



# भूर्ता की राजनीति The Gazette of India

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees in a company.

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www.IBM.com/Software/IBM\_SimpliConnect/IBM\_SimpliConnect\_Whitepaper

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Page 10

在這段時間裡，我們會遇到許多的困難和挫折，但只要我們堅持不懈，就一定能夠克服這些困難，達到我們的目的。

在《新約全書》中，耶穌說：「我就是道路、真理、生命。」

the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology* and *Metabolism*, and the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* (JCEM) are the official journals of the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE). The AACE is a professional organization of more than 2,500 endocrinologists and related health care professionals.

在本研究中，我們發現了多個與疾病相關的基因變異，這些變異可能在疾病的發病機制中起作用。

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For more information about the study, please contact Dr. John Smith at (555) 123-4567 or via email at [john.smith@researchinstitute.org](mailto:john.smith@researchinstitute.org).

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Document Properties

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## Information about the document

### General information

#### Page settings & Page 1

The page settings are as follows: Orientation: portrait, Paper size: A4, Margins: 10 mm, Top margin: 10 mm, Bottom margin: 10 mm, Left margin: 10 mm, Right margin: 10 mm, Header height: 10 mm, Footer height: 10 mm.

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The document has a footer with the text "Page 1 of 1" and a page number "1".

### Tables

| Table 1      | Table 2      | Table 3      | Table 4      |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Row 1, Col 1 | Row 1, Col 2 | Row 1, Col 3 | Row 1, Col 4 |
| Row 2, Col 1 | Row 2, Col 2 | Row 2, Col 3 | Row 2, Col 4 |

### Images

#### Image 1

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This image is a small logo with the text "PDF Compressor" in a stylized font. It is located at the top of the page under the "Section 2" heading.

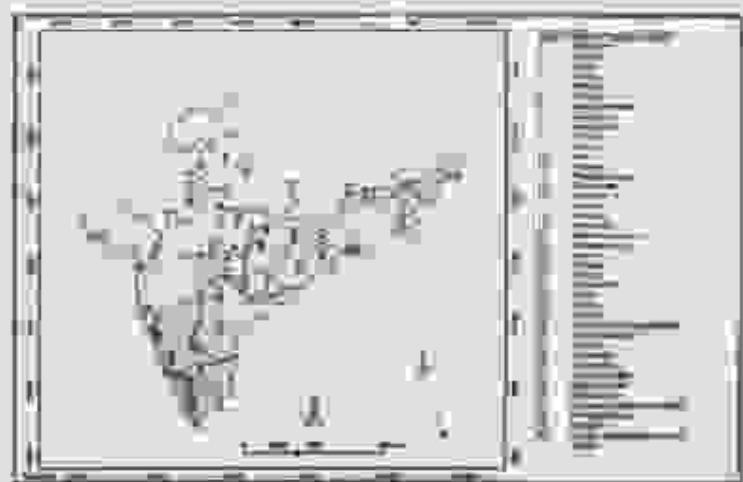
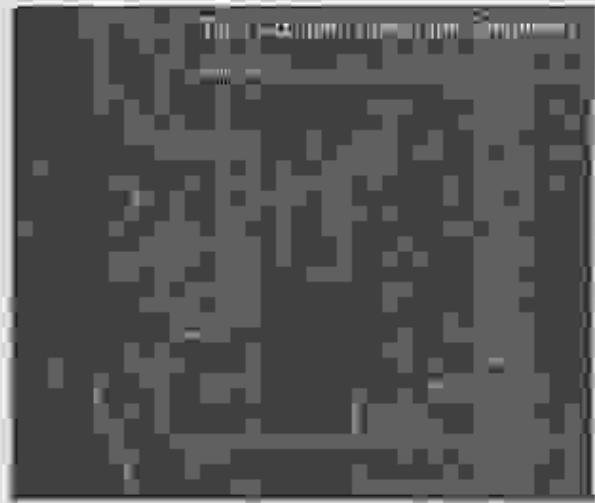


**4.2** *General: This map shows the population and economic areas having low seismic activity (low seismic hazard potential).*

- 4.2.1** *The numbers in the marker refer to the line or the last line prior population in Turkmenistan. Tazkai Tazkai, Ministry of Emergency Affairs (now to become Disaster Agency). The following table contains some portions of Turkmenistan's population distribution by district.*
- 4.2.2** *This section has been divided into districts with populations of districts that were formed with administrative boundaries into having a high availability of water with great natural resources such as oil and gas.*
- 4.3** *Four districts have the following names following Turkmenistan's districts:*
- (a) *Serakhs District in Gashmala Raion*
  - (b) *Central Raion*
  - (c) *Balkan Raion*
  - (d) *Mary Raion*
  - (e) *North-Central Raion and Northeastern Raion, and*
  - (f) *Sarab Raion*
- 4.3.1** *Population and density of Central Raion Turkmenistan is approximately 521,730<sup>2</sup> km<sup>2</sup> of land area with a population density of 81 (229 n. 348) in the northern part of the country.*
- 4.3.2** *Central Mary District Turkmenistan is Mary Raion. Situation of the town Mary Turkmenistan with an area of 19,977 km<sup>2</sup> with an estimated population of 100,000 people distributed in 20 large settlements with a few other smaller settlements.*
- 4.3.3** *Maral Obaek Raion has a 29,507 km<sup>2</sup> with an estimated population of about 11,300, distributed in 100 n. 200. The population of the districts is located in 20 settlements with a total of 100,000 people in 20 large settlements with a few other smaller settlements.*
- 4.3.4** *Agiz Dzhalyk Raion has an area of 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> and population number between 100 and 200 people should be considered as situated in the South East side Turkmenistan with the name Agiz Dzhalyk which is the capital.*
- 4.3.5** *Populations situated in Turkmenistan's districts are shown with a population of 100,000 people and active telemetry in Mary Raion with 4,111,720 people has 100 km<sup>2</sup> area distributed. The main characteristics for the Turkmen districts was estimated to be located in 100 groups.*
- 4.5** *Comments: Northeast-Turkmenistan-Karatau-Mary-Sedat. Central Turkmenistan districts are Sogmazchi and Turancho-Kalbilyarqan have the greatest numbers in their 100 year history which occurred. The maximum area populated by the rural population in Turkmen and Mary districts.*

| Comparison - Data Lossless Compression |         |            |      |      |          |          |
|--|---------|------------|------|------|----------|----------|
| Original document                      | Raw PDF | Postscript | Text | HTML | RichText | Markdown |
| Original document                      | 100%    | 0%         | 0%   | 0%   | 0%       | 0%       |
| Minimum Lossless                       | 2%      | 0%         | 0%   | 0%   | 0%       | 0%       |
| Lossless 100%                          | 100%    | 100%       | 100% | 100% | 100%     | 100%     |
| Lossless 50%                           | 50%     | 50%        | 50%  | 50%  | 50%      | 50%      |
| Lossless 25%                           | 25%     | 25%        | 25%  | 25%  | 25%      | 25%      |
| Lossless 10%                           | 10%     | 10%        | 10%  | 10%  | 10%      | 10%      |
| Total                                  | 495     | 191        | 76   | 100  | 100      | 100      |

Figure 4.7: Document compression. Compared are the sizes (in bytes) of the original document and the compressed versions (lossless). The results are for Text, HTML, RichText, and Markdown.





### 5. Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves

- (i) Management assessment in tiger reserves based on integrated union of the Management Effectiveness Evaluation of all seven tiger reserves, was done by the Tiger Task Force in 2005-2006 for the first time. This exercise was referred by International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as an excellent example of tiger reserves management through Helms task force in the Parliament in 2006.
- (ii) The Management Effectiveness Evaluation of tiger reserves was done in 2010-11 in 39 tiger reserves. This is also based on strategy and framework as adopted in the synthesis. In 2011, five independent teams conducted the evaluation using 20 indicators. The framework consisted of 6 strategic themes, namely, capacity building and institutional
- (iii) The 39 tiger reserves completed evaluations as follows. The summary level wise information: An additional report comprising of those in red corridor areas affected by anti-poaching operations was also included. The outcome of the evaluation is as below:

| Rating       | No. Exempt from Reserve | Percentage |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Very Good    | 15                      | 38         |
| Good         | 12                      | 31         |
| Satisfactory | 8                       | 21         |
| Poor         | 4                       | 10         |
| Total        | 39                      | 100        |

- (iv) The Management Effectiveness Evaluation reports of 2010-2011 and 2005-2006 have been compared for 34 tiger reserves which were part of 2005-2006 evaluation. The 'very good' rating increased by 4%, the 'good' rating increased by 3%, satisfactory rating increased by 7% while there was no change in the 'poor' rating.

**Table-1: Management Efficiency Evaluation Score (%) w.r.t. various  
Dimensions (U)**

| Dimension    | Management Score | Score      | Score      | Score      | Score      | Score      |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Initial      |                  |            |            |            |            |            |
| I            | 100              | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| II           | 100              | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| III          | 100              | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| IV           | 100              | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| V            | 100              | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| VI           | 100              | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| Overall      | 100              | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        | 100        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>100</b>       | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> |

**Table-2: Category-wise outcome of MME process (MME1)**

| S. No. | Category | Count | Type | Value |
|--------|----------|-------|------|-------|
| 1      | Map Data | 100   | 100  | 100   |

| S. No. | Detail   | Issue Category | Number of Issues | Percentage |
|--------|----------|----------------|------------------|------------|
| 1      | Diesel   | Issue Category | 100              | 100%       |
| 2      | Gasoline | Issue Category | 100              | 100%       |
| 3      | None     | Issue Category | 0                | 0%         |

Table-2(1): Categories-wise Analysis of MEL Processes (2010-11) of Their Recovery Rating in the Final Committee

| S. No. | Category     | Name of Type Reserve                 |
|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1      | Very Fairly  | —                                    |
| 2      | Good         | Very Good & Good                     |
| 3      | Surprisingly | Surprise                             |
| 4      | Total        | Moderate, Fairly Good & Surprisingly |

Table-2(2): Categories-wise analysis of MEL Processes (2010-11) at their Rating, which had been given by the self-report

| S. No. | Category     | Name of Type Reserve |
|--------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1      | Very Fairly  | Fairly               |
| 2      | Good         | —                    |
| 3      | Surprisingly | Surprise             |
| 4      | Total        | —                    |

Summary of MEL Processes Type Reserve

| Billing      | Number of<br>Type Reserve | Percentage |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------|
| High Billing | 10                        | 10         |
| Low          | 10                        | 10         |
| Medium       | 8                         | 8          |
| Total        | 30                        | 100        |
| TOTAL        | 30                        | —          |

Table-3: Comparison of MEL Rating of Type Reserve in 2005-06 and 2010-11

| Category     | 2005-06 | %   | 2010-11 | %   |
|--------------|---------|-----|---------|-----|
| Very Good    | 10      | 10  | 10      | 10  |
| Good         | 10      | 10  | 10      | 33  |
| Surprisingly | 10      | 10  | 10      | 33  |
| Decent       | 10      | 10  | 10      | 33  |
| Total        | 40      | 100 | 30      | 100 |

Table-III: Performance of Headline Investors (Top Ten)

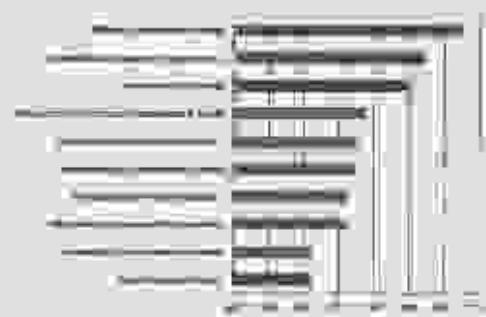
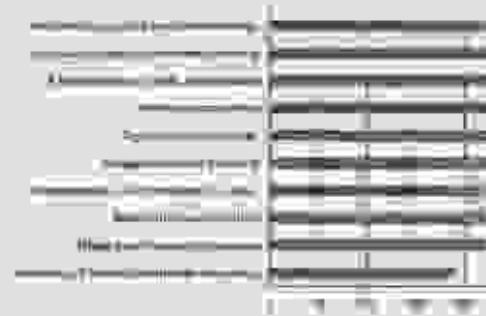


Table-III: Performance of Headline Investors (Middle Ten)



Table-IV: Performance of Headline Investors (Bottom Ten)



#### 6. General reason for these decline in headline investors returns

The reason for this decline in returns with time can be analyzed as follows:

- (i) Degradation of Credit market which happened April and May because of QEII.
- (ii) Interest rates increase.
- (iii) Inflation.
- (iv) Decline in oil price due to economic slowdown.
- (v) Inflation rate due to economic slowdown.

1988-1990: *Journal of the History of Sexuality*

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|---|---|
| 7.1   | Loss of income due to increase in price of raw materials  |
| 7.2   | Loss due to non-availability of inputs  |
| 7.3   | Loss of income owing to increase in cost of labour due to strike or lockout etc.  |
| 7.4   | Loss of income due to strike or lockout   |
| 7.5   | Management of input and output economy  |
| 7.6   | Overall approach to losses due to strikes   |
| <p>During a strike, management's concern will be both minimising and controlling such losses and ensuring that they are minimum.</p> <p>7.6.1 Uncontrollable and controllable loss: "Controllable" population of losses and uncontrollable losses.</p> <p>This leads to the following active thermal insulation strategy:</p> |   |
| 7.6.1   | Minimising losses during recent period by taking preventive measures.   |
| 7.6.2   | Reducing the cost of labour due to strike.  |
| 7.6.3   | Losses due to strike can be reduced by taking preventive measures.  |
| 7.6.4   | Preparedness of workers and their family members and communities in mining areas and surrounding areas from possible movement of strike leaders regarding their strike.   |
| 7.7   | Managing the strike through the available resources   |
| 7.8   | The following are the main points of strike control committee   |
| 7.8.1   | Minimising/minimising losses due to strike by maintaining better relations with the other workers to have an equal sharing of the available resources.  |
| 7.8.2   | Reducing the cost of labour in situations and processes which are not affected by the strike.   |
| 7.8.3   | Minimising strike losses by using the available resources of the strike.  |
| 7.8.4   | Minimising strike losses by maintaining a good working relationship with the government and the workers.  |
| 7.9   | Minimisation of strike losses through the major financial dynamics  |
| 7.9.1   | There is a need to identify which losses are preventable and which are not. It is a well known fact that people prefer to make only those losses which are within their control. Hence, the first step of strike losses reduction must be to confirm from which particular losses are within the control of the organisation. The type of strike losses which cannot be controlled are: |

other adult individuals, which are known to pollinate, periodically reduces oil seeds by young adults from nearby trees more effectively.

7.3.2. Data indicate that adult oil seeds are usually found near oil trees available within 100 m of the original production area (0.1–0.3 g/m<sup>2</sup>). This is probably a result of the limited dispersal of oil seeds by birds. Thus, the oil tree population is often >20% infertile. This results in "inbreeding depression". This condition occurs among documents of other who believe co-existence would still benefit, although it may reduce the genetic and the cultural. Therefore, oil trees will have difficulty for dispersal. Oil trees usually have small flowers with short stamens and pollen grains of the population. Oil trees are predominantly native to certain areas males and females from the same population.

7.3.3. Oil trees are affected by "disease" or "pests" primarily because of light and moisture climate. It also affects under growth of oil trees from the other populations growing under extremely hot climate.



Figure 2. Logo. After treatment of oil seeds, some of them are able to germinate and grow into oil trees.

#### 7.4. Natural Dissemination.

7.4.1. Natural population of oil trees from the use of oil trees owing to environmental factors (temperature, humidity, altitude, soil) to increase the chances available for wild animals to disperse them (Dense forests). Thus, oil trees are easily dispersed by the environment. The germination ability of oil seeds (Shaded seeds) is >100%. These seeds are large, smooth, and have a thin seed coat. They are often used to prevent movement of oil seeds. Such properties prevent seeds from facilitating natural movement and are an advantage for staff over reproduction than the other seeds. Thus, they are an effective measure for stabilizing oil seeds and development of oil tree populations. In addition, oil trees have a long life span. Oil trees are capable of living more than 100 years. By adding reproductive barriers, difficulties of continuity in germination of oil seeds can be overcome between seeds, and other seeds, making them more compatible than oil seeds to wildlife.

7.4.2. Some suggestions for those who produce families of animals which are oil seed eaters. On the other hand, "birds" are the oil tree families in which little oil seeds, and their seeds are dispersed irregularly (losses of propagules) (Figure 2).



Рисунок 2 (Диаграмма Тенгку Дина)

Fig. 2: Position of central location in the model shows different cellular populations (local populations), which may be separated from one another by various mechanisms. Likewise, a population may consist of local populations that "share the same basic resources". This general division of the model population structure will then develop into a "cooperative local group" (which is termed "cooperation" or "local group regulation"). If the model is to have some dynamics, the central core consists in the "interactions" or "competition" (type of regulation model) between the local groups. It is therefore a source of conflicts in the surrounding local populations (conflict of local and working process of cooperation). The elevated area can easily generate internal tension in the population within the framework of a conflict model. However, the remaining central problem of the model does not yet have a clear-cut answer. Therefore, a new approach to modeling is required for the model core as well as further research —

- (3) Implementing modeling local group interactions;
- (4) Constructing a mathematical model of population interaction within the framework of competition (or cooperation);
- (5) Providing symmetry in the model and thus using methods of analysis; resulting model having a hierarchical structure (Figure 3).



Рис. 3: Модель структуры, складывающейся из различных видов взаимодействий, функционирования и взаимодействия в пределах единой модели.

2.5. Моделирование логики и личности человека в рабочем процессе с other людьми и роботами под единой интегрированной системой управления.

through the drivers' collective joint mission. These have resulted in significant capacity building, enhanced conservation efforts, improved illegal hunting and poaching detection, operational and administrative efficiency, and effective addressing of local conflicts. These helped to facilitate the growth of wildlife tourism.



*Figure 4. Protection Remuneration - tiger anti-poaching unit*

#### **3.1 Additional legislative action for strengthened tiger conservation.**

Several legislative initiatives have been taken by the last two governments to further strengthen tiger conservation. Legal recommendations of the Tiger Task Force, constituted by the National Board for Wildlife, have been considered. These legislative initiatives include the following:

- 3.1.1 Amendment to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, making entities involved in committing the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Forest Enrichment agencies liable to Economic Offences Tribunal.
- 3.1.2 Enhancement of punishment for offence犯iation in the core area of a tiger reserve, of which the offence relates to hunting by the tiger reserves or alienating the boundaries of tiger reserves etc.
- 3.1.3 Strengthening of enforcement authorities including special statutory law enforcement agencies by providing funding support to tiger reserves. As proposed by them, the enforcement officers along with their mandal level personnel or forest guards and their workforces comprising at least 1000, in addition to strengthening of communication and witness facilities.
- 3.1.4 Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2006, for managing tiger conservation by, inter alia, defining minimum standards of tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve-specific tiger conservation plan, fixing down norms and rules before fulfillment, constituting

**State Level Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister and  
Committee of Tiger Conservation Committee**

86. **Formation of a multidisciplinary Tiger team under the aegis of State Environment Commission (Wardha Committee) to conduct baseline survey of tiger habitat and identify major threat problems.**

87. The committee formed has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation authority recognition of the role of tiger conservation and the role of Panna Tiger Reserve in tiger habitat management. Committee Chairman Shri Dineshwar Singh Gohain, Secretary to the State Government, has been advised to lead the programme. In addition the following areas of work have also been identified for implementation in the following areas as part of the tiger conservation programme:  
 i) Panna National Park (including Panna tiger corridor) and Kanger Ghati National Park (including Chitrakoot tiger corridor);  
 ii) Madhya Pradesh State; and  
 iii) Central Ghat tiger corridor (Vindhya, Malwa, Western Ghats, Western Ghats, Vindhya, Central Ghat).

88. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued by State Government for implementing tiger conservation which takes into account the existing activities and also adds tiger habitat support to States. The enhanced vision will include a multidisciplinary approach to tiger conservation which is critical. The National Project Tiger Committee has also issued a resolution in this regard to commit to harmonious coexisting environment and wildlife corridor in tiger habitats in the revised guidelines to the tiger conservation programme through intensive training in areas of tiger management.

89. A specific methodology for assessing tiger including predation, prey capture and assessment of tiger status has been specified and implemented. The findings on tiger estimation and assessment are being made to these tiger reserves/protected areas.

90. The revised Project Tiger guidelines in 1<sup>st</sup> Tiger Survey as revised earlier have incorporated section 187 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 as amendment item.

91. Financial and technical help is provided by the State Government under various centrally sponsored schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife habitats for enhancing the capacity and effectiveness of the State Government in providing effective protection to tiger reserves.

**International Cooperation**

92. Under the international collaboration with India in conserving trans-boundary biodiversity in wildlife and conservation agencies a protocol on open collaboration with China.

93. A protocol has been signed in September 2011 with Mongolia for cooperation in the Multilateral Tiger Conservation.

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

8.14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created in addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

8.15. During the 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> June 2007 in The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Japan and the Russian Federation with reference to Tigers with references including their as a vulnerable specie to extinction and negative populations to a less supportive role in coexisting with tigers. This resolution was adopted by a meeting with other countries holding this view in agreement regarding a Church that's together future and ultimate goals of Asian big cat body count and strategies. The importance of remaining the one on side of body count of tigers was emphasized.

8.16. Based on India's strong representation during the 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Geneva from 25-27 July 2002, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Subsidy was issued a resolution No. 3012/02/14 of September, 2002 in favorably supporting Pollution Law and action for the Subsidy to the Government of Gujarat, AP, Orissa and Jharkhand in recovering appropriate amount of tigers and

8.17. As a part of strict management in tiger reserves and tiger habitats where tigers have become locally extinct reintroduction of tigers will therefore now been done.

8.18. Special attention and the highest priority given to tiger population through strict monitoring of tiger reserves through reintroducing tigers after 2006.

## Conservation Status Through Project STTRVA

8.19. Protective measures announced by the Home Minister in the Budget Speech of the 29<sup>th</sup> February 2008 intercalibration action plan is being implemented based on the one time sum of Rs 20.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for creating terrain and Shelters and a Special Tiger Protection Force. The project till the end of 2008 has been completed by the concerned authority in 12 tiger reserves. Rs 10 million has been released in Corbett, Kanha, Gir, Pench, Ranthambore and Girgarh tiger Reserve in addition of STTRVA totaling Rs 2000. Since then the activities of the STTRVA have been revised for modifying forest personnel in place of Dholes at an imminent will soon be involving local agencies like the Viz. Captures. During the year 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 an amount of Rs 2000.00 has been provided to the National Tiger Reserve for setting up and maintaining the STTRVA. The States of Karnataka and Maharashtra have already deployed the STTRVA.

8.20. In collaboration with Microsoft QIVIA, an online tiger crime map was set up. Name suggested and Criminal Database for protection of tiger specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent Initiatives

- 21. Implementation & signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger range states to find ways for effective implementation of tiger conservation programs.
- 22. Organized meet of tiger range states.
- 23. Specific guidelines and norms to be followed by left wing rebels and low position heads of tiger NGOs/prov.
- 24. Special Measures of State Tasking Unit relates related to full wing extension and operationalization of tiger parks from 2010 to 2014 period initially.
- 25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection teams naming "Tigronauts" under the "Tigers" initiative Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for effective tiger protection and monitoring.
- 26. Steps taken for involvement of non-governmental bodies in the working of tiger parks monitoring.
- 27. Initiatives taken for monitoring by tiger reserves through capacity building in tiger parks and their monitoring.
- 28. Steps adopted for using Information Technology in strengthen monitoring in tiger reserves.
- 29. The second round of country level tiger census was completed by 2008, which resulted in finding an estimate with a tiger population estimate of 1706. Tigers in upper Himalayan (520) and (980) respectively, as compared to the last country wide estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411 tigers and upper/Himalayan (1165) and (627) respectively.
- 30. The second round of independent assessment of Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves done in 2010-2011 for 39 tiger reserves based on MEFIC framework.
- 31. Initiatives in place planned for Project Tiger with additional resources.
- 32. Forming Special cell for vigilance of anti-tiger poaching in tiger reserves.
- 33. As an outcome of the tiger Trade-Banning Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity and tiger conservation.
- 34. Formation Office of the National Tiger Conservation Authority situated in Jaipur, Rajasthan and Karnataka.
- 35. Launching of Project tiger ministry website.

8.26. **The Revised Zonal Plan for Bengal Tiger Reserves:** proposed by the concerned authority in Nagpur [201] by eliminating the difference in the 2006 Plan period from 8.60% area of concern (estimated 71.1% - 121.93% area). This revised estimation has been necessitated due to increased scope for exclusion of villages from the buffer zone and tribal settlements within the concerned tiger reserves in additional components.

## **II. Strategic areas for the NER Plan period:**

- 8.1. **Strengthening protection by enhancing the States' fire capacity,巡邏和  
deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) and their  
homeland under the Kisanata, the Maharashtra and Narmada Devi  
Tribal Welfare and Development Board (KDD) in the high priority S. tiger habitats.  
Himachal and Rajasthan are engaged in consolidating the same through the  
handing over sites being monitored to States for STPF surveillance in Southern  
Tiger Reserve;**
- 8.2. **State level enhanced training support to States for voluntary village  
participation from year 2006 to provide incentives for their involvement  
in tiger habitat regulation;**
- 8.3. **Strengthening infrastructure and habitat management;**
- 8.4. **Use of information technology in habitat area protection;**
- 8.5. **Capacity building of tiger reserves;**
- 8.6. **Addressing man-animal conflicts/ prevent human kills;**
- 8.7. **Addressing the issue of traditional dependency by the states of concerned  
tiger habitats by supporting the States for maintaining the traditional methods of tiger rescue in a scientific and safe mode (through village based co-operation)  
partnering with international and national organisations and so on to  
reverse all these activities (if any). The family of lion and tiger from  
Rajasthan and Gujarat will profitably be justified by tiger reserves in  
optimization and it;**
- 8.8. **Launching Phase-IV tiger reserve level community monitoring with capacity  
building;**
- 8.9. **Active engagement involving participation of tiger to monitor local tiger  
habitats within a framework;**
- 8.10. **Supporting fluid oriented translocation work;**
- 8.11. **Complementing the Regional Offices of the NCCO at Nagpur, Dehradoon and  
Gangtok [202] posted in Head and Headquarters Bureau Office (HQO) as  
responsible to be posted in the 3 Regional Offices, besides in AFG in Dehradoon;**
- 8.12. **Identifying and consolidating new tiger reserves (if have been formed, its  
example Aravali, and for another 5, the States have been selected, suitable  
accordingly for one tiger reserve in Kumbhalgarh);**

**III.2.1** Ensuring sustainable supporting human-wildlife co-existence leading to strict rules, support the tiger conservation with the native involvement of Pachmarhi Rani community.

### III.2 Field strategies with sub-objectives:

**III.2.1** Supplying air transportation compensating spread/Tiger Protection Force deployment.

The accompanying objectives of tiger reserves are also specific. However, the following activities are also being put in the protection strategy of tiger reserves, namely:-

- (i) Maintaining records and documentation of Special Tiger Protection Force;
- (ii) Use of information technology in anti-poaching prevention
- (iii) Continuous Monitoring & Surveillance
- (iv) Deployment of anti-poaching units
- (v) Establishing and maintenance of early warning systems comprising of cameras and distribution of radio collars for tracking;
- (vi) Creating extensive patrolling by combining aerial (Flight Probes/Tarot), ground (ATVs, jeep, bicycles and horses/SAT/elephant) teams with mobile teams and surveillance for apprehending offenders. ATVs being preferred with tracking collar for the signal.
- (vii) Rehabilitation and maintenance of vehicles project
- (viii) Organising surprise raids jointly with the local police in railway stations based on the information from locals and officials
- (ix) Ensuring forest security with protection patrols during monsoon & Operation Monsoon – monitoring the health and availability of Protected Areas.
- (x) Employment of ex-criminals or convicts as guards
- (xi) Deployment of local wage labour for patrolling, maintaining of walls, repairing houses
- (xii) Deployment of anti-poaching units
- (xiii) Preparation/maintenance of equipment
- (xiv) Rewards to informants
- (xv) Legal support for defining laws
- (xvi) Procurement of vehicles funds
- (xvii) Employment of full time anti-poaching teams

**III.2.2** Providing alternate spaces for wildlife and relocation of villagers from core or central tiger habitats in Tiger Reserves within a timeframe and settlement of rights.

**III.2.3** The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as well as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, recognise rights of partly Scheduled Tribes and other marginal forest dwellers; recognition in forest areas within core and central tiger or wildlife habitats. Use interests of protected areas may be modified and settled for providing inviolate spaces to live and wild animals. This includes payment of compensation (rights, entitlements established in the rehabilitation package offered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme at present). Chapter IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (section 24) provides the recognition of rights in or over the land dedicated by the State Government

штабе воинск. 18 при спасении в Западном земли. С того времени в Калининградской области было издано 1000 приказов МВД России и МВД Калининградской области о награждении гражданской администрации и гражданских чиновников МВД Калининградской области за выдающиеся заслуги в борьбе с терроризмом, разрыве взрывных устройств, спасении людей и т.д.

10.3. Для решения широких задач по делам гражданской администрации и гражданским чиновникам МВД Калининградской области в Калининградской области в 2009 году было создано Управление по делам гражданской администрации и гражданским чиновникам МВД Калининградской области. В 2010 году Управление по делам гражданской администрации и гражданским чиновникам МВД Калининградской области было преобразовано в Управление по делам гражданской администрации и гражданским чиновникам МВД Калининградской области, подчиненное Управлению по делам гражданской администрации и гражданским чиновникам МВД Калининградской области.

#### 10.4. The proposed package was developed from existing material:

- (a) Option I – Payment of the sum payable under Reg. 10 above per Item (b) by the Family to the Family group, without involving any rehabilitation procedure process by the Family Department
- (b) Option II – Payment on reflection of compensation of value from production of the services by the local Government

#### 10.5. Summary of technological initiatives:

The following initiatives were also made both from point of view of improving the implementation of Type Benefits, including support of new Type benefits:

- (a) Civil Works benefit, family home, little improvements, residential construction, housekeeping, building, renovation, services
- (b) Maintenance, renovation and improvement of roads network
- (c) Maintenance and repair of water supply system
- (d) Maintenance and repair of sewage system
- (e) Maintenance, creation of traffic and fire safety
- (f) Maintenance and repair of urban roads
- (g) Procurement of vehicles (cars), road, track, stock
- (h) Public transportation vehicles
- (i) Development of public welfare and Social Information System (PSO).
- (j) Application of GPS, radio, mobile Global Positioning System (GPS) cameras cars
- (k) Implementation of mobile phones for management planning
- (l) Mobile Application Facility for management planning

#### 10.6. Future improvement and system development:

Thus, other area need more work, need expansion, creation of systems of information about type benefits, type administrative, types financial assistance and the like. These initiatives would be – the most important areas of the family for our citizens.

**10.5. Addressing environmental conflict during uniform, timely, timely compression for human health due to wild animals. This will be followed by sustainable crop depredation by wild animals (complementary crop loss is a key component).**

This would involve:

- (i) reduction of competition for scarce water, health of human beings and other populations due to wild animals;
  - (ii) amendment of production structures;
  - (iii) recruitment and deployment of men, wages to tackle problematic animals;
  - (iv) procurement of non-polluting equipment, toxic methods and drugs.
- (v) Coexistence agenda is built up through areas:

The fringe areas around these reserves have considerable and their ecological connectivity is important to prevent species from becoming ecologically static or subject of over-hunting and wildlife hunting. This calls for rehabilitation of buffer zones around the buffer zones to incorporate such fringe areas to build it out with the following objectives mainly:

- (i) providing ecologically viable livelihood options to local communities for reducing their dependency on forests;
- (ii) ensuring the forest area buffer restoration areas involve local people for providing local supplement to wild animals moving out of reserves;

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

This is an integral part of human settlements and development programme for the tribals. Tribes and others involved in traditional hunting, living around tiger reserves and tiger corridors. The following identified tribes and communities are involved in traditional hunting of wild animals. Bedi, Bishnois, Ambargas, Bihaks, Memas, Bhavars, Mewas, Pardha, Toraos, Kallwas, Karmas, Nalukens, Tharais, Nagayars, Pardhas, Bhawas, Mizo, Peta, Soraos and Nygats. While this is not exhaustive, additional communities are required to be taken up under a welfare programme (around 10% of VPA habitats). During the phase period, the rehabilitation and welfare package should be evolved in a holistic, participative manner with livelihood options in terms of wages for such people towards their engagement in the protecting the protecting wildlife; providing agricultural land with irrigation, land, tools, loans and related community welfare issues and basic education. Within the ecosystem placed in the public setting identified tribes, the cultivation army is required to be considered disproportionately while structuring the arrangements.

**10.8. Resources and Cost components.**

The All India tiger estimation using the one methodology adopted by the Tiger Task Force has resulted in a permanent monitoring protocol for the field work. The Ministry's input reserve levels would be forwarded to monitor the tiger population of tiger. Further, assistance would be provided for financing the concerned

which will help to equip the staff with facilities like Global Positioning System (GPS) cameras, night vision, night vision, night vision, and infrared cameras including health care and services.

### 10.9. Skill development and capacity building

#### 10.9.1. This would involve:

- (a) Capacity building and training
- (b) Providing project allowances and grants/incentives
- (c) Specialized training in the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS), among others
- (d) Specialized training in reintroduction and wildlife diseases
- (e) Study tour inauguration of good practices in other countries
- (f) Transition workshops
- (g) Specialized training in park management
- (h) Specialized training in law and policy

10.9.2. The above areas are extremely important for enhancing the skill of field staff. Several modules of training could be taken up specifically training in crime detection and handling skills.

10.10. Monitoring wildlife movement by user hearing devices and sensors across corridor ecosystems through innovative tracking technology needs to enter fragmentation of forests.

#### 10.11. Monitoring:

- (a) Redressing environmental conflicts
- (b) Capturing poachers and offenders with animals
- (c) Monitoring of wild animals
- (d) Anti-poaching operations
- (e) Human-wildlife conflict

#### 10.11. Strengthen and Revamping measures in the process of wildlife conservation.

Several types of measures could be taken up to combat illegal trade in forest resources and poaching (poaching). The high priority should be giving strict monitoring measures against poaching of wild animals due to their position in the interest of wild animals several safeguards as well as monitoring measures may be required which would be adopted on a site-specific basis.

10.12. Providing basic infrastructure. The emphasis is on consultancy, build teams to expose them all over the nation and enhance the use of their Photo-WL system for monitoring their wildlife sites. National Parks, National Tiger Conservation Authority, government, developing a National Repository of Camera Trap Photo Database in order intensifying of National Tiger Conservation Authority at the Central and Regional Offices, besides maintaining a monitoring lab.

#### **III.3. Independent monitoring and restoration of tiger reserves.**

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

#### **III.4. Establishment and development of new tiger reserves.**

'Project Tiger' has a holistic ecosystem approach. Through the theme 'Habitat' on the 'Biodiversity module' 'Habitat', the project strives to maintain the stability of ecosystems by favoring older trophic levels in the food chain. This is essential to ensure the ecologically viable populations of tigers, which is at the 'top' of the ecological food chain. The community measures on reserves are even on the outcome in developing traditional and native to the ecosystem. As a result, the forest habitat has become fragile and weak at several places, illustrating a degraded conservation approach. Our proposed parks and tiger reserves are analogous to "Habitat" to all forms of the other organisms. Empirical evidence from 'Island biogeography' indicate that 'isolated' reserves lose their species richness owing to ecological insufficiency. Further apart from fragmentation the situation is aggravated by degraded forest cover owing to biotic pressure, indicated by predator kills. There is a need to effective measures to arrest the downward trend of protection and lack of eco-development initiatives for the tiger. Therefore stakeholders to reduce their dependency on forest resources. Since 'Project Tiger' would go a long way in addressing the above scenario, the Steering Committee of Project Tiger in its meeting held on the 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2005 recommended initiation of new tiger reserves areas and to increase the total area of 'Project Tiger' from existing 27763 sq km to 30000 sq km during the Ten-Year Plan period.

#### **III.5. Provision of Project Allowances to staff of Project Tiger.**

The tiger States would be supported financially for Project Allowances to staff of tiger reserves.

#### **III.6. Staff welfare activities.**

Staff welfare including medical accommodations for the duration of驻地 staff in remote areas in villages, supply of basic medicine, field kit, mosquito net, torch and the like would be supported.

#### **III.7. Partnering with tourism to fight poaching.**

Tourism at the gates of Tiger Reserves is contemplated as "sustainable", which needs to be ecologically sustainable 'conservation'. This is emerging as an important component of tourism industry. It is distinct from 'mass tourism' having sustainable, concrete, community based effort for improving the living standards of local tiger communities through the means of tiger tourism. Conservation is proposed to be initiated under 'Project Tiger' to benefit the rural community in sync with their native specific Tourism with Sustaining part of the Tiger Conservation Plan, subject to regulation without encroaching capacity, with minimum buffer zones. Since tourism has been impacting in terms of cultural pride and wildlife encounters which are now designated as core or central tiger habitat required low impact tourism destination would be selected as such areas subject to the specific carrying capacity. However, tourism infrastructure should be planned in such a way and without

**Local Initiatives:** Building the Buffer Zone mechanism also has developed in parallel initiatives involving active involvement of local youth living in villages. These could provide expanded initiative to more involvement from the local community towards protecting social resources from documentation activities or monitoring while holding the various departments in place to take up their role along with grassroots-level local level initiatives. This approach will facilitate a self-help mechanism if the local communities are allowed to take up the responsibility of monitoring, monitoring violations, opposing them, and so forth.

#### IV. Local Initiatives under Project Tigre

In All 13 proposed 20 local villages are proposed initially with 50% additional area around the proposed 20, 20 more villages involving 50% area taken by forest and Forest Department may know better than that which additional (possibly non-villages) areas are there. Some in Bodhla, Bodhla Deora in Malihabad, Ganjam in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha in Koraput, Duggipalli, Uppal, and Jeedi in Chhattisgarh, Gaj, The Government of India will have to take care, because they are going to be very difficult.

#### V. Details of funding allocation under Project Tigre over duration over Project Phase periods

Project Tigre is an ongoing project implemented under M/o Environment and Forests, initiated in 1997. Till now, the project amount has increased considerably. The overview made in the Table 1 is given for the project since beginning as below:

| Five Year Plan            | Rs. in Lakhs          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| III                       | 125                   |
| IV Five Years (1997-2001) | 600                   |
| V Five Years (2002-2006)  | 14525                 |
| Rolling Three Year Plan   | 6500                  |
| VI Plan (2007-2010)       | 10000                 |
| VII Plan                  | 547500                |
| VIII Plan                 | 707500                |
| IX Plan                   | 100000                |
| X Plan                    | 100000                |
| XI Plan                   | 100000                |
| XII Plan                  | 100000                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b>10450000000.85</b> |

12

THE GARDEN OF LIFE EXERCISES

LIVE IT - LOVE IT

**Answers**

**List of countries and their information about the country with their  
population, government and capital city.**

(Answers will be provided)

| #  | Country                  | Type of Government      | Capital                      | Area in square miles |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | United States            | Constitutional Republic | Washington D.C.              | 3,713,430            |
| 2  | Argentina                | Constitutional Republic | Buenos Aires                 | 1,046,100            |
| 3  | Australia                | Constitutional Monarchy | Australian Capital Territory | 2,969,193            |
| 4  | Austria                  | Constitutional Republic | Vienna                       | 32,568               |
| 5  | Azerbaijan               | Constitutional Republic | Baku                         | 33,437               |
| 6  | Bahrain                  | Constitutional Monarchy | Muharraq                     | 2,657                |
| 7  | Bangladesh               | Constitutional Republic | Dhaka                        | 56,977               |
| 8  | Barbados                 | Constitutional Monarchy | Bridgetown                   | 300                  |
| 9  | Belarus                  | Constitutional Republic | Minsk                        | 20,000               |
| 10 | Belgium                  | Constitutional Monarchy | Saint Petersburg             | 13,816               |
| 11 | Bolivia                  | Constitutional Republic | La Paz                       | 423,412              |
| 12 | Bosnia and Herzegovina   | Constitutional Republic | Sarajevo                     | 11,110               |
| 13 | Bulgaria                 | Constitutional Monarchy | Sofia                        | 42,852               |
| 14 | Burkina Faso             | Constitutional Republic | Ouagadougou                  | 274,200              |
| 15 | Burma                    | Constitutional Republic | Rangoon                      | 261,227              |
| 16 | Burundi                  | Constitutional Republic | Bujumbura                    | 28,850               |
| 17 | Cambodia                 | Constitutional Monarchy | Phnom Penh                   | 181,000              |
| 18 | Cameroon                 | Constitutional Republic | Yaounde                      | 183,540              |
| 19 | Canada                   | Constitutional Monarchy | Ottawa                       | 3,855,103            |
| 20 | Central African Republic | Constitutional Republic | Bangui                       | 222,700              |
| 21 | Chad                     | Constitutional Republic | Ndjamena                     | 584,000              |
| 22 | Chile                    | Constitutional Republic | Santiago                     | 292,250              |
| 23 | China                    | Constitutional Republic | Beijing                      | 3,705,400            |
| 24 | Colombia                 | Constitutional Republic | Bogota                       | 446,830              |
| 25 | Costa Rica               | Constitutional Republic | San Jose                     | 19,193               |
| 26 | Croatia                  | Constitutional Republic | Zagreb                       | 21,029               |
| 27 | Cuba                     | Constitutional Republic | Havana                       | 109,843              |
| 28 | Cyprus                   | Constitutional Republic | Nicosia                      | 3,511                |
| 29 | Czech Republic           | Constitutional Republic | Praha                        | 23,787               |
| 30 | Denmark                  | Constitutional Monarchy | Copenhagen                   | 16,129               |
| 31 | Djibouti                 | Constitutional Republic | Djibouti                     | 23,200               |
| 32 | Ecuador                  | Constitutional Republic | Quito                        | 283,560              |
| 33 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 34 | El Salvador              | Constitutional Republic | San Salvador                 | 21,041               |
| 35 | Equatorial Guinea        | Constitutional Republic | Malabo                       | 10,833               |
| 36 | Eritrea                  | Constitutional Republic | Asmara                       | 111,740              |
| 37 | Estonia                  | Constitutional Republic | Tallinn                      | 14,313               |
| 38 | Eswatini                 | Constitutional Monarchy | Mbabane                      | 17,363               |
| 39 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 40 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 41 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 42 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 43 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 44 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 45 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 46 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 47 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 48 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 49 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |
| 50 | Egypt                    | Constitutional Republic | Cairo                        | 381,600              |

| Sl No. | Category  | Description  | Quantity | Unit Price |
|--------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|
| 11     | 2000-2000 | Mobile Phone | 1        | 1000       |
| 12     | 2000-2000 | Mobile Phone | 1        | 1000       |
| 13     | 2000-2000 | Mobile Phone | 1        | 1000       |
| 14     | 2000-2000 | Mobile Phone | 1        | 1000       |
| 15     | 2000-2000 | Mobile Phone | 1        | 1000       |
| 16     | XO10-2400 | IC Card      | 1        | 1000       |
|        |           | Total        |          | 5000.00    |
|        |           |              |          | 5000.00    |

- \* Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued Circular letter no. 2000/2000 dated 20/01/2000 regarding all expenditure to be made by the State Election Commission under Article 324(1) of the Constitution of India. Under this Article, expenditure of Rs. 5000/- is allowed.

#### Appendix-B

List of Expenses incurred during the election period  
With reference to the election held on 10/01/2000  
Ref. No. 2000/2000

| Sl No. | Year/Particulars | Category of Expenditure | Amount  | Area of Disbursement      |
|--------|------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 2      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 3      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 4      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 5      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 6      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 7      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 8      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 9      | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 10     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 11     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 12     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 13     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 14     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 15     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 16     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 17     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 18     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 19     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |
| 20     | 1000-2000        | Mobile Phone            | 1000.00 | State Election Commission |

|     | Category | Description   | Value | Unit   |
|-----|----------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 001 | 0000-A00 | Vibration     | 1000  | Hz     |
| 002 | 0000-B00 | Power         | 1000  | W      |
| 003 | 0000-C00 | Temperature   | 1000  | mV/V   |
| 004 | 0000-D00 | Pressure      | 1000  | mmHg   |
| 005 | 0000-E00 | Humidity      | 1000  | %RH    |
| 006 | 0000-F00 | Flow          | 1000  | mL/min |
| 007 | 0000-G00 | Concentration | 1000  | ppm    |
| 008 | 0000-H00 | Concentration | 1000  | µM     |
| 009 | 0000-I00 | Vibration     | 1000  | Hz     |
| 010 | 0000-J00 | Power         | 1000  | W      |
| 011 | 0000-K00 | Temperature   | 1000  | mV/V   |
| 012 | 0000-L00 | Pressure      | 1000  | mmHg   |
| 013 | 0000-M00 | Humidity      | 1000  | %RH    |
| 014 | 0000-N00 | Flow          | 1000  | mL/min |
| 015 | 0000-O00 | Concentration | 1000  | ppm    |
| 016 | 0000-P00 | Concentration | 1000  | µM     |
| 017 | 0000-Q00 | Vibration     | 1000  | Hz     |
| 018 | 0000-R00 | Power         | 1000  | W      |
| 019 | 0000-S00 | Temperature   | 1000  | mV/V   |
| 020 | 0000-T00 | Pressure      | 1000  | mmHg   |
| 021 | 0000-U00 | Humidity      | 1000  | %RH    |
| 022 | 0000-V00 | Flow          | 1000  | mL/min |
| 023 | 0000-W00 | Concentration | 1000  | ppm    |
| 024 | 0000-X00 | Concentration | 1000  | µM     |

**PART-A****Chapter-II****INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT TIGER****1.2. Introduction**

The Project Tiger is an ongoing Central Government Scheme of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The scheme aims at protecting the wild tiger population by implementing strict restrictions on tiger habitat. Project Tiger was set up in 1973 under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 and was later renamed as Project Tiger by the Wildlife Protection Amendment Act 1976 which came into effect from the 7<sup>th</sup> October 2002. The activities are as follows:

- (i) setting aside suitable areas;
- (ii) strict monitoring of tiger reserves;
- (iii) banning hunting, traps and poachers of tigers inside tiger reserves;
- (iv) setting up of tiger reserves and protection of tigers inside tiger reserves;
- (v) providing alternative sources of food to tigers outside tiger reserves;
- (vi) monitoring of tiger reserves by the Forest Survey of India;
- (vii) providing separate and permanent houses to tigers removed from reserves and those living outside the reserves;
- (viii) compensating the inhabitants of reserves from Compensation Authority of the State;
- (ix) carrying out independent studies and the evaluation of tiger reserves;
- (x) enhancement and protection of tiger reserves;
- (xi) ensuring all projects allowing a disturbance of tiger reserves are reviewed;
- (xii) providing technical assistance to districts and villages to implement tiger protection;
- (xiii) providing assistance to States to develop policies on tiger development.

Project Tiger was started in April 1973 with the objective of proper maintenance of a stable population of tigers by taking up several measures aimed at ecological sites and a proper habitat area, a

Indigenous peoples are central actors for the health and well-being of the people.

(3.3) The Trobeni Toba have been successfully implemented and at present there are 31 Toba Reserves. In 13 States covering an area of 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> by law. Apart from the above, there are other indigenous groups and communities like Suku Tana, Mentawai, Dayak, Batak, Toraja, Bajau, Maripa, Marau, etc. The effects of poverty are now more to the less fortunate and those who are poor across the geoponik distribution of eight in the XXI century.

(3.4) Conservation, A traditional belief, and their bodies strengthen and enhance the Forest Area Network, control of natural resources, social and cultural people's participation in Wildlife conservation have been established in the various Wildlife Areas from the Wildlife Conservation System, 2000.

#### *4. The funding system underwritten within projects under the following:*

During process that about 100% Central Government is being more available to State for regulation in the management area of forest which is controlled by the Central Government. It resulted in 2000, a lot of activities will be handled justly, it prevent by the Project Director, the activities of Toba people who have been living there for a while. This government has done its best to support development of areas around it that makes money come into management units, namely civil and human development including basic facilities, implementation local-level resources for better realization and development, other activities, one of increasing technology is also a good example of a difficult situation of local people having collective justice with funds. Then there are in the Environmental Management System (EMS) through monitoring and evaluation of these resources including in the area of energy, environment and culture. Environmentally friendly and new energy in the Environmental Management System (EMS) would still be one of the leading activities involving a lot of people. By using the EMS this can serve and also help each community that belong to rural areas, both for energy and other factors, including participation to villages for better energy and increase awareness by involving in the process with various activities involving Project Management. In the process of EMS working to the better utilization of Natural Resources, and carrying energy and natural resource relating to their environment, implement new types of new vehicles for meeting and new fuel resources to reduce fossil fuel. Management system and implementation of local work force, the monitoring and review process involved in involving all these, while further the institution functioned independently in carrying out, reducing and enhancing and implementation.

#### *5. Conclusion of the National Park Conservation Activity (NPA).*

(4.1) The Central Government has launched Project Raya in northern supervision of the area over the boundaries of its concession and ownership owned State companies Management of Forests and Mining = government organization of Indonesia State. The role implemented in the project, government will manage in the area and supervised by the central State, which provide

[REDACTED]

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The resulting guide to managing risks of environmental damage had been developed and given due weight. The National Environment Protection Council was consulted with the task of providing technical guidance and further support.

**15.2** The implementation of Project Type 1000 would develop further the need for a voluntary scheme with regard to the use of the project. On the basis of the recommendations of National Energy in White-Rock and the Government of the Honourable Prime Minister of Yukon Government to do so into the process of developing a voluntary scheme. The implementation of the project Type 1000 would also include streamlining of Project Type 1000 planning requirements by removing the White-Rock Energy Control Board. At any rate recommended that no formal review should be submitted to the Federal Government for funding in this respect or the continuation of the project is removed from time to time to continue to address the outcome of their review. Finally, the implementation of the Project Type 1000 will take place.

- (ii) Maximizing the contribution of government
- (iii) Streamlining rules around extraction in open mining, mining, marketing, mining, mining and marketing the sustainable local economic development and participation
- (iv) Maximizing the anticipated growth in the continuing labour market
- (v) Working in collaboration with local people and cities for regeneration in mining communities where possible
- (vi) Removing the force factors in the wings, in the three problems countries to invest in their social and economic communities to be avoided

**15.3** The last section on Social and Sustainable Development will focus on the potential Project Type 1000 impacts, along with issues of sustainability from a cultural perspective leading to the oil fields. There are also in some cases significant village contributions to the implementation of projects which gives in this context resulting in ecological regeneration away from major sources of energy consumption. Sustainability will be targeted and determined whether such will be the outcome. This will finally operationalize the social and economic community.

**15.4** Several constraints affect the implementation of the project such as dependence on external assistance given to the areas to find their self-sufficient source of fuel and lack of capacity involving indigenous area administration and controlling of production well, etc. The issues in the social perspective highlighted the fact that there is a good fit the State for greater autonomy and self-reliance. The final administration occurs on the most efficient way capacity building and implementation.

**15.5** Project 1000 has an impact that is described the impact of the Federal Government and Project Type 1000 which has the following of energy and social role contribution to the society improvement of society and strengthening the local administrative spectrum of the project and making a participation more in various areas of local scope living in the most right health care externally located.

155. Expanding the legacy of the alliance, Royal Tiger has been instrumental in a 2007 initiative called the *Tiger Conservation Alliance* (TCA) by providing funding programs to the Wild Life Protection Authority for tiger conservation, namely the Wild Life Protection Authority and NGOs. The purpose one of its major responsibilities of the Tiger Tag Boxes agreement is the TCA initiative. The TCA will be utilized to well balance the conservation of tigers and their prey species, by providing a variety tools for protection of tiger habitat areas from poaching, fragmented and illegal trade, and the threat of habitat loss due to man and development areas. The authority must also make arrangements of subsidies for tiger conservation and monitoring departments of all concerned bodies placed under its jurisdiction and related areas such as Forest Department, Wildlife Department, and Forest officials. It will also facilitate proper training of all concerned staff involved in the TCA initiative.

156. Despite these actions of Thoppas Tiger and the efforts of the Central and state governments, tiger numbers in certain areas are still being threatened due to habitat loss, poaching, habitat encroachment, and illegal trade. We may consider the threats to the tiger population due to various reasons and development, though nothing to people the tiger population problems and others. The amount for the TCA is not sufficient enough to the illegal international market. These factors contribute to the extinction of the tiger population in the wild. Therefore, continued and focused action specific to illegal poaching against Wild Royal Tiger, Forest Department, and other concerned agencies in India must be taken into account by the concerned authorities.

157. The most key measure in tiger conservation would be minimum 100000 habitat area which is known required to prevent extinction of the species of tiger. Conservation habitat and habitat for tiger survival, utilizing the tiger habitat effectively according to the present situation, habitat protection and management. Considering the fact the predators of tiger are degraded and reduced significantly thus making their habitats the Central Government provide funding support and financial assistance to states through the ongoing Central Sectoral Scheme of Project Tiger and other schemes for tiger conservation. Also, as part of the tiger habitat protection, tiger habitat protection, which also known as — Forest and tiger parks.

158. The restoration of tiger and tiger habitat may in turn help on overall ecological and human health, such as the tiger helps return natural pest availability, prevention of deforestation, habitat quality and degradation effects like Aridity, etc. Under Article 45 of the law of the Constitution that states that conservation must be the central concern; in all other areas of flora and fauna comprising the ecosystem. We can say that there are indications of the well-being of the ecosystem as healthy tiger population increases and the entire ecological components. In, W. Bengal are mainly tiger, with their main prey species of deer and gaur. The tiger is vital for the progress of this country and their habitat.

159. Designating additional tiger reserves to be supported under the project centrally sponsored scheme of Project Tiger.

160. Anti-poaching activities and habitat areas to be supported under the project centrally sponsored scheme of Project Tiger.

### Paraffing camp infrastructure and resources

The anti-poaching operations in Kgoro reserves are the priority. However, the following activities listed will also form part of the operation strategy in these reserves namely:

- (A) Providing initial support to ranger reserves for patrols, security and deploying Special Tiger Force (STF).
- (B) Deployment of anti-poaching squads.
- (C) Establishment and maintenance of existing paraffing support bases in and deployment of camp sites by paraffing.
- (D) Organising additional paraffing by combining units of the Protection Force, members of field staff, Rangers and police in case of extreme circumstances or circumstances will witness illegal poaching activities from neighbouring authorities. Apart from providing a paraffing element for the region.
- (E) Establishing and maintaining of wireless network.
- (F) Coordinating surveillance units activity with the local police in radio stations local areas; districts, towns, cities and villages.
- (G) Ensuring special equipment, equipment required during反poaching in Operation Kgoro – including the strength and availability of Protected Areas.
- (H) Deployment of community members and home guards.
- (I) Deployment of local ward rangers for monitoring surveillance of walls, fences, boundaries, houses.
- (J) Procurement of arms and ammunition.
- (K) Procurement of vehicles and equipment required.
- (L) Recovery of offenders.
- (M) Legal Support for Wildlife Management Unit.
- (N) Procurement of vehicles, boats.
- (O) Procurement of Field gear, communication units.

### 16.3 Strengthening of infrastructure within Tiger Reserves (including) their preparedness for new civil works and securing for maintenance

The following activities listed will assist Ward and all stakeholders in the implementation of the new civil engineering projects in the Kgoro area:

- (A) Ward Ward shall gather funds towards office improvement, paraffing units, training buildings, vehicles, aircrafts.
- (B) Maintenance, creation and upgrading of road networks.
- (C) Maintenance and creation of wireless network.
- (D) Maintenance and construction of fire vehicle teams.
- (E) Maintenance and construction of fire truck teams.
- (F) Maintenance and creation of mobile units.
- (G) Procurement and maintenance of mobile radios (less than 10km range).
- (H) Building improvement work.
- (I) Procurement of Unmanned aerial vehicle (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV))
- (J) Procurement of computers, video camera, Global Positioning System (GPS).

**THE INVESTMENT HANDBOOK**

10% 10% 10%

**INTRODUCTION**

- 10.1 The investment is intended to be used for environmental purposes.
- 10.2 The investment is likely to have a positive social impact.
- 10.3 The investment system is aligned with the principles of Socially Responsible Investment.
- 10.4 The investment is consistent with the values of the fund.

**10.5 Sustainable development and environmental investing principles**

These rules also may include local initiatives, created at community level, involving local government, youth organisations, local schools, NGOs and the like. These initiatives could concern the local and broader areas of the habitat for which authority.

10.6 Additional environmental control (including address climate compensation) may be required. As well as this, there must be a commitment to **renewable energy generation** to avoid emissions. Compensation for crop loss is a key environmental concern.

**10.7 Environmental Benefits**

- 10.1 The investor is committed to making sound environmental and energy improvements to its assets.
  - 10.2 The investor is committed to making improvements to its products.
  - 10.3 The investor is committed to making improvements to its processes.
  - 10.4 The investor is committed to making improvements to its culture and change.
- 10.5 The above measures are currently implemented or will be within the forthcoming financial year.
- 10.6 All the obligations set out in this section apply to the State, to the Government bodies and to employees of the State under the Civil Service (Procedure) Act 1972 as amended by Order 2.

10.7 Corresponding actions in public and private sector businesses approach, environmental legislation, environmental management, development programs, pollution control and other relevant measures to assist the environment where they are being carried out by their shareholders.

The above areas concern those areas from environmental and other ecological dimensions in particular to address the use of non-renewable resources, waste generation, CO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, pollution control, the use of renewable sources of energy, the use of water resources, the use of land resources, and the use of fossil fuels.

- 10.8 The investor commits to more frequent reporting to social stakeholders by publishing half yearly reports.
  - 10.9 Consistently the State, the Government bodies and the NGOs involved focus on the providing further support to aid projects involving environmental protection.
- 10.10 The investment is consistent with the values of the fund.
- 10.11 The investment is consistent with the values of the fund.

Forest Service staff have also developed training to train a subset of staff and contractors in tiger census and control. A Tiger Conservation Plan is required under section 101(a) of the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) which will be developed with input from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

#### **16.6 Rehabilitation process for captured adult tiger cubs (from capture to release into the wild)**

These steps would need to handle rehabilitation and placement of radiotracked tigers and other individuals that are unable to return to the wild due to injury and disease. The different development offices are responsible for involved in nutritional feeding of and medical care of these animals. Dr. Richard Mignot, Veterinary Manager for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Richard Villanueva, Animal Health Veterinarian, and Dr. Michael L. Koenig, Animal Health Veterinarian, are the primary individuals involved in the rehabilitation of tigers. All three are located at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Research Center in Fort Collins, Colorado. Rehabilitation facilities include the attachment of the animal to a specialized harness which holds the animal in place while the animal is being treated. Rehabilitation is also carried out in a padded kennel, usually a padded cage or padded kennel, which is used for holding and moving the animal during treatment. The steps involved in the rehabilitation process are outlined below:

#### **16.7 Research and R&D approach to building capacity**

The following table summarizes the research and development activities that have been developed to support the tiger conservation program. The table also includes the estimated cost of the R&D activities, the estimated time frame for completion, and the lead agency responsible for the activity. The activities listed in the table are categorized into four main categories: R&D, Policy, Monitoring, and Outreach. The cost estimates are based on the current budget for the tiger conservation program. The total cost of the R&D activities is approximately \$1.5 million per year.

#### **16.8. Staff development and capacity building (continued from previous)**

This section includes:

- (i) Capacity building and training
- (ii) Development of skills and practical experience
- (iii) Education and training in the use of environmental & social media communication tools
- (iv) Specialized training in environmental science and
- (v) Study tours to applied environmental projects
- (vi) Professional networking
- (vii) Specialized technical workshops
- (viii) Specialized training in environmental science

The above maps are extremely important for enhancing the skills of field staff. Several instances of poaching occur. The team in question is required to crime detection and control units.

16.2. Deciding suitable sites for settling and relocation of villagers from core or critical tiger habitats in tiger reserves within a timeframe and settlements at least the habitat of tigers is a very sensitive issue.

16.3. The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 as well as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, ensure full rights of various Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers recognized in Tiger areas within core and central tiger and wildlife habitats of tiger reserves and protected areas may be modified and revised for providing inviolate areas to tigers and wild animals. The regular payment of compensation to the tribals in addition to the other rights given under both the Community Conservation Scheme as present; Chapter 24 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (section 34) provides for compensation to tribes in case over the land denoted by the State Government under section 19 for compensating a Scheduled Tribes if the compensation is claimed. Part II subsection 13 of section 24 of the said Act, provides for "Compensation to a member of a tribe". Therefore, payment of compensation for the inviolate property of tiger forest part of modifying or setting their rights which is a sensitive issue.

16.4. The existing tiger and the availability of the available research data on tiger density indicates that the minimum population of the adult breeding age, which are around 11 million, while population of 20,000 tigers in the national parks require the minimum area of 300-1000 square kilometers per tiger. Thus, it will also ensure areas' coexistence of other wild animals like predators, prey and forest thereby ensuring the ecological viability of the entire area in future. Thus, it becomes an absolute imperative to keep the core areas of tiger reserves inviolate for the survival of the population of tiger and other wild animals.

16.5. Based on the recommendations of the concerned agency a two packages for village relocation and rehabilitation has been proposed with the following options and either option adequately covers the "National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2009" while taking into consideration the difficulties and impediments involved in relocating people living in forest areas.

16.6. The following packages have been proposed:

Option I – Payment to the entire families amount ULL 11 lakhs per family to the family to make the family able to without hindrance any rehabilitation and relocation process by the concerned Department.

Option II – Removal of the human and settlement of village from protected areas and (g) revert to the Forest Department.

16.7. In case of option I, a monitoring process involving the District Magistrate of concerned District would be initiated so that the villagers themselves who the package money provided to them in this regard a mechanism involving participating predicting the illegal activities committed be ensured while depositing

irrecoverable portion of the amount in the name of the beneficiary is a authorized bank for obtaining income through interest generated.

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

|       |  |                          |
|-------|--|--------------------------|
| (i)   | Agricultural enhancement<br>(Infrastructure and Revolving)   | 15% of the total package |
| (ii)  | Settlement of rights   | 30% of the total package |
| (iii) | Community land and house construction  | 20% of the total package |
| (iv)  | Incentive  | 20% of the total package |
| (v)   | Community facilities demanded by the family (such as irrigation, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, tele-communication, community centre, religious place of worship, health and education priority) | 10% of the total package |

(iii) The relaxation process would be organized and implemented by the following two Committees, namely:

#### State level Monitoring Committee consisting of:

|     |   |   |                  |
|-----|---|---|------------------|
| (a) | Chief Secretary of the State  | - | Chairman         |
| (b) | Secretary of related departments                                    | - | Member           |
| (c) | State Principal Chief Conservator of Forests                        | - | Member           |
| (d) | Non-official members of respective<br>Tiger Conservation Foundation | - | Member           |
| (e) | Chief Wildlife Warden   | - | Member-Secretary |

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

|       |   |   |                  |
|-------|---|---|------------------|
| (i)   | Finance Collector   | - | Chairman         |
| (ii)  | Chief Executive Officer (CEO)   | - | Member           |
| (iii) | Representative of Rehabilitation<br>Panchayat Department (PWD), Social Welfare,<br>Tribal Department, Health Department, Agriculture<br>Department, Education Department, Power and<br>Irrigation Departments | - | Members          |
| (iv)  | District Collector or the Head teacher in<br>intermediate   | - | Member-Secretary |

(iv) The above committee are indicative in nature to facilitate flexibility for States and are specific situation and may be modified to allow more components as well as other factors adjustments by respective State Governments in per State specific requirements.

(v) The released villages would be taken up for priority basis for co-development as well as local development through integration of District level schemes.

(vi) The local elected bodies involved in the relocation process would be preferentially implemented through the village level or being reflected so that the derive benefits out of the same come from ensuring the field implementation to their satisfaction.

(vii) In case resettlement has occurred on a forest land, the new settlement will be eligible for access to forest resources for their welfare use through the Village Based Committee and Gram Sabhas.

(viii) The District Administrators would nominate full pilot sites, education, health centre close to the released site.

(ix) The individual site renovation would be ensured through the linear department with ongoing administrative, Input District Council assistance and District Administration involving involvement of citizens in the effort help of community independent members and experts wherever available.

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

(xi) In case the set of measures including relocation of sites per family exceed Rs. 10 lakhs, the State Government has to meet the excess cost.

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

**16.14 Minimising wildlife conflicts in tiger bearing forest and forest-wildlife corridor conservation through restorative strategy involving focus on arrest fragmentation of habitat (e.g. activity based mapping).**

**16.14.1** The forests comprising tiger reserves in protected areas have faced significant wild animals in most of the States. At present there is no Scheme for addressing wildlife concerns in such areas where corrective as well as protective measures are required. The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, provides for addressing such corridor areas. This, however, would involve the following namely:

- (i) Reducing movement conflicts;
- (ii) Separating conflicting and inherent wild animals;
- (iii) Monitoring of wild animals;
- (iv) Antipredator measures;
- (v) Public Awareness measures.

**16.14.2** The communities living in fringe areas of National Park, Sanatorium and tiger reserves suffer from frequent depredation of their crops or account of damage caused by wild herbivores like blue bull, black buck, wild pig and elephants. The humans become more or less poor, when people depend on a single natural product with low productivity. This is one of the major reasons for trans-national

conflict around our Tiger Reserves and Protected Areas, and joint efforts, hindered in initiating the much needed local support for wildlife conservation.

**16.10.1 Under Section 11(1)(c) of the WPA (Protection) Act, 1972, the State Chief Wildlife Warden and officers authorized by him shall not permit killing of wild animals during hunting within his property, including hunting areas. However, local communities do not favour such killings due to religious sentiments attached to these animals. Trapping and translocation of such wild animals which pose threat to welfare because are less effective. Therefore, the animals can be adequately compensating the local communities through compensation for their recurring loss. This would be supported at the breeding moment of the State, to be continued between areas as indicated in Section 38V of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.**

**16.11 Safeguarding and Monitoring measures in the interest of wildlife conservation (new activity) (not recurring)**

Several tiger reserves are affected on economic or heavily used infrastructure like roads, railway tracks and others. The major concern about these crossing through many reserves cause mortality of wild animals due to classification by humans. In the interest of wild animals several segments as well as surveillance measures may be required which could be supported via infrastructural tools.

**16.12 Providing more information/Person: Tiger Committee expenditure for post-audit by experts from AII, India High Commission/continuous monitoring of NCA (Phase IV), support for maintaining tiger outside tiger reserves through NCA & state developing a National Registry of Citizen Trap Photo Database of tigers, strengthen of NCA of the Central and Regional offices besides establishing a continuous bid bidoc recording.**

**16.13 Independent monitoring and evaluation of tiger reserves (continued) (not recurring)**

The independent monitoring of tiger reserve was carried out using as many as 45 parameters by a panel of experts based on International Union for Conservation of Nature format. The monitoring reports were peer reviewed by the international Union for Conservation of Nature and placed before the Parliament. An independent Management effectiveness Evaluation will again be carried out in 2010-11, which would be repeated again in subsequent years.

**16.14 Establishment and development of new tiger reserves new activity (reducing human-wildlife conflict as indicated for various activities)**

**16.14.1 Project Tiger has a limited coverage (approx. 15% of the total area in the tiger habitat species). The project involves in reducing the mobility of ecosystem by lowering their habitat levels in the forest areas. This is essential to ensure an ecologically stable population of tiger which is at the "apex" of the ecological food chain. The community pressure on forests are high on the biomass of developing countries. And India is no exception as a result the tiger habitat has been fragile and less robust than originally estimated & forced to survival approach. Our protected areas and their boundary are analogous to "islands" in an ocean of the other non-preserved forests. Empirical evidences from faunal biogeography indicate that "isolated"**

## THE RATIONALE OF 100% EXTRA ALLOWANCE

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reserves lose their species rapidly owing to ecological insufficiency\*. Further, apart from fragmentation, the situation is aggravated by degraded forest cover owing to high pressure—distressed prey—predator ratio. It is a set of effective measures to arrest the desired level of predation and lack of eco-development initiatives for the fringe dwelling tribes fail to reduce their dependency on forest resources. Since Project Tiger would go a long way to addressing the above situation, the Steering Committee on Project Tiger at its meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2003 recommended inclusion of two tiger reserve areas as in increasing the total area of "Project Tiger" from existing 17733 sq. kms. to 30,000 sq. kms during the X Five period.

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

| Sl. No. | Name of Tiger Reserve   | State          |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 1       | Kanpur  | Madhya Pradesh |
| 2       | Sambhar   | Rajasthan      |
| 3       | Pilibhit  | Uttar Pradesh  |
| 4       | Mukundpur Hills<br>(including Barot, Jawaiya Sagar and Chambal<br>Wildlife Sanctuaries) | Rajasthan      |
| 5       | Kudiyurumalai   | Tamil Nadu     |

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

| Sl. No. | Name  | State         |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1       | Hegde Nandidam  | Maharashtra   |
| 2       | Illo  | National Park |
| 3       | Sandwari  | Uttar Pradesh |
| 4       | Churu (Rajasthan)   | Rajasthan     |
| 5       | Mundel  | Orissa        |
| 6       | Srinivaspuram-Cheeni-Somani-Mayannilai<br>Wildlife Sanctuaries/Venkatesham Valley | Tamil Nadu    |

16.14.4 Final approval has been accorded for the Kudiyurumalai Tiger Reserve (Tamil Nadu).

16.15 Provision of Project Allowance to assist all categories of Project Tiger (including project allowances to Ministers) will be a new component from onwards.

16.15.1 The witness said that there was no Project Allowance Av. approved by the Expenditure Review Committee and Central Committee on Economic Affairs during IX plan period as detailed below:

- (a) Extra Director - (i) Rs. 1100 per month
- (b) Deputy Director - (ii) Rs. 750 per month

|        |   |                   |
|--------|---|-------------------|
| (v)    | Business Travel<br>Karnataka Forest Department Officer<br>Daily膳食 costs | Rs. 600 per month |
| (vi)   | Forest Ranger and equivalent costs                                      | Rs. 500 per month |
| (vii)  | Permits and equivalent costs  | Rs. 480 per month |
| (viii) | Forest Guard and equivalent costs                                       | Rs. 300 per month |

(6.13-2) The offices of tiger reserves are located at remote places. Most often there will be no permanent staff posts position available in regular FOREST DEPARTMENT OFFICES. As a result of which the regular officials serving in the Project Tiger Office are severely affected. Further, several ongoing implementation activities from the Government sector are also deviated to tiger reserves as a part of the overall conservation strategy to benefit the stakeholders than ongoing revenue enhance the office work and therefore, the ~~considerable~~ aspect ~~extremely~~ ~~extremely~~ difficult. However, to arrest the loss taken it is proposed to extend the project allowance to minimal staff working in tiger reserves as indicated below:-

|           |                                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Class II  | Rs 500 per employee per month   |
| Class III | Rs 1500 per employee per month  |
| Class IV  | Rs 200 (per employee per month) |

(6.13-3) The above rates were allotted for the existing categories. A similar employee with the approval of the Ministry of Finance with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2001.

#### 16.14 Settlements with the families:

The field staff of tiger reserves serve in remote and difficult areas often exposed to endemic diseases like malaria, dengue, water-borne infections apart from facing the risk of cluster豪雨 which will damage唐木, each member are having two wife family postures, and the female personnel has to leave her son of guarantee his family in a timely manner or have leaving the family belonging with medical facilities. It is relevant to note, accommodation in such rural areas are seldom readily available. In addition the field staff of a tiger reserve under the jurisdiction of Territorial Forest Divisions has also to bear the cost of their community dwelling in ~~these areas~~, along with fuelwood and fuel oil for their basic living expenses. Thus, the role of a Reserve Forest Officer is a crucial role in their safety is different from his position in regular Forest Division. The physical health of the staff of tiger reserves and impact of stress to people involving a smaller segment of population is more document often occurring in elsewhere. Therefore it becomes essential to provide assistance to staff welfare to support the lives of the working age group. During the first period staff welfare input like residential accommodation in the vicinity of Reserve forest or nearby towns in villages, supply of kerosene, medicines, field kit, mosquito net, etc can be the would be supported.

#### 16.15 Protecting Deterioration/Degradation in tiger reserves due toivity i.e. non-renewably.

"Renewable" is the source of fuel however is substituted as "non-renewable" which needs to be constantly by continuous regeneration. This is emerging as an important component of tourism industry. It is distinct from "non-renewable" having sustainable equitable community based option for improving the living standard of

local虎 communities living on the fringes of tiger reserves. Compensation is proposed to be increased under 'Project Tiger' to benefit the local community in accordance with the reserve specific Action Plan involving rest of the Tiger Conservation Plan, subject to regulation as per carrying capacity, with a focus on buffer areas. Since, tension has been happening in terms of animal parks and wildlife sanctuaries which are now designated as core and residual tiger habitat, regulated low impact tourism (sustaining) would be allowed in such areas subject to site specific carrying capacity. However, no new tourism infrastructure should be permitted in such core and critical tiger habitats. Further, the buffer zones areas should also be developed as wildlife habitats with the active involvement of local people living in such areas. This would provide sustained gains to tiger population in the long run, besides facilitating local people from continuing activities in such areas while balancing the co-existence needs of people on and within tiger habitats and human-wildlife interface conflicts. The opportunities for stakeholders would include management of low cost accommodation for tourists, providing guide services, involving sub-owners, tourism committees, organizing eco-tourism and so forth.

**M.18 Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States by increasing the central share from the existing 50% to 90% for Recurring Expenditure, with the States' share becoming 10%. The ongoing support to Non-Recurring Expenditure would continue to be 100%.**

This is considerable delay in the release of central assistance to the North Eastern States' tiger reserves by the North Eastern States under the Project Tiger Scheme, owing to non availability of remaining State share for recurring activities, despite allocation from the Centre. There has been a demand for matching the central share in the recurring component of funding support. Accordingly, the central share has been increased from 50% to 90% for ongoing items of expenditure.

**M.19 Award compensation for man-wildlife conflict to Rs. 2 lakh in case of loss of human life, 50 per cent of the sum for grievous injury and one-half of treatment for minor injury (Non-Recurring).**

The Human-Wildlife Interface is extremely sensitive due to spill over of wild animals from core areas of tiger reserves. The loss of moment of such depredation needs to be compensated adequately in a time bound manner to avoid revenge killing. The compensation on man-wildlife conflict has been doubled from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh in the case of loss of human life, while the compensation for serious injury has been enhanced at 50% of the amount of compensation on death, besides reducing the cost of treatment of minor injuries through due vigilance.

**M.20 Acquisition of private land for making the core and critical tiger habitat sustainable (Non-Recurring).—**

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

**M.21 Revision of the tiger safety, interpretation and awareness centres under the existing component of 'sustainable growth in buffer and fringe areas', and**

management of tiger reserves through the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions (Gram Panchayat; Grampanchayat - Gramvishaya).

The Tiger Reserve may be established in the buffer areas of tiger reserves which experience excessive tourist influx or the conventional tiger habitat for viewing tiger. The intergovernmental and grassroots entities would also be supported to make suitable areas to lesser degree for effective park support. The components of such entities would be through the respective Panchayati Raj (PR) institutions.

**16.22 Re-introduction of Gharials in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan under the Scheme at a cost of Rs. 30 crores after assessing the historical co-existence of Gharials with other carnivores, especially the tiger.**

Reintroduction of large carnivores has increasingly been recognised as a strategy to conserve threatened species and restore ecosystem functions. The Gharial is the only large carnivore that has been reintroduced mainly by over-hunting in more than historical times. Based on the recommendations of an expert group involving the Wildlife Institute of India, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has decided on the up-reintroduction of Gharial in the States of Rajasthan (Sajjangarh area) and Madhya Pradesh (Kuno-Palpur and Narmada Wildlife Sanctuaries). The said States would receive 100% support towards village relocation, infrastructural improvement, residential facility, veterinary facility, training professionals, institutional, recruitment of staff, eco-development in the Ranges and maintenance.

#### **17. State to State Inter-Ministerial Memorandum of Understanding:**

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

**18. The Tiger Reserve would receive funding support under the ongoing Centrally sponsored Scheme of 'Project Tiger' on the basis of a corrective specific Bear Conservation Plan as required under Section 3IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2000. This should be prepared in consultation with the guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority. Till the preparation and approval of the Tiger Conservation Plan vide the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the tiger States would be required to submit an interim indicative Tiger Conservation Plan which should form the basis of the Annual Plan of Operations to obtain funding support under Project Tiger.**

**19. The centrality of Panchayati Raj Institution should be ensured through consultation for deployment of local working teams relating to man-animal conflict, livelihood issues, village relocation and eco-tourism.**

ANNEXURE**TRIPARTITE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING****BETWEEN****THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS****NATIONAL PARK CONSERVATION AUTHORITY****ODDANAH HUME, SHANTIKAH ROAD, NEW DELHI****GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND TIGER RESERVE**

The Government of India has agreed to implement the National Tiger Conservation Programme through the setting up of the National Tiger Reserve Authority. The Authority is setting the tiger habitat protection and conservation efforts on the Central State and Tiger Reserve Management areas responsibilities, enhance activities in which to ascertain. This tripartite memorandum seeks to lay out respective responsibilities and reciprocal commitments under the said body to ensure effective tiger conservation in the Reserve.

The tripartite Memorandum of Understanding made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December by Ministry of Environment and Forests acting through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Annex No. 3, Bhawan House, Shanti ka Road, New Delhi; Odisha Government referred to as the TRINAU of the Odisha Park, the State Government of \_\_\_\_\_ acting through its designation and office addressed herein after referred to as the State Government of the Second Part and the Forest Department \_\_\_\_\_, Odisha State (hereinafter referred to as the Third Part) of the said date:

Whereas the State Government has committed to extend to the Authority of Environment and Forests through the said body, as the National Tiger Reserve the protection and development of \_\_\_\_\_ tiger reserve, in particular referred to as the

And whereas the Ministry of Environment will towards its ready and willing to extend financial support to the Approved Items of the said park, on the basis and conditions specified in the year 2009-2010 onwards;

Now therefore it is hereby agreed between the parties as follows:

**ARTICLE I****Obligations of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (through the NTCB)**

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

- (i) Details of proposed tiger projects shall be made available to the tiger \_\_\_\_\_ by four phases of preparation of the Annual Plan of Operation with cost estimates of proposed field initiatives, such as their more specific Tiger Conservation plan.
- (ii) The sum amount of the funding support under Project Tiger would be done by the said State account of the Annual Plan of Operation from respective State Governments, subject to the availability of funds and discretion of the Ministry of Forests.

- (3) The second installment of the funding support under Project Tiger would be released by two weeks after receipt of Utilization Certificate pertaining to previous year from the State through the Utilization Report of funding amount released as first installment during the current financial year, and the Progress Report in the desired format from the Field Director, duly recommended by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State;
- (4) Technical guidance in the form of advisory would be provided to the Field Directors under subsection (1) to the State Government to the Tigers Reserve within the ambit of the provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, with regard to conservation of tigers and their habitat;
- (5) An ecological study on the impact of investment made in the reserve shall be carried out as per prescribed norms.

## ARTICLE II

### Functions of the Government of .....

The State Government has agreed and agreed that:

- (1) The Tiger Conservation Plan, as required under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, shall be prepared for the Tiger Reserve for which the funding support is being sought from ..... as per the prescribed guidelines within 6 months from .....
- (2) The team of trained field rangers and the staff of permanent staff shall be recruited and posted as required under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 within 6 months from .....
- (3) The staff vacancies shall be filled up by ..... for ensuring effective administration and field protection, after fixing the posts vis-a-vis the operational work in the Reserve;
- (4) The money released under Project Tiger shall be made available to the tiger reserve within 7 weeks of its receipt by the State for implementing tiger conservation initiative, as proposed in the Annual Plan of Operations with the compliance of the statutory guidelines and norms of the said Authority;
- (5) The State Government shall have a monitoring officer with proven track record, exclusively based in WCRIS, appointed in the Field Director of the Tiger Reserve, with a minimum tenure of three years renewable by the Authority, whenever;
- (6) The State Government shall constitute a Standing Committee as required under section 38U of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister for ensuring operational functioning, promotion and protection of tiger, its habitat and prey animals, within one year from .....
- (7) The State Government shall establish a reserve-specific Tiger Conservation Foundation, as autonomous profit centre, for the Tiger Reserve to receive and support its management for tiger conserving and eco-development by involving local people, as per the guidelines issued by Government and other funds from Government and planning authority, to create a "development fund", and devoting it for the benefit of the reserve, local people and the staff within 6 months from .....

- (8) The State Government shall promote actions for basal intelligence gathering and protection of the tiger reserve, and the "Security Plan" should form part of the Tiger Conservation Plan, with provisions for periodic "Security Audit".
- (9) The State Government shall ensure capacity building of the frontline staff for effective enforcement upon from staff development and staff welfare measures based on a capacity building plan made part of the Tiger Conservation Plan.
- (10) The State Government shall regulate action as per surviving capacity required for the reserve and develop forest and wildlife tourism policy for the State within one year from ... .
- (11) The State Government shall avail the enhanced relocation package for relocating the villages to the core / official tiger habitats as per the revised guidelines of the Project Tiger and ~~existing~~ provisions, in a time bound manner.
- (12) The State Government shall take steps for restricting the identified corridor linkages with the tiger reserve by mainstreaming tiger conservation in the landscape amongst the various production sectors, with the active involvement of territorial forest divisions, and revenue authorities, leaving scope for mainstreaming by suitable agreements within the Government system.
- (13) The State Government shall ensure ecologically compatible land use planning on tiger reserve with the other, while ensuring that forestry operations of regular forest divisions and those adjoining tiger reserves are not incompatible with the needs of tiger conservation.
- (14) The State Government shall ~~ensure~~ that no ecologically unsustainable land use such as mining, industry and similar projects operate within the tiger reserve.
- (15) The State Government would ensure that the day-to-day tiger monitoring protocol is ensured in the tiger reserve as per instructions issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (Project Tiger) for facilitating functioning of international responsibilities.
- (16) The State Government shall ensure active management of the buffer zone of the tiger reserve with central assistance for eliciting public support through mainstreaming of wildlife concerns, to benefit local people and wild animals, apart from addressing man-wildlife annual interface.
- (17) The State shall place in the public domain the Tiger Conservation Plan of the reserve and details of execution within 6 months from ..... in its ~~its~~ official website ..... apart from making available the same in local languages & through public right.
- (18) The money released by the National Tiger Conservation Authority shall be made available to tiger reserves for taking up the works proposed in the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) immediately, with due compliance of the normative guidelines and policies of the said Authority.
- (19) The Director/District Collector of the tiger reserve shall be empowered to spend the money provided by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for immediate execution of the schemes as per the norms and procedures prescribed by NTCA and the State Government.
- (20) The State Government will ensure that the Accounts of the grants released by NTCA are audited by Statutory Audit of the State Government on annual basis and a certificate to this effect will be sent to NTCA annually latest by 15<sup>th</sup> May each year.

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

**The Field Director** — **Tiger Reserve has right and obligation that**

- (1) A Security Plan would be drawn up by the Reserve, considering its strength, weaknesses, opportunity and threat which would form part of the Tiger Conservation Plan, to ensure intelligence based enforcement for protection of tiger, other wild animals and the habitat.
- (2) The day-to-day monitoring protocols for tiger and other wild animals would be duly followed, as prescribed by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, to ensure monitoring of man-eating happenings in the habitat.
- (3) The Tiger Conservation Plan would be prepared within a time frame of six months as per the guidelines issued by the NTCA will prescribes for the core, buffer and surrounding areas.
- (4) A staff development plan should be prepared and submitted by the State Government for ensuring suitable field staff in the tiger reserve with the capacity to perform field work in the Reserve.
- (5) Initiative for maintaining tiger conservation in the buffer and outer boundaries should be taken by the concerned Department of Forests (District Level Officer), to provide livelihood options available to jungle dwellers by reducing their dependency on the tiger reserve, with reciprocal commitments from communities to protect the tiger.
- (6) Timely resolution of man-wild animal conflicts would be ensured to prevent revenge killing of tigers and other wild animals.
- (7) A Tiger Conservation Foundation will be set up for the Reserve as a recipient for grants, seed money and other receipts from the State / Central Government to undertake local actions.
- (8) The Annual Plan of Operation for funding support from NTCA shall have reference to the Tiger Conservation Plan.
- (9) The annual estimates worked out by the Field Director should be based on approved activities/outputs of the State Government.
- (10) The APO must indicate the location, area of proposed initiative / activities on a map, along with physical targets, financial target and unit rate, with the basis of estimation.
- (11) The progress report should invariably indicate the physical achievement (viz. quantity, nature, and indicating locations) and the objectives fulfilled or fulfilled in terms of proposed activities.
- (12) A year-wise performance of physical targets shall be maintained to facilitate verification during supervisory visits.
- (13) During execution, details of estimated man-days involved etc. shall be reflected near the work site.
- (14) Utilisation Certificate showing instant balance, if any, shall be submitted to National Tiger Conservation Authority annually after the close of the financial year so that the same is received in this office by 31<sup>st</sup> May of each year. Complete Utilisation Certificate shall be submitted immediately on completion of the work.
- (15) The accounts of the funds released by National Tiger Conservation Authority shall be maintained properly as per audit requirements and shall be open to inspection by the NTCA Audit. A copy of these accounts shall also be released to NECA, in case of corruption / similar impropriety works, photographs of

- The measurement books for the work which was executed from NTCA's own shall also be sent to NTCA. Details of unspent amount, if any, shall be indicated by the Authority for adjustment of unspent balance or cancellation.
- (16) The funds will be used only for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Deviations of funds will not be allowed without the prior approval of NTCA.
- (17) The records of all documents issued out of the grant released herewith by the NTCA, shall be made available for scrutiny of audit. Such documents shall not be subject to prior approval of Govt. of India. National Tiger Conservation Authority be dimension -II, guidelines will be applied for the purpose, unless otherwise specified.
- (18) A statement showing the excess of the total expenditure of the grant released by NTCA shall be furnished to NTCA annually by 31<sup>st</sup> May of every year.
- (19) The tiger reserve Management should consult the Gram Sabha while deploying the local staff. Time of Meeting of the Gram Sabha will be concurrent with the regular meeting of the village Panchayat.
- (20) 1. The Compensation for cattle lifting, crop depredation, injury and death of human should be decided in consultation with the Gram Panchayat CPV  
 2. The Tiger Reserve Management should coordinate with the concerned Gram Panchayat (CPV) while implementing crop protection measures and other initiatives relating to agricultural animal conflicts.
- (21) The Tiger Reserve Management should consult with Forest Department for providing ecologically viable livelihood option to reduce villagers' dependence on forest. The Gram Sabha should be involved in securing them cover in the buffer areas in order to provide a supplementary livelihood amidst existing rural income areas.
- (22) Gram Sabha should be involved in monitoring the payment and utilization of the compensation package whether under optimal or optimum.
- (23) In case of return to relocation/reinhabitation from the protected area/tiger reserve by the Forest Department should be done in consultation with the Gram Sabha.
- (24) Gram Panchayat Chairman should be a member of the District Level Implementing Committee for ensuring synergies with other agencies implementation and monitoring of district level policies in the released village should be done through Gram Panchayat/Council Sabha.
- (25) Gram Panchayat/Council Sabha should be involved in formulating socio-economic works relating to the relocation process ensuring that the relocated villages get adequate communication facility.
- (26) In case of regularization of land, the new settlement should be eligible to use their resources based on their traditional forest rights as certified by the Gram Sabha.
- (27) Recommendation of Gram Panchayat/Council Sabha should be taken while deciding the site for the proposed new habitat. Finally settle up home to the released village.
- (28) Gram Panchayat/Council Sabha should be consulted for the identification of suitable artisans and persons involved in construction.
- (29) The Local Traditional Village Council or the Gram Sabha under the PESA Act, 1996, as the case may be, should be provided for the rehabilitation package to ensure that such tribal people are provided with livelihood options as well as health care, educational and housing facilities, considering the customary movements contained in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006.

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2009 DEPT. OF THE NAVY BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE

### INTRODUCTION

This document contains recommendations for the revision of the NAVFAC  
Regulation 1000.10, "Naval Construction Engineering and Procurement  
and Construction Management," (NCEP) which is the primary  
document defining the responsibilities and procedures for the  
construction of facilities and equipment by the Navy and its  
contractors. This document will be revised and retained in the  
NAVFAC Manual, which will be published in the same manner as  
the NAVFAC Manual.

### APPENDIX A

#### Consequences of non-observance of the terms of the NAVFAC

The term "Non-compliance" will be used to mean the State Department and the  
Field Offices,

1. Non-compliance during engineering, procurement,  
and construction activities will be evaluated by the USG  
Contractor's responsibility to the USG, the USG's  
right to terminate the contract, and the  
USG's right to withhold payment for work performed  
which does not meet the requirements of the  
NAVFAC Manual.
2. Non-compliance during engineering, procurement,  
and construction activities will be evaluated by the  
USG's right to terminate the contract, and the  
USG's right to withhold payment for work performed  
which does not meet the requirements of the  
NAVFAC Manual.
3. Non-compliance during engineering, procurement,  
and construction activities will be evaluated by the  
USG's right to terminate the contract, and the  
USG's right to withhold payment for work performed  
which does not meet the requirements of the  
NAVFAC Manual.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned is the Director of the NCEP, USG, designating him  
as commanding officer of the engineering and construction division of the  
NAVFAC Manual and giving him power to act:

|   |      |                                    |
|---|------|------------------------------------|
| Signature and title<br>of Authorizing Officer | Date | Signature and title<br>of Director |
|---|------|------------------------------------|

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Name & Designation<br>(NAVFAC Stamp)<br>Director | Name & Designation<br>(NAVFAC Stamp)<br>Director | Name & Designation<br>(NAVFAC Stamp)<br>Director |
|--|--|--|

17

DATA PROTECTION ACT 2018 - DPO POLICY

DATA PROTECTION

## PART I

### DATA PROTECTION PRINCIPLES AND DATA PROTECTION RESOURCES

#### PREAMBLE

Whereas "natural resources are central to the continued existence of all communities" according to the sustainable development framework of the UN; and whereas the protection of natural resources is the responsibility of the government to ensure that natural resources are used sustainably and in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development; and whereas the protection of natural resources is also the responsibility of individuals, families, and communities to ensure that natural resources are used sustainably and in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development.

Whereas the Central Government has a duty to protect natural resources, and to promote the sustainable development of natural resources, in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development; and whereas the Central Government has a duty to promote the protection of natural resources, and to encourage individuals, families, and communities to use natural resources sustainably and in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development.

Whereas individuals, families, and communities have a duty to protect natural resources, and to promote the sustainable development of natural resources, in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development; and whereas the Central Government has a duty to promote the protection of natural resources, and to encourage individuals, families, and communities to use natural resources sustainably and in accordance with the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development.

#### 1. THE DATA PROTECTION PRINCIPLES

(1) The purpose of this section is to set out the data protection principles. The data protection principles are designed to ensure that data is collected, used, and disclosed in a manner that is fair, transparent, and minimizes the risk of harm to individuals. The data protection principles are intended to promote the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development.

(2) The primary purpose of data protection principles is to protect individuals from harm caused by the collection, use, and disclosure of their personal information. These principles provide a framework for ensuring that personal information is collected, used, and disclosed in a manner that is fair, transparent, and minimizes the risk of harm to individuals. These principles also promote the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development.

(3) Data protection principles apply to the collection, use, and disclosure of data. The term "data" refers to any information that is collected, used, or disclosed in a manner that is fair, transparent, and minimizes the risk of harm to individuals. This includes personal information such as names, addresses, and contact information, as well as other information that is collected, used, or disclosed in a manner that is fair, transparent, and minimizes the risk of harm to individuals.

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

1.4. The effects of poaching and regulation from both a management and conservation perspective in these areas would pose threats which may be to the regeneration, degradation, fragmentation and decline of the habitat ecosystems and species resulting ultimately in legal, social and economic.

### 1.5. These objectives are specifically focused on and around tiger reserves.

#### 1.6. PRINCIPLES FOR TIGER RESERVE MANAGEMENT AND REVIEW

The persons who propose and propose the following strategy shall have access to the full strategic plan —

- 1.7. 1) To implement and maintain strict anti-poaching measures, or to set aside specific areas for protection and maintenance of the necessary and/or intervening areas;
- 1.8. 2) Ensure that State Parks and Forests in the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve and other tiger reserves in India (Bengal, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, etc.) are maintained under strict control;
- 1.9. 3) Ensure that the environment and natural resources of tiger reserves are not used for other uses purposes;
- 1.10. 4) Develop mechanisms to provide training from wildlife experts to the various local communities involved in local communities;
- 1.11. 5) Ensure that the tiger reserves are well-managed and well-maintained;
- 1.12. 6) Highlight the long-term goals of habitat restoration and tiger recovery;
- 1.13. 7) Build environmental awareness and respect amongst the community members through education and outreach;
- 1.14. 8) Offer additional opportunities to local communities;
- 1.15. 9) Promote interaction between the tiger reserves and the forest departments;
- 1.16. 10) Promote sustainable development within the forest and maintain a balance between the environment and society;
- 1.17. 11) Encourage the local people to protect and maintain their natural resources and habitat in a sustainable manner;

#### 2. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING CLEAR TIGER STRATEGY FOR TIGER RESERVES

The following guidelines provide the basic framework for such guidelines.

2.1. Synergy and coordination amongst the Central Government and State Government Departments, local communities and civil society institutions for ensuring the successful implementation of the Guidelines.

##### 2.2. State Government.

- 2.2.1. The Sunderbans Tiger Reserve authority will be in-charge with the following responsibilities relating to the infrastructure in relation to the authority to the State Government to the Authority, Management, Inter-Departmental, provincial and local government, NGOs, foundations, trusts and other

program to identify specific sections of text within the PDF document. Below is an example of how the program might be used to extract specific sections of text from a document:

1. **Step 1:** Run the program and select the "Extract Text" option. This will allow the user to specify which sections of text they want to extract.

- (a) **Section A:** Extract all text from the first section of the document.
- (b) **Section B:** Extract all text from the second section of the document.
- (c) **Section C:** Extract all text from the third section of the document.
- (d) **Section D:** Extract all text from the fourth section of the document.
- (e) **Section E:** Extract all text from the fifth section of the document.
- (f) **Section F:** Extract all text from the sixth section of the document.

2. **Step 2:** The raw text extracted will be stored within the file or object type specified in the configuration file. In this example, the configuration file is named "MyTextProgram.ini".

3. **Step 3:** The final output of the program will be a file named "MyTextProgram.ini" containing the extracted text from each section of the document.

1. The process of extracting text from a PDF document requires knowledge of both the PDF file structure and the document's content. The program will read the file and extract the text from the document.

2. The program will then analyze the extracted text to determine if it contains any specific sections. If it does, it will extract those sections and store them in a separate file. The extracted text will be stored in a file named "MyTextProgram.ini".

■ 1.1. The funds available maintained by the Tiger Conservation Foundation will be provided uniformly to NGOs and when this fund is to be utilized and mechanisms which need to be adopted on a specific project. The fund shall consist of all the money raised within or without to the tiger reserves. Every State Government will notify one year of open consultation before utilizing these funds for utilization of these Guidelines. Details of the fund will be periodically taken by concerned State and Central Government. The concerned State Government will be fully explained to the public at large through the steps of local media outlets. The State Government will implement appropriate mechanism for utilization of these funds according to the reserve management through the Tiger Conservation Foundation and State Forests.

■ 1.2. A Board of Advisors consisting of experts will be set up under the State Government to advise the State Government. The Board will consist of the following members:

- 1.2.1. To review the various areas with regard to the tiger reserve and make recommendations to the State Government.
- 1.2.2. To review organization of forests and its existing capacity and its development opportunities.
- 1.2.3. To review the areas in building and infrastructure to meet their requirements in most feasible terms of cost, the suitable sites and opportunities.
- 1.2.4. To have close link between the State Government on issues regarding government initiatives in protection of reserves.
- 1.2.5. Review regular and detailed reports of all tiger reserves to and from the State Government every six months to all concerned State Government member of employees - 40-50 including permanent and temporary members if needed.
- 1.2.6. monitor regularly activities of tiger reserves more than may be required according to numbers with being added within the tiger reserves.
- 1.2.7. Review annually financial statement of concerned tiger reserves including the accounts.

#### **2.0. Financial Resources and Income**

- 2.1. District Committees to be filled up equivalent with the number held by the State Government. District Committees will be formed by the concerned State Government.
- 2.2. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.3. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.4. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.5. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.6. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.7. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.8. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.9. District Committees shall be constituted by the concerned State Government.
- 2.10. Members of local committees to be nominated by concerned Government.

- (k) the WHRD shall be appointed by the State Government;
- (l) the Social equality is recommended by the State Government;
- (m) one representative in the central body of the institutions of the State;
- (n) the local government is recommended by the State Government;
- (o) two representative from a total number five local bodies constituted by the KSP Government;
- (p) provided that the concerned local body shall be recommended by the concerned village council shall be recommended as suggested by Panchayat members without whom no other exists;
- (q) the function of the State Commission of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes shall be carried out with the State Government;
- (r) the members and posts of the State Minorities Commission shall be determined by the State Government;

#### **4. Tiger Reserve Management in the context of India**

The State Wildlife Minister in the State shall ensure that each tiger reserve, besides its contribution to one of the Three Reserves that exist in the national framework of tiger habitat under Government of India. The State shall enter into a memorandum of understanding between the State Government and the concerned wildlife entities, and shall have to make available all the facilities, including the funding for the tiger reserves. The MDP is required against the expenses of the State Government. As a result, from the time of the new tiger reserves, the system, except for minor differences in existing mechanisms, shall be followed in the following measures:

(a) The reserves shall be run under a managing committee structure, wherein Lepadath will be the main operation in addition to the State, the concerned districts and the concerned forest department that are approached, district heads and bureaucrats will be able to approach from the Forest Ministers and森林部长;

(b) The reserve plan should be aligned with the state Tourism and Economic Strategy and will also be reviewed by the MDP and the State Government;

#### **5. The tiger parks**

- (i) Major tiger parks will be formed and will be run by the concerned districts and entities in accordance with the existing authority or through a separate authority, which will be responsible for the tiger parks. In addition, with concerned districts, the State will be allocated additional resources, provided the existing districts continue with the model, such as the concerned districts, the districts must have a minimum recurring deposit, but not more than 50% of the maximum of recurring funds above following 5 years, whereas continuing districts will receive a grant-in-aid from the State.

## reserves:

- (iii) set modelling levels on numbers of visitors allowed to enter a tiger reserve at any given time, based on the carrying capacity of the habitat;
- (iv) follow the Area Apportionment by the reserves to be designated as tiger reserves;
- (v) avoid direct entry into tiger reserves through vehicles equipped with the tiger reserve management equipment to authorized guides;
- (vi) develop a participatory community-based tourism strategy in collaboration with local communities to ensure long-term local-community benefit-sharing and prevent虎的 spread into local communities;
- (vii) develop rules and standards for ecotourism-operated tourist facilities located in the vicinity of tiger reserves to ensure that tourists and guides have no better access with a view to maximize benefit and income to local communities;
- (viii) develop monitoring mechanisms to assess impact of tourism activities on the wildlife and its habitat so as to minimize impact;
- (ix) develop criteria guidelines for environmentally acceptable and sustainable appropriate practices under off-tourism activities;
- (x) set up Task Force and Experts for Tourism;
- (xi) provide for individual visits of tourists while following environmental assessment criteria.

11.5 In the case of human-animal conflicts compensation shall be paid within the period as per Guidelines issued apart from immediate payment in respect

11.6 All tourist agencies shall take care only in designated tourist areas indicated in the map annexed. The tourist permits may be issued by the concerned forest department in addition to their regular duties.

11.7 Tigers in India occur across varied habitats that range from high elevation mountainous shrubland, Deccan Forests and Deccan Deserts, Andhra Pradesh, Central Indian Ghats, Western Ghats and coastal Andhra Pradesh. The densities of tigers fluctuate throughout the range of tiger, ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 individuals per km<sup>2</sup> among these different habitats. Deccan Forests are territorial, and the species tends to move often as they usually do in an aggressively male manner. Male tiger territories cover the territories of one to three breeding tigress territories. Due to variation of habitat specific prey density breeding tigress territories range from 20 to 200 km<sup>2</sup>. In India, for a long-term stable tiger population it is essential to have a minimum habitat minimum of 40 to 42 breeding tigress. For long-term genetic viability, the minimum effective population size is believed to be about 500 individuals. Due to the variability in breeding tigress territory size and their occurrence along the tiger range, it is generalized that between 8000 and 10000 individuals are required to sustain a population. It about 75 to 100 individual tigress to attain long-term viability. However, genetic viability is also likely through corridor connectivity within the larger landscape where dispersing individuals might move around among different source populations. Tiger movement is a transpopulation framework. Current tourism zones where only tourist values are prioritized and there are no consumptive uses, like hunting and recruitment zones, are seen to be important. Guidelines are permitting up to 20% of the total annual tiger habitat area under tourism should not have an adverse effect on the tiger biology needs which is subject to adherence to all the prescriptions made in these Guidelines.

**THE VISION OF THE TIGER RESERVE**

**2.2.3.1.** There will be regular meetings between the government and the community to discuss the impact of the tiger on local communities.

**2.2.3. Conservation of the tiger and National parks is the government objective. Major reserves and protected parks should be maintained through sustainable management. Sustainable tourism is an important aspect of the tiger's conservation, especially for the younger generation. Sustainable tourism could be permitted with strict rules and regulations, while also conserving the area. The importance of tourism is that it can help to create a sustainable future by maximizing the maximum of 20% of the area around the tiger habitat and reducing its usage for agriculture, tourism must be limited to one percent of the area under exceed 20%, the local authority government must increase its influence to bring down the usage to 10% which needs to be maintained for tourism and other activities and utilization of all lands. The local authority government must be able to reduce the usage of the area under the tiger habitat and the National Park. The government authority for the tiger and the National Park, the tiger habitat authority for the tiger and the tiger habitat area must be limited to the area where existing residential settlement rates in areas near tigers must be easily removed or affected by ecological impacts as defined by the local authority guidelines on the specific areas.**

**2.2.3.1.** No new tiger reserves will be created in the long term, and will not be used by human settlements.

**2.2.3.** Forest dwelling tribes will be affected from the tiger habitat. As the habitat shift between activity in terms of livelihood generation activities related to community-owned resources in the tiger habitat. These tribes' management will make a greater effect in the tiger habitat, besides a general review to reduce its amplitude.

**2.2.3.2.** Division between small villages or community-owned land-based activities will be undertaken to ensure that resulting timber harvesting does not cross-cutting, under supervision of the forest authority with the surrounding tribes. Violations of these norms will be appropriately dealt with by the LAC. Any violation of the guidelines will be referred to the appropriate authorities under Regulation 11 of the ITCA, or taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law.

**2.2.4.** The tiger Reserve and its areas will have full rights for self-sustaining within a range of activities while identical to the LAC in the areas concerned. Any habitation in tiger reserves must reflect in all circumstances, safe, pollution-free and are non-polluting, staying in with sustainability. Several penalties can be imposed for non-compliance.

**2.2.5.** Permanent jungle tracks, forest paths and other infrastructure, which are being used for wildlife protection must be destroyed once they have ceased to be used. Since these unique KVIC zones addressed by these guidelines must be developed and improved for the LAC, the implementation thereof shall be monitored and evaluated by the LAC. The implementation thereof shall be monitored and evaluated by the LAC. Under the order of the LAC, the LAC will be held liable for any damage caused to the environment.

any is permitted. Such activity requires it may not be run by the Tiger Conservation Foundation.

2.2.13. All tourism activities based within the area of influence as determined by the LACs in the interest of the tiger must conform to minimum norms to do with safety and waste, such under the respective laws or rules that are being in force. Violations shall immediately thereafter cease and be dealt with in accordance with applicable law.

2.2.14. There shall be a complete ban on hunting, trapping or otherwise disrupting any habitat or prey when found around the tiger route. These rules for control of degradation within them by developing an entity responsible.

2.2.15. Management of areas to reduce overall densities for quarry purposes shall be practised within the area of influence. Vehicles shall have maximum speeds of more than 30 mph from 100 miles travelling along the highway or on wildlife and be prohibited. Minimum distance between vehicles while driving vehicles shall be maintained in 50 metres. Vehicles shall not exceed speed limit as specified in the section 14 busses.

2.2.16. To avoid the number of visitors and vehicles causing excessive activity, tiger reserve managers shall introduce an entrance handling system to prevent vehicles and vehicle related risks. Following such a arrangement, visitors shall be prohibited.

2.2.17. The tiger route shall manage an entry point and manage the area for the visitor facility outside the proposed area.

2.2.18. Tourists who travel in tiger routes shall be issued by relevant guides of the respective Tiger Conservation Foundation and the LACs.

### 2.3. Tourism facilities and tour operators.

2.3.1. Tourism infrastructure shall deliver its environmental baseline development best benefit without application causing ecological damage to existing wild habitats or areas where they are not already occurring. If any conflict occurs in areas with the minimal human habitation and tourism in the surrounding location.

2.3.2. The local tourism committee members shall be responsible for initiating policies of tourism activities.

2.3.3. A jurisdiction shall be assigned to setting norms and rules in the area of staff and offices of within tourism route as mentioned. All guides and drivers shall coordinate to go through a short course in information and rule and regulations followed by an oral examination before being certified by the Tiger Conservation Foundation. Guides may be selected during the interview process. All certified guides and drivers shall undergo regular training and updates every two years. This will help to raise their level of pride, discipline and accountability. Prior to entry into the area certified guides and drivers shall go through a refresher course in anything. They shall also need to fully capacity to identify risks and possible human safety information in case of emergency, so as to avoid any type of risks. There is responsibility of each and every person in charge of their

performance shall be reviewed by the LAC before defining their licences.

2.4.4. All environmental audits carried out by the independent environmental auditors shall be reviewed regularly by the Local Authority Committee and will environmental changes made at the earliest opportunity to combat pollution or improve air quality. By suggesting measures and updating resources if necessary.

2.5. No quarry licence will be given until all the relevant environmental audit requirements have been met, unless it can be justified otherwise.

2.6. The overall policy will be published along the same lines as the local plan. An annual Environmental Policy Statement will be issued to the public.

2.7. In order to fulfil its statutory obligations and to regulate to the appropriate standard, the local authority will be required to publish an environmental statement.

2.8. The outcome of the planning will be reflected in the environmental impact statement (EIS) and the environmental statement (ES) to be issued to the public.

#### 2.4. Types of environmental audits.

2.4.1. Projects may require environmental audits to be undertaken with the local authority and local people. This may involve local people and the local authority being involved in the process of assessing the environmental impact of the proposed project at the early stages. The document will be prepared under the guidance of the local authority.

2.4.2. Environmental Audits will be set up for each industry and sector to determine what is best. The process will manage what is best with the environment and provide a process for connecting the environment objectives to the day to day operation of the business. The document will be prepared under the guidance of the local authority.

2.4.3. Local audits to assess local industry buildings will be carried out every year and the process will be carried out by local authority.

2.4.4. Local audits will be carried out by the local authority who will determine the outcome of the audit of the local area and will be carried out by the local authority.

2.4.5. Environmental audits will be carried out by the local authority who will determine the outcome of the audit of the local area and will be carried out by the local authority.

2.5. These guidelines shall be submitted with your review notice under section 36V of the Water Act 1976. The local government authority will be informed of the review notice and the date of the meeting.

4.6. Composition of the position in these guidelines is as follows. This document may period of organization shall be name of law (law, under subsection 12(1)(b) of the Will), the Attention Act, 1993.

## MEASURED

### INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM CAPACITY

(Illustration: One page, 10 pages, 100 pages, 1000 pages, 10000 pages)

(i) Physical Capacity: Capacity (in kb) that is the maximum number of data units (by word, by line, by page, by file, by document, etc.) that can be processed at one time.

$$PC = \Delta \cdot V_{max}$$

$\Delta$  = measured unit of processing

$V_{max}$  = maximum value

$\Delta$  = maximum metric independent of processing data

In order to calculate the PC of the system, the following method must be taken into account:

Only individual components are taken into account.

The "maximum" is not related to the system, but to the component. Therefore, the capacity of memory is about 500 MB, the processor is about 12 million, etc.

All these values are added together to get the total capacity.

The measured value is determined by the formula and it is given below:

These values must fall within the range from the minimum value to the maximum value.

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| Karim   | 0.12 KB         |
| Ali     | 0.20 KB         |
| Mohamed | 0.15 KB         |
| Total   | 0.47 KB or 8 KB |

Due to several factors, the sum total length of 8 KB is given by the system. The total length of the system is about 90 KB, but the effective length is about 100%.

Retention Factor (RF) =

Operating period

Average time of 1000 units

Physical Capacity (PC) =  $\frac{RF}{Time} \times 10^3 \times 10^3 \times 10^3 \times 10^3 \times 10^3$

= 10<sup>12</sup> KB or 10<sup>12</sup> MEGabytes

\* Microsoft Document Recovery: Microsoft documents are compressed using the Word compression technique and Microsoft Word is the best program.

- iii) find the average capacity  $C_{avg}$  for  $KOC$  in the minimum reasonable number of steps at a time and the maximum distance between the points from the periodic sequence with the five measurements taken. The "stable values" successive are obtained on the same segment of length about 1000.

$$KOC = \frac{P}{C} = \frac{1000}{100} = 10 \text{ bits/sec}$$

Where  $P$  is a constant bytes transferred a percentage. Thus, the formula for calculating  $KOC$  is

$$KOC = \frac{P}{C} = \frac{1000}{100} \times \frac{100}{1000} = 100 \text{ bits/sec}$$

variable  $P$  can be determined by the method of least squares

$$KOC = \frac{\sum P_i}{\sum C_i}$$

Where:  $P_i = \text{constant bytes}$

$C_i = \text{initial value of the variable}$

$\sum P_i = \text{total sum of the variable}$

- iii) find  $P$  and  $C$  for  $1000$  measurements of the variable  $C$ .

$$\text{Total value } P = 100 + 100 \cdot 100$$

Minimum possible value  $C$  is 1000 and the maximum - 2000

Initial value  $C_1 = 1000$  and the final value  $C_2 = 2000$

$$KOC = \frac{P}{C} = \frac{100}{1000} = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 \text{ bits/sec}$$

$$KOC = 100 \text{ bits/sec}$$

$$C = \frac{1000 + 1000 \cdot 100}{100} = 1000$$

- iii) calculate the  $W_{min}$  in the process from the values of distances owing to which the signal is transmitted. The larger value  $W_{max}$ , the smaller  $W_{min}$ . The  $W_{max}$  is 10 m,  $W_{min}$  is 5 m. Calculate the  $W_{min}$  for each of the 5 segments of the path. The first segment has a length of 3000 m, the second has a length of 1000 m, the third has a length of 2000 m, the fourth has a length of 1000 m, and the fifth has a length of 2000 m. The total length of the path is 7000 m.

Conversion factor (CF) =  $\frac{\text{length of the path}}{\text{length of one segment}}$

$$CF = \frac{7000}{1000} = 7$$

Calculate  $W_{min}$  for each segment

$$W_{min} = \frac{1000}{7} = 142.86 \text{ m}$$