

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
Forest Area

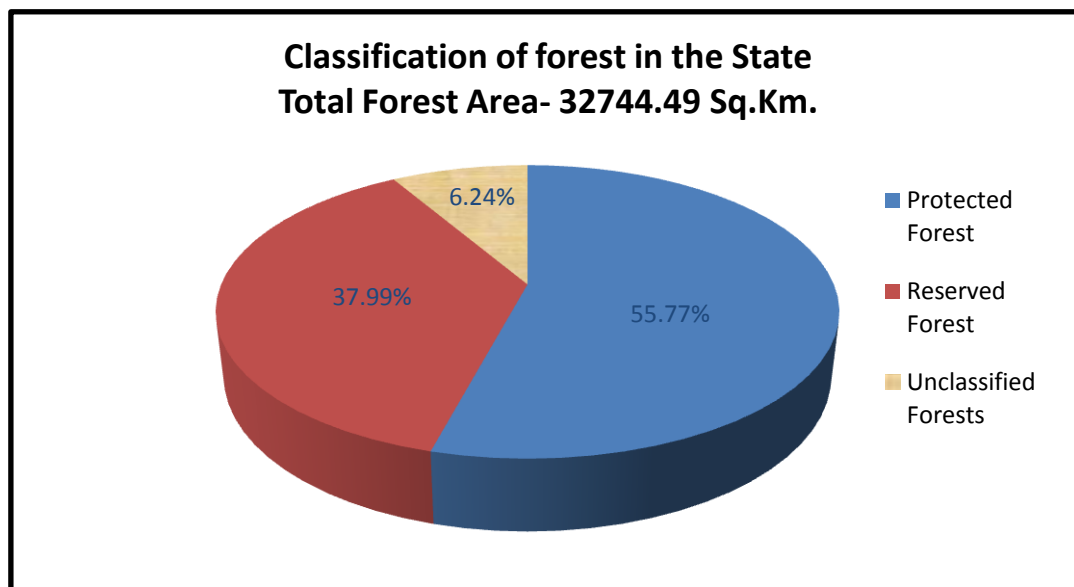
S.No.	Type	Forest Area (Sq. Km.)	Per cent of Total Forest Area
i	Dry teak forest	2247.87	6.86
ii	Subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical <i>Anogeissus pendula</i> forest	19027.75	58.11
iii	Northern tropical dry deciduous mixed forest	9293.65	28.38
iv	Tropical thorn forest	2048.58	6.26
v	Sub-tropical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

Recorded Forest Area

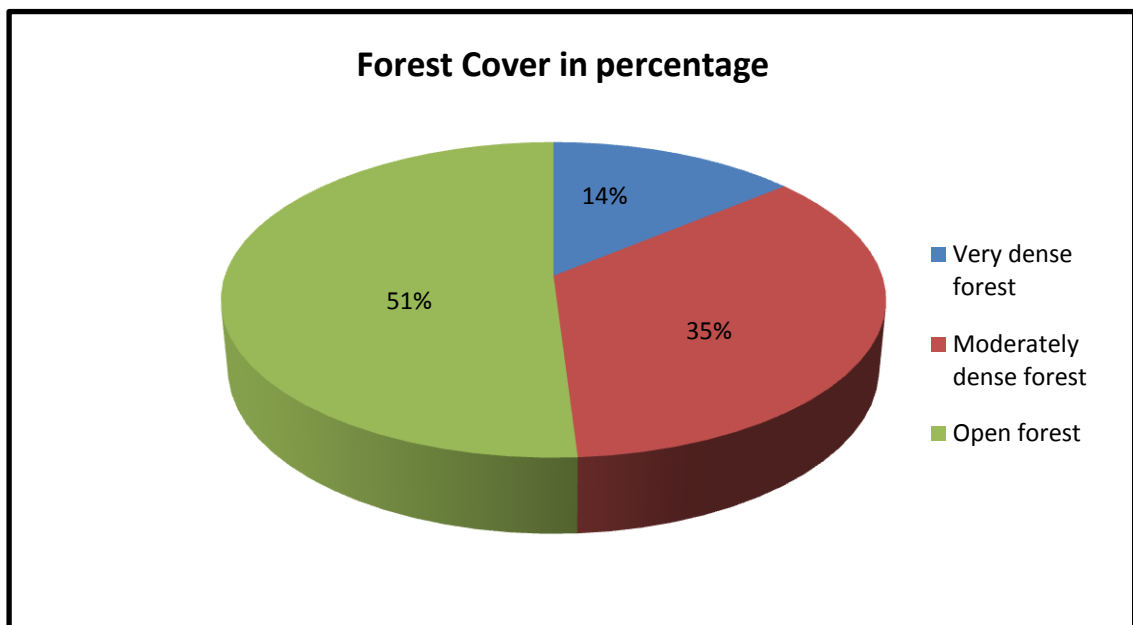
4.7 Based on the legal status 55.77 per cent of land is protected forest, about 37.99 per cent reserved forest and the rest 6.24 per cent unclassified forest.

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, 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 2014-15

- Plantation in 50254 hectares has been done under various schemes in 2014-15.
- Five wild life Rescue Centers at Beelada, Osiya (Jodhpur) Rai Singh Nagar (Sri Ganganagar), Bajju (Bikaner) and Pilibanga (Hanumangarh) have been completed up to March, 2015.
- 10 sites have been developed as Eco-Tourism destinations and opened for tourists during 2014-15 namely Hameergarh and Menal (Bhilwara), Bassi and Sitamata (Chittorgarh), Panchkund (Ajmer), Guda Bishnoi (Jodhpur), Sundamata (Jalore), Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve (Kota) and Bhainsrodgarh (Chittorgarh) and Sorson (Baran).
- Development of 4 sites Harshnath (Sikar), Sagar, Jamwaghat and Hawa, Audi (Jaipur) has been started during 2014-15.
- 8500 boundary pillars and 74.60 Km pucca stone wall likely to be constructed at forest boundary under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and under Thirteenth Finance Commission in 2014-15.
- Employment generation of 125 lakh man days.
- Involvement of local people in forest management under Joint Forest Management, 5620 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 8.96 lakh hectares of forest / plantation area.
- Action have been started to set up Nature Park, Churu.

Budget Announcements 2015-16

Tiger Safri Amlı

4.12 In the tourism season 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 Tiger Safari is proposed to be established/ created in Amlı Forest Block in the buffer area of the tiger reserve.

4.13 The Safari is proposed to be established at Amlı Forest Block, near village Amlı in District Tonk situated at about 35 km from Sawaimadhopur in the buffer area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The total area of the proposal Tiger Safari is 600 hectares with financial cost implications of ₹ 118.65 crores. An additional amount of ₹ 15.00

crores have been proposed for construction of an air strip at Sawai madhopur 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.

Biological Park Bikaner

4.14 A Biological Park has been created at Udaipur and work is in progress for creation of Biological Park at Jaipur and Udaipur. It is announced to develop a Biological Park at Beechwal, Bikaner and provide ₹ 25.00 crores for this work.

4.15 The area of Beechwal near Bikaner identified for the establishment of Biological Park at Bikaner. The proposed area of 100 acres in the Beechwal forest block near Bikaner. An amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been provided for preparation of DPR during 2014-15. The work of preparation of DPR is under progress.

Nature Park, Churu

4.16 It is announced that additional ₹ 7.00 crore will be provided for development of Nature Park, Churu.

Van Dhan Yojna

4.17 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 will be implemented in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Desert National Park Jaisalmer, Mount Abu Sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary and Jawai Bandh Leopard Conservation reserve on pilot basis. An amount of ₹ 7.50 crores is provided during 2015-16 for this scheme.

Harbal Garden Jaipur-Pushkar by pass road and Smiriti Van Nollakhha Jhalawar

4.18 Habal Garden in 20 Ha. area on main Jaipur-Puskar by pass road and Smarti Van in Forest Block Nollakkha in District Jhalawar will be developed. ₹ 2.00 Crore is proposed to be spent during 2015-16.

Distribution of LPG connections

4.19 Distribution of 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 will be done and an amount of ₹ 2.25 crores is provided during 2015-16.

4.20 An outlay of ₹ 161762.56 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan for Forestry. Against the outlay of ₹ 58301.32 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 57497.82 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of

₹ 50714.48 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details of outlay are as under:

Table 4.3
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16
			Outlay	Exp.	
1.	Biodiversity Conservation	1846.61	306.85	306.85	329.55
2.	Working Plan, Forest Demarcation & Settlement	500.00	28.55	28.55	61.45
3.	Reforestation of Degraded Forests	12000.00	2621.18	2621.18	3258.43
4.	Eco-tourism	2000.00	64.86	64.86	50.00
5.	Communication and Buildings	3200.00	1250.00	1250.00	150.00
6.	Environmental Forestry	650.00	468.99	468.99	399.19
7.	Farm Forestry	2500.00	398.01	398.01	334.41
8.	Research & Training	375.05	44.71	44.71	45.00
9.	Bhakhra Canal afforestation	950.00	235.04	235.04	139.69
10.	Gang Canal afforestation	1375.00	310.00	310.00	275.83
11.	Climate Change and Combating Desertification	12000.00	1592.77	1592.77	2356.89
12.	Strengthening of JFM	250.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
13.	Goverdhan Drain	741.00	470.00	470.00	185.01
14.	CAMPA Fund	500.00	923.58	1237.90	426.30
15.	Bird Rescue Centres and GIB Conservation	0.00	455.01	455.01	255.01
16.	Prevention of Illegal mines in Alwar district	0.00	70.00	70.00	228.00
17.	Biological Park, Bikaner	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
18.	Others (token provisions) including Tiger Safari, Aamli	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.07
	Sub Total	38887.66	9569.60	9583.92	9024.83
Central Assistance Schemes					
19.	National Afforestation Programme (Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	0.00	300.00	388.04	400.00
20.	Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem (Conservation & Development of Sambar Wet Land)	0.00	108.95	20.00	106.00
21.	Integrated Development of Wildlife	7000.00	877.99	1110.21	834.05
22.	Project Tiger		3472.08	2267.96	2618.07
23.	National Forestry Programme	0.00	300.00	696.48	700.00
24.	Green India Mission and Other Central Sector Scheme	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.02
	Sub-Total	7450.00	4759.02	4482.71	4658.14
25.	13th Finance Commission	6622.00	2662.01	2662.01	0.05

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16
			Outlay	Exp.	
26.	Loan from NABARD(Wild life)	944.00	41.51	41.51	0.02
27.	Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)	9404.90	13717.18	13675.67	7811.44
28.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase II	98454.00	20500.00	20000.00	21000.00
	Sub-Total	115424.90	36920.70	36379.19	28811.51
	Grand Total	161762.56	51249.32	50445.82	42494.48
29.	CAMPA Afforestation	0.00	6000.00	6000.00	7000.00
30.	Foundation for Ranthombore Tiger Conservation	0.00	761.00	761.00	1000.00
31.	Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society	0.00	291.00	291.00	220.00
	TOTAL	0.00	7052.00	7052.00	8220.00
	GRAND TOTAL	161762.56	58301.32	57497.82	50714.48

Strategy for the Annual Plan 2015-16

Area under Forest

4.21 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

4.22 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.

4.23 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

4.24 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. Scheme wise details are as under:

Biodiversity Conservation

4.25 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 ₹ 306.85 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 329.55 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement

4.26 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 ₹ 28.55 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 61.45 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Reforestation of Degraded Forests

4.27 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 ₹ 2621.18 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3258.43 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Eco-tourism

4.28 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.

4.29 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 ₹ 64.86 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Communication and Building

4.30 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 ₹1250.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Environmental Forestry

4.31 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 ₹ 468.99 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 399.19 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Farm Forestry

4.32 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 ₹ 398.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 334.41 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Research & Training

4.33 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 ₹ 44.71 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 45.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Bhakhra and Gang Canal Plantation

4.34 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 ₹ 235.04 lakh and ₹ 310.00 lakh are likely to be incurred for Bhankara and Gang canal respectively in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹139.69 lakh and ₹ 275.83 lakh is proposed for Bhankara and Gang Canal respectively for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Climate Change & Combating Desertification

4.35 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 1100 hectares has been done in 2014-15 and advance action in 3000 hectares has been completed upto March 2015 in which plantation will be taken up in 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹1592.77 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2356.89 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Strengthening of JFM

4.36 There are 5620 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 ₹ 30.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Goverdhan Drain

4.37 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

₹ 470.00 lakh is likely to be spent in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 185.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CAMPA Fund

4.38 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 ₹1237.90 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 426.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Bird Relief Centers and Godawan Coservation

4.39 A project of ₹1290.00 lakh has been started in 2013-14 to conserve the endangered State Bird "The Great Indian Bustard (Godawan)". Bird relief centers are also constructing to protect the birds in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 455.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 255.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Prevention of Illegal Mining

4.40 Alwar district is highly prone to illegal mining. Most of the hilly areas in Kishangarhbas 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 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 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 expenditure of ₹ 70.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 228.00 lakh is proposed for this year 2015-16.

Central Assistance Schemes

National Afforestation Programme

4.41 Integrated Forest Protection Scheme:- A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the State for forest protection with 25 per cent State contribution. An expenditure of ₹ 388.04 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem

4.42 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 lakhs, and was approved during the year 1999-2000 for soil conservation work targets 9055 Ha. area. An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹106.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including Central share of ₹ 74.20 lakh.

Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats

Preservation of Wild Life

4.43 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.

4.44 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.

4.45 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 following wild life activities are covered under the schemes:

- Maintenance of other sanctuaries
- Development of Desert National Park
- Development of Zoos
- Keoladeo Ghana Bird National Park Bharatpur

4.46 An expenditure of ₹ 1110.21 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 834.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Project Tiger

1. Project Tiger Ranthambhore:

4.47 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 ₹1733.20 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. A provision of ₹1308.07 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2. Project Tiger Sariska:

4.48 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 ₹ 534.76 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. A provision of ₹1070.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

3. Mukandra National Park:

4.49 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for areas inhabited by tigers. Mukandra Tiger Reserve is spread over in 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 of 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. A provision of ₹ 240.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Forestry Programme

4.50 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the State with 100 per cent central contribution. 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). FDAs are to be constituted at the territorial/wildlife forest division level and they will be registered under the Societies Registration Act. The main objectives of the scheme are sustainable development and management of forest resources. An expenditure of ₹ 696.48 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC)

4.51 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 ₹ 2662.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Loan from NABARD (Wildlife)

4.52 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has provided loan assistance of Rs. 3894.51 lakh under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund-XV (RIDF-XV) for construction of water harvesting structures in sanctuaries. An expenditure of ₹ 41.51 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. A provision of ₹ 0.02 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)

4.53 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 22046 ha. has been done in 2014-15 and advance action in 32890 ha. is likely to be completed up to March 2015 in which plantation will be taken up in 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹13675.67 lakh is likely to be

incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹7811.44 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Externally Aided Project

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

4.54 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 20530 ha. has been done in 2014-15 and plantation in 16641 Ha. is likely to be completed in 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 20000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 21000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Scheme from IEBR

Rajasthan State CAMPA

4.55 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 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.

4.56 Presently, as on 31-03-2013, approximately Rs. 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 ₹ 7000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16

Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation

4.57 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 ₹1000.00 lakh is approved in the budget estimates of 2015-16.

Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society

4.58 As per Hon'ble Supreme Court order regarding construction of an Intake well in the Chambal River for Chambal-Sawai madhopur-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% 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 ₹ 220.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.