

CHAPTER - 4

FORESTRY

4.1 Rajasthan, being the largest State in the country, has geographical area of 3.42 lakh Sq. Kms. which is 10.41 per cent of country's geographical area. There is marked difference in the physiographic features of the State. The Aravallis, one of the oldest mountain systems, divides the State into two unequal parts. The Aravallis cover over 30 per cent area of the State. A vast expanse of arid and semi-arid tract lies to the west of the Aravallis. The Vindhyan hill system, another important hill range in the south-east of the State, drains into Chambal and Banas rivers. Ravine formation is a very serious problem in the fragile sedimentary tracts of these rivers.

4.2 The climate of Rajasthan varies from semi-arid to arid. Hypothermic condition prevails in the whole of the State. The mercury touches 49* C at some of the places during summer and drops below freezing point during winter. The rainfall pattern of the State is very erratic. Though, the average annual rainfall ranges between 200-400 mm, the annual rainfall received is as low as 150mm in the extreme arid zones and as high as 1000 mm in the south-eastern part of the State. Most of the rainfall (60-80 per cent) is received with the south-west monsoon in the period from July to September.

4.3 Forest area of the State is only 9.57 per cent of its total geographical area i.e. 32744.49Sq.Km. which is mainly confined to Aravallis and Vindhayan hill ranges of the State. The per capita forest area is only 0.05 ha, which is one of the lowest in the country. Forests of the State meet the multiple demands of timber, small timber, firewood, fodder and other non-timber forest produce for livelihood needs of local people living in and around forest areas. However, there is a very large gap between the actual demand and supply. Apart from these tangible goods, forests also provide a host of ecological services to the human society which are difficult to be quantified.

4.4 State has the largest population of livestock. The ratio of livestock to human population in the State is approximately 1:1 as against the national average of 1:2. This indicates the excessive biotic pressure on the limited forest resources of the State.

4.5 Rajasthan State Forest Policy, 2010, proposes to bring 20 per cent of the geographical area of the State under tree cover. It has been mooted to realize ambitious target of greening the State through massive restoration of degraded forest, encouraging growth in natural forest and agro-forestry on non-forest lands.

Forest Area and Forest Types

4.6 The forests of State are basically of five types spread unequally across the state. Approximate area by forest types is given in table below:-

**Table No. 4.1
Forest Area**

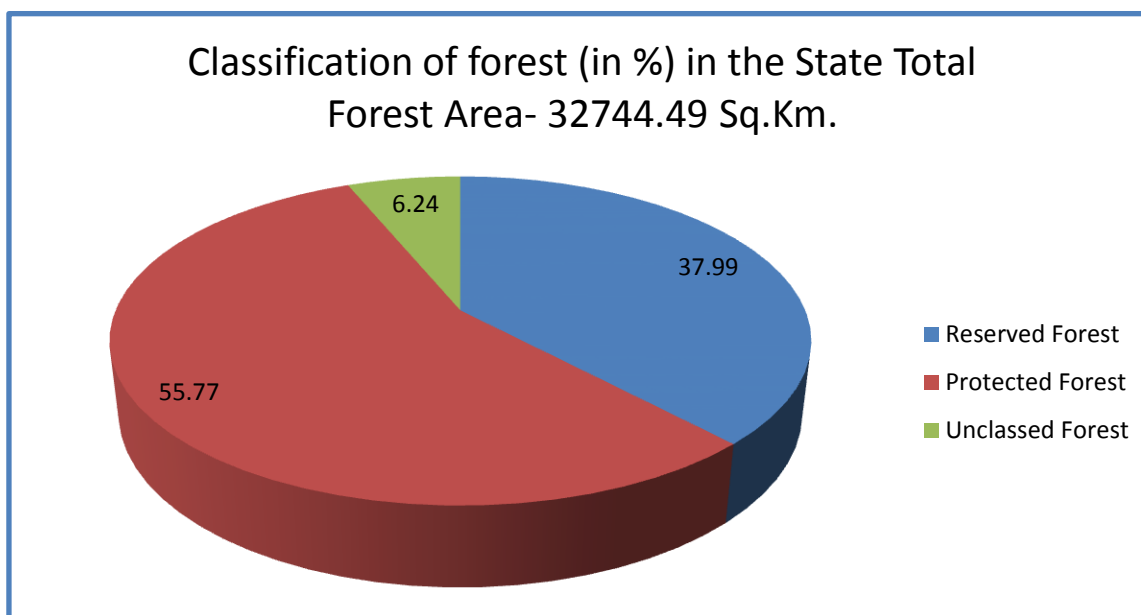
S.No.	Type	Forest Area (Sq. Km.)	Per cent of Total Forest Area
i	Dry teak forest	2247.87	6.86
ii	Subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical <i>Anogeissus pendula</i> forest	19027.75	58.11
iii	Northern tropical dry deciduous mixed forest	9293.65	28.38
iv	Tropical thorn forest	2048.58	6.26
v	Sub-tropical evergreen forest	126.64	0.39
Total		32744.49	100.00

Recorded Forest Area

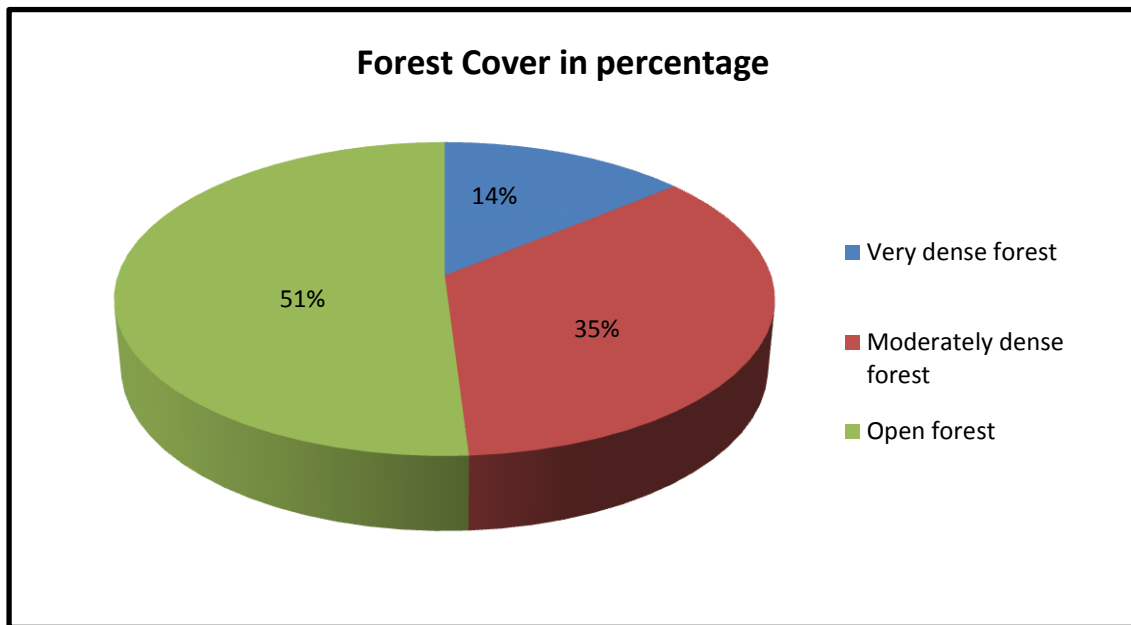
4.7 Based on the legal status 55.77 per cent of land is protected forest, about 37.99 per cent reserved forest and the rest 6.24 per cent unclassified forest.

**Table No. 4.2
Forest Area by Legal Status**

S.No.	Legal Status	Area (Sq.Km.)	Per cent of Total Forest Area
1	Reserved Forest	12439.26	37.99
2	Protected Forest	18263.02	55.77
3	Unclassified Forest	2042.20	6.24
Total		32744.49	100.00



4.8 As per Forest Survey of India Report, 2015 only about 14 per cent of the forest area is having good forest cover, 35 per cent of the forest area is open with 10-40 per cent canopy density and almost 51 per cent of the forest area is either in scrub form or degraded to heavily degraded form. The protected forest areas are under intense biotic pressure. Unclassified forest mainly lies in desert districts as well as in IGNP area where plantations have been raised mainly on public wastelands.



4.9 The State has 3 National Parks and 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 10 Conservation Reserves covering 9656.7682 Sq.Km. The State also has 3 Tiger Reserves, namely Ranthambhore, Sariska and Mukundra, besides the unique Desert National Park sanctuary. The State has 2 world heritage wetlands, namely the Keoladev National Park, Bharatpur and Sambhar Lake. In desert belt of the State, large number of wildlife is generally sighted outside forest areas also. This rich biodiversity thus attracts large number of tourists to Protected Areas of the State and has become popular tourist destination with large number of historical forts, palaces and religious places with heritage buildings.

4.10 In recent years, Rajasthan has started programmes for protection of State bird 'Gondavan' (The Great Indian Bustard), development of new sanctuaries; shifting of residents from Ranthambhore and Sariska Tiger areas, distribution of gas connections to the people in the vicinity of these areas for protection of the forest, bringing Yamuna river water in the Ghana Bird Sanctuary.

4.11 Apart from these, State Government is committed to sustainable development and motivate afforestation especially through private sector participation; strengthen Joint Forest Management (JFM); strengthen sanctuaries and protected areas; promote participatory role of local

people and panchayats in afforestation, tourism and wild life management and issue pattas to tribal under The Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Review of Annual Plan 2015-16

- Plantation in 70000 hectares.
- Two wild life Rescue Centers at Nagaur & Bikaner are under process.
- Development of 4 Eco- tourism sites at Harshnath (Sikar), Sagar, Jamwaghat and Hawa, Audi (Jaipur) was under progress.
- 5000 boundary pillars constructed at forest boundary under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS).
- Herbal Garden in 20 Ha. area on main Jaipur-Puskar by pass road was being developed.
- Smrati Van in Forest Block Nolakkha in District Jhalawar was being developed.
- 5000 LPG connections to families residing on the periphery of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, 5000 LPG connections in Sariska Tiger Reserve and 2000 LPG connections in Jawai Bandh Leopard Conservation Reserve were distributed.
- Employment generation of about 130 lakh man days.
- For involvement of local people in forest management under Joint Forest Management, 6042 Village Forest Protection & Management Committees were constituted and these institutions are acting as “Social Hub” besides being custodian of natural resources in their areas. These committees are managing around 9.80 lakh hectares of forest / plantation area.

4.12 An outlay of ₹161762.56 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan for Forestry. An expenditure of ₹ 56017.24 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 50714.48 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 52375.37 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17. The scheme wise details of outlay are as under:

Table 4.3
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Expenditure	
1.	Biodiversity Conservation	1846.61	329.55	273.82	415.21
2.	Working Plan, Forest Demarcation & Settlement	500.00	61.45	16.15	72.45
3.	Reforestation of Degraded Forests	12000.00	3258.43	3562.04	2891.81

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Expenditure	
4.	Eco-tourism	2000.00	50.00	46.45	100.00
5.	Communication and Buildings	3200.00	150.00	140.57	393.00
6.	Environmental Forestry	650.00	399.19	655.73	447.59
7.	Farm Forestry	2500.00	334.41	316.55	224.71
8.	Research & Training	375.05	45.00	44.99	85.00
9.	Bhakhra Canal afforestation	950.00	139.69	158.98	360.76
10.	Gang Canal afforestation	1375.00	275.83	313.65	315.89
11.	Climate Change and Combating Desertification	12000.00	2356.89	2417.77	2759.10
12.	Strengthening of JFM	250.00	30.00	20.54	30.00
13.	Goverdhan Drain	741.00	185.01	111.31	150.01
14.	CAMPA Fund	500.00	426.30	2341.12	50.00
15.	Bird Rescue Centres and GIB Conservation	0.00	255.01	255.30	171.01
16.	Prevention of Illegal mines in Alwar district	0.00	228.00	227.98	228.00
17.	Biological Park, Bikaner	0.00	500.00	100.00	300.01
18.	Tiger Safari, Aamli		0.02	48.02	300.01
19.	Van DhanYojana		0.00	231.29	500.00
20.	Others (token provisions)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06
	Sub Total	38887.66	9024.83	11282.26	9794.62
Central Assistance Schemes					
21.	National Afforestation Programme -Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	450.00	400.00	241.87	400.00
22.	Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem (Conservation & Development of Sambar Wet Land)	0.00	106.00	0.00	20.00
23.	Preservation of Wildlife	7000.00	3452.12	3123.28	5600.53
24.	National Afforestation Programme through State Forest Development Agency	0.00	700.00	142.02	150.00
25.	Green India Mission and Other Central Sector Scheme	0.00	0.02	44.10	0.02
	Sub-Total	7450.00	4658.14	3551.27	6170.55
26.	13th Finance Commission	6622.00	0.05	16.79	0.01
27.	Loan from NABARD(Wild life)	944.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
28.	Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)	9404.90	7811.44	10220.57	4355.17
29.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase II	98454.00	21000.00	21000.00	20000.00
	Sub-Total	115424.90	28811.51	31237.36	24355.20
	Grand Total	161762.56	42494.48	46070.89	40320.37

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Expenditure	
30.	CAMPA Afforestation	0.00	7000.00	9847.01	9500.00
31.	Foundation for Ranthombore Tiger Conservation	0.00	1000.00	99.34	2000.00
32.	Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society	0.00	220.00	0.00	555.00
	TOTAL	0.00	8220.00	9946.35	12055.00
	GRAND TOTAL	161762.56	50714.48	56017.24	52375.37

Strategy for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Area under Forest

4.13 The National Forest Policy envisages at least one third of the land area of the country to be under forests but inhospitable climatic and edaphic conditions come in the way of the State to have more than 20 per cent vegetal cover of the geographical area of the State. The forestland is only 9.57 per cent and vegetal cover of the State is 7.14 per cent. Looking to the vast tract of the State, the gap can be bridged by bringing additional 45,000 Sq. Km. of area under afforestation and pasture development in a reasonable time frame.

Treatment of Forest Areas

4.14 All notified forest areas in the State will be mutated and demarcated by erecting boundary pillars on the ground and boundary line digitized on the maps with proper geo-referencing. Records of forest blocks will be superimposed on revenue maps and will be kept in public domain with khasra details as per the latest revenue settlement.

4.15 All forest areas, notified or unnotified will be brought under the ambit of working plan and managed accordingly. All dense forests will be managed as per silvicultural principles, primarily for ecological security and environmental stability besides ensuring supply of unpolluted water, air and conserve the bio diversity. Degraded forests of the State will be rehabilitated through assisted natural regeneration with planting and seed sowing of species. Soil and moisture conservation measures will be taken up extensively to facilitate natural regeneration and arresting soil erosion. Rehabilitation of degraded forests will be taken up with people's participation to give sustained income to members of village community by planting diversified species.

Forest Protection and Conservation

4.16 Protection and Conservation of forests will be primary focus in those districts having more than twenty per cent forest area of their geographical area. Eco-restoration and afforestation is required on wastelands under government, community and private ownership so as

to cover the gap between existing vegetal cover and required vegetal cover. Combating desertification programme will be taken up in those districts where vegetal cover is less than five per cent. Mining in the forest areas shall be discouraged by all means. The mining associations shall be motivated to take up compensatory plantation on degraded forest land. Reclamation of the mined areas at the cost of miner should be enforced by Mining Department. Enhancement of grazing fees, breed improvement of cattle, regulated grazing, promoting stall feeding by permitting cut and carry of grasses at nominal costs and development of improved pastures besides JFM can help in curbing this menace in our natural forests. MGNREGA funds will be increasingly utilized for eco-restoration of degraded forest and for the land development with soil and moisture conservation structures in forest and wild life areas. State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds will enable the department to take up innovative projects in forestry and wildlife out of the money realized from Net Present Value under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

Budget Announcement of 2016-17

- Nagar Van Yojna to be implemented in Jaipur and Ajmer.
- ₹ 157.61 crore schemes for Water Harvesting and Plantation under Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Yajana (MMJSY) in 17 districts.
- ₹ 138 crore to be spent under CAMPA for forest development and wild life protection.
- 100 per cent subsidy for new cooking gas connection for residents of in and around Sariska, Ranthambhor and Mukundra Tiger Reserve. 40000 connections to be given in 2016-17.
- Rehabilitation package of residents of Sariska, Ranthambhor and Mukundra Tiger Reserve to be revised.
- New STPF for Sariska and Mukundra Tiger Reserve.
- Forest guard and forest watcher for STPF in three tiger reserve to be appointed from youths in and around the reserve area.

Scheme wise details of Forestry Sector are as under:

Biodiversity Conservation

4.17 The focus on Biodiversity conservation is for protection of species and ecosystem both within the Protected Area Network (PAN) and outside as well as undertaking conservation measures *insitu* and *exsitu* to sustain a viable population of threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna. Awards are also given to people and organizations engaged in protection and conservation activities. An expenditure of ₹273.82 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 415.21 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement

4.18 Consolidation, Demarcation and Settlement is an important component in forestry sector as it demarcates the forest boundaries and enables the custodians of the forests to know the land under their possession. The possibility of encroachments on forest lands and boundary disputes can be reduced by effective demarcation. An expenditure of ₹ 16.15 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 72.45 lakh including ₹ 11.00 lakh for DGPS Survey is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Reforestation of Degraded Forests

4.19 Under Reforestation of degraded forests, degraded areas are enclosed and *insitu* soil and moisture conservation structures are made to give a boost to natural regeneration. 4000 Ha degraded forest land has been planted with an expenditure of ₹ 3562.04 lakh during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 2891.81 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for carrying out plantation over 7000 Ha. degraded forest land.

Eco-tourism

4.20 The forests of the State have tremendous potential in the tourism sector. Rajasthan is one of the States that can claim 3 National Parks, 3 Tiger Reserves, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 10 Conservation Reserves. These protected areas offer the greatest opportunity of eco-tourism both for domestic and foreign tourists.

4.21 The development of "Green Tourism or Eco-tourism" will not only enhance the tourist arrivals in the State but also earn sizable foreign exchange together with employment generation largely in and around forest areas benefiting rural and tribal population of the State. An expenditure of ₹ 46.45 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Communication and Building

4.22 Construction of new office building at Bharatpur and maintenance of other office buildings of the department will be carried out. An expenditure of ₹140.57 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹393.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Environmental Forestry

4.23 This scheme has been started with the main object of developing and afforesting the public places so that the people of cities and towns may be motivated to promote awareness towards environmental conservation. Green belts developed and created in cities not only act as their lungs but act as avenues for recreation of urban people. Plantations by Eco-Task Force (ETF) in 300 ha. has also been taken under this scheme. Under the scheme, Smirit Van at Sikar & Jhalawar and Nature Park at Churu are being developed. Herbal Garden in an area of 20 Ha.

on Jaipur-Pushker bypass road is also being developed. An expenditure of ₹655.73 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹447.59 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Farm Forestry

4.24 Under this scheme, seedlings are raised in departmental nurseries for distribution to farmers, schools, panchayats and the urban areas, institutions and government departments for planting on their land. A special drive to increase the tree cover with the involvement and participation of Panchayats, Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs) and private institutions by using the seedlings raised under this scheme is taken up. An expenditure of ₹316.55 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 on raising of 40.00 lakh seedlings. An outlay of ₹ 224.71 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for raising of 20.00 lakh seedlings.

Research & Training

4.25 With the increasing recognition of the importance of forests for environmental health, energy and employment, emphasis may be laid on scientific forestry research, necessitating adequate strengthening of the research base as well as training of human resource. An expenditure of ₹44.99 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹85.00 lakh is for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Bhakhra and Gang Canal Plantation

4.26 To replant the clear felled areas of the Bhakhra and Gang Canal by the irrigation department, planting work has been taken from 2008-09. An expenditure of ₹158.98 lakh and ₹313.65 lakh have been incurred for Bhankara and Gang canal respectively during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹360.76 lakh and ₹315.89 lakh is kept for planting along Bhankara and Gang Canal respectively for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Climate Change & Combating Desertification

4.27 Large area of the State falls under the arid zone and is vulnerable to the climate change. This new scheme 'Climate Change & Combating Desertification' is being implemented from 2012-13 which includes the activities of afforestation, shelterbelt plantation, sand dune stabilization and pasture development etc. Plantation in 3000 hectares has been done in 2015-16 and advance action in 4000 hectares completed upto March 2016 in which plantation will be taken up in 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹2417.77 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹2759.10 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Strengthening of JFM

4.28 There are 5553 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs) and 489 Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) in the State. In addition there are 2596 SHGs. There are pockets where

VFPMCs, EDCs and SHGs need strengthening by providing them skill up gradation in various fields. This will help in consolidation of gains of Joint Forest Management. An expenditure of ₹ 20.54 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Goverdhan Drain

4.29 For providing water for the prestigious Keoladeo National Park, Ghana (Bharatpur) Additional Central Assistance was sought from Planning Commission to the tune of ₹5622.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹111.31 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹150.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

CAMPA Fund

4.30 This fund has been created to meet the payment of Net Present Value (NPV) for various government department projects in lieu of forest land under the provisions of Forest Conservation Act. An expenditure of ₹2341.12 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Bird Relief Centers and Godawan Conservation

4.31 To protect the birds in the State, construction of 5 bird relief centers and to conserve the endangered State Bird "The Great Indian Bustard (Godawan)", a project of ₹1290.00 lakh has been started in 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹255.30 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹171.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Prevention of Illegal Mining

4.32 Alwar district is highly prone to illegal mining. Most of the hilly areas in Kishangarhbas and Tijara of Alwar district which are bordering Haryana State are severely affected by illegal mining. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central Zonal Bench, Bhopal in its order dated 01-05-2014 has instructed the D.F.O. Alwar to prepare a plan for restoration and reforestation work and other related activities such as stone wall fencing, fixing boundary pillars, establishing check posts to check the illegal mining in Alwar district. The total project is worth ₹3601.00 lakh spread over a period of 5 years, out of this ₹2461.00 lakh is kept to be borne from departmental regular heads and rest ₹1140.00 lakh is to be provided by the State Government in five years (i.e. ₹228.00 lakh every year from financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19). An expenditure of ₹227.98 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹228.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Biological Park Bikaner

4.33 Two Biological Parks namely Sajjangarh (Udaipur) and Machia (Jodhpur) have been created and work is in progress for creation of

Biological Park at Jaipur. The area of Beechhwal near Bikaner has been identified for the establishment of Biological Park at Bikaner. The proposed area of 100 acres is in the Beechhwal forest block near Bikaner. An expenditure of ₹100.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹300.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Tiger Safri Amlı

4.34 In the tourism season number of tourists visiting the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is many times more than the carrying capacity of the Tiger Reserve. To reduce the pressure of tourism in RTR a new Tiger Safari is being established/ created in Amlı Forest Block in the buffer area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

4.35 The Safari is proposed to be established at Amlı Forest Block, near village Amlı in District Tonk situated at about 35 km from Sawaimadhupur in the buffer area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The total area of the proposal Tiger Safari is 600 hectares with financial implications of ₹ 118.65 crores. An additional amount of ₹ 15.00 crores have been kept for construction of an air strip at SawaiMadhopur to facilitate transport to local and foreign tourists. The proposed Safari will be developed with infrastructure and tourist facilities of international standards while fulfilling norms of NTCA. The State Board of wildlife has already given its consent for the project proposals. An expenditure of ₹ 48.02 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 300.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Van Dhan Yojna

4.36 To provide employment and reduce dependency on forest, conservation and protection of flora & fauna and development of people residing on the fringes of forest area a Van Dhan Yojna is implemented in Ranthambhore Tiger Reaserve, Desert National Park Jaisalmer, Mount Abu Sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary and Jawai Bandh Leopard Conservation Reserve on pilot basis. An expenditure of ₹231.29 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Central Assistance Schemes

Integrated Forest Protection Scheme

4.37 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the State for forest protection with 40 per cent State contribution. An expenditure of ₹241.87 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem

4.38 Conservation & Development of Sambhar Wetland:- Sambhar is largest saline lake in India. It is about 22.5 km long and width ranges from 3.2 to 11.2 km. Lake has an average depth of 0.6 Meter and

maximum of 3 Mtr depth. Catchment spread over 7560 sq.km. It is one of Ramsar convention site with rich biological diversity. Sambhar wet land conservation programme objective are to increase life span of lake by reducing the sediment in the river systems without restricting the inflow of runoff into the lake, preservation and conservation of habitat and to rehabilitate the catchment area through proper land use and economically viable, technically feasible and socially acceptable soil conservation measure. The project for conservation was prepared during 1998-99 having cost of ₹1457.21 lakh, and was approved during the year 1999-2000 for soil conservation work. An outlay of ₹ 106.00 lakh was kept for the year 2015-16 but central assistance was not released for requirement of study by NEERI. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats

Preservation of Wild Life

4.39 State has very rich flora and fauna. The State Government gives due priority to Wildlife Conservation in the State. The maintenance activities in various sanctuaries and zoos of the State like anicuts, buildings, wire-less systems and census operations of wild animals are being done. Fire fighting and publication of posters, stickers, booklets etc for creating awareness in the public at large, holding of function during Wildlife Week and giving away prizes for wildlife conservation etc. are taken up under this scheme.

4.40 A special effort will be made to develop and strengthen the two internationally important Ranthambhore and Keoladeo National Parks and other sanctuaries such as Sariska, Kumbhalgarh and Talchappar. Tourism department is associated in these protected areas so that sustainable ecotourism circuits could be developed. Thus there will be greater involvement of local people and panchayats in protection of wildlife.

4.41 The major activities undertaken are protection, habitat improvement, water resource augmentation, infrastructure development, communication infrastructure development, eco-development, ecotourism, research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. The wild life schemes are as under:

Maintenance of other sanctuaries

4.42 The remaining wildlife sanctuaries and conservation reserves in the state are being managed under this budget head. The major activities undertaken are Protection, Habitat improvement, Water resource augmentation, Infrastructure development, Communication infrastructure development, Eco-development, Ecotourism, Research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. An expenditure of ₹ 738.59 lakh

has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1138.79 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Keoladeo Ghana National Park Bharatpur

4.43 Keoladeo Ghana National Park is located at Bharatpur and is a prominent Bird sanctuary having an area of 28.73 sq.km. It has been notified vide notification dated 27.08.1981. The major activities undertaken are Protection, Habitat improvement, Water resource augmentation, Infrastructure development, Communication infrastructure development, Eco-development, Ecotourism, Research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. An expenditure of ₹ 72.67 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹115.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Development of Desert National Park

4.44 Desert National Park, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) was notified as Sanctuary on August 4, 1980 (Published in Government of Rajasthan extra ordinary Gazette dated August 6, 1980). Preliminary Notification of the National Park issued vide Notification No.F 3(1)73/Rev/GR-8/73 dt 8/5/81. The total area of the sanctuary is 3162 sq. km which is spread over Jaislamer and Barmer districts. The major activities undertaken are Protection, Habitat improvement, Water resource augmentation, Infrastructure development, Communication infrastructure development, Eco-development, Eco-tourism, Research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. An expenditure of ₹ 154.41 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Improvement of Zoos

4.45 A Rescue center has been establishment at Nahargarh as per directions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The wild animals especially Tigers and Lions rescued from circuses are being kept in these centers. NTCA provides funds for their upkeep every year. An expenditure of ₹102.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹105.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Project Tiger

1. Project Tiger Ranthambhore:

4.46 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for identified major areas inhabited by tigers. The Ranthambhore tiger reserve is situated in Sawai Madhopur and Karauli districts. Sambhar, chital, chinkara, nilgai, wild boar and common langur, tigers, leopard, jackal, Caracal, Sloth bear & hyena are found in this area. Objectives of the project are of Afforestation of degraded areas, to improve productivity of grasses, fuelwood and other species in the buffer zone to reduce pressure on core zone, Strengthening of infrastructure and Protection measures, Soil and moisture

conservation measures for Water Resource Augmentation, Strengthening of protection measures in vulnerable Wild life habitats, to develop Eco-tourism sites away from the designated Core area, to develop and maintain existing corridors to encourage proliferation of wildlife, to promote socio-economic studies and ecological research in pursuance of the above objectives. An expenditure of ₹1098.26 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 2005.05 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

2. Project Tiger Sariska:

4.47 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for identified major areas inhabited by tigers. The Sariska tiger reserve is situated in Alwar district Sambhar, chital, chinkara, nilgai, wild boar and common langur, tigers, leopard, jackal, Caracal, Sloth bear & hyena are found in this area. Objectives are of Afforestation of degraded areas, to improve productivity of grasses, fuelwood and other species in the buffer zone to reduce pressure on core zone, Strengthening of infrastructure and Protection measures, Soil and moisture conservation measures for Water Resource Augmentation, Strengthening of protection measures in vulnerable Wild life habitats, to develop Eco-tourism sites away from the designated Core area, to develop and maintain existing corridors to encourage proliferation of wildlife, to promote socio-economic studies and ecological research in pursuance of the above objectives. An expenditure of ₹ 870.30 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1526.66 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

3. Mukandra Hills National Park

4.48 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for areas inhabited by tigers. Mukandra Tiger Reserve is spread over Kota and Jhalawar districts of the State. Main wild animals found in this are Sambhar, Chital, Chinkara, Nilgai, Wild boar, Common Langur, Leopard, Jackal, Caracal, Sloth Bear and Hyena. The main objectives of Project Tiger are development of wildlife habitat, infrastructure development, afforestation of degraded areas, improve productivity of grasses, soil and moisture conservation measure for water resource augmentation, strengthening of protection measures in vulnerable wildlife habitats, eco-development works, promote Ecotourism and other alternate livelihood options, research etc. for wildlife conservation and protection. An expenditure of ₹ 87.05 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹410.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Afforestation Programme

4.49 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be implemented on the revised funding pattern of Centre: State:: 60:40. Implementation of National Forestry Programme would be done through Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) under the control of State Forest Development Agency, constituted at the State level. Forest Development Agencies would in turn

carry out the activities through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs). The main objectives of the scheme are sustainable development and management of forest resources. An expenditure of ₹ 142.02 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)

4.50 The project envisages covering 17 out of total 33 districts of the State. Most of the forest area, which is going to be treated under the proposed project will come from the open, scrub and degraded forests. Open and degraded forest areas and non-forest areas lying on the periphery of Aravali and Vindhayan Hills and Eastern Parts of the State includes- Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Karauli, SwaiMadhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bundi, Baran, Kota, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi (excluding Abu Road Tehsil) and Udaipur. Plantation in 28840 ha. has been done in 2015-16 and advance action in 12550 ha. is completed up to March 2016 in which plantation will be taken up in 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹10220.57 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4355.17 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Externally Aided Project

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (EAP-JICA)

4.51 The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project-II (RFBP-II) is being implemented for a period of 8 years (2011-12 to 2018-19) in the State. The project activities are being implemented in 15 districts of the State namely Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur and Jaipur along with seven notified Protected Areas (PAs). RFBP-II revolves around core activities of afforestation, biodiversity conservation, soil & water conservation, livelihood and poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry intervention. The project envisages covering 83650 ha (56650 ha in desert districts and 27000 ha in non-desert districts) during project period. Project activities are being executed through VFPMCs, EDCs and SHGs. The project is being implemented through a Project Management Unit (PMU) as an autonomous society named as "Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaiv-vivdhtha Sanrakshan Society". Plantation in 19168 ha. has been done in 2015-16 and plantation in 26557 Ha. is likely to be completed in 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹ 21000.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 20000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Schemes from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

Rajasthan State CAMPA

4.52 Rajasthan State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) was constituted in 2009 in consonance with directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 10-07-2009. The main purpose enunciated in the notification is enhancement of forest & tree cover & conservation & management of wild life by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value (NPV) in compliance to the conditions stipulated by the Central Government, while according approval under Forest Conversation Act, 1980 for non forest use of the forest land. The amounts realised in forest diversion cases under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 are deposited in Ad-hoc CAMPA at Government of India level. The Ad-hoc CAMPA releases the funds to the State as per annual plan of operations approved by Steering Committee. An expenditure of ₹ 9847.01 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹9500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation

4.53 A Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation has been constituted under the provisions of section 38 X of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The Tiger Conservation Foundation for Ranthambore Tiger Reserve has been constituted on 6.01.2010 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Forest Minister. This Foundation facilitates flexibility in management practices and enables to generate required funds from other sources for management of tiger reserves and infrastructure development. The Foundation has a General Body for policy decisions and an Executive Body for day to day working and implementation of the annual plan approved by the General Body. The main work of the foundation is economic, social, environmental and cultural development of tiger reserve area and its surrounding villages, development of habitat, management of buffer area and its development, building of financial resources, village relocation, etc. An expenditure of ₹ 99.34 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹2000.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society

4.54 As per Hon'ble Supreme Court order regarding construction of an Intake well in the Chambal River for Chambal-Sawaimadhapur-Nadoti drinking water project dated 17.10.2008, a Society has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. As per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, 5 per cent of the total cost of ₹478.91 crores i.e. ₹ 23.95 crores has been deposited in the account of the society and the whole amount is in fixed deposit. Income received by way of interest is used in perpetuity by RPACS for conservation and

protection of wildlife in the protected areas. RPACS was registered as a Society on 30.11.2009 under Society Registration Act, 1958 as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Habitat improvement and Development, Protection works, Infrastructure development, Water Resource Augmentation, Fire protection measures, Rescue operation for wildlife, Eco development and eco tourism works are being undertaken under RPACS. An outlay of ₹ 555.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budget

4.55 Forestry development works are not individual beneficiary based but these activities are quite labour intensive and provide employment to large number of people. Women are integral part of labour engaged in forestry work. Some of the forestry operations like plant rising in nursery, planting & weeding-hoeing are mostly performed by Women.

4.56 Out of 2630 Self Help Group constituted by the Forest Department in state, 1723 are being managed and run by women.