



HUNTING THE HUNTERS - II

Report on
Capacity Building Programme on
Wildlife Crimes for the
State Forest Department, Rajasthan



Organized By:

TIGER TRUST
Funded By
US Fish & Wildlife Services.

November 12-13th 2011

Compiled by :

TIGER TRUST,

206, Rakeshdeep,

11, CommercialComplex,

Gulmohar Enclave,

New Delhi – 110049, India

Telephone: **+91 11 23385773**

+91 11 26858656

+9111 26856770

Fax : **+91 11 23071281**

E-mail: tigertrustindia@gmail.com

Website : www.tigertrustindia.org

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

R. N. Mehrotra
I.F.S.



प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, राजस्थान
Principal Chief Conservator of Forest
Rajasthan

Date: 27.12.2011

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

In position as the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Rajasthan, I have followed the activities of TIGER TRUST in the field of tiger conservation. TIGER TRUST has pioneered capacity building of forest staff in the state in their relentless pursuit for conviction in crimes related to tiger poaching.

The organization has a committed leadership with eminent legal experts and trainers who strive to achieve excellence in training of forest staff combining field experience and first hand knowledge of legal procedures and authority. TIGER TRUST has developed high quality training material with case laws, procedures and convictions under the Wild life Act. The efforts of TIGER TRUST are in convergence with the efforts of the state government and national, international conservation agencies.

The organization maintains a good and impeccable track record for leveraging continuous support from diverse stakeholders including the Forest Department, Judicial and Police Officers, State Judiciary and Conservation Experts. TIGER TRUST has strived to generate excellent documentation and communication material which is widely shared.

The efforts of TIGER TRUST deserve accolades and I would like to wish them success in their endeavour to build awareness and train the community of forest staff and officers.

(R. N. Mehrotra)

वन भवन, वानिकी पथ, जयपुर - 302 005
Van Bhawan, Vaniki Path, Jaipur - 302 005
Ph.: 0141-2227391 (O), 2570559 (R) Fax : 0141-2227832, 2227541, 2227836

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Our sincere gratitude to the Rajasthan State Forest Department and the US Fish and Wildlife Services for organizing this program.

Special thanks are due to Sh. R.N.Mehrotra, Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Sh.A.K.Singh, Chief Wildlife Warden (Jodhpur), Sh.M.L.Meena, Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Dr.T.S.Rathore, Director, Arid Forest Research Institute, Dr. Gaurav Sharma, Scientist-C, Zoological Centre of India, Sh.G.S.Rana, Forensic Scientist, Regional Science Laboratory, Sh. Himmat Abhilash Tak (Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur Range), , Ms.Anjana Gosain Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia , Ms.Takako Sato Consultant, Tiger Trust and all trainees and volunteers from the wildlife and territorial divisions of Rajasthan State Forest Department.

Program Officer: Sadiqua Fatma

Tiger Trust

206, Rakeshdeep,

11, Commercial Complex, Gulmohar Enclave

New Delhi-110049, India

Telephone: +91 11 23385773

Fax: +91 11 23071281

E-mail: tigertrustindia@gmail.com

anjanagosain@gmail.com

Website: www.tigertrustindia.org

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
RESOURCE PERSONS.....	16
COMMENCEMENT OF TRAINING.....	21
PROGRAM PROCEEDINGS.....	26
INTERACTIVE SESSION.....	51
IMPRESSIONS AND FEEDBACK.....	58
IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	63

ANNEXURES

PHOTOS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Capacity Building Training Programme on forest offences was conducted on 12 & 13th November 2011 for the forest staff of the Rajasthan State Forest Department. The training was organized by Tiger Trust, India and funded by a grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Services. The earlier training was undertaken in Eastern Rajasthan, however since wildlife crime is rampant in Western Rajasthan the faculty decided to hold the training in western region where no such capacity building training has been carried out.

The earlier training conducted under the Hunting the Hunters – Phase I funded by USFWS was an intermediary training exposing the forest officers to imperative wildlife laws, which is a key to successful prosecutions. It is observed that sheer lack of knowledge of offences and even though powers are conferred upon them under the Act, many forest offences either do not achieve convictions or go undefended. However, having made aware the forest department of the diverse wildlife laws, it was felt that combinations of field and classroom study should be undertaken. This was highly appreciated by the senior officers and the trainees acknowledged that such field trainings give optimum support to detect and prosecute wildlife crimes.

The present capacity building training program is an off-shoot of the previous training conducted in Rajasthan with the foremost emphasis being placed on

improving the investigational skills of the forest officers, as wardens of wildlife flora and fauna. Tiger Trust works closely with the State Forest Department in order to identify the core problem areas. It provides training for an effective prosecution which could lead to more successful convictions of offenders. In order to efficiently begin with such thematic trainings, the faculty compiled a module with the consent of the State Forest department. It includes a basic module prepared for the officers inducted for the training consisting of Foresters, Range Officers and DFOs. It was mutually decided to initially introduce them to wildlife laws and thereafter take sessions on case studies. It was necessary at the commencement of the training to review with all the participants the basic tenants of laws. A clear understanding was arrived at in forming one homogenous group to have continuity of the knowledge of enforcement monitoring and prevention of wildlife crimes in the field. Enhancing the crime enforcement in wildlife areas adds credibility to the department as well as uplifting morale of the staff who can become empowered through these trainings.

During regular interactions with the forest department and the senior forest officers, it was observed that the trainees mainly countenance four major hurdles in the process of investigation and presentation of cases. Accordingly, the training programme focused on **(i) Highlighting specific legal provisions relating to wildlife offences (in the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, and Indian Forest Act, 1927) (ii) Familiarizing the trainees**

with the applicability of laws on detecting and investigating wildlife crime (iii) Understanding the components leading to successful investigation and (iv) Encouraging the use of scientific methods in collection and sampling of evidence.

The participants were unanimous on the need of training program to enhance their investigation skills and successful implementation of law enforcement. This is one of the major objectives of Tiger Trust and the State Forest Department.



PROJECT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

We acknowledge the support and grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Services for the training program. Tiger Trust was able to conduct advanced training programs for wildlife divisions of Western Rajasthan which has welcomed this program.

The Rajasthan State Forest department welcomes the follow-up trainings due to the successful outcomes of the Phase-I legal orientation workshops conducted by Tiger Trust in earlier program of "Hunting the Hunters Phase-1". In terms of the project Tiger Trust appointed Ms. S. Fatima as its Regional Coordinator.



S. FATIMA – Regional Coordinator

A lawyer by profession, she initially joined Tiger Trust as a volunteer and gradually rose to head the awareness series conducted by Tiger Trust in schools throughout the country. She is responsible for preparing modules, compiling case studies for the trainees and all other ancillary preparations required for organizing training programmes. Ms. Fatima has been appointed as the Programme Officer for the state of Rajasthan under the ongoing project "Hunting the Hunters Capacity Building Training Programme-II" funded by USFWS. Tiger Trust has sought permission to appoint her as Regional Coordinator on to her relocation to Jaipur, Rajasthan.

1.1

PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS

In terms of the proposal a pre-visit was planned to meet the CCF Sh. M.L.Meena and CCF (Wildlife, Territorial Division) Sh.A.K.Singh on 21.10.2011 at Jodhpur. Ms. Anjana Gosain personally made a pre-visit to Jodhpur to discuss the new divisions, modules, proposed faculty and mutually designed course for the entire programme. Tiger Trust proposed several options for designing the module.

A meeting was held on 21 Oct. 2011 at Jodhpur to obtain the necessary approval for commencing the second phase of the Capacity Building Training Program, funded by USFWS. Chief Conservator of Wildlife, Sh. M.L.Meena on behalf of the Rajasthan State Forest Department, expressed his appreciation for the initiative taken by the Tiger Trust to provide training for his staff. He appreciated the report of the previous training received from Tiger Trust and agreed to support Phase-II of the Project. Sh. M. L. Meena CCF (WL), A. K. Singh CCF (Territorial Division) expressed their approval on behalf of the Department to the said training. The dates were fixed for the first training, on 12th and 13th November 2011. However, they welcomed the idea of having a dedicated batch comprising of **Foresters, Range Officers, Assistant Conservator Forest (ACF)** and **District Forest Officers (DFOS)** as a vertical group. Desert Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India was selected for training. The participants were given residential accommodation at Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI). Tiger Trust in terms of the project funds took care of boarding, lodging, transportation, resource material, honorariums etc.

The Desert Regional Centre of the Zoological Survey of India, Jodhpur was established in 14th June, 1960 in the name of Desert and Gangetic Plains

Regional Station under Second Five Year Plan to survey the faunal diversity of Desert Biome. Later, in 1965 due to the characteristics changes in its boundaries, it was renamed as Desert Regional Station and at present in 2009 it was further renamed as Desert Regional Centre. The present jurisdiction of the Centre has unique and rich habitat diversity.

The project supported the cost of hiring the hall, boarding and lodging of trainees, transportation, boarding and lodging of the trainees and the faculty of Tiger Trust staff along with resource material. Detailed cost breakdowns would be made available with the final report after all the trainings are completed.

Tiger Trust received written approval of the training and with the support of the Department official invitations for the training was sent from the office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (WL) to all Divisional Forest Officers (Territorial) of:

i) Jodhpur; ii) Mt.Abu; iii) Bikaner; iv) Desert National Park, Jaisalmer; v) Sirohi, vi) Barmer, vii) Pali, and Jalore. Tiger Trust sought nominations of two persons from each division, preferably engaged with the work of forest and wildlife offences in the rank of Divisional Forest Officer (**DFO**), Assistant Conservator of Forest (**ACF**) and Range Officer (**RO**). Tiger Trust wanted to impart training to personnel on continuous basis enabling them to understand and appreciate the concepts of investigation and enforcement skills. The DFO's were also encouraged to bring with them any pending cases which could be studied and worked upon during the training programme. This exercise, it was maintained, would help the trainees understand the deficiencies which the Forest department faces while conducting investigations and supporting prosecutions.

The appointment of Regional Coordinator facilitated the entire training, including liaison between the office of Tiger Trust and the State Forest Department through correspondence, e-mail, reporting and organizing logistic support for the training. Tasks include sending and receiving pre-registration forms from each division, communication with the DFO's including e-mail communication was maintained to ensure updates on the progress of nomination of attendees. The concerned nodal officer discharged his duties diligently and ensured the presence of maximum number of trainees. Each nomination was then scrutinized by a Core Group including the PCCF (WL with the CCF (Wildlife), as the Nodal officer for the program, and the Regional Coordinator, who personally supervised the list of trainees selected for the training. A total of 45 (though the request was for 40) participants were finally selected for the training in keeping in view their age, educational qualification and experience. Following the selection of trainees, letters of invite were sent to all divisions via e-mail communication and post, along with the official dispatch for release of officers selected for the training was sent from the PCCF (WL) office.

Tiger Trust in addition to the regular faculty **Ms.Anjana Gosain** and **Mr.Manjit Singh Ahluwalia** included three local resource faculty members in specialized fields.

Mr.Himmat Abhilash, Additional Superintendent of Police was nominated by Inspector General of Police Sh.Umesh Mishra to give an overview of a decided case and skills of investigation.

Dr.T.S.Rathore, Director, AFRI, to give his overview on the effect of global warming and the behavior of animals in the desert.

Mr.G.S.Rana was invited from the State Forensic Science Department to give detailed overview on importance of forensic science in leading successful prosecutions.

1.2:**PROGRAM OBJECTIVES**

The overall module of the programme was to ensure that the trainees adequately comprehend the various provisions of the relevant acts to highlight the:

- Outline the existing legal framework against wildlife crimes along with the Court procedural aspects of the legal provisions, including Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 along with the Rajasthan Forest Rules and its various amendments, the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code amongst others including recognition of the rights of forest dwellers and comparative International acts on wildlife crimes.
- To emphasize the complexity and filling up of the various forms for investigation of wildlife offences. The need for devising modalities for proper comprehension and accurate interpretation of various legislative provisions aimed at effective enforcement practice.
- Comprehend the various technical aspects of the important legislative provisions including methodology aimed at developing effective strategies to prosecute wildlife offences.
- Relevance and applicability of forensic science in detection of wildlife crimes for the purposes of investigation and implementation in terms of the powers enshrined under the Wild life Protection Act 1972.

1.3:

PARTICIPANTS

The first training under the project "Hunting the Hunters" Phase-II was held on 12-13th Nov.2011 in Jodhpur Division. This State has two major tiger reserves Sariska and Ranthambore. Rajasthan Forest Department has inter-division transferable jobs for the Forest Staff. However, the staff being transferable, the department desired the exposure to be given to all the Range Officers from all the major divisions. In consultation with the Chief Conservator Forest (Wildlife), the venue was selected and Jodhpur Division decided to host this workshop by inviting participants from **Jaisalmer, Mt.Abu; Bikaner; iv) Desert National Park, Jaislamer; Sirohi, Barmer, Pali, and Jalore**. The participants who attended the workshop did not have any prior exposure on such detailed legal training program. The training was intended to extend the capacity building programme in Western Rajasthan where the poaching of Schedule I animals is on the rise. The staff being transferred from one division to the other required such diverse training program.

A comparative analysis of the candidates of the previous training program in October 2010 and September 2011 highlights increased participation from previously unrepresented divisions. This is reflective of the apparent initiative of Tiger Trust and the Rajasthan State Forest Department in empowering more of its staff in dealing with forest offences. This is particularly relevant considering increasing frequency of wildlife crimes in desert area. Tiger Trust believes that one of the routes to securing convictions is by imparting quality training to the frontline staff in addition to proper investigation and documentation. Increasing participation of DFO's and other senior staff officers is another welcome and positive step towards strengthening the hands of the forest force for efficient handling of forest offences.

1.4:

TRAINING METHODOLOGY

The faculty conducted sessions with complete detailed study of provisions for effective percolation of the various legal aspects with exercises in participatory learning. All legal provisions were associated with real-world examples of legal case studies decided by competent courts. The trainees were given mock examples to explain the deficiencies and the applicability of the provisions after each legal provision was explained in detail. The participants were able to assimilate the information through visual presentations, discussions, relevant case studies and extensive question and answer sessions.

Case studies were given to the trainees as mock cases based on reported judgments. On the basis of the given facts of the case, the trainees were asked to give their respective suggestions in detection of crime by applying the legal provisions of relevant Acts. Such mock case exercises are imparted to enable them to use the skills for effective detection, investigation and documentation. These exercises instill confidence amongst the trainees to effectively handle situations wherein a wildlife crime has actually been committed.

It has consistently been observed by the faculty of Tiger Trust and the Forest Department that out of all the sessions, the trainees look forward to a rigorous session on case studies in the field.



RESOURCE PERSONS



Ms. Anjana Gosain:

Ms. Anjana Gosain is a practicing advocate in Supreme Court and High Court with specialization in environmental law. She has authored compilation of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) and Ready Reckoner for successful prosecution of wildlife criminals. She is the main backbone in planning the modules that are largely designed on practical aspects of prosecution and emphasis on acts relating to wildlife crime. Ms. Gosain is visiting faculty to State Forest Institutes and Clemson University, South Carolina.



Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia

Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia has an exclusive background in criminal law and procedures, particularly cases under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972). He has been actively involved in prosecution cases in Bandhavgarh and Kanha National Park, Ranthambore National Park, Sariska National Park, Kaziranga National Park, and have been imparting training at Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy and Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. He is responsible for organizing mock courts, detailed court procedure comprising of recording of evidence to depose as witness and cross examination.

Guest Speakers



Dr. T.S.Rathore, Director, Zoological Survey of India

Presently Director, Arid Research Forest Institute, Sh.Rathore has been actively involved in undertaking projects of burning issues like mortality of endangered species, mas multiplication of endangered species and afforestation of degraded lands. The Institute under his leadership has also worked on recent projects like climate change, carbon sequestration, soil profile and vegetation study of Rajasthan.



Dr. Gaurav Sharma Scientist

A Doctorate holder in Zoology (Entomology) and working as a Scientist with the Zoological Survey of India, Jodhpur. Dr.Sharma has also been a Senior Research Associate at the Institute of Wood Science & Technology, Ministry of Environment & Forest. He has conducted research on faunal diversity, their conservation, field survey, observation, collection and preservation. Dr.Sharma has submitted an Assessment Project on the status of 44 species of Odanta which were incorporated in the IUCN Red list in the year 2009-2010.



Sh. G.S. Rana, Joint Director, Regional Science Laboratory

Sh. G.S. Rana, is working as Joint Director, Regional Science Laboratory, Jodhpur Rajasthan. His specialization is collection and sampling of evidences. He has participated in many important workshops relating to wildlife crimes in the state.



Sh. Himmat Abhilash Tak, Additional Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur Range

Sh.Tak is serving as Additional Superintendent of Police of Rural range, Jodhpur Division. He was nominated by the Inspector General of Police, Sh.Umesh Mishra as Guest faculty for the training program. Sh.Tak gave a powerpoint presentation on the Chinakara (Black Buck) Poaching case unlawfully hunted by a Bollywood star in the year 1998. Through his presentation, he informed the trainees that effective investigations and legal documentation invariably lead to successful prosecution of offenders.



Training Location in Western Rajasthan

Rajasthan, lying between 23°30' and 30°11' North latitudes and 69° 29' and 78 ° 17' East longitudes at the northwestern part of India is one of the biggest states in the country. The state shares its north-western and western boundary with the Indo-Pakistan international border that extends about 1,070 km and touches the major districts of Barmer, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

Rajasthan has an area of 3, 42,239sq.km comprising of the 11% of the total geographical area of India. The extensive topography includes rocky terrain, rolling sand dunes, wetlands, barren tracts or land filled with thorny scrubs, river-drained plains, plateaus, ravines and wooded regions. A massive portion of the state (about 70% of total landmass) is desiccated and encloses the biggest Indian desert- the Thar Desert. This desert region embraces the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur.

The flora and fauna are particularly endemic to the arid regions and are specially adapted biologically to survive in the dry, waterless regions of the "Desert State of India". The wildlife consists of 23 species of lizards, 25 species of snakes, various species of the deer family and 450 species of avifauna.

Western Rajasthan is also known for the Bishnoi community who are a dedicated lot for conserving the wild habitat. The Bishnois protect the wildlife and environment with a missionary zeal. Their history is peppered with stories about martyrs who died fighting to save the environment. The Bishnoi movement is one of the earliest known ecological movements in Rajasthan. Jambaji, or Jambeshwar Bhagavan, born in 1451 in one of Rajasthan's warrior sects, was disillusioned by communal riots between Muslims and Hindus.

To stem the destruction, the Bishnois formed a religion based on 29 (bish: 20, noi: 9) principles that included compassion for all living beings, cleanliness, devotion, vegetarian diet and truthfulness.

Bishnois are so dedicated to the task of protecting their environment that their women are known to nurture motherless fawns, give up their lives to save trees and go hungry to provide food for animals.

In 2010, Bishnois in the Nokha sub-district of Bikaner have reported 11 incidents of black buck poaching.

Source of information: Google Report



COMMENCEMENT OF TRAINING

12 -13 th Nov. 2011

2.1: INAUGURAL SESSION

Ms. Vindhya Sharma, welcomed the Chief Guest, Sh.A.K.Singh CCF (territorial Division), Dr.T.S.Rathore, Sh.Himmat Abhilash Tak, Dr.Gaurav Sharma, Sh.G.S.Rana, Ms.Anjana Gosain, Mr.Manjit Ahluwalia and the participants to the second phase of the Capacity Building Programme of the officers of the Forest Department, Rajasthan, supported by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The programme was inaugurated by Sh.A.K.Singh by lighting of the lamp followed by other members on the dias. All the participants paid their respect and homage to the founder of the Trust, Lt.Sh.Kailash Sankhala.

The program commenced with Ms.Anjana Gosain introducing the participants to the objective of the programme. She spoke at length about the importance of the investigative skills which helps in leading successful prosecutions. She called upon the participants to make the best use of the training and clear their doubts and uncertainties on the issue of prosecution. Ms.Gosain, stated that taking "Hunting the Hunters" Phase-I as the basis, the main objective was to apprise all the participants about the information on prosecution of hunters of animals, formal procedure adopted at the time of preparing the case of Forest Offences, information about the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Indian Penal Code, field investigations, court procedures, discussion were the main highlights of the workshop.

Reflecting on the fundamentals of the training, she emphasised that only skilled and empowered forest staff would be contributing factors for successful prosecution. Dwelling on the complexity of the nature of forest

offences and the inherent technicality of the legal provisions, it was imperative for the staff to be acquainted about the nuances of prosecution in order to secure convictions.

Delivering the keynote address, the **Chief Guest, Sh.A.K.Singh, Addl. PCCF (Wildlife)**, exhorted the participants to utilize the opportunity to hone their skills and ensure its implementation when on their job. He deemed it imperative in view of burgeoning incidents of wildlife crimes with a dismal conviction rate. He appealed to the participants to utilise the opportunity to update their skills and ensure their effective application while on duty. While lauding the initiative of Tiger Trust, Mr.Singh suggested that only such trainings that could instill a correct balance of information and confidence as regards the legal aspects that are needed to be adhered to while conducting necessary investigations. Mr.Singh remarked on the initiative of Tiger Trust in conducting legal awareness trainings, which have assumed tremendous importance considering the proliferation of forest offences with extremely poor conviction rates which have dampened the morale of the forest staff. This as he outlined, was because of lack of proper investigation and the inability of the staff to apply the latest forensic knowledge.

Speaking at the occasion on the second day of the training program (13th Nov. 2011), **Sh. M.L.Meena, Chief Conservator of Forest, Jodhpur** congratulated the efforts of Tiger Trust in imparting and updating the trainees on the technicalities of law. Deploring how in the absence of proper legal knowledge, the witness many a times turn hostile and the prosecution fails. He informed the participants that as per CrP.C., in case of an offence which involves crime committed in a forest, a special public prosecutor could also be sought to be appointed. He announced some other training programs aimed for the benefit of the forest staff in future.

Sh. Himmat Abhilash Tonk, Addl. SP(Rural), Jodhpur; applauded Tiger Trust for continuing the mission embarked on by Late Kailash Sankhla towards protection and conservation of tigers and its habitat. Understanding the background of the crime is as he mentioned of foremost importance. Decoding the nature of crime requires an analysis of the criminal psyche, which facilitates better understanding of the entire scenario of crime and the array of factors facilitating the commission of an offence.

Delivering the vote of thanks, **Manjit Singh Ahluwalia**, on behalf of Tiger Trust, was appreciative of the initiative of the Forest Department in providing their consent to ensure that their officers are empowered to tackle effectively the legal hassles while conducting investigations, preparing a case, seeking prosecutions and ensuring convictions.

He enjoined the participants to develop certain effective practices, which would translate into effective enforcement skills, like maintaining case diary. He also insisted upon the necessity of the police and the forest officials to work with close coordination. He also expressed his concern at the increasing number of wildlife cases pending with the courts which not only delays but also inhibits conviction of the offender.





Ms. Vindhya Sharma delivering the welcome address.





Sh.A.K.Singh CCF(Territorial Division) addressing the participants during the inaugural ceremony



Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia offering the vote of thanks at the inaugural session.

PROGRAM PROCEEDINGS

2.2 SESSION-I HELD ON 12th Nov.2011

Brief Revision of Important provisions of Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Indian Evidence Act and case studies by Ms Anjana Gosain:

Ms. Gosain facilitated the introductory session. She introduced the participants to a historical chronology of the legislative provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Beginning with the famous Farmaan by Mughal Emperor Jahangir, she went on to discuss at length the legislative enactments of 1912, Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife Protection Act and IPC (Indian Penal Code). Highlighting significance of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, she explained how the campaign for protection of tigers was incorporated and became a 'national responsibility' under the Project Tiger campaign of 1973, of which late Kailash Sankhla, former Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan, had played a pioneering role. She also informed the participants of how the tigers are kept in private zoos at homes across the globe, where many of them die due to negligence of the owner. In many instances, the owners were unable to continue feeding the tigers in captivity have released them to wander across the streets creating public nuisance. While in India, there are close to 50 National Parks and around 600 wildlife sanctuaries as protected habitats for wild animals. Hence, such a situation certainly cannot arise. Also, in our country, the stringent provisions of our legislative enactments are highly sensitive to the issue of conservation of tigers, yet the dwindling tiger population, threat of poachers and dismal rate of conviction of wildlife crimes continue to endanger the existence of our national animal even in protected habitats. This is highly surprising and definitely a cause of concern.

Her session was a capitulation of all the basics of wildlife legislation, which an enforcement officer should know and apply as and when situation arises. She explained that the legislative history of wildlife crime dates back from 1912 till 2006.

The first act which prohibited killing of birds was known as the Act of Birds and Animals 1912 but it did not ban hunting.

The second enactment was Indian Forest Act, 1927 which defines the definition of Forest Officer and the areas to be declared as forest. However, there was no prohibition of hunting or in other words, there was no penal consequences for hunting any animal. The purpose and object was to protect the forest produce. The prohibition only spoke of not to set the fire to reserve forests, trespassing of cattle, felling of trees, break up of any land, or stop ways and water courses in reserve forests. However, the forests were protected and for that purpose the divisions for enacted. This act is still in operation. However, the powers of the forest officers were defined which restricted to prohibit unauthorized people for entering upon any land and the powers of civil court to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 first time banned the hunting under Section 9 and made the first wildlife offence defined under the Act which was included in the definition Clause in Section 2(16) which define hunting by any method including disturbing the wildlife and its habitats.

In view of this conflict of Central and State jurisdiction over the areas, number of decisions were taken by the States by carrying out the activities in the forest area. In order to streamline the powers, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted with the sole purpose to define the powers of Centre and State. In order to permit any mining or non-forest activity, the permission of the Central Government was considered necessary.

The last Act which has been enacted is called Rights of Forest Dwellers Act 2006. It defined the rights and obligations of Forest Dwellers who were in occupation in forest area since 75 years making the cut-off date as 13.12.2005. The Rajasthan Forest Protection Act along with its rules were also explained.

The session was devoted by making a distinction of crime in a Tiger reserve and Desert National Park. The method of crime is totally different in the desert area as it is generally not by trapping or poisoning since the animals which figure in schedule I comprise of Chital and Deer and Chinkara. These animals are essentially poached not for trading but for consumption. The desert area is surrounded by influential rich people and several defence cantonments. Hence, the process of detection, investigation, and implementation of the Act are different.

She explained the basic provisions in order to make the participants understand the concepts of detection and investigation. The participants were requested to read the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 by concentrating on Section 2 which explained the terminologies used in investigating the wildlife crime such as **Forest Officer, Government property, habitat, hunting, land, meat, permit, person, protected area, sanctuary, vermin, vehicle, weapon, wild animal, wildlife being relevant to the investigation.** The number of provisions was reduced to basic minimum in order to get clarity in the minds of the trainees and they were as follows:-

Section 9, 11, 27, 28, 34A, 35, 39, 50, 51, and 52

The definitions were narrated in a simple manner by explaining that **Section 9** defines prohibition of hunting.

Section 11 defines permission for hunting in certain cases subject to the decision of Chief Wildlife Warden. It thus became pertinent to explain that

if any wild animal specified in Schedule I has become dangerous to human life it need to be killed. In this context, it was explained that in the last two years, such orders have been given by the Chief Wildlife Warden of various States for killing of tigers and leopards after recording the reasons since there were large numbers of casualties in and around the forest.

Section 27 is a restriction on entry in sanctuary, but looking at the geographical situation of the Desert National Park Area where the core area is far less, it was explained that the hunting cannot only be restricted to core area but also the territorial divisions. Implementation of this Section in such context becomes difficult when the area defined is large and the offence which takes place anywhere outside is equally applicable under the Act. However, only those persons are permitted to enter into a declared sanctuary who is either a public servant or has permission from Chief Wildlife Warden, or has any immovable property within the limits of sanctuary.

Section 28 is the provision under which the permit is granted subject to certain conditions.

Section 34A talks of unauthorized encroachment which can be removed by seeking eviction or removal of unauthorized structure. However, the same is to be carried out by giving an opportunity of being heard. This provision is very important as in Western Rajasthan, there is a lot of encroachment disturbing the corridors of the animals.

Section 39 – the basic difference which was explained was that every animal under the Act is a government property and similarly any vehicle, weapon, which if discovered also becomes a government property at the time of investigation. However, once the seized articles are produced before the Magistrate, he has a right to release the said article till the trial is over and the conviction / acquittal takes place to declare the offender either guilty or innocent. The Supreme Court Judgement was relied upon to explain the

decision and setting the minds of the participants to rest that the Forest Officer does not have the unbridled power to seize the vehicle and not to release it.

SECTION 50

The said provision was divided into four parts.

A) Power of entry, search, arrest and detention

i) Power of entry – the power of entry is with any officer who is authorized by the Chief Wildlife Warden OR authorized by the State OR any Forest Officer OR any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

* The person if has a reasonable ground, to suspect any person for any violation means suspicion, while on duty, has the power to seek production of anything in his custody.

* Stop any vehicle for search and baggage.

* Seize anything which makes him suspicious about the offence and it would not be released him till he is satisfied that the suspect is innocent.

* **What to do when the Forest Officer is not satisfied** – bind the alleged accused and take his undertaking to appear before him as and when required. In the event of any prima facie crime he can arrest the suspects without warrants..

* All these powers are referred in the Sections enshrined under the Act. However, if on the second call, he fails to produce or answer any question, he can be immediately arrested without warrant for which-

- He does not require any permission from superior officer or the court.
- If the suspect satisfies the Inquiry Officer (IO) by furnishing his name and address, then he can be released subject to the undertaking that he would be appearing on summons or participate in any other proceedings. In other words, arrest can be made at the time of investigation and then he has to be produced in the court in the next 24 hours.
- If any article is seized e.g. vehicle in which any incriminating object, meat, weapon is recovered the same shall be recorded in the seizure memo. However if anybody seeks the custody of vehicle the same can handed over subject to the undertaking that it shall be produced in the Court as and when summoned.

➤ **Important Sub Sections of Section 50 Wildlife Protection Act**

Section 50 – Sub-Section 1 to 3A are in the first part.

Sub section 4 to 7

In case a person who has been detained or articles seized, despite undertaking fails to comply, he would be guilty of an offence against this Act, which means that a complaint can be lodged for not cooperating in the investigation and accordingly the case can be registered under the said provisions.

In **Section 6**, if the seizure of uncooked meat or half dead animal, carcass, bones, uncured trophy can be disposed of after informing the senior officer in the manner as may be provided.

Section 7 – the said provision makes it mandatory for any person who is approached by the officers to co-operate in assistance to prevent a crime, detection or apprehension as the case may be, failing which a case can be registered against him under Sub-Section 5 of Section 50.

Section 50(8) – These are the powers which are exclusively for Assistant Conservator of Forests.

When does this provision come into effect?

a) In a situation when the Forest Officer fails to search the premises or does not receive any cooperation and for that purpose a search warrant is required and the ACF has the power to issue the same.

b) In case the Forest Officer fails to seek the attendance of witnesses, the ACF can enforce it by sending a summon which if not replied, the witnesses can be arrested and brought before him and be produced before the competent Court in 24 hrs.

c) If the Forest Officer fails to get any production of documents and material objects, at that stage ACF can compel the discovery and production of document by sending a summon along with the staff to do so

AND

In sub-section'd', ACF can after having obtained the attendance of the witness or discovery of material record the statement

including that of accused. This also defines the statement of confession.

What is a confession?

In legal dictionary – confession means any person who voluntarily confesses having committed an offence and gives the details of the entire incident of his own volition by understanding that the same can be used against him.

How to record the confession?

- i) the confession has to be addressed in person and before that he has to be explained that the same can be used against him and it is voluntary.
- ii) The narration of facts has to be in person and in sequence without any duress so that the confession appears to be realistic.
- iii) The confession must be having witnesses and should be signed by the accused in the language which he is familiar with.

Section 50(9) – Position of a Forest Officer is that of a Special Officer before whom any confession made has to be admitted in evidence.

Section 25 of The Indian Evidence Act clearly states that no confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence. Hence, any officer other than a police officer – no confession is required to be proved in the court of law and if it appears to the Magistrate that the confession is voluntary, then the same can be admitted without corroboration of any other evidence. The term “accused of an offence” is a person against whom evidence is given in a criminal proceeding.

In other words, the confession made before a special officer should be encouraged to be recorded.

At this junction, it was explained that under **Section 28A** of **The Indian Evidence Act** if the confession is made by inducement, threat or promise, the same would be rejected by the Magistrate, on the ground that it was obtained under inducement/coercion.

The concept of confession was supported with reported judgments of various High Courts.



Relevance of Indian Evidence Act in **Investigations (12th Nov.2011)**

The stage of detection of crime is completed by investigation. This is basically related to with practices and procedures of preparation of seizure memo, seizure marker, site plan, list of witnesses for which practical demonstration was required. The participants were free to use the blackboard for preparation of the said documents in the background of the following facts of the case.

FACTS

A gypsy containing dead meat carried by a driver with two accomplices in a Desert National Area Park is discovered by the Forest Staff.

In this situation, it was explained that how the investigation would be carried out along with the documents. Two volunteers came forward and were asked to interrogate the accused which was an utter disaster since the communication skill was found to be lacking force and conviction.

At this juncture, the faculty decided to do away with the communication skills being a part of the training and encouraged them to prepare the seizure memo and seizure marker along with the site plan. The participants were able to make the above documents but were full of defects and at that juncture, the following defects were pointed out:-

- The narration of facts were incoherent
- The details of vehicle were not given in the form of model, chasis number and the year

- The sequence of travel time was not stated
- The seizure of the meat and the weight had to be packed, had not been mentioned
- The route of travel was missing
- The time period taken in investigation / interrogation was not clear.
- The site plan did not have any land marks and contained vague description of the route.

It was explained that in absence of these facts the said seizure memo and the site plan would be rejected and the entire case could be dismissed for want of evidence.

In this context, various important legal terms were explained which are benefit of doubt – is to be given in case enough evidence is not there in favour of the accused.

Proved – means that everything is proved due to proper evidence.

Not proved – means that due to lack of evidence nothing is proved.

Disproved – is equal to not being proved.

The said terminologies were explained in context of appreciation of evidence.

In this context, the famous case of celebrity Salman Khan was discussed in which the impeccable investigation resulted in conviction because the entire evidence produced by the prosecution was well appreciated and the statements of the eye witnesses were consistent.

The session ended with giving the details of other relevant provisions of primary and secondary evidence and the practical aspect of making an application to the court for seeking permission to lead secondary evidence in case the original documents such as the gazette notification of the park, any other public document which cannot be produced but certified copies can sought to be placed on record.

Ms. Anjana Gosain apprised the trainees of the importance of a seizure memo and also the method of its preparation. Besides, her session was basically focussed on a practical demonstration of the preparation of the FIR, handling of witnesses and their statements, relevant documents. In addition, she spoke on the technicalities of the law when it comes to preparing a case and putting it up in a court of law. She explained to the trainees the various legal terms and its meaning and relevance; as 'Benefit of Doubt', 'Presume', 'Conclusive Proof' along with it explaining the various sections which attract the commission of an offence under the WPA Act and under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the CrPC (Code of Criminal Procedure) under **Section 86, Recording of confession, section 26: section 27: section 41: section 137: section 138: section 140: section 142: recording of evidence, Examination, Cross Examination, Statement of Witness etc.** Her session stressed the necessity of putting up a proper case and ensuring quality witnesses in the Court.





The faculty delivering the lecture.

SESSION-II by Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia on 12th Nov.2011

Relevance of Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act on the Wildlife Crime.

Manjit S. Ahluwalia in his session explained the various provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. He also informed the participants of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370, the wildlife provisions are governed by the Indian Penal Code. Certain important and relevant sections as Section 2, CrPC Sec.41, Article 299, Criminal Law sections 362, section 319, CrP.C section 302, 473, 397, 468 were explained in depth to the trainees. Informing the trainees on the procedures along with the relevant sections which are to be observed while conducting a search and seize operation. The following was imperative to be observed in presenting a case in the court, which would effect the later conduct of the investigations for effective convictions:-

1. Seizure Memo
2. Site plan
3. Statement of the accused
4. Seized vehicle/article/meat
5. Arrest of the accused
6. Interrogation report
7. FIR
8. List of witnesses

Shri Manjit Singh also informed about the various definitions of the Code of Criminal Procedure i.e. non bailable offence, bailable offence, cognizable offence, non-cognizable offence, warrant matters, summons, petitions, inquiry and investigation.

“bailable offence” means an offence which is shown as bailable in First Schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; and **“non bailable offence”** means any other offence:

(b) **“Charge”** includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one;

(c) **“Cognizable offence”** means an offence in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant;

(d) **“complaint”** means any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under this code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence shall be deemed to be a complaint; and the police officer by whom such reports is made shall be deemed to be the complainant;

‘Non cognizable offence’ means an offence for which, and **“non cognizable case”** means a case in which a police officer has no authority to arrest without warrant.

(w) **“summons case” means a case relating to an offence and not being a warrant case.**

(x) **“Warrant case”** means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years:

The division of cases, into summons and warrant cases is based on the punishment which can be awarded. Those which are punishable with imprisonment for two years and under are summons case the rest are all warrant cases. The procedure for the trial of summons cases is provided by Chapter XX while that for warrant cases is dealt within Chapter XIX.

He informed about primary and secondary evidence, e.g primary evidence is original, whereas, secondary evidence is the copy of the original document.

Mr.Ahluwalia informed the essentials ingredients of a complaint. A complaint in a criminal case is what a plaint is in a civil case. It is one of the modes in which a Magistrate can take cognizance of an offence (S.190) The requisites of a complaint are (1) an oral or a written allegation (2) that some person known or unknown has committed an offence (3) It must be made to a Magistrate and (4) it must be made with the object that cognizance should be taken. It is not necessary for a complainant to list out in a complaint with all the evidence in his possession. Every minuscule fact need not be pleaded. The administration of criminal law is more a matter of substance than of form and should not be allowed to be befogged by hair – splitting technicalities.

Mr.Ahluwalia also informed the participants about serving of summon order issued against any person by the Court, it was told that under Section 64 of the Cr. P.C. his wife, the elder member of his house or any person having blood connection with him, receiving by them is accepted. In the event of non availability of an elder member, the court summon is being arranged for being delivered through the police.

Section 62 (1) Every summons shall be served by a police officer or subject to such rules as the State Government may make in this behalf by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.

(2) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

(3) Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt thereof on the back of the other duplicate.

S.64. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefore on the back of the other duplicate.

One of most important pillars in conducting effecting investigations is filing of seizure memo. It was explained that the document which contains the list of confiscated items after sealing goods is called **seizure memo**. The seal mark must also be pasted on the sealed goods. After sealing the seized goods, the seal is kept with the higher officer and in case of need it is shown to the court.

A very significant facet of investigation is the trial of summons cases by Magistrates. Mr. Ahluwalia explained Sec 190,200-204 that is the procedure of filing the complaint. He emphasized on the following provisions

Section 251,252,254,255, and 256. These provisions are related to conviction under various situations e.g on admitting the guilt of the offence. The orders of acquittal is based upon the evidence.

If a summons-case is tried jointly with a warrant-case, the procedure of the warrant-case is to be followed. A charge will then have to be drawn up for the summons-case also.

Section 256 provides for the course to be adopted if complainant does not appear. If the provisions of this section have not been complied with, and the Complainant fails to appear then it can be dismissed.

Mr.Ahluwalia also emphasized on the definition clauses which are extremely important under the Act. He stressed on the following terms:

- i) **Court**
- ii) **Fact**
- iii) **Relevant**
- iv) **Facts in issue**
- v) **Document**
- vi) **Evidence**

In relation to these three definitions, the importance of the **Examination of witnesses and confession** were explained. It was stated that in case the confession is made by an accused before the Forest Officer (being a special officer, not below the rank of ACF), then it has to be admitted in evidence in terms of Section 25 of the said Act. The said provision lays down that no confession made to a police officer shall be proved.

The finer details of confessions and their procedures were explained to be recorded by the designated officer, in terms of the various legal pronouncements laid down.





Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia explaining provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code



Session III: Sh. Himmat Abhilash Tonk, Additional Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur(Rural) - 13th Nov.2011

Mr.Tonk referred to a case registered on 11/ 10/ 1998 under section 163 with Mathania police station to apprise the trainees on how cases are usually dealt with. Referring to Bollywood actor Salman Khan, who as Mr. Tonk disclosed visited Jodhpur with the intention of hunting wild animal for meat. He informed the trainees that under section 9 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, hunting of wild animals for meat stands prohibited by law. Violation arises when people are ignorant of laws, with the result that people can easily violate. They get away after committing the crime since most of the offences go unreported. The Constitution of India has enshrined duties under Directive Principles to protect the flora and fauna under Article 51A of the Constitution. While seeking for rights, it is important that we understand our duties as well. He lamented on the fact that only 5 % of the population have proper understanding of the laws of the land, which is both regrettable and shocking as well. In Sariska, as he mentioned, it is the absence of a common knowledge of the rights of forest dwellers and the legislative provisions governing the use of forest resources by the traditional dwellers as the Bawri tribe that various discrepancies have resulted in conflict.

Knowledge of the legal provisions is vital in as much as proper conduct of investigation, ability to chronologically follow up the investigation, taking statements from the accused as well as recording statements of witnesses. He stressed on ensuring proper filing of the FIR. Further, as he stressed the strength of a case depends on the statement of the prime witnesses and the enforcement officers must ensure that the witnesses are taken into confidence so that they maintain consistency while deposing before a court of law. He emphasized that an investigating officers should be alert, polite, firm, unbiased and should have the skill to get the information from the accused. Citing an instance of a murder in Balotara where the victim was slashed with a

sword. A retail shopkeeper was the prime witness in the case. He testified that he was not in a position to tell exactly if the accused was the aggressor since he was blinded by the reflection from the sword. He also spoke about the verbal and physical testimonies and stressed on proper coordination between the forest and the police department in event of a wildlife offence. He also sought that the forest staff be equipped and trained to collect samples on site and immediately be in a position to collect the samples properly and send it for forensic investigation. Not only the witnesses but also the investigation procedure should be such that the accused/ offender be taken into confidence. A procedure, which he suggested was that different teams be appointed to conduct the investigation and then verify the statements that have been given by the parties-the aggressor, aggrieved and the witnesses. The most important pre-requisite of conducting a proper investigation, as he outlined was knowledge of the laws and self-confidence in application as the situation may demand.

Elaborating on the Black Buck poaching case by film actor Salman Khan and other co-accused, Sh.Tonk highlighted the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act,1972 under which the accused were booked. Following are the provisions:

Sec 9: Prohibition of hunting-

Sec 39: Wild animals , etc., to be Government property

Sec 51: Penalties. –

Sec 52:

While giving the power point presentation on the case, it was observed that the Salman Khan poaching case caught attention of one and all present in the training. It was hence decided to deal with the present case as a case study for the trainees so as to understand the rigour of Wildlife Protection Act, Indian Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code. Accordingly Sh.Tonk

elaborated the intricate details of the case which are enumerated herein below:

ORAL EVIDENCE

Chief eye witness: Gypsy driver Sh. Harish Dulani

Factum of removing the skin: Sh. Danaram & Sh. Dayal Singh

Eye witness: Sh. Kanwar Ram

Sh. Rupa Ram

Sh. Naina Ram

Sh. Pukhraj Testimony of arms supplied to Salman Khan: Sh. Satya Mani Tiwari

Gypsy owner: Sh. Arun Yadav

Waiter giving testimony of Black Buck meat

being served to Salman Khan: Sh: Kamal Kishore

Manager giving testimony of waiter assisting

Salman Khan during his stay: Sh. Santosh Kumar

Corroborating evidence:

1. Seizure of vehicle used for killing (gypsy)
2. Punctured gypsy tyres
3. Seized arms used for killing Black Bucks
4. Collection of blood stained mud (where Black Bucks were slaughtered)
5. Seizure of skin and hair from the site.

The evidences collected above were sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory for verification. Sh. Tonk also laid stress on the steps to be taken to ensure adequate protection of the wildlife. Out of the many he said the government, villagers, media and the enforcement agencies must spread awareness and take steps to generate consciousness in the community.



Sh.Himmat Abhilash Tonk, Additional Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur Range, informing the participants of the nuances of investigation.



2.5: SESSION IV by Sh. G.S.Rana, Scientist-C, Regional Science Laboratory

Forensic Science-Importance and Relevance in Wildlife Crime Prosecution: 13th Nov.2011

Sh. G.S. Rana, Joint Director, Regional Science Laboratory, informed the trainees of the various scientific tools that can be put to use to seek conviction of the accused under section 293 of CrPC. He emphasized on proper collection and analysis of samples and also enlightened the trainees on 'what' would possibly constitute samples as the bullet, hair, blood, viscera, etc. He assured the trainees that the recent advances made in the field of forensics could assist in securing the conviction of an accused even if all other evidences were not strong enough to satisfy the court for reason to pronounce the accused as offender. Forensics and ballistics analysis could shed significant light on the nature of the offence, the offence weapon. He explained in detail the technique of sampling. Explaining a case in point, **he explained how the blood on the weapon is first dried, collected with a ball of cotton and then packed. In case the blood samples have to be collected from the mud, the portion is left to dry and then packed in a piece of polythene or in a glass bottle and then a cloth is wrapped around the bottle and sent off to the laboratory.** To properly seal the bottle in which the sample is collected is very important. **If bloodstains are found on the clothes or the body parts like hands and feet of the accused then the clothes should be seized and blood samples from the body of the accused must be collected on a cotton ball; ensure that it is properly packed and should be then sent off to the laboratory for analysis.** He informed that the blood sample of the dead animal must be collected during postmortem by the medical jurist. **If it is suspected that the case is cooked up then in that case, the DNA samples must be collected and**

sent for forensic analysis. On the sample packet must be mentioned certain particulars as FIR No; Date; from where collected; a brief background of the case in context of which the samples have been sent. The sample packet must be properly stamped and sealed. A forwarding letter must accompany the sealed packet, which is to be sent for forensic examination.



Sh.G.S.Rana and Dr.Gaurav Sharma addressing the participants

INTERACTIVE SESSION

The interactive session was jointly facilitated by Ms. Anjana Gosain and Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia. The session witnessed most of the participants raising questions on the preparation of seizure memo followed by proper investigations. The participants were put to mock wildlife crime cases and were asked to prepare seizure memo based on the facts of the case. Some of the trainees were asked to enlist the documents which are pre-requisites for starting investigation on the writing board. This exercise not only instilled confidence amongst the trainees but also had the effect of shedding their inhibitions so as to put queries to the faculty. The trainees enquired on many aspects of conduct of investigations including what are the immunities that they enjoy in pursuit of their duties. They mentioned of how at times, they were accused of harassment by the female members. It was suggested that entry into the premises in the absence of male members, should be avoided and lady constables should be taken with the raiding party. Forest officers while searching premises, should follow proper course of action. How to follow the procedure in case a vehicle is seized. The question of release of the vehicle had been explained earlier.

After the conclusion of the session, the participants were encouraged to ask questions and the following queries were sought by the participants:-

- i) **What is the difference with the methodology of commission of wildlife crime in desert area and tiger reserve? Sh.Khuman Singh, ACF, Desert National Park, Jaisalmer.**

The poaching of animals in tiger reserve is essentially by using the method of trap, poisoning, shooting and is largely due to man-animal conflict which requires different investigations whereas the animals

poached in desert area are for consumption for eating, hence the evidence can be easily collected in and around the site of offence. The topography of both the regions is very different.

- ii) **How does one handle the uncooked meat since it is perishable in nature? Sh.Ramadhan Meena, Range Officer.**

Small sample of meat, hair or blood should be lifted and sent to the lab and rest of it should be destroyed.

- iii) **Why is it necessary to record the chasis number and model of the vehicle? Sh.Ramawaroop Yadav, Range Officer.**

This is to ensure that the vehicle which is seized, is the same and is not changed. There is every possibility of the defence counsel disputing the vehicle being different; hence it is strongly suggested to record the chasis number in the seizure memo.

- iv) **Why should the travel time be indicated in the seizure memo – and how it can affect the investigations? Sh.Durga Ram, Forester.**

The time of travel is important to show that from the time of receiving information till the place of offence, all events have been covered and the defence counsel cannot dispute that the entire seizure memo was made in the forest office rather than on the spot.

- v) **Why should we take the tyre marks? Sh.Balveer Singh, Forester.**

This is to match the vehicle and its brand of tyre being the same.

- vi) **When a forest officer is familiar with the name of the animals, why should the meat or bones be sent to the lab as the forest**

officer is competent to identify the same? Sh.Mahipal Singh Jugtawat, Range Officer.

In forensic science it has to be proved to which category and schedule the meat belongs and any ocular evidence cannot be admitted in evidence. Forensic science is based on complete method and can be admitted on the basis of the statement of the expert witness.

vii) **Who is an expert witness? Sh.Rohtash Singh, Forester.**

Veterinary Doctors, Forensic Scientists, Handwriting Expert and any other expert in the field.

viii) **When the blood is found in the mud, how to lift it as a sample? SH.Anoop Singh Khariya, Range Officer, Grade I.**

The portion where the blood is found should be packed in a polythin pack and then it is wrapped around with a cloth and sent to the lab.

ix) **Why should women police guard accompany the forest staff at the time of search? Sh. Subhash Chander, Range Officer.**

There have been incidents when the villagers have planted false cases against the forest officers for physical abuse. In order to avoid such situations, it is always appropriate to take the lady police officer during investigations.

x) **Please indicate how many witnesses should be there at the time of investigation and is it necessary to have independent witnesses? Sh.Narayan Singh, Forester.**

The number of witnesses should be not many as it would be difficult to get them at the time of evidence and if no independence witnesses were found, departmental witnesses should be used.

- xi) **In Section 39, once the vehicle is seized why is it returned to the accused by the Magistrate? Sh.Udairam Seol, Range Officer.**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has clearly held that the Magistrate has the power to return the vehicle on superdari because until the offence is proved against the accused he cannot be held guilty.

- xii) **Why the forest officer is a special officer? Sh.Inder Singh, Range Officer GradeII.**

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is a special act and all the concerned officers like Custom Officer, Forest Officer have the special powers and are not treated as the police officers, hence any confession made before them is admissible in evidence.

- xiii) **How does the law of limitation applicable in criminal proceedings? Sh. Ashok Srivastav, Forester.**

Section 468 of Cr.P.C. allows the time till when the offence can be registered beyond that the law of limitation would be applicable.

- xiv) **What was the position of law of hunting prior to 1972? Sh. Man Singh Palia, Forester.**

Under Indian Penal Code, there was a section 462, which prohibited killing of elephant and tiger and the same was punishable with fine in addition to this, there was no other provision or Act to prohibit hunting until 1972.

- xv) **How is it relevant to have correct provisions in the complaint? SH.Sardar Singh, Forester.**

The correct provisions of complaint are necessary to prove the offence. If those provisions are replied which are not related to offence, the case cannot be proved.

xvi) **How to record a proper confession? Sh.Vijender Bissa, ACF**

It is very natural that no accused would make a confession unless he is coerced into it. However, if the narration of facts is in sequence with proper wordings with regard to pre-warning is there, then the court can consider the confession to be in order.

xvii) **If the ACF is not available then? Sh.Mahendra Pal Singh, Forester.**

You can approach the senior officer to do the same but it cannot be by a junior officer.

xviii) **How long a person should be kept in custody? Sh.Sampat Ram Soni, Forester.**

The moment you record his arrest, he has to be produced before the Magistrate within 24 hours.

xix) **What is the difference between judicial and police custody? Sh.Dharamdas, Forester.**

In police custody, the accused is with the police and in judicial custody it remains with the court but watched by the police.

xx) **If a person is detained, there is every likelihood of his family coming at the spot and the confession cannot be recorded? Sh.Ramesh Chopra, ACF**

The person who is retained should not be kept in a Chowki but at a different place and after spending sometime for interrogation then only

the family should be informed and if warrants arrest, the same should be made and produced before the Magistrate.

The faculty requested the participants to frequently read the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, Indian Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code provided to them as resource material so as to be thorough with the offences, penalties, procedures and powers enlisted under the provisions. It was stressed that this would not only help the trainees in handling the pending crime cases in their divisions but would also help in grasping the more intricate details of investigation which would be taken up in the second training.



Participants in course of the interactive session.



Participants preparing a mock seizure memo



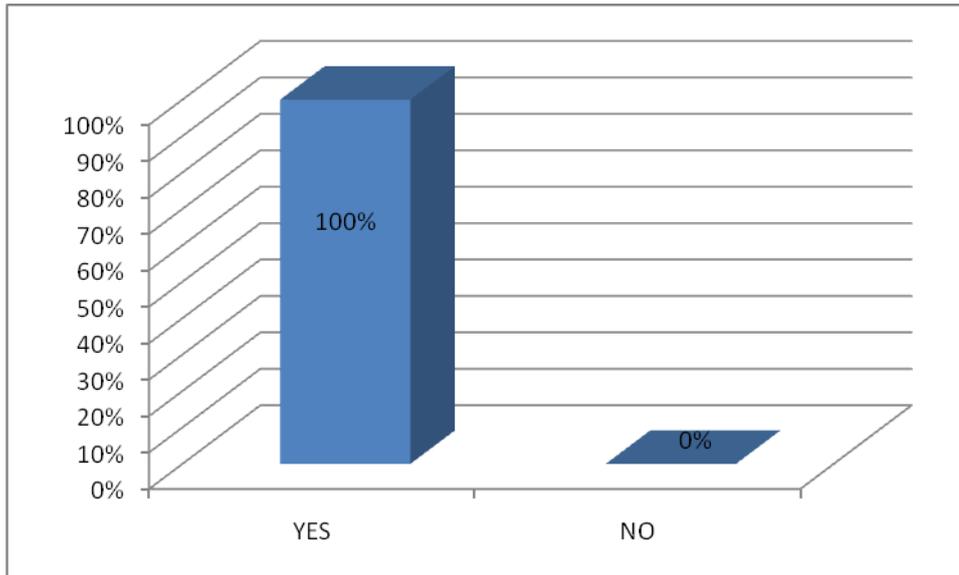
IMPRESSIONS & FEEDBACK

The participants received lessons on wildlife crime enforcement and prevention, including those relating to forensics, good qualities of an investigating officer, proper paperwork procedures and mock case drills. Most of the participants attended the training for the first time and appreciated the efforts put in by the faculty and the guest speakers. The trainees agreed that such training programmes had the effect of filling in the lacunae faced by them while carrying out investigation and requested the faculty to conduct such trainings on frequent intervals. The participant applauded the efforts of Ms. Anjana Gosain and Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia, for not only boosting confidence amongst the trainees but also imparting lessons based on mock cases which refreshed them of their powers and duties towards improving their investigational skills.

Participant responses to the training Programme:

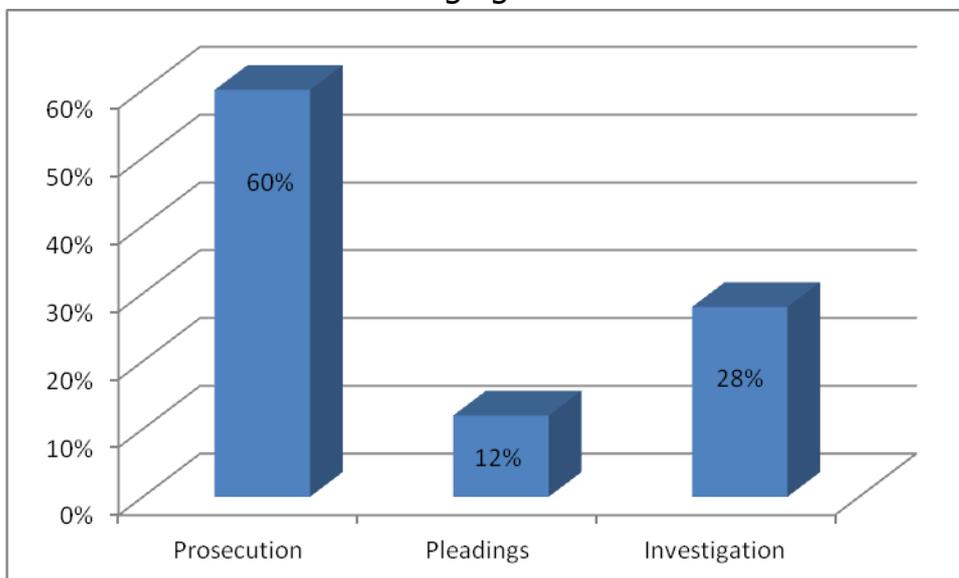
➤ **Have you found this “Hunting the Hunters programme” useful?**

All the participants were unanimous in their opinion that the training was a fruitful initiative and was an eye-opener exposure to an important aspect of investigation when dealing with wildlife crimes.



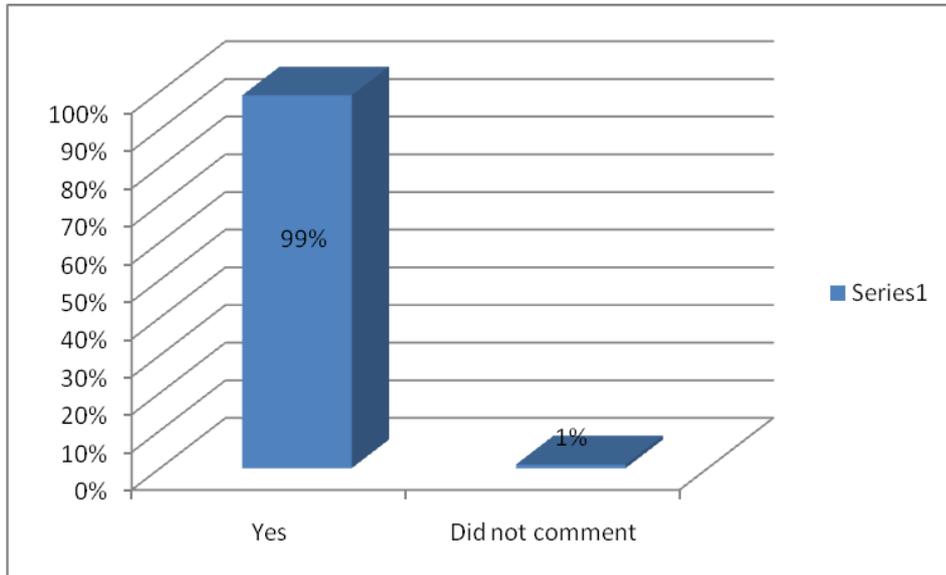
➤ **Which of the three topics you found most interesting?**

The feedback revealed that 60% of the participants faced difficulty in leading prosecutions whereas 28% of the participants found investigation a complex job to handle. The participant response indicated that they found the sessions on process of investigation and developing of investigative skills as highly relevant followed by procedures which have to be observed so that they can build up a strong case and court pleadings respectively. Drafting of pleadings was also revealed to be a challenging task to handle.



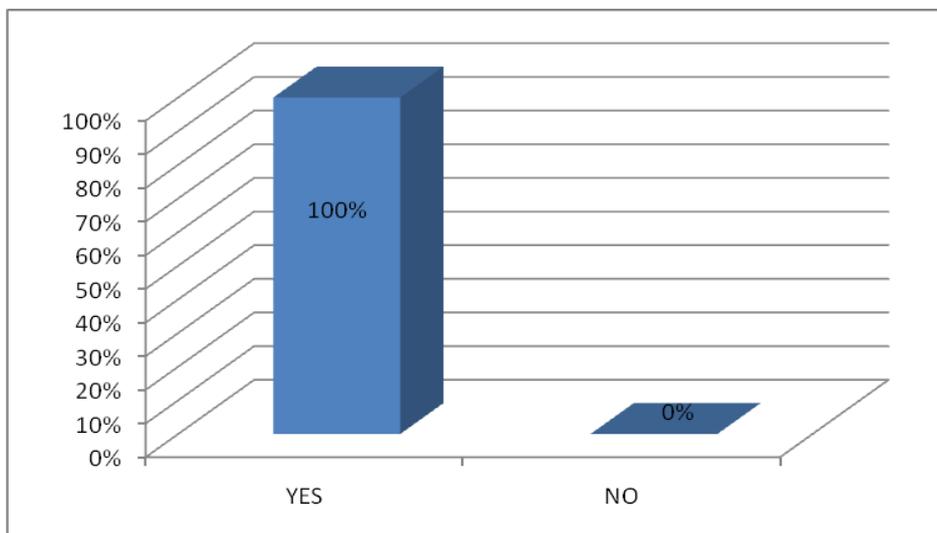
➤ **Whether these topics were adequately addressed by the trainers?**

99% of the participants expressed their satisfaction with the trainers exposition of the various topics while a few of the participants chose not to answer.



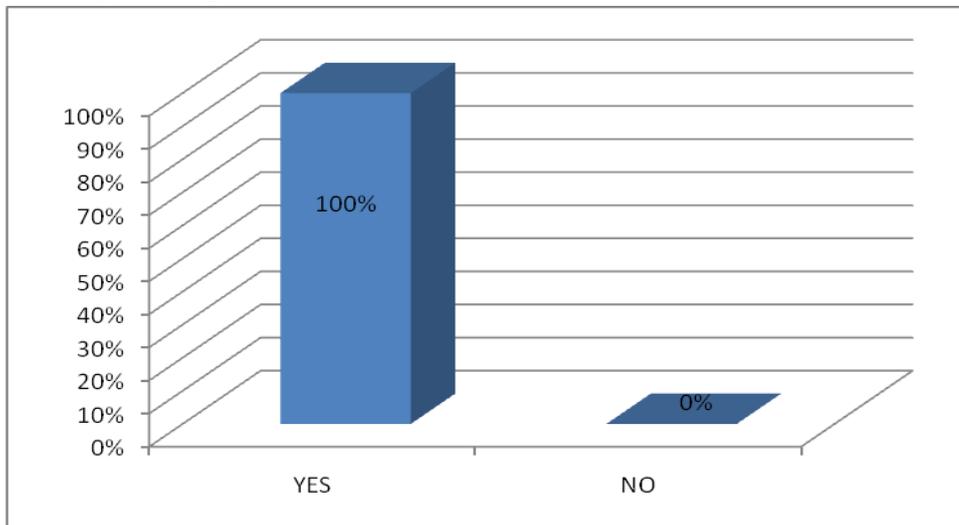
➤ **Whether this training program is useful and beneficial towards better law implementation to combat wildlife crime?**

Almost all the participants acknowledged that the modules had been very beneficial and practice oriented.



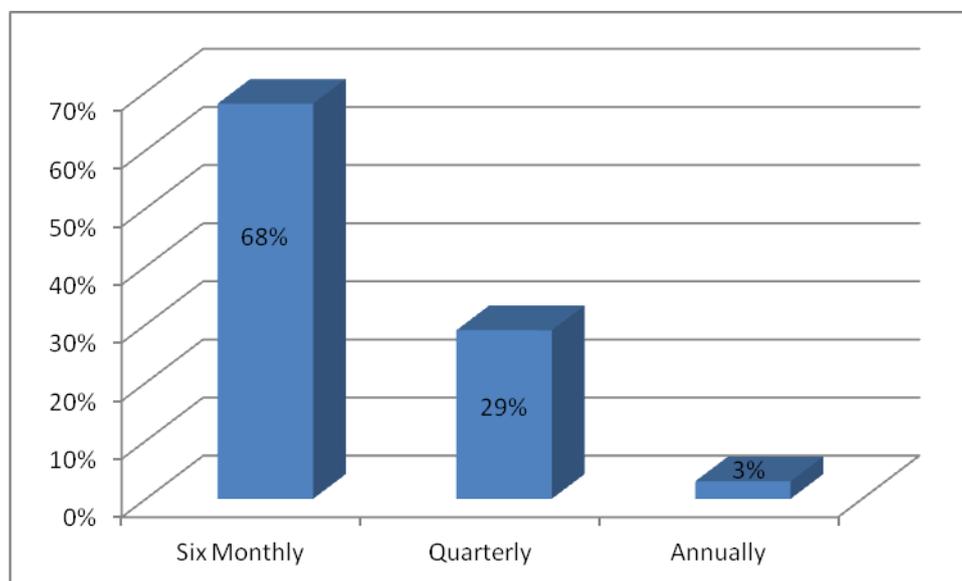
➤ **Did the training provide an opportunity to network with other forest officers?**

The trainees were unanimous on the subject that the training provided an excellent opportunity to interact with their counterparts and senior officers. The training gave them a platform to discuss wildlife crime cases pending in other divisions as well.



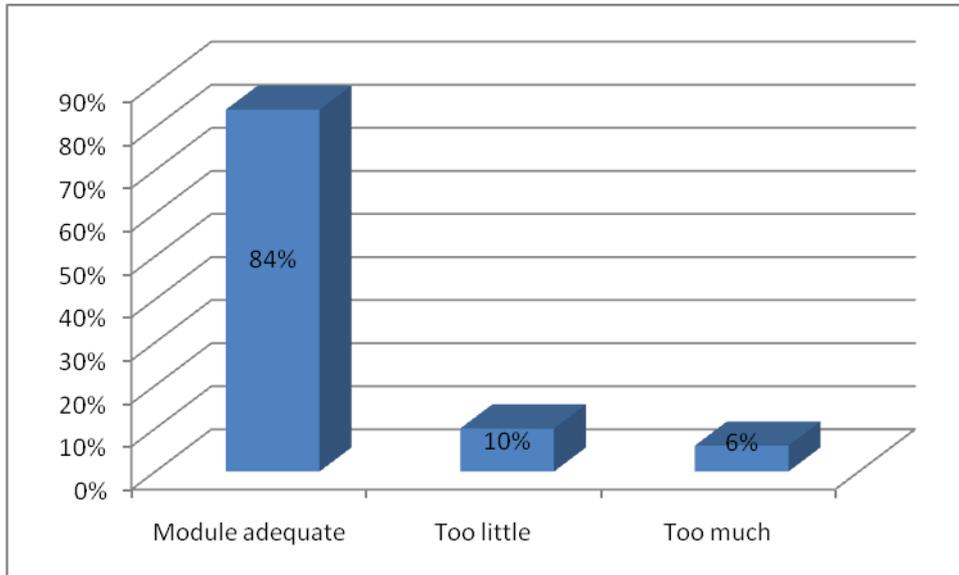
➤ **What is the reasonable interval during which the trainings should be held?**

Most of the participants (68%) showed interest in having bi-yearly trainings followed by a handful of participants who desired to have more intermittent (quarterly) trainings. Only 3% participants desired to have annual training programmes.



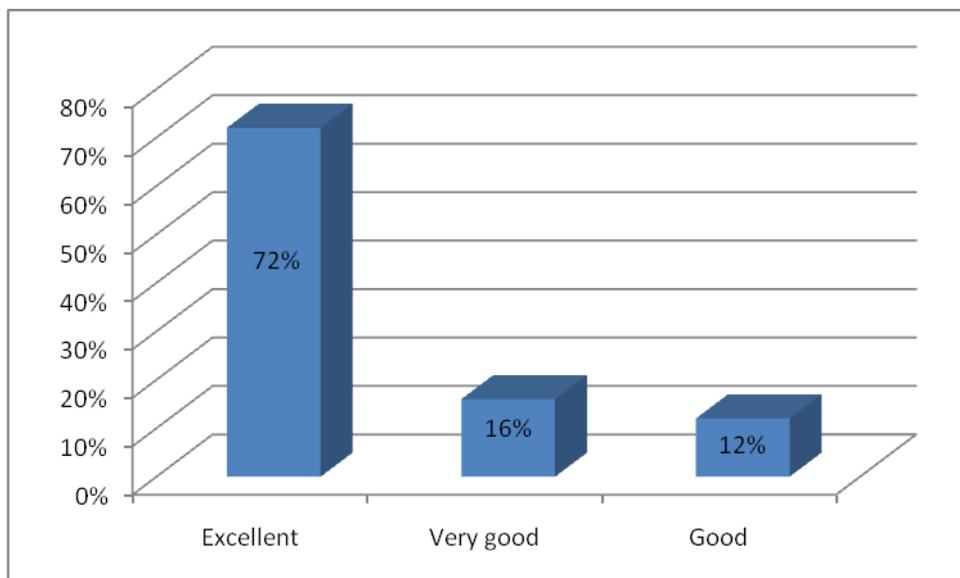
➤ **Whether the module was adequate for classroom studies? Was it too much or too little?**

While a majority of the trainees (84%) contended that the module was adequate, a few of them noted on the vastness of the topics but appreciated the resource persons for imparting excellent guidance on relevant topics.



➤ **Quality of the Resource Persons-**

The resource persons received much appreciation for being focused, articulate and dedicated.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF TRAINEES BY THE TRAINERS

Tiger Trust has conducted several workshops in the State of Rajasthan and has a method to assess the impact of the training on the trainees. The feedback forms designed by the faculty give a complete unbiased and uninfluenced response of the trainees to the training attended by them. The method is by judging the performance on the basis of questions, interaction and their participation in the module. The trainees (from Western Rajasthan) in the said training were exposed to such workshops for the first time and though they were aware of the relevant provisions and procedures for the wildlife crimes but candidly admitted that the training gave them more clarity.

The trainees were very attentive, patient and inquisitive and wanted to learn all the aspects of trial. The faculty of Tiger trust made it a point to have as many interactive sessions which were based on questions and answers. After having gone through the feedback and attending the training, it was apparent that they had not been exposed to such intricate details on crucial Acts like Cr. P.C, Indian Evidence Act and above all the tips for field investigation, analysis of evidence and preparation of cases. The initial plan was to have partly an advanced and aggressive approach towards the provisions of all the three Acts. However, in view of the fact that majority of the trainees did not have the requisite knowledge to understand the technical aspect; a spot decision was taken to dilute the module and deviate the topics in a simplified manner. Easy and methodical approach, inter-active sessions after every 30 minutes encouraged the staff to come out of their shell. The most important impact was the feel good factor about their own powers of investigations and even detention. However, it dawned gradually on them that the powers are not only reduced on paper but are effectively enforceable. They appreciated the minute mistakes could lead to disastrous results.

One to one interaction with the participant enabled the trainees to put questions to the faculty. The participants were in hesitant in putting queries to the resource as well as the guest speakers which was indicative of the interest developed by the trainees. The presence of senior officers from the department helped the participants to raise many questions. The training had a tremendous impact that the forest department was taking care to update their skills and knowledge for which they are mainly employed. The overall impact has been of gaining knowledge, clarifications, interest in prosecution and more such exercise of training in future which is very encouraging.



**Capacity Building Programme on Forest Offences. Phase-II
12-13 November 2011 at Desert Regional Centre, Jodhpur.
Tiger Trust in collaboration with
Rajasthan State Forest Department and US Fish and Wildlife
Service.**

SCHEDULE FOR THE WORKSHOP – DAY I

12.11.2011

09:00 -09:30	Registration of participants for the training.
09:30 – 10:00	Opening of the workshop and welcome address by the PCCF, CCF (WL) and Ms. Anjana Gosain, Hony. Secretary, Tiger Trust.
10:00 – 10:15	Tea
10:30 – 01:15	Overview of the history of legislations comprising of Indian Forest Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Bio-Diversity Act and Money Laundering Act by Ms. Anjana Gosain.
01:30 – 02:30	Lunch
02:30 – 04:00	Narration of legal provisions of Cr.P.C and Indian Evidence Act by Mr.Manjit Ahluwalia.
04:00 -04:15	Tea
04:30 - 05:30	Question hour with the faculty.
05:30 – 06:00	Proposed Film Show

DAY II

13.11.2011

09:30 – 10:30	"Lecture on "Overview on Detection and Investigation in leading successful prosecution" by Shri Himmat Abhilash Tak, Addl. Supdt. of Police, and Inspector of Police Jodhpur(Rural) on Investigation skills"
10:30– 11:30	"Lecture on "Forensic Science- Importance and Relevance in Wildlife Crime Prosecution".
11:30 – 12:00	Tea
12:00 – 01:15	Question hour with the Speakers.
01:15 – 02:15	Lunch
02:30 – 04:15	Analysis of the legal provisions on the basis of case studies of the cases pending in their respective division.
04:15 – 04:30	Tea
04:00 – 06:00	Open House

List of Participants

Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Jodhpur
Tentative list of Participants for the Workshop
(to be organized on 12-13 Nov, 2011)

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/ Employee	Designation	
DCF, Wildlife, Jodhpur			
1	Sh. Mehak Ram Vishnoi	ACF	9414498584
2	Sh. Anop Singh Khiriya 944431011	RO Grade I	
3	Sh. Suresh Chandra Bohra	RO Grade II	
4	Sh. Man Singh Palia	Forester	9772775995
5	Sh. Arun Kumar Bora	Forester	
6	Sh. Sampat Raj Soni	Forester	9461436027
7	Sh. Sardar Singh	Forester	9166891007
DCF, Wildlife, Mt. Abu			
1	Sh. Arjun Dan Charan	ACF	9414482882
2	Sh. Peer Mohmad	RO Grade II	
3	Sh. Inder Singh	RO Grade II	
4	Sh. Rohitash Singh	Forester	9414645043
5	Sh. Bharat Singh	Forester	9462687714
6	Sh. Mahendrapal Singh	Forester	8003201954
DCF, Wildlife, Bikaner			
1	Sh. Ramesh Chopra	ACF	9530187565
2	Sh. Ghanshyam Singh	Forester	9829682401
Deputy Director, Desert National Park, Jaisalmer			
1	Sh. Vijendra Bissa	ACF	
2	Sh. Mohanlal Khatri	RO Grade I	9460161977
3	Sh. Maheshchandra Arora	Forester	9460422369
4	Sh. Dharmdas	Forester	9922337273
5	Sh. Bhawani Singh 9799704805	Forester	
6	Sh. Durga Ram	Forester	8094582252
7	Sh. Balveer Singh	Forester	
Divisional Forest Officer, Sirohi			
1	Sh. Khuman Singh Rathore	ACF	94602-33285
2	Sh. Chunni Lal Purohit	RO Grade II	
Dy. Conservator of Forests WFP, Jaisalmer			
1	Sh. Ramdhan Meena	RO	9414545533
2	Sh. Ramswaroop Yadav	RO	
Dy. Conservator of Forests, Barmer			
1	Sh. Subhash Sharma CHANDER	RO	
Dy. Conservator of Forests, Pali			
1	Sh. Kishan Singh	ACF	941374230
2	Sh. Kailash	Forester	9413608138
Dy. Conservator of Forests, DDP Jaisalmer			
1	Sh. Ashok Srivastav	Forester	9772205649
2	Sh. Praveen Charan Hemarda Singh	Forester	941469661
Dy. Conservator of Forests, Jalore			
1	Sh. Mahipal Singh Jugtawat	RO	
2	Sh. Narayan Singh Ada	Forester	
Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur			
1	Sh. B. M. Kalla	ACF	9414266883
2	Sh. Udaram Seol	RO	98285-62153
G. S. Tiwari, T. A. To. ce. (W) A.C.F.			
Ramesh Chandra Kowar			
Kalu Ram.			
9799298915			
9785844729			

Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Jodhpur
Tentative list of Participants for the Workshop
(to be organized on 12-13 Nov. 2011)

Sr. No.	Name of Officer/ Employee	Designation
DCF, Wildlife, Jodhpur		
1	Sh. Mehak Ram Vishnoi	ACF
2	Sh. Anop Singh Khiriya	RO Grade I
3	Sh. Suresh Chandra Bohra	RO Grade II
4	Sh. Man Singh Palia	Forester
5	Sh. Arun Kumar Bora	Forester
6	Sh. Sampat Raj Soni	Forester
7	Sh. Sardar Singh	Forester
DCF, Wildlife, Mt. Abu		
1	Sh. Arjun Dan Charan	ACF
2	Sh. Peer Mohmad	RO Grade II
3	Sh. Inder Singh	RO Grade II
4	Sh. Rohitash Singh	Forester
5	Sh. Bharat Singh	Forester
6	Sh. Mahendrapal Singh	Forester
DCF, Wildlife, Bikaner		
1	Sh. Ramesh Chopra	ACF
2	Sh. Ghanshyam Singh	Forester
Deputy Director, Desert National Park, Jaisalmer		
1	Sh. Vijendra Bissa	ACF
2	Sh. Mohanlal Khatri	RO Grade I
3	Sh. Maheshchandra Arora	Forester
4	Sh. Dharmdas	Forester
5	Sh. Bhawani Singh	Forester
6	Sh. Durga Ram	Forester
7	Sh. Balveer Singh	Forester
Divisional Forest Officer, Sirohi		
1	Sh. Khuman Singh Rathore	ACF
2	Sh. Chunni Lal Purohit	RO Grade I
Dy. Conservator of Forests WFP, Jaisalmer		
1	Sh. Ramdhan Meena	RO
2	Sh. Ramswaroop Yadav	RO
Dy. Conservator of Forests, Barmer		
1	Sh. Subhash Sharma	RO
Dy. Conservator of Forests, Pali		
1	Sh. Kishan Singh	ACF
2	Sh. Kailash	Forester
Dy. Conservator of Forests, DDP Jaisalmer		
1	Sh. Ashok Srivastav	Forester
2	Sh. Praveen Charan	Forester
Dy. Conservator of Forests, Jalore		
1	Sh. Mahipal Singh Jugtawat	RO
2	Sh. Narayan Singh Ada	Forester
Divisional Forest Officer, Jodhpur		
1	Sh. B. M. Kalla	ACF
2	Sh. Udaram Seol	RO

Typed Copy of the list of participants

To be filled in by the participant nominated for the training

Pre-Registration Form

Capacity Building Legal Training Programme-Hunting the Hunters-II

Tiger Trust

in collaboration with

Rajasthan State Forest Department and US Fish and Wildlife Service.

12-13th November 2011

NAME-

DESIGNATION-

DIVISION-

HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED ANY TRAINING PROGRAMME ON WILDLIFE CRIME? (Y / N)-

IF (Y), WHEN AND WHERE-

WHETHER SEEKING ACCOMODATION DURING THE TRAINING PROGRAMME-(Y / N)



Hunting the Hunters- II Capacity Building Programme
Organised by Tiger Trust on 12-13th November, 2011 at Desert
Regional Centre, Jodhpur
On Forest Crimes for the benefit of Forest Staff, Rajasthan
QUESTIONNAIRE / FEEDBACK FORM

DATE:

TIME:

A. BASIC INFORMATION:			
1	Name		
2	Designation		
3	Age		
4	National Park		
5	Contact number		
6	E mail		
7	Since how many years you have been in this protected area (PA)?		
8	Have you attended any wildlife field-training programme earlier?	YES	No
B. ABOUT THE WORKSHOP:			

1.	Have you found this "Hunting the Hunters programme" useful? What are the three most important things [or topics] you learned during this training?		
2.	Which of the three topics you found most interesting?	<input type="checkbox"/> Process of investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Pleadings <input type="checkbox"/> Case studies in relation to the success and failure of Prosecution.	
3.	Whether these topics were adequately addressed by the trainers?		
4.	Whether the module was adequate for class room studies? Was it too much or too little?		
5.	Whether this training program is useful & beneficial towards better law implementation to combat wildlife crime?		
6.	Did the training provide an opportunity to network with other forest officers?	YES	NO

7.	What is the reasonable interval during which the trainings should be held?	Quarterly / Six monthly/ Annually
9.	Quality of Resource persons	Excellent / Very Good / Good / Fair
10	Arrangements of boarding and lodging	Excellent / Very Good / Good / Fair
11	Which location do you prefer for the training program?	Field/ Academic Institution / Both
12	If you were given the task of redesigning the workshop, what would you change?	
13	Any other suggestion or recommendation?	

ANNEXURES:

1. Preparatory E-Mails and Letters:



tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

project hunting the hunter-II for State of Rajasthan and Assam

2 messages

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
To: nmehrotra@hotmail.com

Tue, Apr 19, 2011 at 6:58 PM

Dear Mr. Mehrotra

I am happy to inform you that the above mentioned proposal has been accepted for the period of one year. Please go through the letter and if possible grant me an appointment to discuss the modalities in the next few weeks. I would appreciate in case before we meet you could send your suggestions to the proposal.

Regards
Anjana Gosain
Hony. Secretary

 Letter of Tiger Trust.docx
12K

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
To: avanish.chaubey@gmail.com
Cc: somashekar ps <ps.somashekar@rediffmail.com>, umsahai <umsahai@rediffmail.com>

Tue, Apr 19, 2011 at 7:01 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

 Letter of Tiger Trust.docx
12K



tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Legal Training programme

2 messages

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
To: mohan lal meena <mlemeenaifs@gmail.com>

Fri, Nov 4, 2011 at 7:05 PM

Dear Mr.Meena,

We have sent invites to the senior officers of the forest department. However kindly also let us know the e-mail id of other senior officers whom you think can be an added advantage to the training. We would accordingly send invites to them as well. Plz also send necessary instructions to the participants to attend the training.

Kind regards,
Anjana Gosain



mohan lal meena <mlemeenaifs@gmail.com>
To: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
Cc: Pushpen Jugtawat <pushpenjagtawat@gmail.com>

Fri, Nov 4, 2011 at 10:05 PM

Officers from AFRI and ZSI may be invited. I am on leave and out of station. E mail address of Mr. Gaurav Sharma is drgaurav.zsi.india@gmail.com. E mail addresses of other officers are not available with me. Mr A. K. Singh CCF, Jodhpur is also holding charge of CCF Wild Life Jodhpur . So you are requested to kindly request him for the Programme. His cell no. is 09414059146 . Copy is being sent to Puspendra Forester in the office of CCF Wild Life for conveying e-mail addresses if he is able to collect.

M. L. Meena
[Quoted text hidden]

E-mail addressed to Mr.Fred Bagley,USFWS seeking permission to appoint Ms.S.Fatma as Regional Coordinator for Rajasthan

Gmail - update

<https://mail.google.com/mail/?ui=2&ik=f649cc95e1&view=pt&q=fred>.



tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

update

2 messages

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Tue, Jan 10, 2012 at 8:12 AM

To: fred_bagley <fred_bagley@fws.gov>

Dear Fred
we are preparing for the third training in feb in Rajasthan.the dates in Aassam are being worked out for may.
we have decided to appoint Ms Fatima as the coordinator for Rajasthan,since she is relocated in Jaipur,the question is can she still be the progarm officer for which we donot pay any salary?
I would appreciate in case you could guide me in this respect
hope this year brings success for every body
regards
Anjana Gosain

Fred_Bagley@fws.gov <Fred_Bagley@fws.gov>

Tue, Jan 10, 2012 at 6:23 PM

To: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Dear Anjana:

I do not see any problem with Ms. Fatima continuing to be the program officer from Jaipur if that works to the benefit of the project over all.

This is of course your decision but I do not see any problem.

All The Best

Fred

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

tiger trust
<tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Tofred_bagley <fred_bagley@fws.gov>
cc
Subjectupdate

01/09/2012 09:42 PM

[Quoted text hidden]

1. Copy of letter regarding the Proposed Training Programme from Tiger Trust.

To: R.N. MEHROTRA,
JAIPUR, PIN: 302001
From: T. TRUST, N.D.
Wt: 45 grams,
Amt: 25.00, 21/04/2011, 10:35
Taxes: Rs. 3.00 <Track on www.indiapost.gov.in>



206, Rakeshdeep, 11 Commercial Complex
Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi - 110 049, India
Secretariat Office :
442, Lawyers Chambers, Delhi High Court, New Delhi
Phone : 91-11-23385773, Fax : 91-11-23389742
Email : tigertrust_india@yahoo.com
Website : www.tigertrustindia.com

Shri R.N. Mehrotra
P.C.C.F.
Forest Department
Van Bhawan
Vaniki Path
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN.

19.04.2011

Sub: Extension of Capacity Building Programme 'Hunting the Hunter-II'
in State of Assam & Rajasthan - 2011- 2013

Sir

I wish to inform you that with your kind support and encouragement, USFWS have extended our programme. We wish to inform you that there are several suggestions keeping in view the previous training programme:-

- 1) We finished the entire capacity building programme in one year commencing July 2011 to April 2012. This is subject to written memorandum of understanding that dates and availability of staff should be made on mutually convenient dates.
- 2) This would have very focused and long term effect on the trainees as this would be continuous process.
- 3) We have been given permission for 135 trainees from fresh divisions.
- 4) A nodal officer from Forest Department could be appointed of the rank of DFO and one regional Coordinator would be appointed by Tiger Trust to coordinate modules, courses and logistics.
- 5) The forest department is only requested to provide availability of staff and dates and, if possible, auditorium / academy or any other hall in any of the other venues free of cost.
- 6) To have a nominated Course Director to plan the courses in advance for all the trainees.



FOUNDER KAILASH SANKHALA

206, Rakeshdeep, 11 Commercial Complex
Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi - 110 049, India

Secretariat Office :

442, Lawyers Chambers, Delhi High Court, New Delhi
Phone : 91-11-23385773, Fax : 91-11-23389742
Email : tigertrust_india@yahoo.com
Website : www.tigertrustindia.com

- 7) New trainees be encouraged to join from other divisions.
- 8) A mutual understanding could be arrived to achieve positive results and better skills for the trainees.

May I request you for personal appointment to discuss the modalities and finalise the above said conditions. If the dates cannot be made available in one year, then we could view other options as well.

I would appreciate in case, response is received to the above said request and if possible appoint a DFO or CF to be a part in finalizing the course.

Hoping to receive favourable response.

Kind regards


(ANJANA GOSAIN)
HONY. SECRETARY

NOTE: We wish to inform you that as per the approval, the Capacity Building Programmes are independent of each other and the duration is from 14.4.2011 to 30.4.2013. The forest department is free to pick up the year and inform the undersigned.



206, Rakeshdeep, 11 Commercial Complex
Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi - 110 049, India
Secretariat Office :
442, Lawyers Chambers, Delhi High Court, New Delhi
Phone : 91-11-23385773, Fax : 91-11-23389742
Email : tigertrust_india@yahoo.com
Website : www.tigertrustindia.com

To

Shri M.L. Meena
CCF Wildlife, Forest Department
Jodhpur
Rajasthan.

20th September 2011

Sub: Holding of the Capacity Building Workshop with Forest Department,
Rajasthan under the Project – Hunting the Hunter-II by Tiger Trust

Sir

Greetings from Tiger Trust which was founded by late Kailash Sankhla. We had discussed the above proposed workshop several times and in furtherance to it, I have already sent the requisite to Arid Forest Research Institute. We propose to hold the same on the on 12 / 13th November or 10/11th December 2011.

In this regard, I would like to make a pre-visit to discuss the issue and visit Jodhpur on this account. Tiger Trust would be responsible for organizing the workshop and would bear the expenses of the boarding and lodging of the trainees, cost of resource material and faculty and the rental of the hall. However, we would request you to invite trainees not less than Forester but also ACF and DFOs so that there could be vertical group and the desired number is 35 along with any additional senior officer, you may propose. We would like to discuss the modalities and module. The proposed visit can be worked out on 15/16th October, 2011 or 22/23rd October, 2011, you may intimate the convenient dates.

Hope to hear a positive response at the earliest.

Kind regards


(ANJAN GOSAIN)
HONY. SECRETARY

1. Copy of letter from the PCCF (Wildlife) Rajasthan, office regarding intimation to the divisions regarding nomination of trainees for the workshop:

Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Jodhpur

S. No. : F.8()Vividh/CCF/

Date :

To,

The Director,
Zoological Survey of India,
Kolkata (West Bengal), India

Sub. : Request for providing conference hall for organizing a two days (12-13 Nov., 2011) capacity building workshop for the field staff of the forest department in collaboration with Tiger Trust, New Delhi (NGO).

Sir,

With due regards I am to state that a capacity building workshop is being organized for the staff of forest department in collaboration with Tiger Trust, New Delhi on 12-13 Nov. 2011 at Jodhpur. Therefore you are requested to kindly make the conference hall available at Desert Regional Station, Jodhpur for organizing the workshop in the dates mentioned above.

Sincerely

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife, Jodhpur

S. No. : F.Even/4963-66

Date : 24/10/11

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action:

1. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan, Jaipur in connection with letter no. F.(58)Karmik-II/CWLW/2011/1909 dated 24/06/2011
2. Officer In-charge, Desert Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Jodhpur.
3. Ms. Anjana Gosain, Honorary Secretary, Tiger Trust, 206 Rakeshdeep, 11 Commercial Complex, Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi - 110049.
4. Shri Mehak Ram Vishnoi, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Jodhpur for making necessary arrangement.

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife, Jodhpur

Copy of the letter from the office of Inspector General, Jodhpur Range nominating officers as guest speakers.

कार्यालय महानिरीक्षक पुलिस जोधपुर रेंज, जोधपुर
क्रमांक: प.11(32)जोध-रेंज/फोर्स/2011/3955-56 दिनांक: 3 नवम्बर, 2011

पुलिस अधीक्षक
जिला जोधपुर ग्रामीण

विषय:- टाईगर ट्रस्ट द्वारा शिकारियों पर अंकुश लगाने के संबंध में
केपिसटी बिल्डिंग कार्यक्रम

महोदय,

विषयान्तर्गत लेख है कि दिनांक 12 एवं 13.11.2011 को भारतीय
जुलोजिकल सर्वे डेजर्ट रिजीनल सेन्टर पाली रोड, जोधपुर पर आयोजित
शिकारियों पर अंकुश लगाने के संबंध में केपिसटी बिल्डिंग कार्यक्रम
आयोजित किया जावेगा।

अतः उक्त कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित होने के लिए निम्नलिखित
अधिकारियों को मनोनीत किया जाता है।

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	विवरण
1	श्री हिम्मत अभिलाषा अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक	उपरोक्त, विषय पर व्याख्यान देने हेतु
2	निरीक्षक पुलिस एक जोधपुर ग्रामीण	प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने हेतु

भवदीय,

३

(उमेश मिश्रा)
महानिरीक्षक पुलिस
जोधपुर रेंज, जोधपुर
igpjdforce@gmail.com

प्रतिलिपि:- जुलोजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इण्डिया डेजर्ट रिजीनल सेन्टर पाली रोड
जोधपुर को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

३

महानिरीक्षक पुलिस
जोधपुर रेंज, जोधपुर
igpjdforce@gmail.com

5. PRESS RELEASE





Facilitating a session in course of the training programme.



Participants in course of a session during the programme



Ms. Anjana Gossain facilitating an interactive session with the participants

