below:

1. Gun, empty cartridges
2. Traps, snares, nets, nooses, etc.,
3. Knives and sharp edged articles,
4. Chemicals,
5. Raw or cooked flesh,
6. Skins or hides,
7. Hair,
8. Horns and antlers,
9. Hand canes or other articles on which the probability of getting finger prints are more,
10. Foot prints and tyre treads,
11. Blood and blood stained clothes or article etc.,

#### **Important precautions in collecting and storing blood samples:**

If fresh blood is available, soak it with dry cotton or clean piece of paper and then sun dry them. Don't wrap the dried blood specimen in polythene bags or sealed bottles. Put them in paper bags. If you have a facility of cold storage then collect the blood in a bottle then carry it to the nearest forensic lab. Do not add any preservative.

#### **3.1. Important precautions in collecting and storing viscera or flesh samples:**

Collect the flesh or viscera and store them in saturated salt water or 70% spirit in plastic bottle, It is very important to note that any of the above said articles should not be handled without using hand gloves/The articles on which suspected finger prints are available should be handled and packed properly so that the forensic experts decipher the articles without losing time so that good quality fingerprints are developed.

**3.2. Precautions to be taken while sending the articles to forensic lab:**

- ★ The articles should be tightly secured.
- ★ They should be tamper proof.
- ★ Metalloid seal should be put to it in a visible way.
- ★ Chain of possession should be properly ensured to make the article valid evidence.

**3.3. Processing a wild life case and putting it before court of law:**

***Important things to remember while preparing a case:***

- ★ Under the Act and the AP. Wild life protection Rules, Chief Wildlife Warden, Dy. Chief Wildlife Warden, Range officer, Wildlife wardens have power to put up a case before court of law.
- ★ A forest officer can file only complaint cases before court of law.
- ★ Under section 50(9) of the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 evidence received and recorded by a Forest Officer (Wildlife Warden) is admissible as an evidence before the court of law provided it has been recorded in the Course of investigation there must be specific endorsement of the Officer on the statement at the end: "Recorded by me in the presence of the accused ... ..", and it should be signed and dated.
- ★ Animal article or animal of the case should be identified and its schedule and serial number be quoted properly.

## DOCUMENT NEED TO BE PREPARED FOR MAKING A CASE & PRECAUTIONS THERE IN

	DOCUMENT	PRECAUTIONS
1	POR (Preliminary Offence Report)	Put all relevant sections of violations. Do not over write or erase the entries. To be filled with utmost precaution.
2	Seizure memo	Signature of the accused and independent witness is a must. List of articles seized should be attached. Intimate the seizure operations to the nearest police station as a pre-emptive measure to tackle the counter case approach. Any person arrested and property seized should be produced forthwith before the Magistrate.
3	Panchanama	Invariably made on the spot. Should give all the details
4	Map of the crime spot	The survey of Inida or a hand made map is a must
5	Legal status of the crime spot	Legal status (RF/PF/NP/WLS) along with compartment number and gazette notification is attached
6	Experts opinion and Post mortem report	Be invariably attached. If the requisition goes from the Court, the opinion/ report will be submitted to Court.
7	Statements	Should corroborate; should not contradict.  Should be signed by the accused and independent witness
8	Complaint case and procedure involved therein	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Magistrate should be addressed with honourafics like Honourable court... Invariably</li> <li>2. Give the Sequence of the events in the complaints without any contradictions.</li> <li>3. Mention about all the exhibits in the same sequence.</li> </ol>

	<p>9. Format and documents of a complaint case.</p>	<p>4. If any exhibit is biologically degradable, take the permission of the trial court and destroy it legally. The Chief wildlife Warden or the authorized Officer may arrange its bale.</p> <p>5. Punitive legal provisions of the case should be highlighted so that the culprit should not get any benefit of doubt.</p> <p>6. Prayer should invariably be the last item of the complaint. A humble representation should be made in the form of a prayer for the required punishment of the accused.</p> <p>The case Study and filled up formats should be attached separately.</p> <p>Documents of a complaint case are given below in the sequence of their order.</p> <p>1. Complaint (case description with prayer). The following items should be mentioned so as to help the Magistrate to take cognizance of the Offence.</p> <p>(i) Name and Designation of Complainant</p> <p>(ii) Name, parentage, age, occupation, resident of accommodation</p> <p>(iii) Nature of Offence</p> <p>(iv) Place and date of offence</p> <p>(v) Where detected, when and by whom and when reported</p> <p>(vi) Details of property seized with their value</p> <p>(vii) Names and particulars of witness</p> <p>(viii) History of the Case</p>
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Panchanamas, statement of witness and accused person</li> <li>3. Map</li> <li>4. Legal status documents (Gazette notification copies.)</li> <li>5. Value calculation sheet</li> <li>6. Compounding statement</li> <li>7. Any other document considered important for the case</li> </ol>
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# 11. FORMATS THAT ARE USED IN IMPLEMENTING WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

## FORM 1

(See sub-rule (2) of Rule 3)

**Application for permission to acquire, receive, keep specified animal article, etc, or put under process of taxidermy or make animal article**

To,

The \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sir,

1. \_\_\_\_\_ resident of \_\_\_\_\_ Taluk \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ and holding License No \_\_\_\_\_ granted under Sec. 44(4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 (53 of 1972), request that I may be granted permission to acquire / receive/ keep in my control/ custody/possession specified animal article trophy uncured trophy/ meat derived from specified animal and / or put under process of taxidermy/make animal article containing part / whole of such animal.

2. I furnish below the particulars in relation to such specified animal article trophy / uncured trophy / meat:

(1) Species of animal \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Number \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Description (including sex, if possible) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Source from which to be obtained \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Address and License No. if any \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Whether declaration made permission for license obtained under Sections 40, 43 or 44 of the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and if so the particulars: \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Particulars of certificate of ownership \_\_\_\_\_

(6) Identification mark, if any \_\_\_\_\_

(7) Premises in which intended to be kept \_\_\_\_\_

(8) Purpose for which to be acquired / received / kept in control / custody

1 Possession: \_\_\_\_\_

(9) If to be put under process of taxidermy or to make animal article,

(a) No. of trophies / articles to be made \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Description of such trophies articles \_\_\_\_\_

(c) To whom will they be returned \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Probable date by which they will be returned \_\_\_\_\_

3. I Hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information furnished herein is true and complete.

Signature of the applicant

## FORM II

(See sub-rule (2), of Rule 5)

Possession to acquire, receive, keep in control custody, or permission specified animal, animal article, etc. or put under process of taxidermy of make animal article.

Shri \_\_\_\_\_ holding Licence No \_\_\_\_\_ granted under Sec. 44(4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972) is hereby permitted to acquire/ to keep under his control / custody / possession specified animal / animal article / trophy / uncured trophy / meat derived from specified animal of the following description, or put under process of taxidermy or make animal article containing part or whole of such animal:

- (1) Species of animal
- (2) Description (including sex, if given in the application)
- (3) Number
- (4) Source from which to be obtained
- (5) Licence/Permission No. of the source from which to be obtained
- (6) Particulars of the Certificate of Ownership
- (7) Identification mark, if any
- (8) Premises in which intended to be kept
- (9) Purpose for which permitted to be acquired/received/kept in Control custody / possession
- (10) If permitted to put under process to taxidermy or to make animal article:
  - (a) No. of trophies/articles to be made
  - (b) Description of such trophies / articles
  - (c) To whom they should be returned
  - (d) Probable date by which they would be returned

Issued by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Signature & Designation

Seal ;

Date :

Dr. M.C.R.H.R.D. Institute of Andhra Pradesh \_\_\_\_\_



# FORM III

(See-rule of (1) of Rule 4)

## REPORT OF STOCKS

TO,

The \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. Full name, address, and Licence No. of the Licensee
2. Stock held on the date of report in specified animals;
  - (a) Species and sex
  - (h) Number
  - (c) Adult or juvenile
  - (d) Premises where kept
3. Stock held on the date of report & articles
  - (a) Description, including species of animal from which derived
  - (b) Number
  - (c) Dimension or weight
  - (d) Premises where kept
4. Stock held on the date of report in trophies
  - (a) Description, including species of animal from which derived
  - (b) Number
  - (c) Dimension or weight
  - (d) Premises where kept

**Functionary Manual**

**5. Stock held on the date of report in uncrured trophies:**

- (a) Description including species of animal from which derived
- (b) Number
- (c) Dimension or weight
- (d) Premises where kept

**6. Remarks, if any**

I do hereby declare that the information given above is true to the best of knowledge and belief

**Place:**

**Date:**

**Signature of the person making declaration**

## FORM IV

(See Sub-rule (20) of rule 50)

### Application for permission to purchase specified animal, etc.,

To

The \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sir,

I/We \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ Taluk \_\_\_\_\_ District  
\_\_\_\_\_ request that I/We may be granted permission to purchase  
specified animal/ animal article / trophy / uncured trophy derived from  
specified animal of the following description, from a Licensee:

(1) Number and description of

- (a) Specified animal
- (b) Animal article
- (c) Trophy
- (d) Uncured trophy

(2) Purpose for which the purchase is to be made

(3) I/We hereby declare that to the best of my/ our knowledge and belief  
the information furnished herein is true and complete.

Signature (s) of the applicant (s)

Place;

Date:

# FORM V

(see sub-rule (5) of rule 5)

## Permission to purchase specified animal etc.

S/Shri \_\_\_\_\_ is/ are hereby permitted to purchase specified animal/animal article/trophy/uncured trophy derived from specified animal of the following description, from \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_

Number and description of

(a) Specified animal

(b) Animal article

(c) Trophy

(d) Uncured trophy

Issued by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Designation

Seal

Place

Date

**Note:** This permission shall be valid up to a period of one month from the date of issue

# FORM VI

(See sub-rule (2) of Rule 8)

## Application for permission to transport specified animal etc.

TO

The \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Sir,

I, \_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_ Taluk \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ holding License No \_\_\_\_\_ granted under Sec. 44(4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), request that i may he granted permission to transport the following;

- (1) Species of specified animal or from which the animal article / cured trophy / uncured trophy is derived
- (2) Number
- (3) Description (including sex if possible)
- (4) Identification mark if any
- (5) Source of Procurement and the Licence / permission No
- (6) Certificate of ownership, if any
- (7) Mode of transport
- (8) Route
- (9) Period required for transport
- (10) Destination

1. I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information furnished herein is true and complete

Singnature of the Applicant

Place:

Date:

# FORM VI

(See Sub-rule (5) of Rule 8)

## Permission to transport specified animal etc.

Shri \_\_\_\_\_ holding Licence No \_\_\_\_\_ granted under Sec. 44(4) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), is hereby permitted to transport in the manner prescribed below specified animal / animal article / cured trophy / uncured trophy derived from specified animal, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

(i) Mode of transport \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Route \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Period allowed for transport \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Issued by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Signature & Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Seal: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# FORM OF DECLARATION

(See sub-section (2) of Sec. 44)

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden

State or Union Territory of \_\_\_\_\_

1. Full name and address of the manufacturer / dealer / taxidermist making the Declaration \_\_\_\_\_
2. Actual stock held on the date of declaration in
  - (i) Description including name of animal from which derived \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) Number \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) Dimensions or weight \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) Premises where kept \_\_\_\_\_
3. Actual stock held on the date of declaration in trophies:
  - (i) Species and sex \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) Number \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) Adult or juvenile \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) Premises where kept \_\_\_\_\_
5. Actual stock held on the date of declaration in uncured trophies:
  - (i) Description including name of animal from which derived \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) Number \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) Dimensions or Weight \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) Premises where kept \_\_\_\_\_

6. Remarks, if any

I do hereby declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the person making the declaration

Place:

Date:



# **OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ECO-DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**1. Goal : Conservation of Bio-Diversity in Protected Areas.**

## **II. OBJECTIVES:**

1. Improvement of Degraded Eco-System through habitat restoration.
2. Park-People Acceptance: To reduce impact of local people on protected areas and vice versa.
3. To reduce pressure on protected area and to raise the standard of living of forest dependents by building sustainable Bio-mass base in the Village.
4. Involving local people in Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Eco-development Programme.

## **III. STRATEGIES TO MEET THE OBJECTIVES:**

### **1. Improvement of Degraded Eco-system through habitat restoration:**

- 1.1. Ensuring the identity and security of the Protected area through boundary demarcation and boundary marks like cairns, pillars, etc.
- 1.2. Taking up gap planting wherever it suits the INTEREST OF WILDLIFE.
- 1.3. Improving the availability of water through deepening of ponds, tanks, etc., construction of Check dams and formation of saucer pits.
- 1.4. Improving the fodder availability through opening of canopy and sowing seeds of palatable grasses and leguminous trees etc.
- 1.5. Improving the cover by mounding of bamboo clumps and other enrichment planting in the interests of Wildlife conservation.
- 1.6. Soil & Water conservation measures such as gully plugging, contour trenching and construction of check dams.

### **2. PARK-PEOPLE ACCEPTANCE: to reduce Impacts of Local people on protected Areas and Vice versa.**

- 2.1. Sensitize the community and create awareness about the need to conserve bio-diversity through awareness campaigns, conducting workshops etc.
- 2.2. Arranging prompt and quick settlement of compensation cases involving wild animal attacks.

- 2.3. Improvement of cattle by castration of scrub bulls and introduction of pedigree stud bulls.
  - a) Herd improvement by encouraging locals to go for genetically superior cattle with the collaboration of Animal Husbandry Department.
  - b) Improvement of fodder availability by raising silvipasture outside protected area commensurate with cattle population and fodder demand.
  - c) Reduction of cattle pressure on the habitat by prohibiting and regulating grazing.
- 2.4. Building mutual confidence between protected area management and local people by frequent interactions between the two and also being responsive to the gender issues.
- 2.5. P.A. management taken up initiatives in mobilising community health and adult education programmes.
3. **To reduce pressure on Protected Area and to raise the standard of living of Forest Dependents by building sustainable Bio-mass in Village :**
  - 3.1. To create sustainable alternative employment to the target groups by providing suitable tools on implements and enhancing their traditional skills.
  - 3.2. Introduction of enterprises like Apiculture, Horticulture, Agro-forestry, Mushroom cultivation etc., in homesteads and in the agricultural fields of people.
  - 3.3. Lowering the fuel wood demand by adopting non-conventional energy sources like bio-gas plants, fuel efficient chullas and raising of village wood lots.
4. **Involving local people in Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation of the Eco-development Programme.**
  - 4.1. By forming eco-development committees in and around protected area and addressing issues of conservation and protection through discussions in the Eco-development Committees.
  - 4.2. Ensuring full participation of stakeholders and NGO's., in all stages of programme.
  - 4.3. Integrating the programme of eco-development, wherever possible, with the other, like agencies of the government, by channelising their resources preferentially to the eco-development committee villages.

- 4.4. Training the people, department staff and NGO's to enhance their technical social professional skills for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the eco-developmental programme.

#### IV. Criteria for Selection of eco-development committee village:

It is difficult to start Eco-development in all the villages around the AP simultaneously, Therefore, a selection will be made to prioritize the villages in and around the PA based on the following Criteria:

1. Level of dependence of the Village, on the PA resources; preference will be given in the eco-development programmes to the village, which is most dependent economically on the PA resources.
2. The Village nearer to the PA boundary will be tackled first in Eco-development.
3. Village with small homogeneous population will be taken up first in eco-development.

#### V. ECO-DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (EDC):

##### A. CONSTITUTION:

1. A Village meeting will be convened in the target village by an officer not below the rank of Forest Range Officer.
2. The Quorum for the meeting shall be adult members from atleast 50% of the households in the Village thus represented.
3. In the meeting, the Concept of eco-development will be explained by the Convenor (FRO). He shall hold series of participatory meetings with the community as well as separate meetings with women groups and deprived sections. After taking the views of the community and with their concurrence, eco-development committee shall be formed within the framework of guidelines issued herein. Such (EDC) shall be recognized by the concerned PA manager. Eco-development committee will be constituted with two adult representatives from each household, out of whom atleast one should be a woman. Also care is to be taken to represent SC / ST community in the EDC.

##### FUNCTIONS:

1. Eco-development committee shall maintain a register showing the details of the members. The members may file declaration form containing the details like name, Fathjer / Spouse name, age, address, etc.,
2. The Eco-development Committee shall maintain a minutes book and

record the proceeding of the meetings of the management committee held from time to time.

3. The meeting of Eco-development committee be held atleast once in six months to review the developmental activities.
4. Under special circumstances 1/3rd of the Eco-development committee members can requisition an emergency meeting of the general body of EDC through FRO concerned.
5. Every EDC will have an account in a Bank. Post Office into which funds meant for EDC shall be deposited. The account shall be operated jointly by the Chairperson and Member secretary of the Committee. The details shall be placed before the EDC for approval.
6. The member(s) of EDC's shall individually and collectively ensure protection of the Forests / Wildlife of the PA.
7. The member(s) of EDC to assist the Forest staff in apprehending persons committing Forest / Wildlife offences like encroachments, Poaching, felling of trees, grazing, and fires etc., in consonance with the provisions of A.P. Forest Act, 1967, Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
8. To help in the timely execution of all eco-restoration works taken up in the EDC's area including mobilisation of work force.
9. The member(s) of EDC to report to the PA authorities concerned about illegal activities of any particular member, which are found prejudicial or detrimental to the interests of Forests / Wildlife.
10. The member(s) of EDC to guard against misuse of funds provided for eco-development.
11. Any other function that may be thought of depending upon the local condition obtaining in the P.A.

## **VI. MANAGING COMMITTEE:**

### **A. CONSTITUTION:**

1. Eight elected representatives from the eco-development committee of which atleast 30% shall be Women Members
2. Representative of ITDA as Member
3. VAO / VDO / EO/ Panchayat / Teacher as member.
4. Representative of NGOs.
5. Concerned Forest Guard as Member

6. Concerned Foresters / Dy. R.O. / FRO as Member Secretary.
7. The Forest Range Officer shall act as Returning Officer for election of Members of managing committee. The term of the management committee shall be 2 years. A Minimum 2/3rd majority of General body should approve change of Committee or Chairperson.
8. The committee shall elect its Chairperson from its members whose term shall be conterminus with the term of committee.
9. In ITDA areas, atleast 50% of the elected members of the Committee shall be tribals
10. Non elected members will have no voting rights
11. The quorum for committee shall not be less than half the strength of managment committee.
12. In Non-ITDA areas atleast 1/3rd of the members shall be from SC's and ST's.
13. The Members Secretary shall be the Convenor of the Managing Committee.

#### **B. FUNCTIONS:**

1. The Managing Committee shall meet atleast once in a month.
2. The Member secretary shall convene the managing committee meeting and maintain record of the proceedings. The copy of the proceedings shall be sent to the forest range officer. The managing committee shall not takeup any activity which is contrary to the approved eco-development plan or relevant acts and rules.
3. If any member of the EDC indulges in acts against forests and wildlife or approved eco-deveopment plan, such member shall be debarred from future benefits from the EDC by the managing committee.
4. The managing committee shall implement the action plan by assigning duties and responsibilities to the members of EDC to ensure protection of forests and wildlife under its charge. The members of EDC shall have preference for wage employment in eco-development works.
5. The joint account will be operated by the Chair person and Member secretary as per the written resolution of managing committee.
6. The managing committee may also choose activities under eco-development and PA management other than specified in these guidelines depending upon the local conditions in the interests of PA.

## VII. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF P.A. MANAGEMENT :

The P.A. Management shall provide assistance to the eco-development committee

1. In selection and demarcation of area allotted for protection.
2. In Conducting PRA and preparation of microplan and its implementation.
3. In transferring the skills of sound habitat/wildlife management practices to the members of the EDC.
4. In convening meetings of Members Secretaries and Chairpersons of the EDCs in PA, once in six months.
5. If a committee fails to function properly or if there are any instances of financial irregularities or violations of rules and regulations stipulated there in, the wildlife warden will dissolve managing committee after due enquiry.
6. In any situation that may arise due to local condition specific to the P.A.

## VII. MICRO PLANNING:

A Microplan incorporating Eco-development activities will be drawn up in a participatory manner prior to commencement of activities. For the purpose of microplanning, the EDC members, the Park management and NGOs if available, shall thoroughly perambulate the EDC Area. PRA or PAMIA exercise will be carried out keeping in view the needs of the people on one hand, and conservation of Bio-diversity on the other to draft the microplan. The microplan shall aim at making the EDC free from dependencies on the PA by the end of the plan period, which is ten years. The micro plan also prescribe measures to be taken to make the Eco-development committee self sustainable to carry on the programme even after the end of the project.

The Micro plan should have an in-depth analysis of PA-people interface so as to reflect the positive and negative impacts and should provide solutions by maximising the positive and minimising the negative impacts.

The Micro plan should clearly spell out the various impacts like social, technical, ecological and financial in respect of each of the proposed activity for effective implementation.

The Micro Plan prepared shall be placed before the EDC subsequently

The Micro plan shall be signed by the FRO on behalf of the P.A. management and Chairperson on behalf of the EDC as mark of mutual consent regarding selection of activities. Habitat, improvement operations in PAs will be identified

by the PA management in consultation with EDC members and they will be clearly mentioned in microplan as approved by CWLW or Officer authorized by him.

An MOU shall be entered into between PA management and EDC clearly maintaining the reciprocal commitments.

#### **IX. ECO-RESTORATION:**

A list of operations which may be helpful in habitat improvement are given below. However, the operations are site and local specific. The PA manager will decide the suitability of the operation for habitat improvement in his Protected Area. The PA manager may choose from operations, listed below:

1. Erection of live fencing on shallow continuous trenches 30 Cm<sup>3</sup> along the RF boundary only.
2. Digging of contour trenches in sloping areas and sowing of grasses and legumes on the mounds.
3. Planting of NWEF trees in the trenches at 5x5M espacement in degraded open patches. Natural blanks are not to be planted to provide for edge effect and wallor points.
4. Soil & Water conservation measures such as gully plugging, check dams will be taken up.
5. Removal of exotic plants & weeds like lantana, parthinium etc., to reduce congestion and encourage growth of grass,
6. Formation of saucer pits on streambeds and kuntas during summer months to provide water for wildlife.
7. Raising of intensive fodder plots outside PAs.
8. Fire tracing along fire lines and gridlines
9. Retention of dead, dying trees
10. Any other opearation required for improvement of wildlife habitat like maintaining all tiers of vegetation, and ground flora management.
11. Providing of Ungulate plots and arranging Saltlicks to the Wild animals
12. The PA manager may include any other site-specific operations not listed above in the interest of better PA management.

#### **INVESTMENT PLANS:**

- A. Poeples, who are dependent upon the PAs and who denied access to the resources, are to be compensated for their loss of opportunity to the PA resources, which they were enjoying before the formation of PA.

- B. Village oriented activities like physical construction and fuel and fodder plantations are also to be included in the investment plan.

The individual and village oriented works should be in the ratio of 50:50.

- A. **Programmes to benefit individual/People:**
1. Providing individual house holds with suitable tools and implements to practice their traditional professions and also to provide alternative income generation schemes, wherever their existing professions are not remunerative.
  2. The tools and kits to rural artisans to practice their profession like Fishing nets, cobbler kits, Carpenter tools, Pottery tools, Sewing machines etc., fall in this category.
  3. Introducing and improving alternate programmes like Apiculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture, Mushroom cultivation to provide additional income during non-agricultural season.
  4. Encouraging group activities like basket making, garment making, sewing, printing, painting on clothes, leaf plate making, rope making, poultry, piggery, inland fishing, value added processing units, vegetable vending, kirana etc.
- B. **Village oriented Programmes :**
1. Development of Village wood lots and Pasture plots outside P.A.
  2. Deepening of existing tanks and kuntas and Construction of Check dams outside PA to provide water to the village cattle.
  3. Improvement and creation of tanks outside PA to increase the yields from their existing agricultural fields.
  4. Providing of Drinking water sources to the village community.
- C. **Eligibility Criteria for Village Eco-Development Investment :**
- In the first instance, villages with in 5km from the boundary of the P.A. will only be eligible for eco-development under the programme. Families dependent on the Forest resources of PA should form the main target group under the eco-development programme. Care should be taken as budget norm for any eco-development activity, initiated under the programme. In respect of each activity cost **contribution should be spelled out in the micro plan**. In case of individual household, the **cost recovery with repayment schedule** should be worked out with phasing of interventions.



**XI. PROVIDING OF ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES:**

This programme aims to reduce the pressure on PA for fuel wood by adopting the following measures in collaboration with Department of NEDCAP.

1. Providing fuel-efficient chullahs to every household in the EDC village.
2. Providing Bio-gas plants to a household having 4 to 5 Cattle
3. Supplying Solar Cookers on request.

**XII. CREATION OF REVOLVING FUND :**

For sustaining the eco-development programme even after the end of the plan period, a revolving fund be created in each eco-development village to help in continuation of the programme. The revolving fund is to be set up from the following sources.

1. Individual beneficiaries to contribute not less than 25% of the cost of the asset provided to him towards the revolving fund, but wherever primitive tribal groups are there, this condition need not be insisted.
2. The value of the labour input by the member of the EDC by way of Shramadan in the community work should add towards revolving fund.
3. Thrift groups are to be encouraged under social banking

**XIII. ROLE OF N.G.O.S :**

For any Governmental programme involving interests of the people to succeed, the Non Governmental Organization have an important role to play. The N.G.O.s can act as facilitators between the Government and the people. The Eco-development programme is one such programme where the N.G.O.'s can play meaningful role as enumerated below:

1. Help the process of developing proper understanding between PA management and the community for propagation of the principles of Bio-diversity conservation.
2. Help in preparation of a Micro-plan for the EDC.
3. Help in introduction of relevant (to fit into the environment) technology in the village to improve the skills of the local people.
4. Help in mobilisation of resources from other developmental agencies.
5. Help in propagating the concept of thrift, credit and social banking.
6. Help in conducting training of local communities for capacity building, leadership skills and gender sensitization.

7. Help in continuous monitoring of EDC activities including Monitoring of assets provided under the programme.
8. Help in conducting baseline survey in all EDC villages simple indicators on Socio-economic condition of the target people.
9. Help in mobilising people for group action, micro plan preparation and its implementation and also monitoring.

#### **XIV. N.G.O. SUPPORT:**

Each individual NGO is expected to associate in atleast 4-5 EDCs./ They shall take up the work of motivation, preparation of micro plan, gender sensitization, monitoring of Eco-development programmes, organizing thrift, credit and revolving fund. MOU is to be entered into between NGO & Park management defining the role and financial commitments.

#### **XV. ECO-TOURISM:**

Eco-tourism will have major stake in eco-development, as it will create gainful employment for people living in and around PA and thus reducing the pressure on the Natural resources of the PA.

In each protected areas tourism zone is to be identified which will be used for receiving tourist on limited scale.

In this zone, Eco friendly 'machans' and bunkers will be erected for viewing wildlife at water holes, Nature trails and animal back rides (elephant ride) may slowly be organised.

For conducting tourist, local youth especially tribals will be trained as tourists guides.

The Revenue from tourism will be ploughed back to Protected Area for development.

#### **XVI. TRAININGS :**

1. Locals, especially tribals engaged in the collection of NTEP will be trained sot that mother trees are not killed.
2. Conduction of training to local artisans to improve their skills including supply of implements to them.
3. Training to the members of EDC to improve their skills in conducting PRA, Implementing, Monitoring and evaluation of eco-development activities.

## Quantification of work output, Assessment of functionary performances.

### FORM WM -1

#### Creation of new artificial waterholes

Sl. No.	Category	Year	Location	Cost	Performamance
1	2	3	4	5	6

Note : Category : Masonry anicut, earthen bund, lined depression, Borewell and pump, spring fed, tanker fed, guzzler, aquifer; permanent or temporary.

Location : By compartment or by a named feature and name given if any

Performance: Successful, Partially successful, failure (give reasons for the latter two)

**FORM WM -1.1**  
**Maintenance of Waterholes : Natural**

Sl. No.	Category	Perennial or seasonal	Location	Year	Nature of Work	Cost	Performance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note : Category : Sprint, seep, natural depression, a flowing stretch, reservoir

Location : By compartment or by a named feature and name given if any

Name of Work: Desilting, provision of apron, any other category

Performance : Successful, Partially successful, failure (give reasons for the latter two)

**FORM WM -1.2**  
**Maintenance of Waterholes : Artificial**

Sl. No.	Category	Perennial or seasonal	Location	Year	Nature of Work	Cost	Performance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note : Category** : Masonry anicut, earthen bund, lined depression, borewell and pump, sprint fed, tanker fed, guzzler, aquifer etc.

**Location** : By compartment or by a named feature and name given if any

**Year** : Year of maintenance, with year of establishment in parenthesis.

**Nature of work** : Desilting, grouting, repair to mechanical parts, closing anicut openings, any other work

**Performance** : Successful, Partially successful, failure (give reasons for the latter two)

## FORM WM - 2

Restoration of habitat: Weed control, initial operation

Sl. No.	Location & Name of Site	Year	Extent of area (Ha)	Species of weed	Operation	Total cost	Cost per Ha.	Remarks

Note : Category : By compartment, site name or land feature

Operation : Uprooting cutting, burning, ploughing, manual or by using animals or Machinery

Remarks : Measure of success and or problem faced.

## FORM WM - 2.1

Restoration of habitat: Weed control, subsequent operations

Sl. No.	Location & Name of Site	Year	Year Estent of area (Ha)	Complete or partial coverage	Species of Weed	Operat ion	Total Cost	Cost per Ha.	Re Mar Ks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**Note :** Location : By compartment, site name or land feature

Operation : Uprooting, cutting, burning, ploughing, manual or by using animals or machinery.

Remarks : Percent cover of weed/s before operation, problems, if any

## FORM WM - 2.2

### Restoration of habitat: Control of regeneration of woody species in grass-lands

Sl. No.	Location & Name of Site	Year	Extent of area (Ha)	Species of weed	Operation	Total cost	Cost per Ha.	Remarks

- Note : Category : By compartment, site name or land feature  
Species controlled : List the species  
Operation : Uprooting, cutting, burning, etc. manual or mechanised methods.  
Remarks : The measure of success, suitability of methods, problems encountered.



## FORM WM - 2.3

### Restoration of habitat: Prescribed burning

Sl. No.	Location & Name of Site	Year	Extent of area (Ha)	Area treated (Ha)	Period	Total cost	Cost per Ha.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note : Category

: By compartments or name of site.

Period

: Date of starting operation and completion

Remarks

: Mention resultant structure e.g. a mosaic, %burnt, % intact.

Problems encountered in conducting the operation - e.g. fire escape.

## FORM WM - 2.4

**Restoration of habitat: Soil conservation measures - initial operations and subsequent maintenance.**

Sl. No.	Location & Name of Site	Year	Extent of area (Ha)	Area treated (Ha)	Period	Total cost	Cost per Ha.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- Note :**
- Location** : By compartments, name of site or landmarks
  - Extent of area** : Total area identified for such treatment. In case of streams or gullies, the length involved.
  - Area treated** : If linear feature then quote length; otherwise area.
  - Operation** : Structures involved such as gully plugs, trench-cum-mound, terracing, spurs and bunds etc. quote quantify Nos.
  - Remarks** : Mention if initial work or maintenance.

## FORM WM - 2.5

### Restoration of habitat: Planting, sowing - initial operation

Sl. No.	Loca-tion	Year	Extent of area (Ha)	Species	Planting Stock	Spacing	Opera-tions	Total Cost	Cost per Ha.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

**Note : Location** : By compartments, or landmarks and describe the site factors e.g. vegetation cover, soil, perturbations etc.

**Planting Stock** : Kind and condition e.g. root shoot, naked root seedling, seedlings in polythene bags, age or average size.

**Operation** : Mention site preparation if any, crowbar holes, pits and pit size, trench, seed sowing (rate), tussock planting (norms), protection measures.

**Remarks** : Mention operational problems if any.

## FORM WM - 2.6

### Restoration of habitat: Response of plantings, sowings and subsequent operations

Sl. No.	Loca-tion	Year	Extent of area (Ha)	Species	Survival %	Casualty Replacement	Opera-tions	Total Cost	Cost per Ha.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note : Location : By compartments, or landmarks

Casualty replacement : Mention planting stock by species, number & kind (Polythene bag, root shoot, rhizome etc).

Operations : Planting, sowing technique, protection measures.

Remarks : Operational problems, protection problems, any other useful information.

Assess & mention survival percentage & growth before taking up casualty replacement.

## FORM WM - 2.7

Restoration of habitat: Area under protection/ closure

Sl. No.	Location	Year	Extent of Area(Ha)	Description of Site	Regulations or Protection measures	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Note :** Location :

By compartment or landmarks

**Description of site :** % tree, shrub, ground cover, main species, impact of factors causing perturbations.

**Regulations & Protection measures :** Social fencing, power or other kind of fencing, enforced protection by patrolling fire protection etc.

**Response :** To be recorded annually. Consider trend of regeneration, vegetation cover, change in structure and composition, Wildlife use Index.

**Remarks :** State problems or any other useful information, including alternatives if area being used by people for specific purposes.

## FORM WM - 3

Animals : Measuring trends in populations

Sl.	Species No.	Population estimation methodology	Audit		Sub-adults		Yearlings	Fawns	Cubs	Total	Remarks
			Male	Female	Male	Female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

**Note :** Population estimation : e.g. pugmark, line transect, scan, roadside counts etc., area covered, sampling intensity, data treatment, extrapolation, where involved. In case of indices of density or dung count mention those figures under the remarks' column; use details as pertinent. Describe age classes for each species.

**Remarks** : Operational problems, protection problems, any other useful information. Indices of density or dung count details to be recorded here.

## FORM WM - 3.1

Animals : New records

Sl. No.	Species	Location	Year	How discovered	Details of number, age, sex	Habitat description	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note : Animals will include vertebrates and invertebrates. /

How Discovered : Sighting, dead specimen, reliability of sighting, captured specimen, incontrovertible other evidence.

Number, age, sex etc., : As applicable to vertebrates.

Habitat description : Broad habitat description such as vegetation, and elements such as water, large old trees, den trees, snags down log material.  
Use microhabitat descriptors only if relevant.

Remarks : Any other useful information.

## FORM WM - 3.2

Animals : Mortality other than that attributable to an offence

Sl.No.	Species	Location	Year	Sex & Age	Number	Habitat discovered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note : Location : By compartment, land marks etc.

Sex & Age : As per parameters for age class. Sex, if possible to identify.

How discovered : Carcass, complete or partial. Skull or any other recognisable remains collected where only some remains of an animal are found.

Cause of mortality : If known e.g. territorial flight, accident, possible disease (following postmortem results), old age, cause difficult to determine, predation etc.

Remarks : Any other useful information.



### FORM WM - 3.3

Animals : Mortality attributed to poaching or an act of vandalism

Sl.No.	Species	Location	Cause of mortality, Number, sex, age class	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

Note : Location : By compartment or landmarks.

Cause of mortality : Whether the animal was intact or remains found, article or trophy to be recorded. Cause if known eg. animal snared, shot or poisoned etc.

Remarks : Any other useful information, especially matters of illegal trade.

## FORM WM - 3.4

Animals : Predation on domestic livestock by wild carnivores

Sl.No.	Range	Month	Category of livestock killed	Location	Numbers	Compensation paid (Rs.)	Carnivore involved	No. of cases undecided	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**Note :** Category of livestock killed : Buffalo, cow, bullock (adult, sub-adult, calf), camel, horse, donkey, sheep, goat, poultry etc.

**Location** : Comptt. No. or landmark where killed and the village of the owner.

**Carnivore involved** : Indicate species responsible for the kill if identity is confirmed.

**No. of species undecided** : Either in progress or dropped.

**Remarks** : Record observations like - attended or unattended animal, killed in forest or waterhole or in the pen/shed, field and whether kill was in area closed to livestock trespass.

### FORM WM - 3.4

#### Animals : Killing of a human by wildlife or injury caused

Sl.No.	Range	Month	No. of incidents	No. of people killed, age & sex	Location, circumstances & species	No. of people injured, age and sex	Location circumstances and species	Compensation (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note : Location, circumstances : Location by comptt. no., the village to which the person belongs and a description of the site and activity such as - open grassy patch, cutting grass; or under a mahua tree collecting flowers etc. Mention species on proof.

## FORM WM - 3.6

Animals : Wildlife damage to private or public property

Sl.No.	Range	Month	The category of property	Extent of damage	Species involved and number	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note : Location : By comptt. no., village survey no., name of village or landmark.

Category of property: eg. agriculture field-wheat, huts in a village, any kind of vehicle.

Extent of damage : Crop damage by area, estimated loss of produce and monetary loss. similar yardsticks for other items like partial or total destruction of huts and belongings with estimated monetary loss.

Remarks : Any relevant information or circumstances eg. a wild elephant was provoked by people.

## FORM WM - 4

Plants : New Records

Sl.No.	Family	Species	Year	Location	Habitat	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note :** Habitat : Description by vegetation associates at various levels, % canopy closure if relevant, soil/site, microhabitat elements such as higher level of moisture, woody debris or humus etc.

Status : A broad idea on its frequency, national status eg. endangered, rare, endemic etc.

Remarks : Any specific information.

## FORM WM - 4.1

Plants : Disease and mortality

Sl.No.	Species	Location	Year	Particulars of disease, morbidity & mortality	Area affected	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note : Location : By compartment or landmarks.

Particulars of disease : In case of trees, the mortality by diameter classes and number, symptoms, insect pest activity any other external indicators if visible, n if not seen. Normortality but infestation detected, mention that as morbidity.

Area affected : In hectares.

Remarks : Any specific environmental condition, or site factors you may suspect as being related to the problem or any other useful information.

## FORM WM - 4.2

### Plants : Illegal and legal collection

Sl.No.	Year	Species	Location	Details of material	Quantity	Trade particulars	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note :** Location : By compartments or landmarks.

**Details of material:** To include timber, firewood, NWPs. Plants collected could be of local significance or of trade significance on national or international scale. Distinguish between legal and illegal activity in the remarks' columns.

**Quantity :** In appropriation units.

**Trade particulars :** What is trade? Portions, partially processed or processed material and where and the major trade centres. Known or suspected to be?

**Remarks :** Any other useful information. Legal collection applies to PA, if permitted for research; to Tuz or to the buffer zone.

### FORM WM - 4.3

#### Timber out-turn and revenue

Year

Sl.No.	Range	Timber Species	Volume extracted cmt. in grade	Volume auctioned cmt. in grade	Amount (Rs)	Price/cmt/ (Rs) grade	Unauctional volume cmt. in grade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note : Range : Provide depot-wise information. This applies to the buffer zone.



**FORM WM - 4.4**  
**Firewood out-turn and revenue**

Year

Sl.No.	Range	Fire wood species	Volume extracted cmt.	Volume auctioned cmt.	Amount(Rs)	Price/cmt/ (Rs)	Disposal pattern of firewood in cmt.	
							Local	Other areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Note : Range** : Provide depot-wise information. If sold in situ mention as such. Applies to buffer zone.

**Disposal Pattern** : 'Local' connotes the share of villages identified as those inhabited by forest dependent communities, in Tuz & Zi. The nistar component should have special mention.

**FORM WM - 4.5**  
**Out-turn of charcoal and revenue**

Year

Sl.No.	Range	Species used	Volume cmt.	Converted charcoal quantity tonnes	Conversion factor	Quantity sold tonne (Rs)	Total amount per	Disposal pattern in tonnes	
								Local	Other areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9

**Note : Range** : Give depot-wise details. If sold in situ mention as such. Applies to buffer zone.

**Disposal Pattern** : As per note under form WM 4.4

### FORM WM - 4.7

Distribution of forest produce under nistar and other concessions including free grant

Year

Sl.No.	Range	Species used	Quantity extracted by category		Disposal, non-commercial by quantity		Revenue realized (Rs)		Undisposed quality	
			Commercial	Non-Commercial	Locally	Other areas	Commercial	Non-commercial	Commercial	Non-commercial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note : : Quantity extracted, in notional tonnes or numbers as applicable.  
 Disposal : Local & Other areas - the connection is as mentioned under form WM 4.4

### FORM WM - 4.7

Distribution of forest produce under nistar and other concessions including free grant

Year

SI.No.	Range	Produce category	Species	Quantity	Village	No. of families	Revenue (Rs.)	Free of charge qty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note : Produce category: Small timber, poles, bamboo, firewood, charcoal, etc.

Species : If applicable

Quantity : Use appropriate units.

## FORM WM - 4.8

### NWFP Collection : Plants and other produce

Year

Sl.No.	Range	Kind of produce	Species	Quantity	Revenue realised (Rs).	Free of charge quantity	Agency involved	
							Local people	Outsiders
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

Note : Kind of produce : Mention name, can be biological or geomorphic in origin.

Specoes : If applicable.

Quantity : Use the appropriate unit.

Local people : Applies to people within TUZ & ZI (buffer).

This return normally applies to Tuz & buffer. If practice exists within the PA make a special mention.

## FORM WM - 5

### Grazing of domestic livestock

Year

Sl.No.	Grazing unit No.	List of villages in the unit	Village-wise listed population of cattle	Capacity of the unit (cattle units) and number of cattle grazed	Total cattle units grazed		Remarks
					Legal	Illegal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note : Remarks** : (I) Mention number of cattle immunized against FMD, RP, anthrax as the case might be and the number of cattle without the prophylactic cover.

(II) If grass is allowed to be cut for cattle being stall-fed, mention the village and number of such cattle.

## FORM WM - 6

Inter- agency programme : agencies and schemes (Government)

Year

Sl.No.	Name of agency	Central or State	Number and name of scheme operated	Physical and financial targets		Area and location	Remarks
				Given	Achieved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note :** Name of the scheme : To include all activities in the Govt. sector, i.e. construction, use of resources, development processes etc. mention names of schemes, projects or normal operations. This will address all department in the management area and those activities outside but capable of influencing the management area.

**Remarks** : Success, adverse impacts, incompatibility with PA management objectives or failures should be mentioned. Detailed notes to go in the PA book.

## FORM WM - 6.1

### Programs of NGOs

Year

Sl.No.	Name of agency	HQ location	Nature of the scheme operated	Physical/financial targets		Area and location	Remarks
				Given	Achieved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note :** Remarks : Success or adverse impacts, incompatibility with PA management objectives or failures should be mentioned. Detailed notes to go in the PA book. These programmes and activities could be within the management area or those that are outside the management area but are capable of influencing the state of the management area-either complementing the efforts or adversely impacting.



## FORM WM - 7

**Construction \*/maintenance\* of infrastructure : Roads & bridges (\*existing/new)**

Year

Sl.No.	Category	Range	Surface	Name or number	Length covered (Km)	Cross drainage works, bridge with types	Totl cost and status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note :** Category of road : National highway, district road etc. public road or open only to managers should be stated.

Surface type : Black topped, metal, earth etc. Applies to roads.

Name or number : As the case may be.

Cross drainage type : eg. for culverts - box, hume pipe culverts etc.

Bridge type : Wooden trestle, suspension, metal multi span, masonry arch etc.

Status : Work completed or ongoing. State also the agency responsibility; state whether operational or non-operational

: Strike out which is not applicable. Use separate forms as required; for construction & for maintenance details.

## FORM WM - 7.1

Construction \*/maintenance\* of infrastructure : Buildings (\*existing/new)

Year

Sl.No.	Range	Name of the building	Location	Type of construction	Number	Total cost	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note :** Nature of the building : eg. residential (guard), office, chauki, watch tower, tourist facility, hide, barrier, patrolling camp (temporary or permanent) etc.

**Location** : By compartment or village or landmark as appropriate.

**Type of construction** : Masonry (brick / stone), log or wooden, metal, local material etc.

**Status** : Completed or ongoing.

\* : Strike out which is not applicable. Use separate forms as required; for construction and for maintenance details.

## FORM WM - 7.2

**Development \* / maintenance\* of infrastructure : Communication (\*existing/new)**

Year

Sl.No.	Range	Type of facility	Location	Number	Cost	Advantage gained	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note : Type of facility : eg. telephone, wireless.

Location : Staff Hq location, village, landmark etc.

Advantage gained : Area served, staff locations connected etc.

Remarks : Record status - complete, ongoing, functional, non - functional.

\* : Strike out that is not applicable. Use separate forms as required, for new facility and maintenance.

## FORM WM - 7.3

Development \*/maintenance\* of infrastructure : Vehicles (\*existing / new)  
Year

Sl.No.	Kind of vehicle	Number	HQ if any	Intended use	Cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Note :** Kind of vehicle: Jeep, trailer, tractor, truck, minibus, tanker, motorcycle, bicycle, boat (paddle or motor), launch, car, riding elephant, ponies, etc.

**Intended use :** Management support, patrolling / anti-poaching, tourism etc.

**Remarks :** Any other useful information. Mention written off vehicles, retired or dead animals.

**\* :** Strike out the inapplicable. Use separate forms as required to indicate acquisition, maintenance.

## FORM WM - 7.4

**Development of infrastructure : Manpower recruitment \*/ existing manpower\***

Year

Sl.No.	Category of Post	Number	Status		Scale of Pay	Intended Deployment / deployed as	Remarks
			Recruited	Vacant			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note : Status** :

Permanent, temporary, contractual.

**Intended deployment :**

State purpose eg. conservation education, research, antipoaching, etc as applicable.

**Remarks** :

Any other useful information. New recruits within the year should be mentioned. This will also include officers & staff obtained on transfer / deputation. Likewise changes due to personnel going out on transfer, deputation, retirement, removal resignation, death should be reflected in this column.

\*

Strike off that which is not applicable. Accordingly, use additional forms. One for recruitment and one for the existing manpower.

**FORM WM -7.5**

**DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE : CONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARIES,  
FENCES CPTS EPTS, ENCLOSURES, ENCLOSURES (\*EXISTING/NEW) YEAR**

Sno.	Category of construction	Range	Location	Length(meters)	Number	Specifications	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**Note :** Category : Kind of boundary eg. comptt, block zone etc. In case of fences : power fence, others.

Location : By compartment or suitable landmark.

Numbers : In case of exclosures, enclosures, number of pillars etc. as applicable.

Specifications : As applicable to the construction : dry rubble, chain link, local material, height, area, depth, width etc.

Remarks : Any other relevant information.

\* : Strike out that is inapplicable. Use a form each for maintenance of existing features and for new features.

**FORM WM -7.6**

**DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE : FIRELINES (\* existing/new)**

Year

Sno.	Range	Fireline category or width	Name of points connected	Length(meters)	Cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Note : Category** : Main or subsidiary etc. Record width.

\* : Strike out that is inapplicable. Use one form each for maintenance of existing fireline and creation of new.

## FORM WM - 8 TOURISM

Total number of visitors all categories

Year

Name of complex :

Total revenue earned :

Sno.	The category of visitors by month & numbee						EVOLUTION India			No. day visitors	No. staying overnight and revenue
	Mongh		Adult		Children	Foreginers	Rural	Urban	Revenue		
	2	3	Male	Female							
1					5	6	7	8	9	10	11

**Note :** Columns 2 to 5 will be written in three successive lines for the month pertinent, one below the other. First line information pertains to foreign tourists. put a tick.

(-/-) in col. 6. Second and third line details rural and urban tourists respectively. Put a tick (-/-) in Col. 7, Column 8 as applicable.



**FORM WM - 8.1**

**TOURISM : USE OF TOURIST FACILITIES - LODGING YEAR**

Name of complex :

Total revenue earned :

Capacity (beds) :

Sno.	Month	Monthly capacity (bed/month)	Occupancy (beds/month)	Total occupancy during the month (beds/month)
1	2	3	4	5
				6

**Note :** Class of Accommodation : Classify accommodation as per tariff slabs and if applicable, might include different rate structure for the same set viz. for Indians and foreign tourists. The highest class for example will be I for AC rooms, IV for tents etc.

Use a fresh form for each class of accommodation.

Month Capacity : Number of days in a month X total number of beds available in that class per night halt.

**FORM WM - 8.2**

**TOURISM : USE OF TOURIST FACILITIES - FIELD TRIPS**

Name of complex :

Year

Sno.	Month	Riding elephant use. Month trip capacity	Utilization	Revenue (Rs)	Use of PA bus/es. Month trip capacity	Utilisation	Revenue	Use of month trip quantum	Guides utilisation	Revenue (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

**Note : Riding elephant**

: Month trip capacity egt. 2 elephants, 4 trips/ day, each to carry 4 people, therefore the elephant month trip capacity =  $2 \times 4 \times 4 \times 30 = 960$ . Record utilisation accordingly.

**Bus month trip capacity**

: eg. one bus, 2 trips / day, 20 seater =  $1 \times 2 \times 20 \times 30 = 1200$ .

**Guide-month trip quantum**

: 1 guide, 4 trips / day =  $1 \times 4 \times 30 = 120$  trip quantum / guide.

## FORM WM - 9 OUTBREAK OF FIRES

Year

S.no	Range	Location	Extent (ha)	Dates		Reasons	Estimated loss	Remarks
				Detected	Controlled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

**Note :** Location : By compartments  
Reasons : Established or suspected  
Estimated loss : eg. number of trees damaged, stacked firewood / timber / bamboo destroyed / damaged by volume and cost, wild animals dead, particulars of sensitive sites affected, other property or life destroyed.  
Remarks : State particularly problems encountered in detection and suppression and any other useful information. State also whether the extent of fire has been mapped.

**FORM WM - 10**  
**OFFENCE CASES DETECTED**

Year

S.no	Range	Category	Numbers	Number of cases decided		Number of cases under process	Number of cases compounded	Remarks
				Successful	Failure			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Note : Categru** : eg. illegal cutting of trees, illegal firewood, illegal NWP, poaching, encroachment, illegal cattle grazing etc. category be codified by letters of alphabet.

**Remarks** : Any other useful information. This should also include the number of cases pending decision with the departmnet. The cases under column 8 pertain to area of non PA status under management which do not involve an endangered species (Schedule - I)

**FORM WM - 11**  
**INCENTIVES AND AWARDS**

Year

S.no.	Range	Number of recipient of incentives for detecting offences	Amount paid (Rs).	Kind of award	Number of recipients	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Note :** Kind of award : eg. a medal like the Shaurya Chakra, Tiger Conservation, any other such awards instituted by the State or Central Government. Includes citations, extra increments etc.

**Remarks :** Any other useful information. If an award carries cash, mention the amount.


**FORM WM - 15**

**ECO-DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM : TARGETS AND IMPLEMENTATION**

Year

S.no.	Nature of the programme	Sector (Central/State) or NGO sponsored	Target set		Achievements		Village (Buffer/enclaved)	Remarks
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Note :** Nature of program : eg. pasture development, fodder plantations, establishing biogas units, livestock improvement, establishment and development of sericulture, revival of local skills such as handicraft, water harvesting systems, adults education etc.

Village : Site where program is being implemented - whether buffer or inside PA.

Remarks : State problems, state failures and reasons thereof, reasons for not attaining targets, for non-implementation or deviation etc. State whether it is on the right tracks in context of achievement of objectives.

## FORM WM - 16

### PROGRESS OF ALL STRATEGIES UNDER THE ZONE AND THEME PLANS Year

S.no.	Zone/Theme plan	Nature of strategy	Target as per the schedule of operations / APO*		Achievements		Location	Remarks
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Note :** Zone/Theme plan : Mention title.

Nature of strategy : eg. demarcation of boundary, creation of artificial water source, salt lick, maintenance of water sources (desilting), cutting and burning of fireline, prescribed burning, weed control, immunization of cattle, maintenance of nature trails, setting up wayside exhibits, recruitment of staff, number of villages translocated, settled on new sites etc.

Location : Where pertinent, mention location eg. weed control in comptt. 105, 111, 117.

Remarks : State problems, failures and reasons thereof, shortfall and reason, deviations if any and reasons, non-implementation with reasons etc.

\* : (Annual Plan of Operations). Under Col. 4 & 5, each column will have two figures. First the figure as per the schedule of operations in the plan and next to it in the same column the figure as per APO. If they differ it amounts to a deviation.

**FORM WM - 17**

**PROGRESS OF LEGAL SETTLEMENTS UNDER THE WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) ACT  
1972 IN CONTEXT OF ATTAINMENT OF THE STATUS OF A WLS/NP**

**Year**

S.no.	Nature of settlement/ enquiry & section under the Act	Progress achieved till the commencement of the year under report	Progress achieved during the year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

**Note : Remarks :** State the problems encountered and any other useful information such as reasons for inadequate / lack of progress.



## FORM WM - 18

## A SUMMARY OF ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

S.no.	Plan/non-plan /any other grant	Sector Central/ State/other	Year				Revenue realised	Remarks
			Allotment received		Expenditure Incurred			
			Non- recurrent	Recurrent	Non- recurrent	Recurrent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**Note :** Explain under expenditure, over expenditure, savings and surrenders, State the extent of demand for the year as per the schedule of operations/ APO

## ANNEXURE - 19 (A)

### TO BE SUBMITTED THROUGH HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR OFFICER, SUBORDINATES WILDLIFE INFORMATION REPORT WEEKLY REPORT

Week	Date	Places visited	Start-ing time	Total distance perambulated	ANIMALS SIGHTED							DROPPINGS AND FEACAL MATTER				Nail Marks	Pug Marks	Sound	Offices detected
					Night	Species	Sex	Age	Time	Place	Number	Species	Place	Number	Smell				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Date :

1. Sex : M- Male, F - Female, U - Unknown, 2. Age : A - Adult - Sub-adult - young one  
 Certificated that during this week in may jurisdiction, there are no Forest or Wildlife or Wildlife Offences except mentioned above

I am staying at my official headquarters.

Signature :

Forester / Forest Guard / Watcher-cum-worker  
 Headquarter

## ANNEXURE - 20 (A)

Date :  
Counting Time : 6 AM to 6 PM.

1. Name of the place : :
2. Name of the Beat : :
3. Name of water hole : :
4. Name of the enumerator : :

S. No	Time	Name of the Wildlife	No. of Adults		Young	New borns	Total No.	Time spent at water hole	Other information speciality of annual Viz. Antlers in velvet body colour etc. Animal Behaviour: Fear, Mating calls Following, grazing, fighting etc, observations	Based of Pug marks of last night, details of Wild animals
			M	F						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

## ANNEXURE - 21

Statement showing the expenditure Incurred under \_\_\_\_\_ scheme during \_\_\_\_\_

**Head of Account : 2406 - Forestry and Wildlife, 01-Forestry, 101 - Forest Conservation Dev., and Regeneration scheme included in plan, 16 - Comprehensive World bank aided Forestry Project.**

Sl. No.	Month	Expenditure as per F.A. VII Rs.	Expenditure under Treasury control items (IOC). Rs.	Total Expenditure progress report Rs.	Deviation Rs.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## ANNEXURE -19 (B)

### Wildlife daily data collection report

1st to last date of the month

1. Date
2. Time
3. Place / Locality
4. Wildlife species
5. Sex / Number
  - i) Male
  - ii) Female
  - iii) Young
  - iv) Un-knownTotal
6.
  - i) Grazing
  - ii) Browsing
  - iii) Drinking water
  - iv) Walking
  - v) Resting
  - vi) In heat and paired
  - vii) Saltlicks
7. Wildlife Animal Reaction
  - i) Gazing at you
  - ii) Slowly walking
  - iii) Scared and ran away
  - iv) Angrily watching you
  - v) Un-noticed
8. Pug-marks traced
9. Pub-marks measurements
10. Animal's health condition
11. Details of plants in flowering
12. Details of plants with fruits

Signature :  
Forester / F.G./ W.C.W.  
Head quarters

## REGISTERS TO BE MAINTAINED BY FUNCTIONERIES :

### ANNEXURE -1

#### MONITORING FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PERFORMANCY

##### Eco-Development Program - Key Indicators

1. Name of the Range :

2. No. of EDC / VSSs. :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Progress during the month....	Comulative progress upto...
1	2	3	4
I	<b>FINANCIAL</b> (Rs. In Lakhs.)		
	A) Allocation		
	B) Funds available		
	1. Unspent balance at the beginning of the current year		
	Total		
II	<b>EXPENDITURE</b> (Rs. In Lakhs.)		
1	Expenditure on infrastructure development		
	i) Expenditure of TRYSEM		
	ii) Expenditure on infrastructure		
	Total (i + ii) =		
2	Expenditure on administration		
	i) Expenditure on training of EDC Beneficiaries		
	ii) Expenditure on surveys		
	iii) Salaries on Staff		
	iv) Expenditure on establishment		
	v) Others.		
	Total ( i to v) =		
	Tota (1,2)		

## ANNEXURE -1(A)

### MONITORING FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PERFORMANCY

#### Eco-Development Program - Key Indicators

1. Name of the Range :

2. No. of EDC / VSSs. :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Progress during the month....	Comulative progress upto...
1	2	3	4
III	<b>PHYSICAL PROGRESS (Nos.)</b>		
1	a) Families assisted		
	i) No. of Old		
	ii) No. of New.		
	Total (i+ii)=		
	b) No.of benef. In III (a) above		
	i) Old beneficiaries		
	ii) New beneficiaries		
	Total (i+ii)=		
2	SC Families in III (a) above		
	i ) No. of Old		
	ii) No. of New		
	Total (i+ii)=		
3	ST Families in III (a) above		
	i ) No. of Old.		
	ii) No. of New		
	Total(i+ii)=		
4	Women beneficiaries in III (a) abobe		
	i) No. of Old Women benef.		
	ii) No. of New Women benef.		
	Total (i+ii)		
	iii) No. of SC Old Women benef.		
	iv) No. of SC New Women benef.		
	Total (iii+iv)		
	v) No. of ST Old Women benef.		
	vi) No. of New Women benef.		
	Total (v+vi)		

## ANNEXURE -1(B)

### MONITORING FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PERFORMANCY

(Eco-Development Program - Key Indicators)

1. Name of the Range :

2. No. of EDC / VSSs. :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Progress during the month....	Comulative progress upto...
1	2	3	4
	Out of III (a) above		
	i) No. of assigness of selling surplus land		
	ii) No. of freed bonded labourers.		
	iii) No. of Handicapped persons		
	Total (i to iii)		
<b>IV</b>	<b>CREDIT DISBURSEMENT (Rs. in Lakhs.)</b>		
	Credit disbursed by		
	i) Co-operative Banks		
	ii) Commercial Banks		
	iii) Regional Rural Banks		
	Total (I+iii)		
<b>V</b>	<b>CREDIT DISBURSED TO (Rs. in Lakhs.)</b>		
1	i) Old families		
	ii) New families		
	Total (i+ii)=		
2	Out of V (1) above credit to		
	i) SC Old families		
	ii) ST New familes		
	Total (i+ii)=		
3	Out of V (1) above credit to		
	i) ST Old families		
	ii) New Women benef.		
	Total (i+ii)=		
4	Out of V (1) above credit to		
	i ) Old Women benef.		
	ii) New Women benef.		
	Total (i+ii)=		



## ANNEXURE -1C)

### MONITORING FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (Eco-Development Program - Key Indicators)

1. Name of the Range :

2. No. of EDC / VSSs. :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Progress during the month....	Comulative progress upto...
1	2	3	4
<b>VI</b>	<b>NO.OF APPLICATION PENDING OVER A MONTH (Nos.)</b>		
1.	For sanction		
	i) By Cooperative Banks		
	ii) By Commercial Banks		
	iii) By Regional Rural Banks		
	Total (i+ii) =		
2.	Out of VI (1) above		
	i) Of Sc families		
	ii) Of St families		
	iii) Of Women benef.		
<b>VII</b>	<b>NO.OF APPLICATION PENDING FOR DISBURSEMENT(Nos.)</b>		
1	i) By Cooperative Banks		
	ii) By Commercial Banks		
	iii) By Regional Rural Banks		
	Total (i+iii) =		
2	Out of VII (1) above		
	i) Of Sc families		
	ii) Of ST families		
	iii) Of Women benef.		

## ANNEXURE -1(D)

### MONITORING FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PERFORMANCE

(Eco-Development Program - Key Indicators)

1. Name of the Range :

2. No. of EDC / VSSs. :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Progress during the month....	Comulative progress upto...
1	2	3	4
<b>VIII</b>	<b>NO.OF APPLICATION REJECTED</b>		
1	i) By Cooperative Banks		
	ii) By Commercial Banks		
	iii) By Regional Rural Banks		
	Total (i+iii) =		
2.	Out of VIII (1) above		
	i) Of Sc families		
	ii) Of ST families		
	iii) Of Women benef.		
<b>IX</b>	<b>SECTOR-WISE BREAK-UP OF BENEFICIARIES (Nos.)</b>		
1	Primary Sector		
	i) Irrigation		
	ii) Land Development		
	iii) Milch animals		
	iv) Others		
	Sub-Total (i+iv) =		
2	Secondary Sector		
	i) Village Industries		
	ii) Handicraft		
	iii) Handloom		
	iv) Other		
	Sub- Total (i to iv)		
3	Tertiary Sector		
	i) Tailoring / Knitting		
	ii) Shops etc		
	iii) Bullock carts, Horses- Jalcas		
	iv) Others		
	Sub-Total (i to iv)		
	<b>Grand Total ( 1 to 3)</b>		

## ANNEXURE -1(E)

### MONITORING FORMAT FOR MONTHLY PERFORMANCE

(Eco-Development Program - Key Indicators)

1. Name of the Range :

2. No. of EDC / VSSs. :

Sl.No.	Particulars	Progress during the month....	Comulative progress upto...
1	2	3	4
<b>X</b>	<b>GROUP INSURANCE</b>		
1	No.of families assisted have submitted Nomination forms.		
2	No.of nomination forms sent to L.I.C.		
3	No.of claims sent to L.I.C. for payments.		
	a) Normal Death		
	b) Accidental Death		
4	No. Of claims settled by L.I.C. and payment made to families.		
	a) Normal Death		
	b) Accidental Death		

**ANNEXURE - 23**  
**RANGE ANNUAL REPORT FOR ACTIVITY WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS**  
**UNDER ECO-DEVELOPMENT.**

(Report for the year.....)

**PART - 1**

**DETAILS OF GENERAL PARTICULARS.**

State..... Circle..... Division..... Range.....  
 No. of EDCs..... No. of Villages.....

**PART -II**

**DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER SELECTED INDICATORS**

No. of families benefited during the year :..... for selected indicator (only those beneficiaries who have actually acquired assets of other benefits be reported)

Sl. No.	Item	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agri lab.	Non-Agri.	Rural	Others	Toal No. of benef.			Women benef.out of col 8	No. of benef. out of co.8 who have been assi-sted more than once
								Lab.	Arti-san	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Primary Sector											
1)	Agriculture											
	i) Fertilizers											
	ii) Implements											
	iii) Agri. Demonstrations											
	iv) Pasture											
	v) Farm Forestry											
	vi) Social forestry											
	vii) Area Reclaimed.											
	ix) Storage bins											
	x) Others (Specify)											
	<b>Sub-Total.</b>											

## ANNEXURE - 2(A)

### RANGE ANNUAL REPORT FOR ACTIVITY WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ECO-DEVELOPMENT. (Report for the year.....)

#### PART - II

#### DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER SELECTED INDICATORS

No. Of families benefited during the year : ..... for selected indicator (only those beneficiaries who have actually acquired assets of other benefits be reportd).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	Irrigation											
i)	Tube-wells											
	a) Individual works											
	b) Community works											
ii)	Dug-wells											
	a) Individual works											
	b) Community works											
iii)	Pump-sets											
	a) Individual works											
	b) Community works											
iv)	Diesel Engines											
v)	Electric Motors											
vi)	Tank Irrigation											
Vii)	Lift Irrigation											
viii)	Others (Specify)											
	Sub-Total											
3	Animal Husbandry											
	i) Dairy Units.											
	ii) Sheep Units.											
	iii) Poultry Units.											
	iv) Fishery Units.											
	Sub-Total											

## ANNEXURE - 2(B)

### RANGE ANNUAL REPORT FOR ACTIVITY WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ECO-DEVELOPMENT.

(Report for the year.....)

#### PART - II

#### DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER SELECTED INDICATORS

No. Of families benefited during the year :..... for selected indicator (only those beneficiaries who have actually acquired assets of other benefits be reportd).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Total No. of beneficiaries under Primary Sector.											
<b>II.</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>											
	i) Bee Keeping											
	ii) Sericulture											
	iii) Handloom											
	iv) Handicraft											
	v) Spice grinding Units											
	vi) Village Industries.											
	a) Agro based industries											
	b) Animal husbandry based industries											
	c) Forest based industries											
	vii) Others (Specify)											
	Sub-Total											

## ANNEXURE - 2(C)

### RANGE ANNUAL REPORT FOR ACTIVITY WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ECO-DEVELOPMENT.

(Report for the year.....)

#### PART - II

#### DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER SELECTED INDICATORS

No. Of families benefited during the year :..... for selected indicator (only those beneficiaries who have actually acquired assets of other benefits be reported).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Total No. of beneficiaries under Primary Sector.											
III.	Tertiary Sector											
	i) Repairs and Maintenance of Shops											
	ii) Tailoring Units											
	iii) Shoe Repair Units											
	iv) Carpentry Units											
	v) Black Smithy Units											
	vi) Rickshaw pullers.											
	vii) Bullock Carts.											
	viii) Others (Specify)											
	Total No. Of beneficiaries under Tertiary sector.											
	Total No. of beneficiaries under all sectors (I+II+III)											

### ANNEXURE -3

#### ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES UNDER ECO. DEVELOPMENT.

S.No.	Particulars	S.No.	Particulars
1.	Tailoring	13.	Bee keeping
2.	Knitting	14.	Book Binding
3.	Embroidery	15.	Hand made paper making
4.	Weaving	16.	Agarbatti making
5.	Fibre making	17.	Match making
6.	Hand printing	18.	Leafplate making
7.	Beedi making	19.	Chalk making
8.	Palm leaf mat making	20.	Paper bag making
9.	Pickles making	21.	Envelope making
10.	Vegetable growing	22.	Basket making
11.	Fishery	23.	Soap making
12.	Poultry	24.	Fruit & Vegetable/ fish preservation
13.	Dairy	25.	Decoration pieces / toys etc.



## ANNEXURE -4

### MONITORING DATA BASE - 1

From : LEVEL : GROUP

Period : 1 April - 31 March. Once Every Year.

To be Reviewed By :

1.	Name of Group :
2.	Location/Village :
3.	Year of Formation:
4.	Name of Group Organizer :
5.	Income Generating Activity / Activities :
6.	If Registered, year of Registration and under which Act.
7.	Total number of members.
<b>B : REPORTING</b>	
1.	Name :
2.	Since when handling this Group :
3.	Currently Handling how many DWCRA Groups :
4.	Details of DWCRA training received :
<b>C : INPUTS</b>	
1.	Whether Revolving Fund Received :
2.	Amount of Revolving Fund Received :
3.	Date of receipt of Revolving Fund :
4.	Whether Trysem Organized for the Group :
5.	Trysem Organized for which Trade :
6.	Number of Members Received Trysem :
<b>D : ACTIVE GROUP MEMBERS</b>	
1.	Total number of active Groups :
2.	Total number of inactive Groups :
3.	Total number of active members :
4.	Average Income From Dw cra Activity Per Month Nothing Upto Rs. 100; Rs. 101-300; Above Rs. 300;)
5.	Any institutional linkages of a regular nature for procuring raw materials :
6.	Any institutional linkage of a regular nature for marketing of products?
7.	Does the group have a common worksheds of its own?
<b>Note : Even if one member is active, the Group will be treated as active.</b>	

<b>E : OTHER SERVICES</b>	
1.	Whether Group linked with ICDS
2.	Whether Group linked with Adult Literacy
3.	How many smokeless chullahs provided to Group Members.
4.	How many members got any work under JRY
5.	Number of children of group members not immunised.
6.	Name and age of children in age group 5-14 not attending school (attach sheet).
7.	Name of groups not visited by multipurpose Health Worker/ A.N.M.
8.	Whether drinking water easily available to group
9.	Any linkage with any other development programmes for women and children.
<b>F: MONITORING / FOLLOW UP</b>	
1.	Number of times Group visited by the :
2.	Number of times Group visited by :
3.	Number of times Group visited by :
4.	Number of times Group visited by others :

## ANNEXURE - 25 TRANSPARENCY

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of District	Name of the Range	Name of the Mandal	Name of the EDC	Type of irregularities noticed	Action taken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

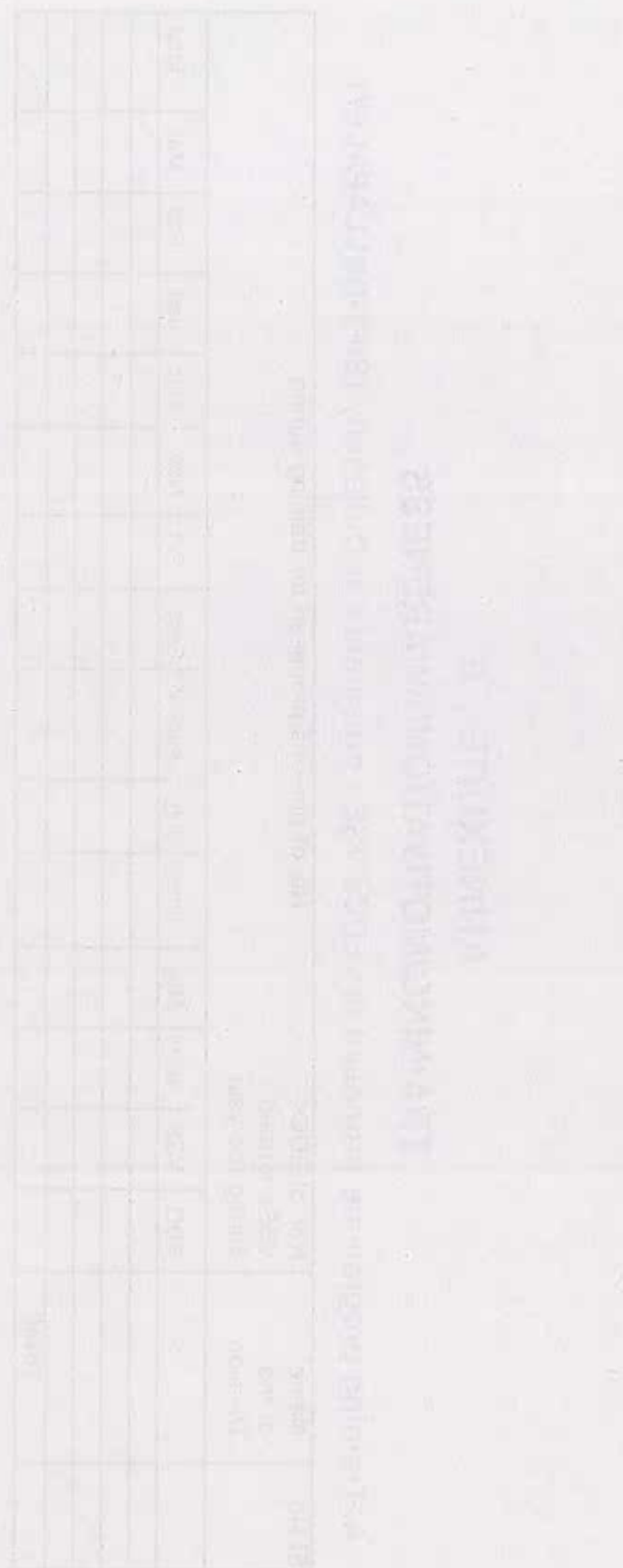
Detailed instructions received from the PrI. CCF regarding to maintenance of transparency in expenditure from time to time have been communicated to the DFOs and FROs with a request to follow the instructions scrupulously and also communicated them to the Beat Officer level both in english and telugu.

## ANNEXURE : 5 FIELD INSPECTION

Sl.No.	Division	Total no.of EDC's /VSSs formed	Works to be inspected by the					
			DFO(T)	FSP	SSP	ACF(BIODIV)	Sub DFO	

Checking of works in the above all EDC/VSSs shall be completed by the end of - date - month - year and report compliance.

Sd/-



**ANNEXURE : 6**  
**TRAINING/MOTIVATION/AWARENESS**  
**A-Training programme proposed for EDCs/VSSs presidents at Dullapally (SIFT-DULLAPALLY)**

Sl.No.	Name of the Division	No. of persons proposed for training during												Total				
		No. of EDCs/ VSSs formed during the year		EDC	VSS	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct	Nov		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	<b>Total</b>																	

## ANNEXURE - 8

EVALUATION OF APFP BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVATION TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF APFP / EDC / VSSs STRATEGIES ON THE FORESTS AND WILDLIFE. DURING APRIL - 1999

### Eco-development committee Basic information

S.No.	Name of EDC	Chenchu		Lambda		S.C.		No. of beneficiaries/ already benefited		Total	
		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<b>Total</b>										

**ANNEXURE - 9**  
**Details of Revolving fund Created for various EDCs Amount available in Baks during the year**

S No.	Division	Range	Name of the EDC	Name of the President	Name of Mem. Secretary	Name of bank & A/c no.	Date of issued	No. of units	Unit cost Rs/-	Spent on AIG Total amount Rs/-	Recovered amount/ available in bank Rs/-	To be recovered Rs/-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Total</b>												

## ANNEXURE - 10

### Alternative Income generation programs

S.No.	Name of the vilalge	Name & Father's name	Age	Caste	Unit	Date of Unit issued and Vr. No.	Unit cost	Beneficiary share	PT. Share	Repayment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11





## ANNEXURE - 12

**EVALUATION OF APFP BIO-DIVERSITY CONSERVATION TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF APFP/EDC / VSSs STRATEGIES ON THE FORESTS AND WILD LIFE. DURING.....**

S.No.	Circle	Division	Name of EDC	Date of formation of EDCs	Area under protection	No. of household	Male	Female	STs	SCs	Others	Funds utilized year wise			
												1997-98	98-99	March 99	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Total															

## ANNEXURE - 13

### Status of Thrift groups during the year

S.No.	Division	Range	Name of EDC	Total thrift groups.	No. of members	Savings total amount Rs/-	Loans total disbursed Rs/- / Members	Net savings Rs/-
1			2	3	4	5	6	7

### ANNEXURE - 14

**Statement showing the target and achievement under each scheme during**

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Budget allotted Rs. In lakhs	Expenditure up to last month	Expenditure during the month	Cumulative Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5		

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEXURE - 15

Target year wise form	Estimate sanction up to last mon			Estimate sanction during the month			Progressive total			Balance to be sanction	
	DFO	CF.	TOTAL	DFO	CF	TOTAL	DFO	CF	TOTAL	DFO	CF
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1											

## ANNEXURE - 16

### Progress of microplans approved and MOUs issued

S.No.	Division	Total No. of EDC/VSS	No. of microplan prepared		No. of microplan approved		No. of MOU issued		
			Up to lat	During the month	Up to last month	During the month	Up to last month	During the month	

## ANNEXURE - 17

Statement showing offence cases pending in the Divisional Forest Officer .....  
report for the month.....

Year	OR Cases pending		Cases added during the month		Total		Cases disposed		Balance		Remarks
	Nos	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

## ANNEXURE - 18

Statement showing the U.D.O.R. Offence cases pending in Divisional Forest Officer..... report for the month

Statement showing the information on disciplinary cases.

Category	No. of cases pending	No. of cases added	Total	No. of cases disposal	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6



## ANNEXURE - 19

Statement showing the details of beat inspection

Name of Range	Total No. of Beats	Total No. of beats Inspected up last month	No. of beats inspected during the month	Balance No. of beats to be inspected	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

## ANNEXURE - 20

### Statement showing pending audit paras

During the	No. of pending up to last month	No. of pares added during the month	No. of pares disposed during the month	Balance	Whether no replies furnished or not if yes refer with D.FOs Rc. No. dt.
1	2	3	4	5	6

## ANNEXURE - 21

Statement showing the pension cases as on .....

Sl.No.	Name of the employees and designation .	Date of retirement / Death	Reasons for pending	Action initiated by the D.F.O. with his file Rc. No. and date.

## ANNEXURE - 22

Statement showing program of 'C' fees collection

Sl.No.	Name of the Range	Targets fixed	C fees collected up to last month	C fees collected during the month	Cummulative C fees collected up to end of this month	Remarks
			4	5	6	
1	2	3				7

**ANNEXURE - 23**

Progress report all plan and non plan schemes implemented in the division specifying the details of physical and financial targets and achievements clearly in the proforma prescribed below

Sl.No.	Details of component	Targets fixed		Achievement up to last month		Achievement during the month		Cumulative progressive	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

<b>ANNEXURE - II</b>				
<b>List of Offences punishable under the W.L. (P) Act.</b>				
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Offence</b>	<b>Contravention of WL(P) Act or rules thereunder</b>	<b>Whether compoundable</b>	<b>Quantum of punishment and panel clause</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	Hunting with out permission of wild animal specified in schedule-1 and part II of schedule-II	5.9 (1)	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for a term of one year to six years and fine of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25,000/- u/s. 51(1)
2.	Hunting without permission of wild animal specified in schedule II (other than part-1) III & IV	5.9 (2)	Compoundable	Imprisonment for term upto three years and/ or fine upto Rs. 25,000/- s. 51(1)
3.	Willfully & without permission picking uprooting acquiring collecting etc. of any specified plant from any forestland or specified land.	5.174. (a)	-do-	-do-
4.	Possession, sale, transfer or transport etc, without permission of specified plant or its derivative.	5.17 (b)	-do-	-do-
5.	Cultivation of specified plants without licence.	5.17C (1)	-do-	-do-

6.	Dealing in specified plants without licence	s.17C (2)	-do-	-do-
7.	Possession etc. of specified plants by licence	5.17 F.	-do-	-do-
8.	Purchase etc. of specified plants	5.17 G.	-do-	-do-
9.	Entering or residing in a sanctuary without permit	S.27 (1)	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for a term of one year to six years and fine of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25,000/-
10.	Causing damage to any boundary mark of a sanctuary.	S.27 (3)	-do-	-do-
11.	Teasing or molesting any wild animal or litter the grounds of sanctuary.	S.27 (4)	-do-	-do-
12.	Destroying exploiting, removing wild life etc. in a sanctuary without permit	S.29	-do-	-do-
13.	Setting fire to a sanctuary	S.30	-do-	-do-
14.	Entering a sanctuary with weapon without permission	S.31	-do-	-do-
15.	Using in a sanctuary chemicals, explosives etc.	S.32	-do-	-do-
16.	Grazing live stock in a sanctuary without getting it immunized	S.33.A	-do-	-do-

17.	Despoiling, exploiting, or removing wildlife etc from national park without permit	S.35(6)	-do-	-do-
18.	Making entry, setting fire, making entry with weapon, using chemicals explosives etc. in a national park.	S.27,30 to 32 r/w. S.35 (B)	-do-	-do-
19.	Operation of zoo without recognition	S.38H (1)	Compoundable	-do-
20.	Acquisition of schedule I & Sec.II animal by Zoo without the permission of the authority	S.38 I	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for one years to six years and fine of Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 25,000/-
21.	Teasing, molesting, injuring etc. any animal in a zoo	S.38 *J	Compoundable	Imprisonment for a term upto six months and/ or fine upto Rs. 2,000/- S.51 (1.B)
22.	Acquiring keeping in possession or transferring of Govt. property mentioned in S.39 (1) & (2) without permission.	S.39 (3)	Not compoundable if the wild animal involved is from Sch.I or Pt.II of sch.II other cases are compoundable	Imprisonment for a term of one year to six years and fine of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25,000/- - s.51 (1) In other cases, imprisonment for a term upto three years and or fine upto Rs. 25,000/- S.51(I).
23.	Acquiring, receiving, keeping in control, custody or possession, sell, transfer animal etc. of sch.I or pt.II of Sch.II or its trophy etc.	S.40 (2)	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for a term of one year to six years and fine of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25000/- S.51 (1)



24.	Selling or transferring any wild animal specified in Sch.I or Pt.II of Sch.II or any animal article, trophy and meat derived there without possessing a certificate of ownership	S.43 (1) (a)	-do-	-do-
25.	Making animal articles from parts or whole of animals of Sch.I or Pt.II of Sch.II without possessing a certificate of ownership	S.43 (1) (b)	-do-	Imprisonment for a term of one year to six years and fine of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25,000/- under S.51(1)
26.	Putting under process of taxidermy an uncured trophy of animal of Sch.I or pt.II of sch.II without possessing certificate of ownership	S.43 (1)	-do-	-do-
27.	Dealing in trophy and animal articles without licence as manufacturer, dealer in any animal article, taxidermist., Dealer in trophy or uncured trophy, dealer in capture animal or dealer in meat etc	S.44 (1)	Compoundable only when it is otherwise than the animal	Imprisonment for term up to three years and or fine upto Rs. 20,000/- under S.5 51(1)
28.	accepting any wild animal or any specified plant or part or derivative for transportation without permission	S.48 A	-do-	-do-

29.	Purchasing receiving or acquiring any captive animal wild animal or animal article, trophy etc.	S.49	-do-	-do-
30.	Dealing in trophies, animal articles etc, derived from scheduled animals.	Chapt.VA S.49.B	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for a term of one year to seven years and fine of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25,000/- under S.51 (1-A)
31.	Obliterating or counterfeiting any identification mark referred to in S.49 (3)	Ch. V.A. S. 49.C (4)	-do-	-do-
32.	Wrongful seizure	S.53	Compoundable	Imprisonment upto six month and or fine upto Rs. 500/-



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