

F. No. 1-19/2013-NTCA  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change  
National Tiger Conservation Authority  
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Dated: 17.03.2015

To  
The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Government of Maharashtra,  
Nagpur.

**Sub: Approval of Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) for the Melghat Tiger Reserve -reg.**

Sir,

The final draft Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) prepared by the State of Maharashtra for the Melghat Tiger Reserve, *under sub-section (3) of section 38V of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972*, was submitted to this Authority requesting for approval under section 380 (1) (a) of the said Act.

After examination of the said draft, the observations of NTCA were communicated and discussed with the Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra & the Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve, for their incorporation in the TCP.

In this context, I am directed to say that further to the compliance furnished by the State Government vide their letter No.22 (8)/WL/TCP/CR-747/P-VIII/07/2013-14 dated 01.04.2014 and based on the recommendation of the Technical Committee, the **approval of the NTCA is hereby granted for the TCP of Melghat Tiger Reserve for the period from, under section 380 (1) (a) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, subject to following conditions:

- a. No deviation shall be made from the prescriptions of the TCP, read with conditions stipulated here-in, without prior approval of the NTCA u/s 380 (1) (a) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- b. The approved TCP shall have a provision for mid-term review corresponding to the proposed period of the plan, for appropriate mid course alteration, if any, as required.
- c. The State Government shall comply with the guidelines and advisories issued by the NTCA/ Project Tiger from time to time and the commitments made in the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).
- d. Since the core/ critical tiger habitat has the status of a National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary, all provisions under Chapter IV of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 would be applicable to such areas, in addition to sections 51 (1C), (1D) and 55 (ab), (ac).
- e. While implementing various prescriptions of the TCP, it shall be ensured by the Tiger Reserve Administration that no violation of the provisions of the following Acts takes place:
  - i. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
  - ii. The Indian Forest Act, 1927
  - iii. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
  - iv. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
  - v. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
  - vi. The National Forest Policy, 1988

- vii. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- viii. Directives issued from time to time by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India
- f. Deviations, if any, with respect to the provisions under section 38 O (1) (b)& (g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 observed / cognized at any point of time should be brought forward for necessary evaluation and assessment of such cases / instances by the National Tiger Conservation Authority and State Government joint team for strict compliance as well as to decide upon the future course of action under the provisions of the said Act.
- g. The following need to be ensured while executing forestry operations in the buffer area of the tiger reserve:
- To ensure minimum 'patch disturbance' and minimum human-wildlife conflicts, forestry operations should be restricted only in those coupes which are due for the current year.
  - Compliance of section 38V (2) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 should be strictly ensured.
  - No working or camping should be permitted in the area after sunset.
  - Daily monitoring of the tiger movement, water points and cattle kill should be done and recorded.
- h. The Tourism activities should be strictly managed/ regulated as per the comprehensive guidelines issued by the NTCA under section 38O (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 vide letter dated 15/10/2012.
- i. The necessary copies of the TCP will be provided to the concerned Departments / Agencies for coordinated implementation of the provisions concerned.
- j. The NTCA reserves right to review, modify and withdraw this approval at any time, if any of the conditions of approval are violated.

It is also requested to kindly submit four original copies of the approved version of the TCP duly authenticated by the State Authorities concerned at the immediate, for necessary attestation by the NTCA.

Yours faithfully,

  
17.03.15  
(Dr. H.S.Negi)

Inspector General of Forests (NTCA)

**Copy to:**

- The Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra.
- The Principal Secretary (Forests), Government of Maharashtra.
- The Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office (Western Zone), E-5, Kendriya Paryavaran Bhawan, E-5 Area Colony, Link Road -3, Ravishankar Nagar, Bhopal - 462016.
- The Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra.

## INDEX

SR. NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	IDENTIFICATION OF ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREA SURROUNDING CORE ZONE OF TIGER RESERVE & CORRIDOR REGION	5
3	TOURISM ZONE EXISTING IN MTR IN CORE ZONE AS PER SANCTIONED MANAGEMENT PLAN	7
4	IDENTIFICATION OF NEW PROPOSED TOURISM AREA OF CORE REGION	8
5	AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ECOTOURISM	9
6	MAIN FEATURES OF ECOTOURISM POLICY AND GUIDELINES	10
7	PROPOSED TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE	10
8	ECO-FRIENDLY INFRASTRUTURE	17
9	LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	21
10	CAPACITY BUILDING	23
11	STANDARDS, CODES AND CONSERVATION FEES FOR PRIVATELY OWNED HOTELS, RESORTS, ETC.	24
12	ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF TOURISM IMPACT	24
13	CARRYING CAPACITY OF MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE	25
14	RESERVATIONS AND BOOKINGS	28
15	LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE	29
16	TEMPLES & PILGRIMAGES IN MTR	30
17	REGULATION OF TOURISM IN MTR	32
18	PERIOD OF PLAN	38
19	CONTRAVENTION OF PLAN	38

### LIST OF ANNEXURES

SR. NO.	DEATAIL OF ANNEXURE	PAGE NO.
I	Contact Information of MTR offices	38A
II	National Tiger Conservation Authority Guidelines (Part B) of 15/10/2012	40
III	Government of Maharashtra Ecotourism Resolution WLP 2012/309/F-1 DATED 9/11/2012	60
IV	Tables showing details of proposed eco-tourism activities	78
V	Letter issued by MTR Field Director Office regarding instructions for management of Dhargarh Shivmandir Yatra	84
VI	Letter issued by MTR Field Director Office regarding online reservation through MTDC	89
VII	List of hotels in Chikhaldara	92
VIII	Feedback form	93
IX-a) & b)	Lists of compartment numbers of existing and proposed tourism zones of MTR	94

#### LIST OF MAPS ATTACHED:

- X. Map of MTR showing core and buffer area
- XI. Map of MTR showing existing (OLD) tourism zone (a, b, c, d)
- XII. 2 maps of MTR showing proposed tourism activity details
  - a. Map of Jungle Safari routes
  - b. Map of Guided Walking Trails
- XIII. Map of Proposed New Eco-Tourism Zone.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:-

1.1 Healthy natural ecosystems are critical to the ecological well being of all living entities and especially for the economic security of people. Eco tourism has the potential to enhance wilderness protection and wildlife conservation, while providing nature – compatible livelihood and greater incomes for a large number of people living around natural ecosystem. This can help to contribute directly to the protection of wildlife or forest areas, while making the local community stakeholders and owners in the process.

The Eco tourism plan of Melghat Tiger Reserve lays down a detail set of frame work based on

- The revised guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India, New Delhi vide its letter No. 15-31/2012-NTCA dated 15/10/2012. For concerned guidelines please refer to annex: II.
- The revised Eco–Tourism Policy declared by the Govt. of Maharashtra vide its Resolution No. WLP -2012/C.N. 309/F-1, Mantralaya, Mumbai, Revenue & Forest Department, dated 09/11/2012(For ready reference please refer to annex:III ) issued in accordance with the decision given by the Honorable Supreme Court in special leave to Appeal Civil suit No. 21339/2011 dated 16/10/2012.

These documents give in detail the methodology of selection, planning, implementation and monitoring of ecotourism in Melghat Tiger Reserve

### 1.2 The Need for Eco – Tourism Plan:-

Eco–Tourism is defined as **“responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well–being of the local people”**. Eco–Tourism, when practiced correctly, is an important economic and educational activity. It has the scope to link to a wider

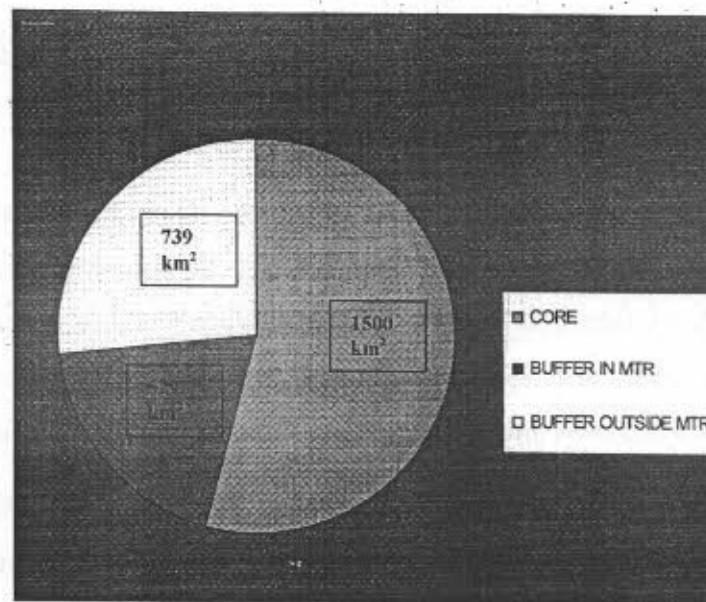
constituency and build conservation support, while raising awareness about the worth and fragility of ecosystems in the public at large. Such tourism is low-impact, educational and conserves the environment while directly benefiting the economic development of local communities, i.e., the tribal and other traditional forest dwellers living in and around these fragile landscapes of the tiger reserve. Unplanned tourism in such landscapes without taking into account its carrying capacity can destroy the very environment that attracts such tourism. Eco tourism must provide more than mere enjoyment, it must foster changes in the attitude and behavior of tourists about the protection of the natural resources.

### 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF ECO TOURISM:

- Highlight the heritage value of India's wilderness and protected areas.
- Build environment & cultural awareness and respect.
- Facilitate the sustainability of ecotourism enterprises & activities.
- Provide livelihood opportunities to local communities and benefit sharing.
- Use indigenously locally produced and ecologically sustainable materials for tourism activities.
- Wilderness conservation in ecologically sensitive landscapes.
- Capacity building of local communities in planning, providing and managing ecotourism facilities.
- Conservation, education and training.
- Proper monitoring and evaluation of the impact of ecotourism in the protected areas from time to time, through the Local Advisory committee as constituted by the State Govt.

## 1.4 About Melghat:

Melghat means 'meeting of the Ghats', which describes the area as a large tract of unending hills and ravines scarred by jagged cliffs and steep climbs. It is located at in northern part of Amravati District of Maharashtra State in India. Melghat Tiger Reserve is one of the 9 Tiger reserves initially set up by Government of India. The Melghat area was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1974. Presently, the total area of the Reserve is around 2029 km<sup>2</sup>. The Reserve is a catchments area for five major rivers: the Khandu, Khapra, Sipna, Gadga and Dolar, all of which are tributaries of the river Tapti



**PI-DIAGRAM SHOWING AREA DISTRIBUTION OF MTR**

1.5 The forest is tropical dry deciduous in nature, dominated by teak (*Tectona grandis*). Flora consist of 769 species with 400 Genera and 97 Families. (6 species are included in Red Data Book). From the floristic study it was observed that there are 120 different grasses out of which 48 – 52 grasses are palatable for herbivorous animals.

1.6 Fauna besides majestic Tiger, comprises of, barking deer, spotted deer, sambhar, langur, nilgai, wild boars, bison, peacock, panther, sloth bear, Ratel etc. 265 species of birds are found. **Forest Spotted Owlet** was found after a gap of more than 100 years in MTR. **Caracal** one of the small

carnivores, a very rare species is also found in Melghat. Viable tiger population in MTR is minimum 29 adult tigers identified during PHASE-IV (summer - 2012) Camera Trapping based tiger monitoring.

1.7 There are passes in Melghat that invaders from the north traversed to reach Berar, where the Imad Shahi dynasty had been founded in 1484. The historic forts, Narnala and Gawilgarh, guarded the main east-west ridge which is now part of tiger reserve.

1.8 There were 33 villages in the core area and 118 in the buffer area of the MTR. 9 villages out of core area have been relocated. Remaining 24 villages of core area are to be relocated in future. The villages in core area are to be relocated in a phased manner and thereafter meadow development works will be undertaken in future.

1.9 The inhabitants are mainly tribal, largely of the Korku tribe (80 per cent) and others like Gond, Nihal, Balai, Gaolan, Gawali, Halbi, Wanjari, etc. All inhabitants depend on the forest for bonafide domestic needs of firewood, timber, fodder, medicinal plants, and non-timber forest products like fruit, flowers, gum and medicinal plants. However with the establishment of Village Eco Development Committees and Resettlement efforts has reduced the anthropogenic burden on forests.

1.10 MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION is established on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2009 according to article 38(X) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The Foundation act as fund repository through which various works like conservation, eco development and research is taken.

#### 1.11 APPROACH & ACCESS

##### By Road:

From Nagpur	From Amravati	From Akola
Amravati : 160 Km	Semadoh : 105 Km.	Semadoh : 150 Km.
Paratwada : 205 Km.	Narnala : 125 Km.	Narnala : 70 Km.
Semadoh : 250 Km.		



### By Railway:

Badnera Junction	Akola Junction	Khandwa Junction	Betul
10 Km. From Amravati on Mumbai – Nagpur Route	On Mumbai – Nagpur Route	On Bhusawal – Itarsi Route 150 Km. From Harisal	On Nagpur – Delhi Route 99 Km. From Paratwada

### By Air

Nearest Airport: Nagpur (250 Km. From Semadoh)

## 2. IDENTIFICATION OF ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREA SURROUNDING CORE ZONE OF TIGER RESERVE & CORRIDOR REGION

2.1 As per NTCA guidelines Para 2.2.4(i) identification and monitoring of ecologically sensitive areas surrounding tiger reserve is to be done to ensure ecological integrity of corridor and buffer area and to prevent encroachment of corridor by tourism facilities.

2.2 MTR has connectivity with Satpuda Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh. The corridor is viable and has living connectivity. It is confirmed by tiger occupancy in the forest of Betul, Hoshangabad and East Nimar districts of Madhya Pradesh. The corridor falls within forest area of East Melghat and West Melghat divisions of Maharashtra & Betul, Hoshangabad and East Nimar forest divisions of Madhya Pradesh.

2.3 The proposed tourism zone does not interfere with the corridor connectivity of tigers.

2.4 The notified buffer area has been considered at this stage for identification of No Go areas surrounding core of tiger reserve. Following villages have been identified as No Go areas for establishment of new tourism facilities. The revenue authorities should not give Non Agriculture permission in these villages hence after.

The villagers shortlisted are as follows:-

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Taluka</b>
1	Chikhaldara	Chikhaldara
2	Chunghadi	Chikhaldara
3	Khandukheda	Chikhaldara
5	Khadimal	Chikhaldara
6	Marita	Chikhaldara
7	Sawarkheda	Chikhaldara
8	Bhutrum	Chikhaldara
9	Khokmar	Chikhaldara
10	Khamda	Chikhaldara
11	Tangda	Dharni
12	Biroja	Chikhaldara
13	Tarubanda	Chikhaldara
14	Raksha	Chikhaldara
15	Patkahu	Chikhaldara
16	Sawrya	Chikhaldara
17	Dabhiya	Chikhaldara
18	Golai	Dharni
19	Palaskundi	Dharni
20	Nimkhedi	Jalgoan Jamod
21	Vasali	Jalgoan Jamod
22	Kamod	Jalgoan Jamod
23	Wari	Telhara
24	Aurangabad	Akot
25	Chipi	Akot
26	Rehanapur	Akot
27	Shahanur	Akot
28	Khatkali	Chikhaldara
29	Asalwada	Chikhaldara

### 3. TOURISM ZONE EXISTING IN MTR IN CORE ZONE AS PER SANCTIONED MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 As per the sanctioned management Plan of Melghat Tiger Reserve for the period 2004 – 2005 to 2013 – 14 written by Shri. Ramanuj Chaudhary for Gugamal National Park 361.28 Sq. Km., Melghat Sanctuary 767.36 Sq. Km. and multiple use Area 469.75 Sq. Km. the tourism zone identified are given as under

#### 3.2 i) CORE: -

Sr. No.	Name of proposed Area	Tourism Area	Area	No. of Comptt
1	Melghat Sanctuary	Semadoh tourism Area	58.67 Sq.Km.	26
2	Melghat Sanctuary	Harisal tourism Area	48.57 Sq.Km.	22
3	Melghat Sanctuary	Gullarghat tourism Area	21.42 Sq.Km.	8
4	Gugamal National Park	Chikhadhara tourism Area	06.67 Sq.Km.	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>135.83 Sq.Km.</b>	<b>58</b>

#### ii) BUFFER:-

Sr. No.	Name of proposed Area	Tourism Area	Area	No. of Compartment
1	Melghat Sanctuary	Harisal tourism Area	16.50 Sq.Km.	7

3.3 As per the sanctioned Management Plan of Narnala, Wan & Ambabarva Wildlife Sanctuaries for the period 2003- 04 to 2012 – 13 written by Shri. R. N. Rai, Deputy Conservator of Forest. Akot Wildlife Division, Akot the tourism zones identified in the present core zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve are given as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Area	Tourism Area	Area	No. of Comptt
1	Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary	Narnala tourism zone	2.03 Sq.Km.	3
2	Wan Wildlife Sanctuary	Wan tourism zone	32.08 Sq.Km.	11
3	Ambabarva Wildlife Sanctuary	Ambabarwa tourism Area	21.26 Sq.Km.	8

Total		55.37 Sq.Km.	22
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3.4 Thus a total of **191.20 sq.km, i.e, 19120 ha** of the core area of Melghat Tiger Reserve was identified as tourism zone till 2012-13 as per the above mentioned Sanctioned Plans. The Govt. of Maharashtra vide its notification no. WLP 10-07/CR-297/F-1, dated 27/12/2007 notified an area of 1500.49 Sq.Km. as critical Tiger Habitat or core of the Melghat Tiger Reserve. Thus, it is apparent that of the total notified core area **12.74 %** of the area was delineated as tourism zone and used for tourism purposes. A list of the 80 compartment included in the tourism zone is attached as Annexure No. IX (a) for ready reference. Maps showing these tourism zones are attached as Annexure No. XI (a, b, c, d) for ready reference.

#### 4. IDENTIFICATION OF NEW PROPOSED TOURISM AREA OF CORE REGION

4.1 The following Eco-tourism zones are identified for proposed ecotourism activity.

<b>Abstract</b>			
Name of Tourism zone	Forest Area in Core in Ha.	Non Forest in Core in Ha.	Total in Ha.
Semadoh-Harisal	10356.89	98.61	10455.50
Narnala	795.97	0.00	795.97
Wan	1893.37	49.03	1942.40
Dhargad-Gullarghat	3669.77	233.13	3902.90
Chikhaldara	1587.15	291.45	1878.60
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18303.15</b>	<b>672.22</b>	<b>18975.37</b>
			<b>Say 189.75 Sq. Km.</b>

A list of the compartments included in the tourism zone is attached as Annexure No. IX (b) for ready reference. Map of new proposed tourism area is attached as Annexure no: XIII.

4.2 Melghat Tiger Reserve has 2029.06 sq km. area of which 1500.49 sq km is critical tiger habitat area (core area). The proposed area under ecotourism is **189.75** sq. km. which is **12.64** % of total core area of MTR.

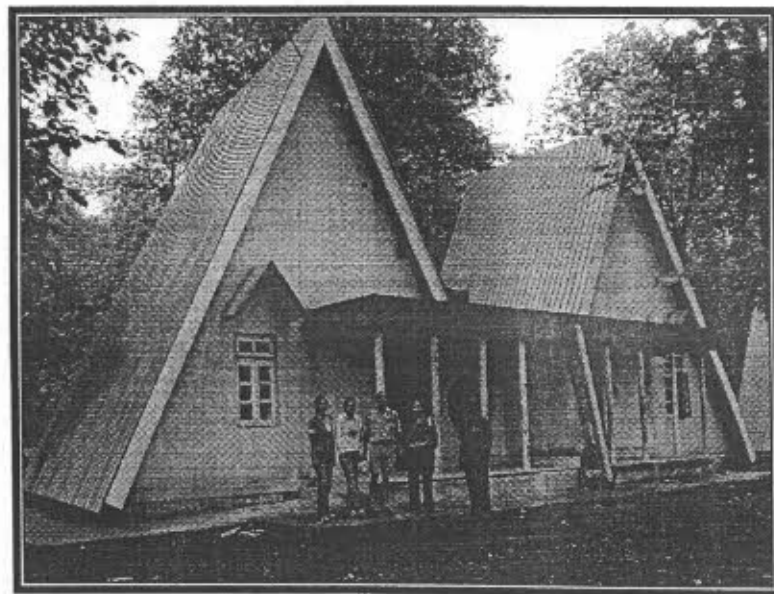
The implementation of new eco-tourism zone will be done after approval. Closing any route for any part of time in any block will be decided by the Field Director on the basis of security of the wild animals or for any other scientific reason.

## 5. AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ECOTOURISM

### 5.1 Accommodation available in Core and Buffer zone

Sr. No.	Name of FRH	Circular Hut	A - Type Hut	Dormitory	Suites	Remarks
<b>Core Zone</b>						
1	Semadoh Sankul	6	4	2	-	-
2	Kolkaz	-	-	-	6	-
3	Dhargad	-	-	-	2	-
4	Wan	-	-	-	1	-
5	Gullarghat	-	-	-	-	Tent facility
<b>Buffer Zone</b>						
1	Harisal	-	-	-	-	Tent facility
2	Shahanur	-	-	1	4	Tent facility
3	Rangubeli	-	-	-	2	-

5.2 No new constructions will be carried out on forest land. The existing structures will be renovated in ecofriendly manner.



## **TOURIST HUTS AT SEMADOH NIC**

### **6. MAIN FEATURES OF ECOTOURISM POLICY AND GUIDELINES**

**6.1** Governments at state and centre level have framed various policies and rules, regulations. These are:

- \* NTCA Guidelines of October 2012. For ready reference please refer to Annex. II.
- \* G.R. of Govt of Maharashtra dated 9th November 2012. For ready reference please refer to Annex. III.

**6.2** Based on above mentioned guidelines and policies the main features are as follows:

- Tourism activity will be low impact and in very controlled manner and in a scientific way. The number of tourist vehicles will be controlled by carrying capacity of MTR.
- Local community will be involved and will be benefited from tourism.
- The revenue generated will be ploughed back for tiger conservation.
- All tourist facilities will be eco-friendly and educative.

### **7. PROPOSED TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE**

**7.1** Following tourism activities are proposed in MTR:

- A. Jungle Safari
- B. Guided Walking Trails
- C. Adventure Tourism
- D. Other Tourist Activities
- E. Cultural Tourism

## A) WILD LIFE AND JUNGLE SAFARIS:

Jungle Safaris will be integral part of the tourism. Gypsies and other vehicles will be available by local people and by forest department. The visitors will be given entry into the tourism zone only through vehicles registered with the management. Local people will be encouraged to buy their own vehicles with adequate financial help from Melghat Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation. This process would be done gradually in order to stop the entry of private vehicles in the tourism zone. For ready reference please refer to Annex: VI (a) and XII (a).



### HERBIVORES OF MTR

## B) GUIDED WALKING TRAILS (TREKS)

Melghat is a trekker's paradise. Undulating hills, valleys, rivers, streams, waterfalls and pristine forest offer many breath-taking vistas for trekkers. Melghat area has several identified walking trails. These trails are as good as treks. Guided walking tours are proposed on these trails.

Treks will be identified and named on the basis of their inherent strength e.g. Timber trail, Bird trail, Herbal trail, Elephant trail, Important landmarks etc. with adequate signages. The distance will depend upon the age class and interest of the tourist. Trails would be laid along fascinating sites like waterfalls, demonstration plots, panoramic view points etc. The guide service will be compulsory and

no one will be allowed to roam alone. Fee will be charged for guide service. Forest staff members could also act as guides. For guided walking routes please refer annex IV (b) and XII (b).



#### **GREEN CARPET: A CHARACTER OF MONSOON MTR**

#### **C) ADVENTURE TOURISM:**

For adventure tourism package, an agreement will be done with adventure tourist group to promote this activity within the Eco-tourism area of the reserve. Trained and certified personnel from concerned competent authority for conducting adventure sports shall be utilized. Training of local youth (who will act as a guide or trainer to tourist) will be arranged with the help of NGOs and concerned institutes. Activities like river crossing, rock climbing and rappelling, water sports are proposed. For details please refer to annex: IV (d). New adventure activities can be proposed in identified tourism zone only, in near future.





## JAWAHAR KUND

### D) OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR TOURISTS:

Some tourist are interested in management practices, research activities, special vegetation communities, old natural growth, man-made forest patches etc. Such areas could be developed as demonstration plots. Some of the demonstration plots could be enlisted as follows.

- (i) Good quality Teak forests
- (ii) Boswellia forests
- (iii) Ballas or hill top grasslands
- (iv) Katang bamboo plot near village Pilli.
- (v) Riparian communities.
- (vi) Preservation plots/Medicinal Plant Conservation Plot
- (vii) Seed collection plots.
- (viii) Dense bamboo growth areas.
- (ix) Porcupine burrows
- (x) Soil and moisture conservation works.
- (xi) Block count census compartment
- (xii) Waterhole census spots

(xiii) Demonstration in Tiger census methodology.

Organization of Wildlife Film Shows, Slide Shows, and Exhibitions in Nature Interpretation centers, TV or film shows would be regularly organized for visitors, thus exposing them with PA values and the need for its conservation. A mobile exhibition with well-equipped Audio-Visual equipments can be established. The AV aids would be used mainly in villages on the eve of festivals, congregations, function etc. to make them aware about the need of conservation.

Thematic exhibitions would be organized on important occasions like wildlife week, world forestry / Environment / Biodiversity days, Weekly Bazaar days.

Wilderness Talks / Lectures Tables on Wildlife could be organized at all the Interpretation Centers, for organized groups. The Interpretation Centre at Amravati and Timber shed facilities at Paratwada could be used as auditoriums for films, lectures, talks etc. Such shows could be organized in colleges and schools of the vicinity and also ashrams schools in villages etc.



Research Oriented Trips For students of zoology, Botany, Medicine and environmental sciences could be taken for field study. The prior arrangement could be made with colleges.

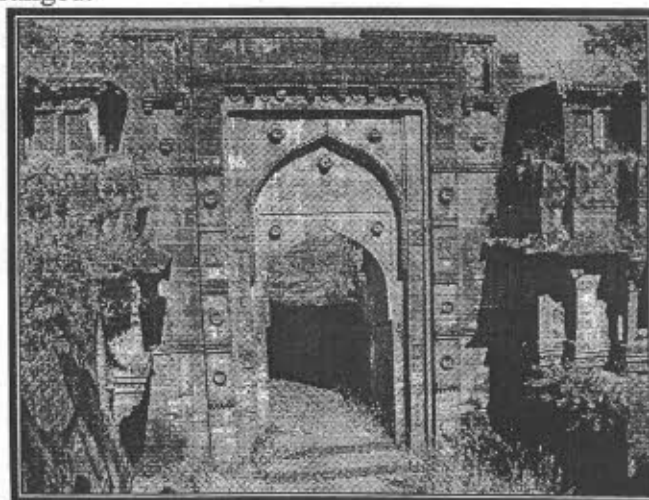
Elephant ride has a great demand. However Project Tiger has only four elephants. These elephants are presently used for protection activity in remote areas. Hence it will be improper to use them wholly for tourism.

Hides and watch towers provide good wildlife sighting experience. Many hides and watch towers have been already established in tourism zone and near camping sites. Few more can be established. Small groups of up to 6 persons could be permitted to use hides and watch towers. Guide will be compulsory for a group of 3 or less persons. The tourists will be responsible for their own safety. Similarly, machans at few prospective and safe points would be offered for stay for a limited duration during night hours. However night tourism will be highly restricted.

#### **E) CULTURAL TOURISM:**

Following sites are identified for cultural tourism:

1. Shahanur: In Shahnur Tourism zone, there is NIC & tourism facility where through cultural shows tourist will be given exposure to tribal dance, arts, handicrafts, painting, etc. Light and sound show will be set up at Shahanur. Home stay and tent facilities are available at Shahanur.
2. Harisal: Introduction to local tribal culture will be given through NIC, home stay, Bamboo hut, etc.
3. Chikhaldara: Home stay facility at Memna village will be provided. Light and sound show will be set up. Tours to Vairat Temple will be arranged from here.
4. Narnala: It is a famous historical fort. Exhibition of tribal art through pictures, paintings, handicrafts will be arranged.



**NARNALA FORT**

## 7.2 ENTRY FEE AND OTHER FEES:-

The rate of entry fee for vehicle, persons, fee for camera, elephant ride fee, guide fee etc. in core can be revised by Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve as per provisions in the operating manual/ rules under Tiger Conservation Foundation.

The rates for various facilities and entry fee will be as follows:

SR. NO.	Activity	Fees / Rents / Fare in Rs.(per person)
1	Entry fee	30
2	Vehicle Safari (including guide fee)	500 to 1000(depending on length of safari)
3	Guided Nature Trail (including guide fee)	300 to 700
4	Camera fee	20 to 500
5	Rest Houses per room per day	500
6	Cycle ride	50
7	Elephant ride	500
8	Bamboo Hut per day charges	800
9	Tent Charges	300

All the above rates will be reviewed annually by Field Director, MTR.

## 7.3 SUBSIDIZED VISITS:-

Student while fostering educational extension activities related to environment, forest and wildlife want to enter Tiger Reserve the entry fees rate will be subsidized. As per Wildlife (Protection) Maharashtra rules 1975 the powers vest in State Government. The subsidized rate to be proposed should be 50% of existing rates.

## 7.4 ECO-TOURISM IN BUFFER:

Considering the availability of routes, entry points, tourist locations around MTR; special tour circuit packages will be identified and developed with consultation of Local Advisory Committee.

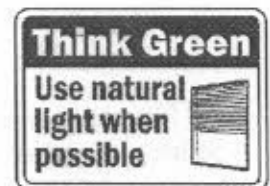
## 8. ECO-FRIENDLY INFRASTRUTURE

### 8.1 SIGNAGES

Signages, Wayside Exhibits are a strong interpretation medium, which comes under unattended services of various forms. Informative signages would be fixed in and around the place where tourists stay, for their guidance.

Similarly, signages for facilitating support to visitors as well as for making them aware of prohibitions, dos and don'ts would be fixed up on strategic locations.

Points of interests from conservation point of view on Nature trails would be suitably highlighted with the help of informative exhibits. Large sized signboards may be erected in places like Amravati, Paratwada, Chikhaldara, Akot etc to make people aware of the conservation of nature.



### SOME SPECIMEN SIGNAGES

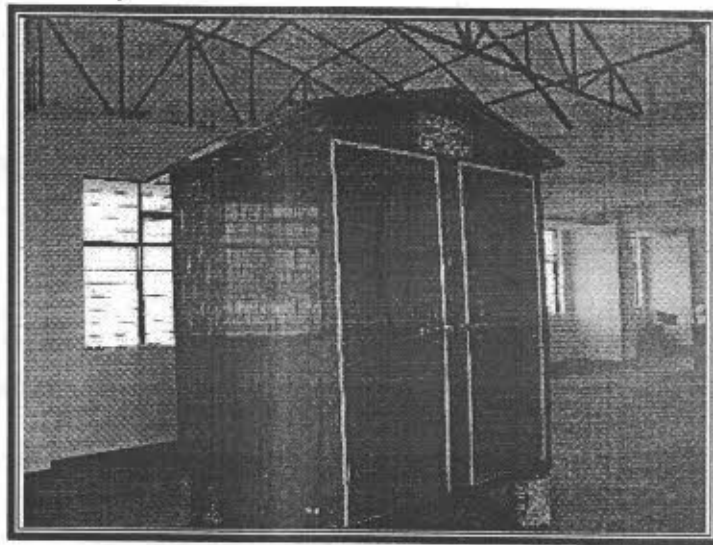
In this activity reputed institution like Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmadabad will be involved. The signage boards will be placed in tourism complexes, in Nature Interpretation Centre (NICs) and at entry/exit gates.

**8.2 Solar Energy:** Solar lamps in rooms as well as in campus area, solar powered water heater system and solar powered cooking system will be used to maximum extent so as reduce load on

other sources of energy. A gradual switch over to renewable, clean and green energy will be done.

### 8.3 Biodigester toilet facility:

The DRDO-designed toilets run on the technology that breaks down the waste into odorless solid and liquid, making drainage redundant. It will not only maintain hygiene but also produce methane gas which can be used for several purposes like lighting to cooking. Biodigester Toilets will be set up at all tourist complexes gradually.



**BIODIGESTOR TOILET**

### 8.4 No-plastic zone

Strict policy will be evolved to ban the use of plastic and tourism zone will be plastic free. Use of biodegradable material instead of plastic will be promoted.



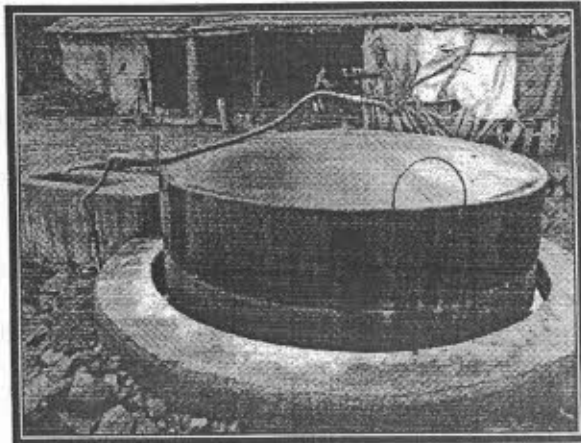
Use of paper bags which are made locally will be promoted instead of plastic

## 8.5 Bio-gas

Biogas based kitchens will reduce load on other energy sources.

Biogas' benefits:

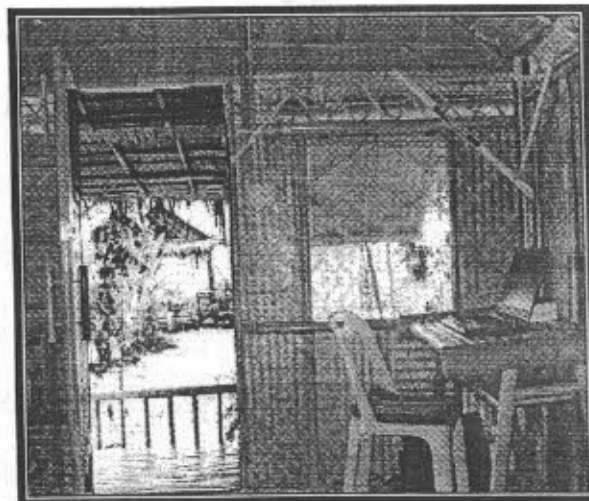
- It's a cheap source of clean energy and easily available
- biogas could potentially help reduce global climate change
- it will reduce tourism impact by reducing pollution levels
- it will make people aware and will bring them more close to nature



**BIOGAS FACILITY**

## 8.6 Bamboo Huts

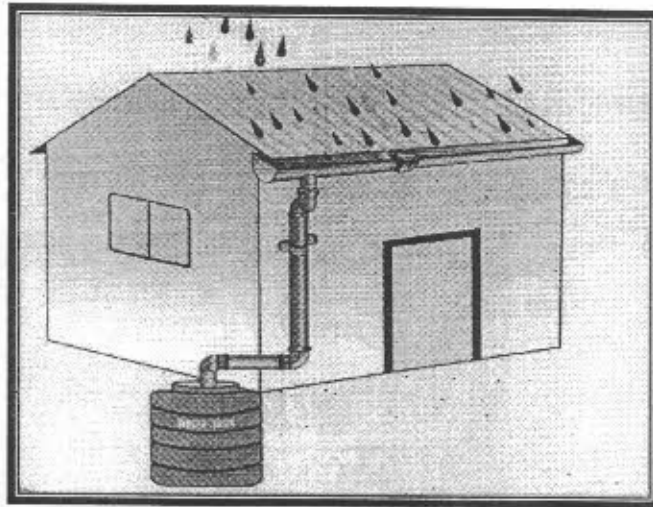
Eco-friendly material like Bamboo will be used and local labor will be involved in construction of tourism infrastructure.



**A SPECIMEN OF BAMBOO HUT**

## 8.7 Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting will be taken up at all tourist complexes. Water collected through rain water harvesting will be used for washing, cleaning and gardening purpose.



**RAINWATER HARVASTING STRUCTURE**

## 9. LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

### 9.1 Eco-tourism's concept has two main components:

1. To conserve nature by reducing impact of tourism. This would be done by reducing environmental and cultural pollution.
2. To encourage local people and tribal to take up ecotourism as a livelihood option as well as long term conservation measure for achieving sustainable economic benefits from the area.



The maintenance of accommodation and food arrangements at camping sites by village committees could be further facilitated by provision of tents, utensils, solar lantern etc. initially.

9.2 The village eco-development committees could repay the cost through easy installments or may just charge rentals. The direct involvement of local people in the activities will ensure their self-education, convince them of the importance of nature conservation and induce them to develop direct stake in conservation of the area. Revenue obtained through eco tourism interpretation and conservation education needs to be ploughed back to the area so as to ensure maintenance of facilities and continuation of activities. The revenue will be deposited in VEDC funds. However 20% of income generated will be deposited in Melghat Tiger Conservation Fund for larger good. The control and regulation of tourist flow has to be given topmost consideration as unregulated tourism could play havoc with protection systems. Therefore, it is mentioned that the proposed activities for tourism, interpretation and conservation education will be taken up only to the extent, the manpower, infrastructure and funds are available.

### 9.3 Benefits to Local People as Prospective Stakeholders:

The works of creation and maintenance of all the activities related with tourism may be done through the village eco-development committees. The activities may be as follows:

- (i) Demarcation and maintenance of tourism areas.
- (ii) Fire protection works in tourism areas.
- (iii) Maintenance of roads, nature trails.
- (iv) Regulation of tourism at check nakas.
- (v) Guide services through trained guides for the visitors for safari/trekking, etc
- (vi) Provision of accommodation facilities at camp sites and in house hosting (Korku huts)
- (vii) Food arrangement at various camping sites / Canteen facility.
- (viii) Habitat manipulation works.
- (ix) Maintenance of waterholes.

- (x) Maintenance of demonstration plots.
- (xi) Income generation through sale of artifact manufactured by local artisans.
- (xii) Income generation through provision of small private petrol vehicles for visitors.
- (xiii) Arranging entertainment item like tribal dance, skits, plays, songs etc.
- (xiv) Hosting of interested tourists.

9.4 Efforts will be concentrated to involve VEDCs in Ecotourism. Various activities, EDC wise will be taken up as per the micro plan prepared by the villages. For the beginning following activities are proposed.

**Shahanur EDC** : Adventure tourism, bird watching, trekking will be promoted in participation with various groups engaged in this activity. Maintenance of canteen facilities & house-keeping at NIC & VIP rest house.

**Semadoh EDC** : Nature camps of students from Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur and other major cities of the state will be organized. The activity will be carried out in participation with nature groups. Each nature camp would involve two days stay each at Semadoh and Shahanoor NIC. Maintenance of canteen facilities & house-keeping at NIC & VIP rest house.

**Gullarghat EDC** : Development of Medicinal/ Herbal garden at Gullarghat under the guidance of forest deptt. with the help of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapith, Akola. Visitors will be oriented towards herbal and floral treasures of Melghat. Bird watching in Gullarghat Talao is also proposed as collateral activity.

**Talai EDC** : Development of eco-drive with regulations in Wan Sanctuary. Trekking and adventure sports in suitable spots. Help will be taken to guide the EDC from NGOs. Canteen & House-keeping facility at Wan NIC.

## **10. CAPACITY BUILDING**

**10.1** In order to give professional hospitality to the tourists, local guides and drivers will be given proper training keeping in mind ecotourism guidelines. Local people involved in home-stay facility as well as various other activities under eco-tourism will also be given standard training in housekeeping and hospitality from authorized training centers.

**10.2** Training of guides, drivers, cooks, and managers, servers in the art, craft and ethics of wildlife tourism will be arranged through local VEDCs. These guides and drivers will undergo a short course in interpretation in rules and regulations followed by oral examination before being certified by the tiger conservation foundation. The 20% of total income of VEDC and their activities through tourism will be routed in MTR Conservation Foundation Fund.

**10.3** Periodic training sessions and meetings will be organized with the help of professional institutions like Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad to impart necessary skills and inculcate the eco-tourism & conservation ethics among the minds of local community.

## **11. STANDARDS, CODES AND CONSERVATION FEES FOR PRIVATELY OWNED HOTELS, RESORTS, ETC.**

**11.1** As per provision contained in para 2.1.6 of NTCA guide lines dated 15.10.2012 (annex. II), the levy of "Conservation fee" from tourism facilities situated in and around tiger reserve. The State Government vide Gr.No. WLP-2012/CN.309/F-1, dated 9.11.2012 (annex. III) has fixed following conservation fee from tourism facilities situated in notified buffer of Tiger Reserve.

**11.2** Chikhaldara has private hotels and resorts. A list of hotels is attached as annex.VII for ready reference.

According to Government Resolution- WLP 2012/309/F-1 DATED 9/11/2012 and with consultation with L.A.C., conservation fees will be charged and will be deposited in the MTR Conservation Fund.

11.3 The funds will be utilized for tiger conservation as per Tiger Conservation Plan.

11.4 The standards and codes will be maintained by private hotels and resorts. All polluting activities will be banned after consultation with L.A.C. The implementation of such rule and regulations on private hotels will be ensured through L.A.C.

## **12. ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF TOURISM IMPACT**

12.1 Assessment and monitoring of tourist inflow and its impact will be done with the help of Local Advisory Committee (LAC). Assessment and monitoring will be done with the help of guidelines established by NTCA and Government of Maharashtra from time to time. Tourist inflow will be regulated by carrying capacity calculated for MTR (please refer chapter no. 13).

12.2 L.A.C. may hire expert persons from respective fields to calculate and monitor the impact of Eco-tourism on wildlife with special focus on tiger. Based on expert advice L.A.C. may make changes in tourist inflow, structure, rule and regulations, conservation fees, etc.

## **13. CARRYING CAPACITY AND CEILING LEVEL:**

13.1 Mass tourism which is viewed as environmentally and culturally destructive is associated with large scale, high density accommodations, contrived attractions, seasonal markets and limited benefits to the local economy with minimum concern for the carrying capacity of the forest area. On the other hand, alternative forms of tourism i.e. ecotourism, developed on a smaller scale built on environmental and cultural respects and awareness, highlighting the heritage value of the wilderness and Protected Area, maintain a greater share of economic benefits within the local area and result in less negative impacts.

Virtually any kind of tourism activity will result in some impact to the natural resources somewhere. Despite strong ethical and environmental motives, ecotourists still are seeking primarily

pleasure and entertainment even being a "Green" holidaymaker. Hence it becomes very essential to make a proper and scientific assessment of these natural areas while calculating the recreational carrying capacity i.e. "How much is too much?"

Successful tourism development will depend less on how tourism is labeled than how the natural endowments in the tiger reserve and the existing infrastructure, local expertise and community support necessary to complement these endowments facilitates the sustainability of the enterprise and activities while also help in goal of wilderness conservation in these ecologically sensitive landscapes.

## **DETERMINATION OF CARRYING CAPACITY:**

### **13.2 Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC):**

This is the maximum number of visitors that can physically fit into a defined space, overtime. (Annex II) It is expressed as:

$PCC = A \times V/a \times RF$ ; Where,

A - Available area for public use (Road length is preferred as per NTCA)

V/a- 2 vehicles / km<sup>2</sup>

Rf- rotation factor

(Total touring hours per day / Average time for single tour)

The following corrections were taken into account to calculate the carrying capacity

- Only vehicular movements are permitted on forest roads.
- The closeness between the vehicles is important.
- There is at most 2 vehicles/km
- At least 3 hrs required for visiting the allowed track.
- The park is opened for the entire 12 months of a year and 6 hrs per day.
- The length of road affected by erosion

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RF} &= \text{Total touring hours per day/Average time for single tour} \\ &= 6/3 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PCC} &= 162.2 \times 2 \times 2 \\ &= \mathbf{648.8 \text{ visits per day}} \end{aligned}$$

### 13.3 Real Carrying Capacity (RCC):

RCC is the maximum permissible number of visits of to a site once the reductive factors derived from particular characteristics of a site have been applied to the PCC. These reductive factors are based on biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management variables.

$$\text{RCC} = \text{PCC} \times (100 - \text{Cf}_1 / 100) \times (100 - \text{Cf}_2 / 100) \dots (100 - \text{Cf}_n / 100)$$

A. Road erosion factor,  $\text{Cf}_1$ : The susceptibility of the site is taken into account. Since the MTR is of black cotton soil the almost the entire length is prone to medium and high erosion.

Erosion risk factor with weightage factor 3 and weightage factor 2 for high and medium erosion

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= 20 \times 2 + 10 \times 3 = 40 + 30 = 70 \text{ km} \\ \text{Cf}_1 &= 70/162.2 \times 100 \\ &= \mathbf{43.15 \%} \end{aligned}$$

#### Disturbance to wildlife:

In this calculation, the species which are prone to disturbance owing to visitation are considered.

$$\text{Correction factor cf} = (\text{limiting months/year}) / (12 \text{ months per year}) \times 100$$

$$\text{For tiger cf} = 2/12 \times 100 = 16.6\%$$

$$\text{For barking deer cf} = 16.6\%$$

$$\text{For gaur cf} = 16.6\%$$

$$\text{TOTAL FOR CF} = 16.6 + 16.6 + 16.6 = 49.99 \%$$

#### Computation of RCC:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RCC} &= 648.8 \times (100 - 43.15/100) (100 - 49.99/100) \\ &= 648.8 \times 0.56 \times 0.50 \\ &= \mathbf{184.42 \text{ visits/day}} \end{aligned}$$

### 13.4 Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (ECC):

It is the maximum number of visitors that a site can sustain given the management capacity is available. Management capacity is defined as the sum of conditions that PA administration requires if it is to carry out its functions at the optimum level. Limitations in management like lack of staff and infrastructure limit the RCC. For MTR, MC is 64% (The mean management effectiveness evaluation score in NTCA guidelines 15/10/2012)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hence, the ECC} &= \text{RCC} \times 0.64 \\ &= \underline{118.02} \\ &= \underline{\text{i.e. 118 vehicles per day for the entire MTR}}\end{aligned}$$

### 13.5 CEILING LIMIT:

Ceiling level is as per NTCA guidelines ceiling level on number of visitors allowed to enter tiger reserve at any given time.

Considering 6 tourist per vehicle at any given time overall 59 vehicles from 7 entry gates can take a tour. So number of tourist entering in MTR at any given time will be 354.

The distribution of vehicles entering in tourism zone in a day is based on

- infrastructure availability,
- tourism potential,
- staff

And it would be as follows:

Sr no	Entry Gate	Max no of vehicles in a day	Max no of vehicles at a given time
1.	Semadoh zone	28	14
2.	Harisal zone	11	05
3.	Shahanur-Gullarghat-Dhargadh.	15	08
4.	Shahanoor – Narnala	16	08
5.	Shahanoor-Gullerghat-Dhargadh-Bori-Somthana-Barukheda- Jhari	10	05
6.	Jhari-Barukheda-Nagartas-Waghamata-Wari	18	09

7.	Chikhaldara-Pastalai-Churni-Vairat Sunset point	20	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>59</b>

## 14. RESERVATIONS AND BOOKINGS

**14.1** For online reservations linkage with MTDC for booking of tours and through website of MTDC has been already moved via letter No. 784 from Forest Department MTR dated 19/11/2012. For ready reference please refer Annex. VI. Online facility will be activated from 15<sup>th</sup> December 2012. However Semadoh Tourism Complex and Kolkaz VIP Rest Houses are recently handed over to FDCM. 10% reservations will be the discretionary quota of Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve.

**14.2** To explore linkages with nearby spots such as Muktagiri, Lonar, and Shegaon etc. and integrate those with circuit of Melghat tourism area, package tours can be designed.

## 15. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**15.1** A local Advisory committee has been formed by Govt. of Maharashtra by the GR no. WLP2012/309/F-1 dated 9th November 2012. The said GR is attached as annexure no. III for ready reference.

Sr. No.	Members		
1	Divisional Commissioner, Amravati	Ex-officio	Chairman
2	Hon'ble Shri Kevalram Kale, M.L.A. Melghat	M. L. A. Tiger Project Area	Member
3	Collector, Amravati	Ex-officio	Member
4	Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director, MTR, Amravati	Ex-officio	Member Secretary
5	Dy. Conservator of Forest, Amravati	Ex-officio	Member
6	Dy. Conservator of Forest, East Melghat Forest Division, Chikhaldara	Ex-officio	Member
7	Dy. Conservator of Forest, West Melghat Forest Division, Paratwada.	Ex-officio	Member
8	Regional Manager, MTDC, Amravati.	Ex-officio	Member
9	Additional Tribal Commissioner, Amravati	Ex-officio	Member
10	Sub Divisional Officer, Dharni.	Ex-officio	Member



11	Shri Jayant Wadatkar	Honorary WL Warden	Member
12	Shri Dayaram Kale	Member Panchayat Samiti, Chikhaldara	Member
13	Shri Kisanrao Dahikar	Member Panchayat Samiti, Achalpur	Member
14	Shri G. N. Wankhade, H.O.D. Zoology Deptt. SG.B. Vidyapith, Amravati	Wildlife Researcher	Member
15	Shri. Dilip Kale, Principal Social Welfare College, Amravati	Social Scientist	Member
16	Shri. Harshawardhan Karande, Chikhaldara	Member Tourism Sector	Member
17	Shri Nishikant Kale, President Nature Conservator Society, Amravati.	Local Environmentalist	Member
18	Shri Amol Sawant, Satpuda Foundation, Akola.	Local Environmentalist	Member
19	Shri Nilesh Dehankar, Ajinkya Adventure Group, Akola	Local Civil Society Member	Member
20	Shri M. B. Newaskar, President Palasful Bahu Uddeshiya Sanstha, Chikhaldara	Local Civil Society Member	Member

#### 15.2 The functions of LAC will be:

- a) To review the tourism strategy with respect to the tiger reserve and make recommendation to the state Government;
- b) To ensure computation of reserve specific carrying capacity and its implementation through periodic review;
- c) To ensure site specific norms on buildings and infrastructures in areas inside and close to tigers reserve, keeping in view the corridor value and ecological aesthetics;
- d) To advice local self-government and state government on issues relating to development of tourism in and around tiger reserve.
- e) Monitor half yearly all tourist facilities in and around tiger reserve vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees etc. for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed.
- f) Monitor regularly activities of tour operators to ensure that they do not cause disturbance to animals, while taking visitors in to the tiger reserves;
- g) To encourage tourism industry to augment employment opportunities for members of local communities.

## **16. TEMPLES & PILGRIMAGES IN MTR**

**16.1** All transit camps and places of stay for such pilgrimage and entry inside shall be restricted to nominated days in a year and only restricted to existing premises of pilgrimage. Management should co-ordinate with temple authority to develop a system for controlling number of pilgrimage so as to maintain the ecological integrity of the area.

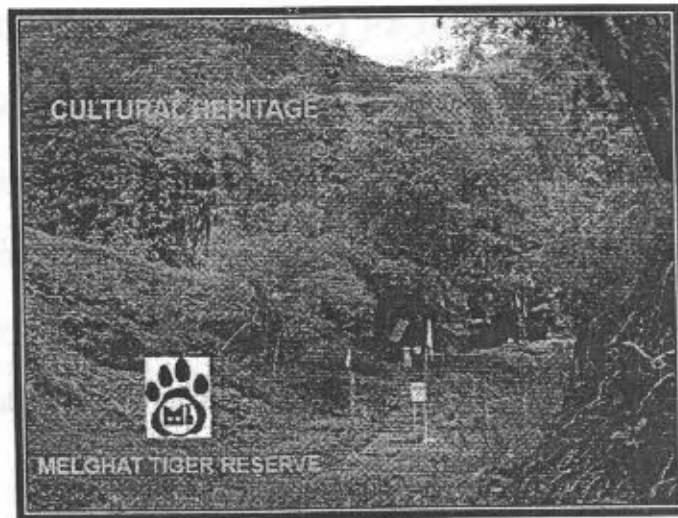
**16.2** All rules relating to tourism facility including noise, building design, use of alternative energy and fee passage to wildlife shall apply to such pilgrimage facilities.

**16.3** Revenue sharing with local community and channel a minimum of 10 percent of gross revenue collected in to development of local communities through the Gram Sabha.

**16.4** There are following religious and festival events happening in MTR:

1. Dharagarh Shivmandir Yatra organized in the month of Shravan every year.
2. Narnala festival organized every year in the month of February.
3. Vairat temple
4. Wari – Bhairavgad Temple

More than 25000 pilgrims visit every year. Suitable arrangements will be made. Training to persons from Forest Department as well as from VEDCs will be given for mob handling. Sanctity and eco-friendliness will be maintained. Suitable ecofriendly measures will be established to minimize the negative impacts on ecosystem. Awareness among Yatris will be created.



### **DHARGHARH SHIV MANDIR YATRA**

16.5 Proper signage's will be erected. Routes will be laid out so as to cause minimum disturbance to forest and wildlife. Continuous patrolling and vigil will be done at war footing.

The local EDC shall be involved in the process of control & management of people, vehicle etc. entering the protected areas during these yatra. Help will be taken from other departments to manage crowd. Guidelines for temple boards/local NGO by governments both state and central will be taken into consideration. A xerox copy of the steps taken during 2012 Dhargad Shiv Mandir Yatra is attached as annexure no.V.

### **17. REGULATION OF TOURISM IN MTR**

17.1 Though 12.66% area of core is permitted for low impact eco-tourism following regulations should be implemented.

- Core Management should not manipulate habitat to inflate animal abundance for tourism purpose.
- The water holes, cement-troughs should not be constructed near tourist routes but should be constructed away from road.
- Visitor shall keep a minimum distance of more than 20 meter from all wildlife.
- Cordoning, luring or feeding of any wildlife in eco-tourism zone by any person is prohibited.

## 17.2 REGULATION OF VEHICULAR TOURISM OF CORE ZONE

The vehicles (Gypsy/Canter) to be used for wildlife safari will have to be registered with Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation. While registering vehicles the preference will be given to first EDC then local owner and then others. The EDC will be promoted to purchase tourist vehicle by Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation. The vehicle registered should be allowed on rotation system. This will be regulated by Management of MTR so that all vehicles registered with Foundation get opportunity of employment.

17.3 Conduct of visitors, while inside wilderness areas like Sanctuary should be governed by some easy and simple to follow set of rules about which the visitor should be clearly and prominently informed before entering into forests for wildlife viewing, undertaking nature walks like trekking or even while staying in tourist accommodations. The visitors should also be informed about pros and cons of undesirable misconduct.

### 17.4 DO'S:

- (i) Shooting with camera with proper permit.
- (ii) Observing silence, desisting from playing of radios, tape recorders, blowing of horns etc.
- (iii) Moving in forest with proper permit.
- (iv) Must be accompanied by registered guide.
- (v) Avoiding movement in restricted areas.
- (vi) Sticking to the instructions of the guide/forest personnel.
- (vii) Using bio degradable material.
- (viii) Observing rules regulations and orders in force in accommodation areas or areas designated for tourists.
- (ix) Booking in advance of the tourist accommodation.
- (x) Timely payments of all the fees due.
- (xi) Driving at a controlled speed and respect the rights of way for wild animals.

(xii) Showing courtesy, respect and cooperation for reserve rules and staff on duty.

**17.5 DON'TS-** The following is the list of activities, which will attract action under provisions of various laws. The visitors are advised to desist from such type of activities, which may constitute offence under relevant Acts and Reserve rules and for which they may be charged for misconduct.

(i) Smoking of Cigarette, Cigar or Bidi, kindling of fire or leaving fire un-extinguished in forests.

(ii) Playing of music, radio, tape recorder, making unnecessary noises at undesirable volume.

(iii) Moving in forest area without proper guide.

(iv) Non-following of regulations like getting down from vehicle.

(v) Littering on forest floor or accommodation area with garbage or throwing non-biodegradable material.

(vi) Teasing, pelting stones, hurling objects etc at wild animals or chasing, yelling at wild animals.

Inflicting injuries or cutting of trees, plucking of plants, its parts, uprooting plants.

(viii) Using camera without proper permission.

(ix) Using flashguns, flashlights in night.

(x) Speeding of vehicle beyond the desired speed limit.

(xi) Contaminating or poisoning of important habitat resources like waterholes, Saltlicks, wallows etc.

(xii) Moving in restricted area and after closure period.

(xiii) Use of perfumes or strong smelling chemicals.

(xiv) Accompanying with pet animals.

(xv) Carrying arms.

(xvi) Picking and bagging of anything lying on the floor of forests.

(xvii) Trapping, plucking or carrying off any flora, fauna or their part.

(xviii) Indulging in alcoholism or drugs

(xix) Indulging in immoral activities.

- (xx) Bribing officials or government personnel.
- (xxi) Not paying dues in time.
- (xxii) Causing disturbance in the campus.
- (xxiii) Non return or stealing of articles from library, accommodation, museum etc.
- (xxiv) Causing damage to property of MTR.
- (xxv) Drawing graffiti or painting walls, trees etc.
- (xxvi) Camping in forests without proper permits.
- (xxvii) Wearing indecent clothes or indecent behavior that will hurt local culture.

Violation of any of above restriction will be penalized by fine not less than Rs. 500/- and may extend up to Rs. 2,500/-. In case violation is done by registered Gypsy/ canter owner or guide along with fine, his authorization to enter Tiger Reserve tourism zone will be suspended for minimum 7 days, which may extend up to one month. Any violation done by tourist should be reported to nearest park authority by tourist guide immediately failing he will be treated as violator himself.

#### **17.6 REGULATIONS OF TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE IN CORE AND BUFFER:-**

**CORE:** - NO new tourist infrastructure (i.e. places for stay, canteen/ restaurants) will be constructed in core zone. Any type of tourism infrastructure including toilet block, interpretation centre etc. should not be erected on relocated village sites.

**BUFFER:** - No new tourism infrastructure should be set up by government or any person or any organization in village boundary of villages listed as No Go areas. Only small low impact community stay/ home stay by local villagers, local community, village Eco-development Committee or Grampchat can be set up. The regulation of tourism infrastructures in buffer will be governed by following rules.

- New tourism infrastructure except gates, check nakas, signages cannot be setup on forest land in notified buffer area.
- The existing tourist infrastructure, present in **No Go areas** should be made confirm to environment friendly low impact, aesthetic including solar energy, waste recycling, rainwater harvesting, natural cross ventilation, proper sewage disposal and merging with the surrounding habitat. The infrastructures and activities must adhere to all environmental norms. District Revenue and Tiger Reserve authorities shall ensure that all tourist facilities in **No Go zone** should comply with all above norms up to 30.09.2013, otherwise all type of permission/ license should be cancelled.
- All new tourist infrastructure set up in other than No Go zone should be of low height (only ground floor), environment friendly, low impact, aesthetic architecture 50% of their energy consumption should be met from solar and biogas resources. Waste recycling rainwater harvesting arrangement should be made in each facility. The facilities set up should have natural cross ventilation, proper sewage disposal arrangement the structure should merge with surrounding habitat. Tourism facilities shall adhere to pollution norms (noise, solid waste, air and water etc.) under the respective laws or rules for time being in force. Outdoor high intensity illumination should not be installed. Lights outside the buildings should be at the height below 7feet and should be covered on top so that it well not illuminate upside. The tourist facilities should not be setup unless all environmental clearances, No objection Certificate from all authorities including Field Director, MTR are received. District Revenue and Tiger Reserve authority shall ensure that above mentioned guidelines are followed by each and every one. Any violation should be referred to the appropriate authority under intimation to NTCA for taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law.
- The existing resorts, private hotels and government rest houses will ensure eco-friendly practices by

1. Prohibiting plastic use
  2. Installation of rainwater harvesting structures
  3. Use of biogas, solar and wind power for energy needs
  4. Compliance of the directions given by LAC and Field Director, MTR
- There shall be a complete ban on burying, burning or otherwise disposing non-biodegradables or toxic waste in the buffer area of Tiger Reserve proper plan for disposal of degradable waste shall be developed and strictly implemented.
  - Asbestos should not be used in any tourism facility set up in buffer. Existing Asbestos should be replaced by suitable material.
  - Barbed wire fencing should not be erected around any tourism facilities. Existing Barbed wire fencing should be replaced by suitable material.
  - All the tourism complexes, resorts, home stays, community stays, Government rest houses, canteens, restaurants should not use wood as fuel for any purpose other than for small camp fire. For camp fire wood should be purchased from Forest Department or FDCM sale depot with proper receipt. The receipt should be produced at the time of inspection by authorities.
  - All tourist facilities falling within buffer zone of tiger reserve shall be reviewed regularly by Local Advisory Committee for environment clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employee etc. LAC should take appropriate action for non-compliance and suggest mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed. The LAC or its duly authorized member, Collector, Field Director MTR, DCFs (MTR Administration) should have right to access any tourist facility as and when required.
  - Existing tourism facility in core/ buffer run by Forest Department or FDCM will be renewed, landscaped and refurbished as per plan prepared by Unison Project Management Pvt. Ltd. a consultant appointed by Government of Maharashtra. The expenditure to be incurred on such



work should be met from Eco-Tourism Development (State/ District Plan) TSP state plan, Campa, tourism development fund received from MTDC or Central Government.

- Tourist facilities and tour operators shall not cause any disturbance to animals in core or buffer.
- No new infrastructure for tourism (except for minor alternations in existing modest home stays) will be allowed to be developed in buffer of Melghat Tiger Reserve till this plan is approved as per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972 as amended time to time.
- All the resorts or operator at tourism facilities in buffer of Melghat Tiger Reserve should employ 100% non-skilled and semi-skilled worker from the same village where facility is situated or from neighboring village.
- The resort management/ tourism facility management should impart training to local villagers in skill development within one year of sanction of this eco-tourism plan and then employ 75% of skilled workers from same village or neighboring village failing which penalty should be imposed by LAC.

## **18. PERIOD OF PLAN**

As the Eco-Tourism Plan is part of Tiger Conservation Plan, the period of this plan will be co-terminus with Tiger Conservation Plan i.e. 10 years.

## **19. CONTRAVENTION OF PLAN**

As this Eco-Tourism Plan for Melghat Tiger Reserve is prepared as per National Tiger Conservation Authority [a statutory body as per Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972] guidelines issued on 15.10.2012 and Supreme Courts order dated 16.10.2012, contravention of any provision or

conditions laid in this Eco-Tourism Plan by any person or organizations shall be liable for an offence under sub section (2) of section 38 "0" of the Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972.

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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# ANNEXURE - II

F. No. 15-31/2012-NTCA  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment & Forests  
National Tiger Conservation Authority  
\*\*\*\*

Annexe No. 5, Bikaner House  
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011  
Telefax: 2338 9883  
E-mail: jdntca@gmail.com  
Dated the 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2012

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden(s),  
All Tiger Range States.

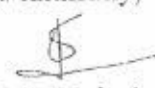
**Sub: Comprehensive Guidelines for tiger conservation and tourism as provided under section 38O (1) (c) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.**

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a set of 'Comprehensive Guidelines for tiger conservation and tourism' under section 38O (1) (c) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for your kind information and needful action from your end.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

  
(S.P. Yadav)

Deputy Inspector General (NTCA)

Copy to:

1. PS to MEF.
2. PPS to Secretary, MoEF.
3. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEF.
4. PS to ADGs - WL/FC/PT.
5. All Chief Secretary, Tiger Range States.
6. All Principal Secretary / Addl. Chief Secretary, Tiger Range States.
7. All PCCF, Tiger Range States.
8. All officers of the NTCA HQ & Regional Offices.

Name & Designation (With Stamp) Dated:	Name & Designation (With Stamp) Dated:	Name & Designation (With Stamp) Dated:

**PART-B**

**GUIDELINES FOR TOURISM IN AND AROUND TIGER RESERVES**

**PREAMBLE.**

*Whereas, healthy natural ecosystems are critical to the ecological well-being of all living entities, and especially for the economic security of people. Tourism in the form of ecotourism has the potential to enhance public awareness, education, and wildlife conservation, while providing nature-compatible local livelihoods and greater incomes for a large number of people living around natural ecosystem which can help to contribute directly to the protection of wildlife or forest areas, while making the local community stakeholders and owners in the process.*

*Whereas, the Central Government considers it necessary to lay down a framework Guidelines on the selection, planning, development, implementation and monitoring of tourism in tiger reserves of the country with a view to recognise that tiger reserves and their landscapes are diverse, specific State Tourism and Ecotourism Strategies to be developed by the concerned State Governments and Tourism and Ecotourism Plans to be developed by the concerned Authorities.*

*These Guidelines are framed under section 38-O (c) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (WLPA), the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, (FRA), Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, (PESA) and Part IX of the Constitution of India, besides other laws in force. These Guidelines are in consonance with the Guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.*

**1. THE NEED FOR GUIDELINES.**

1.1 The objective of these Guidelines is to move from wildlife tourism to ecotourism which is defined as 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people'. Given the conditions in India, it is proposed that ecotourism includes tourism that is community based and community driven. The aim should be to move towards a system of tourism around tiger reserves which is primarily community based tourism. Such tourism should be low-impact, educational and conserve the ecology and environment, while directly benefiting the economic wellbeing of local communities.

1.2 The primary objective of tiger reserves is to conserve tiger source populations that also act as an umbrella for biodiversity conservation. These areas provide a whole host of ecosystem services and opportunities for tourism.

Unplanned and unregulated tourism in such landscapes can destroy the very environment that attracts such tourism in the first place. Hence, there is a need to move towards a model of tourism that is responsible and compatible with these fragile landscapes.

1.3 Tourism, when practiced appropriately, is an important economic and educational activity. It has the scope to link to a wider constituency and build conservation support while raising awareness about the worth and fragility of such ecosystems in the public at large. It also promotes the non-consumptive use of wilderness areas, for the benefit of local communities living around and dependent on these fragile landscapes.

1.4 In the absence of proper planning and regulation, there has been a mushrooming of tourist facilities in recent years around tiger reserves which has led to the exploitation, degradation, disturbance and misuse of fragile ecosystems. It has also led to misuse of the term 'ecotourism', often to the detriment of the ecosystems and towards further alienation of local people and communities.

1.5 These Guidelines are applicable to areas in and around tiger reserves.

#### 1.6 PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM IN AND AROUND TIGER RESERVES.

The persons who implement and participate in tourism activities shall, *inter alia*, practice the following principles, namely:—

- (a) adopt low-impact wildlife tourism which protects ecological integrity of forest and wildlife areas, secure wildlife values of the destination and its surrounding areas;
- (b) engage with Gram Sabhas as defined in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), Act 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) to facilitate decision making;
- (c) ensure free participation and prior informed consent of Gram Sabhas and all other stake holders;
- (d) develop mechanisms to generate revenues from wildlife tourism for the welfare and economic up-liftment of local communities;
- (e) highlight the biodiversity richness, their values and their ecological services to people;
- (f) highlight the heritage value of India's wilderness and tiger reserves;
- (g) build environmental, cultural awareness and respect;
- (h) facilitate the sustainability of tourism enterprises and activities;
- (i) provide livelihood opportunities to local communities;
- (j) promote sustainable use of indigenous materials for tourism activities;
- (k) promote processes for forest dwellers to control and maintain their resources, culture and rights so as to minimize negative impacts.

## 2. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING STATE TOURISM STRATEGY FOR TIGER RESERVES.

2.1 The following paragraphs provide the broad framework for each stakeholder.

2.2 Synergy and collaboration amongst the Central Government, and relevant State Government Departments, forest dwellers, local communities and civil society institutions are vital for ensuring successful implementation of the Guidelines.

### 2.1. State Governments.

2.1.1. The State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy for Tiger Reserves shall be in tune with these guidelines. Ecologically sensitive land use policies related to tourism shall be specified by the State Government for the landscape surrounding tiger reserves. Adequate provisions shall be made to ensure that ecotourism does not get relegated to purely high-end, exclusive tourism, leaving out local communities. Relevant modifications in State rules and regulations should be carried out in order to ensure adherence to these standards by tourism developers and operators. All States-Governments shall notify the State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy within one year from the date of notification of these Guidelines.

2.1.2. The State Governments shall endeavour to develop a State-level policy to favour ecotourism in place of wildlife tourism as a comprehensive plan to ensure that the primary objective of tiger conservation is not compromised and inter alia, include:

- (i) maintaining integrity and connectivity of tiger reserves;
- (ii) local community rights, participation and benefit-sharing;
- (iii) sound environmental design and sustainable use of indigenous materials;
- (iv) conservation education and training;
- (v) adequate machinery for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of ecotourism activities on wildlife conservation and local communities;
- (vi) capacity building of local communities in planning, providing and managing ecotourism facilities;
- (vii) development of appropriate land use and water management planning and regulation for maintaining the ecological integrity of landscape in and around tiger reserves.

2.1.3. No new tourist infrastructure shall to be set up within the core or critical tiger habitat of tiger reserves, in violation of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and the directives of the Honourable Supreme Court.

2.1.4. The State Level Steering Committee under section 38U of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 shall review the implementation of the State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy in Tiger Reserves.

2.1.5. The State Governments shall develop a system to ensure that gate receipts

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- not cause disturbance to animals while taking visitors into the tiger reserves;
- (g) to encourage tourism industry to augment employment opportunities for members of local communities.

2.1.9. Local Advisory Committee shall consist of:

- (a) Divisional Commissioner or an officer of equivalent rank to be nominated by the State Government - Chairperson;
  - (b) Member/s of the State Legislature representing the area comprising of the concerned tiger reserve
  - (c) District Collector/s
  - (d) Tiger Reserve Field Director (Member Secretary)
  - (e) Local Territorial Divisional Forests Officers
  - (f) Honorary Wildlife Warden (if present)
  - (g) Official of State Tourism Department
  - (h) Official of the State Tribal Department
  - (i) one Block Development Officer or Sub Divisional Magistrate to be nominated by the State Government
  - (j) two Members of Local Panchayats to be nominated by the State Government
  - (k) one Wildlife scientist to be nominated by the State Government
  - (l) one Social scientist to be nominated by the State Government
  - (m) one representative of the tourism sector to be nominated by the State Government
  - (n) two local conservationists to be nominated by the State Government
  - (o) two representative from a local, registered Civil Society Institution to be nominated by the State Government
  - (p) Provided that the Gram Sabhas and in case of North Eastern States, the traditional village councils shall be recognized as equivalent to Panchayat Members, wherever such councils exist.
- 2.1.10 For tourism in a tiger reserve, the Tiger Conservation Foundation shall be the overseeing authority.
- 2.1.11 Terms of reference and tenure of the Local Advisory Committees shall be determined by the State Government.

2.2. Tiger Reserve Management in the context of tourism.

2.2.1 The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State shall ensure that each tiger reserve prepares a tourism plan, as part of the Tiger Conservation Plan vis-à-vis the technical Guidelines of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The plan shall inter alia, include identification of corridor connectivity and important wildlife habitats and mechanisms to secure them. This site-specific tourism plan forming part of the Tiger Conservation Plan shall be approved as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Prior to this approval, no new infrastructure for tourism (except for minor alterations in existing modest home stays) shall be allowed to be developed in and around tiger reserves.



from tiger reserves are utilised by their management for specific conservation purposes and shall not go as revenue to the State Exchequer. This will ensure that resources generated from tourism can be earmarked for protection, conservation and local livelihood development, tackling human-wild animal conflict and welfare measures of field staff.

2.1.6. Since the tourism industry in and around tiger reserves is sustained primarily from the non-consumptive use of wildlife resources and the local communities are the ones that bear the brunt of conservation, the State Governments may charge a conservation fee from the tourism industry for eco-development and local community upliftment works. The conservation fee shall be decided on the number of beds in a facility, the duration of operation of the facility (seasonal or year round) and on a luxury classification system such as home stay (fee for which will not be charged up to a 6 bed facility), to high end (which will have the maximum quantum of the fee). The suggested fee structure may range between Rs. 500 to Rs. 3000 per room per month. The rate of conservation fee and tourist facility strata shall be determined by the State Government, and the fund thus collected shall be earmarked to address local livelihood development, human-wildlife conflict management and conservation through ecodevelopment and not go to the State Exchequer as specified in 2.1.5 above.

2.1.7. The fund shall be administered by the Tiger Conservation Foundations with the Tourism Industry having a say in how and where this fund is to be utilized, and mechanisms for which need to be worked out at specific tiger reserves. The fund shall be used for all the villages located within or adjacent to the tiger reserves. Every State Government shall notify the rate of local conservation fee within a year from the date of notification of these Guidelines. The rate of fee shall be revised periodically taking into consideration the cost of operation. The rationale for a local conservation fee should be clearly explained to the public at large, through clear signages at local tourist facilities. The State Government shall put in place a transparent mechanism for utilisation of these funds involving the tiger reserve management through the Tiger Conservation Foundations and Gram Sabhas.

2.1.8. A Local Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as LAC) shall be constituted for each tiger reserve by the State Government. The LAC shall have the following functions, namely:

- (a) to review the tourism strategy with respect to the tiger reserve and make recommendations to the State Government;
- (b) to ensure computation of reserve specific carrying capacity and its implementation through periodic reviews;
- (c) to ensure site specific norms on buildings, and infrastructures in areas inside and close to tiger reserves, keeping in view the corridor value and ecological aesthetics;
- (d) to advise local self Government and State Government on issues relating to development of tourism in and around tiger reserves;
- (e) monitor regularly (at least half yearly) all tourist facilities in and around tiger reserves vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees, etc., for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed;
- (f) monitor regularly activities of tour operators to ensure that they do

2.2.2 The tourism plan shall, inter alia, include a monitoring mechanism, estimated carrying capacity (a suggested model mechanism to calculate carrying capacity, is provided in Annexure-I and Annexure-II, which may be modified on a site specific basis), tourism zones and demarcation of the area open to tourism on the basis of objective and scientific criteria.

2.2.3. The tourism plan should be consistent with the State Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy and shall also be approved by the LAC and the State Government.

2.2.4 The plan shall:

- (i) identify (using landscape ecological principles and tools) and monitor the ecologically sensitive areas surrounding tiger reserves, in order to ensure the ecological integrity of corridor and buffer areas, and prevent corridor encroachment;
- (ii) assess carrying capacity of the tiger reserve; at three levels: physical, real and effective and permissible: carrying capacity of visitors and vehicles as well as residential facilities in and around the tiger reserve (in accordance with Annexure-I, Annexure-II). On the lines of the illustrative calculation provided for vehicular tourist visitation, carrying capacity needs to be computed on a site specific basis for tourist visitation involving elephant, boat and foot travel. Explore the possibility of technological tools (Global Positioning System, wireless, etc.) to manage traffic and spacing of tourist vehicles within tiger reserves;
- (iii) set a ceiling level on number of visitors allowed to enter a tiger reserve at any given time, based on the carrying capacity of the habitat;
- (iv) indicate the area open to tourism in the reserves to be designated as 'eco-tourism zone';
- (v) ensure visitor entry into tiger reserves through vehicles registered with the tiger reserve management, accompanied by authorised guide;
- (vi) develop a participatory community-based tourism strategy, in collaboration with local communities, to ensure long-term local-community benefit-sharing, and promotion of activities run by local communities.
- (vii) develop codes and standards for privately-operated tourist facilities located in the vicinity of core or critical tiger habitats, eco-sensitive zones or buffer areas, with a view to, inter alia, ensure benefit and income to local communities;
- (viii) develop monitoring mechanisms to assess impact of tourism activities on the wildlife and its habitat so as to minimize them;
- (ix) develop generic guidelines for environmentally acceptable and culturally appropriate practices, and for all new constructions;
- (x) set up lists of Do's and Don'ts for visitors;
- (xi) provide for subsidized visits of students while fostering educational extension activities.

2.2.5. In the case of human animal conflicts, compensation shall be paid within the period as per Citizen's Charter, apart from immediate payment of ex gratia.

by the Local Advisory Committee on a site specific basis.

2.2.8.1. Any core area in a tiger reserve from which relocation has been carried out, shall not be used for tourism infrastructure.

2.2.9. Forest dwellers who have been relocated from core or critical tiger habitat to the Buffer shall be given priority in terms of livelihood generation activities related to community-based ecotourism in the tiger reserve. Tiger reserve management shall make a special effort in this regard, besides a periodic review to ensure its compliance.

2.2.10. Tourism infrastructure shall conform to environment-friendly, low-impact aesthetic architecture, including solar energy, waste recycling, rainwater harvesting, natural cross-ventilation, proper sewage disposal and merging with the surrounding habitat. Violations of these norms will be appropriately dealt with by the LAC. Any violation of the guidelines will be referred to the appropriate authorities under intimation to the NTCA, for taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law.

2.2.11. The District Revenue and tiger reserve authorities shall ensure that all tourist facilities within a zone of influence (to be identified by the LAC) in the context of core/critical tiger habitats in tiger reserves must adhere to all environmental clearances, noise pollution norms, and are non-polluting, blending in with surroundings. Severe penalties must be imposed for non-compliance.

2.2.12. Permanent tourist facilities located inside core or critical tiger habitat, which are being used for wildlife tourism shall be phased out on a time frame decided by the LAC. Strict plans ensuring low impact adherence by these facilities shall be developed and approved by LAC for implementation. There shall be no privately run facilities such as catering, etc., inside the core or critical tiger habitat where night stay is permitted. Such existing facilities if any, are to be run by the Tiger Conservation Foundations.

2.2.13. All tourism facilities located within the zone of influence (as determined by the LAC) in the context of the tiger reserve shall adhere to pollution norms (noise, solid waste, air and water, etc.), under the respective laws or rules for the time being in force. Outdoor high intensity illumination shall not be utilized as it disturbs nocturnal wild animal activities.

2.2.14. There shall be a complete ban on burying, burning or otherwise disposing non-biodegradable or toxic waste in and around the tiger reserve. Proper plan for disposal for degradable waste shall be developed and strictly implemented.

2.2.15. Management of habitat to inflate animal abundance for tourism purposes shall not be practiced within the core or critical habitat. Visitors shall keep a minimum distance of more than 20 meter from all wildlife; cordoning, luring or feeding of any wildlife shall be prohibited. Minimum distance between vehicles while spotting wildlife shall be maintained at 50 meters. Vehicles shall not monopolize a wildlife sighting for more than 15 minutes.

2.2.16. To avoid the number of visitors and vehicles exceeding carrying capacity,

tiger reserve managers shall establish an advance booking system to control tourist and vehicle numbers. Rules of booking shall be transparent and, violators shall be penalized.

2.2.17. Tiger reserve authorities shall delineate an adequate and appropriate area for the visitor facility outside the protected area.

2.2.18. Tourism activities in a tiger reserves shall be under the overall guidance of the respective Tiger Conservation Foundations and the LACs.

### 2.3. Tourist facilities and Tour operators.

2.3.1. Tourism infrastructure must conform to environment-friendly, low-impact, low height aesthetic architecture; renewable including solar energy, waste recycling, water management, natural cross-ventilation, no use of asbestos, discharge of only treated sewage, no air pollution, minimal outdoor lighting, and merging with the surrounding landscape.

2.3.2. The use of battery operated vehicles shall be encouraged to minimize pollution wherever terrain permits.

2.3.3. A 'curriculum' shall be developed for training of guides and drivers in the art, craft and ethics of wildlife tourism, resulting in certification. All guides and drivers shall compulsorily go through a short course in interpretation and rules and regulations followed by an oral examination before being certified by the Tiger Conservation Foundation. Courses may be scheduled during the non-tourist season. All certified guides and drivers shall wear appropriately designed uniforms with name tags and badges. This will instil a sense of pride, discipline and accountability. Prior to every tourist season, certified guides and drivers shall go through a refresher course or workshop. These shall also build up their capacity to identify birds and provide natural history information on other species, to slowly wean them away from a tiger-centric obsession. A periodic assessment of their performance shall be reviewed by the LAC before reissuing their licences.

2.3.4. All tourist facilities falling within the zone of influence of a tiger reserve shall be reviewed regularly by the Local Advisory Committee vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees, etc., for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed.

2.3.5. All tourist facilities, old and new shall aim to generate at least 50% of their total energy and fuel requirements from alternate energy sources that may include solar and biogas.

2.3.6. The use of wood as fuel shall be prohibited, except for campfires for which wood must be procured from State Forest Department or the Forest Development Corporation depots.

2.3.7. In order to allow free passage to wildlife, developments shall be sensitive to the conservation of flora and fauna, and the corridor value of the area in and around tiger reserves.

ANNEXURE-I

**ESTIMATION OF CARRYING CAPACITY\***

(Illustrative Calculation for vehicle based tourist visitation, Example: Kanha Tiger Reserve)

(a) **Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC):** This is the "maximum number of visitors that can physically fit into a defined space, over a particular time". It is expressed as:

$$PCC = A \times V/a \times Rf$$

Where, A = available area for public use

V/a = one visitor / M<sup>2</sup>

Rf = rotation factor (number of visits per day)

In order to measure the PCC to Kanha, the following criteria must be taken into account:

- Only vehicular movements on forest roads are permitted
- The "standing area" is not relevant, but "closeness" between vehicles is important
- There is a required distance of at least 500 m (1/2 km.) between 2 vehicles to avoid dust (2 vehicles / km.)
- At least 3 1/2 hours are needed for a single park excursion
- The protected area is open to tourists for 9 months in a year and 9 hours per day

Linear road lengths within the tourist zone are more relevant than area, and the total lengths are:

Kanha	107.20 km.
Kisli	72.56 km.
Mukki	103 km.
Total	282.76 or 283 km.

Due to constant vehicular use, the entire road length of 283 km. is prone to erosion, out of which around 90 km. is affected more

$$\text{Rotation Factor (Rf)} = \frac{\text{Opening period}}{\text{Average time of one visit}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC)} &= 283 \text{ km.} \times 2 \text{ vehicles / km.} \times 2.6 \\ &= 1471.6 \text{ or } 1472 \text{ visits / day} \end{aligned}$$

(b) **Real Carrying Capacity (RCC):** RCC is the maximum permissible number of visits to a site, once the "reductive factors" (corrective) derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been applied to the PCC. These "reductive factors" (corrective) are based on biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management variables.

$$RCC = \frac{PCC - Cf_1 - Cf_2 - \dots - Cf_n}{Cf_n}$$

Where Cf is a corrective factor expressed as a percentage. Thus, the formula for calculating RCC is:

$$RCC = \frac{PCC \times 100 - Cf_1 \times 100 - Cf_2 \times 100 - \dots - Cf_n \times 100}{100}$$

Corrective Factors are "site-specific", and are expressed in percentage as below:  $Cf = \frac{M_i}{M_t} \times 100$

Where: Cf = corrective factor  
 $M_i$  = limiting magnitude of the variable  
 $M_t$  = total magnitude of the variable

(i) Road erosion: Here the susceptibility of the site is taken into account.

Total road length = 283 km. ( $M_t$ )  
 Medium erosion sink = 50 km. (weighting factor: 2)  
 High erosion risk = 40 km. (weighting factor: 3)  
 $M_i = 50 \times 2 + 40 \times 3 = 100 + 120 = 220$  km.  
 $M_t = 283$  km.

$$Cfe = \frac{220}{283} \times 100 = 77.8 \text{ or } 78\%$$

(ii) Disturbance to Wildlife: Here, species that are prone to disturbance owing to visitation are considered. The Central Indian barasingha, a highly endangered, endemic species found only in Kanha has a courtship period of about 1 month in winter, during which it is extremely sensitive to disturbance. Likewise, the peak courtship activity for spotted deer lasts for two months before the onset of regular monsoon. As far as tigers are concerned, newborns are seen between March and May and also during the rains; hence an average value of two months in a year can be considered as the matter phase.

$$\text{Corrector Factor (Cf)} = \frac{\text{limiting months / year}}{12 \text{ months / year}} \times 100$$

Corrective Factor for barasingha

$$Cf w_1 = \frac{1}{9} \times 100 = 11.1\%$$

59

Corrective Factor for spotted deer

$$Cf w_2 = \frac{2}{9} \times 100 = 22.2\%$$

Corrective Factor for tiger

$$Cf w_3 = \frac{2}{9} \times 100 = 22.2\%$$

Overall corrective factor for disturbance of wildlife in Kanha National Park =

$$Cf w = Cf_1 + Cf_2 + Cf_3 \\ = 11.1 + 22.2 + 22.2 = 55.5 \text{ or } 55\%$$

- (iii) Temporary Closing of Roads: For maintenance or other managerial reasons, visitation to certain roads may be temporarily restricted within the Protected Area. The Corrective Factor in this regard is calculated as:

$$Cf_1 = \frac{\text{limiting weeks / year}}{\text{total weeks / year}} \times 100$$

In Kanha, an average value of 2 limiting weeks per year may be considered as the "limiting weeks", and thus the corrective factor works out to:

$$Cf_1 = \frac{2 \text{ weeks / year}}{36 \text{ weeks / year}} \times 100 = 5.5\%$$

Computation of RCC

$$RCC = 1472 \times \frac{100-78}{100} \times \frac{100-55}{100} \times \frac{100-5.5}{100} \\ = 1472 (0.22 \times 0.45 \times 0.95) \\ = 138.4 \text{ or } 138 \text{ visits / day}$$

(c) **Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (ECC):** ECC is the maximum number of visitors that a site can sustain, given the management capacity (MC) available. ECC is obtained by multiplying the real carrying capacity (RCC) with the management capacity (MC). MC is defined as the sum of conditions that protected area administration requires if it is to carry out its functions at the optimum level. Limitations in management like lack of staff and infrastructure limit the RCC.

For Kanha, owing to the paucity of staff the MC is around 30%. Hence,  $ECC = 138 \times 0.30 = 41.4$  or 40 vehicles / day.

End Notes

<sup>1</sup> David B, Weaver (Ed.) (2001), "The Encyclopedia of Ecotourism", CABI Publishing, U.K.

<sup>2</sup> Eagles, Paul F.J., McCool, Stephan F & Haynes Cristopher D (1998) "Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas: Guidelines for Planning and Management", UNEP.

[F.No. 15-31/2012-NTCA]

Dr. Rajesh Gopal  
Member Secretary  
National Tiger Conservation Authority



राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटनाबाबतचे धोरण  
(Eco-Tourism Policy)

महाराष्ट्र शासन  
महसूल व वन विभाग  
शासन निर्णय क्र.डब्ल्यूएलपी-२०१२/प्र.क्र.३०१/फ-१  
मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४००.०३२.  
दिनांक ०९ नोव्हेंबर, २०१२.

- प्राचा :- १) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.डब्ल्यूएलपी-१००२/प्र.क्र.५३/फ-१, दि.२०/०२/२००८  
२) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.बैठक-२०११/प्र.क्र.१७४/फ-५, दि.२४/१०/२०११  
३) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.बैठक-२०११/प्र.क्र.१७४/फ-५, दि.५/१२/२०११  
४) राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र  
क्र.१५-३१/२०१२-एनटीसीए, दि.१५/१०/२०१२.  
५) मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचा स्पेशल लिंक टू अपिल सिव्जिल नंबर २१३३९/२०११ मधील निर्णय  
दिनांक १६/१०/२०१२

प्रस्तावना :-

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सुरक्षित क्षेत्रात ६ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, ४१ अभयारण्य व १ संवर्धन राखीव क्षेत्राचा समावेश आहे. या पैकी, अभयारण्य व राष्ट्रीय उद्यान यांचा समावेश असलेले १) ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, २) पंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, ३) मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व ४) सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प असे एकूण ४ व्याघ्र प्रकल्प आहेत. संदर्भ क्र.१ वरील शासन निर्णयान्वये राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटनाबाबत धोरण जाहीर करण्यात आले असून सदर धोरणाच्या अनुषंगाने संदर्भ क्र. २ व ३ अन्वये कार्यात्मिक शासन निर्णय निर्गमित करण्यात आले आहेत.

सदर धोरणाप्रमाणे निसर्ग पर्यटन राबविण्यात येत होते. तथापि व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांमध्ये पर्यटनासंबंधी अन्वयित नातेवाचका क्र.२१३३९/२०११ मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्णयाच्या अनुषंगाने व न्यायाधीश (सरक्षण) वल्लभभूम, ११७२ च्या कलम ३८ O(१),(C) मधील व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील निसर्ग पर्यटनासंबंधी नियम का. ३चे केंद्रशासनाने प्रदत्त अधिकारास अनुसरून केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांनी दिनांक १५/१०/२०१२ च्या अधिसूचनेान्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी मार्गदर्शन तत्वे जाहीर केली आहेत.

राज्य शासनाने जाहीर केलेले निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरण व केंद्रशासनाने व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी जाहीर केलेल्या मार्गदर्शन सूचना या बहुतांशी सुसंगत असून काही नवीन बाबींचा राज्याच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरणात समावेश केल्याने राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरण व केंद्र शासनाची मार्गदर्शक सूचनांमध्ये एकसुत्रता येईल.

शासन निर्णय :-

केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांच्या दिनांक १५/१०/२०१२ च्या अधिसूचनेान्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी अधिसूचित केलेली मार्गदर्शन तत्वे खालील विशिष्ट बाबेसह राज्यात लागू करण्यात येत आहे :-

(१) व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या भोवतालच्या क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन (सोयीसुविधा) उद्योगाकडून रु.५००/- ते रु.३०००/- या दरम्यान प्रति कक्ष / प्रतिमाह या दराने कॅम्पव्हॅशिंग फी आकारून व तत्संबंधी निर्णय घेवून त्यापासून मिळणारे आर्थिक उत्पन्नातून स्थानिक जनतेचे चिरस्थायी उपजिवीकेचा विकास करणे व वन्यप्राणी संरक्षणाच्या उपाययोजना करणेबाबत केंद्र शासनाच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचनेत नमुद आहे. या संदर्भात तूर्त व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्राच्या बफर क्षेत्रातील सर्व पर्यटन उद्योग संबंधी निवास सुविधांवर खालीलप्रमाणे कॅम्पव्हॅशिंग फी आकारण्यास शासनाची मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

अ.क्र.	सुविधेचा प्रकार	कॅम्पव्हॅशिंग फी प्रति कक्ष प्रति माह (रुपये)
१	हॉम स्टे म्हणून स्थानिक गावकरी जे बफर झोनमधील राहतात त्यांचे व त्यांच्या घरात पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था	निरंक
२	कम्युनिटी स्टे म्हणजे ग्रामपरिसर विकास समिती / ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सामूहिक मालकीची पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था	निरंक
३	शासनाचे अंगीकृत उपक्रम किंवा खाजगी खाजगी हॉटेल्स/रिसोर्ट्स (१० कक्ष पर्यंत)	५००/-
४	खाजगी हॉटेल्स/रिसोर्ट्स (१० कक्षांच्या वरील)	७५०/-

संबंधितांनी प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक (Quarter) संपताच १५ दिवसांचे आंत वरीलप्रमाणे कॅम्पव्हॅशिंग फी संबंधित व्याघ्र संवर्धन फाऊंडेशनचे बँक खात्यात जमा करावी. तसे न केल्यास संबंधित क्षेत्र संचालक हे सदर बाब स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीचे निदर्शनास आणून देतील व सदर समिती यासंदर्भात योग्य निर्णय घेतील.

(२) स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची रचना खालील प्रमाणे राहिल :-

#### स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती

अ.क्र.	सदस्य	पद
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, किंवा राज्य सरकार यांनी नियुक्ती केलेले सम सदस्य अधिकारी	अध्यक्ष
२	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील राज्य विधीमंडळ सदस्य	सदस्य
३	जिल्हाधिकारी	सदस्य
४	क्षेत्र संचालक व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	सदस्य सचिव
५	उप वनसंरक्षक, (प्रादेशिक)	सदस्य
६	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक (असल्यास)	सदस्य
७	राज्य पर्यटन विभागाचे अधिकारी	सदस्य
८	आदिवासी विकास विभागाचे अधिकारी	सदस्य
९	एक गटविकास अधिकारी किंवा उप विभागीय दंडाधिकारी	सदस्य
१०	स्थानिक पंचायत समितीचे दोन सदस्य	सदस्य
११	एक वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य

१२	एक सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१३	एक पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
१४	दोन स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
१५	दोन स्थानिक नागरी संस्थांवरील सदस्य	सदस्य

पदसिद्ध अधिका-यां व्यतिरिक्त इतर सदस्यांचा कार्यकाळ दोन वर्षाकरिता राहिल.

उपरोक्त अनुषंगाने ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, पेंव व्याघ्र प्रकल्पासाठी खालीलप्रमाणे स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती स्थापन करण्यास मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे :-

अ) ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प :-

अ.क्र.	सदस्य		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, नागपूर	पदसिद्ध	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. आमदार श्री. संजय देवतळे,	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	मा. आमदार श्री. विजय वडोद्विवार	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
४	मा. आमदार श्री. नाना श्यामकुळे	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
५	जिल्हाधिकारी, चंद्रपूर	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
६	मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य सचिव
७	उप संचालक ( वफर डोंग ) ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
८	उप संचालक (कार) ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
९	श्री. बंडू धोत्रे	मानद वन्यजीवरक्षक	सदस्य
१०	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
११	अपर आदिवासी आयुक्त नागपूर	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
१२	उप विभागीय दंडाधिकारी, वरोरा	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
१३	सरपंच, मोहली	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
१४	सरपंच, कोलारा	पदसिद्ध	सदस्य
१५	गॉडवाना विश्वविद्यालयाकडून नामनिर्देशित	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१६	श्री. एम.आर. जांभूलकर, जनता महाविद्यालय, चंद्रपूर	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१७	श्री. धनजय बापट	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
१८	श्रीमती पुनम धनवटे, TRACT	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
१९	श्री. योगेश दुधपचार, ग्रीन प्लॅनेट सोसायटी	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य

२०	रॉटरी क्लब चंद्रपूर यांनी नामनिर्देशित केलेले व्यक्ती	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य
२१	स्वावलंबी बहुउद्देशीय पर्यावरण संरक्षण सेवा समिती ता.मुल, जि. चंद्रपूर नामनिर्देशित केलेले व्यक्ती	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य

ब) मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प:-

अ.क्र.	सदस्य		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. श्री. केवलराम काळे, आमदार मेळघाट	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	जिल्हाधिकारी, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
४	मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
५	उपवनसंरक्षक, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
६	उपवनसंरक्षक, पूर्व मेळघाट	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
७	उपवनसंरक्षक, पश्चिम मेळघाट	पदसिध्द	
८	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
९	अपर आदिवासी आयुक्त अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१०	उप विभागीय दंडाधिकारी, धारणी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
११	श्री. संजय चडतकर	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
१२	श्री. दयाराम काळे, सदस्य पंचायत समिती चिखलदरा	जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य	
१३	श्री. किसनराव दाहिकर, सदस्य पंचायत समिती अचलपूर	जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य	सदस्य
१४	श्री. जी.एन. वानखेडे, विभाग प्रमुख, प्राणीशास्त्र विभाग, संत गाडगे बाबा विद्यापीठ अमरावती.	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१५	श्री. दिलीप काळे, प्राचार्य, समालकार्य महाविद्यालय अमरावती	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१६	श्री. हर्षवर्धन करंडे, चिखलदरा	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
१७	श्री. निशिकांत काळे, अध्यक्ष निर्मग संरक्षण संस्था, अमरावती	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
१८	श्री. अमोल सांवत, सातपुडा फाऊंडेशन अकोला	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
१९	श्री. निलेश डेहनकर, अजिंक्य ॲडव्हेचर ग्रुप अकोला	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य
२०	श्री. एम. बी. नेवसकर, अध्यक्ष पळसपुल बहुउद्देशीय संस्था चिखलदरा	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य

क) पंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प :-

अ.क्र.	सदस्य		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. श्री. आशिष जायसवाल	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	जिल्हाधिकारी, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
४	मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक पंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
५	उपवनसंरक्षक नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
६	श्री. कुंदन हाते	मानव वन्य जीव रक्षक	सदस्य
७	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
८	अपर आदिवासी आयुक्त नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
९	उप विभागीय देंडाधिकारी, रामटेक	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१०	श्रीमती प्रनाली जितेंद्र सरोदे, सदस्य पंचायत समिती देवलापार	पंचायत समिती सदस्य	
११	श्रीमती छाया सेवानंद वंजारी, सदस्य पंचायत समिती सलाई	जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य	सदस्य
१२	श्री. प्रफुल्ल बाभूरकर, वाईल्ड लाईफ ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१३	नागपूर विश्वविद्यालयाकडून नामनिर्देशित व्यक्ती	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१४	श्री. विजय गोलछा, व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, श्रेया ट्रॅव्हलर्स, नागपूर	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
१५	श्री. अनूप अवरशी सातपडा फाऊंडेशन	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
१६	श्री. रजनीश नायडू, इंडिया रिकॉयनोटर	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
१७	वनराई संस्थेचे नामनिर्देशित प्रतिनिधी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य
१८	रोटरी क्लबचे नामनिर्देशित प्रतिनिधी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य

तसेच सहाय्यी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पासाठी फक्त पदसिध्द सदस्यांची खालीलप्रमाणे स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती गठीत करण्यास मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

ड) सहाय्यी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प :-

अ.क्र.	सदस्य		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. आमदार	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	जिल्हाधिकारी सातारा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य

४	जिल्हाधिकारी सांगली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
५	जिल्हाधिकारी कोल्हापूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
६	जिल्हाधिकारी रत्नागिरी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
७	मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक सहाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
८	उपवनसंरक्षक, सातारा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
९	विभागीय वन अधिकारी, चिपळून	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१०	विभागीय वन अधिकारी, सांगली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
११	श्री.रोहन मधुकर भाटे (शाळा)	मानद वन्य जीव रक्षक, सातारा	सदस्य
१२	श्री.अजित श्रीधर पाटील	मानद वन्य जीव रक्षक सांगली	सदस्य
१३	श्री.रमन सुधीर कुलकर्णी	मानद वन्य जीव रक्षक कोल्हापूर	सदस्य
१४	श्री.सिध्देश्वर दाजीराव देसले	मानद वन्य जीव रक्षक रत्नागिरी	सदस्य
१५	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१६	अपर आदिवासी आयुक्त	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१७	उप विभागीय वन अधिकारी.	पदसिध्द	सदस्य

सहाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या पदसिध्द अधिकाऱ्यांव्यतिरिक्त इतर सदस्यांची वेगळ्याने नियुक्ती करण्यात येईल.

(३) स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीचा कार्यकाळ व टर्म ऑफ रेफरन्स ठरविणे:- स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती खालील विषयावर राज्य शासनाला सल्ला देईल.

१. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या बाबतीत निसर्ग पर्यटनाचे धोरण.
२. व्याघ्र प्रकल्प सापेक्ष पर्यटन वहन क्षमता
३. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या आत व भोवतालच्या इमारती इ. साठी मानके निश्चित करणे.
४. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, राज्य शासनाला पर्यटन संस्थांना निसर्ग पर्यटन विषयी सल्ला देणे.
५. व्याघ्र संवर्धन क्षेत्राच्या भोवताली ज्या क्षेत्रात पर्यटन गतीविधी नियंत्रीत करावयाची आहे अशा क्षेत्रात कोणत्या गतीविधी राबविता येतील याबाबत राज्य शासनाला सल्ला देणे.

(४) स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीकडून खालील सनियंत्रण करेल :-

१. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाची वर्षातून किमान अर्धे वार्षिक तत्वावर नियंत्रीत बँटक घेवून पर्यटनासंबंधी सोयी सुविधा त्यांचे स्वामीत्व बांधकामाचे स्वरूप, त्यातील बांधकाम करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची संख्या यात सनियंत्रण ठेवणे.
२. स्थानिक पर्यटन व्यवस्थापक, पर्यावरणाला तसेच वन्यप्राण्यांना कोणत्याही प्रकारची हानी अथवा त्रास न देता पर्यटन करणे यावर सनियंत्रण ठेवणे.
३. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखड्यातला मान्यता देणे.
४. व्याघ्र संवर्धन क्षेत्राच्या भोवताली ज्या क्षेत्रात पर्यटन गतीविधी नियंत्रीत करावयाची आहे अशा क्षेत्राचे निर्धारण.

(५) वरील व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांच्या क्षेत्रसंचालकांनी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाचा निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखड्याचे प्रारूप दिनांक ३० नोव्हेंबर, २०१२ पर्यंत तयार करावे. सदर आराखड्यामध्ये व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या कोर क्षेत्रातील कमाल २०% पर्यंतचे क्षेत्र निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठी अनुज्ञेय करता येईल.

अ) सदर क्षेत्राचे नियोजन करीत असताना खालीलपैकी कुठल्याही एक पर्याय वापरण्यात यावा.

i) ज्या रस्त्यावर पर्यटकांना वन्यजीव पाहणी करण्याची परवानगी दिली असेल त्या रस्त्याच्या दोन्ही बाजूला २०० मीटर क्षेत्र सिमांकन करून असे क्षेत्र कोर क्षेत्राच्या २० % पेक्षा जास्त क्षेत्र नसले पाहिजे अथवा

ii) ज्या कम्पार्टमेंट मधून पर्यटन रस्ते जातात त्या संपूर्ण कम्पार्टमेंटचे क्षेत्रफळ २० % च्या मर्यादित असावे.

ब) तसेच जर अभयारण्याच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखड्यामध्ये Guided Walking Trail अनुज्ञेय असेल तर त्याच्या दोन्ही बाजूकडील ५० मीटर क्षेत्र सिमांकन करून असे क्षेत्र कोर क्षेत्राच्या २० % पेक्षा जास्त क्षेत्र नसले पाहिजे. तसेच मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाचा काही भाग, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पासारख्या क्षेत्रात ज्या वनक्षेत्रात वन्यप्राण्यांची घनता जास्त आहे त्या पाऊलवाटेवर पर्यटकांना पक्षी निरीक्षण, निसर्ग सौंदर्याचा अनुभव घेता येईल.

क) कोर क्षेत्रात अस्तित्वात असलेले वनविभागाच्या मालकीचे विश्रामगृह, निसर्ग निर्बंधन केंद्र, उपहारगृह येथील स्वच्छतागृह / प्रसाधनगृह पर्यटकांकडून शुल्क आकारून अनुज्ञेय करता येईल. सदरच्या सुविधा पर्यटनासाठी निर्धारित केलेल्या वेळेत पर्यटकांना वापरण्याची परवानगी असेल.

ड) निवासी पर्यटन सोयी, उपहारगृहे यांचे व्यवस्थापन स्थानिक संयुक्त वनव्यवस्थापन समितीभाषेत करावे ज्यामुळे त्यापासून मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नाचा अभयारण्यातील गावकऱ्यांना लाभ होईल. अभयारण्य व बफर क्षेत्रातील गावकऱ्यांच्या मालकीच्या जिप्सी, जीप व यासारखी वाहने यांचा प्रथम प्राधान्याने व्याघ्र पर्यटन प्रवेश नियमावलीत समावेश करण्यात यावा.


इ) पर्यटकांची संख्या वहन क्षमतेनुसार (Carrying Capacity) असावी. फक्त मर्यादित वाहनांमुळे पर्यटकांसाठी ऑनलाईन आरक्षण करता येईल. कान्हा, रणथंबोर व्याघ्र प्रकल्प येथील सुविधांचे अनुवर्णन करण्यात यावे.

व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील बफर झोन मधील निसर्ग पर्यटकांच्या सुविधा करण्यासाठी अनुज्ञेय क्षेत्र अस्तित्वात वनजमिनीचे क्षेत्र समाविष्ट न करता खाजगी जमिनीचे क्षेत्र समाविष्ट करावे व अस्तित्वात पर्यटक सुविधा, रस्ते असलेल्या क्षेत्रास प्राधान्य द्यावे. कुठल्याही परिस्थितीत बफर झोन मधील वन जमिनीवर पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था व इतर बांधकाम प्रस्तावित करू नये. बफर झोन मधील पर्यटक सुविधाकरीत अनुज्ञेय क्षेत्र निश्चित करताना वन्यप्राण्यांना लागणारा कॉरीडोर / भ्रमणमार्ग वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने ठरवून अबाधित ठेवावा. सदर वन्यप्राण्यांना लागणारा बफर झोन मधील विशिष्ट भ्रमणमार्ग वनक्षेत्रवार नकाशात दर्शविण्यात यावा.

(६) सदरहू आराखड्यास वरीलप्रमाणे गठीत करण्यात आलेल्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची मंजूरी दिनांक १० डिसेंबर, २०१२ पर्यंत घेण्यात यावी. मंजूर निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखड्याचा समावेश करून व्याघ्र संवर्धन आराखडा (Tiger Conservation Plan) राज्य शासनाभाषेत राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांचे मान्यतेसाठी दिनांक १ फेब्रुवारी, २०१३ पर्यंत सादर करण्यात यावा. तथापि किमान अंतरिम आराखडा दिनांक १ डिसेंबर, २०१२ पर्यंत शासनास सादर करावा.

(७) मा.सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने स्पेशल लिट्क टू अपील सिव्हिल नंबर २१३२९/२०११ मध्ये दिनांक १६/१०/२०१२ रोजी दिलेल्या निर्णयात व्याघ्र संवर्धन आराखडा ६ महिन्यांचे आंत राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यास सादर करण्याची सूचना राज्य शासन/स केली असल्याने वरील परिच्छेदात नमुद कालमवर्दित निर्णय पर्यटन आराखडा/व्याघ्र संवर्धन आराखडा तयार करण्याबाबत कार्यवाही पूर्ण करावी.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,



(सजीव गौडे)

सह सचिव (वन)

महसूल व वन विभाग

प्रति,

मा.मुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे प्रधान सचिव.  
मा.उपमुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे सचिव.  
मा.मंत्री (वने), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे खाजगी सचिव.  
मा.मंत्री (पर्यावरण), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे खाजगी सचिव.  
मा.राज्यमंत्री (वने), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे खाजगी सचिव.  
मा.आमदार श्री. संजय देवतळे  
मा.आमदार श्री. विजय वडेडियार  
मा.आमदार श्री. नाना श्यामकुळे  
मा.आमदार श्री. केवलराम काळे  
मा. आमदार श्री. आशिष जायसवाल  
मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.  
प्रधान सचिव, नियोजन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.  
प्रधान सचिव, वित्त विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.  
प्रधान सचिव, ग्राम विकास व जलसंधारण विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.  
प्रधान सचिव, आदिवासी विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.  
महासंचालक, माहिती व प्रसारणे, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.  
प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन जल प्रमुख), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर.  
प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), म.रा.नागपूर.  
व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य वनविकास महामंडळ, नागपूर.  
प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक व महासंचालक, सामाजिक वनीकरण संचालनालय, म.रा. पुणे  
अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (अर्थसंकल्प, नियोजन व विकास), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर,  
अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), मुंबई /नाशिक/नागपूर  
मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक / वन्यजीव) सर्व  
मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, ताडोबा अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, चंद्रपूर.  
मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, अमरावती  
मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, नागपूर.  
मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प  
मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा संचालक, संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, भोरिवली  
सर्व विभागीय आयुक्त  
सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी  
सर्व अपर आदिवासी आयुक्त.  
उपवनसंरक्षक, नागपूर / अमरावती /पूर्व मेळघाट /पश्चिम मेळघाट / सातारा



उपसंचालक, कोर / बफर झोन, ताडोबा अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, चंद्रपूर.  
विभागीय वन अधिकारी, सांगली / चिपळूण  
महालेखापाल-१/२ (लेखापरीक्षा/लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई / नागपूर  
वित्त विभाग (व्यय-१० कार्यासने, मंत्रालय, मुंबई - ३२.  
श्री. वंडू शोत्रे, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक  
श्री. एम. आर. जांभूळकर, जनता महाविद्यालय, चंद्रपूर (सामाजिक संशोधक)  
श्री. धनजय बापट, पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी  
श्रीमती पुनम घनवटे, TRACT (स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ)  
श्री. योगेश दूधपचारे, ग्रीन प्लॅनेट सोसायटी (स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ)  
श्री. संजय वडतकर, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक  
श्री. दयाराम काळे, सदस्य, पंचायत समिती, चिखलदरा  
श्री. किसनराव दहिकर, सदस्य, पंचायत समिती, अचलपूर  
श्री. जी. एन. वानखेडे, विभाग प्रमुख, प्राणीशास्त्र विभाग, संत गाडगे बाबा विद्यापीठ, अमरावती  
(वन्यजीव संशोधक)  
श्री. दिलीप काळे, प्राचार्य, समाजकार्य महाविद्यालय, अमरावती (सामाजिक संशोधक)  
श्री. हर्षवर्धन करंडे, चिखलदरा (पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी)  
श्री. निशिकान्त काळे, अध्यक्ष, निसर्ग संरक्षण संस्था, अमरावती (स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ)  
श्री. अमोल सावंत, सातपुडा फाऊंडेशन, अकोला (स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ)  
श्री. निलेश डेहनकर, अजिंक्य अॅडव्हेंचर ग्रुप, अकोला (स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य)  
श्री. एम. बी. नेवसकर, अध्यक्ष, फळसफुल बहुउद्देशीय संस्था, चिखलदरा (स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील  
सदस्य)  
श्री. कुंदन हाते, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक  
श्री. मंगेश धनाजी जितेंद्र सरगे, सदस्य, पंचायत समिती, रघुनाथार  
श्रीमती शोभा सेवानंद वंजारी, सदस्य, पंचायत समिती, सलाई  
श्री. प्रफुल्ल बापूरावकर, यादव साइफ टूट ऑफ इंडिया (वन्यजीव संशोधक)  
श्री. विजय गोलडा, व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, श्रेया टूवल्स, नागपूर (पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी)  
श्री. अनुप अवस्थी, सातपुडा फाऊंडेशन (स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ)  
श्री. रजनीश नायडू, इंडिया रिकॉयनॉटर (स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ)  
श्री. रोहन मधुकर भाटे (शहा), मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, सातारा  
श्री. अजित श्रीधर पाटील, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, सांगली  
श्री. रमन सुधीर कुलकर्णी, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, कोल्हापूर  
श्री. सिध्देश्वर दाजीराव देसले, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, रत्नागिरी  
वन कक्षातील सर्व कार्यासने, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-३२  
फ-१ कार्यासने, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई - ३२ (निवडनसती).

**PROPOSED JUNGLE SAFARI ROUTES IN TOURISM ZONE OF MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE**

Sr. No.	Name of PA/Tourism Zone	Name of the Road	Length in Km.	Compt. through which the road passes	Status of road	Core / Buffer
1	Melghat WLS Semadoh - Harisal Tourism Zone	Memna to Semadoh	21 Km.	42,41,108,102,106,103,104.	Tar Road	Core
2	Melghat WLS Semadoh - Harisal Tourism Zone	Matakol to Kawalazari to Khari to Mangia	08 km core 06 km buffer	633, 631, 630, 629	Kutchha road	core
3	Melghat WLS Chikhaldara	Chikhaldara to Vairat	9 Km. (Core) 3 Km. (Buffer)	34,36,38,784 (core) 45 & 39 (Buffer)	Tar Road	Core + Buffer
4	Melghat WLS Semadoh - Harisal Tourism Zone	Semadoh to Pipalpadao Jamurda to Budrukdoh to Mangia	18 Km.	--	Kutchha Road	Core
5	Melghat WLS Semadoh - Harisal Tourism Zone	Semadoh - Kuapatti Chaddupati - Chamarudhada to Budrukdoh	11 Km.	--	8.2 tar road, 2.8 Kutchha road	Core
6	Melghat WLS	Semadoh to Kuwapati to Baramanda to Kolkas	25 Km.	--	8.2 tar road, 16.8 Kutchha road	core
7	Narnala PA / Tourism Zone	Shahanur NIC to Narnala Fort	7.2 Km.	164,169,165	Tar Road	Core
8	Narnala Sanctuary / Narnala Tourism Zone	Shahanur NIC to Popatkhed to Khatkali to T-Point to Gullarghat	24 Km.	1018, 982, 983, 984	Tar Road	Buffer
9	Gugamal National Park / Wan Sanctuary / Wan Tourism Zone	Gullarghat to Dhargad to Kelpani to Somthana to Barukheda to Wan to Nagartas to Waghmata to Wari	39 Km. (Core) 7 Km. (Buffer)	1009,1007, 1011, 1101,1111, 1102, 1103,1104, 1256, 1255,1252, 1257,	W.B.M. (P) + Kaccha Road	Core + Buffer

			1259	
<b>Total</b>			162.2(Core), 16 (Buffer)	

### PROPOSAL GUIDED WALKING TRAILS IN TOURISM ZONE OF MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE

Sr. No.	Name of PA/Tourism Zone	Name of the Road	Length in Km.	Compt. through which the road passes	Status of road	Core / Buffer
1	Semadoh	Semadoh to Pili along Sipna River	5 Km.	104,105,117,118	Kuchha road	Core
2	Semadoh	Semadoh to Jadapati through Jungle	10 Km.	--	Kuchha road	Core
3	Semadoh	Semadoh to Kolkaz along Sipna river	15 Km.	104,105,117,118,119, 130,131,132,148	Kuchha road	Core
4	Semadoh	Semadoh	5 Km.	104,98,99,96	Kuchha road	Core
5	Semadoh	Semadoh	5 Km.	--	Kuchha road	Core
6	Semadoh	Semadoh	3 Km.	--	Kuchha road	Core
7	Kolkaz	VIP Rest house- Sipna Crossing Hills around	6 Km.	148	Kuchha road	Core
8	Kolkaz	Vasant Sankul (elephant route)	4 Km.	148	Kuchha road	Core
9	Harisal	Harisal to Tharda	2 km	648, 649	Kuchha road	Core
10	Harisal	Harisal along Sipna R. to Mangia	6 Km.	630,635,634,627,626, 625	Kuchha road	Core + Buffer
11	Narnala Sanctuary / Narnala Tourism Zone	Shahanoor NIC to Narnala Fort	6 Km.	164, 165, 169,	Kuchha road	Core
12	Narnala Sanctuary / Narnala Tourism Zone	Shahanoor NIC to Paljhari	3.5 Km.	167, 165	Kuchha road	Core
13	Narnala Sanctuary / Narnala Tourism Zone	Narnala Fort to Gullarghat	3 Km.	165, 1077	Kuchha road	Core

14	Narnala Sanctuary / Narnala Tourism Zone	Gullarghat Check naka to Sulai Waterfall	4 Km.	984	Kuchha road	Core
15	Gugamal National Park / Wan Sanctuary / Wan Tourism Zone	Wan NIC TO Magazine Point	1.5 Km.	1257, 1263	Kuchha road	Core
16	Gugamal National Park / Wan Sanctuary / Wan Tourism Zone	Wan NIC to Chikhalpati to Railway Tunnel (Bogda)	3 Km.	1257	Kuchha road	Core

**Nature Interpretation center in Melghat Tiger Reserve with available facilities & proposed development in Future Forest Rest House**

Sr. No.	Sanctuary of Nature Interpretation Center	Name of Nature Interpretation Center	Compt. No.	Area	Core / Buffer	Facilities	
						Available	Proposed in Future
1	Semadoh Melghat WLS.	Semadoh Sankul			Core	1. Circular Huts : 6 2. A Type Huts : 4 3. Dormitory : 2(30 each) 4. Open air auditorium 5. Nature incorporation Center	A) Construction of new main entrance gate B) Modification / Special repair to existing cottages - 10 C) Modification / Special repair to existing Canteen and dormitories D) Lands Capping E) Sits outs - 5 near Canteen, Outride

						<p>sitout -4</p> <p>F) Murals -1</p> <p>G ) Sculpture -1</p> <p>H) Machans – 5</p> <p>I) Sand pit -1</p> <p>J) Signages</p>
2	Kolkas Melghat W S	VIP Guest House		Core	1. Suites :4	<p>1) Water tank 1 Lakh liter capacity</p> <p>2) Construction of watch tower -2</p> <p>3) Renovation / special repair to existing VIP test house and canteen of library in Dining hall.</p> <p>4) Landscaping</p> <p>5) sit outs -4</p>
		Vasant Sankul		CORE	<p>1. Suites :6</p> <p>2.. Dormitory : 2 (20 EACH)</p>	<p>1) Entrance gate construction</p> <p>2) construction of watch tower -4</p> <p>3) Chain link fencing 425 r.mt to exiting</p>

3	Harisal					<p>facility</p> <p>4) Special repair / modification of exiting cottages , Dormitory &amp; rest house -18</p> <p>5) Landscaping</p> <p>6)big sits outs-3</p> <p>7) Sand pit -2</p> <p>8) Sculpture -3</p> <p>9) Sit Outs -8</p>
				Buffer	Tent	<p>1) Construction of entrance gate on side Paratwada- Burhanpur Highway</p> <p>2) construction of geodesic bamboo huts eco-village</p> <p>3) construction of watch tower -4</p> <p>4) construction of canteen in Gaothan land</p> <p>5) Refurbishing and remodeling of the</p>

							existing structure to souvenir shop 6) Provision of geodesic bamboo domes with toilets-4 7) Sit outs with dining 8) Sit-outs-- 20 9) Signages & Campfires
4	Amravati	NIC at Amravati				1) NIC	1)Chain link Fencing 2)Construction of auditorium & Convention Centre -1 3)Construction of Cafeteria 4)Parking 5)Security Cabin 6)Landscaping 7)Sit out-3 8)Open sit out at Cafeteria
5	Narnala Sanctuary / Narnala Tourism Zone	Shahanoor NIC	Private Revenue Land	2 ha	Buffer	1)VIP Rest House-3 Suites 2)Rest House - 2 Suites 3)Ecohuts-6 4)Tents-6 5)Dormitory -2 (Each 20 Bed) 6)Auditorium with AV Facility 7)Amphi-theatre 8)Canteen with Dining Hall 8)Children Amusement	1)Bamboo Hut-2 2)Tree House-1 3)Tents-3 4)Light & Sound Show 5)Construction of New Main Entrance Gate 6)Construction of Historical Theme Short Wall 7)Construction of Toilet Block adjoining to Dormitory 2 8)Landscaping 9)Sit-outs with Dining-5 10)Sit-outs = 10

								11)Signages and Display Wall 12)Souvenir Shop
6		Gullarghat NIC	1017	1ha	Core		9)Nature Interpretation Centre 1)Nature Interpretation Centre 2)Tent Camping Cement Platform-4	1)Tea/Coffee Kiosk run by Shahanoor EDC 2)Strengthening of Existing Medicinal Plant Conservation Area at Gullarghat in 1017 3)Bird watching in Gullarghat Village Tank in Private/Revenue Area
7	Wan Sanctuary / Wan Tourism Zone	Wan NIC	1257	2 ha	Core		1)FRH NO.1-One Suit 2)FRH NO.2-Two Suits 3)Eco-huts=4 4)NIC	1.Special repairs to existing structures 2.Chain Fencing to NIC & stay facility 3.Revival of existing Canteen Facilities through VEDC at Talai 4.Erection of Signages & Sit-outs

### Proposed Adventure Tourism / Home stay in Melghat Tiger reserve

Sr. No.	Sanctuary / N. P. Tourism Zone	Activity	Comp No / S no. / Private Area	Core / Buffer	Remark
1	Chikhaldara ( Jatradoh - Memna)	1) Adventure Sports A : Rappelling B : Rock climbing	42	Core	Through Memna EDC.

15-16

94.00



2	Semadoh	1) Adventure Sports A : River Crossing B : Zommering C : Rappelling	104	Core	Through Semadoh EDC.
3	Kolkaz	1) Adventure Sports	148	Core	Through Mangia EDC.
4	Memna	A : River Crossing Home - Stay	42	Core	Through Memna EDC.
5	Narnala Sanctuary/Narnala Tourism Zone	Adventure Sports			Through Shahanur EDC.
		Valley Crossing	170	Buffer	
		Valley Crossing	984 (Sulai Waterfall)	Buffer	
		Valley Crossing	169 (Narnala Fort)	Core	
		Rock Climbing	170	Buffer	
		Rock Climbing	984	Buffer	
6	Narnala Sanctuary/Narnala Tourism Zone	Homestay at Shahanoor	Private / Revenue Survey	Buffer	Through Shahanoor EDC.

16-17

74.00

$$\frac{3}{6.00}$$

17-18

18-19

$$\frac{3}{6.00}$$

# ANNEXURE - VI

Amol

मुख्यवनसंरक्षक आणि क्षेत्रसंचालक, व्याघ्र प्रकल्प मेळघाट, अमरावती यांचे कार्यालय.

ज्ञापन

विषय:- शिवमंदीर धारगड येथील श्रावण मासातील

यात्रा दरम्यान उपाय योजने बाबत.

क्रमांक:-कक्ष-३/व्याप्रमे/संशो/८११/२०१२-१३

अमरावती- दिनांक. २३ /७ /२०१२

दरवर्षी प्रमाणे यंदाही धारगड शिवमंदीर येथे दि.५ व ६ ऑगस्ट २०१२ या दरम्यान यात्रा भरणाऱ आहे. सदर कालावधीत विविध ठिकाणाहुन अंदाजे २० ते २५ हजार भाविक लोक शिवमंदीर धारगड यास भेट देतात. धारगड येथील शिवमंदीर हे धोकाग्रस्त व्याघ्र अधिवास क्षेत्रात असून यात्रेच्या दरम्यान वन्यजीव आश्रय स्थळास बाधा पोहचु नये व परिसर क्षेत्रात शांतता कायम राखुन सदर यात्रा सुयोग्य वातावरणात पार पडेल या दृष्टीने उपाय योजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. खालील स्वाक्षरीकरीत यांनी व्यक्तीशः याद्वारे दि.१८-७-२०१२ रोजी मोका स्थळाची पाहणी करून तसेच क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी आणि निसर्ग प्रेमीशी चर्चा करून यात्रा दरम्यान कुठलाही गोंधळ होणार नाही व परिसरात शांतता कायम राहिल आणि वन्यजीवाच्या आश्रय स्थळास बाधा पोहचणार नाही याकरीता खालील प्रमाणे उपाय योजना करण्याचे प्रस्तावित आहे. प्रतिनिधी

याकरीता तिन ठिकाणी बॅरीअर लावणे, क्षेत्रीय कर्मचा-यांचे कॅम्प लावणे, वाहन उपलब्धता, पोलीस दलाची आणि महसुल विभागाची मदत आणि क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी यांची विविध ठिकाणी नियुक्ती, भाविकासाठी पाण्याची व्यवस्था इत्यादी बाबीचा उपाययोजनामध्ये समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

१) अमोना बॅरीअर येथील उपाययोजना :-

अमोना येथील बॅरीअर मुख्यत्वे शिवपुर-कासोद अमोना-रुपागड-धारगड (लांबी २० कि.मी.)या मार्गावरील भाविकांचे नियंत्रण करतील. यात्रे दरम्यान या ठिकाणी खालील प्रमाणे अधिकारी व कर्मचारी कार्यरत राहतील.

सहा.वनसंरक्षक	वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी	वनपाल	वनरक्षक	माजी सैनिक	मजुर	पोलीस
१	१	१	३	२	२	२-३

वाहन व्यवस्था:- या ठिकाणी तिन वाहन कार्यरत राहतील.

- १) रेस्क्यु व्हॅन त्याच्या संपुर्ण कर्मचारी सह
- २) १ जिप गुगामल वन्यजीव विभाग, परतवाडा
- ३) १ जिप सिपना वन्यजीव विभाग, परतवाडा

रेस्क्यु व्हॅन त्याच्या संपुर्ण कर्मचारीसह अमोना-दमकोंडी - रुपागड या मार्गावर यात्रा कालावधी दरम्यान कायम गस्त करत राहिल. आणि गुगामल व सिपना वन्यजीव विभाग येथील जिप त्यांच्या स्टाफसह अमोना येथे स्थायी स्वरूपात कार्यरत राहतील आणि आवश्यकतेनुसार त्यांचा वापर करण्यात येईल. उपरोक्त जिपवर स्टाफ संबंधित विभागाचा खालील प्रमाणे राहिल.

अ.क्र.	वन्यजीव विभाग	वनपाल	वनरक्षक	माजी सैनिक
१	गुगामल	१	२	२
२	सिपना		२	२

अमोना बॅरीअरवर प्रकाश व्यवस्था:-

- १) प्रकाश व्यवस्थेकरीता अमोना येथे डिझेल जनरेटर वा वापर करण्यात यावा. याकरीता इग्लू बंगला येथील जनरेटर दुरस्त करण्यात येऊ. अमोना येथे यात्रा दरम्यानच्या कालावधीकरीता स्थानांतरीत करण्यात यावे.
- २) मुख्य वनसंरक्षक आणि क्षेत्रसंचालक यांचे कार्यालयाल इडिगा बुल्ब कडून उपलब्ध असलेले ३५ सोलर कॅन्डील यांचा वापर करण्यात यावा. सदर कॅन्डील वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी सोमठाणा

- यांचे चार्ज मध्ये राहतील व यात्रा संपल्यानंतर मुख्यवनसंरक्षक कार्यालयास परत करतील.
- 3) प्रत्येक नियुक्त कर्मचा-यांनी त्यांच्याकडील टॉर्च सदर कालावधीत आपल्या सोबत ठेवावा.

**यात्रा दरम्यान भाविकासाठी करावयाच्या सुरक्षा व सुविधेच्या उपायोजना:-**

**१) वर्तमान पत्रात प्रेस नोट जारी करणे :-**

काही भाविक अमोना-दमकोंडी-रुपागड या रस्त्याचा यात्रे दरम्यान यापर करीत असतात. परंतु हा रस्ता धोकादायक असल्याने आणि अमोना गावाचे सन २०११-१२ या वर्षात पुनर्वसन झाले असल्याने त्या भागात वन्यजिवांच्या हालचाली सुरु झालेल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे भाविकांना वन्यजीवापासून धोका पोहोचु नये म्हणुन त्यांच्या सुरक्षिततेच्या दृष्टीने हा रस्ता बंद करण्यात आला आहे याबाबत उपवनसंरक्षक, आकोट वन्यजीव विभाग यांनी प्रेस नोट जारी करावी व स्थानिक अकोला, अमरावती व आकोट केबलनेटवर्क प्रसिध्दी द्यावी.

अमोना-दमकोंडी-रुपागड हा रस्ता चेनलीक फेन्सींगद्वारे तात्पुरता बंद करण्यात यावा आणि त्याबाबतचे फलक मोक्याच्या ठिकाणी लावण्यात यावे. याकरीता लागणारे चेनलीक फेन्सींग बंडल अमरावती स्थित इग्लु बंगला येथुन नेण्यात यावे. यात्रा संपल्यानंतर सदर बंडल गोबिया येथील संरक्षण कुंटीच्या सभोवताल लावण्याकरीता उपयोगात आणावे.

**अमोना बॅरीअर येथे स्वच्छता व आरोग्य व्यवस्था:-**

- १) अमोना येथे ५-६ बांबुच्या कचराकुंडी ठेवण्यात याव्या. भाविकांना कचरा, कचरा कुंडीतच टाकण्याबाबत सुचना द्याव्या.
- २) अमोना येथे पाण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात यावी व त्याकरीता पाण्याचा टँकर भाड्याने घेण्यात यावा.
- ३) आरोग्याचे दृष्टीने गुल्लरघाट येथील प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्राची मदत घेण्यात यावी. आरोग्य विषयक प्राथमिक उपचार उपाययोजनासह सदर वैद्यकीय अधिकारी यात्रे दरम्यान उपस्थित राहतील याबाबत आरोग्य विभागास पत्राद्वारे कळविण्यात यावे.

**२) T Point धारगड येथील बॅरीअर वरील उपाययोजना:-**

सदर ठिकाणाहुन मंदीराकडे जाणारा मार्ग असल्याने या ठिकाणी वाहन पार्किंग व्यवस्था, भाविकांची गर्दी यावर नियंत्रण करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याकरीता खालील प्रमाणे उपाययोजना अंमलात आणाव्या.

**अ) T Point धारगड येथील बॅरीअर येथे कर्मचारी नियुक्ती :-**

यात्रे दरम्यान खालील प्रमाणे कर्मचारी T Point धारगड येथे कार्यरत राहतील.

वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी	वनपाल	वनरक्षक	वनमजुर	माजी सैनिक
१	१	३	२	२

या व्यतिरिक्त पश्चिम मेळघाट वनविभागाच्या आकोट परिक्षेत्राचे क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी त्यांचे वाहनासह कार्यरत राहतील. तसेच या ठिकाणी पोलीसांची सुध्दा आवश्यकता असल्याने त्याकरीता चिखलदरा पोलीस स्टेशनमधील पोलीस दल प्राप्त होईल यादृष्टीने उपवनसंरक्षक आकोट वन्यजीव विभाग यांनी जिल्हा पोलीस अधिक्षक (ग्रामीण) अमरावती यांना पत्र द्यावे व त्याची एक प्रत पोलीस महानिरीक्षक अमरावती परिक्षेत्र यांना द्यावी.

**ब) बॅरिअर ते शिवमंदीर पर्यंत १.७ कि.मी. पायवाट रस्ता:-**

सदर रस्त्यावर तिन ठिकाणी ५०० मिटर अंतरावर तंबुची उभारणी करावी. या तिन ठिकाणी खालील प्रमाणे कर्मचारी नियुक्त राहतील.

वनपाल	वनरक्षक	मजुर
१	२	१

सदर नियुक्त कर्मचारी हे भाविकावर नियंत्रण ठेवतील तसेच भाविकांना पाणी पुरवठा करतील. याकरीता येथे एक ५०० लिटर पाण्याचा ड्रम किंवा टाकी व कचरा कुंडीची व्यवस्था करण्यात यावी आणि कर्मचा-यांच्या सोयीकरीता पेट्रोलपंप उभारून देण्यात यावे.

**वाहन व्यवस्था :-** धारगड T Point बॅरीअर येथील वाहनाच्या पार्कींगची व्यवस्था परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती गुल्लरघाट यांना शासन निर्णय क्रमांक एफ डी एम २०११/प्र.क्र.१००/फ-२ मुंबई दिनांक ५ ऑक्टोबर २०११ चे अनुषंगाने त्यांना प्राप्त अधिकारानुसार देण्यात यावी. परिस्थितीकी विकास समिती गुल्लरघाट या बाबतचा ठराव पारीत करून शुल्क आकारणी बाबत ठरावाची प्रत उपवनसंरक्षक आकोट वन्यजीव विभाग यांना देतील. दरसुची खालील प्रमाणे ठळक अक्षरात पार्कींगच्या ठिकाणी लावण्यात यावी.

दुचाकी वाहन - रु. ५.००  
चारचाकी वाहन - रु. १०.००

**प्रवेश शुल्क:-** धारगड शिवमंदीर व नरनाळा देवस्थानास भेट देणा-या भाविकाकडून प्रवेश शुल्क शासन निर्णय क्रमांक WLP-१००४/७६/फ-१ मुंबई दिनांक १२ ऑगस्ट २००४ चे अनुषंगाने प्रवेश शुल्क ते फक्त दर्शनाच्या उद्देशाने भेट देत असल्यामुळे वसूल करण्यात येवू नये.

**भाविकांच्या सुरक्षेच्या दृष्टीने करावयाच्या उपाययोजना :-**

- १) मंदीरा जवळील गुफेच्या बाजुस असलेल्या दरीच्या ठिकाणी चेनलीक फेन्सींग लावून सदर ठिकाण बंद करण्यात यावे.
- २) शिव मंदीर येथील दर्शन झाल्यावर भाविक नरनाळा किल्ला मार्गे परत जाण्याच्या मार्गाचा वापर करतात. या रस्त्यावरील चढाईवर दरिच्या बाजुस चेनलीक फेन्सींग लावण्यात यावे व शक्यतो भाविकांना शहानुर मार्गे परत जाण्याबाबत सुचनांचे बोर्ड लावण्यात यावे.
- ३) या ठिकाणी सुध्दा भाविकांच्या सोयीकरिता आरोग्य सुविधा अॅम्बुलन्ससह उपलब्ध राहिल बाबत संबंधीत जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी यांना अवगत करून उपलब्ध करावे.

**प्रकाश व्यवस्था:-** या बॅरीअर वर १ जनरेटर यात्रे दरम्यान प्रकाश व्यवस्था करिता ठेवण्यात यावे.

३) **नरनाळा फोर्ट बॅरीअर (शहानुर-नरनाळा मार्ग)**

- १) नरनाळा फोर्ट बॅरीअर टॉवर पाईट येथे खालील प्रमाणे क्षेत्रिय कर्मचारी कार्यरत राहतील.

वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी	वनपाल	वनरक्षक
१	४	१५

- २) शहानुर संकुल ते नरनाळा किल्ला हा डांबरी रस्ता सदर कालावधीत वाहनांचा किल्ल्यावर जाण्याकरिता बंद राहिल. आणि हा रस्ता फक्त खाली उतरण्याकरिता चालू राहिल. फक्त पोलीस, वन्यजीव व संबंधीत जिल्हा प्रशासन अधिकारी यांची वाहने ह्या मार्गाचा जाण्या-येण्या करिता वापर करतील.
- ३) या बॅरीअरवर सुध्दा वरील प्रमाणे पिण्याचे पाणी, कचरा कुंडी इत्यादीची व्यवस्था करण्यात यावी.

४) **सामान्य सुचना :-**

- १) उपवनसंरक्षक, आकोट वन्यजीव विभाग, आकोट यांनी यात्रे दरम्यान कायदा आणि सुव्यवस्था राखण्याकरिता त्यांचे अखत्यारितील पोलीस बल मिळण्यासाठी जिल्हा पोलीस अधिक्षक (ग्रामीण) अमरावती आणि जिल्हा पोलीस अधिक्षक अकोला यांना पत्र द्यावे व प्रत्यक्ष भेटून चर्चा करावी. सदर पत्राची प्रत विशेष पोलीस महानिरिक्षक अमरावती परिक्षेत्र आणि इकडील कार्यालयास द्यावी.
- २) जिल्हाधिकारी अमरावती यांना यात्रे दरम्यान कायदा व सुव्यवस्था हाताळण्यासाठी एक तहसिलदार नियुक्त करण्याबाबत पत्र द्यावे. तसेच अमोना, T Point- धारगड आणि शहानुर येथे डॉक्टर त्यांच्या स्टॉफसह आणि रुग्णवाहिकेसह उपस्थित राहतील

याबाबत जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी यांना कळविण्यात यावे.

- 3) सेमाडोह संकुल येथील पर्यटक बस दि.४-८-२०१२ ते ६-८-२०१२ या कालावधीत गुल्लरघाट संकुल येथे ठेवण्यात याव्या. सदर बसचा उपयोग आपातकालीन स्थितीत करावा.
- ४) मुख्य वनसंरक्षक कार्यालयातील सुमो जिप दि.४-८-२०१२ रोजी आकोट येथे पाठविण्यात येईल. सुमो समवेत क्षेत्रसंचालक कार्यालयातील कलाकार श्री.नाफडे आणि श्री. के.बी कडुसकर वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी निसर्ग निर्वचन संकुल अमरावती श्री. एस.पी.खंडारे वनरक्षक निसर्ग निर्वचन संकुल अमरावती हे असतील. श्री.नाफडे कलाकार यांनी सदर यात्रे दरम्यान वरील तिनही ठिकाणा वरील घडामोडीचे छायाचित्रण करावे.
- ५) गुल्लरघाट येथील कर्मचारी यात्रे दरम्यान गुल्लरघाट नरनाळा किल्ला या मार्गावर पदभ्रमण करून गस्त करतील.

वरिल प्रमाणे उपाय योजनांची सर्व क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी यांनी प्रभावीरित्या अंमलबजावणी करून व यात्रा शांततेत पार पडेल आणि वन्यजीवांच्या आश्रयस्थळास धोका पोहोचणार नाही याची दक्षता बाळगावी.

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक आणि क्षेत्रसंचालक बांनी  
मंजूर केलेला मसुदा.

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्रसंचालक,  
व्याघ्र प्रकल्प मेळघाट,  
अमरावती.

प्रति,

उपवनसंरक्षक,

वन्यजीव विभाग, आकोट

प्रतिलिपी :- उपवनसंरक्षक सिपना व गुगामल वन्यजीव विभाग यांना माहितीस व आवश्यक कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित. उपरोक्त सुचनांच्या अनुषंगाने कार्यवाही करून अनुपालन अहवाल सादर करावा.

प्रतिलिपी :- मा. प्रधान सचिव (वने) महसुल व वनविभाग मंत्रालय मुंबई ३२ हयांना माहितीस्तव सविनय सादर.

प्रतिलिपी :- प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) म.रा.नागपुर हयांना माहितीस्तव सविनय सादर.

प्रतिलिपी :- विभागीय आयुक्त, अमरावती हयांना माहितीस्तव सादर.

प्रतिलिपी :- विशेष पोलीस महानिरीक्षक अमरावती परिक्षेत्र हयांना माहितीस सादर.

प्रतिलिपी :- मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रा.) अमरावती हयांना माहितीस सन्नेह अग्रेषित.

प्रतिलिपी :- उपवनसंरक्षक सिपना व गुगामल वन्यजीव विभाग यांना माहितीस व आवश्यक कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित. उपरोक्त सुचनांच्या अनुषंगाने कार्यवाही करून अनुपालन अहवाल सादर करावा.

प्रतिलिपी :- जिल्हाधिकारी अमरावती हयांना उचित कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित. त्यांना विनंती करण्यात येते की, यात्रा दरम्यान एक तहसिलदार यांची कायदा व सुव्यवस्था हाताळण्याकरीता नियुक्ती करावी.

प्रतिलिपी :- जिल्हाधिकारी अकोला हयांना तत्सम कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित.

प्रतिलिपी :- जिल्हा पोलीस अधिक्षक अमरावती (ग्रामीण) यांना उचित कार्यवाही अग्रेषित. त्यांना विनंती करण्यात येते की, यात्रे दरम्यान पोलीस दलाची नियुक्ती करावी.

प्रतिलिपी :- जिल्हा पोलीस अधिक्षक अकोला यांना तत्सम कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित.

Amol

प्रतिलिपी :- जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी अमरावती हयांना उचित कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित. यात्रे दरम्यान भाविकांना औषधोपचार उपलब्ध व्हावे या दृष्टीने आपले अधिनस्त वैद्यकीय अधिकारी आणि त्यांचे कर्मचारी रुग्णवाहीकेसह उपस्थित राहतील बाबत सुचीत करा.

प्रतिलिपी :- जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी अकोला हयांना तत्सम कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित.

## ANNEXURE - VI

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक आणि क्षेत्रसंचालक, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, अमरावती यांचे कार्यालय

विषय- विश्रामगृहांचे On line booking बाबत.

क्रमांक- व्याप्रमे/लले/ ७८४ /२०१२-१३.

अमरावती-२, दिनांक- १९/११/२०१२.

प्रति,

विभागीय व्यवस्थापक

एफ.डी.सी.एम. लिमिटेड,

नागपूर.

संदर्भ- श्री. आर. के. यानखडे, यांचा दुरुध्वनी संदेश दिनांक १९/११/२०१२.

उपरोक्त दुरुध्वनी संदेशाचे अनुषंगाने मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाअंतर्गत असलेल्या विश्रामगृहांची माहिती यासोबत जोडून पाठविण्यांत येत आहे.

सहपत्र- वरीलप्रमाणे.

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक आणि क्षेत्रसंचालक  
मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, अमरावती

**List of Properties with details of rooms/ suites and current tariff as applicable for 2012-13**

**1) KOLKAS**

Type	No. of Room/ Suites	Tariff
Tent	-	-
Dormitory	-	-
VIP Rest House	3	Rs. 400/- Per suite

**2) SEMADOH SANKUL**

Type	No. of Room/ Suites	Tariff
'A' type Hut	4	Rs. 600/- Per hut
Circular Hut	6	Rs. 400/- Per hut
Dormitory	4 (64 bed capacity)	Rs. 60/- Per bed

**3) SHAHANOOR SANKUL**

Type	No. of Room/ Suites	Tariff
VIP Rest House	1	Rs. 400/- Per suite
Rest House	2	Rs. 200/- Per room
Eco Hut	3	Rs. 300/- Per hut
Dormitory	2 (40 bed capacity)	Rs. 60/- Per bed
Tents	6	Rs. 100/- Per suit

**4) TARUBANDA**

Type	No. of Room/ Suites	Tariff
Rest House	1	Rs. 400/- Per room

**5) CHAURAKUND**

Type	No. of Room/ Suites	Tariff
Rest House	1	Rs. 400/- Per room

- The check out time shall be 10.00 a.m.
- Canteen facilities are run by village eco-development committees at Shahanoor and Semadoh complex which the guests can avail on payment basis.
- The nodal person for the online reservation shall be-
  - 1) Shri Vishal Hanumant Mali  
Assistant Conservator of Forests,



Gugamal Wildlife Division, Paratwada.

Mobile No. 09673866990

Email- [jazzyforester@gmail.com](mailto:jazzyforester@gmail.com)

2) Shri Vijay Gulabrao Bende

Steno. O/o C.C.F. & F.D.

Melghat Tiger Reserve, Amravati.

Mobile No. 9325269027

Email- [projecttigersmelghat@gmail.com](mailto:projecttigersmelghat@gmail.com)

- Account no. of Melghat Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation is as under-  
Name of Bank- Bank of Maharashtra  
Branch- Achalpur, Dist. Amravati.  
Savings Ac/ no.- 60056148435.  
IFSC code- MAHB0000878.
- The online reservation through MTDC portal may be initiated from 15/12/2012.
- Bus facilities for wildlife safari is available at Semadoh Sankul and the charges per individual per trip is Rs. 40/- per seat.
- The rate of entry fee for each private vehicle in Semadoh tourism zone for wildlife safari in fixed time period is Rs. 60/- per trip.

## ANNEXURE VII

चिखलदरा येथील शासकीय व खाजगी रेस्ट हाऊसचे नावे व फोन नंबर

अ.क्र.	हॉटेलचे नांव	खोल्याची संख्या	फोन नं./भ्रमणध्वनी नं.
1	शिवनंदन	10	9673801835
2	भेळघाट रिसोर्ट	5	9850440939
3	भिमा पॅराडाईज	17	
4	हर्षवर्धन हॉटेल	11	9405978170
5	ग्रीन व्हॅली रिसोर्ट	14	07220-230218
6	सातपुडा रिसोर्ट	10	9423112221
7	सातपुडा VIP	4	
8	सनराईज रिसोर्ट	4	
9	M.T.D.C. रिसोर्ट	10	07220-230234
10	पळसफूल रिसोर्ट	4	8308818503
11	उत्कर्ष गार्डन रिसोर्ट	12	9422190488
12	उत्कर्ष हॉटेल	14	8149482273
13	फॅरिस्ट रेस्ट हाऊस	4	8308877734
14	सर्कीट हाऊस VIP	4	07220-230224
15	सर्कीट हाऊस NXC	2	
16	Z.P.रेस्ट हाऊस	3	9404107044
17	आयुषी रिसोर्ट	10 कॉटेज	7798638080

# ANNEXURE VIII

## FEEDBACK FORM

Name of visitor			
Home city			
Contact number			
Email ID			
Cleanliness	GOOD	AVERAGE	BAD
Staff Politeness/ Hospitality	GOOD	AVERAGE	BAD
Guide	GOOD	AVERAGE	BAD

What aspects did you like most about the TOUR?

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What aspects did you like least about the TOUR?

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SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS

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(WE ARE OPEN TO CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM)

**MELGHAT**

**TIGER**

**RESERVE**



93

Appendix IX (a)  
Old Tourism zone  
Compt list  
 Appendix No. LIII

Details of the area assigned for eco-tourism carved.  
 A - Tourism area from R.F. Sub-zone Sanctuary

Sr. No.	Division	Range	Name of tourism zone	Comptt. No.	Area		Total
					R.F.	Non Forest	
1	WL Dn. No.1	Semadoha	Semadoh tourism zone	237	267.90	-	237.90
				238	266.70	-	266.70
				239	281.70	-	281.70
				240	157.00	-	157.00
				241	271.50	-	271.50
				242	232.70	-	232.70
				243	208.00	-	208.00
				233	249.70	-	249.70
				235	179.70	-	179.70
				236	210.00	-	210.00
				155	276.00	-	276.00
				151	192.60	-	192.60
				152	247.30	-	247.30
				154	173.20	-	173.20
				158	205.60	-	205.60
				156	189.40	-	189.40
				157	184.90	-	184.90
				163	204.00	-	204.00
				164	161.90	-	161.90
				165	242.80	-	242.80
				162	277.20	-	277.20
				161	252.90	-	252.90
				166	167.50	-	167.50
				159	216.50	-	216.50
				153	302.62	-	302.62
				150	248.10	-	248.10
			<b>Total compt.</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5867.47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5867.47</b>

58.67 sq.km.

	Range	Name of tourism zone	Comptt. No.	Area		Total	
				R.F.	Non Forest		
2	WL Dn. No.2	Harisal	Harisal tourism zone	649	208.800	-	-
				648	150.10	-	-
				645	195.00	-	-
				596	149.12	37.48	186.60
				597	182.88	36.02	218.90
				644	183.65	35.25	218.90
				643	231.50	-	231.50
				642	241.60	-	241.60
				639	221.40	-	221.40
				641	218.90	-	218.90
				615	285.70	-	285.70
				614	162.22	19.08	181.30
				613	312.00	-	312.00
				617	173.60	-	173.60
				616	267.50	-	267.50
				640	160.20	-	160.20
				633	180.48	37.62	218.10
				631	286.50	-	286.50
				630	269.90	-	269.90
				629	253.70	-	253.70
				628	190.20	-	190.20
				627	187.40	-	187.40
		Total		22	4692.35	165.45	4857.80
				Compt.	4712.35		4877.80
						48.57 sq.km.	
3	-do-	Dhargad	Gullarghat tourism	1015	253.30	-	253.30
				1010	244.65	25.25	269.90
				1008	243.68	45.72	289.40
				1007	223.80	-	223.80
				1006	210.40	-	210.40
				1005	300.70	-	300.70
				995	319.16	36.54	355.70
				1009	239.90	-	239.90
				8	2034.89	107.51	2142.40
				compt.			
						21.42sq.km.	

95

368

Sr. No.	Division	Range	Name of tourism zone	Comptt. No.	Area		Total
					R.F.	Non Forest	
4	WL Dn. No.2	Chikhaldara	Chikhaldara tourism zone	34	241.12	-	310.80
				35	425.70	-	425.70
					666.82	-	666.82
							6.67 sq.km.
M.U.A. R.F. Sub Zone							
5	WL Dn. No.2	Harisal	Harisal tourism zone	632	194.20	-	194.20
				636	289.60	122.40	412.00
				638	170.00	-	170.00
				637	256.20	-	256.20
				650	204.00	-	204.00
				654	197.90	-	197.90
				653	216.10	-	216.10
					1528.00	122.40	1650.40
							16.50 sq.km.

9/6

## Tourism Zone Abstract

Name of Tourism zone	Forest Area in Core in Hect.	Non Forest in Core in Hect.	Total in Hect.
Semadoh-Harisal	10356.89	98.61	10455.50
Narnala	795.97	0.00	795.97
Wan	1893.37	49.03	1942.40
Dhargad-Gullarghat	3669.77	233.13	3902.90
Chikhaldara	1587.15	291.45	1878.60
	<b>18303.15</b>	<b>672.22</b>	<b>18975.37</b>

Say 189.75 Sq. Km.

### Harisal/Semadoh Tourism Zone

Core Area					
SrNo	Comptt No	Forest Area in Hect.	Non Forest Area in Hect.	Total Area in Hect.	Village Name
1	96	138.40	0.00	138.40	
2	98	256.29	6.71	263.00	Semadoh
3	99	192.20	0.00	192.20	
4	103	223.00	0.00	223.00	
5	104	188.51	31.99	220.50	Semadoh
6	105	257.40	0.00	257.40	
7	106	196.30	0.00	196.30	
8	107	233.50	0.00	233.50	
9	108	191.40	0.00	191.40	
10	116	185.30	0.00	185.30	
11	117	217.70	0.00	217.70	
12	118	236.66	11.84	248.50	Pili
13	119	283.68	36.82	320.50	Semadoh
14	120	204.80	0.00	204.80	
15	130	202.00	0.00	202.00	
16	131	257.80	0.00	257.80	
17	132	271.90	0.00	271.90	
18	148	255.40	0.00	255.40	
19	149	274.80	0.00	274.80	
20	150	248.10	0.00	248.10	
21	151	192.60	0.00	192.60	
22	154	173.20	0.00	173.20	
23	155	276.00	0.00	276.00	
24	156	189.40	0.00	189.40	
25	157	184.90	0.00	184.90	
26	158	205.60	0.00	205.60	
27	161	252.90	0.00	252.90	
28	162	277.20	0.00	277.20	
29	163	204.00	0.00	204.00	
30	165	242.80	0.00	242.80	
31	166	167.50	0.00	167.50	
32	170	160.20	0.00	160.20	



33	176	225.40	0.00	225.40	
34	233	249.70	0.00	249.70	
35	235	179.70	0.00	179.70	
36	236	210.00	0.00	210.00	
37	241	271.50	0.00	271.50	
38	242	232.70	0.00	232.70	
39	622	210.40	0.00	210.40	
40	623	224.60	0.00	224.60	
41	624	152.25	11.25	163.50	
42	628	190.20	0.00	190.20	
43	629	253.70	0.00	253.70	
44	630	269.90	0.00	269.90	
45	631	286.50	0.00	286.50	
46	648	150.10	0.00	150.10	
47	649	208.80	0.00	208.80	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10356.89</b>	<b>98.61</b>	<b>10455.50</b>	

**Narnala Tourism Zone (Core Zone)**

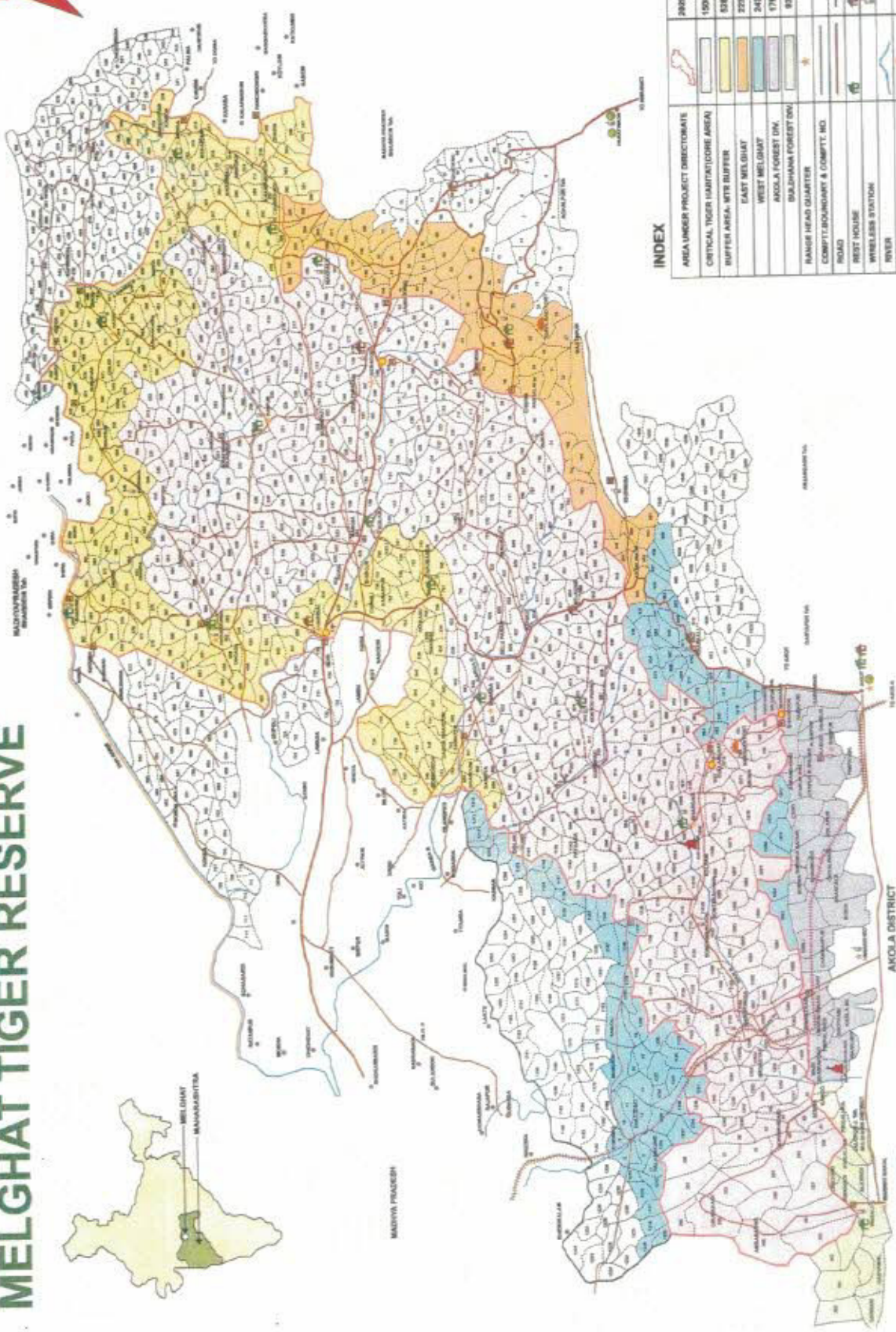
SrNo	Comptt No	Forest Area in Hect.	Non Forest Area in Hect.	Total Area in Hect.	Village Name
1	163	136.78	0.00	136.78	
2	164	249.69	0.00	249.69	
3	169	143.25	0.00	143.25	
4	165	123.00	0.00	123	
5	167	143.25	0.00	143.25	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>795.97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>795.97</b>	

**Wan Tourism Zone (Core Zone)**

SrNo	Comptt No	Forest Area in Hect.	Non Forest Area in Hect.	Total Area in Hect.	Village Name
1	1087	234.70	0.00	234.70	
2	1260	315.60	0.00	315.60	
3	1261	250.90	0.00	250.90	
4	1262	374.30	0.00	374.30	
5	1263	180.10	0.00	180.10	
6	1264	265.10	0.00	265.10	
7	1257	272.67	49.03	321.70	Nagartas
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1893.37</b>	<b>49.03</b>	<b>1942.40</b>	

Dhargad - Gullarghat Tourism Zone (Core Zone)					
SrNo	Comptt No	Forest Area in Hect.	Non Forest Area in Hect.	Total Area in Hect.	Village Name
1	1003	239.20	0.00	239.20	
2	1004	249.30	0.00	249.30	
3	1005	300.70	0.00	300.70	
4	1007	223.80	0.00	223.80	
5	1008	243.68	45.72	289.40	Dhargad
6	1009	239.20	0.00	239.20	
7	1010	244.65	25.25	269.90	Dhargad
8	1011	255.80	0.00	255.80	
9	1014	275.32	53.28	328.60	Gullarghat
10	1017	145.79	32.71	178.50	Gullarghat
11	1102	220.21	75.19	295.40	Somthana (B)
12	1103	203.10	0.00	203.10	
13	1104	270.12	0.98	271.10	Barukheda
14	1112	268.70	0.00	268.70	
15	1113	290.20	0.00	290.20	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3669.77</b>	<b>233.13</b>	<b>3902.90</b>	
Chikhaldara Tourism Zone (Core Zone)					
SrNo	Comptt No	Forest Area in Hect.	Non Forest Area in Hect.	Total Area in Hect.	Village Name
1	34	241.12	69.68	310.8	Ambabarwa
2	36	256.42	79.88	336.3	
3	38	188.34	66.66	255.00	
4	41	281.51	10.69	292.20	
5	42	297.26	64.54	361.80	Memna
6	784	322.50	0.00	322.50	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1587.15</b>	<b>291.45</b>	<b>1878.60</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18303.15</b>	<b>672.22</b>	<b>18975.37</b>	

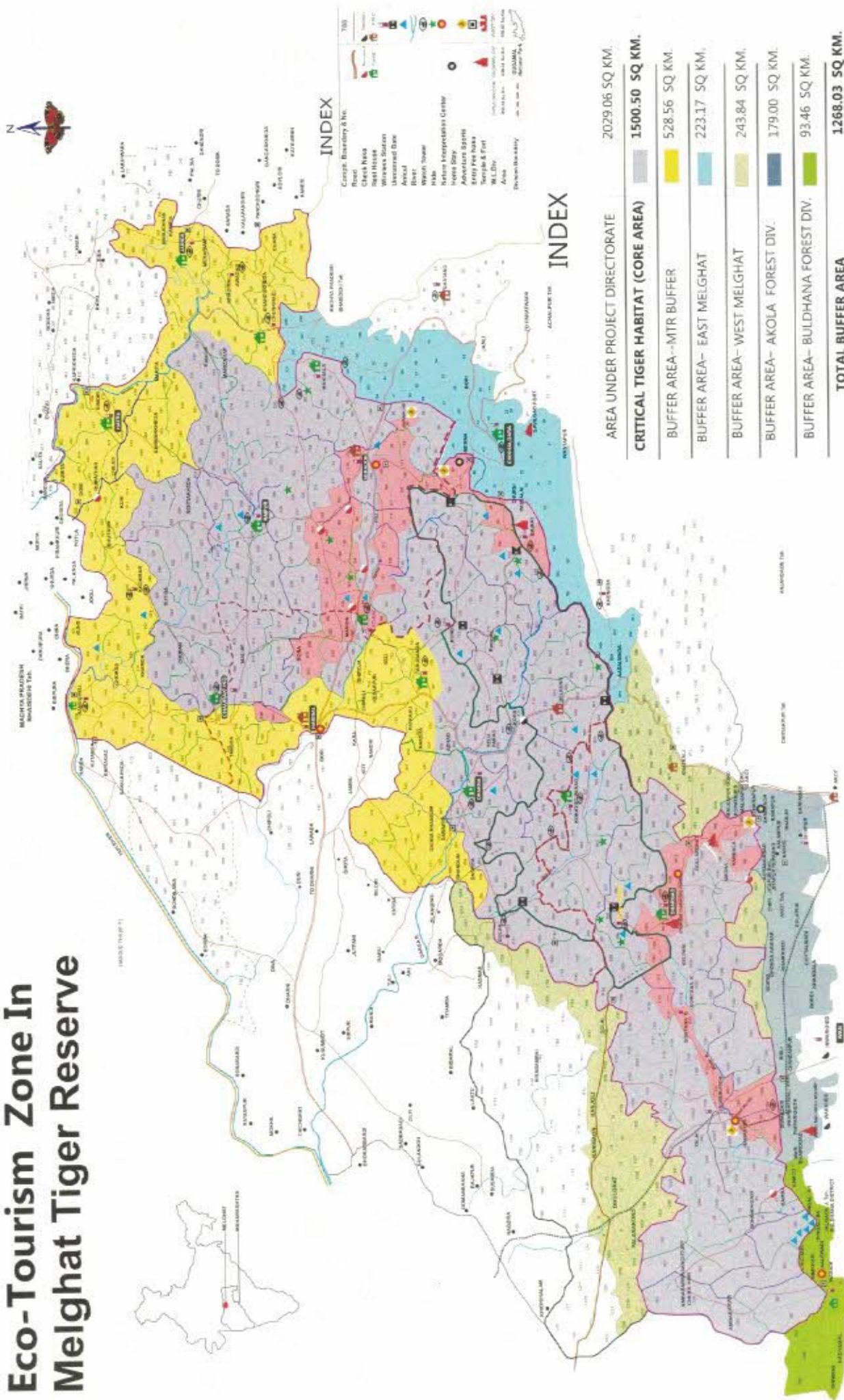
# MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE



## INDEX

AREA UNDER PROJECT DIRECTORATE	2420.06 SQ. KM
CRITICAL TIGER HABITAT CORE AREA	1503.36 SQ. KM
BUFFER AREA- MTR BUFFER	528.56 SQ. KM
EAST MELGHAT	223.17 SQ. KM
WEST MELGHAT	243.84 SQ. KM
AKOLA FOREST DIV.	178.00 SQ. KM
BULDHANA FOREST DIV.	93.46 SQ. KM
RANGE HEAD QUARTER	
COMPT. BOUNDARY & COMPTT. NO.	1879
ROAD	
REST HOUSE	
WIRELESS STATION	
RIVER	
NATURE INTERPRETATION CENTER	
SHRIMP FEE NAGA	
DIVISION BOUNDARY	
WILDLIFE DIVISION	INDIANA WILDLIFE DIV. / WEST MELGHAT DIV.
TEMPLE	

# Eco-Tourism Zone In Melghat Tiger Reserve



## INDEX

- Concept, Boundary & No.
- Road
  - Check Post
  - Post Office
  - Wireless Station
  - Uncovered Dam
  - Aerial
  - Bore Well
  - Water Tower
  - Health Center
  - Police Station
  - Government Office
  - Temple & Fort
  - M.L. Div.
  - Area
  - Division Boundary

## INDEX

AREA UNDER PROJECT DIRECTORATE	2029.06 SQ KM.
<b>CRITICAL TIGER HABITAT (CORE AREA)</b>	<b>1500.50 SQ KM.</b>
BUFFER AREA--MTR BUFFER	528.56 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA-- EAST MELGHAT	223.17 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA--WEST MELGHAT	243.84 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA-- AKOLA FOREST DIV.	179.00 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA--BULDHANA FOREST DIV.	93.46 SQ KM.
<b>TOTAL BUFFER AREA</b>	<b>1268.03 SQ KM.</b>
<b>Eco-Tourism Zone</b>	<b>189.75 sq KM.</b>

# Map B

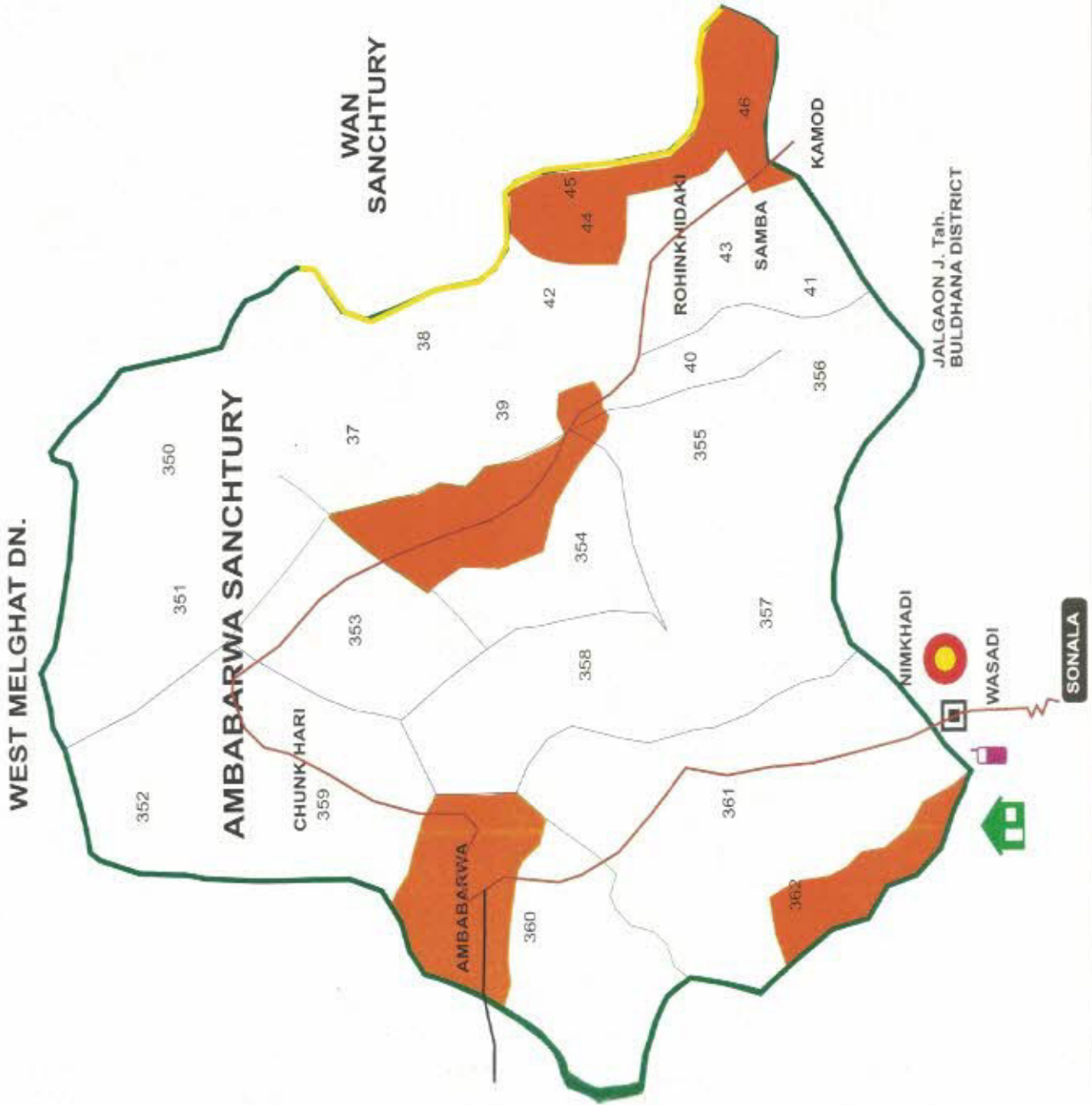
## MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF TOURISM ZONE



AKOT WILDLIFE DIVISION, AKOT  
AMBABARWA SANCHTURY

### INDEX

- DIVISION BOUNDARY
- SANCHTURY BOUNDARY
- TOURISM ZONE
- ROAD



# Map C

## MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF TOURISM ZONE



### INDEX

-  DIVISION BOUNDARY
-  SANCTUARY BOUNDARY
-  TOURISM ZONE
-  ROAD
-  NARNALA FORT



AKOT WILDLIFE DIVISION, AKOT NARNALA SANCHTURY

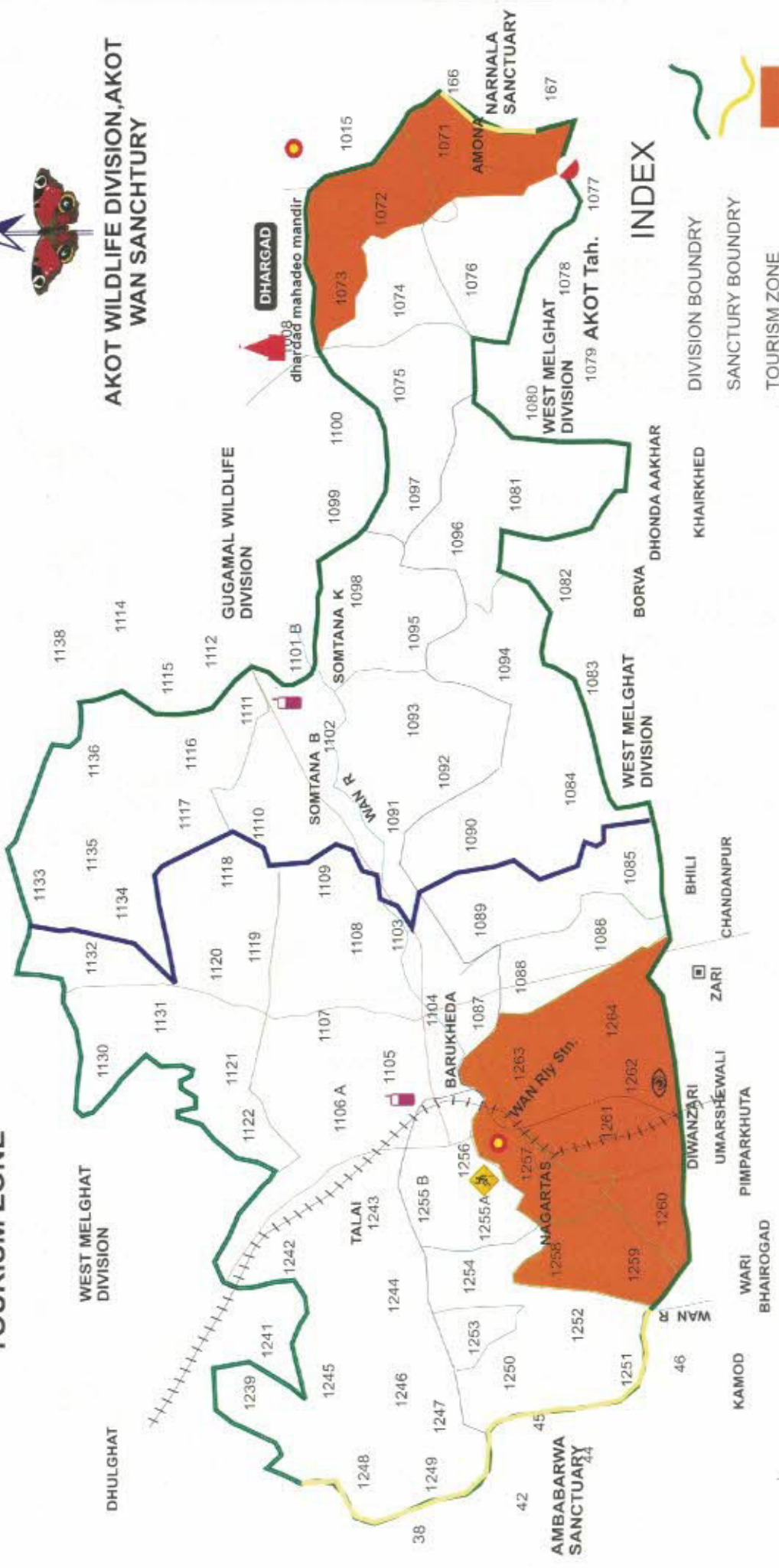
AKOT Tah.

# Map D

## MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF TOURISM ZONE



### AKOT WILDLIFE DIVISION, AKOT WAN SANCHHTURY



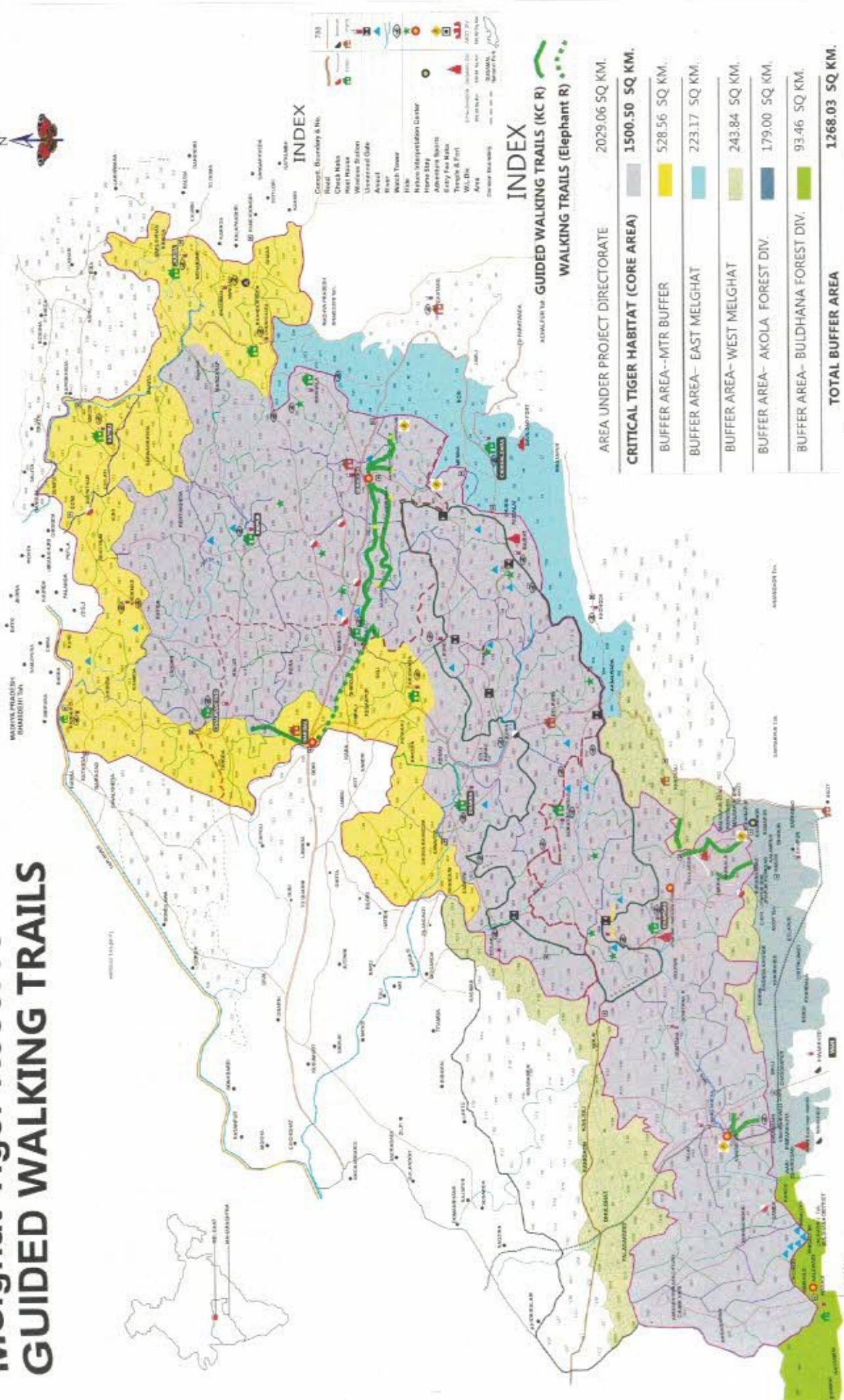
### INDEX

-  DIVISION BOUNDARY
-  SANCTUARY BOUNDARY
-  TOURISM ZONE
-  ROAD
-  RANGE BOUNDARY





# Melghat Tiger Reserve GUIDED WALKING TRAILS



**INDEX**

Green: Boundary & No.

- Road
- Check Posts
- Wild Horse
- Wild Buffalo
- Unreserved State
- Arrest
- Tree
- Watch Tower
- IRIS
- Nature Interpretation Center
- Nature Stay
- Adventure Sports
- Entry Fee Point
- Wildlife & Forest
- Wildlife
- APVZ
- Zone for Risk Map

**INDEX**  
WALKING TRAILS (Elephant R)

AREA UNDER PROJECT DIRECTORATE	2029.06 SQ KM.
<b>CRITICAL TIGER HABITAT (CORE AREA)</b>	<b>1500.50 SQ KM.</b>
BUFFER AREA—MTR BUFFER	528.56 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA— EAST MELGHAT	223.17 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA—WEST MELGHAT	243.84 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA— AKOLA FOREST DIV.	179.00 SQ KM.
BUFFER AREA— BULDHANA FOREST DIV.	93.46 SQ KM.
<b>TOTAL BUFFER AREA</b>	<b>1268.03 SQ KM.</b>

# Eco-Tourism Zone In Melghat Tiger Reserve

Map A

