

# HUNTING THE HUNTERS - III

## Capacity Building Program for Legal Training on Forest & Wildlife Offences



### Report on the Workshop Conducted at Hotel Vishnupriya, Udaipur, Rajasthan

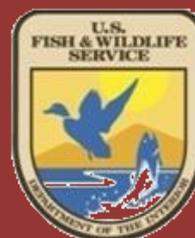
August 16-18, 2014

Organized by

Supported by



**Tiger Trust**  
CARING FOR THE WILD



National  
Wildlife Refuge  
Association

[www.refugeassociation.org](http://www.refugeassociation.org)

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Tiger Trust acknowledges the support and a grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Services and The National Wildlife Refuge Association for the legal training program to empower female forest guards of the Rajasthan State Forest Department. The US Fish and Wildlife Services is an agency with the mission of conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The National Wildlife Refuge Association aims to conserve wildlife heritage for future generation by combining policy, landscape-scale conservation efforts, grassroots development and public education.

Tiger Trust have been actively working with Rajasthan State Forest Department and delivered various advanced training programs for wildlife conservation and protection in Rajasthan. In view of the successful outcomes of these workshops conducted by the Tiger Trust in 'Hunting the Hunters,' the Rajasthan State Forest Department welcomed the follow-up trainings.

We offer our sincere thanks and special appreciation to:

- ❖ Mr KK Garg, Chief Conservator Forest (Wildlife)
- ❖ Mr Rahul Bhatnagar, Conservator Forest (Wildlife)
- ❖ Mr RK Jain, Deputy Conservator Forest (Wildlife)
- ❖ Ms Shailija Deval, Deputy Forest Officer
- ❖ Ms Anjana Gosain, Chief Functionary Officer, Tiger Trust
- ❖ Mr Manjit Ahluwalia, Faculty, Tiger Trust
- ❖ Ms Ranjana Sharma, Invited Faculty
- ❖ Dr Ruchi Badola, Invited Faculty
- ❖ Mr. Pradeep Desodya, Faculty, Tiger Trust
- ❖ Ms Seema Soni, Report Coordinator, Tiger Trust
- ❖ Mr Baldev Singh Mahar and all the trainees and participants

We would also like to appreciate the efforts by the team of Tiger Trust for making this workshop a success.

**TIGER TRUST**

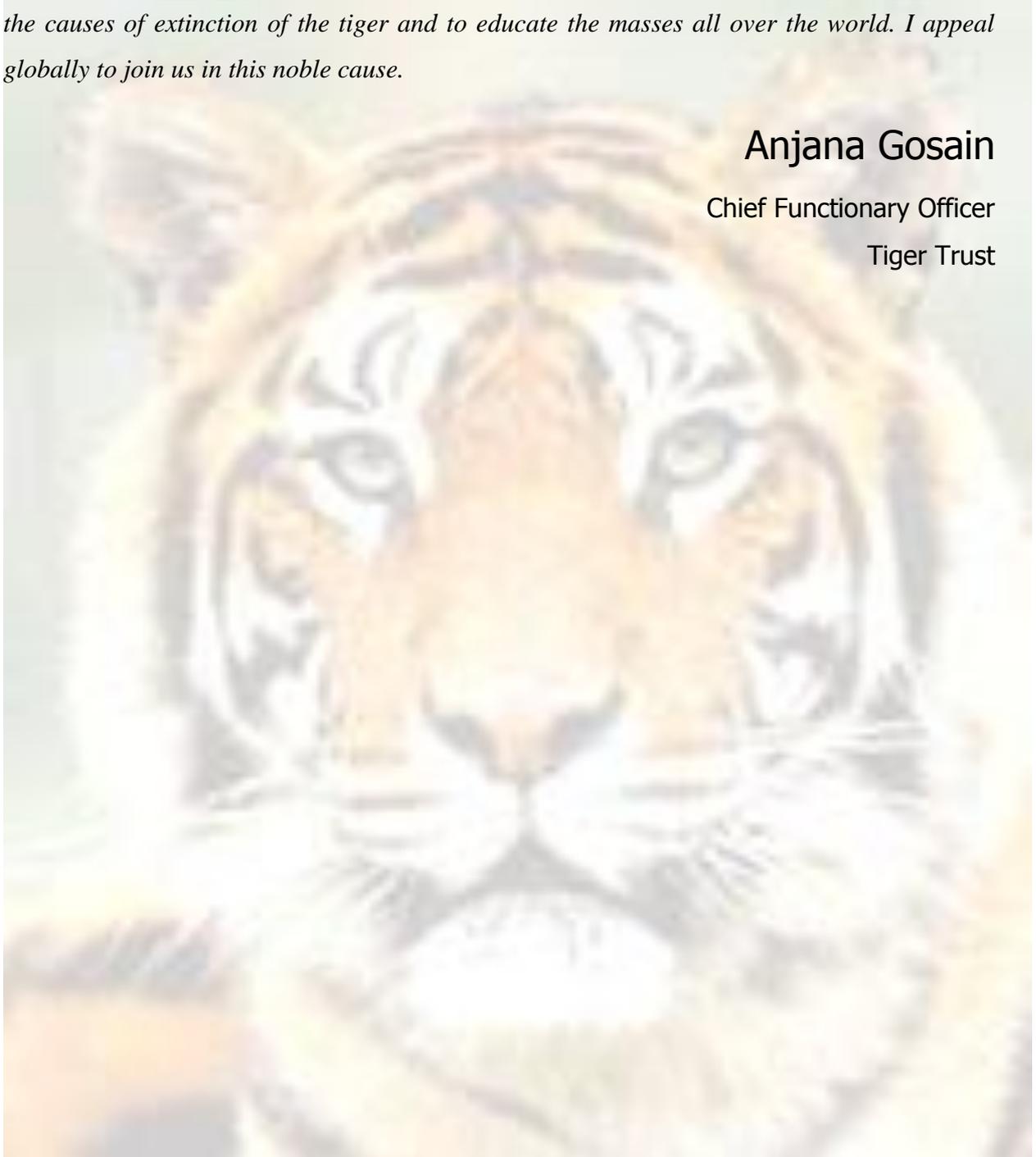
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## FOREWORD

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

**Anjana Gosain**

Chief Functionary Officer  
Tiger Trust



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Capacity Building Training Program on forest offences was conducted on August 16 and 17, 2014 at Udaipur for the forest staff of the Rajasthan State Forest Department. The training was organized by the **Tiger Trust**, India, and funded by the **US Fish and Wildlife Services and The National Wildlife Refuge Association**. The participants (women forest guards) were invited from different forest division of Udaipur Forest Department of Rajasthan State. Rajasthan State Forest Department is the first in country which inducted 33% women reservation in recruitment. At present there are about 300 women forest guards serving in different forest divisions. The present training program has been organized to equip women forest guards with different provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; The Indian Forest Act, etc, for effective on field performance. Tiger Trust provides training for an effective prosecution which could lead to more successful convictions of offenders. In order to efficiently begin with such thematic trainings, the faculty compiled a module with the consent of the state forest department. It was mutually decided to initially introduce the trainees to wildlife laws and thereafter take sessions on case studies. It was thus necessary at the commencement of the training to review with all the participants the basic tenants of laws. During regular interactions with the forest department and the senior forest officers, it was observed that the trainees mainly countenance four major hurdles in the process of investigation and presentation of cases. Accordingly, the training program focused on: (i) *highlighting specific legal provisions relating to wildlife offences* (Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, and Indian Forest Act, 1927); (ii) *familiarizing the trainees with the applicability of laws on detecting and investigating wildlife crime*; (iii) *understanding the components leading to successful investigation*; and (iv) *encouraging the use of scientific methods in collection and sampling of evidence*. Visual presentations, discussions, case studies, etc, were the tools used by the faculties to make the information more comprehensible for the participants. The field training was conducted at Kewara Canal, where a mock case was enacted and detailed analysis of the possible situations that might develop along with their outcomes, which could have positive and/or negative affect when presented before the court of law, were discussed with the participants. Mock case exercises are enacted to enable the participants to use the skills for effective detection, investigation, and documentation. The participants were unanimous on the need of a training program to enhance their investigation skills and for successful implementation of law enforcement. Not only had they gained in knowledge, but also in confidence. This is in itself a sufficient boost, also to **Tiger Trust**, whose aim is to *develop an empowered and motivated forest staff for effective conservation and preservation of the wild flora and fauna and their habitat* as well.

## *PROGRAM OBJECTIVES*

The primary objective of the program was to assure that the trainees are:

- adequately informed about the various relevant provisions of wildlife laws like the Indian Penal Code, Wildlife Act, 1972, the Indian Evidence Act, the Criminal Procedure Code, etc.,
- trained for conducting an effective on- the-spot investigation at the scene of crime,
- educated for community bonding
- aware of one's own personal hygiene.

The training program further aimed at:

- understanding the components leading to successful investigation;
- emphasizing the complexity and filling up of the various forms for investigation of wildlife offences;
- encouraging the use of modern scientific methods in collection and sampling of evidence; and
- interacting with and relating to the community.

## *PARTICIPANTS*

The training, under the project '**Hunting the Hunters**', **Phase-III**, was held on August 16 and 17, 2014 in Udaipur. In consultation with the Chief Conservator Forest (Wildlife), the venue was selected and the participants were invited from territorial and wildlife divisions under Udaipur Forest Department.. Most of the participants who attended the workshop did not have any prior exposure on such a detailed legal training program. A comparative analysis of the candidates of the previous training program in October 2010 and September 2011 highlights increased participation from previously unrepresented divisions. This is reflective of the apparent initiative of the Tiger Trust and the Rajasthan State Forest Department in empowering more of its staff in dealing with forest offences. This is particularly relevant considering the increasing frequency of wildlife crimes. Tiger Trust believes that one of the routes to securing convictions is by imparting quality training to the frontline staff in addition to proper investigation and documentation.

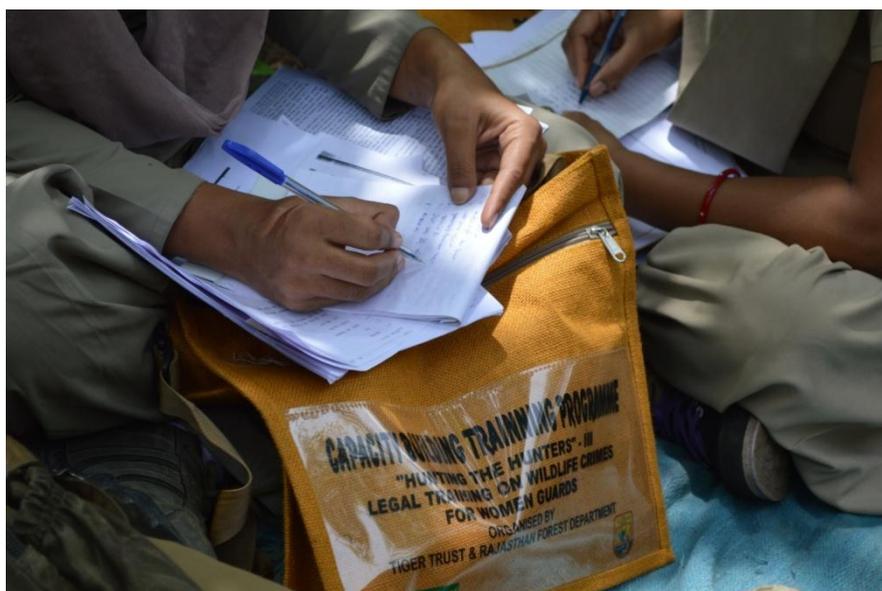
## ***TRAINING METHODOLOGY***

The main purpose of the training was to assure that the trainees (women participants) understand the various procedures covering the mode and conduct of effective on the spot investigations. Visual presentations, discussions, case studies, etc., were the tools used by the faculties to make the information more comprehensible for the participants. The field training was conducted at Kewara Canal, where a mock case was enacted and detailed analysis of the possible situations that might develop along with their outcomes, which could have positive and/or negative affect when presented before the Court of Law, were discussed with the participants. Mock case exercises are imparted to enable the participants to use the skills for effective detection, investigation and documentation. Such exercises instill confidence amongst the trainees to effectively handle tough situations. Active participation of every participant was sought. The trainees looked forward to a rigorous session on case studies in the field.

## ***RESOURCES***

The participants were provided with the following resource materials:

- Workshop bag (Wildlife Protect Act, Rajasthan Forest Act, Code of Criminal Procedure)
- Mock case studies
- Study Material
- Register and pen
- Forms



*Resource materials provided to the participants for training*

# CONTRIBUTORS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

## Rajasthan Forest Department, Udaipur

### **Mr. KK Garg**

Chief Conservator of Forest, Territorial Division, Forest Department, Udaipur, Rajasthan

### **Ms. Shailija Deval**

Deputy Conservator of Forest  
Udaipur, Rajasthan

### **Mr. RK Jain**

Deputy Conservator of Forest  
Office of CCF (Wildlife), Udaipur, Rajasthan

## RESOURCE PERSONS



**Ms Anjana Gosain**, an eminent environmentalist and Senior Attorney at the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, is the Chief Functionary Officer, resource person, and faculty at the Tiger Trust. She has been associated with the trust for over two decades. The training programs organized by the Trust are her passion and has an extensive experience in organizing such programs. Ms. Anjana leads, guides, coordinates, and develops works of various types like training and module planning, motivating the trainees, organizing faculties for the training, etc. She has also authored “*Compilation of Cases under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972)*” and “*Ready Reckoner for Successful Prosecution of Wildlife Criminals*”.



**Mr Manjit Singh Ahluwalia** specializes in criminal cases under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972). His passion to save tigers got him associated to the Tiger Trust. He organizes mock courts, field trainings, prepares modules for field trainings, etc and teaches about ancillary acts. Mr Singh is methodical in court procedures and recording evidences to depose as witness.



**Dr Ranjana Sharma** is a retired medical practitioner and has worked as head of department, Municipal Corporation Development (MCD). She is also a general physician. She works for community development and welfare, and is also involved in organizing medical camps on behalf of the Tiger Trust.



**Dr Ruchi Badola** is a Senior Professor at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. Her current position includes postgraduate instruction on topics related to the interface of people and parks and the economics of protected areas. She also conducts conservation training for in-service forest officers from India and abroad.

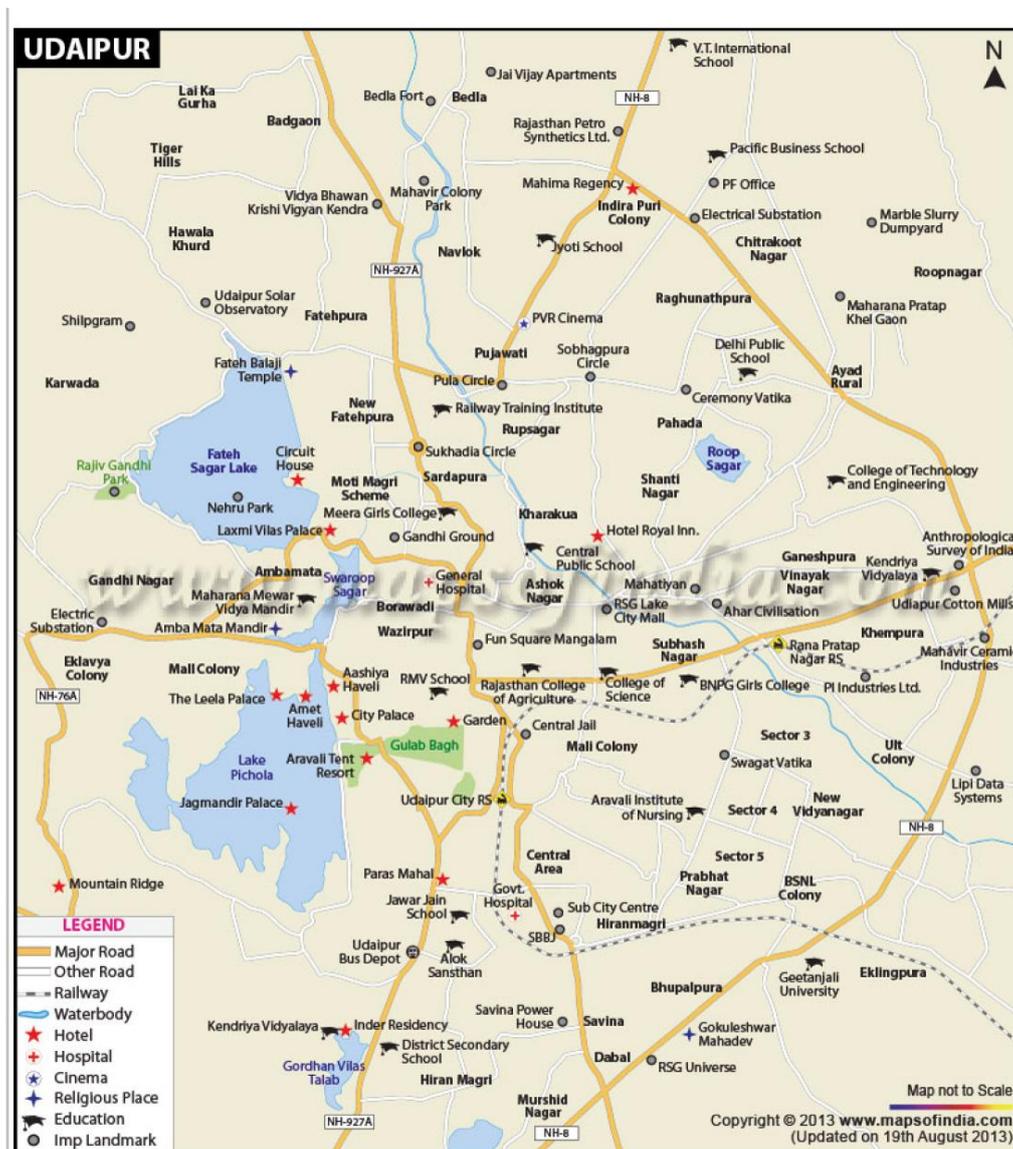


**Mr Pradeep Desodya** has completed his Masters in Law and has been in practice for the last 5 years. He is well versed with the complexities of law. He prepares training modules, organizes field trainings, etc. He has been associated with the Trust for 6 months.

# INTRODUCTION

Phase III of the Capacity Building Program for legal training on forest and wildlife offences was conducted at the city of Udaipur, Rajasthan from August 16, 2014 to August 17, 2014. Udaipur, ‘the city of dawn,’ ‘the white city,’ or ‘the city of lakes,’ is located around the azure water lakes, and is surrounded by the lush Aravallis. Udaipur is often called the ‘Venice of the East,’ and is located at 24°31’30”N73°40’38”E. It has an average elevation of 598.00 meter (1,962 feet) and is located in the southern region of Rajasthan. Udaipur is close to Gujarat and is well connected to the major cities of India

Udaipur was founded by Maharana Udai Singh and was once the capital of Mewar till it became the princely state of British India in 1818. Udaipur is famous for its picturesque surroundings and its royal past—Rajput-era palaces, forests, and lakes.



*Udaipur-City of Lakes*

## *FORESTS CRIMES AND HOW TIGER TRUST COMBATS IT*

The offences related to forests and wildlife is increasing at an alarming rate. Modern vehicles, the sophisticated weapons and tools are used by the offenders to commit wildlife offences. According to the Wildlife Protection Act (1972), 'wildlife' includes any animal, bees, butterflies, crustacean, fish and moths; and aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat. 'Wildlife and forest' refers to all fauna and flora, and includes birds, animals, and fish, as well as timber and non-timber forest products. 'Wildlife and forest crime,' on the other hand, refers to the taking, trading (supplying, selling, or trafficking), importing, exporting, processing, possessing, obtaining and consumption of wild fauna and flora, in addition to timber and other forest products, in contravention of national or international law. Thus, 'wildlife and forest crime' simply means the illegal exploitation of the wild flora and fauna.

There are many instances, where the forest staff has succeeded in making the attempts of the hunters futile, and in capturing the culprits. But todate the state forest department is unable to secure the successful conviction of the offenders in a short span, due to the ignorance of powers conferred on the forest staff. Tiger Trust along with the state government is responsible for the prevention and control of wildlife and forest crimes. Capacity building programs, where both field and classroom studies are organized by the joint efforts of the Tiger Trust and state government, to identify the core problem areas. Modules are prepared with the consent of the state forest department to introduce them to the wildlife laws, and thereafter sessions are conducted on case studies. These programs help uplifting the morale of the staff, as the main intention of these trainings is to empower the forest personnel. The training program aims at explaining legal provisions relating to wildlife and forest to the trainees, helping them with the applicability of laws, and the use of modern scientific methods, tools, etc., in analyzing evidence.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRAINING (August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014)

### INAUGURAL SESSION

The introductory session was facilitated by **Ms Anjana Gosain**, Honorary Secretary and the regular faculty of the Tiger Trust who welcomed the Chief Guest, Mr KK Garg, Chief Conservator Forest, Mr RK Jain, Deputy Conservator Forest, faculties, and the participants. The session started with a vote of thanks to Mr KK Garg, Chief Conservator Forest for his immense support, interest, encouragement, and presence (weekend). Ms Gosain welcomed the participants to the Capacity Building Program of the Forest Guards. She presented a brief appraisal of the training program and explained the need for such a capacity building program, and its basic objectives. The main aim of the training was to bring legal, community, and physical awareness amongst the participating Forest Guards. She introduced the participants to the nature of the training modules which were based on the inputs of the senior forest officers, the feedback of the participants from earlier trainings, from their interactions with experts in the field, and also from many years of their experience in handling cases of wildlife offences.



*Ms Anjana Gosain delivering the welcome address*

Ms Gosain encouraged the trainees to make the utmost of the training program and sought active participation from the participants. Speaking on the occasion, Mr KK Garg, the Chief Conservator Forest shared his experiences. He appreciated the training program and the

benefits that accrued from the previous trainings. He honored the women guards who worked well and requested Ms Gosain to organize more training programs. According to him, lack of knowledge of laws and the powers led to low morale, fear, and inhibitions amongst them. Once this training was imparted the candidates felt confident as they became aware of their responsibilities and powers.

According to Mr KK Garg, the aim of this training is to ‘blend passion and duty well.’ If passion and duty blends well then the preservation will be more effective. Out of the present population of 3,200 tigers, 1,700 are found in India, and it is the duty of every citizen to protect them. This program helps in protection of tigers. Mr KK Garg further added that there are very few forest officers in India and believed that Ms Shailija’s (Deputy Conservator Forest) team and Mr RK Jain’s (Deputy Conservator Forest) team will help promote this motto. He appreciated Ms Shailija’s effort in bringing lots of criminals before the courts. Mr Garg applauded Tiger Trust for continuing the mission of Late Mr. Kailash Sankhla towards protection and conservation of tigers and their habitat. He further added that it is the duty of the investigating officer, to assure that a proper case is build up by proper on the spot investigations and then assure that the same can be effectively pursued in the Court of Law. Such trainings provide a platform to the participants not only to learn but also share their experiences from the field.



*Mr KK Garg, CCF, addressing the participants during the inaugural ceremony*

## *TRAINING SESSION (August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014)*

Ms Anjana Gosain facilitated the introductory session and briefly introduced the participants to a historical chronology of the legislative provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act (1972), and the Indian Constitution. Beginning with the famous Farman (prohibiting hunting) by the Mughal Emperor Jahangir, she also discussed Maharaja of Panna, the hunter. She talked about the practices of Rajvada provinces and how these provinces combined to form a single state.

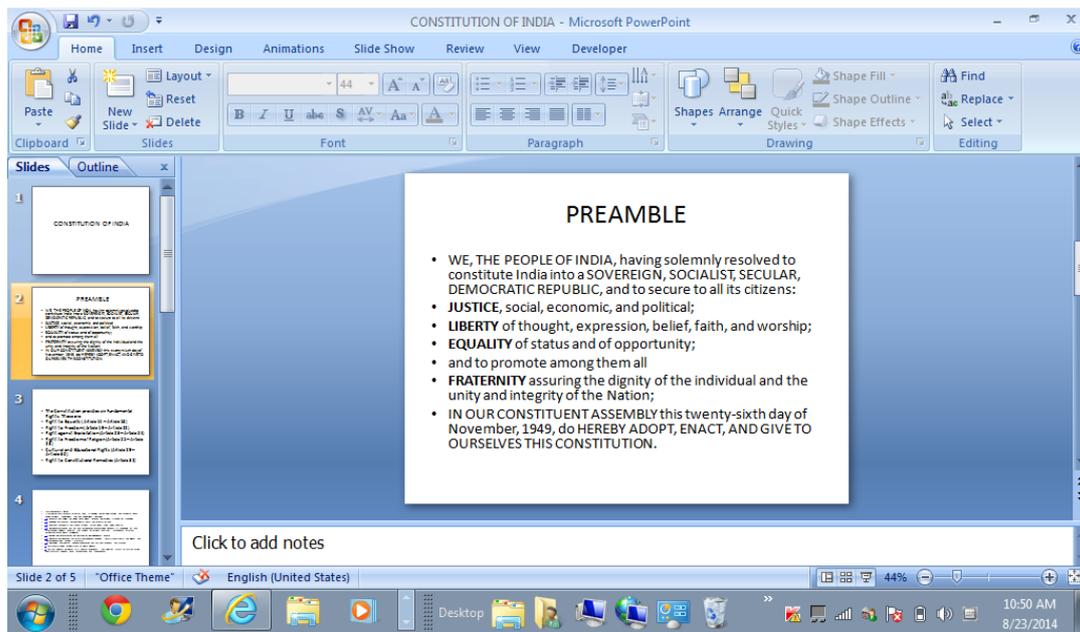


*Ms Anjana Gosain delivering the lecture*

She went on to discuss at length various legislative enactments, like the Indian Forest Act 1927, the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, and the Indian Penal Code (IPC). Highlighting the significance of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, she explained how the campaign 'save tigers' was incorporated which soon became a national responsibility under the Project Tiger campaign of 1973, pioneered by Late Mr. Kailash Sankhla, former Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan. She explained how the tigers kept in private zoos across the globe die due to negligence of the owner. Where the owners were unable to feed the tigers in captivity, the tigers were released and left to wander across the streets, thus creating public nuisance. In India, there are close to 50 national parks and around 600 wildlife sanctuaries and the

stringent provisions of the country's wildlife enactments are highly sensitive to the issue of conservation of tigers and wildlife, and threat of poachers.

She explained that the legislative history of wildlife crime dates back to 1912. The first Act which prohibited the killing of birds was known as the Act of Birds and Animals 1912, but hunting wasn't banned under this Act. The second enactment was the Indian Forest Act, 1927. However, there was no prohibition of hunting or in other words, there was no penal consequences for hunting any animal under that Act. The purpose and object was to protect the forest produce. The prohibition only spoke of not setting fire to reserve forests, trespassing of cattle, felling of trees, break up of any land, or stop ways and water courses in reserved forests. This Act is still in operation. However, the powers of the forest officers were defined which restricted them to prohibit unauthorized people for entering any land and the powers of civil court to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of documents.



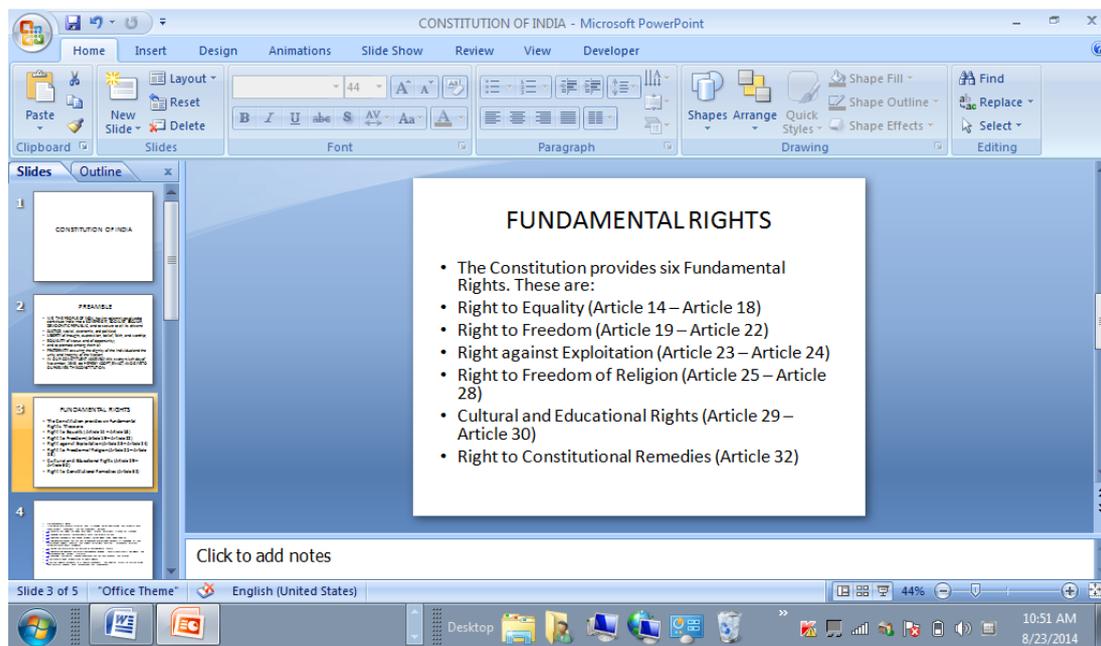
*PowerPoint presentation by Ms Anjana Gosain*

For the first time the Wildlife Protection Act (1972) banned the hunting (**section 9**) and defined the wildlife offence which was included in the definition clause in **section 2(16)**.

In order to streamline the central and state powers, the **Forest Conservation Act, 1980** was enacted with the sole purpose to define the powers of the Center and State. The last Act which has been enacted is called the **Rights of Forest Dwellers Act, 2006**. It defined the rights and obligations of forest dwellers who were in occupation in forest area since 75 years, making the cut-off date as December 13, 2005. The Rajasthan Forest Protection Act, along

with its rules was also explained. Ms Gosain further informed the participants about the enactment of the Indian Constitution with the following Preamble:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC...

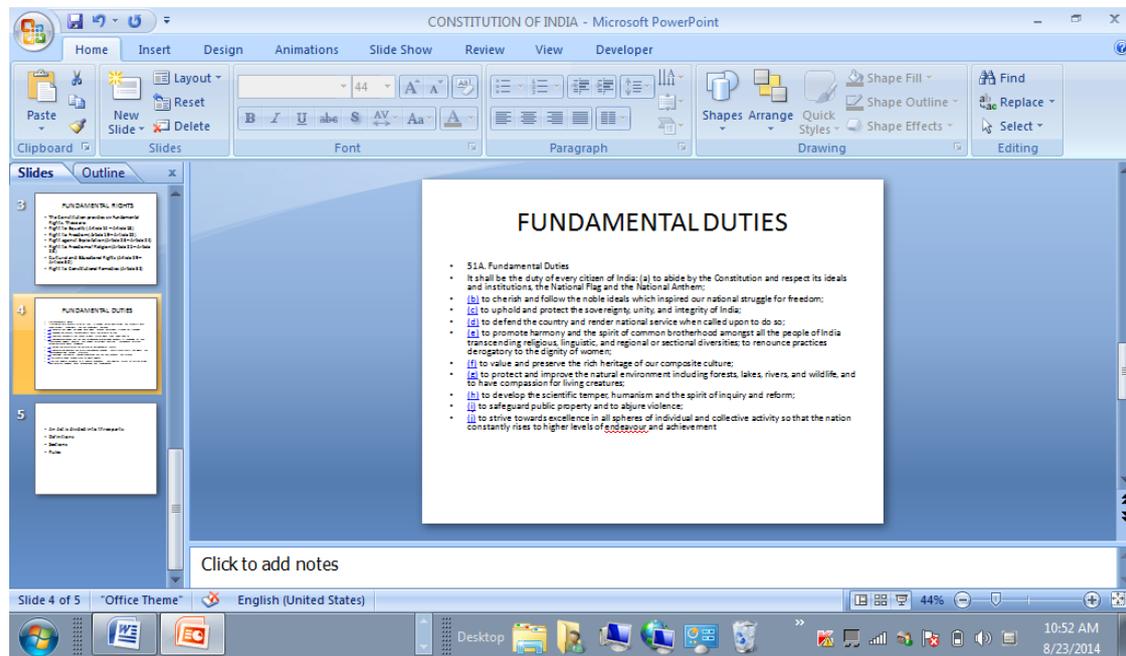


*Presentation by Ms Gosain*

She further talked about the Fundamental Rights and Duties embodied in the Indian Constitution. Fundamental Rights are essential for the well being of a person. Part III of the Indian Constitution presents the list of Fundamental Rights, which guarantee civil liberties to all the citizens of India to live in peace and harmony without the fear of being suppressed by others. No person can be deprived of these rights pertaining to basic liberty in the form of human freedoms. The judiciary safeguards these rights of the citizens. Fundamental Duties, mentioned in **Article 51A** of Part IVA of the Indian Constitution, are the ones that are recognized as moral obligations the citizens are expected to perform. One cannot enforce these Fundamental Duties legally. It was through the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment that these duties were introduced in the Constitution.

She explained the basic provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act (1972) and Rajasthan Wildlife Acts in order to make the participants understand the concepts of detection and investigation of crime. The participants were requested to read the Wildlife Protection Act (1972) by concentrating on **section 2** which explained the terminology used in investigating wildlife crime, such as the forest officer, government property, habitat, hunting,

land, meat, permit, person, protected area, sanctuary, vermin, vehicle, weapon, wild animal, and wildlife. The number of provisions was reduced to basic minimum and was narrated in simple manner to make things more comprehensible for the trainees.



### *Presentation by Ms Gosain*

Ms Gosain went on to explain that there are two types of laws in India—the central laws and the state laws. She instructed the trainees about ‘how to read an Act with objects and reasons.’ She explained an Act is divided into three parts—definitions, sections, and rules. She stated that schedule 1, schedule 2, **sections 2, 9, 11, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 34A, 35, 50** were important for investigating wildlife crime and explained these as follows:

- ❖ **Section 2 (1)** states that "animal" includes amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles and their young, and also includes, in the cases of birds and reptiles, their eggs.
- ❖ “Captive animal” under **section 2 (5)** means any animal, specified in schedule I, schedule II, schedule III or schedule IV, which is captured or kept or bred in captivity. Ms Anjana clarified that if a person keeps a parakeet in a cage, he is guilty of depriving the bird of its habitat.
- ❖ **Section 2(12A)** defines "forest officer" as the forest officer appointed under clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
- ❖ **Section 2(14)** mentions "government property" as any property referred to in **section 39; 2 or section 17H**.
- ❖ Habitat under **section 2(15)** includes land, water or vegetation which is the natural home of any wild animal.

- ❖ “Meat” includes blood, bones, sinew, eggs, fat and flesh, whether raw or cooked, of any wild animal, other than vermin. [section 2(20)]
- ❖ Under section 2(21) "national park" means an area declared, whether under section 35 or section 38, or deemed, under sub-section (3) of section 66, to be declared, as a national park.
- ❖ Section 2(25B) defines "reserve forest" as the forest declared to reserved by the state government under section 20 of the Indian Forest Act,1927.
- ❖ “Sanctuary” is an area declared, whether under section 2(26A) or section 66, to be declared as wild life sanctuary. [section 2(26)]
- ❖ Under section 2(31) "trophy" means the whole or any part of any captive animal or wild animal, other than vermin, which has been kept or preserved by any means, whether artificial or natural, and includes:
  - (a) rugs, skins and specimens of such animal mounted in whole or in part through a process of taxidermy, and
  - (b) antler, horn, rhinoceros horn, hair, feather, nail, tooth, musk, eggs and nests;
- ❖ Section 2(33) talks about "vehicle." It means any conveyance used for movement on land, water, or air and includes buffalo, bull, bullock, camel, donkey, elephant, horse and mule.
- ❖ Section 2(34) defines "vermin" as any wild animal specified in schedule V. This includes common crow, mice, fruit bats, and rat.
- ❖ “Weapon” includes ammunition, bows and arrows, explosives, firearms, hooks, knives, nets, poison, snares and traps and any instrument or apparatus capable of anesthetizing, decoying, destroying, injuring or killing an animal. [section 2(35)]
- ❖ Section 2(36) mentions "wild animal" as any animal found wild in nature and includes any animal specified in schedule I, schedule II, schedule III, schedule IV, schedule V, wherever found; for example Indian elephant, common langur, chital, owls, butterflies, common crow, etc.
- ❖ Section 2(37) states that "wildlife" includes any animal, bees, butterflies, crustacea, fish and moths; and aquatic or land vegetation which form part of any habitat.

Elaborating further, she stated that section 9 mentions prohibition of ‘Hunting of any wild animal specified in schedules I, II, III and IV is an offence.’ and includes:

- a) Killing or poisoning of any wild animal or captive animal and every attempt to do so.
- b) Capturing, coursing, snaring, trapping, driving or baiting any wild or captive animal and every attempt to do so.

- c) Injuring or destroying or taking any part of the body of any such animal or, in the case of wild birds or reptiles, damaging the eggs of such birds or reptiles or disturbing the eggs or nests of such birds or reptiles.

Ms Gosain inquired from the participants if chasing a wild animal in a vehicle, even if it is not caught, is hunting?

***The participants answered that it was 'hunting' since it involves an attempt to do so.***

She stated that if a person kills a chital, and pleads that the act was committed in self-defense, it may not be admissible. The nature and ferocity of the animal will be the deciding factor in determining whether the person acted in self-defense or not. Setting up a net to trap birds, even though no birds were caught, is still an offence since it is an 'attempt' to hunt.

After explaining definitions, she queried the participants about the list of protected and unprotected animals to which they replied schedule I, II, III, etc. Ms Anjana stated that under **section 11**, permission for hunting is allowed in certain cases. This is subject to the decision of chief wildlife warden. It thus became pertinent to explain that if any wild animal specified in schedule I has become dangerous to human life it needs to be killed. In this context, it was explained that in the last 2 years, such orders have been given by the chief wildlife warden of various states for killing of tigers and leopards after recording the reasons, since there were large numbers of casualties in and around the forest. She mentioned that if a tiger or leopard enters residential area then the chief wildlife warden can permit to kill the animal.

**Section 17 provides that offences are not only related to wildlife, but also plants.**

She questioned the participants to name few plants that are found in forests.

*The participants answered afim (opium), sandal, sal, bamboo etc.*

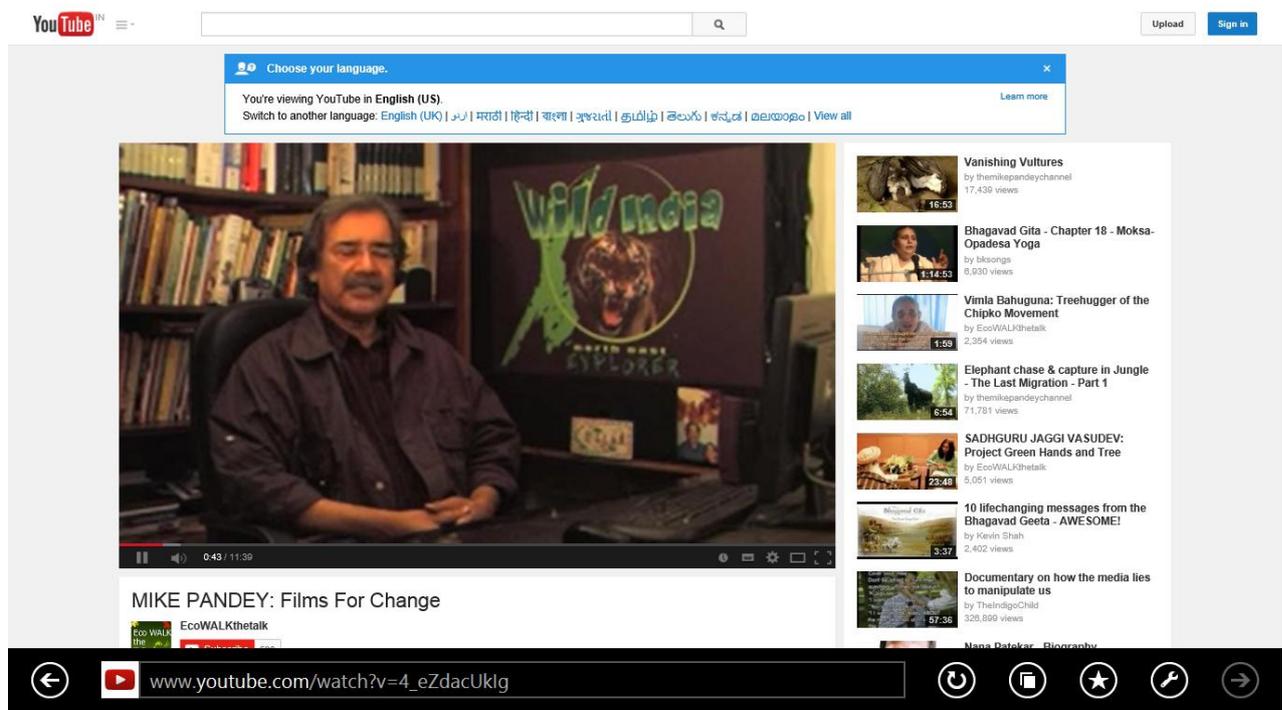
She added *afim* (opium) is collected and sold at exorbitant prices. So protection of plants is equally important. She presented the case of Mike Pandey, an Indian film maker, specializing in films about wildlife and the environment. He has won over 300 awards for his work to spread awareness about biodiversity and species conservation, including helping conserve and protect key species such as whale sharks, elephants, tigers, etc. She exhibited Mike Pandey's film on wildlife (YouTube) and the participants enjoyed thoroughly.

Ms Gosain inquired from the participants if they were aware of the procedure how an area is declared as a sanctuary or a national park?

She mentioned that under the provisions of **sections 18** and **35** the state government has the powers to declare an area as a sanctuary or a national park. She read these two provisions to the participants.

### Section 18:

(1) The state government may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute any area comprised within any reserve forest or the territorial waters as a sanctuary if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.



*Mike Pandey's film, Films for Change (YouTube). Last Access August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014.*

(2) The notification referred to in subsection (1) shall specify, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such area.

**Explanation:** *For the purposes of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the area by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known intelligible boundaries.*

**Section 35** clarifies that whenever it appears to the state government that an area, whether within a sanctuary or not, is, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological or zoological association or importance, needed to be constituted as a national park for the

purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment, it may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute such area as a national park and the notification referred to in shall define the limits of the area which is intended to be declared as a national park. It further mentions that no person shall destroy, exploit, or remove any wildlife from a national park or destroy or damage the habitat of any wild animal or deprive any wild animal of its habitat within such national park except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the chief wildlife warden and no such permit shall be granted unless the state government, being satisfied that such destruction, exploitation, or removal of wildlife from the national park is necessary for the improvement and better management of wildlife therein, authorizes the issue of such permit. No grazing of any live-stock shall be permitted in a national park and no live-stock shall be allowed to enter therein except where such live-stock is used as a vehicle by a person authorized to enter such national park.

She tried to comprehend this by explaining the difference between a sanctuary and a national park.

***All rights of people within a national park have to be settled while rights over land can be allowed inside a sanctuary.***

***Grazing of livestock can be permitted inside a sanctuary but not inside a national park.***

***A sanctuary can be upgraded as a national park. However, a national park cannot be downgraded as a sanctuary.***

She further added that if a sanctuary is to be graded, the collector has to issue a notice to the inhabitants and they are compensated for the same. India has 515 wildlife sanctuaries. Among these, the 41 tiger reserves are governed by the Project Tiger. There are 80 national parks in India.

She questioned participants to name a few national parks.

In response, participants told Phulwari ki Nal, Seta Mati, Corbett and Kanha. To which she added that Ranthambore and Sariska are the tiger reserves.

She further stated that **section 29** clarifies that destruction, exploitation, or removal of wildlife from a sanctuary is prohibited if the same is without a permit. Similarly, destroying or damaging the habitat of any wild animal or depriving any wild animal of its habitat within such sanctuary is an offence.

Ms Gosain asked again if the participants were aware how the proceedings for the acquisition are conducted?

She simplified that the government identifies the area and then objections are invited from the residents. Thereafter the first notification is published. Until all the rights are settled, second notification is not published. This is dealt in **sections 25 and 26**.

Ms Gosain further went on to explain that there are certain sanctuaries where you require permits to enter the tiger reserve. **Section 27** is a restriction on entry in sanctuary. However, only those persons are permitted to enter into a declared sanctuary who is either a public servant or has permission from the chief wildlife warden, or has any immovable property within the limits of sanctuary. She further explained that as a forest guard the major responsibility is to see that there are no illegal entries in the park.

She questioned: *If a guard is posted at the entrance of the park, which legal provision will be applicable?*

All the participants immediately responded that the visitors shall be governed by **section 27**.

Ms Gosain: *Which is the biggest challenge for the forest authorities?*

Participants: Encroachments.

She explained that an encroachment is any illegal possession or construction within the tiger reserve area without permission of the authorities. **Section 34A** mentions the unauthorized encroachment which can be removed by seeking eviction or removal of unauthorized structure. However, the same is to be carried out by giving an opportunity of being heard. This provision is very important as in western Rajasthan; there is a lot of encroachment disturbing the corridors of the animals.

Ms Gosain stated that **section 50** is the most important of all the sections and talks about the powers of the forest officers. Every appointee to the wildlife or territorial division whether to the post of forest officer or chief wildlife warden is referred to as a forest officer. This finds support from the Rajasthan Forest Act.

The powers are divided in to four zones:

- 1. Discovery of an offence**
- 2. Investigation of that offence**
- 3. Implementation of legal procedure**
- 4. Trial**

**1. Discovery of an offence:** An offence is discovered by the patrolling team while on duty, or if there is some kind of suspicious movement or object in and around the park/core area.

Information of crime can be collected from any local resource, vehicle movement/cart movement, etc.

**2. Investigation:** The forest officer can seize any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, meat, trophy or uncured trophy, or any specified plant or part or derivative thereof, in respect of which an offence against this Act appears to have been committed, in the possession of any person together trap, tool, vehicle, vessel or weapon used for committing any such offence and, unless he is satisfied that such person will appear and answer any charge which may be preferred against him, arrest him without warrant, and detain him.

**3. Implementation:** Implementation of a procedure require any such person to produce for inspection any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, meat, trophy, uncured trophy-specified plant or part or derivative thereof in his control, custody or possession, or any license, permit or other document granted to him or required to be kept by him under the provisions of this Act. The powers are given to ACF in terms of **sections 8 and 9** of the Act. After the investigations, filling of the requisite forms, challan, etc in the court is followed for the trial (discussed by Mr Manjit Singh later).

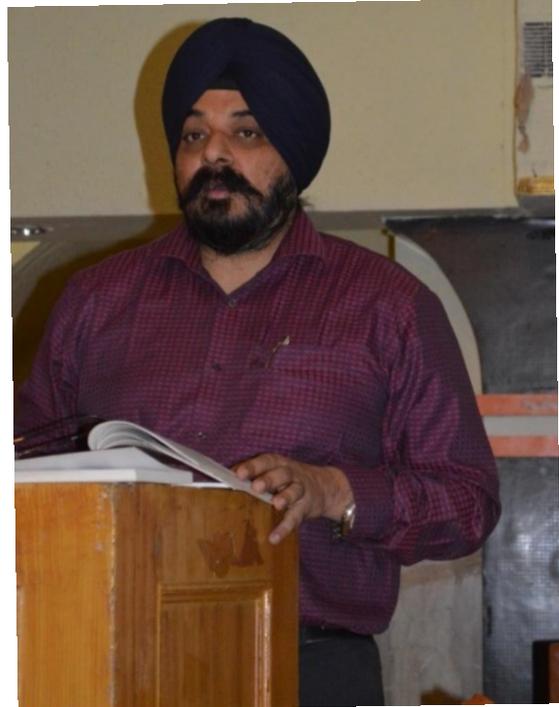
**Section 25** of the Indian Evidence Act clearly states that no confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence. If it appears to the magistrate that the confession is voluntary, then the same can be admitted without corroboration of any other evidence. The term “accused of an offence” is a person against whom evidence is given in a criminal proceeding. Ms Gosain simplified further by stating that a forest guard has to appear as a witness before the court. If a statement is recorded by a forest officer that the crime has been accepted by the offender, then the court will give due importance to the same.

Ms Anjana mentioned that the punishment for an offence is provided in **section 51** which mentions that if any person who contravenes any provision or rule of this Act except chapter VA and **section 38J**, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine which may extend to 25,000 rupees or with both. **Section 52** states that whoever attempts to contravene, or abets the contravention of, any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or order made there under shall be deemed to have contravened that provision or rule or order, as the case may be.

Ms Anjana recapitulated the basic provisions and the participants reciprocated with zeal which reflected their participation in the session and Mr Manjit Singh Ahluwalia took over from her.

# *THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE & THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT*

Mr Manjit Singh Ahluwalia focused on the relevant provisions of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act and the Indian Evidence Act in respect of their applicability to wildlife offences. The forest guards are required to be aware of laws and the action to be pursued within the ambit of the powers granted to them by the law. He analyzed provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act along with the Indian Evidence Act. According to him, nearly 70 percent of the cases which come up for hearing are dismissed by the court as ‘not proved,’ simply because of lack of proper presentation of the evidence. He explained to the participants how to arrest the criminals and prepare the documents. Aimed at acquainting the participants with legal terminology, he defined and explained specific clauses to be adhered to while filing a complaint and framing charges.



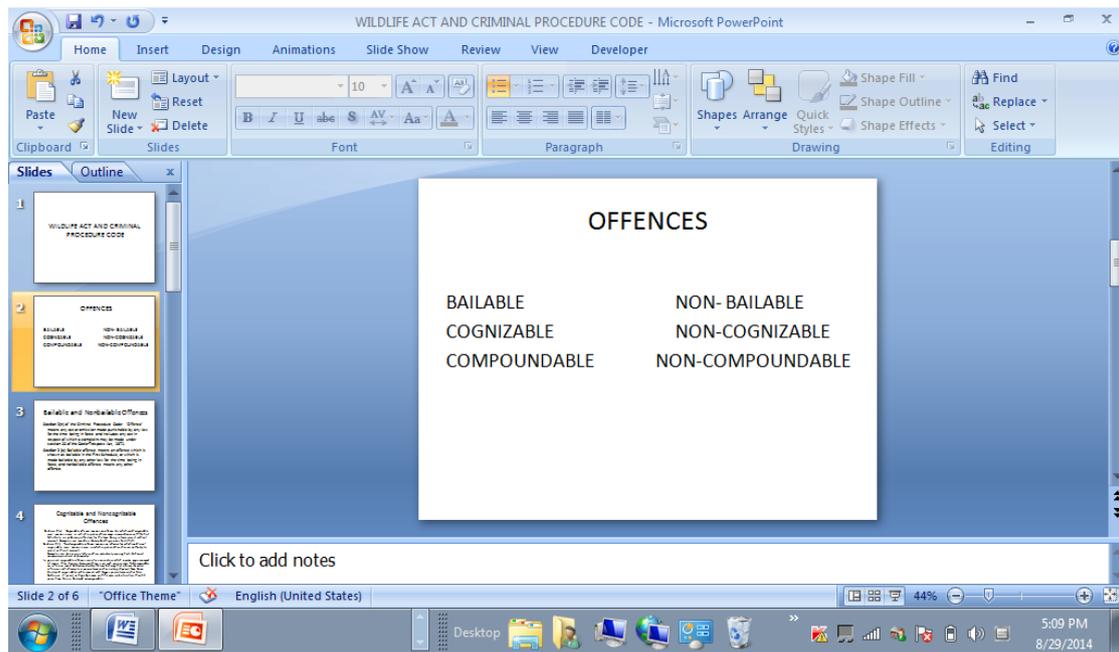
He exhibited ‘Stop Wildlife Crime: The Series – Tigers (video 3)/WWF on the YouTube and explained it to the participants.



*Stop Wildlife Crime: The Series – Tigers (video 3)/WWF. Last access August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014.*

According to him, the stage of crime detection is completed by investigation. This is basically related to the preparation of a seizure memo, seizure marker, site plan, list of witnesses, etc., for which practical demonstration was presented later. The following groundwork was imperative in presenting a case in the court, which would affect the later conduct of the investigations for effective convictions:

1. **Seizure Memo:** It is the document which contains the list of confiscated and sealed items. The seal mark must also be pasted on the sealed goods. After sealing the seized goods, the seal is kept with the higher officer and in case of need it is shown to the court.
2. **Site plan**
3. **Statement of the accused**
4. **Seized vehicle/article/meat**
5. **Arrest of the accused**
6. **Interrogation report**
7. **FIR**
8. **List of witnesses**



*PowerPoint presentation by Mr Manjit Singh*

Mr Singh presented a case of a killed tiger and he questioned the participants about the **procedure to be followed once the information is received**, to which the participants responded enthusiastically.

The participants replied: *“Once the information is received, immediately go to the spot (scene of crime), or else evidence will be destroyed. Investigate the matter and search for*

*more evidence at the scene of crime—observe whether the tiger was killed by a bullet or by being entrapped”.*

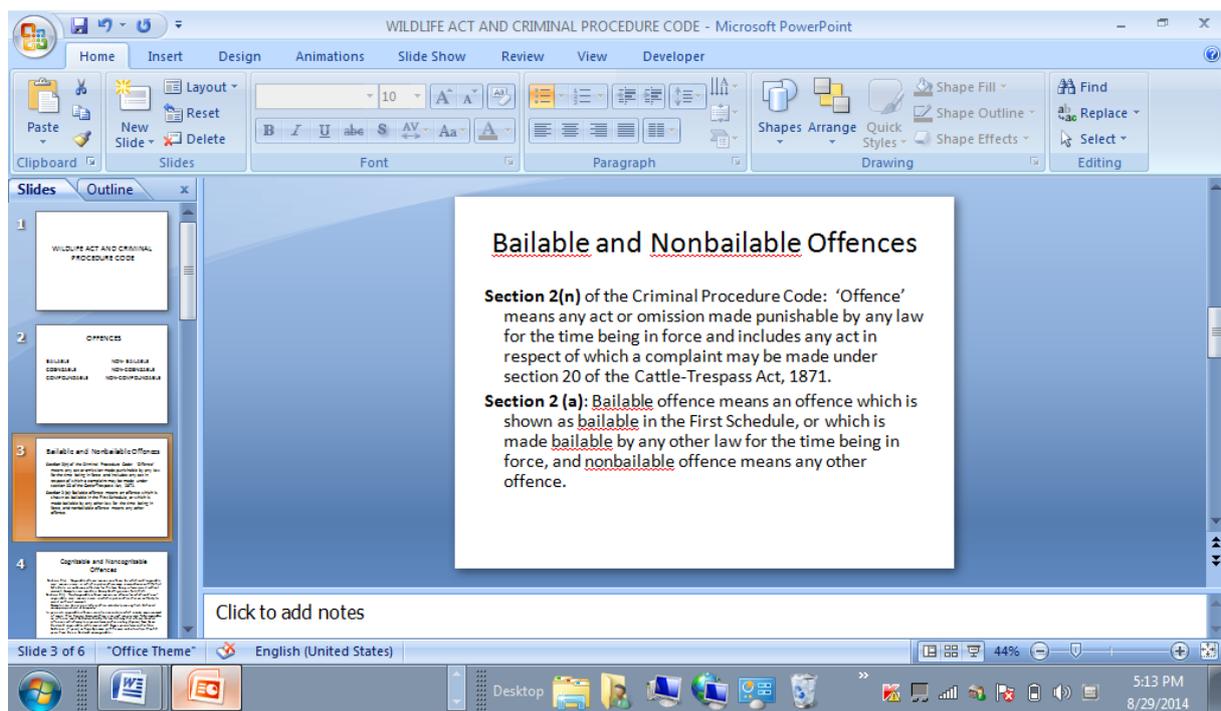
Mr Manjit Singh discussed **section2(h)** of the Criminal Procedure Code: ‘Investigation’ includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person (other than a magistrate) who is authorized by a magistrate in this behalf.

Mr Manjit Singh suggested:

1. take few people and try to locate who can be an offender.
2. Look for the direction from where the accused came and went.

*(Taking the answer forward, Mr Manjit Singh explained that this can be done with the help of the direction of the sun.)*

3. Search for weapons, tools, and other evidences.
4. Carry a notebook.
5. Prepare a site plan to identify the direction.



❖ *Presentation by Mr Singh*

Mr Manjit Singh also discussed the related provisions of law:

- ❖ According to **section2(n)** of the Criminal Procedure Code ‘offence’ means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force and includes any act in

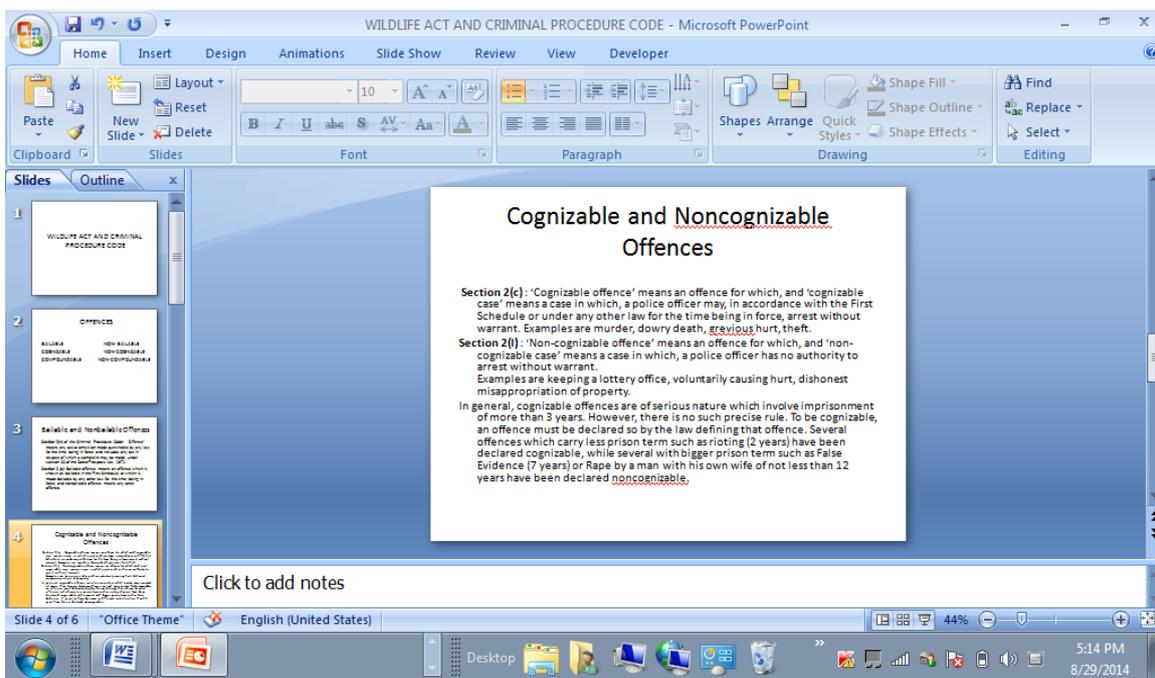
respect of which a complaint may be made under **section 20** of the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871.

- ❖ Offences can be classified as bailable or nonbailable, cognizable or noncognizable, and compoundable or noncompoundable. He explained the difference between the different offences.

A **bailable** offence is an offence of relatively less severity and for which the accused has a right to be released on bail. While a **nonbailable** offence is a serious offence and the accused cannot demand to be released on bail as a right for the same. **Section 2(a)** of the Criminal Procedure Code defines bailable offence as well as nonbailable offences.

**Section 2 (a):**Bailable offence means an offence which is shown as bailable in the First Schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force, and nonbailable offence means any other offence.

He explained that the definition itself does not refer to seriousness of the offence. It simply makes those offences bailable which are listed in the First Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code. These offences include offences such as obstructing a public servant from discharging his or her duties, providing false evidence, and so on. Nonbailable offences include offences such as threatening a person to give false evidence, failure by a person released on bail or bond to appeal before court, etc.

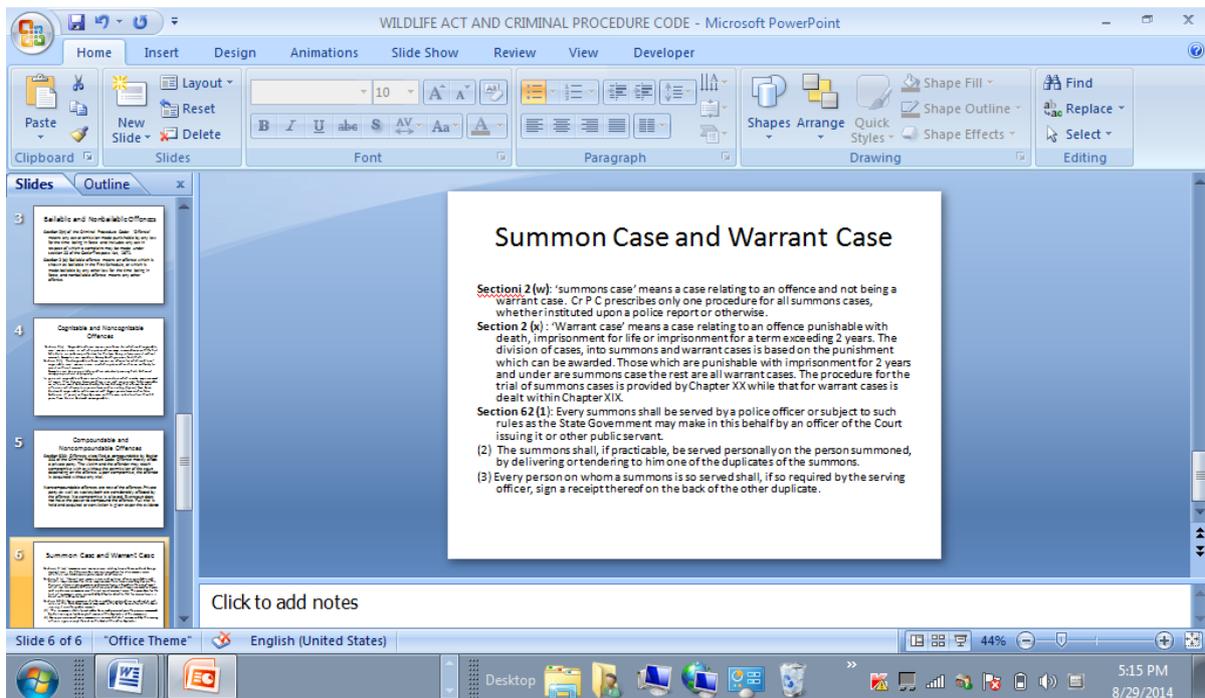


*Presentation by Mr Singh*

‘**Cognizable offence**’ under **section 2(c)** means an offence for which, and ‘cognizable case’ means a case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the First Schedule or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without a warrant. Examples are murder, dowry death, grievous hurt, theft.

**Noncognizable offence** is defined in **section 2(1)**. It means ‘an offence for which, and ‘noncognizable case’ means a case in which, a police officer has no authority to arrest without warrant. Examples are keeping a lottery office, voluntarily causing hurt, dishonest misappropriation of property, etc.

He further went on to explain the difference between a summon case and a warrant case. The Criminal Procedure Code prescribes only one procedure for all summons cases, whether instituted on a police report or otherwise. All cases which are not punishable by death, imprisonment for life, or for more than 2 years are summons cases. But the Criminal Procedure Code prescribes two procedures for the trial of a warrant case by magistrate—one for a case instituted on a police report and another for a case instituted otherwise than on a police report. All cases which are punishable by death, imprisonment for life, or for more than 2 years to 7 years are warrant cases. He simplified that a warrant has more weightage in comparison to summon.



*Presentation by Mr Singh*

He explained that under **section 57** if a person is arrested, he or she will not to be detained for more than 24 hours. No police officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without

warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a magistrate under **section 167**, exceed 24 hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the magistrate's court. He explained that in a murder case the onus is on the prosecution. The prosecution will have to prove that the accused committed the murder, but under the Wildlife Act the accused has to prove that he or she is not guilty. This, he said, is similar to **section 139** of the Negotiable Instruments Act where the onus is on the person who issued the check. MrManjit Singh further explained the arrest procedure. He explained **section 50** which is to be read with sections 41 and 43 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

**Power of entry, search, arrest, and detention:**

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the director or any other officer authorized by him in his behalf or the chief wildlife warden or the authorized officer or any forest officer or any police officer (not below the rank of a subinspector) may, if he has reasonable grounds for believing that any person has committed an offence against this Act:

- (a) require any such person to produce for inspection any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, meat, trophy, uncured trophy, specified plant or part or derivative thereof in his control, custody or possession, or any license, permit or other document granted to him or required to be kept by him under the provisions of this Act;
- (b) stop any vehicle or vessel in order to conduct search or inquiry or enter upon and search any premises, land, vehicle or vessel, in the occupation of such person, and open and search any baggage or other things in his possession;
- (c) seize any captive animal, wild animal, animal article, meat, trophy or uncured trophy, or any specified plant or part or derivative thereof, in respect of which an offence against this Act appears to have been committed, in the possession of any person together with any trap, tool vehicle, vessel or weapon used for committing any such offence and, unless he is satisfied that such person will appear and answer any charge which may be preferred against him, arrest him without warrant, and detain him.

*(Provided that where a fisherman residing within 10 kilometer of a sanctuary or national park, inadvertently enters on a boat, not used for commercial fishing, in the territorial water in that sanctuary or national park, a fishing tackle or net on such boat shall not be seized).*

He invited three volunteers and got the procedure enacted. The mock case was *that three ladies enter the forest area and are being questioned by the guards.*

Guard: What is your name?

Kamla: Kamla

Guard: What is your husband's name?

Kamla: Mohan

Guard: Where do you stay?

Kamla: My house is near the temple.

Guard: How have you entered this premise? Do you have any permission to do so?

Kamla: We came to collect wood. We have not taken any permission.

Guard (pointing towards the dry wood): Where have you got this wood from?

Kamla: Jungle (forest). We use the same as fuel for cooking food.

Guard: Who allowed you? Don't you know it is prohibited?



*Participants in course of the interactive session*

Mr Manjit Singh stated that women forest guards can arrest these ladies. There is no need to handcuff them. He further explained that forest guards (women) can arrest offenders if they do not answer their queries. He also stated that in case the confession is made by an accused

before the forest officer (being a special officer, not below the rank of ACF), then it has to be admitted in evidence in terms of section 25 of the said Act. The said provision lays down that no confession made to a police officer shall be proved.

*MsShailija added that if the accused is answering questions then arrest cannot be made. Forest guards have to arrest them physically and inform them that they are being arrested under the legal provisions. Thereafter, these guards will have to inform their families. If such person forcibly resists the endeavor to arrest him or her, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police officer or other person may use all means necessary to affect the arrest (section 46[2]).*

To this MsRuchi (one of the trainers) wanted to know **if the arrest procedure is different for women and men?**

Mr Manjit Singh answered and stated that **women offenders can be arrested by a woman officer and no woman can be detained in jail after sunset and before sunrise.**

He discussed another case to make things easier for the participants. He supposed that a few people killed a leopard. When the officers reached the village, they found the body and searched for more evidence. Women folk of the offenders' stopped the officers' from investigating the crime. Female officers were asked to conduct further investigation and they found teeth, skin of the animal, etc., wrapped in clothes.

*After Ms Anjana's and Mr Manjit Singh's sessions a question-answer interaction was allowed.*

## *QUESTION-ANSWER SESSION*

Trainee Basanti: **If a crime is committed after 5.00 pm can the offender be arrested? What is the procedure of arrest?**

**Manjit Singh:** Once again he reminded the participants that female offenders cannot be arrested after sunset and before sunrise. If a crime is committed after 5.00 pm, the offender can be arrested, but he will have to be presented before the magistrate within 24 hours. However, his arrest can be entered in the register. Once arrested, the offender can be jailed. He further explained that officers/guards cannot search the premises after the sunset and before sunrise, but the offender can be arrested after getting a medical examination conducted (section 53). Female medical practitioners have to examine female offenders and pregnant ladies. Search of personal belonging of these offenders is also made by the officers.



### *Question answer interaction*

**Mr Manjit Singh** then explained the procedure of making a complaint. He stated that the officer on duty will have to mention the section in the FIR, along with the name, address, and other details of the offender, noting the time, day, date, etc.,. A site plan has to be prepared depicting the recovery of weapon, tool, and other evidences. If a weapon is recovered then the same is sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) for a ballistic report. If an animal is killed by fire arm, the officer needs to seal the bullet in a sheet and then send the carcass for further investigation. Ballistic report, site plan, post mortem report, list of witness, statements, and seizure report are essential for filing a case.

Trainee Seema: **What is the procedure when summons are issued?**

**Mr Manjit Singh:** When summons are sent and if the accused is not present then the court has an authority to issue summons again. If the offender is still missing then the court can issue bailable warrants, a breach of which is followed by the issuing of nonbailable warrants. If the offender is still untraceable then the court declares him or her a proclaimed offender and uses other methods like notification in newspapers, notices placed outside the offender's house (sections 64 and 65).

He further explained the procedure regarding collection of evidence. He stated that public prosecutor asks questions like:

*Public Prosecutor: What is your name?*

*Accused: Leelawati*

*Public Prosecutor: Where do you stay?*

*Accused: Near the temple, behind the panchayat.*

*Public Prosecutor: What is your husband's name?*

*Accused: Ramlal*

**Ms Anjana Gosain** stated that no leading questions can be asked. In the examination-in-chief it is better to say less and give approximate dates and time or mention 'I don't remember.' Witness can refresh their memory and read the documents filed earlier. All witnesses are not allowed to be in a room together. After the charges are framed the court will ask the offender to prove himself or herself guilty. If the offender says 'NO' then the procedure is carried forward. He further added that if a crime is committed there is limitation for the same under section 468. Bar to taking cognizance after lapse of the period of limitation.

(1) Except as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Code, no court shall take cognizance of an offence of the category specified in subsection (2), after the expiry of the period of limitation.

(2) The period of limitation shall be:

(a) 6 months, if the offence is punishable with fine only;

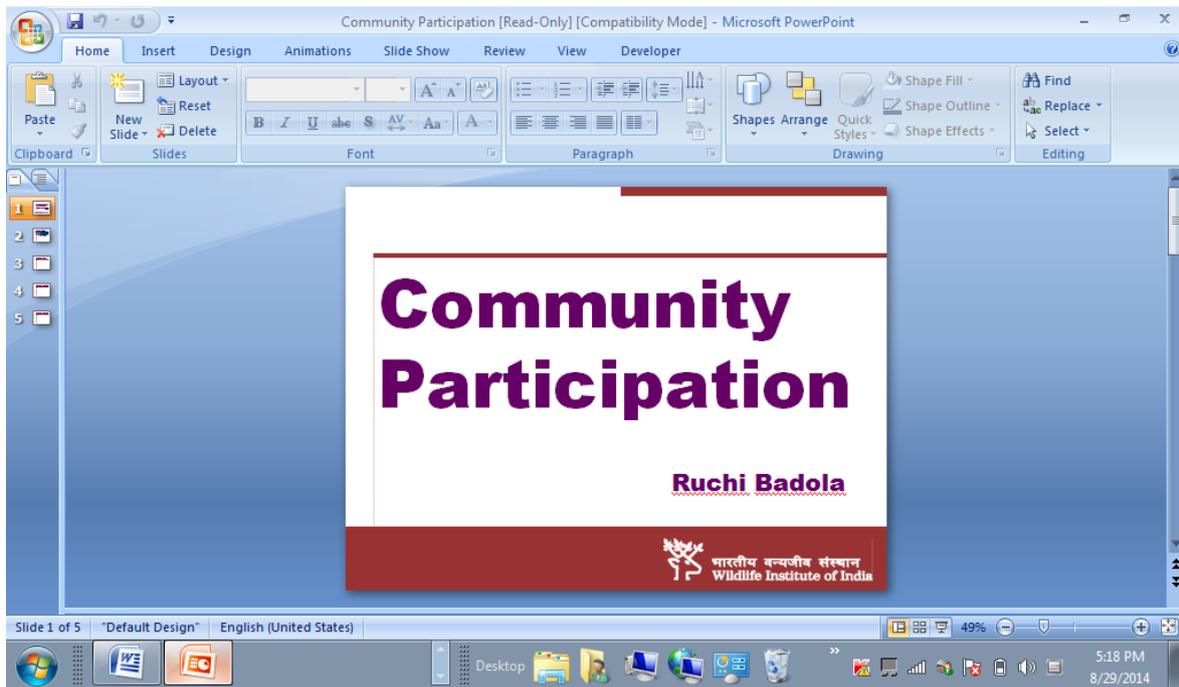
(b) 1 year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year;

(c) 3 years, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, but not exceeding 3 years.

Judge cannot revise or review the order, but an appeal can be filed before the higher courts (section 362).

*(Mr Manjit Singh wrapped up his session and requested participants to read thoroughly for the practical training, the next day.)*

# *SESSION ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION*

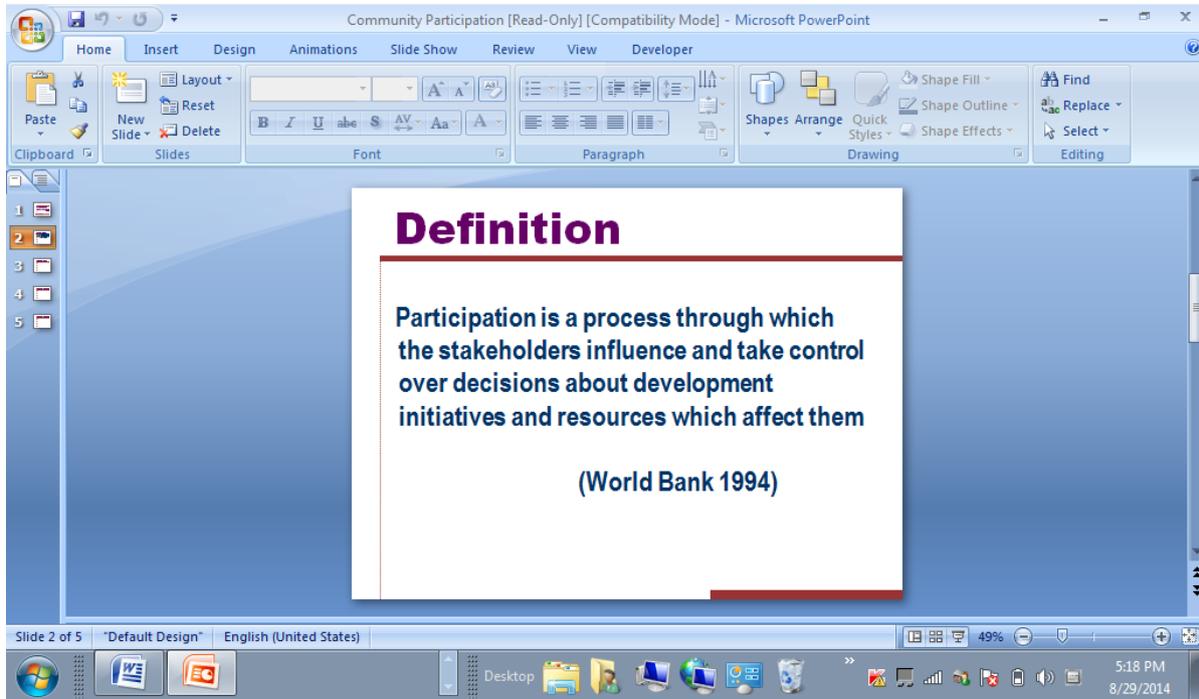


**Dr Ruchi Badola** started her presentation on an encouraging note by stating that she considered the best female guards belonged to the Rajasthan Forest Department. This statement lightened up the participants and made them attentive.

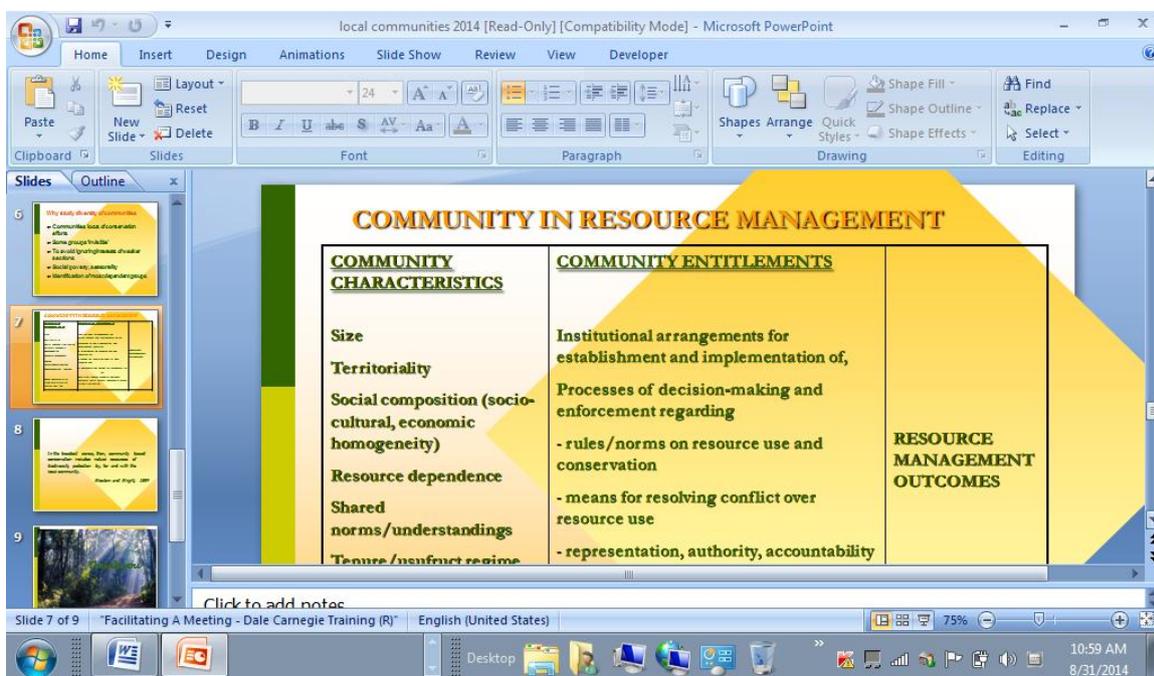


*Participant's participation in post lunch session*

She addressed the audience and inquired as to why women are recruited as guards in forests? Responding to her own query, she replied that because women can actually interact easily with the people, they should be encouraged to PARTICIPATE. Also, this helps in human resource development and improves employability among women.



*Presentation by Dr Badola*



*PowerPoint presentation by Dr Badola during session*

Next, she explained the term ‘community.’ She said that this term was derived from Latin word commune that refers to any group formed due to geographical proximity, culture,

religion caste, or any common interest, members of which influence each other. In a community, individuals share ‘common interest and common identification.’ A community helps in resource management.

She briefed the participants about the background of community bonding. In the 1988 Foreign Policy there was mention of the term ‘community bonding.’ Subsequently in 1990, the Ministry issued a circular for **Joint Forest Management (JFM)** and resource sharing. The JFM approach developed partnerships between state forest departments (as owners and co-managers) and local community organizations (as co-managers) for sustainable forest management. Similarly, eco-development or Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDP) was developed which seeks to conserve biodiversity through local economic development and by offering alternative income generating opportunities to reduce forest dependence. Both JFM and eco-development emphasize people's participation in natural resources management through empowerment.



*Dr Badola delivering the lecture*

Community bonding was considered very essential by the forest departments. Earlier people had cordial relations with the forest department, but of late it is otherwise. There is a feeling of distrust between the forest department and villagers. A forest guard or ‘human resource manager’ has to play a very vital role in building and maintaining the rapport between the two stakeholders. Keeping this in view, it was then considered to hire women as forest guards because females are accepted more in a community than males. Females have an

understanding amongst themselves and within the community. They can understand their duties and easily influence people's mind, attitude, etc.

Dr Ruchi then invited the participants to volunteer so that she could make things more comprehensible. Of a total of 15 volunteers, she divided them into three groups. The participants were asked to identify the objects in a box that she held, after hearing the sound that came from shaking the box. The next group of five participants was not allowed to see the objects and had to identify them by feeling them. The third group was allowed to see and identify the objects.

*Group 1 identified katori, plastic bowl, plastic spoon, and knife after hearing the sound from the box.*

*Group 2 recognized a spoon, katori, powder box, pen, water bottle, and lipstick after touching the objects in the box.*

*Group 3 was allowed to see the objects. They mentioned spoon, red cloth, water bottle, knife, lipstick, iron ring, key, pen, pen cover, sunshades cover, stone.*



*Participants trying to identify items*

Dr Ruchi then related the results of the activity to the day-to-day situations faced by forest guards. She specified that there was problem in identifying things for those who weren't allowed to see or touch. But for those who were allowed to see and list items, it was not difficult because of transparency. Thus, a villager doesn't understand what a sanctuary or national park is. If the forest personnel want people to participate in protecting and preserving

the wildlife there should be transparency in their own actions. Dr Ruchi shared an experience where she had interviewed a village female.

**Dr Badola:** *How many kids do you have?*

**Villager:** *Four kids.*

It was later disclosed that the lady had seven children and when cross questioned, she said, 'three of them are daughters and so it wasn't essential to mention them.' This was like the box experience where there was no transparency.

Dr Badola also related an experience in Ranthambore, when a lady was queried about her kids. She was curt and asked Dr Ruchi to write their number on her own. A lot of apprehension and caution was noticed among the villagers, especially women. Thus, it was considered essential to send female forest guards to communicate with the women in the villages. Forest guards have to interact with people and make the community strong.

Dr Badola requested everybody in the audience to stand up and form pairs. She wanted the participants to understand the term 'community' better. She then asked each participant in a pair of their common interests.

**Group 1:** *As we stay together, we do our housework with interest.*

**Group 2:** *Shopping.*

**Group 3:** *Plant trees for pooja (worship)*

**Group 4:** *Sharing talks and gossips.*

**Group 5:** *Go for a walk.*

**Group 6:** *Visit Mandir (temple)*

Dr Ruchi then requested them to form a group of four participants. She again asked them about the interests they shared:

**Group 1:** *Watch movies.*

**Group 2:** *Patrolling.*

**Group 3:** *Spread environment awareness amongst people.*

**Group 4:** *Have fun with friends.*

Next she instructed to increase the size of the group to eight and then sixteen people.

**Group 1:** *They liked to make people aware about environment.*

**Group 2:** *Work for environment upliftment.*

After this she wanted them to get together and find a common interest.

***They replied jointly: Protect environment and spread awareness.***

Dr Badola explained the concept behind this activity. She said that the interest of the groups kept changing at each stage. Initially, two people had a common interest, but thirty-six people had different interests. She queried the same from the participants.

Meenakshi (one of the participants answered): When four or eight participants came together the aim was to create one opinion group.

MeenaUpadhaya: By forming groups of more and more people, each one of the participants had to interact with others. This was irrespective of the fact whether the participants were able to understand them.

Basanti Das: As members in groups increased the participants had to adjust with others and hear them out so as to aim towards the concept of 'one group.' When two people were paired, they could understand and communicate with each other, but when thirty-six participants came together, the distance widened and the interaction reached a different level.

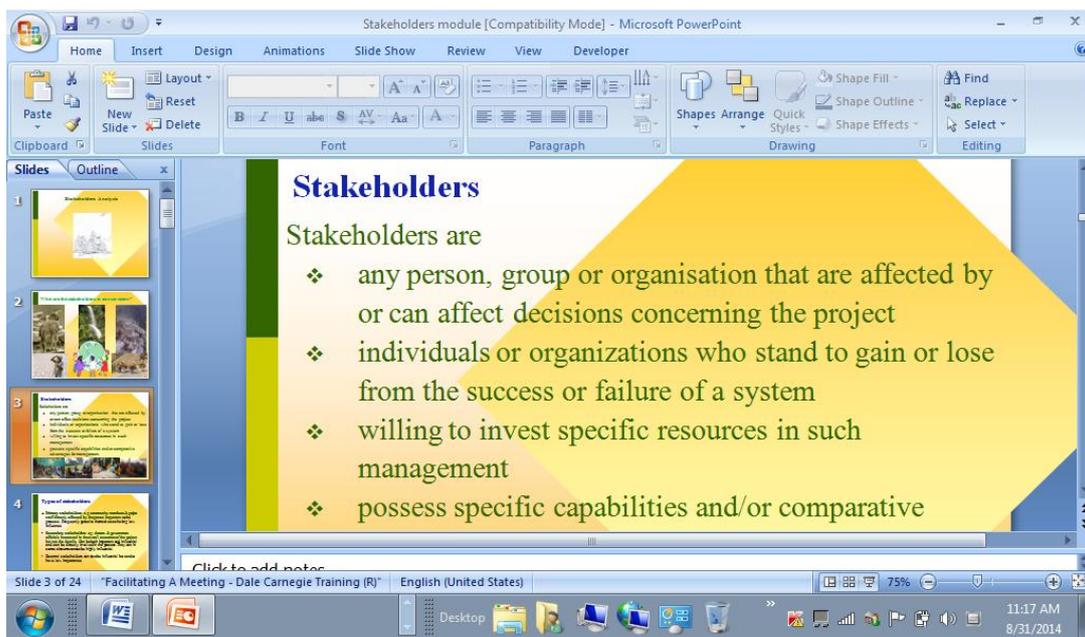
Dr Badola pointed that as the size of the group grew bigger, the common interest of the group was found to be related to welfare and awareness. She added that the major responsibility of the participants as forest guards was to interact with people and make them aware of their environmental duties. Perhaps the best approach would be to select few ladies and influential people of the community to get details and increase their awareness.

Dr Badola tried to comprehend this session by presenting the case of the Periyar Tiger Reserve. This Reserve has been recognized as the best by the state government, Government of India, and international governments. The Periyar Tiger Reserve is a 'storehouse' of rare, endemic flora and fauna. The hallmark of this Reserve is 'people oriented and park centered community based ecotourism.'

The Reserve achieved this status due to the efforts of officers who changed the strategy being followed in the Reserve and formed a five-point model of people needs. According to the new model, people need education, natural resources, financial resources, physical resources, social resources to earn livelihood. The officers interacted with the inhabitants who were indebted to the money lenders. These lenders used to purchase items like spices from them at a much lower price and sell in the market at much higher prices. The Department gave money to these tribes who in turn repaid their loans. As a result, a community was formed that was based on mutual trust and confidence. They became the **STAKEHOLDERS**.

Another example she provided of Vasanta Sena or the Green Army comprises only women. It was started as a World Bank aided Eco Development project in 1996 but it has now evolved to be a model program in the conservation of ecology. This covers a women forest patrolling

team and is dedicated to protect the Periyar Tiger Reserve, its rich wildlife, and its sandalwood forests. These women live in the periphery of the Reserve and have done a commendable job in freeing this area from poachers and loggers. These women are provided with uniforms, caps and daggers for self defense. The team has also won the Devi Bishnoi Award, the highest award in India for wildlife protection in the year 2006, in appreciation of their commendable services.



***Presentation by Dr Badola***

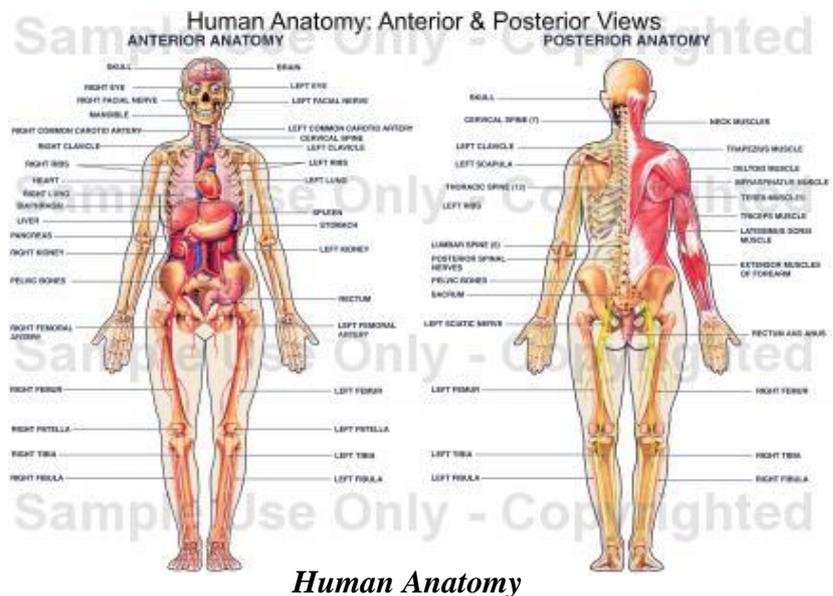
In various reserves, poaching was a common crime and many cases were pending in the court of law against poachers. The Forest Department approached tribals and forest guards interacted with them. They agreed to drop the cases against the poachers' and freed them. An Eco-Development Committee was formed in which the locals were trained to conduct many programs. The locals were made responsible for the surveillance of the vulnerable parts of the Reserve, guide tourists along, and were thus involved in the conservation of the forests. This was known as **PRIORITIZING STAKEHOLDERS**. Meanwhile, revenue generated was used for community welfare. People who once made a living by illegal operations like poaching, smuggling, etc., in the forests have now become forest protectors and they earn their livelihood through these programs.

Similarly in Sabarimala, Kerala, there were 50,000 shops which were not earning enough. An Eco-Development Committee was organized by the Forest Department to take care of the earnings.

Dr Badola ended her session on the note that community bonding is very essential, and that community members and project staff directly affected the **STAKEHOLDERS**.

## *SESSION ON PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STATUS OF WOMEN*

**Dr Ranjana Sharma** started her session by stating that all human beings have five senses and these are controlled by the mind. She continued by laying emphasis on the need of maintaining our body and health, and the role of physicians and surgeons play in achieving it, as well as the importance of self-care.



*Dr Ranjana delivering the lecture*

She stressed that it is very essential to manage mental and physical health. To achieve this state it is important to de-stress the mind and body, for which various techniques are available, like raising your voice, hearing music, exercising, going to the gym, doing aerobics, yoga, pranyam, which includes deep breathing—inhaling and exhaling, walking and jogging. Both mind and body are associated to each other, with the mind controlling our

body. She explained the same by stating that the brain acts like a band master, controlling the rhythm of all the other organs of the body. For instance, the brain instructs the heart to help in expanding the lungs. Dr Ranjana also explained that the brain acts voluntarily and involuntarily. The brain helps in controlling joint pains, tone muscles, etc.

Besides the various methods mentioned earlier, spirituality, for instance *pooja* (worship) also helps in de-stressing. Everyone should inculcate a hobby, like playing games, cooking, watching movies, hearing music, etc. To develop these as hobbies, discipline is very important. Regular work outs and regular sleep of 6 to 8 hours are essential components of de-stressing. It is equally important to manage time for a stress free mind and if there is no planning, it leads to the building up of stress. Stress not only causes disturbance in the mind, it results in developing acid in the stomach. MsShailija added that when people complaint of stomach pain, body pain, etc., it is due to stress.

## **PERSONAL HYGIENE**

Personal hygiene is equally important for both males and females; more so in females, because of the anatomy. If a person looks good (healthy) it is because he or she has inherited the looks and health from parents. Presentation of oneself is also very important. Dr Ranjana spelled out a few essentials of personal hygiene. She pointed that teeth should be cleaned twice; nails should be chopped and kept clean, and it is important to take a bath daily.



## **ANEMIA**

In the Indian society it is a custom to present good food to males than females. She however pointed out that a good, balanced nutritive diet is very important for females, particularly during menstruation. Most of the females suffer from anemia due to menstruation and poor nutrition. The symptoms of anemia are lack of energy, lethargy, feeling of weakness, heavy blood flow during menstruations, no interest in work or study, feeling of irritation, rapid respiration, pallor (white face), and so on. It is advisable that in such circumstances one should visit the doctor. Level of hemoglobin is required to be tested. The term ‘hem’ means red blood cells and ‘globin’ is fluid. If hemoglobin is found to be low iron supplements are administered to the patient to correct the deficiency.

## BALANCE DIET

A balanced diet is very important for all of us and includes both the mega and micro nutrients. Dr Ranjana discussed the mega nutrients as follows:

Carbohydrates are a common source of energy

in living organisms. High levels of carbohydrate are often associated with highly processed foods or refined foods made from plants, including wheat, bajra, sweets, cookies and candy, table sugar, honey, soft drinks, breads and crackers, jams and fruit products, pastas, and breakfast cereals. Lower amounts of carbohydrate are usually as *Balanced diet* refined foods, including beans, tubers, rice, and unrefined fruits. Foods from animal carcass have the lowest carbohydrate, but milk does contain lactose. Quality carbohydrates are in grinded wheat. Rough wheat skin (bran) has most carbohydrates.

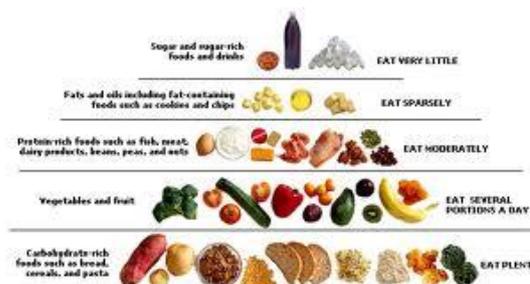
The words ‘oils,’ ‘fats’ and ‘lipids’ are all used to refer to fats. Oils are not a food group, but they provide essential nutrients and energy if consumed in small amount. The term ‘oils’ is usually used to refer to fats that are in the form of liquids at normal room temperature.

‘Fats’ is usually used to refer to fats that are solids at normal room temperature; these are called saturated oils. Non-saturated oils, like coconut, soya oil, etc., are better than the saturated oils as saturated oils freeze in arteries and contract nerves. To burn fats physical exercise is very important. The term ‘lipids’ usually refers to both liquid and solid fats, along with other related substances, usually in a medical or biochemical context, which are not soluble in water. Examples of edible animal fats are fish oil, butter, and ghee. Examples of edible plant fats include peanut, soya bean, sunflower, sesame, coconut and olive oils, and cocoa butter.

Proteins were recognized as a distinct class of biological molecules in the eighteenth century. Proteins are used to build and repair tissues, for strong bones, growth, skin, blood, and are used for maintaining the hormonal levels, and making enzymes. Examples include dairy, meat, wheat, fish, beans, soy, legumes like rajma, black gram, cheese, and nuts. Proteins are more in whole pulses and sprouts.

Further, she explained the micro nutrients that comprise vitamins and minerals.

Vitamins are essential for the normal growth and development of an organism. In all, 13 vitamins are needed by the human body. Each vitamin has specific functions. Low levels of certain vitamins may result in health problems.



The best way to get enough vitamins is to eat a balanced diet with a variety of foods. In some cases, you may need to take vitamin supplements. Vitamins are found in carrots, green leafy vegetables, mushroom, cheese, eggs, papaya, strawberries, guava, sunlight, etc. It is essential for humans to consume vitamins periodically, but with differing schedules, to avoid deficiency.

Minerals are important for the body to stay healthy. Human body uses minerals for many different jobs, for instance building bones, making hormones, and regulating the heartbeat.

There are two kinds of minerals: macro minerals and trace minerals. Macro minerals are minerals that are needed by the body in larger amounts. They include calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride, and sulfur. Our body needs small amounts of trace minerals. These include iron, manganese, copper, iodine, zinc, cobalt, fluoride, and selenium. The best way to get the minerals naturally is by eating a wide variety of foods like, milk, meats, whole grains, fish, legumes, green leafy vegetable, eggs, apple, banana, etc.

Dr Ranjana added that vitamins and minerals provide immunity to the body to fight diseases. Sugar is blamed for many health problems, but without it, human body ceases to function properly. Naturally occurring sugars, such as those found in fruit, and lactose, or milk sugar, benefit our diet. However, manufactured sugar is polished and is not good for the body if consumed in large quantities.

Similarly, body water forms a significant fraction of the human body. The usual way of adding water to a body is by drinking. In addition, water enters the body with foods, especially those rich in water, such as plants. Water in the body performs a number of functions, like acting as a solvent for transportation of nutrients; as a medium for excretion; a means for heat control; as a lubricant for joints; and for shock absorption.

Water can't be replaced with tea, coffee, colas, etc. Tea causes acidity and increases urine output. It also dehydrates the body, and if the body is dehydrated, the brain stops functioning.

### **Healthy Cooking**

Dr Ranjana laid stress on maintaining the freshness and cleanliness of the food that we consume. She emphasized the need to wash green leafy vegetables properly and cutting the vegetables into small pieces for cooking. Food is best cooked when covered while cooking. She also cautioned against overcooking as it destroys nutrients.

## **Eating Habits**

Discipline is very important, even when it comes to eating. Dr Ranjana mentioned a few rules to be followed. Food should be consumed on time, though the gap should not be much; it is essential to have three meals in a day; never leave home without having breakfast, which is the most important meal of the day. In this section of the presentation Dr Ranjana explained that diseases can be caused by inhaling infected air, eating bad food (mouth), etc.

Here Ms Anjana Gosain added an example where a witness to a case fainted as he was empty stomach. The witness was a diabetic. It was then considered essential that all witnesses should carry food, water, and should be appropriately dressed.

## **Reproductive Health**

She talked about the ovaries and sperm to the forest guards. She explained about fertilization. She further told them to raise a child if one is economically sound and healthy. Females should not opt for unwanted and unplanned pregnancy.

Anemic females should have 2 to 3 milligram folic tablet before pregnancy, and should visit a doctor on a regular basis during pregnancy. It is advisable to go for HIV, BP, and sugar (diabetes) tests before opting for pregnancy. HIV flows with virus through fluids. She explained that when a child is breast fed, HIV virus transfer to the child.

MsShalija added that Family Planning is very important for the health of the husband and wife, as well as the children. She also suggested the use of various contraceptive methods, for example the use of condoms, to avoid unwanted pregnancy and to plan out a family.

Dr Ranjana suggested that the unwanted pregnancy, if it has happened, should be discussed with the husbands. Ms Shailija said there are accidental pregnancies also. It is advisable not to consume I-pills to terminate a pregnancy as it has many ill-effects. It is always advised to visit to a doctor in such cases.

Dr Ranjana ended her session by stating that there are awareness camps and these camps sensitize people in the field of health and management. This training program is also an awareness camp. She pointed out that it is good to have two children. She also asserted that females, playing the role of a wife, child, daughter, etc., should have the right to manage and plan their families in a healthy manner. Thus, **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT** is essential.



## *MOCK CASE ENACTMENT: FIELD STUDY*

*(Conducted on August 17, 2014)*



*Participants enacting mock cases*

Mock cases were enacted at Kewara Canal, Udaipur. The participants first reported at Hotel Vishnupriya's auditorium. The participants were served breakfast in the auditorium and were transported to the field along with the faculty in gypsies, which had been hired from the Forest Department to the field training station. By 9.00 am the trainees, along with the faculty, arrived at the pre-decided field. On reaching, the participants were explained the facts of the case for which the field study had to be conducted. This session almost took an hour, after which the training began.

### **Participants in Field Training**

Before the commencement of the field training, Mr Pradeep Desodya, a member of the faculty, briefed the participants about the major provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act (WPA), 1972 including relevant



*Briefing of participants*

provisions of the Act, like sections 9, 37, 48A, 51A, etc. These had formed the major part of the discussions the day before.

He queried the participants about their visit to the forest for patrolling. Only five or six participants had managed to do so. He recapitulated Dr Ruchi Badola's session on 'Community Bonding.' Mr Pradeep went on to explain that police officers deal with people and forest officers and guards deal with plants and animals. He asked the participants to divide into two groups. Then he questioned the participants about the offence of cutting trees illegally from a sanctuary. The participants answered that it was an offence under sections 2 and 27 of the Wildlife Act. He proceeded further and stated that grazing is also an offence under section 27. Mr Pradeep stated that if an offence is committed, forest officers have to depend on the locals. So it is essential to maintain 'bonding' with the locals. He stated that if there is a wide area with more wildlife, it is important to form a community there.

The field training began with the facilitators along with the entire team of faculty members and trainees moving to the designated spot, which had been selected for the training after much careful inspection. Each detail had been worked out very carefully so that the enactment would appear as real as could be made into. Mr Pradeep presented a mock case and said that forest guards receive a wireless (from a male officer) saying that three ladies had felled trees and were taking wood from the forest. There are two children with them. They were also carrying deer horns. This information is not sufficient as the guards need other details also. It is important for the guards to be aware of the geographical area. Within 15 minutes the forest department is alerted and a group of officers including forest guards are rushed to the spot. The teams were divided for prosecution and defense. The entire exercise took around 35 minutes.

***Mr Pradeep got the message enacted:***

**Babulal (male guard):** Sir, a lady is cutting trees.

**ACF:** Where?

**Babulal:** Near Kewara Canal.

**ACF:** Please give details.

**Babulal:** There are three females who have felled trees and are taking wood from the forest. There are two children with them. They are also carrying deer horns. The ladies are dressed in saris of red, blue, and green colors. One of the ladies is tall, about 5'6". The other two are approximately 4'7". They are not very fair in complexion and are thin.

**ACF:** OK.

He sends female forest officers to the site.

The information was received by the forest post within a few seconds. The forest squad went into action and in 10 minutes the gypsy arrived with the patrolling team, consisting of two foresters. At around 11.20 am, the stage was finally set for the mock case investigations.

**Vijay Lakshmi:** Keep this wood down.

*The ladies kept the wood down.*

**Vijay Lakshmi:** What is your name?

*One of the offenders: Kalawati*

**Vijay Lakshmi:** What is your husband's name?

**Kalawati:** We are not supposed to call our husbands by name.

**Vijay Lakshmi:** How do you call him?

**Kalawati:** Pappuke Papa.

**Vijay Lakshmi:** Where do you stay?

**Kalawati:** Near Nimragaon (village).

*Other ladies also join Kalawati and get agitated. They say: How do we cook food? We don't have LPG connections. We work on choolah. We need wood for that. Deepa Sain, officer, slaps one of the ladies and calls her colleagues to arrest them. These offenders try to stop them. The officer asks her subordinate to encircle these ladies and take them to the police station for further interrogation.*



*Participants enacting the mock case*

Two ladies managed to run away from there. These ladies tried to resist the women guards, but to no avail. They are detained in the police station. The ladies again try to convince these guards that they had not committed any crime by stating that the guards were making them criminals, as if they had killed a leopard. The entire situation takes around 25 minutes.

**Mr Pradeep asks them to enact the police station scene.**

**Deepa Sain:** What is your name?

**Kamala:** Kamala.

**Deepa:** What is your husband's name?

**Kamala:** We don't take our husbands name.

**Deepa:** Where do you stay?

**Kamala:** Gaon (village) Rajouri

**Deepa:** Why have you cut the trees?

**Kamala:** We need wood for cooking food.

**Deepa:** Don't give wrong answers.

She instructs one of the lady guards to hit her.

Kamala raises her voice: She has hit me.

**Deepa:** You don't know anything but you know how to cut trees. Do not give fake answers.

We can call the police and then they will do the interrogation.

*Mr Manjit Singh added that these ladies can be arrested and their families can be informed of the same. FIR, site plan, arrest plan can be prepared at this stage.*

**Deepa:** What is your husband's name? I am asking this again so that we can inform him of your arrest.

To this the ladies sobered and stated:

**Kamala:** Mohanlal.

**Deepa:** What did you say earlier that you haven't killed the leopard? What is that about? Come again.

*Mr Pradeep stated that this offence is covered under the Rajasthan Wildlife Act and not Wildlife Act, 1972. The guards were provided with forms (arrest form, spot incidence, seizure memo, etc.) to be filled to complete the arrest procedure.*

*Ms Anjana explained that after the arrest personal search should be conducted of both the offender and the guard. She picked up two people to enact this search.*



*Offenders being interrogated*

Yasodra searched the offender and the possessions, earrings (silver – 2 pieces, small in size) bangles (silver – 2 pieces), nose pin (imitated gold - 1 piece) were recorded.

Then one of the guards searched Yasodra. She noted down a mobile, earnings (gold – 2 pieces), pen, Rs. 400 (three notes of hundred denomination each, one of 50 and five of 10 each).

*After this act Ms Anjana suggested a change of scene.*

**Deepa:** Tell us again why you came to this forest?

**Kamala:** To take wood for cooking.

**Deepa:** But you said that you haven't killed a leopard. Tell us about that also. What leopard? Yours is a small case.

**Kamala:** I never said that.

**Deepa:** Tell us or else we will hit you. We will release you immediately if you tell us about the leopard.

**Kamala:** I don't know.

Deepa calls her assistant and tells her to put a gunny bag on Kamala's head. Kamala removes the bag and says that she was willing to disclose everything.

**Kamala:** Nearby few people were talking and the killed leopard.

**Deepa:** Who were the people?

**Kamala:** One of them was Ramlal. He stays near my house.

**Deepa:** Will you take us there?

**Kamala:** Yes.

Officers go to Ramlal's house. *It was suggested that entry into the premises in the absence of male members should be avoided and lady constables should be taken with the raiding party. Forest officers, while searching premises, should follow the proper course of action.*

### **What the trainees were asked to do?**

#### ***Prosecution Team***

- (a) The prosecution team had to lift the evidence;
- (b) It had to question the villagers and seek information;
- (c) Recovery of evidence from the alleged accused;
- (d) Preparation of the site plan along with recovery memo; and
- (e) Recording of statement of the villagers and the witnesses on the spot by the Range Officer.



*Mock case enacted*

*Defense Team*

- (a) To deny the offence or any plans to do so;
- (b) Send information to the villagers for coming to the scene of crime for obstructing the investigations; and
- (c) Not to help out in recovery of the tools used for the offence, if any.

The entire mock case was narrated to the other participants who were expected to note down their observations while the mock case was being enacted by the team and record their responses, prepare their own seizure memos, while also taking into account the loopholes that they could pinpoint while the mock investigations were being carried out.

*Male officers knock the door and say: Open the door. Where is Ramlal?*

*There are two-three ladies inside Ramlal's house. They reply that Ramlal is not at home. He was in the fields.*

**Lady Officer:** Open the door or else we will break it open.

**Females at Ramlal's house:** We have told you that Ramlal is not inside. If you will try to break open the door or threaten us, we will call the police. We are alone at home.

*Lady Officer instructs two male guards to break the door.*



*Participants enacting the case*

**Females at Ramlal's house:** Don't break the door.

*Officers wait for few minutes.*

**Officer:** Open the door.

**Females at Ramlal's house:** We are alone. We will shout. Go away. I will call the villagers.

**Officer:** We want to talk to you.

**Females at Ramlal's house:** We don't want to talk to you.

Officers break the door and lady officers talk to these people and male officers search the house for Ramlal. Ramlal was inside the house and the male officer arrest and detain him. After this, the male officers take over and interrogate Ramlal.

*Ms Anjana explains the guards that when a raid is conducted, the search warrants are issued by higher authorities.*

**Sisodia (male officer):** Where is the killed leopard?

**Ramlal:** I don't know. I go to work and come late. Why have you arrested me?

**Sisodia:** Where do you stay?

**Ramlal:** Kewara Canal.

**Sisodia:** What do you do?

**Ramlal:** I work on fields (majdoor).

**Sisodia:** Somebody told us that you have killed a leopard.

**Ramlal:** Who told you?

**Sisodia:** We will tell you soon. First tell us if you have killed the leopard.

Have you seen the leopard?

**Ramlal:** Yes. It comes to our village sometimes.

**Sisodia:** Do you chase him?

**Ramlal:** Yes, sometimes, but I have never killed any leopard.

**Sisodia:** How many dogs and cats are there in your house? Do you have a horse?

**Ramlal:** No.

*Sisodia picks a rod and says: I will hit you if you don't tell us the truth.*

**Ramlal:** I have not committed any offence.

The officers persuaded and interrogated him for quite some time, but he did not yield any information immediately.

Sisodia orders his subordinates to arrest him and to take him to the jail.

**Sisodia:** Arrest his wife also and interrogate both of them. Impose four more fake cases on them. They will answer the truth then. Tell us the truth. We know how to make a dumb person speak.

Sisodia orders his subordinates to use third degree.



*Mock case (Kewala Forest, Udaipur)*

**Sisodia:** Bring the killed pig and give him the meat (raw) to eat. Paste some pieces on his face also.

**Ramlal:** Wait. I will tell you everything. The leopard came and killed our cows. My wife instigated me to kill the leopard so I killed the animal.

**Sisodia:** I have told you so many times to leave this area and stay somewhere else. This is their (animals) habitat. But you people don't want to hear anything. How did you kill the animal?

**Ramlal:** We hit the leopard with a bullet. My friend has a pistol.

**Sisodia:** Who is your friend? Take us to him.

**Ramlal:** My friend's name is Sookhiya. I will take you to him.

*With this, Ramlal and his friend were arrested and further procedure was done. The entire field training witnessed participation with great enthusiasm from the trainees.*

The second part of the field/practical training was based on finding evidences. Many items, like a bottle, rope, red cloth, beer bottle, etc., were hidden at different places in the forest. Guards were asked to trace these items. Mr Pradeep divided the participants into two groups.



*Participants trying to trace hidden items (Kewala Forest, Udaipur)*

The participants enthusiastically traced a few items

**Meena:** bottle and a piece of red cloth.

**Ankita:** piece of bone.

**Basanti:** blue handkerchief.

**Pinky:** piece of burnt wood.

**Sisodia:** bone.

*Mr Pradeep explained that the recovered items are picked by using the forest kit. The kit has gloves, polythene to pack recovered items, a measuring tape, magnifying lens to identify small objects, etc. Gloves are used to pick items which are then sealed in polythene and forwarded to the laboratory for further identification and details. Doctor who does post mortem is later examined when a case is formed. Seizure memo is prepared after the items are traced.*

Mr Pradeep allowed question-answer session to the participants before winding the session.

**Basanti: Where do we find the kit?**

Mr Pradeep: It is available in all police stations.

**Pinky: How much time is provided for filing a charge sheet?**

Mr Pradeep: It is 60 to 90 days. Time limit is 60 to 90 days for the complete procedure. In the court if the offender agrees to the charges then the court passes an order, but if he or she wants to contest the case, the court will proceed accordingly.

**Ankita: What is the difference between a 'seizure' and 'confiscate'?**

Mr Pradeep: In seizure, seized items are sent to FSL but in confiscate, the items are not sent to the FSL. Thus, in case of felling trees, cut wood will be confiscated and not seized. Similarly, no bail is required in this case.

Basanti questioned: **How can we stop these ladies because when questioned they say that wood is needed by them for cooking?**

Mr Pradeep: You are human resource managers and have to explain to them that trees are their friends. Please don't cut them. How will the trees survive if they keep cutting them? This is a sanctuary and it is illegal to cut trees. They will be punished if they cut trees. They can instead look for twigs.

Sonika: **It is quite possible that they can cut trees and leave green (fresh) wood for drying, but carry dried wood from there. How do we stop them from doing that?**

Mr Pradeep: You will have to interact with them in a friendly manner.

*Ms Anjana Gosain then proceeded to apprise the participants of the importance of the mock case session, which was conducted at Kewara Canal. Elaborating on the significance of such exercises, she conveyed that this exercise meant translating the classroom teaching into a practical demonstration that would enable the participants to be clearly acquainted with their strengths and weaknesses when conducting the investigations.*

The entire exercise was concluded around 4.30 pm. The trainees were then transported back to the hotel.



*Faculty and participants on the last day of training*

## ***IMPRESSIONS AND FEEDBACK***

The trainees were unanimous that they had been much benefited by the case discussions and exposure to the field training. The participants received lessons on wildlife crime enforcement and prevention, including those relating to forensics, good qualities of an investigating officer, proper paperwork procedures, and mock case drills. In fact, Ms Gosain was much appreciative of the proactivity of the officers present and acknowledged that it had been a great learning experience for the faculty as well. The feedback received from the participants is always an indicator of the level of confidence that the programs conducted by Tiger Trust have been successful in allaying apprehensions and empowering the staff with requisite knowledge and skills. The participants, on their part, indicated that such skill up gradation training workshops are a must if the department is keen on an effective forest force for combating crime and preservation of wildlife.

### **PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO THE TRAINING PROGRAM**

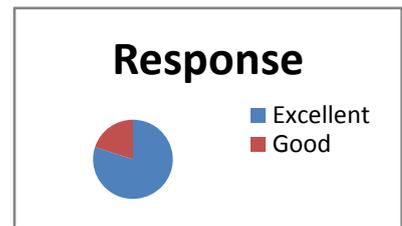
The feedback forms designed by the faculty provide a complete unbiased and uninfluenced response of the trainees to the training attended by them. The method is by judging the performance on the basis of questions, interaction, and their participation in the module. The trainees were very attentive, patient and inquisitive, and wanted to learn all the aspects of a trial. The faculty of the Tiger Trust made it a point to have as many interactive sessions which were based on questions and answers. After having gone through the feedback and attending the training, it was apparent that they had not been exposed to such intricate details on crucial Acts, like the Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act, and above all the tips for field investigation, analysis of evidence, and preparation of cases. The most important impact was the feel good factor about their own powers of investigations and even detention. However, it dawned gradually on them that the powers are not only reproduced on paper, but are effectively enforceable. They appreciated the minute mistakes that could lead to disastrous results.

One-to-one interaction with the participants enabled the trainees to put questions to the faculty. The training had a tremendous impact that the forest department was taking care to update their skills and knowledge for which they are mainly employed. The overall impact has been of gaining knowledge, clarifications, interest in prosecution, and expecting more such exercise of training in future, which is very encouraging.

Presented below are few questions answered by the participants.

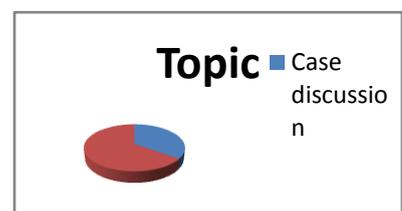
**Have you found this ‘Hunting the Hunters program’ useful?**

The module, case studies, presentations, and the entire execution of the training program were applauded not only by the trainees, but also by the senior forest officers. Around 80 percent of the participants found the program useful and excellent. Twenty percent admitted that it was good. According to most of the participants lodging, food, attitude of the trainers/faculty members was excellent/good.



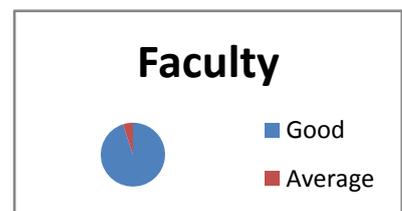
**Which was the most interesting and least interesting session? Why?**

The feedback revealed that 35 percent of the participants expressed that they benefited from the case discussions, and 65 percent of the participants found the mock case trial, community bonding, and physical training sessions to be a fruitful.



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

Ninety five percent of the participants expressed their satisfaction with the trainer’s exposition of the various topics, while around 05 percent of the participants did not participate in the questionnaire. Most of the trainees addressed the resource persons to be of excellent interactive attitude, whereas their communication skills, training methodology used, interaction, and bringing clarity to topics was rated above 90 percent on an average.



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

Almost all the participants acknowledged that the modules had been very beneficial and practice oriented. According to the verbal feedback from the trainees, the representative (Ms Seema Soni) of Tiger Trust found the same findings as in the feedback forms. The participants enjoyed the sessions and learned many new things. They hoped to learn more in the coming future through similar training programs and acknowledged the effort made by the Trust and its team. The trainees did give a couple of suggestions for the training program in the feedback form like such workshops should be organized regularly and that the time duration of the workshop was less and it should be increased. Tiger Trust will keep these suggestions in mind while planning other workshops in the future.

## *ANNEXURES*

Annexure 1: Schedule for the Workshop

Annexure 2: List of Invitees - Correspondences

Annexure 3: Typed and Scanned List of Participants

Annexure 4: Evaluation/Feedback Form

Annexure 5: Picture Gallery

## ***ANNEXURE 1***

### **Schedule for the Workshop**

DAY I: August 16, 2104

09:00-09:30 Registration of participants for the training

09:30-10:00 Opening of the workshop and welcome address by Ms Anjana Gosain, Honorable Secretary, Tiger Trust

10:00-10:15 High Tea

10:30-01:15 Overview of the history of legislations comprising the Wildlife Protection Act, Evidence Act, and Evidence Act by Ms Anjana Gosain and Mr Manjeet Singh Ahluwalia

01:30-02:30 Lunch

02:30-04:00 Faculty Dr Ruchi Badola's session on community bonding

04:00 -04:15 Tea

04.15-6.00 Session by Dr Ranjana Sharma on physical and mental status of women

DAY II: August 17, 2014

09.00-9.30 Breakfast

09:30-1.00 Enactment of mock cases at Kewara Canal

01:15-02:15 Lunch

02:30-04:15 Analysis of the legal provisions on the basis of case studies of the cases pending in their respective division.

04:15-04:30 Tea

04:00-06:00 Open House

## **ANNEXURE 2**

### **Preliminary Preparations, Preparatory Emails, and Letters of Invitation**

#### **PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS**

In terms of the proposal, a pre-visit was made by *Ms Anjana Gosain* to meet the *Mr Rahul Bhatnagar and Mr RK Jain* in July 2014 at Udaipur, and to discuss the new divisions, modules, proposed faculty, mutually designed course for the entire program, and to obtain the necessary approval for commencing the third phase of the **Capacity Building Training Program**, funded by the **US Fish and Wildlife Services**. *Mr Rahul Bhatnagar and Mr RK Jain* expressed their approval on behalf of the Department to the said training. *Mr RK Jain* agreed to locate an appropriate venue and hotel for the training and accommodation for the faculties and trainees.

A meeting was arranged with *Mr KK Garg* on the same day for discussing the presence of trainees from the territorial division. The Chief Conservator of Wildlife, *Mr KK Garg* expressed his appreciation for the initiative taken by the Tiger Trust to provide training. He appreciated the report of the previous training received from the **Tiger Trust** and agreed to support Phase-III of the project.

Once the dates were finalized, it was decided that there would be around 50 trainees from the Wildlife division as well as territorial divisions, both in equal number. Invites were forwarded well in time. In the month of July and August letters were sent to the respective divisions through the divisional forest officers to assure the presence of the trainees. The divisions included in the training were Udaipur, Udaipur (north), and Wildlife. The modules were discussed at length, and accordingly the schedules were prepared and forwarded to the **Tiger Trust** and *Mr RK Jain* for receiving appropriate approvals.

The faculty was accommodated at Hotel Vishnupriya, whereas the participants stayed in Sudershan Palace. Tiger Trust, in terms of the project funds, took care of the cost of hiring the hall, boarding, lodging, and transportation of the trainees and the faculty, resource material, honorariums, etc. Detailed cost breakdowns would be made available with the final report.

The entire training, including liaison between the office of **Tiger Trust** and the State Forest Department was facilitated through correspondence, email, reporting, and organizing logistic support for the training. Tasks included sending and receiving pre-registration forms from each division, and communication with the DFO's, including email communication which was maintained to assure updates on the progress of nomination of attendees. A total of 50 participants were finally selected for the training keeping in view their age, educational qualification, and experience. Following the selection of trainees, letters of invite were sent to all divisions via email communication and post, along with the official dispatch for release of officers selected for the training from the PCCF (WL) office. Tiger Trust, in addition to the regular faculty *MsAnjanaGosain* and *Mr Manjit Singh Ahluwalia*, included *Ms Shailija Deval*, *Dr Ranjana Sharma*, *Dr Ruchi Badola*, *Mr Pradeep Desodya*, and *Ms Seema Soni*.



Registered Office

FOUNDER KAILASH SANKHALA

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

**Secretariat Office :**

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

Date: 19.07.2014

To,

**Sh. K.K. Garg,  
Chief Conservator of Forest,  
Forest Department, Udaipur,  
Rajasthan**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on August 16 and 17, 2014 for the women forest guards at Udaipur.

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is organizing a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' in Udaipur on August 16 and 17, 2014 respectively at Hotel Vishnupriya, 9, Garden Road, Near GulabBagh, Udaipur- 313001, Rajasthan (India) at 9:30 am. We would like to invite you as the Chief Guest for the said function. The workshop is to train women forest staff with knowledge of legal skills for pre and post crime investigation intelligence networking and developing clear communication skills for working with the community on behalf of the forest department.

We are thankful to you for extending your support and providing an opportunity for holding said training. We would appreciate if you could grace the occasion with your presence. Schedule and venue of the training is attached for your information.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Schedule is attached.

Kind regards,

  
(Anjana Gosain)

Chief Functionary Officer

Tiger Trust, New Delhi

[www.tigertrustindia.org](http://www.tigertrustindia.org)

Email: [tigertrustindia@gmail.com](mailto:tigertrustindia@gmail.com)

**Tentative schedule for training on capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on August 16 and 17, 2014**

**Venue:** Hotel Vishnupriya, 9, Garden Road, Near GulabBagh, Udaipur- 313001, Rajasthan (India)



<b>16-Aug-14</b>	
9:00 – 9:30 am	Registration of participants
9:30 – 10:30 am	Inaugural session by the chief guest and other distinguished guests
10:30-11:00 pm	High Tea
11:15 – 01:15 pm	Session by Ms Anjana Gosain on Wildlife Protection Act along with case studies
1:15 – 2:00 pm	Lunch break
2:00 – 3:30 pm	Criminal Code and court procedures by Mr Manjit Singh Ahluwalia
3:30 – 4:30 pm	Role of community in detection of wildlife crime by Dr Ruchi Badola
4:30 – 5:00 pm	Tea Break
5:00 – 6:00 pm	Talk by Dr Ranjana Sharma on healthy mind and healthy body
6:00 – 6:30 pm	Interaction
<b>17-Aug-14</b>	
9:30 – 1:00 pm	Field training at a place suggested by the forest department
1:00 – 2:00 pm	Lunch
2:00 – 5:00 pm	Practice and procedure and interaction
5:00 – 5:30 pm	Feed back and vote of thanks

Note: On the second day the faculty as a Group would be handling the sessions.



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Website :www.tigertrustindia.org

Date: 19.07.2014

To,

**Mr Rahul Bhatnagar  
Conservator of Forests  
Udaipur, Rajasthan**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on August 16 and 17, 2014 for the women forest guards at Udaipur.

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is organizing a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' in Udaipur on August 16 and 17, 2014 respectively at Hotel Vishnupriya, 9, Garden Road, Near GulabBagh, Udaipur- 313001, Rajasthan (India) at 9:30 am. We would like to invite you as the Guest of Honor for the said function. The workshop is to train women forest staff with knowledge of legal skills for pre and post crime investigation intelligence networking and developing clear communication skills for working with the community on behalf of the forest department.

We are thankful to you for extending your support and providing an opportunity for holding said training. We would appreciate if you could grace the occasion with your presence. Schedule and venue of the training is attached for your information.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards

  
(Anjana Gosain)

Chief Functionary Officer

Tiger Trust.

New Delhi

[www.tigertrustindia.org](http://www.tigertrustindia.org)

Email: [tigertrustindia@gmail.com](mailto:tigertrustindia@gmail.com)

(Tentative schedule for training on capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on August 16 and 17, 2014 attached)



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Date: 19.07.2014

To,

**Mr Kapil Chandrawal,  
DCF Rajsamand  
Udaipur, Rajasthan**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 16th and 17th August 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Udaipur.

Dear Mr Kapil,

Tiger Trust is organizing a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" in Udaipur on 16th and 17th August 2014 respectively at Hotel Vishnupriya, 9, Garden Road, Near GulabBagh, Udaipur- 313001, Rajasthan (India) at 9:30 am. Tiger Trust is honored to invite you to participate in the said program. The workshop is to train women forest staff with knowledge of legal skills for pre and post crime investigation intelligence networking and developing clear communication skills for working with the community on behalf of the forest department.

We are thankful to you for extending your support and providing an opportunity for holding said training. We would appreciate if you could grace the occasion with your presence.

We would appreciate in case you can bring with you any of the pending cases or any queries related to Wild Life Offences under your division.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Schedule is attached.

Kind regards,

  
(Anjana Gosain)

Chief Functionary Officer

Tiger Trust, New Delhi

[www.tigertrustindia.org](http://www.tigertrustindia.org)

Email: [tigertrustindia@gmail.com](mailto:tigertrustindia@gmail.com)

(Tentative schedule for training on capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on August 16 and 17, 2014 attached.)



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Date: 19.07.2014

To,

**Mr Rahul Bhatnagar  
Conservator of Forests  
Udaipur, Rajasthan**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 16th and 17th August 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Udaipur.

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We are thankful to you for extending your support and providing an opportunity for holding said training. We would appreciate if you could grace the occasion with your presence. Schedule and venue of the training is attached for your information.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,

  
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**(Tentative schedule for training on capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on August 16 and 17, 2014 attached.)**



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Website :www.tigertrustindia.org

Date: 19.07.2014

To,

**Mr Veerpal Singh Rana,  
DCF Chittogarh,  
Udaipur, Rajasthan**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 16th and 17th August 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Udaipur.

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is organizing a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" in Udaipur on 16th and 17th August 2014 respectively at Hotel Vishnupriya, 9, Garden Road, Near GulabBagh, Udaipur- 313001, Rajasthan (India) at 9:30 am. We would like to invite you as the Guest of honour for the said function. The workshop is to train women forest staff with knowledge of legal skills for pre and post crime investigation intelligence networking and developing clear communication skills for working with the community on behalf of the forest department.

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Date:19.07.2014

To,

**Ms Shailja Deval**  
**Deputy Conservator of Forests**  
**Udaipur, Rajasthan**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 16th and 17th August 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Udaipur.

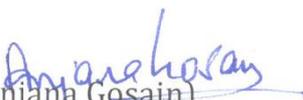
Respected Maam,

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Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

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Date: 19.07.2014

To,

**Mr V Harini,  
Deputy Conservator of Forests  
Udaipur, Rajasthan**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 16th and 17th August 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Udaipur.

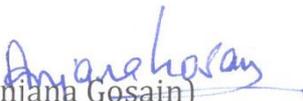
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Website :www.tigertrustindia.org

Date:

06.08.2014

To,

**Dr Ranjana Sharma,  
B-33, Golfview Apartment, Saket,  
New Delhi**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 16th and 17th August 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Udaipur.

Respected Sir,

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Website : www.tigertrustindia.org

Date: 06.08.2014

To,

**Dr Ruchi Badola,  
Wildlife Institute of India,  
Chandrabani, Dehradun,  
Uttarakhand**

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 16th and 17th August 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Udaipur.

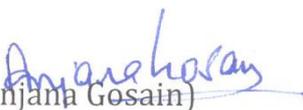
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***ANNEXURE 3***  
**List of Participants**

1. Lakshmi Meena
2. BasantiJat
3. JasodaKumari
4. Gulabi Gujjar
5. MeenakshiKalyana
6. KaushalyaKautiya
7. Alka Chaudhary
8. SumitaMaan
9. Rinu
10. InduBala
11. Pinki
12. Mariyam
13. ReenaKavar
14. KomalPurohit
15. Deepa Sen
16. GorantiMeena
17. Vijay Lakshmi Tepan
18. Rukmini Devi
19. SeemaKuar
20. MeenaUpadhaya
21. PushpaKumari
22. Reva Kumari
23. JyotiVasistha
24. NeetuRathod
25. ShardaPalat
26. MonishaMaasar
27. KamoodKumari
28. AnkitaNinama
29. KaushalayaKumari
30. KalawatiKumari
31. TanujaBhoi
32. KalpanaParmar
33. MeenakshiSreshtha
34. NishaMeena
35. Preeti Thakur
36. Anita Katara
37. Sonika
38. JamanaMeghwal
39. SonaliShaarma
40. MeenakshiNagara
41. Prerna Chaudhry
42. Pinki
43. SushilaMeena
44. Anu Sharma

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF TRAINING ON 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 TO  
17<sup>th</sup> August, 2014  
AT: Hotel Vishnupriya, 9, Garden Road, Near Gulab Bagh, Udaipur- 313001,  
Rajasthan (India)

	NAME	DESIGNATION	MOBILE No-	SIGNATURE
सिखा पिजे	① लक्ष्मी भीमा	वन रक्षक	8875581090	सिखा
	② बसन्ती जाट	वन रक्षक	9784778927	बसन्ती
Reena	③ Tarada kumari Jeli	वन रक्षक	8003737559	Tarada
4 scener	④ Gulabi gujar	वन रक्षक	7568962608	Gulabi
44 Sandak	⑤ Meenakshi kalyana	— " —	9929964043	Meenakshi
7 B मंगु	⑥ कौशल्याकोटिया	— " —	9587314348	कौशल्या
89 अ	अंकु चौधरी	— " —	8441017494	अंकु
	⑦ सुमिचा भाग	— " —	9462884391	सुमिचा
67 रम्या	⑧ रीनु	— " —	9694592039	Reenu
वीरकुमारी	⑨ इंदुपाला	— " —	9549662673	इंदु
पिंकी	⑩ पिंकी	वन रक्षक	9602107157	पिंकी
सुमन कुमारी	⑪ मरियम	वन रक्षक	9462884316	मरियम
1 सुनीताया	⑫ रीना कौर	वन रक्षक	9462884378	रीना कौर
	⑬ कोमल पुरोहित	वन रक्षक	9602656598	कोमल
	⑭ दीपा सेन	वन रक्षक	7742349394	दीपा
	⑮ गौरवी भीमा	वन रक्षक	9660750054	गौरवी
	⑯ विजयलक्ष्मी लेपन	(व.र.)	9667330326	विजय

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF TRAINING ON 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 TO  
17<sup>th</sup> August, 2014  
AT: Hotel Vishnupriya, 9, Garden Road, Near Gulab Bagh, Udaipur- 313001,  
Rajasthan (India)

17	सुकुमणी देवी भीमा	वनरक्षक	9782297956	सुकुमणी
18	स सीमा कुंवर परिवार	वनरक्षक	9950513790	सीमा
19	भीमा उपाध्याय	वनरक्षक	8560069684 9462889562	भीमा
20	पुष्पा कुमारी ननामा	वन रक्षक	8890240324 9462889584	पुष्पा
21	रेखा कुमारी भीमा	वन रक्षक	9462889563	रेखा
22	ज्योति वशिष्ठ	वन रक्षक	94142-48404	ज्योति
23	नीतु खंड.	वन रक्षक	9928717579	नीतु
24	शारदा पल्लत	वनरक्षक	7568946097	शारदा
25	मोनिषा मस्यार	वनरक्षक	7568590176	मोनिषा
26	कमोद कुमारी	वनरक्षक	9782361511	कमोद
27	अंकिता निनामा	वनरक्षक	9983100760	अंकिता
28	दीपक कंवर	वनरक्षक	9001652864	दीपक
29	कौशल्या कुमारी रैदास	वनरक्षक	9462449378	कौशल्या
30	कलावती कुमारी खराडी	वन रक्षक	9784422401	कलावती
31	तनुजा गौर	वनरक्षक	9983238748	तनुजा
	कल्पना परमार	वनरक्षक	8003151011	कल्पना

NI - 80 - 41 - 100000

मोड = 0431180m - 1411114000000 = 311111

33	मीनाक्षी वैद्य	वनरक्षक	7597224304	Kunedi
34	निशा मीणा	वनरक्षक	9460938197	वसु
35	प्रीति ठाकुर	वनरक्षक	7597516729	प्रीति ठाकुर
36	अमिता कटारा	वनरक्षक	9680049363	कटारा
37	लोरिका	वनरक्षक	<del>978</del> 9783901307	लोरीका
38	जमना मेघवाल	वनरक्षक	9462890023	Jamna
39	सोनाली शर्मा	वनरक्षक	9462890119	Sonali
40	मीनाक्षी नागदा	वनरक्षक	9462890052	मीनाक्षी
41	प्रेमना चौधरी	वनरक्षक	9462890085	प्रेमना
42	पिंकी खटीक	वनरक्षक	9462890082	Pinky
43	सुशीला मीणा	वनरक्षक	9462890112	Sushila
44	अनुशु शर्मा	वनरक्षक	9460333253	अनुशु शर्मा
45				
46				
47				
48				

**ANNEXURE 4**  
**Evaluation/feedback form**  
**Hunting the Hunters III**  
**Capacity Building Program**

Organized by Tiger Trust on August 16 and 17, 2014 at Udaipur  
 On Forest Crimes for the benefit of Forest Guards, Rajasthan




Evaluation Form  
**PROGRAM EVALUATION SHEET**

Name of the Program \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 17/8/2014  
 Location Udaipur

**General Feedback (please tick ✓)**

Evaluation of	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate मध्यम	Poor अतिरिक्त शीतराशिक
Lodging (आवास सुविधा)				
Food (भोजन सुविधा)		✓		
Training Logistics (शिक्षण सुविधा)		✓		
Training Hall Facility (शिक्षण कक्षा सुविधा)			✓	
Attitude of Staff (कर्मचारी का व्यवहार)			✓	

**Training Feedback (please tick ✓)**

Evaluation of	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate मध्यम	Poor अतिरिक्त शीतराशिक
Content of the Course (शिक्षण की सामग्री)		✓		
Group Participation (समूह की भागीदारी)		✓		
Coverage of the Topics (विषयों का कवरेज)		✓		
Training Tools Used		✓		



Interaction with Participants				
प्रशिक्षणियों के साथ संवाद		✓		
Quality of the Slides		✓		
प्रस्तुतियों की गुणवत्ता		✓		
Attitude/Behavior		✓		
वर्तना/व्यवहार		✓		

Please Sum Up your Feedback

	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate साधारण	Poor अनिष्ट से भीरे
Training Management प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था		✓		
Training प्रशिक्षण			✓	
Resource Person संसाधन व्यक्ति			✓	

Remarks:  
टिप्पणी:

Where or How did you come to know of this training?  
आपको इस प्रशिक्षण के बारे में जानकारी कहां से मिली?

Do you want to work in the field? If 'yes' what challenges you think you would face in the field. If 'no', then where do you want and to be posted and why?

**ANNEXURE 4**  
**Picture Gallery**









*The most magnificent creature in the entire world, the tiger is.*

**Jack Hanna**



**TIGER TRUST**   
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