

HUNTING THE HUNTERS - III

Capacity Building Program on Communications and Village Networking for Women Forest Guards



Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan

INTERIM REPORT

SUBMITTED BY

Mr Sumit Rajpurohit
Volunteer, Tiger Trust
Mr Niranjana Singh Rajput
Volunteer, Tiger Trust

GUIDED BY

Ms Anjana Gosain
Chief Functionary Officer
Tiger Trust

ORGANIZED BY



SUPPORTED BY



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Compiled by

Seema Soni
(Report Coordinator)

Submitted to

TIGER TRUST

206, Rakeshdeep,
11, Commercial Complex,
Gulmohar Enclave,
New Delhi – 110049, India
Telephone: +91 11 23385773
: +91 11 6516770
Fax : +91 11 23071281
E-mail: tigertrustindia@gmail.com
Website: www.tigertrustindia.org

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In past, Trust has been involved in various advanced training programs for wildlife conservation and protection in Rajasthan.

We offer our sincere thanks and appreciation to:

- ❖ Mr RS Shekhawat, Conservator of Forest and Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Mr Manoj Parashar, Deputy Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve.
- ❖ Mr Mukesh Saini, DFO (Village Relocation), Sariska Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Mr Dhooni Lal, Ranger (Reception), Sariska Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Mr Sumit Rajpurohit, Volunteer, Tiger Trust
- ❖ Mr Niranjan Singh Rajput, Volunteer, Tiger Trust
- ❖ Ms Seema Soni, Report Coordinator, Tiger Trust

ANJANA GOSAIN

Chief Functionary Officer, Tiger Trust

Email: tigertrustindia@gmail.com

Website: www.tigertrustindia.org



FOREWORD

One of the main goals of Tiger Trust is to inspire people to care for wildlife and raise the issue of protecting wildlife by strengthening and supporting the protectors. This can be accomplished by reducing the menace of poaching and by granting the concerned authorities better facilities to prosecute the offenders of wildlife crime. The biggest challenge is to arrest the causes of extinction of the tiger and to educate the masses all over the world. I appeal globally to join us in this noble cause.

Anjana Gosain

Chief Functionary Officer

Tiger Trust



CONTRIBUTORS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

Rajasthan Forest Department

Mr RS Shekhawat

Conservator of Forest and Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan

Mr Manoj Parashar

Deputy Field Director,
Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan

Mr Mukesh Saini

Divisional Forest Officer (Village Relocation),
Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan

RESOURCE PERSONS



Ms Anjana Gosain, an eminent environmentalist and Senior Attorney at the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, is the Chief Functionary Officer, resource person, and faculty at the Tiger Trust. She has been associated with the Trust for over two decades. The training programs

organized by the Trust are her passion and has an extensive experience in organizing such programs. Ms. Anjana leads, guides, coordinates, and develops works of various types like training and module planning, motivating the trainees, organizing faculties for the training, etc. She has also authored *Compilation of Cases under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972)* and *Ready Reckoner for Successful Prosecution of Wildlife Criminals*.



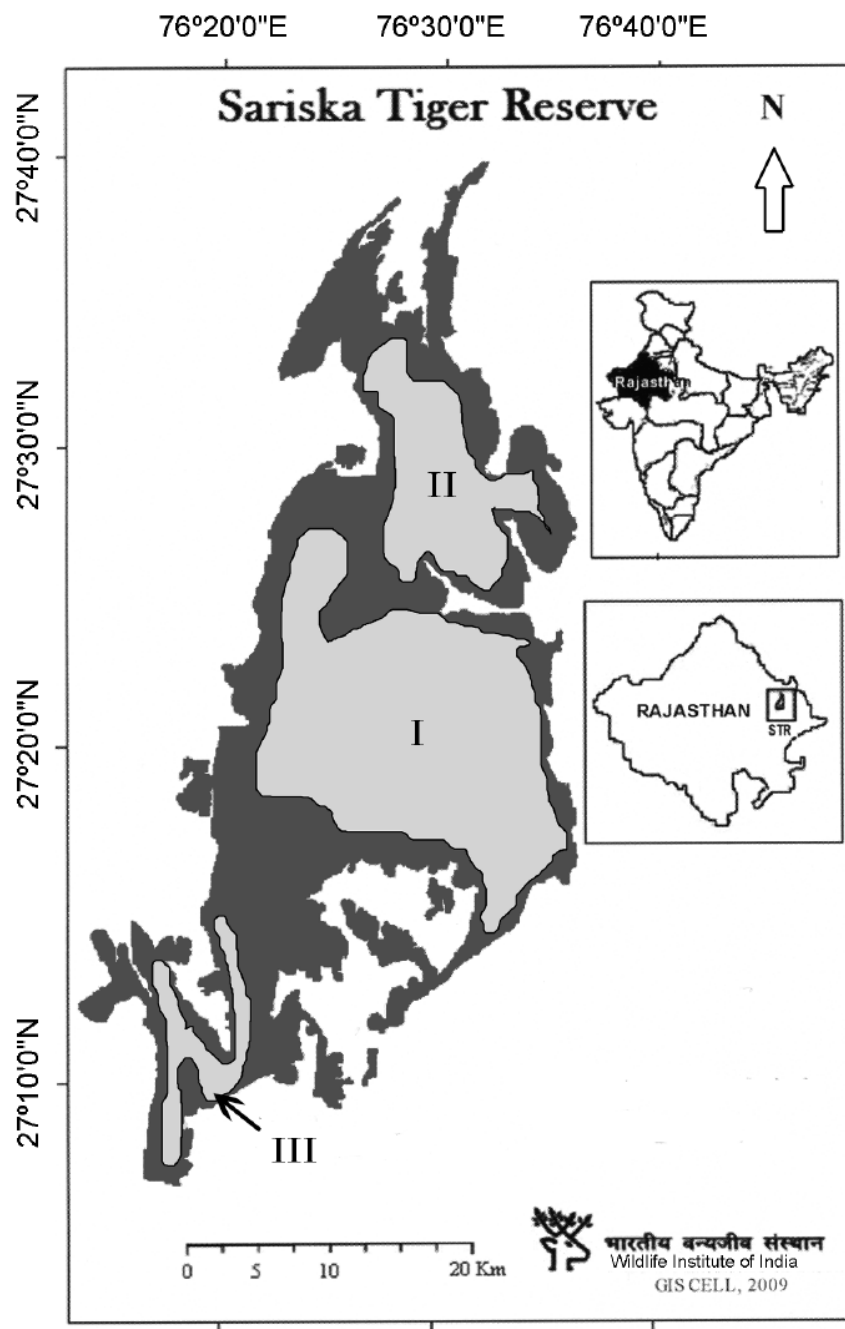
INTRODUCTION

Tigers, the largest of the felids, are top predators that are now a globally threatened species. There are only approximately 3000 wild tigers surviving in only 7% of their historical range, with about 60% or 2000 of these animals living in India. Tiger conservation has been a priority for the Indian government since the Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi implemented Project Tiger on April 1, 1973. Despite this aggressive conservation effort, which at the time was the largest conservation effort aimed at a single species ever attempted, the number of tigers in India is declining. The cause of this decline is prey depletion, habitat destruction, and poaching. There are over 40 tiger reserves, national parks or other protected areas scattered across India that harbor or can harbor tigers. Despite the wide variation in habitat within the Indian sub-continent the tiger is able to live in most of these areas. These protected areas were created to provide a sanctuary for the threatened wildlife of India, and in other areas of the world this idea has worked successfully.

The 21st century global landscape is increasingly human-dominated, with reports that every ecosystem on the Earth's surface has now been influenced by human activities. Around 40-50% of the Earth's surface is estimated to have been transformed by humans, often with marked ecological effects; for instance, 10-15% of the global land surface is now covered by either row-crop agriculture or urban areas, while an additional 6-8% has undergone conversion to pasture. The human disturbance index indicates that almost three-quarters of the Earth's habitable land surface has been disturbed by humans, while the recent human footprint map highlights just how significant an impact people are having on the planet. Much of this anthropogenic impact is due to the world's burgeoning human population. With



the spread of settlement and changing land use, natural habitats, and hence much of the world's remaining biodiversity, have become increasingly restricted to small, fragmented patches within a matrix of human-dominated landscapes. This intensifies the interactions and the potential conflicts between conservation and development.



Location of Sariska Tiger Reserve (I – Core Zone I is National Park, other parts of Reserve, including zones II and III – are sanctuaries)



Sariska Tiger Reserve (STR) is known for its tigers and is situated in the district of Alwar. The present area of the reserve is 881 km² with 274 km² as notified National Park. During the pre-independence era, the forest within the Reserve was a part of the erstwhile Alwar state and maintained as a hunting preserve for the royalty. The Reserve was upgraded to a sanctuary in 1958. Later on, in view of the preservation of wild animals in a better way, few forest areas contiguous to the sanctuary were also incorporated. The primary notification to declare part of the core as a National Park was issued in 1982.

Historically, STR holds a small population of tigers which got exterminated by the year 2004. As per the tiger census conducted by Rajasthan Forest Department, the tiger population fluctuated between 19 and 26 individuals. The last tiger census (before extermination) in the year 2002 depicted the presence of 22 tigers. The extermination of tigers from STR was a great setback to the “Project Tiger” since its implementation. By March 2005, the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) confirmed in its interim report (which it followed up with detailed habitat monitoring) that there were indeed no tigers left in STR. The Prime Minister of India asked the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate disappearance of tigers. The CBI report revealed about the activity of poachers within the Park since July 2002. Poachers had been killing tigers in the Reserve and that the last six tigers were killed in the summer-monsoon of 2004. The CBI report pointed to the involvement of local villagers and also suggested the existence of a well-established network of people trading in tiger parts.

To re-establish the lost tiger population of STR., a reintroduction program has been initiated by the Wildlife Institute of India together with the Rajasthan Forest



Department, National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), and the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. As a part of reintroduction program, two tigers (one male and one female) were reintroduced from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in 2009. Subsequently in 2010, in order to strengthen the gene-pool of the reintroduced population, three more tigers were reintroduced from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve to STR. In the year 2011, another male tiger joined the Sariska pool that had dispersed from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve to Keoladeo Wildlife Sanctuary. In the year 2013, two females were tranquilized from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and relocated to STR. In total, eight tigers have been translocated to STR from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

There are 10 villages in the core zone of STR and the total human population in these villages is approximately 3000. In order to provide better habitat with minimal anthropogenic pressure to reintroduced tigers, the Government of Rajasthan decided to relocate these villages from the Reserve. Out of 10 villages, 4 have been recommended by experts for relocation on priority. Only two out of four recommended villages have been relocated. Village Bhagani was successfully relocated in November 2008. Another village, Kankwari was shifted long after the tiger reintroduction. People living in these villages mostly belong to the Gujjar community, traditionally dependent on livestock for milk-production economy, along with the Meenas inhabiting some villages. Though the state and federal governments have introduced several relocation plans, their acceptance by the villagers is minimal. Since the villagers have been living in the area for long and grazing their livestock in forest land, they do not want to relocate. Livestock grazing in a tiger occupied landscape may lead to man-animal conflict (livestock depredation by tiger). In



retaliation (carcass poisoning) to conflict, Sariska lost one of its reintroduced male tiger (November 2010).

Protecting the wildlife and biodiversity could only be sorted out with effective mitigation techniques to reduce resistance between all the stakeholders (forest staff and local communities). In order to relocate villagers and for effective implementation of wildlife conservation strategies, there is a need of building confidence amongst the villagers and forest department. This is primarily achievable through interaction amongst all stakeholders. Rajasthan State Forest Department has recently inducted 33% reservation for women in fresh recruitments. Since women have the innate gift to communicate effectively with others, a pilot project was launched by Tiger Trust in the state of Rajasthan on village networking and to portray Women Forest Guards as the Human Face of Forest Department.

The main aims or objectives of this village networking exercise were to:

1. improve interpersonal skill of women forest guards for improved conversation with villagers.
2. communicate conservation values to the community by interaction with villagers and portray as the Human Face of Forest Department.
3. interact with villagers and develop more effective communication channels to reduce man-animal conflict.
4. explain relocation policy of center and state governments.
5. develop intelligence networking on behalf of the forest department to detect possible wildlife crime and violations.



PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS

Village networking was organized in villages surrounding Sariska Tiger Reserve. In order to make the pioneer concept a success story, Mr Sumit Rajpurohit planned a visit to Jaipur and Alwar in the second week of September 2014. On reaching Jaipur, Mr Sumit met Mr Suraj Ziddi, Honorary Secretary, Nature Club of Rajasthan and discussed about the proposed capacity building program for community initiative on forest and wildlife offences involving the women forest guards of Rajasthan Forest Department working at STR by Tiger Trust, India. Mr Ziddi provided his valuable inputs and suggested to purchase stationary items required for village networking exercise. He also suggested Mr Sumit to meet and discuss proposal with field director of STR. After having a fruitful discussion with Mr Ziddi, Mr Sumit left for Sariska (Alwar city).

On reaching Sariska, Mr Sumit along with Mr Niranjan Singh Rajput (Tiger Trust Stipend Volunteer) met with Mr Manoj Parashar, Deputy Conservator and Deputy Field Director, STR. They introduced themselves on behalf of Tiger Trust and conveyed the information regarding the capacity building program for community initiative on forest and wildlife offenses involving the women forest guards. Mr Parashar appreciated the efforts of Tiger Trust for conducting such activities at Critical Tiger Habitat of Sariska and showed his concerns, and provided his input regarding networking and communication between the forest department and the villagers and capacity building of the forest guards, particularly the women forest guards. He also suggested that a certain distance should be maintained during the communication and networking for the sake of effective wildlife management and



such efforts should support in the best interest of protection and conservation of wildlife.

Mr Sumit and Mr Niranjana then met Mr Dhoonilal (Ranger, Reception Sariska Tiger Reserve) at his residence in the campus. He was appointed as in-charge for the arrangements for the capacity building training program at Padmashri Kailash Sankhla Nature Interpretation Centre, Sariska. Mr. Sumit discussed the arrangement for the training program and enquired whether all the participants have been informed. Mr Dhoonilal told Mr Sumit that all women forest guards have been informed about the capacity building program through wireless communication. The Tiger Trust team also had discussions about the selection of villages for survey, details of families living in different villages around STR and information related to recent man animal conflict, if any. Mr Dhoonilal suggested Kundalka and Upper Kundalka village having about 100 to 150 houses for survey.



VILLAGE NETWORKING EXERCISE



The inaugural session of program was organized at Padmshri Kailash Sankhala Nature Interpretation Centre, Sariska on September 11, 2014. The Tiger Trust team welcomed all the participants. The participants have been invited from five ranges of STR namely, Sadar, Alwar Buffer, Akbarpur, Talvriksha, and Tehla. All participants formally introduced themselves and Mr Sumit briefed them about the activities and goals of Tiger Trust. The Tiger Trust team congratulated Rajasthan State Forest Department for implementing 33% reservation in recruitment. Mr Sumit discussed the concept, objective, goals, and expected outcome of the present program. He told participants that the program has been designed exclusively to equip women forest guards with legal knowledge to deal with wildlife offence cases. Man-animal conflict is the major issue for conflict between the forest staff and villagers. Since women have the innate gift to communicate effectively with people, the program has been designed to engage women forest guards to interact with the villagers living in Reserve. Mr Sumit also informed the participants that such interaction will rebuild the



lost trust for forest staff in villagers and may result in effective implementation of conservation strategies (relocation of villages, man-animal conflict, etc).



Mr. Niranjana read all the questions from the survey format and conveyed the sense inherited in them and asked the participants for their concerns and suggestions related to the issues of sensitivity of the survey. He also highlighted the need and capability of women in communication and networking process for wildlife conservation by convincing them with a proverb that “A man has his will but woman has her ways.” thus motivating the participants for conducting the survey in a friendly and effective manner. All the participants gave their inputs by and by and an order of questions was decided within the format considering the sensitivity of the villagers towards some questions related to general and wildlife related crime and village relocation process. All the participants unanimously appreciated the Tiger Trust’s strategy of asking the participants to wear a formal dress instead of regular uniform, which could create a sense of easiness in the communication process required for the effective survey.



The Deputy Field Director, Mr. Manoj Parashar also joined the session and interacted with the forest guards regarding the communication networking training and capacity building of the women forest guards and the issues associated with the relations between the park management and villagers. He also advised the participants to take part in the field such as trekking and tiger monitoring through radio telemetry in the forest considering the future posting in the field and challenges and practicalities of working in the human-animal conflict prone critical tiger habitat of STR.



QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY BY WOMEN FOREST GUARDS IN KUNDALKA VILLAGE

Kundalka (main village) and its hamlet, upper Kundalka are located in Thanagazi Tehsil of Alwar district and comes under Bhangdoli panchayat. The village is situated at a distance of 34 km from the district headquarter. Kundalka is surrounded by Viratnagar Tehsil towards west, Umren Tehsil towards east, and Bansur Tehsil towards north. Alwar, Rajgarh (Alwar), Bandikui, and Neem-Ka-Thana are the nearby cities to Kundalka.



On reaching the village, the participants were divided into five groups. All the participants were provided questionnaire forms and necessary stationary. Participants started the survey with a greeting gesture to the villagers on household basis and collected the desired information from the villagers. Both women and children replied to the questions asked by the group members without much hesitation. In some households the women were out in the fields and in the forest for collection of fodder and fuel-wood so the group members interacted with the male family members and



collected the information related to their thoughts about their knowledge about wildlife offences, relations between the forest management and villagers, the effect of the presence of tiger and other wildlife in the close proximity of their village, losses and benefits from wild animals and forest resources like fodder, firewood, status of basic facilities as access to education, water to drink, healthcare, animal husbandry and veterinary services, functionality of local administrative bodies such as village panchayat, self-help group or any other voluntary or non-governmental organization particularly in the field of wildlife conservation, issues related to village relocation, opportunities of employment from the forest department and their future perspective of life, etc.



Mr Sumit and Mr Niranjana went to the secondary school in the Kundalka village and met the principal (Mr Manmohan Sharma) of the school. Mr Sumit told him about the objectives of the survey. During interaction, the Tiger Trust team gathered information regarding the demography of the village. Mr Sharma provided insights into villagers' life as an outsider's perspective for the lifestyle, their source of



livelihood, level of education and status of awareness and accessibility to higher education, and the thought of the villagers about the presence of tiger and other wild animals near their villages.



During the survey most of the people responded on a positive note and expressed their concern towards the image of Sariska as a proper tiger reserve with a viable population of tigers.

After finishing the survey at the Kundalka, the teams proceeded for the survey at upper Kundalka. The people at Upper Kundalka are those who were shifted from Karna ka Bas in the year 1976-77. The groups surveyed on household basis and found that these people are not quite willing to move outside the Reserve due to their age old lifestyle and free availability of natural resources such as fodder for their cattle and firewood for fuel, etc. After conducting the survey, all teams returned to the Nature Interpretation Centre at Sariska to share observations and villager's perception.



QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY BY WOMEN FOREST GUARDS IN HARIPURA VILLAGE



Haripura is one of the seven villages situated inside STR that are under the process of relocation. The displacement of these villages had not been successful as the villagers came back to their former settlements inside the Reserve. Recently, the authorities have finalized another plan of displacement for the villagers still living in the core area of the Reserve. During the village networking exercise, participants (forest guards) emphasized on the benefits of relocation policies. They shared instances of relocated families who are now living high standard quality life with modern civil amenities. A couple of households in Haripura expressed their willingness to leave the village if an appropriate compensation would be offered. These households also underlined the precariousness of their present situation and recalled their hardships during the drought.



OBSERVATIONS OF VILLAGE NETWORKING EXERCISE

At the Nature Interpretation Centre, the Tiger Trust team discussed the survey process with the participants and asked for the feedback from forest guards. One of the common observations among all teams was the piles of garbage (nonbiodegradable) left unattended on the way to village Kundalka. All the garbage mainly was due to a fair (*mela*) conducted at temple Bhartari. The Local Panchayat Samiti Madhogarh is responsible for all the fair management and temple related activities. Still there was no concern among them related to the harmful garbage in the critical Tiger habitat of STR. Lots of wild animals such as wild boars, langurs, rhesus, monkey, neelgai, etc were found feeding on garbage. All the participants agreed that park administration should send a notice to the Madhogarh Panchayat Samiti for waste management.



According to Mr Jogendra Singh Chauhan (Forest Guard, Talvraksh Post), the negative perspective of the villagers' toward the Forest Department is mainly due to compensatory schemes (amount and implementation). He told that most of the villagers do not receive any compensation for the loss of their crops and their cattle if



destroyed by the wild animals. During the survey, some villagers informed him that they do not have any source of work or employment through forest department. Only a few influential people of their village receive work from the tendering process of the forest department. Healthcare facilities and veterinary services are not available in their villages they have to go far for them.



Ms Meera Yadav stated that the village relocation package is not upto the villagers' expectations and thus villagers do not wish to rehabilitate. Villagers also complained about the poor quality of drinking water to her. Ms Mukta Gangawat also agreed to Ms Meera's remarks about the relocation policy. According to her, villagers have not been informed about the relocation policy properly and some villagers feel the department has been partial to some while extending relocation policy benefits. She also appreciated the strategy of conducting the survey in civil dress as villagers feel comfortable during the interaction.



VILLAGE NETWORKING EXERCISE: EVALUATION AND FUTURE IMPROVEMENT



In order to understand the effectiveness of village networking exercise and the participant's key observation for further improvement of the program, an interactive session was organized by the Tiger Trust at Padmshri Kailash Sankhala Nature Interpretation Centre, Sariska. This session was preliminary conducted by Ms Anjana Gosain, Chief Functionary Officer, Tiger Trust and attended by all participants (village networking) and senior officials of STR (Mr Mukesh Saini, DFO (Village Relocation); Mr Bhagwan Singh Rathore, ACF Sariska Sadar; Mr Dhoonilal, Ranger Reception Sariska).

The session began by the formal introduction of the participants. Ms Anjana Gosain interacted with the participants asking about their experiences during interaction with villagers. She also asked about villager's knowledge about forest and



wildlife offences and how they reacted during the survey conducted by women forest guards. She also inquired the participants about any difficulty they faced during the village networking exercise. She also asked the participants about any special finding or insights gained through the survey process that may help in restoring communication and networking between communities and forest administration.



All the participants shared their feelings and experience during the capacity building training sessions and field survey at villages. One of the common experiences among all participants was lack of awareness or little information about relocation policies by villagers. Villagers still have concerns like improper transfer of relocation benefits by the forest department. One of the main reasons for reluctance for relocation is the freebies villagers receive from the forest like free fodder for livestock.

Ms. Anjana Gosain asked the participants to demonstrate the process adopted during the survey by the groups through mock drill by giving them imaginary situations of interaction between the villagers and forest department personnel.



The participants displayed their effective communication skills to initiate communication with the villagers asking the questions and responding their issues and clearing the doubts about issues like village relocation, compensation on the account of loss to crops, and livestock by the wild animals.



Ms Gosain appreciated the communication style of participants for initiating dialogue with the villagers. She also appreciated the participants' knowledge about wildlife laws and relocation schemes.

Ms Gosain asked the participants about the mindset of the villagers towards the forest administration and its employees. All the participants shared their experiences during the survey and told that the men in the villages do not want to do labor work and they do not want to get relocated out of the STR because of direct and indirect benefits from natural resources such as fodder for their cattle and firewood for fuel available free of cost in the critical habitat of tigers, the STR.



Mr Mukesh Saini, DFO (Village Relocation) STR provided participants the guidelines for the process of village relocation decided by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) based on the final survey of beneficiaries conducted in the year 2008. These guidelines have been approved by the National Wildlife Board. He also shared the success and hurdles faced across India during relocation initiatives. He asked the participants to note down the facts about the scheme and benefits of village relocation so that the same can be communicated to the villagers during future interaction, especially in Haripura village (due for relocation). He continued on financial assistance and farming land allotment to relocated families. Mr Saini also shared experiences of few families relocated from the protected area. The living standard of these families have raised appreciable since their relocation and they are now enjoying all modern civil amenities. He told the participants that sharing such information would act as a catalyst to change villagers' perception for relocation exercise from compulsory to necessary.



During post-lunch session, Ms Gosain involved the participants in a game where each person has to choose one person as their buddy. Ms Gosain inquired reason for choosing a specific mate as buddy. In response of a query, the participants told Ms Gosain “similarity of thoughts and mindset.” She further explained the participants about effective interaction, a person at both ends should have similar mindset. Thus, during interaction with villagers, guards should interact in more informal ways to make conversation lively. Discussions on protection and conservation of natural resources for future generation would act as a cementing thought between villagers and park authorities. She also suggested the participants to talk more about relocation benefits to villagers and how such scheme can uplift their socio economic status.

(The session ended with a vote of thanks to the participants, guest and resource persons by Ms Gosain)





CONCLUSION

The capacity building program for women forest guards on community initiative on forest and wildlife offences proved successful as the trainees got field experience and learned about many issues which required quick and honest efforts as far as involvement of communities is concerned towards the limiting of forest and wildlife offences.

The strategy adopted by the Tiger Trust India to call the participants in civil dress for conducting survey did work and helped the trainees to communicate with the villagers in a more harmonious environment. The demand for such trainings from participants is evident enough for the success of program.

Tiger Trust India will use the information received through the survey to bridge the gap of communication between the park management and villagers for the improvement of networking against the forest and wildlife offences in the critical tiger habitat of STR.



ANNEXURES

Annexure I: Permission Letter

Annexure II: List of Participants

Annexure III: Questionnaire Form (English Translation)

Annexure I



Registered Office

FOUNDER KAILASH SANKHALA

206, Rakeshdeep, 11 Commercial Complex
Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi - 110 049, India
Phone : 91-11-26516770, Fax : 2686 5212

Secretariat Office :

442, Lawyers Chambers, Delhi High Court,
Sher Shah Road, New Delhi-110003
Phone : 91-11-23385773 Fax: 23071281
Email : tigertrustindia@gmail.com
Website : www.tigertrustindia.org

30th August 2014

To,

**Sh. R.S. Shekhawat,
Conservator of Forest & Field Director,
Sariska Tiger Reserve,
Forest Department, Alwar,
Rajasthan**

Subject: Permission for capacity building workshop for women forest guards and village networking exercise around Sariska Tiger Reserve (10th to 14th September 2014).

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust aims to inspire people to care for wildlife and raise the issue of protecting wildlife by strengthening and supporting the protectors. Tiger Trust has successfully conducted several capacity building workshops for women forest guards in Rajasthan state under its ongoing program Hunting "The Hunters -III" supported by USFWS. Tiger Trust believe, "for effective implementation of wildlife conservation strategies and to reduce man-animal conflict, there is a need of building confidence amongst villagers and forest department".

In order to infuse confidence and trust in villagers, we would like conduct capacity building program on communications and village networking for women forest guards of Sariska Tiger Reserve. We would be highly obliged if you could provide us permission to conduct above mentioned program.

Kind regards,


(Anjana Gosain)

(Chief Functionary Officer)

Tiger Trust, New Delhi

www.tigertrustindia.org

Email: tigertrustindia@gmail.com

Annexure I

Village Training plan for Sariska Tiger Reserve in September, 2014

Dates of Training: 10.09.2014 to 14.09.2014.

Location: Sariska Tiger Reserve

Number of Trainees: All woman Forest Guards of Sariska and five men forest Guards with one Range officer.

Location of Village: To be decided by CF.

MODULE OF TRAINING

1. The entire number of guards would be divided into two groups for two villages. The participants would be given the questionnaire, pen, and pad for doing the survey of the village.
2. The main emphasis is to create awareness among villages mainly women and children through Sarpanch and Chaupal meets.
3. Mr. Sumit Rajpurohit would be responsible for providing the questionnaire and stationary and guidance to the groups.
4. The Woman Forest Guards would have their own head girl and the boys would have somebody separately; however, under the guidance of Mr. Rajpurohit and a volunteer from the Nature Club of Rajasthan.
5. The Woman Forest Guards should be dressed in civil clothes.
6. The trainees have to report on 11.09.2014 at the rest house at 9:30 a.m. in Sariska.
7. The information of village preferably be sent immediately, but not later than 05.09.2014.
8. All the trainees would work on these days within their normal duty hours.
9. After the survey is conducted there would be a two day workshop on 13.09.2014 and 14.09.2014 at the Interpretation centre.
10. All the trainees are expected to interact and prepare the list of activities which can bring better communication between the villagers and the Forest Department.
11. If the workshop is completed on 13.09.2014 the trainees would do the activities with the villagers on Sunday with the faculty.

Annexure II

List of Participants

1. Sunita Yadav
2. Babli Meena
3. Babita Chowdhary
4. Guddi Meena
5. Bindu Bishnoi
6. Mukta Gangawat
7. Rekha Shekhawat
8. Roshni Bai
9. Sanjna
10. Pramila Rajput
11. Suman Jhakhad
12. Suman Bhatia
13. Madhubala Saini
14. Mira Yadav
15. Ashok Saini
16. Ramveer Singh
17. Akhilesh Dudi
18. Joginder Singh Chauhan
19. Aasharam

Annexure III



Questionnaire Survey for the Villagers in Ranthambhore National Park, Involving Women Forest-Guards (English Translation)

Name:

Address:

Occupation:

Caste and Religion:

Q1. About Family Members (Women, Men, and Children)

Name	(Women, Men and Children)	Age

Q2. Is a primary school available in the village?

Ans.

Q3. Is secondary education facility available in the villages? If not, distance of nearby facility from village?

Ans.

Q4. How many teachers have been appointed in the primary school?

Ans.

Q5. Is a primary health center present in the village? If not, distance of nearby health facility?

Ans.

Q6. Are any health awareness camps organized in the village?

Ans.

Q7. Any activity conducted by NGO in the village?

Ans.

Q8. How do you rate your relationship with forest officials?
(Excellent/Good/Average)

Ans.

Q9. Does the Forest Department provide assistance to villagers through their various programs?

Ans.

Q10. Do you feel, "Wildlife as threat to human life, agriculture and live stock?"

Annexure III

Ans.

Q11. Do you own agricultural land? If yes, how much?

Ans.

Q12. Please provide details of major crops produced.

Ans.

Q13. What proportion of crop has been damaged by wildlife?

Ans.

Q14. What are the modes of irrigation for crops cultivated?

Ans.

Q15. Is the agriculture department providing any assistance to farmers?

Ans.

Q16. Tell us about the drinking water sources and their accessibility to villagers.

Ans.

Q17. What kind of work village women perform?

Ans.

Q18. Do you rear livestock or poultry? If yes, provide details.

Ans.

S. No.	Animal	Number
1.	Cow	
2.	Sheep	
3.	Goat	
4.	Camel	
5.	Poultry	

Q19. Whether grazing land is available in the village for live stocks?

Ans.

Q20. Tell us about different source of fodder for livestock?

Ans.

Q21. Do the village has any dairy facility available?

Ans.

Q22. What is the amount of dung yield per day for livestock?

Ans.

Q23. Is there any bio-gas plant installation?

Ans.

Annexure III

Q24. What is the status of EDC facility?

Ans.

Q25. How do you rate EDC? Is it good for villagers?

Ans.

Q26. Have you been allotted EDC subsidized Gas Connection? (Yes/No/Sold out)

Ans.

Q27. Do you have a LPG connection? Tell us about type of kitchen fuel used.

Ans.

S.No.	Fuel	Quantity
1.	LPG Gas	
2.	Kerosene	
3.	Wood	
4.	Dung cakes	

Q28. Do you use fire wood? If yes, please tell about source.

Ans.

Q29. Do you use organic manure in farming? (Compost/Vermi/Dung)

Ans.

Q30. Do you want the organization of workshops related to employment and entrepreneurship in village?

Ans.

Q31. How best can you support cause to save forest, environment, and wildlife?

Ans.

Q32. Do you have knowledge of medicinal plants? Do you want to make a medicinal nursery?

Ans.

Q33. How do you visualize your village after 5 years from now? Are you willing to participate for up-building of your village?

Ans.

Annexure III



Registered Office

FOUNDER KAILASH SANKHALA

206, Rakeshdeep, 11 Commercial Complex
Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi - 110 049, India
Phone : 91-11-26516770, Fax : 2686 5212

Secretariat Office :

442, Lawyers Chambers, Delhi High Court,
Sher Shah Road, New Delhi-110003
Phone : 91-11-23385773 Fax: 23071281
Email : tigertrustindia@gmail.com
Website : www.tigertrustindia.org