

Capacity Building Program for Women Forest Officials



Questionnaire Survey Conducted Around Ranthambhore National Park

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TheNational Wildlife
Refuge Association

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Tiger Trust acknowledges the support and grant from **The National Wildlife Refuge Association** to undertake village networking and to portray women forest guards as the “Human Face” of the forest department. The National Wildlife Refuge Association aims to conserve wildlife heritage for future generations by combining policy, landscape-scale conservation efforts, grassroots development, and public education. Earlier the Trust has been involved in various advanced training programs for wildlife conservation and protection in Rajasthan.

We offer our sincere thanks and appreciation to:

- ❖ Mr YK Sahu, CCF, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Mr Sudershan Sharma, DCF, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Mr Daulat Singh Shekhawat, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve
- ❖ Mr Arun Sharma, Range Officer, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

TIGER TRUST

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FOREWORD

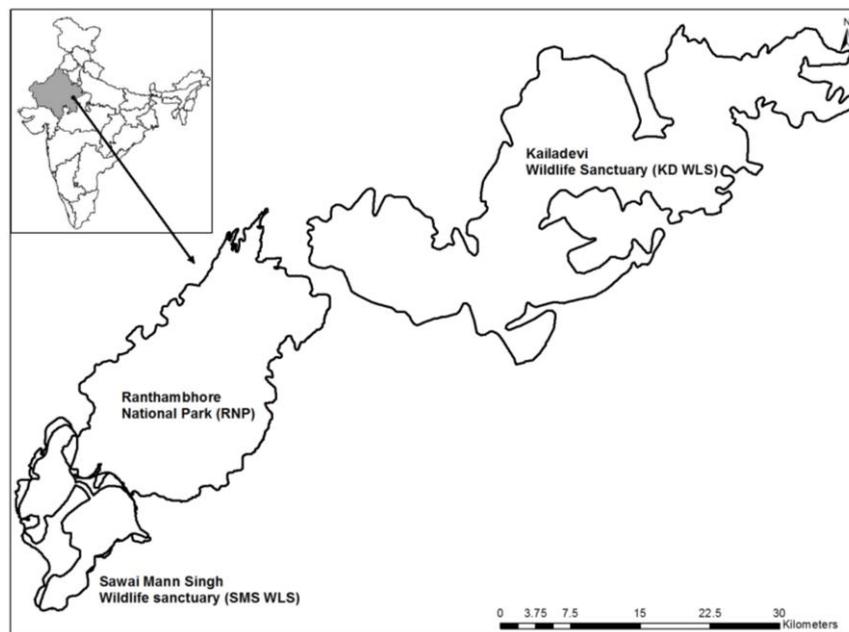
Tiger Trust aims to inspire people to care for wildlife and raise the issue of protecting wildlife by strengthening and supporting the protectors. This can be accomplished by reducing the menace of poaching and by granting the concerned authorities better facilities to prosecute the offenders of wildlife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

Anjana Gosain

Chief Functionary Officer
TIGER TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century global landscape is increasingly human-dominated, with reports that every ecosystem on the Earth's surface has now been influenced by human activities. Around 40 to 50 percent of the Earth's surface is estimated to have been transformed by humans, often with marked ecological effects; for instance, 10 to 15 percent of the global land surface is now covered by either row-crop agriculture or urban areas, while an additional 6 to 8 percent has undergone conversion to pasture. The human disturbance index indicates that almost three-quarters of the Earth's habitable land surface has been disturbed by humans, while the recent human footprint map highlights just how significant an impact people are having on the planet. Much of this anthropogenic impact is due to the world's burgeoning human population. With the spread of settlement and changing land use, natural habitats, and hence much of the world's remaining biodiversity, have become increasingly restricted to small, fragmented patches within a matrix of human-dominated landscapes. This intensifies the interactions and the potential conflicts between conservation and development.



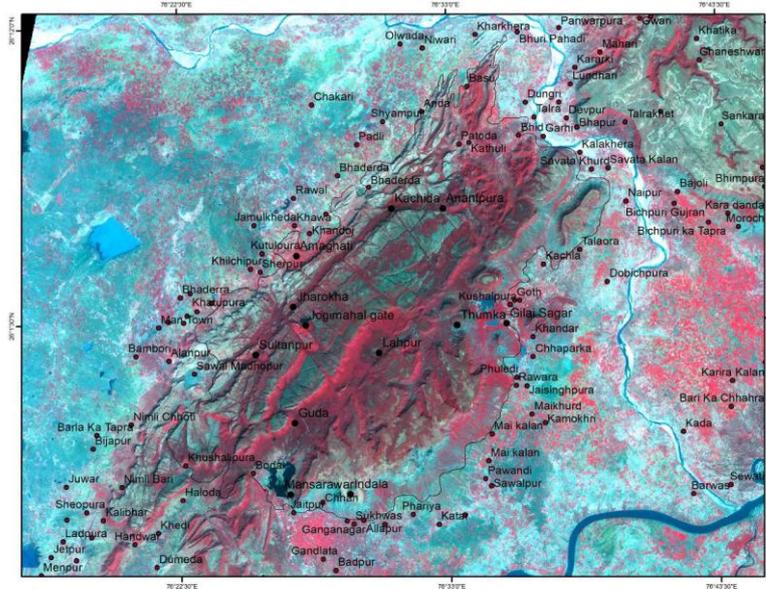
Ranthambore National Park

Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) occurs when wildlife requirements overlap with those of human populations, creating costs both to residents and wild animals. Man-animal conflict has been in existence for as long as humans have existed, and wild animals and people have shared the same landscapes and resources. Direct contact with wildlife occurs in both urban and rural areas, but it is generally more common inside and around the protected areas. India is known for its rich and diverse flora and fauna and accounts for approximately 60 percent of the global tiger (one of the known flagship species for conservation) population. In India, all the protected areas are much smaller than the species distribution range, fragmented in the matrix of agropastoral landscape.

"Ranthambhore National Park", named after a great monument of history, bravery, culture and natural beauty, the majestic Fort of "Ranthambhore", is one of the globally acclaimed high priority conservation areas, supporting a population of the critically endangered species of tigers. The National Park is situated at the confluence of the Aravali Hills and the Vindhyan plateau in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan. The Chambal river in the south and the Banas river in the north drains the Ranthambhore National Park. Six man-made reservoirs and many perennial streams add to the beauty of the National Park. Sawai Madhopur district is divided into four subdivisions, viz., Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Hindaun, and Karauli. It has a population of 1,117,057 persons across 176,738 households. Nearly 20 percent of the population is Scheduled Castes and about 22 percent Scheduled Tribes. The district's sex ratio is 889 females for every 1,000 males and the under six-sex ratio is 902 females for every 1,000 males. Both these ratios are much lower than the national sex ratio of 933 females for every 1,000 males. The overall literacy rate is 57 percent (which is lower than India's literacy rate of 65 percent). The male and female literacy

rates are 75.6 percent and 35 percent, respectively. The workforce participation rate is 42 percent (48 percent for males and 36 percent for females). Nearly 65 percent of the workforce is farmers, 26 percent are engaged in manufacturing, nonagricultural activities and services, and 9 percent are employed in agricultural activities.

Ranthambhore National Park also supports enormous faunal and floral diversity. This is one of the most striking features of the area. The Ranthambhore ecosystem supports about 30 species of mammals, 12 species of reptiles, and more than 300 species of birds. A total of 12 species of carnivores are found in Ranthambhore National Park, of which five are felids—tiger (*Panthera tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), caracal (*Felis caracal*), and rusty spotted cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*). Other carnivores include, striped hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*), common mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), small Indian mongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*), ruddy mongoose (*Herpestes smithii*), ratel (*Mellivora capensis*), Indian false vampire (*Megaderma lyra*), palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), and small Indian civet (*Viverricula indica*). Earlier, the Indian wild dog or dhole (*Cuon alpinus*) used to appear in the Ranthambhore National Park, but there have been no sightings in recent times. Wild ungulates forming a prey base for the larger carnivores include chital (*Axis axis*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), chinkara (*Gazella gazella*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), and more. Two primates, common langur (*Presbytis entellus*) and rhesus (*Macaca mulatta*) are found within the National Park. Other fauna found are the rufous tailed hare (*Lepus nigricollis ruficaudata*), porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), and small rodents such as the Indian gerbille (*Tatera indica*) and the Indian bush rat (*Golunda ellioti*). A large number of aquatic birds also visit the National Park during winter.



Peripheral Villages around Ranthambhore National Park

The Ranthambhore National Park protected area is under heavy anthropogenic influence from the 95 peripheral revenue villages within the buffer of 2 km from the park boundary and the estimated human and livestock populations in these villages are of approximately 1,50,000 and 95,000, respectively. In addition to that there are four villages within the Reserve having a human population of 2,540 and cattle population of 9,811.

For the effective implementation of wildlife conservation strategies, there is a need of building confidence amongst the villagers and the forest department. Effective mitigation techniques to reduce resistance between all the stakeholders (forest staff and local communities) are perhaps the only means to protect the wildlife and biodiversity. This is primarily achievable through interaction amongst all stakeholders. In order to infuse such confidence, a pilot project was launched by Tiger Trust in the state of Rajasthan on village networking, as well to portray women forest guards as the “Human Face of the Forest Department.”

OBJECTIVES

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

1. bring improvement in effective control and coordination of the frontline staff.
2. sensitize local community towards wildlife conservation and reduce wildlife offences.
3. interact with the forest officials and the local communities to strengthen the information gathering network.
4. portray women forest guards as the “Human Face” of the forest department.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS

Village networking was organized in villages surrounding the Ranthambhore National Park. So as to make the pioneer concept a success story, Mr Sumit Rajpurohit planned a visit to Sawai Madhopur in the second week of July 2014 to discuss the proposal with the forest department officials. On reaching Sawai Madhopur, Mr Sumit met Mr YK Sahu, CCF, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and explained about the necessity and importance of interaction between the villagers and the forest department (especially women forest guards as the “Face of the Forest Department”). He discussed the complete framework of the project along with an expected outcome. After a long elaborative discussion, Mr Sahu gave his consent for the survey and told Mr Sumit to identify villages for survey and submit work-plan (event schedule, training of women forest guards, etc).



On July 14th, 2014 Mr Sumit again met Mr YK Sahu and conveyed him about the selected villages. During the discussion, it was decided to plan the survey in two phases (Phase I—Padli and Mohanpura villages, and Phase II—Nimli and Gandhinagar villages). Mr YK Sahu then directed Mr Daulat Singh Shekhawat (ACF, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve) to draft a letter issuing orders for the participation of the female forest guards in the survey. Mr Sahu issued circulars of the letter to Mr Sudershan Sharma (DCF and Deputy Field Director), Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

On July 16th, 2014, Mr Sumit met Mr Sudershan Sharma (DCF and Deputy Field Director), Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and briefed him about the survey to be conducted in the villages near the Tiger Reserve through women forest guards. Mr Sumit told him that this will help in better community building and trust amongst the villagers and the forest department. Mr Sudershan appreciated the concept and agreed to support the event at all fronts. He also suggested him to meet Mr Arun Sharma, Range Officer, to finalize the participants and also to provide other logistic support, wherever needed. He also suggested about organizing a networking exercise initially in two villages (Padli and Mohanpura).

On July 17th, 2014, Mr Sumit had a meeting with Mr Arun Sharma, who was already briefed by the DCF office. Mr Arun Sharma checked the working roster of the women forest guards. Mr Sharma informed Mr Sumit about the availability of 10 women forest guards on July 22nd and 23rd, 2014. It was mutually decided to formulate two teams of women forest officials (five women forest guards in each team). Mr Sumit then met the women forest guards selected for the survey to sensitize them about the requirement of this interaction. All the participants were enthusiastic about the survey. They were briefed about the village survey and questionnaire forms were handed over to them. It was decided during the briefing that each of the team on

reaching the survey site (village) will identify and interact with persons of high acceptance in the society, like the village *sarpanch* (head), retired teachers, etc. Since the aim of exercise was to reduce resistance between stakeholders (villagers and forest staff), the participants were told to be polite, calm, and sympathetic to the respondents.



The two teams were told to discuss issues related to family structure (number of family members), educational qualification, socioeconomic status of villagers (ethnicity, land and livestock owned, employment, etc). Team members also questioned about the facilities provided by the state government like primary school, community center, dispensary, drinking water source, crop irrigation facility, etc. The teams also inquired about the facilities provided by the animal husbandry department and benefits they get from the EDC. They also inquired about the villager's perception about the forest department, facilities provided by the forest department, approximate annual loss (agriculture and livestock) due to wildlife, etc.

VILLAGE SURVEY BY WOMEN FOREST GUARDS



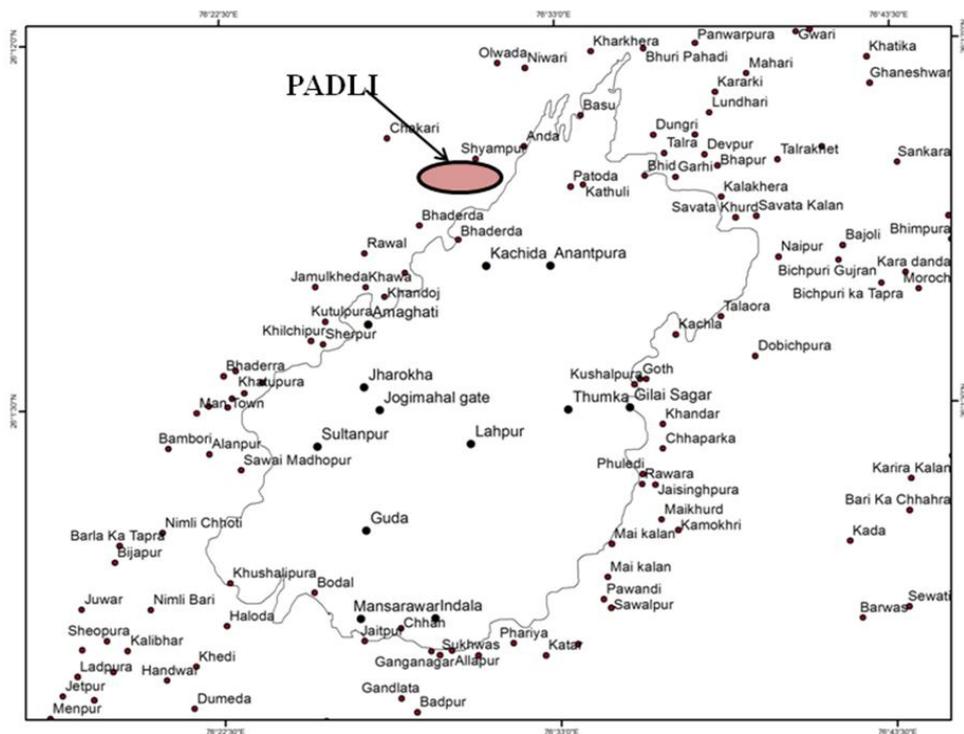
Phase I: Padli and Mohanpura (July 22nd and 23rd, 2014)

Two teams of women forest officials were constituted to conduct the village survey. It was decided that Team 1, consisting of five women forest officials would visit village Padli on July 22nd, 2014. Team 2, comprising six women forest officials would visit village Mohanpura on July 23rd, 2014. Gypsy was hired on rent by Mr Sumit for the transportation of the women forest officials.

QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY BY WOMEN FOREST GUARDS IN PADLI VILLAGE

Team Members

1. Ms Chetan Sharma—Range Office Haja, Sawai Madhopur
2. Ms Sonam Rajput—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
3. Ms Mamta Yadav—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
4. Ms Kaddu Chaudhary—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
5. Ms Sumitra—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur



Village Padli has a population of around 1,000 and is situated 25 km from Sawai Madhopur near the Kundera Range of the Ranthambhore National Park. Sixty percent of the population is brahmin, with farming as a major occupation. Apart from them, the village also has the jaga and gurjar communities. During the survey, the team of women forest guards interviewed a total of 11 families. There is a government aided primary school with three permanent teachers. For higher education, villagers have to send their children to a higher school situated in Kundera (about 3 km from village).

For drinking water the villagers depend on hand pumps, and there is no government aided health facility available in the village. The nearest primary health care center is situated in Kundera town. The health department organizes health camps from time to time in the village. During the survey, 73 percent respondents told that the agriculture department actively works in the village to provide valuable inputs (seeds, insecticides, pesticides, etc) to the farmers.



During village survey, the overall perception of the villagers about the forest department (all the respondent revealed a healthy relationship) and its activities was positive, though they have been facing issues related to crop depredation (about 42 percent of the total harvest) by wild ungulates. The villagers also urged the need of farm land fencing to avoid such conflicts. They informed that the forest department has provided LPG connections to majority of the families in the village. They also

discussed livestock lifting by carnivores and considered it one of the major issues to be dealt by the forest department by compensatory schemes.

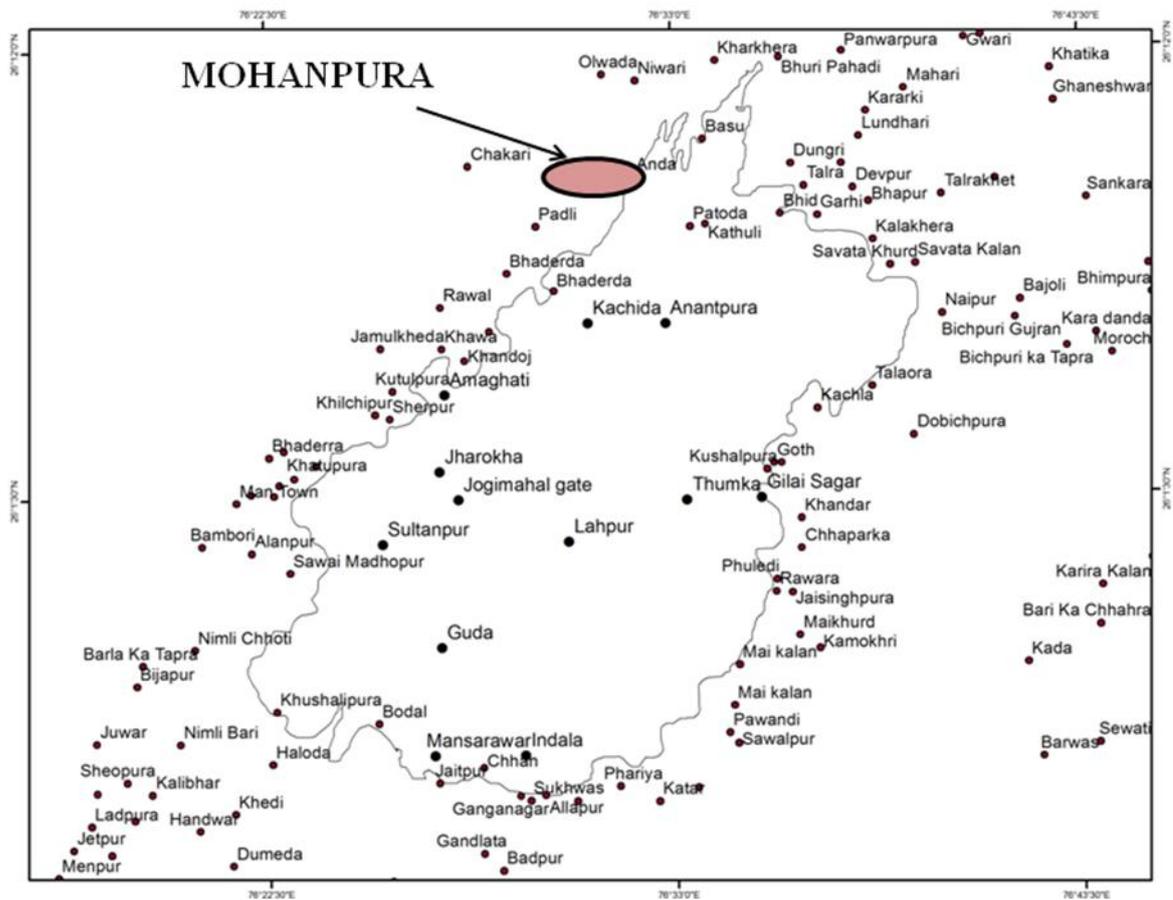


Village families have been benefitted by the instalation *gobar* gas plant as nearly all families received biogas for cooking purpose. It was the common wish of all the respondents that their village develops like cities in the next 5 years, and all assured their complete support to achieve it. Villagers also urged the need for regular vaccination of livestock reared by them to avoid spread of epidemic that may lead to death of farmed animals.

Mohanpura Village

Team Members

1. Ms Seema Meena—Kundera
2. Ms Suman Bai Gurjar—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
3. Ms Priyanka Mirotha—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
4. Ms Mohini Devi—Flying Squad
5. Ms Arti Sharma—Flying Squad
6. Ms Ramsiya Bairwa—Flying Squad



Village Mohanpura has a population of around 500 and is situated 25 km from Sawai Madhopur, near the Kundera Range of the Ranthambhore National Park. During the survey, the team interviewed a total of five families. The village lacks basic education facilities and the villagers send their children to Padli village (primary education) and Kundera town (secondary education) for education. For drinking water, villagers

depend on hand pumps and bore-wells. Farmland irrigation is mainly done using bore-well water.



The village has no primary health care and community center. The nearest primary health care center is situated in Kundera town. Villagers experience appreciable

amount of loss to crop (around 70 percent) and livestock reared (around 50 percent) due to the wild species. Another major cause for a low crop yield is due to the lack of support (seeds, insecticides, pesticides, etc) and inputs (better farming facilities) from the agriculture department. The villagers did not get any benefits from the services of the animal husbandry department also. During the village survey, it was found that the overall perception of villagers about the forest department and its activities was positive, though they have been facing issues related to crop depredation by wild ungulates. They informed that only few families in the village have received LPG connections provided by the forest department.

When asked how the villagers can contribute best towards forest and environment conservation, majority of the respondents believed that the forest department will do something to raise their living standard, and then they will definitely work with them in the future to save the forest and wildlife. They also showed the need of farmland fencing to avoid the man-animal conflict.

Nimli Kalan is a small village situated at a distance of 8 km from Sawai Madhopur city. During the survey, the team interviewed a total of five families. The villagers are engaged in farming, and the livestock reared is mainly for family day-to-day requirements.

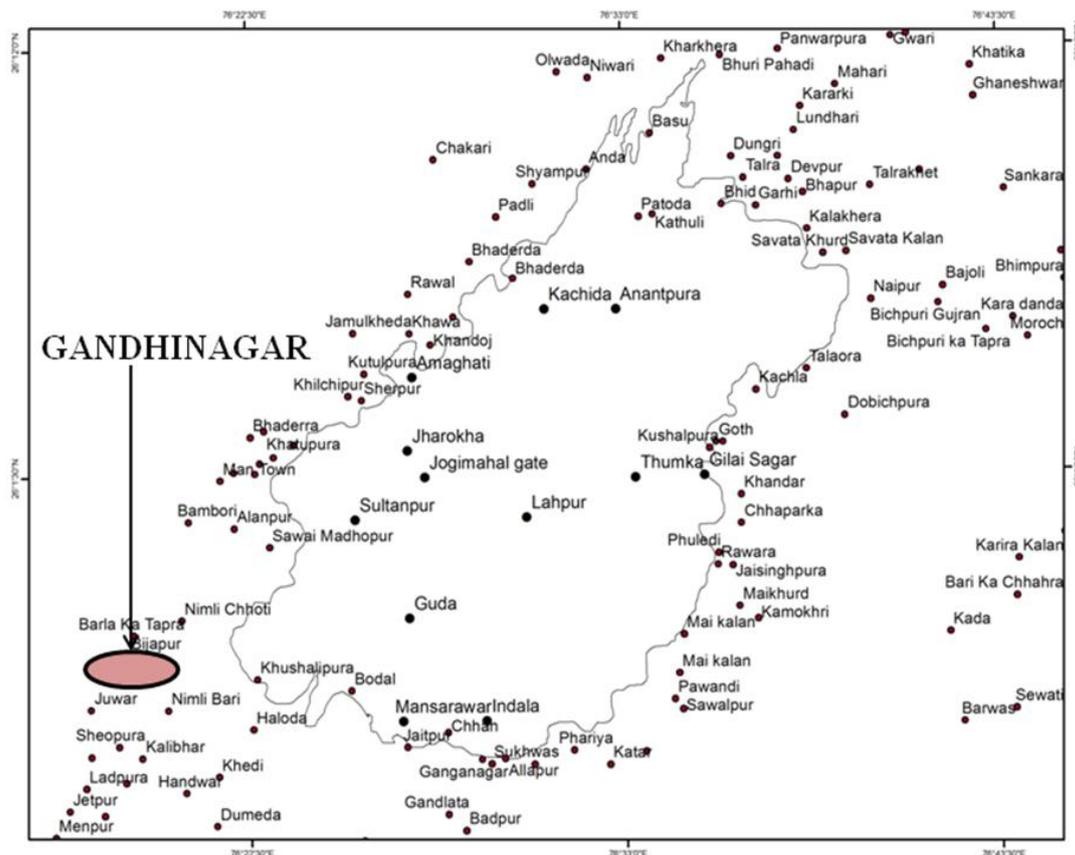


The village lacks basic education facilities and the villagers send their children to school based at Sawai Madhopur city. For drinking water, villagers depend on hand pumps and bore-wells. Farmland irrigation is mainly done using bore-well water. The Village has no primary health care and community center. The nearest health care facility is situated in Sawai Madhopur city. All the villagers feel a threat to human life, crops, and livestock due to wildlife. Villagers have been experiencing severe crop loss due to regular raiding by ungulates. During the village survey, Mr Sumit found a mixed perception of the villagers about the forest department. Villagers have been benefitted with schemes like free LPG connection provided by the forest department. Villagers urged the need for repair of the road from Nimli Kalan to Sawai Madhopur.

Gandhinagar Village

Team Members

1. Ms Anita Gurjar, Forest Guard—Relocation
2. Ms Ramsiya Bairwa, Forest Guard—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
3. Ms Guddi Kumari, Forest Guard—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
4. Ms Rasal Bai, Forest Guard—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
5. Ms Sharda Ola, Forest Guard—Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur



Gandhinagar is a small village situated at a distance of 8 km from Sawai Madhopur city. During the survey, the team interviewed a total of five families. The villagers of Sawai Madhopur are engaged in farming, and the livestock reared is mainly for family day-to-day requirements. For primary education, villagers send their children to the primary school in Juwar village situated at a distance of 2 km from Sawai Madhopur. There is single hand pump installed in the village which caters to the drinking water requirement of the entire village. The villagers also told the women forest guards about the water tank facility in the village that is nonfunctional. Farmland irrigation is

mainly done using bore-well water. There is a lack of primary health care facility in the village, with the nearest facility being at a distance of about 7 km (Kustala village).



During the village survey, the overall perception of the villagers about the forest department and its activities was positive, though they have been facing issues related to crop depredation by wild ungulates. All the respondents feel a threat to human life, crops, and livestock due to wildlife. The villagers have been experiencing severe crop loss due to regular raiding by ungulates. Another major cause for low crop yield is the lack of support (seeds, insecticides, pesticides, etc) and inputs (better farming facilities) from the agriculture department. Villagers are not benefitted by the services of animal husbandry department. They informed that the families in village have received LPG connections provided by the forest department. Villagers also showed their willingness to work as informers for the forest department to provide information about the illegal activities (poaching).



It was the common opinion of the all the respondents that they wished for their village to develop in the next 5 years, and all assured their complete support to achieve this objective.

DISCUSSION

For the effective completion of the conservation goal, there is need for reduction in human-wildlife conflict, harmony between both stakeholders, and uplifting of living standards of people living on the periphery of protected areas. Determining the magnitude and drivers of human-wildlife conflict is fundamental to identifying the most promising strategies for effective mitigation, with important consequences both for the local people and for wildlife populations in an area. This also reduces the negative perception about the forest department and helps in maintaining a prosperous relation between the two stakeholders. The importance of mitigating such conflict has been highlighted by international experts, who state that, based on both theoretical and empirical evidence, *Wildlife Conservation is unlikely to succeed unless it is able to enlist the support of Reserve-Adjacent Dwellers*. The present exercise helped in building confidence between the forest department and the villagers.

The important inferences from the present exercise are:

1. *Poor socioeconomic status and little access to basic civil amenities*

A total of 26 families living in four different villages with an average of five adult members per family were interviewed. Nearly 84 percent of the families interviewed owned no or less than 10 *bigha* of farm land. Livestock have been reared by approximately 92 percent families, but grazing land was not available for livestock. This situation compels the villagers to graze their animals in forest land (60 percent in Mohanpura, 40 percent in Gandhinagar, and 20 percent in Nimli Kalan village).

A primary health center was not available in any of the village surveyed and the villagers have to travel 2 to 7 km to avail health facility. Though a primary school were found functional in three villages (except Mohanpura), for secondary education the villagers have to send their children to nearby towns. Nearly all villagers have

been provided a subsidized LPG cylinder, either by the EDC. or by the forest department; still 70 percent were dependent on fuel wood for cooking. Around 46 percent families still collect fuel wood from the protected areas. Villager's perception about the forest department and its officials were recorded. Nearly 88 percent respondents graded their relationship as good (except Nimli Kalan village, where only 40 percent respondents feel that they share a good promising relationship). The main reason for the downgrade perception of villagers in Nimli Kalan about the forest department is the villagers' dependency on forest land for livestock grazing and fuel wood collection.

2. Man-animal conflict—crop raiding and livestock and human casualties

The questionnaire survey results indicate 62 percent annual crop loss due to wildlife. When asked about the harm of carnivores to human and livestock life, all respondents told “yes there is risk involved.” Human wildlife conflict data managed by the forest department indicated a total of 113 human tiger conflicts from January 2005 to February 2011. Four humans lost their lives, nine were injured, and 114 livestock were killed by tigers. There were 2 to 48 conflicts reported per year. Attacks on humans and livestock were highest during monsoons and summers. Domestic animal depredation was the most common type of conflict (88.5 percent) followed by human attacks (11.5 percent). Tigers killed 114 domestic animals (cow = 31.6 percent, bull = 21.1 percent, calves = 16.7 percent, buffalos = 19.3 percent, and goats = 11.4 percent). Most depredations occurred inside villages (53.4 percent), agriculture fields (44.5 percent), and in forests (1.9 percent). Thirteen attacks on humans were recorded, resulting in nine injuries and four deaths. Most attacks occurred in agriculture fields (46.1 percent), while 38.4 percent occurred in forests, and 15.3 percent close to

villages. Few respondents also revealed that in case of livestock casualty, compensation provided is not adequate and it is a lengthy process.

CONCLUSION

The present interaction was found to be fruitful and a trust building initiative among stakeholders. Involvement of women forest guards in the questionnaire survey allowed people to respond openly and freely. Villagers faced tremendous economic loss in terms of crop damage and livestock depredation by wildlife; still the relationship was found to be appreciable with the forest officials. The present survey highlighted the key issues required to be addressed to minimize human wildlife conflict and for the upliftment of living standard.

1. Power-fencing of farmland to avoid crop raiding
2. Organization of job and entrepreneurship oriented workshops
3. Organization of farming related workshops with the support of the agricultural department that may lead to better crop yield
4. Provision of livestock grazing land in villages
5. Adequate and timely compensation in case of casualty due to man-animal conflict
6. Organization of animal husbandry workshops and livestock vaccination
7. Organization of regular health checkup and vaccination camps for villagers
8. Installation of biogas (*gobar* gas plant) in villages for easy, regular, and free access to cooking gas.

As the trust areas mentioned earlier come under different government agencies, thus for better implementation there is a need of a working committee in villages to monitor progress. This can be better managed by the involvement of nongovernment agencies.

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: List of Participants

Annexure II: Questionnaire Form (English Translation)

Annexure II: Questionnaire Form (Villager's response)

Annexure I

List of Participants

1. Ms Chetan Sharma, Range Office Haja
2. Ms Sonam Rajput, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
3. Ms Mamta Yadav, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
4. Ms Kaddu Chaudhary, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
5. Ms Sumitra, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
6. Ms Seema Meena, Kundera
7. Ms Suman Bai Gurjar, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
8. Ms Priyanka Mirotha, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
9. Ms Mohini Devi, Flying Squad
10. Ms Arti Sharma, Flying Squad
11. Ms Ramsiya Bairwa, Flying Squad
12. Ms Rinki, Range Office, Haja
13. Ms Parbati Khinchi, Ranger Office, Haja
14. Ms Latesh Kumari, Ranger Office, Haja
15. Ms Vinod, Ranger Office, Haja
16. Ms Santosh Devi, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
17. Ms Anita Gurjar, Forest Guard, Relocation
18. Ms Ramsiya Bairwa, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
19. Ms Guddi Kumari, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
20. Ms Rasal Bai , Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur
21. Ms Sharda Ola, Tiger Project, Sawai Madhopur

Annexure II



Questionnaire survey for the villagers in Ranthambhore National Park, involving women forest-guards (English translation)

Name:

Address:

Occupation:

Caste and Religion:

Q 1. About Family Members (Women, Men and Children)

Name	(Women, Men and Children)	Age

Q2. Is a primary school available in village?

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

Q7. Any activity conducted by an NGO in the village?

Ans.

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

Ans.

Q9. Does the forest department provide assistance to villagers through their various programs?

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

Q12. Please provide details of major crops produced.

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

Q17. What kind of work do the village women perform?

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

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

Ans.

Q20. Tell us about the different sources of fodder for livestock.

Ans.

Q21. Does the village have any dairy facility available?

Ans.

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

Ans.

Q23. Does the village have a biogas plant installation?

Ans.

Q24. Status of EDC facility?

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

Annexure III



Capacity Building Program For Community Initiative On Forest and
Wildlife Offences , Questionnaire survey for the villagers in Ranthambore
National Park , Involving Women Forest-Guards

जन सहभागिता द्वारा ग्रामीण मूल्यांकन

नाम व पता कुन्डी आणा डेरा A ()
 पता श्री. श्री. बजा
 व्यवसाय होम जाति / धर्म (बैजा)

प्रश्न 1. परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या ? (स्त्री, पुरुष बच्चे)

नाम	स्त्री / पुरुष / बच्चे	उम्र
एनराज बैजा	1 1 2	30 yr
अमर		7 yr
विपिन		4 yr
समित		2 yr

प्रश्न 2. गांव में प्राइमरी शिक्षा का स्तर लिखे ?

उ0 :- बैसी हा

प्रश्न 3. उच्च शिक्षा हेतु ग्राम में कहां जाते है ? अपने गांव से दूरी लिखे ?

उ0 :- 3 किलो 2 km.

प्रश्न 4. प्राथमिक शाला में कितने शिक्षक है ?

उ0 :- 2

प्रश्न 5. स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की स्थिति लिखिए ?

उ0 :- नहीं

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प्रश्न 7. अन्य NGO या संस्था द्वारा किसी कार्यक्रम का संचालन हो रहा है ?

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 8. वन विभाग एवं गांव ग्रामीणो सदस्यो के संबधो की समीक्षा किजिए ?

उ० :- नहीं, शरणा, मरणा

प्रश्न 9. वन विभाग से क्या कोई सहायता मिली है ? उन्हें लिखे ?

उ० :- जेम फर्निचर

प्रश्न 10. जंगली जानवरों से गांव, खेत एवं मवेशी को कितना खतरा है ?

उ० :- 75%.

प्रश्न 11. किसानों की फसलों में जंगली जानवरों द्वारा कितना नुकसान है ?(सालाना)

उ० :- 75%.

प्रश्न 12. मुख्य फसलें -

उ० :- जेड चना, जवार (मरणा वगैर)

प्रश्न 13. कितनी जमीन है ? सिंचित, असिंचित

उ० :- 4/2

प्रश्न 14. सिंचाई के साधन -

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 15. पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत लिखिए ?

उ० :- दोस पय

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प्रश्न 16. कृषि विभाग से मिलने वाली जानकारियां ?

उ० :- कृषि विभाग से यह जानकारी नहीं मिल

प्रश्न 17. क्या गांव में चौपाल ग्राम सभा, आयोजित होती है ?

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 18. गांव में बागवानी की स्थिति ?

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 19. महिलाएं गांव में किस प्रकार कार्य करती हैं ? विस्तृत लिखिए ?

उ० :- खेतों का व धरती का कार्य

प्रश्न 20. पालतू मवेशियों की स्थिति एवं दुग्ध उत्पादन की स्थिति लिखिए ?

S.no.	मवेशी	मात्रा
	गाय	नहीं
	भेड़	नहीं
	उंट	नहीं
	बकरी	50
	मूगा	नहीं
	देशी अण्डे	नहीं

प्रश्न 21. गांव में पशुओं के लिए घारे की व्यवस्था निर्भरता ?

उ० :- हाँ

प्रश्न 22. गांव के चारागाह की स्थिति ?

उ० :- नहीं

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प्रश्न 23. ईंधन

S.no.	ईंधन	मात्रा
1	गैस	
2	केरोसिन	3 लीटर
3	लकड़ी	
4	कण्डे	
5	गोबर	

प्रश्न 24. ईंधन के लिए लकड़ियां कहाँ से प्राप्त होती है ?

उ० :- अंगुलाने

प्रश्न 25. क्या गांव में सिलाई केन्द्र स्थापित है ? और किसके द्वारा संचालित होता है ?

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 26. क्या गांव में स्वयं सहायता समूह या कोई समिति है ? उनके सदस्य या कार्यरूप लिखिए ?

उ० :- EDC. 11 सदस्य

प्रश्न 27. डेयरी से सम्बन्ध -

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 28. बागबानी उत्पादों की बिक्री, संभारण, एवं उनसे प्राप्त उत्पादों को बाजार में किस मूल्य पर बेचते हैं ?

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 29. गांव में EDC व्यवस्था है ? या नहीं ? अगर है तो समा कब-कब होती है ?

उ० :- नहीं

प्रश्न 30. EDC के लाभ एवं हानि लिखिए ?

उ० :- नहीं

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प्रश्न 31. EDC द्वारा अनुमोदित गैस कनेक्शन

है (✓) नहीं () बेच दिया ()

प्रश्न 32. खेती के लिए जैविक खाद की व्यवस्था

कम्पोस्ट ()) दर्मी () गोबर (✓)

प्रश्न 33. गोबर गैस प्लान्ट

है () नहीं (✓) थे पर खराब हो गये ()

प्रश्न 34. कितना गोबर मवेशियों से प्रतिदिन प्राप्त होता है ? और उनका प्रयोग किन-किन कार्यों में किया जाता है ?

उ0 :- 8 व 10 kg दूध के लिए

प्रश्न 35. उद्यमिता विकास , रोजगार , हेतु कार्यशालाएं आयोजित होती है ?

हां () नहीं () होना चाहिए (✓)

प्रश्न 36. स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या होती है या नहीं ?

उ0 :- नहीं

प्रश्न 37. जंगल पर्यावरण , और वन्यजीव बचाने के लिए आप अपना योगदान किस प्रकार दे सकते हैं ?

उ0 :- गुप्तचर के रूप में उपजत ड गाने ए

प्रश्न 38. क्या आपको औषधिय पौधों की जानकारी है ? अपने ग्राम में ऐसी नर्सरी बनाना चाहेंगे जो आपको स्वास्थ्य लाभ दे सके ?

उ0 :- हां

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प्रश्न 39. आज से 5 साल बाद आप अपने गांव को और स्वयं को कहां देखना चाहेंगे ?

उ० :- विकास के अर्थ में
.....

प्रश्न 40. उसे पूर्ण करने के लिए आपकी भागीदारी एवं समर्पण लिखिए ?

उ० :- इन मायों द्वारा के माध्यम
.....

अन्य उपयोगी जानकारी नीचे लिखें

