

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 150 mm 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. 32744.49 Sq. 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
Approximate area by forest types

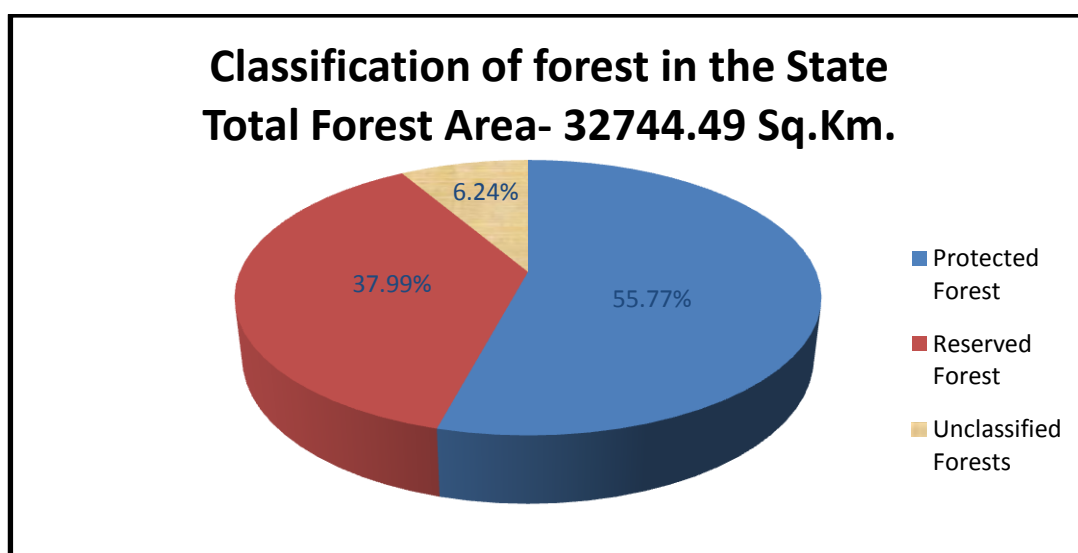
S.No.	Type	Forest Area (Sq. Km.)	Per cent of Total Forest Area
i	Dry teak forest	2247.87	6.86
ii	Subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical Anogeissus pendula forest	19027.75	58.11
iii	Northern tropical dry deciduous mixed forest	9293.65	28.38
iv	Tropical thorn forest	2048.58	6.26
v	Sub-tropical evergreen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

Recorded Forest Area

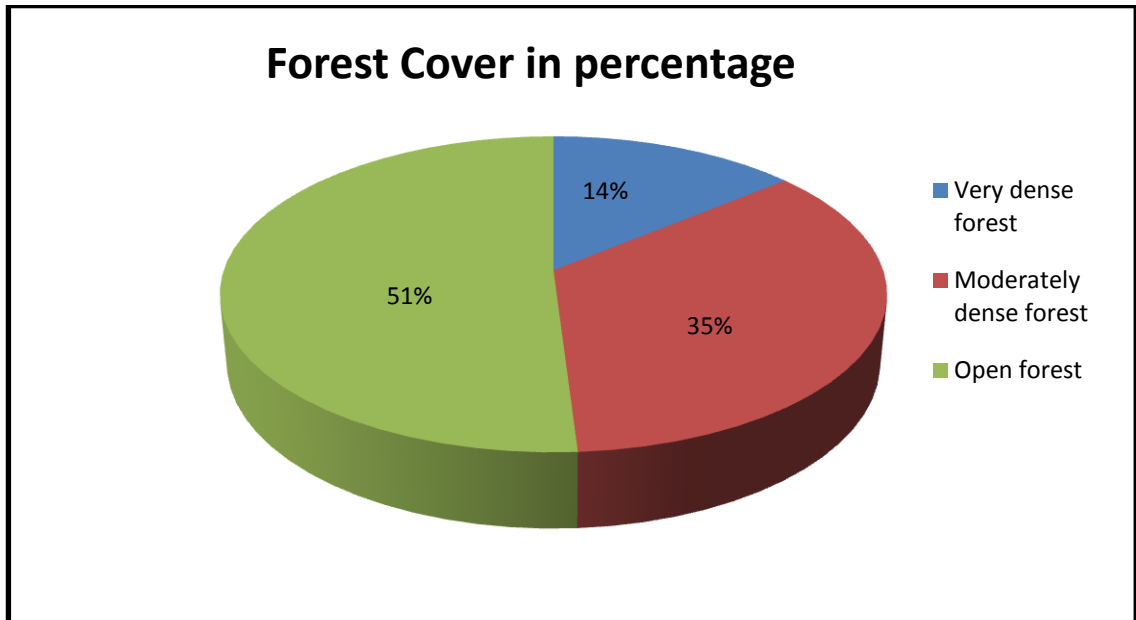
4.7 Based on the legal status 55.77 per cent of land is protected forest and about 37.99 per cent reserved forest and the rest 6.24 per cent unclassified forest.

Table No. 4.2
Recorded forest Area

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, 2011 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 two 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 'Godavan' (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 2013-14

- Plantation in 47966 hectares has been done under various schemes in 2013-14 and Plantation in 53155 hectares is likely to be completed in 2014-15.
- Four Bird Rescue Centers at Bharatpur (Keoladev), Pali, Jaipur and Churu (Talchhaper) have been completed.
- 19374 LPG connections have been distributed in villages around Sariska and Ranthambore Tiger Reserves.
- 10 sites have developed as Eco-Tourism destinations in 2013-14. These sites are Hammirgarh, Menal, Mukandra hills, Bassi (Chittorgarh) , Sitamata (Chittorgarh), Bhensrodgarh, Panchkund (Ajmer), Sagar (Jaipur), Hawa, Audi (Jamwa Ramgarh) and Jamwaghat (Raisar).
- 6254 boundary pillars and 100.72 Km pucca stone wall has been constructed at forest boundary under intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and under Thirteenth Finance Commission in 2013-14.
- For Employment generation of 170 lakh Mandays.
- Involvement of local people in forest management under Joint Forest Management, 5396 Village Forest Protection & Management Committees have been constituted and these institutions are acting as “Social Hub” besides being custodian of natural resources in their areas. These committees are managing around 9.13 lakh hectares of forest / plantation area.

4.12 An outlay of ₹ 161762.56 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan for Forestry. Against the outlay of ₹ 37535.85 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 39931.40 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 72853.23 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15. The scheme wise details of outlay are as under:

Table No. 4.3
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15
			Outlay	Likely Exp.	
1	Biodiversity Conservation	1846.61	687.18	455.24	510.69
2	Working Plan, Forest Demarcation & Settlement	500.00	31.20	12.77	54.35
3	Reforestation of Degraded Forests	12000.00	2596.42	2724.17	2648.43

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15
			Outlay	Likely Exp.	
4	Eco-tourism	2000.00	300.00	231.20	320.00
5	Communication and Buildings	3200.00	1800.00	1077.77	1600.00
6	Environmental Forestry	650.00	95.51	192.04	397.59
7	Farm Forestry	2500.00	363.01	381.51	398.01
8	Research & Training	375.05	41.86	41.80	44.71
9	Bhakhra Canal afforestation	950.00	280.26	213.65	232.33
10	Gang Canal afforestation	1375.00	330.98	293.95	326.18
11	Climate Change and Combating Desertification	12000.00	833.26	767.69	1593.19
12	Strengthening of JFM	250.00	30.01	21.81	30.00
13	Goverdhan Drain	741.00	0.02	587.35	553.45
14	CAMPA Fund	500.00	115.00	1712.02	50.00
15	Biological Park Kayalana	0.00	0.03	50.00	200.02
16	Bird Rescue Centres and GIB Conservation	0.00	0.03	126.00	536.01
17	General Direction (Purchases of vehicle)	0.00	0.00	796.02	0.03
18	Prevention of Illegal Mines	0.00	0.00	0.00	228.00
19	Rajiv Gandhi Biosphere Corridor	0.00	0.01	33.32	0.01
Central Assistance Schemes					
20	Intensification of Forest Management	450.00	110.00	51.81	400.00
21	Conservation & Development of Sambar Wet Land	0.00	0.01	0.00	108.97
22	Preservation of Wild Life	7000.00	562.07	766.40	7842.95
	Sub-Total	46337.66	8176.86	10536.52	18074.92
23	13th Finance Commission	6622.00	2208.00	2514.22	2703.63
24	Loan from NABARD(Wild life)	944.00	400.01	64.14	100.01
25	Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)	9404.90	6050.98	13316.52	22405.45
26	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase II	98454.00	20700.00	13500.00	22000.00
	Sub-Total	115424.9	29358.99	29394.88	47209.09
	Grand Total	161762.56	37535.85	39898.08	65284.01
Schemes from IEBR					
27	CAMPA Afforestation	0.00	0.00	0.00	6978.22
28	Foundation for Ranthombore Tiger Conservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
29	Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	7569.22
	GRAND TOTAL	161762.56	37535.85	39931.40	72853.23

Strategy for the Annual Plan 2014-15

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 forest land is only 9.57 per cent and vegetal cover of the State is 7.12 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 must 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. Scheme wise details 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 ₹ 455.24 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 510.69 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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 ₹ 12.77 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 54.35 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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. Further maintenance of activities of Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project (RFBP) is being carried out under State Plan from 2008-09 onwards as per commitment of the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 2724.17 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 2648.43 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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 three National Parks, three 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 an around forest areas benefiting rural and tribal population of the State. An

expenditure of ₹ 231.20 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 320.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Communication and Building

4.22 Building of Van Bhawan was constructed in late 70s. Since then the number of officers as well as supporting staff has increased manifold. The existing accommodation in Van Bhawan is now insufficient. Construction of a new building 'Aranya Bhawan' has been started in 2012-13. Besides Van Bhawan the front line staff also needs proper buildings in the field to perform their duties properly. An expenditure of ₹ 1077.77 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 1600.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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. An expenditure of ₹ 192.04 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 397.59 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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 will be taken up. An expenditure of ₹ 381.51 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 398.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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 ₹ 41.80 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 44.71 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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 ₹ 213.65 lakh and ₹ 293.95 lakh have been incurred for Bhankara and Gang canal respectively in 2013-14. An outlay of

₹ 232.33 lakh and ₹ 326.18 lakh is proposed for Bhankara and Gang Canal respectively for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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 1746 hectares has been done in 2013-14 and advance action in 1100 hectares has been completed upto March 2014 in which plantation will be taken up in 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 767.69 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 1593.19 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Strengthening of JFM

4.28 There are 5396 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs) and 266 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 ₹ 21.81 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Goverdhan Drain (ACA)

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 amount of ₹ 587.35 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 553.45 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

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 ₹ 1712.02 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Biological Park, Kaylana

4.31 For the conservation and preservation of the Biodiversity and Eco-system of Kaylana Lake in Jodhpur, Bada Bhakar forest area around the lake will be developed as "Kaylana Biodiversity Park". A project of ₹ 700.00 lakh was started in 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 200.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Bird Relief Centers and Godawan Coservation

4.32 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 ₹ 126.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 536.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Prevention of Illegal Mining

4.33 Alwar district is highly prone to illegal mining. Most of the hilly areas in Kishangarh and Tijara of Alwar disrict which are bordering Haryana State are severely affected by illegal mining. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Centarl Zonal Bench, Bhopal in its order dated 01-05-2014 in OA No. 127/2013 (CZ) (THC) 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 cheak posts etc. 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 proposed 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 outlay of ₹ 228.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Central Assistance Schemes

Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (Intensification of Forest Management Scheme)

4.34 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the State for forest protection with 25 per cent State contribution. An expenditure of ₹ 51.81 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 300.00 lakh and State share of ₹ 100.00 lakh.

Conservation & Develpement of Sambhar Wetland

4.35 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 lite span of lake by reducing the sediment how 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 an outlay of ₹ 1457.21 lakh, and was approved during the year 1999-2000 for soil conservation work targets 9055 Ha. area have been treated upto 2013-14. For year 2014-15

purpose targets of 1880 Ha. area is to be approved by state level steering committee with financial outlay of ₹ 171.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 108.97 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 76.28 lakh and State share of ₹ 32.69 lakh.

Preservation of Wild Life

4.36 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, wireless 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.

4.37 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 will be 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. An expenditure of ₹ 766.40 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 7842.95 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 6620.08 lakh and State share of ₹ 1222.87 lakh. The details of different schemes are as follows:-

Maintenance of other sanctuaries

4.38 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, Ecodevelopment, Ecotourism, Research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. A provision of ₹ 718.40 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 620.00 lakh and State share of ₹ 98.40 lakh.

Development of Desert National Park

4.39 Desert National Park, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) was notified as Sanctuary on August 4, 1980 (Published in Govt. 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 dated 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, Ecodevelopment, Ecotourism, Research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. A provision of ₹ 101.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan

2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 80.00 lakh and State share of ₹ 21.00 lakh.

Development of Zoos

4.40 A Rescue center has been establishment at Nahargarh as per directions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The wild animals especially Tigers and Lions are being kept in the rescue center for rehabilitation. NTCA provides funds for their upkeep every year. A provision of ₹ 175.01 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 70.01 lakh and State share of ₹ 105.00 lakh.

Keoladeo National Park Bharatpur

4.41 Keoladeo National Park is located at Bharatpur and is a prominent Bird sanctuary having an area of 28.73 sqkm. 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, Ecodevelopment, Ecotourism, Research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. A provision of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 70.00 lakh and State share of ₹130.00 lakh.

Project Tiger Ranthambhore

4.42 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. A provision of ₹ 4018.54 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 3400.07 lakh and State share of ₹ 618.47 lakh.

Project Tiger Sariska

4.43 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. A provision of ₹ 2630.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central share of ₹ 2380.00 lakh and State share of ₹ 250.00 lakh.

Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC)

4.44 Construction of boundary pillars and pucca boundary walls are being under taken from grants received as per recommendation of TFC. Works related to infrastructure development and e-governance is also under taken from TFC grant. An expenditure of ₹ 2514.22 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 2703.63 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Loan from NABARD (Wildlife)

4.45 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has provided loan assistance of ₹ 3894.51 lakh under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund-XV (RIDF-XV) for construction of water harvesting structures in sanctuaries. An expenditure of ₹ 64.14 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. A provision of ₹ 100.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)

4.46 The project envisages covering 17 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, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bundi, Baran, Kota, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi (excluding Abu Road Tehsil) and Udaipur. Plantation in 29504 ha. has been done in 2013-14 and advance action in 22046 ha. has been completed up to March 2014 in which plantation will be taken up in 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 13316.52 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 22405.45 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Externally Added Project

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

4.47 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 (SWCs), 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 10930 ha. has been done in 2013-14 and plantation in 27333 Ha. is likely to be completed in 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 13500.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 22000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Schemes from IEBR

Rajasthan State CAMPA

4.48 Rajasthan State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) was constituted vide Government of Rajasthan, notification No SO 279 dt. 12-11-2009 in consonance with directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dt 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) etc in compliance to the conditions stipulated by the central Government, while according approval under Forest (Conservation) 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.

4.49 Presently, as on 31-03-2013, approximately ₹ 697 crore has been deposited in Rajasthan account of Ad-hoc CAMPA. From 2009-10 till 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 178.46 crores has been released to Rajasthan State CAMPA. Recently the Supreme Court has permitted the Ad-hoc CAMPA to release 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the State, out of interest receivable by it with effect from financial year 2014-15. As a result of this order the State is likely to receive an amount of ₹ 69.7 crore (10% of ₹ 697 crore deposited in Ad-hoc CAMPA). The Annual Plan of Operations for the year 2014-15 has been approved by the Steering Committee and submitted to Ad-hoc CAMPA for release of funds. An outlay of ₹ 6978.22 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation

4.50 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. A provision of ₹ 383.47 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15 from the own income of the Foundation.

Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society

4.51 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 in I.A. no. 1698, a Society has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. As per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, 5% 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 amount of ₹ 291.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15 under Capital Head.