

HUNTING THE HUNTERS – III

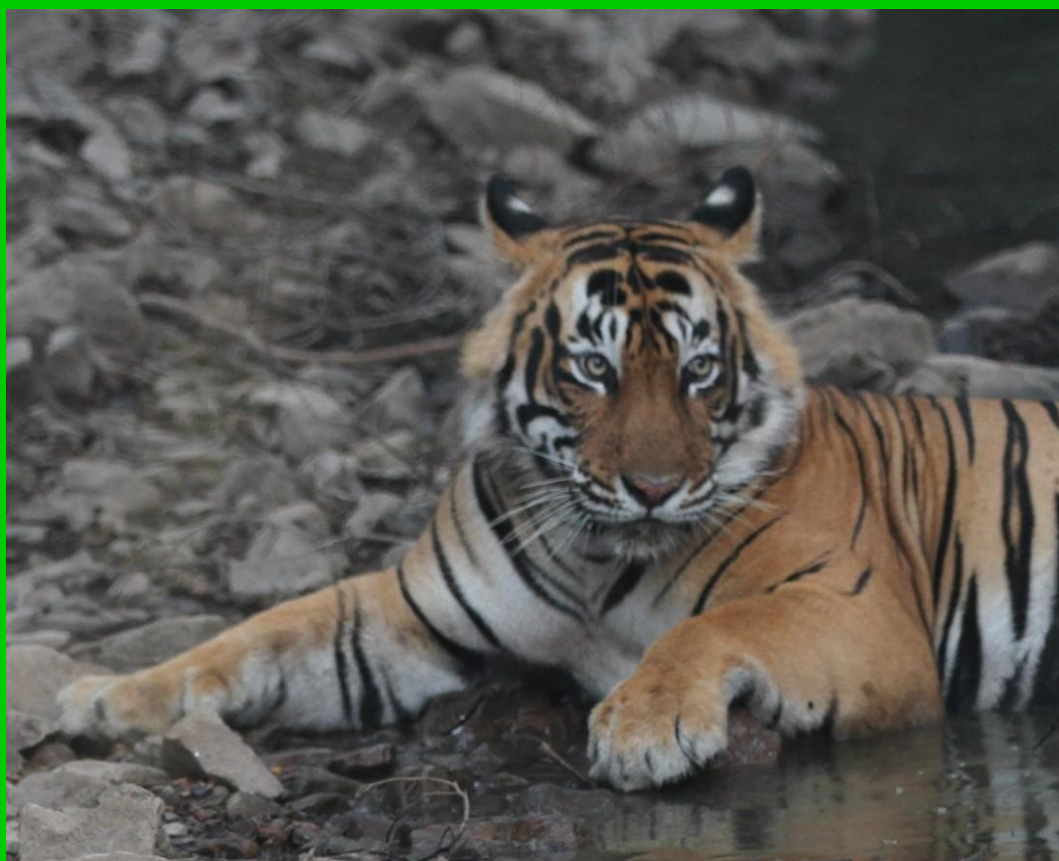
*CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM FOR LEGAL
TRAINING ON FOREST AND WILDLIFE OFFENCES*

Report on the workshop conducted

at

Hotel Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan

4th-6th April, 2014



Organized by



Supported by



*and The National Wildlife
Refuge Association*



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We offer our sincere thanks and appreciation to the Rajasthan Forest Department specifically:

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Mr. Manoj Parashar – Deputy Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve
Mr. R. C. Saini - Deputy Conservator of Forests(DCF), Forestry Training Institute, Alwar
Mr. Mukesh Saini - Deputy Conservator of Forests (Relocation)*

and Tiger Trust's resource faculty:

*Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia – Advocate
Dr. B. S. Nathawat – Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF) Van Bhawan
Mr. Arbind Kumar Jha – Assistant Director, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
Ms. Akriti – Trainer for physical fitness*

We would also like to appreciate the efforts by the team of Tiger Trust for making this workshop a success. We thank Ms. Anjana Gosain – Chief Functionary Officer Tiger Trust, Takako Sato - Consultant Tiger Trust and Baldev Singh for their support and involvement in the workshop.

- **TIGER TRUST**

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Foreword

Tiger Trust and I identified that our purpose is to:

“Inspire people to care for wildlife... Naturally!”

The main objective of Tiger Trust is to raise the issue of protecting this majestic animal by strengthening the hands of the protectors. This can be accomplished by providing support for reducing the menace of poaching and by granting the concerned authorities better facilities to prosecute the offenders of wildlife crimes. This resonates with the Government of India as well. 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

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Introduction to commencement of Third Training Under Hunting The Hunters Phase III at Sariska Tiger Reserve Rajasthan

The present population of nine tigers, amidst the sunset and lush green forest of the Sariska Tiger Reserve , has once again brought prominence to the park. In the past it had been on the world map for all the wrong reasons, of being haunted by poachers and eventually losing the majestic animal altogether. That is no longer the case. The Reserve is surrounded by several old forts and even monuments, dating back to *Pandavas* who are mentioned in the epic Mahabharata, several centuries ago. Tiger Trust has been working in this Reserve since 2005 with the forest department and has a special affiliation and concern for this park.

The Reserve has received much attention from the forest department in the past four years. The second training which was held from 28th February to 2nd March 2014 at Jaipur ended on a successful note. It was attended by the senior batches of 2011 from the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, Sariska Tiger Reserve, Karauli district and Jaipur. The training was a pleasant combination of theory and field training. The trainings held by the Tiger Trust are a



culmination of efforts where feedback of the participants, observations of the forest department and views of the faculty equally play an important role. This helps to further design trainings to achieve the objective of Tiger Trust through a seamless coordination of efforts.

Since the training has to be extended to all the women forest guards across the state of Rajasthan, Tiger Trust therefore has to largely depend upon the suggestions and discretion of the forest department. The forestry training institute at Alwar is the hub for training. Here most of the divisions who have employed women forest guards in 2013 are sending them for the statutory training for a period of three months.

A request was received from Mr. R.C.Saini, Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF)- Forestry Training Institute (FTI), Alwar, that since women forest guards from the divisions **Bhilwada, Bayana, Masalpur, Sapotara, Madrayal, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Keladevi, Dhaulpur, Ajmer**, etc. were undergoing a training, this could be the best opportunity to also extend this training to them. This request was considered in view of the fact that all the trainees were available under one roof which could result both in saving time and extending the benefits of the training.

A preliminary discussion ensued between Tiger Trust and FTI through their representatives and it was mutually decided to hold the training from 4th – 6th April at Alwar. After reviewing the feedback and suggestions from the faculty, it was decided that the training would be held in the following manner:

- 🐾 Day 1 – Orientation
- 🐾 Day 2 – Theory classes including overall important provisions of wildlife laws
- 🐾 Day 3 - Field training and interaction with faculty members



The emphasis was planned for making the trainees aware about basic provisions, skill of investigation and implementation in the field. The faculty was instructed to make their lectures short and interesting with a flow in presentations. It was also emphasized that since the trainees are highly educated, some part of the lectures could also be in English.

A new dimension was also added, entitled “healthy mind healthy body and eternal beauty” with a renowned fitness trainer Ms. Akriti. Her session added new valuable topics and tasks which further expanded the scope of the training.

All the necessary arrangements of boarding, lodging, travel, venue, menu, vehicles, and transportation were organized through a single window at Alwar with complete assistance from the forest department and the team of Tiger Trust. Thus the third phase of training commenced which was held from 5th and 6th April with the support of US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and The National Wildlife Refuge Association.

Registration on 4th April at 4:30 pm

On 4th April, trainees registered before the orientation session started. A total of 51 trainees registered themselves for the training program organized by Tiger Trust.



Resource Materials

At registration, each trainee was then provided with the resource materials below:

- ✓ A custom designed handbag for carrying the resource material.
- ✓ Legal Guide.
- ✓ Rajasthan Forest Act 1953.
- ✓ 5 case studies (all mock cases).
- ✓ Program Schedule.
- ✓ Stationary including Note Pad & Pens.
- ✓ Screening form
- ✓ Feedback form



Orientation Session on 4th April at 5:00 pm

An Orientation is a process connected with preparation and introduction to any event. The capacity building program on wildlife crimes being a special event for the new entrance into the field of protection and conservation through regular jobs was necessary. A rigorous orientation generally prepares the trainees for understanding the purpose and anticipated output of the workshop.

Mr. Arbind Kumar Jha - Assistant Director, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau

Mr. Arbind Jha, a regular employee of forest department in the rank of Additional Conservator of Forests (ACF), has received legal trainings under Tiger Trust since 2005. He also qualified for training the trainers program in the year 2008. Thus having received several trainings with Tiger Trust, he started training his colleagues and juniors in the forest department. His field skills and understanding of law secured him a deputation with the Wildlife Crime control Bureau in Delhi. Therefore the association of Mr. Jha with the Forest Department and his larger knowledge of tiger reserves prompted Tiger Trust to use his expertise and he was given the responsibility of orientation and the field training.



Orientation

Mr. Arbind Jha graciously accepted the offer for being the resource person for the orientation session in the **Forestry Training Institute, Alwar**. He started his session with details of wildlife crime and the reasons thereof. His PowerPoint presentation demonstrated some of the most interesting seizures and arrests of poachers under his supervision.



He motivated the trainees by explaining that though a criminal may appear as any one of us, however a forest officer can always beat an accused in the game through wise planning and his legal powers. He congratulated the trainees for being selected as

forest officers and explained that if they use their skills they can nab a criminal intelligently.

He gave them simple illustration that even if there is high security in a house at 10 different points, a good criminal will always find a way to get inside undetected. Therefore, we must keep in mind that no matter how well secured an area is, there is no guarantee it will be free of crime. The criminals would find another way in and it is the duty of the forest department to prevent them from doing so.



He concurred that laws and acts may look boring and useless when one is already selected as a forest officer. But these laws are necessary to learn for carrying out one's duty effectively and efficiently. He informed the trainees that wildlife crime is **third** among the list of most serious crimes in the world. The first is trade of narcotics and the second being the trade of slaves. He also informed that every year wildlife trade around the world is of about **100 billion US dollars**. He mentioned that the reason of occurrence of a wildlife crime is due to its "least cost and most benefits". Rajasthan is very rich for wildlife and therefore, the state is very prone to wildlife crimes. He encouraged the trainees to take responsibility of preventing these crimes.

Mr. Arbind Jha informed the Trainees that earlier the wildlife crimes were being carried out due to the demand for skin, bones and every other part of the tiger for the purpose of consumption by people in China. Each tiger fetched Rs. 50,000 ten years ago which has increased manifold subsequently. However with rampant poaching and the rapidly declining number of tigers the world awoke to the need of higher protections and renewed its commitment to save the dwindling population of tigers. Hence, a global appeal from all the countries made China realize that it was no longer possible to depend upon outsourced tigers. For that reason, China started Tiger farming in order to meet the local needs.

The concept of keeping tigers in captivity is deplorable but remarkably, there is less pressure on the wildlife in the neighboring countries. The basic threat to the tiger now is within its own home. The greed of human beings, growing human population, interference in the habitat, dwindling forests, global warming, better protection steps, sensitive equipment, has had a different effect on this animal and its habitat. The growing interference by human beings has led to tigers and other cat family straying outside its natural habitat resulting in the killing of cattle and other domestic animals of villages. Inadequate compensation, feeling of revenge and exclusion from the main stream lead villagers to poaching/killing of tigers, rather than understanding the real reason behind the menace.



Mr. Arbind Jha referred to several incidents. There are several examples of man eating tigers and leopards across Rajasthan. He explained that women have a special knack of judging and identifying suspicious characters. The forest department was dominated by the presence of male employees and was never allowed to enter the villages other than necessary raids or any other reasons for investigation.

He congratulated the trainees for qualifying the test and being selected in the year 2013 to join the dedicated force. He expressed his hope that the opportunity granted to them would not go waste and it was expected of them to be dedicated, vigilant, alert and dutiful towards the job assigned to them. He posed the challenges which are being faced by the forest department and the redressals as well. He stated that “*Every problem has a solution*” has to be the motto of every forest officer.

He encouraged every participant to understand the concept and meaning behind the training. He introduced them to the resource material by explaining:

- ✓ Legal Guide.
- ✓ Rajasthan Forest Act 1953.
- ✓ 5 Mock cases.
- ✓ Program Schedule.
- ✓ Screening form and
- ✓ Feedback form

The trainees were very attentive and asked many questions about the concept of the workshop. Mr. Jha addressed these questions with a PowerPoint presentation and introduced them to the following concepts:

He explained the smuggling of other natural products like **Red Sanders Wood** (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) which is found only in 4 districts of Andhra Pradesh in India but is smuggled to China for its consumption. but traffickers . People usually use various routes in order to smuggle them through multiple locations in India. The reason being, that offenders know that at least one truck will get caught, so having more than one route ensures at least one shipment would make it all the way through to China. For transportation of one full truck with Red Sanders Wood, a smuggler has to spend at least Rs 1 crore. The offenders do not care about spending the amount since the price of the wood is a lot more profitable once it's sold. Despite the fact that Chinese people are trying to grow the plant in their own country, the demand for the product continues to threaten the wild populations of Red Sanders Wood in India. He further mentioned that the Chinese are trying to grow it in their land for its benefit.

Mr. Jha explained that since the whole network of wildlife criminals is centered in or near Delhi, therefore, maximum seizures are also held from this area even though the crime is committed elsewhere. His lecture demonstrated the way a poaching case succeeded and how it reached its end consumer.

Mr. Jha further gave information on how way trading is carried out. His slides demonstrated the network of illegal traders all around India through which endangered animal articles reach transboundary regions. He explained that a trader never carries out a deal in his own area and that he would always select a location in the middle of a populated area to eliminate the possibility of being caught just in case the customer turns out to be a police informant and the crime would therefore not be traced back to him. Therefore, it is very important for an informant to gain the trust of the trader to see an illegally obtained wildlife product. Since the trade is done in a completely foreign area, it is very difficult to undertake a successful raid. He explained that a trader will always change the meeting place at the last moment and for a successful catch, for every 4 criminals you may need about 10 people from your side to catch them in an area. It is a difficult job, and sometimes a criminal may end up running away with both the with money and the illegal wildlife article.



Mr. Jha also explained that poachers have many layers which make it nearly impossible to track them down. Since false information is provided on various occasions, the real accused can always roam around freely.

Through his presentation, he explained the various cases of seizure and raid in which he played a key role and successfully arrested the chain of people involved. He also explained that a thorough study is required while during the course of investigating, since the criminal is always one step ahead of you and you have to apprehend him with your mind.

He concluded his session by saying that knowledge is power. If a person wants to do something different, he needs to learn new things. If he doesn't learn, then he will always be afraid of doing something new.

After the presentaion, the trainees were able to ask insightful questions.

Q. (*Manju*) What are the use of tiger skins in China?

A.(Mr. Jha) – For decoration in houses and making coats to wear.

Q. (*Seema*) What is the importance of Red Sanders wood?

A. (Mr. Jha) – The four main uses of the Red Sanders wood are:

- (a) Rosary of Chinese people are made of it,
- (b) Furniture because its unique wood.
- (c) Medicinal importance for cancer treatment. It can be a substitute for chemotherapy.
- (d) Nuclear reactor power. Nuclear reactor, in a controlled way, is used for energy generation whereas in an uncontrolled way it is used as an atom bomb. This wood is used for keeping the nuclear reactor under control.

Q. (*Prabha*) What is the characteristic of this wood to identify it?

A. (Mr. Jha) – Take a piece of bark from this wood and keep it in water. After 15 minutes, the water will turn red.

The orientation ended with a great applause and trainees. Even though they were in the midst of their already ongoing training, many felt rejuvenated and refreshed after the orientation talk.. They were excited to attend the forthcoming theory and practical sessions in the field in the coming two days. As a surprise to them, the fitness session was kept a secret,

Departmental Invitees

Tiger Trust invited some of the most reputed higher officers from the forest department to conduct the training program with the participants.

1. Mr. R. S. Shekhawat – Field Director Sariska Tiger Reserve

Mr. Shekhawat, the Chief Guest of the workshop, delivered a talk on tiger conservation to enable the trainees to appreciate the need of conviction of wildlife criminals in Rajasthan. He expressed his happiness of witnessing such a well-organized program by Tiger Trust. He thanked and acknowledged the efforts made by Tiger Trust and Ms. Anjana Gosain.



2. Mr. R. C. Saini – Deputy Conservator of Forests, FTI, Alwar

Mr. Saini demonstrated his support for Tiger Trust by being a part of the inaugural session. He appreciated the efforts put forth by Tiger Trust in organizing such training programs on a regular basis for women forest guards across Rajasthan. He expressed his happiness of being a part of a system which involves women and treats as men's equals.



3. Mr. Mukesh Saini – Deputy Conservator of Forests, Relocation

Mr. Mukesh Saini and Tiger Trust's relationship has lasted over a decade. Mr. Mukesh Saini has come a long way from an ACF of Sariska Tiger Reserve to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for relocation. He actively participates in the activities organized by Tiger Trust and believes in team work. While addressing the trainees, he mentioned his own personal experiences which helped him in connecting to the participants. His positive approach has always encouraged Tiger Trust to continue such training programs.



Welcome session on 5th April at 10:00 am

The welcome session was held on 5th April in the conference hall of Hotel Alwar at 10:00 am. Before the main session commenced, **Ms. Anjana Gosain** - Chief Functionary Officer of Tiger Trust, invited the trainees to introduce themselves. Then, she explained the importance of conducting such training programs and how they affect one's working efficiency.



Ms. Zaara Kidwai - Project Coordinator Tiger Trust, New Delhi then gave a brief welcome note to the guests and the participants before inviting the guests to inaugurate the training program. The Chief Guest **Mr. R. S. Shekhawat**, Guests of Honor **Mr. R. C. Saini** and **Mr. Mukesh Saini** along with **Ms. Anjana Gosain** were welcomed with garlands presented to them by forest guards Ms. Seema Sharma and Ms. Manjit.



Presenting Garlands to respected invitees (From left to right – Mr. R. S. Somshekhar, Mr. Mukesh Saini and Mr. R.C Saini)

Later Ms. Kidwai invited Mr. R. C. Saini to address the participants. Mr. R. C. Saini appreciated the efforts made by Ms. Gosain for this training. He mentioned that this initiative by Tiger Trust was a great opportunity for the trainees to learn the basics of law which is not easily available to forest officers under normal circumstances. He advised the trainees to not only follow the modules but also gain from both class room training and the field work.



Mr. Mukesh Saini, who has been associated with Tiger Trust for a long time, thanked and appreciated the efforts made by the Tiger Trust.



He acknowledged that Tiger Trust's training programs helped make a difference in the forest department's abilities in fighting and contesting the wildlife crime cases in Rajasthan. He admitted that he did not know much about court procedures during his tenure as ACF in Sariska. He admitted and it was only after the wild tiger population was wiped out that Sariskathey learned a lot more about law enforcement and policies. He suggested to the participants to attend the training with complete devotion because they would not get exposure to this in-depth information from anywhere else. He also appreciated the work undertaken by Tiger Trust

and Ms. Anjana Gosain during the tough times in Sariska when the situation was at its worst.

Mr. R. S. Shekhawat expressed his happiness for such training programs being organized specifically for women forest guards, as he was present when the idea was first propoased during the initial stages. He appreciated the time and efforts taken by Ms. Gosain for arranging and organizing this workshop. He also told the participants about the long association he has had with Tiger Trust. He encouraged the trainees to get trained well. He concluded by asking the trainees to stay vigilant for carrying out their duties as they are the "commandos" of the forest.



Later, Ms. Anjana Gosain was invited to address the participants. Ms. Gosain explained the module of the training program and she introduced the faculty concerned with the respective subjects during the two days. She suggested to the participants to stay active during the training program and note down all the important points taught to them in the note pads and pens provided so they could refer back to them when needed in the field.

Session on 5th April at 10:30 am

Session 1

Faculty - Anjana Gosain Chief Functionary Officer, Tiger Trust

Topic covered in the session - Wildlife Protection Act – 1972 (WPA-1972)

Time: 10:30 AM



The session of Ms. Gosain commenced soon after the tea break at 10:30 am. She announced that Tiger Trust which was founded by Late Padmashree Kailash Sankhala in the year 1989 has completed its 25 years and that on this milestone it was an opportune occasion to organize the workshop for women forest guards. She further informed that a global program of awareness namely “Save the Roar” for young students has also been initiated.

It was a great moment for the trainees to hear the circumstances leading to the launch of Project Tiger in 1973. Ms Gosain informed that Late Padmashree Kailash Sankhalawas the first project director and it was at the behest of late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi that the initiative was taken. She elucidated how the habitat of the tiger was under threat since beginning of the 20th century despite having a robust population of 40,000 tigers. This was due to the access the royal families had to the forest lands with their unsatiated desire of hunting. Therefore by the time India gained her independence in the year 1947, the tiger population was depleted to a great extent. However the British enacted the Indian Forest Act in 1927 with the aim to protect animals.

Ms Gosain stressed that the training being given was informal in nature with the aim to making them feel comfortable in learning. She mentioned that Tiger Trust can only train them but it would be their job to take the learning forward in field.

Ms. Gosain gave a brief background on the laws of wildlife as they emanated since the Mughal era. The first *farman* or direction was issued in 1608 by the emperor Jahangir, known for his love for nature, who directed that “*no hunting should be carried out in India*”. When the East India company arrived in India, the British started ruling and the first Act which came into existence was the Indian Forest Act 1927. She explained that a forest officer was defined for the first time under this Act. She

mentioned that the Indian Forest Act was akin to either a *Geeta* or *Bible* for a forest officer. She explained the different kinds of forests defined under Indian Forest Act such as a Reserved Forest and a Protected Forest.



She also explained that before independence, Government of India was known as Government of Imperial. During that time within a state there were many kings who owned their separate kingdoms. So it was a difficult task for the Government to take possession/ownership of all the forests. It was only on 26th January 1950 that India became a Republic and adopted its Constitution. At that time all the forests belonged to the royal families of different states and it was a Herculean task for anyone to seek consent from the erstwhile rulers for surrender of natural resources in the name of Government of India. This task was undertaken by Sardar Patel. He motivated the rulers to surrender their forest lands in the name of Government of India for a monthly sum depending on the size of the area and people in the kingdom. This surrender ensured that all the natural resources including the national animal Tiger became government property.

Ms. Gosain explained that till 1972 the only legal provision was section 426 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) where hunting of a tiger/lion and an elephant was mentioned and the penalty for hunting was only Rs. 50. This action was still not mentioned as a "crime". She mentioned that the IPC which was enacted in 1860 is a strong legal document which has amended only around 5 times since its enactment.

After 1927, the first act which was enacted was Wildlife Protection Act 1972. In WPA-1972, for the first time, hunting is mentioned as a crime under **section 9**.

Explaining the difference between India and USA, she mentioned that in India there is a prohibition to keep wild animals in captivity whereas in USA there is no such provision. Hence in USA there are more than 10,000 tigers are in the backyards or homes, apartments who are living a life of imprisonment. She informed that Tiger Trust has been raising its voice against captivity and has launched several programs with the help of Universities in USA and awareness camps. The trainees were surprised on learning this and were happy that the legal system in India discourages captivity.



Ms. Gosain explained that any prohibition has to come through statute. She inquired whether anyone knew the meaning of a statute. Since no one could answer the question, it was explained that any law which is enacted through an Act of parliament or state assembly becomes a piece of legislation prohibiting actions which can result in penalty.

Ms. Gosain emphasized that it was not only important to learn how to read an act, but also the circumstances and objectives leading to its enactment. She explained that the object of WPA-1972 was to conserve forests and wildlife, punish the criminals and govern this objective through just one Act.

She explained the differences between a State act and a Central act, where the WPA-1972 is a Central act. She also explained that the WPA-1972 is a “*special act*” and the officers following it are known as “*special officers*” due to the special powers assigned to them.

She mentioned that schedules I to IV of the WPA 1972, mention which animals are prohibited for hunting, whereas schedule V mention the animals which can be hunted such as the common crow, mice etc.

She informed the trainees that an Act is made up of the following parts - **definitions**, **sections** and **rule**. Accordingly, following definitions were explained:

Animal article - Parts of animals belonging to Schedule I, II, III and IV.

Crime – Punishable offence. She explained that in WPA-1972, no offence is non-punishable. Even compounding requires a penalty or fine.

Habitat – Land, Water or Vegetation (Marshy lands are also included).

Hunting – For attempting to hunt or actually killing.

Wild animals - animals from Schedule I, II, III and IV.



Ms. Gosain also explained few of the important sections in WPA-1972 such as:

Section 9 – Regarding hunting and killing an animal. For such cases the offender may get a conviction for up to 7 years.

Sections 18 - 26 – An area is declared as a sanctuary. For such cases, permission is taken from the residents and a notification is given (Gazette notification) for the demarcated area. Demarcation of the area to be declared as protected area is to be surveyed by a community collector within 60-90 days. Objections from the community (if any) are collected and analyzed before announcing it as a sanctuary. Government cannot displace persons in case they deny to take the compensation and leave.

Section 27 – Restriction of Entry in a sanctuary or National Park. This usually comes under practice for trespassing and illegal entry in a protected area.

Ms. Gosain explained that there is no person, who can enter (after work hours for a public servant) without a permit. Even a district judge needs a permit to enter a National Park. She also mentioned that in case of a false entry or lack of permit obtained by a tourist in a vehicle, charges would be drawn on the driver and the guide with them. However the tourist would not be blamed since he is not expected to know the rules and the onus would lie on the driver and guide.

Section 28 – Permit for entry, which is given by the Chief Wildlife Warden (CWLW). A Government notification is given for designating this power to CWLW by the Governor.

She explained how there are few conditions in which the CWLW can allow hunting of Scheduled animals, for example recently when big cats entered the areas such as Corbett, Pilibhit, Mathura and Moradabad, endangering human habitations. This had caused a lot of tension among the forest staff. She expressed her concern in such scenarios and asked the trainees to realize their duties in such situations.

Section 34 (A) - She mentioned that there is no notice to be given for removing an encroachment since people have no right to encroach in a core area.

She explained the difference between control, custody and possession as: Control of a substance is by its owner, custody is being under someone else's charge whereas possession is having the particular thing with oneself who could or could not be the owner.



Noting down important points

Control – The person has the goods or articles within his control and is physically with him.

Custody – The goods or articles could be in somebody else's possession but it can be given to somebody else and that process would be called custody.

Possession – A person who has articles and goods within one's possession.

She went on to explain how these terms are relevant for the process of investigation.

She emphasized that it is extremely important to know these definitions because in a wildlife crime mostly people have in their control, those goods and articles which are prohibited under the act. The custody as defined means that if the goods and articles belong to the accused, the same can be given back to him in his custody till the process of case is over. Mostly this is related to vehicle in which the offence is committed.

Possession- If the accused is caught with any article in contravention of the act, the same would be termed as being an illegal possession.

Question (Inki) - Where does one find this interpretation under WPA-1972?

Answer (by Ms. Gosain) - The said definition is covered under section 39 of WPA-1972.

Section 39 - It was also explained that in terms of section 39, all the wild animals and forest belong to the government and is government property. In case a person commits an offence and his vehicle is seized, then it becomes the government property but the magistrate has the power to release and give it in the custody of the accused subject to his fulfilling the requirement of furnishing any kind of security.

She stated that this issue is generally taken up very seriously in the investigation. The reason being that in the offences of grazing or cutting of trees, the women have on them a weapon used for felling of the trees or cutting the grass. The act of taking away the said tool of crime would be called *Seizure*.

Looking at the reasons for the women entering a prohibited area would be a process called **investigation**. The process of investigation which leads to the clues of commission of crime is called **detection**. The process of investigation and detection and further it being culminated into an act of taking legal action is called **implementation** and **enforcement of law**.

In this process Ms Gosain inquired from the trainees the following questions;

1. What do you mean by the word *Shall*?
2. What do you mean by the word *May*?

The trainees quite promptly answered that shall is mandatory and may is optional. To help them understand the context in a humorous manner, they were told that all the

women guards take the command of their mother in laws as *shall* and mothers as *may*. This brought laughter and smile on their faces.

To emphasize the strength of empowerment, Ms. Gosain motivated them further by underlining that the women forest guards have similar powers as their male colleagues and there is no reason to be scared or fearful while discharging their duties.



She explained that the power to enforce the law is given in **section 50** whereas penalties are described in **section 51** of WPA-1972. In section 50 the word has been used as “Not Withstanding” which in simple English means even if other laws are in existence with regard to the similar crimes, it is only the WPA-1972 that shall prevail; the reason being that this is a special act with special powers for special offences. **Hence, WPA-1972 is the only act in India which prohibits hunting and makes it a punishable offence.**

It was further explained that section 50 can further be divided in 3 parts

- A - Role of forest officers
- B- Role of senior officers
- C - What forest guards cannot do

The definition of a forest officer is included the forest guards and they are all public servants. The forest guards are also public servants in terms of section 2 of RFA. Therefore they are protected for being prosecuted and would require prior sanction from the competent authority if any act is carried out by them in furtherance of his duties.

The duty can result in killing an animal for which forest officer cannot be held guilty. However this is all subject to facts and circumstances of the case.

Section 50 – Notwithstanding act, that is, even if other acts will not work in some areas, this act will.

Section 50(3) – It is applicable when a person is not able to show proper permits for entering the park.

Section 50(8) and (9) – Provisions which can only be exercised by an officer not below the rank of exercised by ACF. All the officers above this rank are allowed to carry out acts of investigation there under.

She explained that in case an investigation is to be made; no officer below the rank of a Range Officer (which is equal to the position of a sub inspector) is allowed to investigate. Under **Section 50 (1-7)** crime investigation, vehicle search, being a witness, restriction of crime can be undertaken by all forest officers. Within these sections, Ms. Gosain explained that a forest officer has a power to stop and detain any person or vehicle if there is a reasonable doubt in their mind about the conduct of the suspect.



She explained a scenario of a snake charmer. She mentioned that though it is banned to keep a cobra (Schedule 2 part 2 of WPA-1972) but is still practiced in few places. She clarified that in case a snake charmer is arrested, the onus is on him to prove that the work which he is undertaking is being practiced since generations. This is however no defense as the category of snake has to be seen in terms of the Scheduled lists of animals annexed with the Act. It would have to be proved that the snake which is found on his possession is not included in the Scheduled lists and is not wild. The accused would have to depend upon the evidence which would have to be called by

him from an expert body like the Wildlife Institute of India(WII)or any other laboratory. Even if the trade is being carried out as an old family business, the same cannot be allowed and would be an offence in terms of the provisions of the act.

Section 50(4) – In case any person does not cooperate with the officers in an investigation, they have the right to arrest them and present them in front of the magistrate within 2 hours.

Mock Enactment

In the end, Ms. Gosain asked the trainees to enact a scene where a suspected person is caught carrying a jungle fowl with him. The enactment was done to check how much they would be able to handle in an unexpected situation. Two trainees (**Manju** and **Priya**) were selected for the act, Manju being the accused.

Priya (Stopping Prerna with her hand gesture): Who are you? What are you doing here?

Manju: I am from the nearby village.

Priya: What is there in your hand?

Manju (Trying to hide the item): Nothing.

Priya (Revealing the item): That is a jungle fowl. It's National Park's property. What are you doing with it?



Manju: It's not a jungle fowl, it's my hen, it flew in this direction so I had to come after it.

Priya: You are lying this is a jungle fowl. Come to *naka* with me.

Manju: You can ask anyone from my village, this is my hen.

Priya: OK. Call someone from your village and ask them to meet you at the *naka*.

Manju made the call and a third trainee entered (**Manjit**) as relative of the accused.

Priya: Do you know the accused?

Manjit: Yes

Priya: Who are you to the accused?

Manjit: I am her relative.

Priya: Since how many years you know her?

Manjit: 20

Priya: What does she do for a living?

Manjit: She has a poultry farm.

Priya: She was caught with a jungle fowl.

Manjit: Few of her chickens look a lot like the wild ones.

Priya: She was caught in the middle of a National Park area with a jungle fowl.

Manjit: Her chicken must have flown to that area. If you don't believe me, I will call more villagers.



Ms. Gosain asked the trainees to stop the act at this moment and told them that it only wise in such cases to file a case right away. She explained that since the other fellow (Manjit) threatened to call more villagers it may complicate the problem. Therefore, once the case is filed, the ACF can take it forward. The forest guard will only presented in the court as a witness to the whole situation.

Ms. Gosain also explained that in case of taking a confession (which in this case will be done by the ACF), the written statement should be sensible. For example, in this case the officer shouldn't write something like "I went to the jungle and illegally hunted the jungle fowl". Instead, it should be something like "I had a wedding at my home, my poultry farm didn't have enough chickens so when I saw a jungle fowl near the boundary, I went ahead to hunt it." These confessions make more sense.

She concluded her session by suggesting the trainees to use this knowledge while handling the field situations in their work. She encouraged them to use their powers in the right direction and make the forest department proud for hiring women in the tough job of the forest conservation. When the sessions on WPA-1972 concluded, a question and answer session helped the participants to further clarify their understanding of wildlife and forest laws which are listed below:

Q. (Anita) What is the difference between a National Park and a Sanctuary?

A. (Ms. Gosain) – No human activity is allowed in a National Park whereas limited human activities are allowed in a sanctuary.

Q. (Ms. Gosain) Which are the classifications made for animals in WPA-1972 from which respective penalties are decided.

A. (Inki) – The animals are classified for offence in Schedules I – V under WPA-1972.

Q. (Gosain) What are the exceptions for entering a forest without permit?

A. (Sandeep) – (a) a public servant on duty;

(b) a person who has been permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorised officer to reside within the limits of the sanctuary;

(c) a person who has any right over immovable property within the limits of the sanctuary.

Q. (Manju) Can we allow guests of people living inside the forest to enter without a permit?

A. (Ms. Gosain) – No. No exceptions apart from the ones explained before.



Session 2

Faculty - Dr. B. S. Nathawat Deputy Conservator of Forests, Van Bhavan and regular faculty

Topic covered in the session - Rajasthan Forest Act 1953 (RFA-1953)

Time: 12:45 PM



Dr. B. S. Nathawat expressed that he is proud since the success rate of convictions has improved in Rajasthan due to Sariska.

He gave examples from his personal experience stating how effective use of powers resulted in success. He mentioned that a Range officer has a power of a civil magistrate under **section 72** of RFA-1953. He cited the powers of a forest guard in the following sections of RFA-1953:

Section 52– Gives the power to confiscate. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce together with all tools, boats, carts or cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Section 68 – Gives the power to compound.

He mentioned his success story of seizing 7 vehicles single handedly through his presence of mind. He informed the trainees that he managed to seize those 7 vehicles (trucks) which were mining in the national park area. His success was ensured by tracing the chassis number of all the trucks and filing a case against them. He mentioned that though vehicle numbers could be replaced but chassis numbers are lodged within the engine of the vehicle and thus they were caught.



He also trained the trainees on how to measure a cut tree for its height. He explained that if the girth of the cut stump is measured and then height of nearby 10 trees with the same girth is averaged, the height of the cut tree can be estimated. After the height is calculated, the volume of cut tree will be estimated through $V = \pi r^2 h$ and the detailed volume for cut tree will be mentioned in *moka punchnama*.

He suggested the trainees to always carry few things with them such as pencil, paper, seal, *chapdi*, match box, candle, and marker.

He mentioned that having practical knowledge is as important as having knowledge of the relevant Acts. He started with explaining how to file a First Information Report (FIR) to proceed with the investigation. He emphasized that the site *plan* and *moka punchnama* are very crucial to filing a case and maximum errors are made in these documents only. He suggested to bring and interrogate suspects to the *chowki* immediately to avoid aggression of villagers and any complications. He also suggested the trainees to be strong enough to survive cross questioning in the court when presented as a witness.



He emphasized on making a perfect site map since it is the “heart” of a case. A detailed site map can make the case strong whereas a vague site map may tear apart the case. He encouraged the trainees to always be vigilant in noting important information to make the site map afterwards. He suggested to have one team member who could write the important details of the crime scene so that a site map could be made accurately later on.

He concluded his session by asking the trainees to stay alert and confident. He asked them to implement their powers when required and be proud of their jobs.

The session was followed by an interactive session with the participants:

Q. (*Priyanka*) What should we do if a person declines to provide his name?

A. (*Mr. Nathawat*) – Detain him for as long as you want and question him until he gives you the name. It all depends on your skill in handling such situations.

Q. (*Dr. Nathawat*) What is the maximum fine under RFA-1953?

A. (*Manju*) – Rs. 25,000

Q. (*Prabha*) Do we have a power to take a statement of the accused?

A. (*Mr. Nathawat*) – No, that power lies with the ACF.

Q. (*Vandana*) If there is a witness (forest officer) who is transferred to another area, then what happens to the case?

A. (*Mr. Nathawat*) - No matter where the person is transferred, he/she has to appear for the court proceedings whenever called.



Session 3

Faculty - Manjit Singh Ahluwalia Criminal lawyer and a regular faculty

Topics covered in the session - Criminal procedure code 1973 (Cr. P. C.)

Time: 2:30 PM

The Criminal Procedure code was discussed in detail by Mr. Manjit S. Ahluwalia. Mr. Ahluwalia explained the ways of investigation and relation of different forms to the provisions of the Act. He started his session by mentioning that the Act came into force on 1st April 1974 and that it is executed in all states except Jammu and Kashmir and few tribal areas of Nagaland and Assam.

When he asked the trainees to distinguish between a cognizable and a non cognizable offence, it was answered immediately by stating that no warrant for arrest is required from a magistrate for a cognizable offence. He also clarified that a bailable offence is one which has a sentence of less than two years otherwise it is a non bailable offence. Summons case is one which has less than two years of sentence while warrant case is one which has more than 2 years of sentence.



He explained to the trainees that in case they suspect a person in a protected area, they can interrogate him and even make an arrest under **section 41 of Cr. P. C as well as under section 50 of WPA-1972**. For understanding how to arrest, he directed the trainees to read **section 46** of Cr. P. C. which prescribe the need to confine a body physically to make an arrest.

He also mentioned that **section 43** of Cr.P.C. gives the power to a common man to make an arrest by physically or verbally handling the situation.

Under **Section 47** of the Cr.P.C. a door can be broken down in special circumstances. In case the door is locked, a warning is to be given after which it can be broken down. Also, in case it is known that there is a lady inside the house who practices “*pardah*”, she needs to be warned to move out of sight before breaking down the door.

He explained that in case the accused leave the jurisdiction of that area, even then they would have powers to arrest him beyond the jurisdiction where the offence has been committed



Mr. Ahluwalia explained the few important things to be kept in mind after making an arrest. First of all, one should inform the accused as well as the relatives of the accused. It is important to tell the relatives about the offence the accused has committed, whether the offence is bailable or non bailable and where the accused is arrested and kept.

Section 50 (A) has an amendment which says it is necessary to inform the accused about the offence he is arrested for. Mr. Ahluwalia also stressed that it is very crucial to do a medical examination of the person arrested to avoid any complications later. Without that, it is

possible that the accused may try to harm himself and blame it on the department when produced in front of the magistrate.

He explained that in case of making an arrest, under **section 57** it is necessary to produce the accused before the magistrate within 24 hours of making the arrest. In case the team is coming from a remote area, it is advised to make an application stating the cause of the delay for production of the accused before the court.

Mr. Ahluwalia mentioned when a case/complaint/*challan* is submitted in court, the court takes the cognizance thereafter the court on examining the complaint, documents and witnesses, issues processes/summons to the accused. In case, the accused doesn't appear in court, a bailable warrant is issued against him. If he still doesn't come, a non-bailable warrant is issued against him. Under **Section 82** of Cr.P.C, an accused is declared as an "absconder" if he still doesn't appear in the court. Under **Section 83** of Cr.P.C. the same person is declared as a "proclaimed offender" and his property is seized for auctioning. Under **Section 84**, objections are invited to the property attached of the accused or of any claimants with regards to the property attached.

On filing of the complaint, cognizance taken by the court on the said complaint the accused still doesn't appear in the court, then the court proceeds under **section 299** of Cr.P.C. for recording of evidences of witnesses in absence of the accused (*ex-parte*) so that whenever the accused is arrested, the evidences can be brought forward to convict him or to prosecute him further. He explained that to prove/mark a document by a witness in the court from the prosecution side would be recorded as **Ex PW 1/1** (where Ex= Exhibit; PW= Prosecution witness, numerator is no. of witness and denominator is serial no. of documents).

In case accused does appear in the court, then the trial proceeds further and under **section 251** the court would frame charges and explain him of the offence for which he is facing trial. In case he pleads guilty, the court will punish the accused in accordance with law and on the question of quantum of sentence it is in discretion of the court either to send him behind bars or to convict him with fine or both. While in case he doesn't plead guilty, the case would continue for trial and prosecution evidence and defense evidence would be lead thereafter final arguments and the court will pronounce judgment under section 354 of Cr. P. C.

Mr. Ahluwalia explained that cross questioning of a witness comes under **section 138** of Indian Evidence Act 1860. He also mentioned that in case the prosecution gets hostile, the defense may not lead all their evidences. Under **section 313**, statement of the accused is recorded without taking an oath. He explained the meaning of SA as "*Solemnly affirmed*" which is used for a statement given after taking oath before the honorable court He also explained about the abbreviation **ROAC** which is a terminology used in the court proceedings at the time of signing of court proceedings by the witness or accused. The said abbreviation means "*Read over and accepted*".

He clarified that in case the court finds any additional charge on the accused, under **section 216** of Cr. P. C., the court can add that charge on the accused before pronouncing the judgment. Also, in case two more accused get exposed during the

trail, under **section 319**, those accused can also be brought to court and added in the same case.



Mr. Ahluwalia explained the difference of review of the orders in a civil law and a criminal law.

Civil Law – An order can be reviewed by the judge and modified/changed under **order 47** of Civil Procedure Code 1908 (C. P. C-1908).

Criminal Law – Under section 362 of Cr. P.C., a judge cannot change an order/judgment once signed or pronounced in the open court except for correcting clerical errors for any modification, review, correction or the order/ judgment. For that, any person would have to go to a higher court only such as if a judgment is passed by magistrate then the revision or appeal will lie before the session court and if a order is passed by a session court, the revision or appeal will lie before the honorable high court.

He mentioned that under **section 55** of WPA-1972, any private person can file a complaint but he/she will have to give a 60 days notice prior to filing the complaint. He explained filing of a complaint which comes under **Section 200** of Cr. P. C. He mentioned that lists of all the documents are necessary for filing a complaint. He also informed the trainees that for a private person to file a complaint he is required to give a statement and he has to be examined by the court as pre-summoning witness whereas, in case of a public servant such as a forest officer, the court may exempt

him from pre-summoning examination and straight away issue summons/process. On submitting a complaint, issue of Process will be done by magistrate under **Section 202** of Cr. P. C.

Mr. Ahluwalia explained that summon is issued under the complaint after examination by the magistrate. In case of a private person, if the documents are incomplete, under **section 203**, the complaint can be rejected but in case of a forest officer, re-investigation and re-filing may be granted.

He also explained the limitation to file a complaint before the court in Cr. P. C. and dealt with the **section 468, 469, 471 and 473** a complaint has to be filed within the said prescribed period as laid down under section 468 of Cr. P. C. Under **section 473**, for delay or to condone, the power vests with the court and the period can be extended if a plausible reason is given.

He mentioned that in case an accused is in the prison for 60 days, a challan needs to be filed otherwise under **section 437**, the accused will get bail. Only for the cases of rape and killings, 90 days time is provided. Under **section 446(A)** terms and conditions are imposed before the bail and a security amount is taken as a bond. Anticipatory Bail is given under **section 438**.

Mr. Ahluwalia mentioned that under **section 482** of Cr. P. C., a High court has the inherent power to pass any order to the subordinate court. He also emphasized that in case a magistrate orders something wrong, the forest officials can file for a revision to exercise their power of revision.

The sequence in which the relevant provisions of Cr.P.C. were explained flowed smoothly like story telling. The trainees were spellbound and appreciated the clarity in thought and the manner in which Mr. Ahluwalia explained the complex procedures. It is understood that the exposure of women forest guards may not be much in the court but any knowledge in relation to their official duty cannot be a limiting factor. Appreciating this fact that the set target of the trainees though is the junior most but they all are highly educated and educated beyond the eligibility for the post. This encouraged the entire faculty to go beyond the required force as they enjoyed the grasp and power of understanding by the trainees. Mr. Ahluwalia encouraged all of them to interact and he responded very politely to their queries. This session was very successful.

The session concluded with an interactive session between the participants and Mr. Ahluwalia:

Q. (*Mamta*) Sometimes the cases are stretched longer than 6 months. In those cases how is the witness supposed to remember all the details?

A. (*Mr. Ahluwalia*) – The person should keep a copy of the file with himself. In case he doesn't have it, he should meet the prosecutor a day before and read the file to be ready for the cross questioning.

Q. (*Mr. Ahluwalia*) How will you make an arrest?

A. (*Inky*) – We can physically make an arrest.

Q. (*Mr. Ahluwalia*) What is a warrant case and how is it different from a summon's case?

A. (*Anita*) - Warrant case is one where the punishment is more than two years whereas a summon case is one which has a punishment of 2 years or less.



Session 4

New Faculty - Mr. Pradeep Desodya, Advocate

Topics covered in the session - Relevance of the Indian Evidence Act (IEA-1860) to the successful prosecution of wildlife crimes.

Time: 4:45 PM



Mr. Pradeep Desodya who has completed his Masters in Law has been in practice for the last 5 years. He is a very calm and patient person. Hence it was decided to use his expertise to explain the complexities of law of evidence to the trainees. Law of evidence is a mixture of facts and law. If a case is filed, the same cannot proceed towards conviction till proper evidence is laid to prove the charges. Taking forward from the provisions of Cr. P.C., it was essential that the trainees be given enough material for understanding the provisions in proving a case.

He explained that whatever an officer finds as evidence, he has to present it in front of the magistrate. So it is important that whatever is collected as evidence is able to be connected to the offence so that the accused gets convicted.



He mentioned that criminal law is always beyond reasonable doubt. When a case is filed, a lawyer does an assessment to check the loopholes in the case. Since the case is filed by a forest officer, only he can understand what lapse is there in the chain of investigation for the crime. If the defense lawyer finds it, the case does not proceed.

He told the trainees that whatever could be presented as an evidence in court is explained in IEA-1860. In case of wildlife crime however, to obtain a direct evidence, is not possible. The three kinds of evidence explained by Mr. Desodya were – direct,

indirect and hearsay. He also explained that there are two kinds of facts - Fact in Issue and relevant facts. **Section 46** of IEA says one should take opinion from experts on investigating evidence.

He mentioned that investigating a case with efficiency is important so that one can correlate various facts. He also stated that wildlife cases have a lower conviction rate

due to lack of eye witnesses. He explained about Primary and Secondary evidences, which are mentioned in **Section 62** and **Section 63** of IEA-1860.

Primary evidence – Original documents produced in the court.

Secondary evidence – Certified copies of the original documents.

He also mentioned that only the primary document should be presented in court. In case a photocopy is submitted in the court, the original is to be taken on the trial.

He asked the trainees to volunteer for a cross questioning session regarding a site map. This was required to check how much the trainees could use their presence of mind in the court. Firstly, a trainee (**Rasal Bai**) was called for the enactment. Ms. Gosain asked her to take the oath before giving any statement in the court after which cross questioning started.

Mr. Desodya: Did you make this site map?

Rasal Bai: Yes

Mr. Desodya: Is this your signature?

Rasal Bai: Yes

Mr. Desodya: Where did you make this map?

Rasal Bai (confused): At the scene of crime

Mr. Desodya: Were you sitting or standing?

Rasal Bai (nervous): I was standing



Mr. Desodya explained that the way Hemlata was answering implicated that she was lying and that she needs to be confident about her answers. He also mentioned that it would not be possible to make

a site map while standing unless you had a hard board. He advised to stay calm during cross questioning and think before speaking to minimize errors. He then called another volunteer to undertake the same task. A trainee (**Manju**) volunteered to face the cross questioning.



Mr. Desodya: Is this your signature?

Manju: Yes

Mr. Desodya: Where did you make this map?

Mr. Desodya: Did you make this site map?

Manju: Yes

Manju: At the scene of crime

Mr. Desodya: Were you sitting or standing?

Manju: I was sitting on the stone near the crime scene.

Mr. Desodya: How much time did you take for making the site map?

Manju: About 10-15 minutes

Mr. Desodya: How did you reach the scene of crime?

Manju: I got a message on wireless

Mr. Desodya: How much time did you take to reach the scene of crime?

Manju: About 20 minutes

Mr. Desodya was impressed by the confident answers from Manju. He advised all the trainees to be like her while facing cross questioning. He appreciated her confidence and presence of mind. He suggested the trainees to keep the site map in mind and not to get confused or tense. He also explained that it is allowed to have a look at one's file before appearing in court so one should take advantage of it. He mentioned that leading questions have answers included in the questions and so one should have a better coordination with the lawyer in the trial to understand such question.



He concluded his session by suggesting to the participants to stay focused and attentive while handling their jobs. He also asked them to realize that evidence is the basis of a case which may build or jeopardize it.

Session 5

New Faculty - Ms. Akriti Trainer, Physical Fitness

Topics covered in the session - Physical fitness and beauty tips.

Time: 4:45 PM

Ms. Akriti is a certified physical fitness trainer who voluntarily joined hands with Tiger Trust for this training program. She was very keen on training women forest guards to take care of their physique while carrying out their tough jobs. Her involvement with Tiger Trust for the first time proved beneficial as the trainees took extreme interest in her session. She provided techniques of physical fitness through meditation, exercises and beauty tips.



“Healthy body and healthy mind” was the slogan given by the fitness trainer Ms. Akriti. Her opening remark *“you all are very beautiful and I only need to enhance it more”* was received with a great applause. Akriti herself is a beautiful person and a fit body was a good example for the trainees who had a long day after attending long sessions.



Her smiling profile and calm voice worked like a balm for them. She commenced the session by introducing the concept of good health which is related to a good mind. If one has a healthy mind, healthy body is not far behind. She mentioned that since she had attended the sessions, she understood the complexities of the job which required a lot of endurance and patience. Hence it was a jugglery between running a home, attending long hours of work and yet look calm and poised – a difficult job indeed.

In view of the fact that women are multi taskers, she said if good attention is paid towards health, every goal in the job is achievable.

She commenced the session by encouraging the trainees to take care of themselves the way they take care of their families whilst undertaking their tough jobs.



She demonstrated a variety of simple exercises and meditation techniques to relax them. Most of the exercises given to them were related to stress, headache, back-ache and body pain problems. In the beginning she showed a few hand exercises to improve their energy level.



Demonstrating various hand exercises for increasing energy level in the body



Explaining simple steps to reduce body pain

After the exercises, she asked the trainees to sit still and quiet with their eyes closed, while she taught them to develop peace within themselves through meditation. She suggested the trainees to meditate regularly to reduce stress in their minds.

During her concluding session, she presented each trainee with a face pack to improve their skin in all seasons. She also advised the trainees to improve their diet and keep a healthy body to be able to perform their duties efficiently.

She asked all the trainees to be ready with any queries related to health, exercise and beauty tips to keep them fit and presentable. The trainees enjoyed the meditation as a stress buster. They all thanked her for the face packs donated by tiger trust. The trainees being young and vibrant enjoyed each aspect of the physical fitness session.

Session on 6th April at 10:00 am

The morning of 6th April was sunny and bright and was warming up. The trainees had a long drive from Alwar to Sariska Tiger Reserve for the field training. They followed the advice of the trainer and covered their heads and applied sun screens as suggested. They looked happy as all of them had tried the face packs in the previous evening. The venue for the training was the conference Hall of **Padmashree Late Kailash Sankhala Interpretation Centre** interpretation centre where the following sessions were conducted:



Session 1

Session on physical fitness by Mrs. Akriti at 10:00 AM

Ms. Akriti and Ms. Anjana Gosain welcomed them for the opening session and second session of fitness. Ms. Akriti started the day with physical stretches so that every muscle of the body and circulation system could give a good start.

The various exercises emphasized and enhanced strength and movement. She gracefully demonstrated each exercise which



was followed by everybody. This session of exercise lasted for 30 minutes. Ms. Akriti explained that Indian women have the tendency to have anaemia which can result in health issues. She raised a query as to how many women were married and had children. It appeared that more than 30% women were married with children. She explained the need to eat nutritious food to keep illnesses at bay. She also emphasized the need to have strong dose of Vitamin D, calcium and iron.



The women raised certain gynecological questions also which were appropriately answered by her. She advised them that personal hygiene is extremely important. Since the trainees informed her that they only took milk whilst drinking tea, Ms. Akriti suggested that they should take calcium supplement known as “ShelCal 500” daily for 6 months to maintain the calcium in their body. She also advised to give a gap of one whole month after 6 months intake of the tablet.

She also advised them to never skip breakfast. She mentioned that the whole day depends on the breakfast one has taken. She emphasized the trainees to have a heavy breakfast even if they skip lunch afterwards. She also suggested the trainees to drink as much water as possible as it regulates the blood pressure and metabolism of the body.

The trainees felt rejuvenated and happy and were ready to kick start the day for the field training.

Session 2

Enactment of Mock Case studies at 11:30 AM

As the trainees were in a big group, it was decided to divide them into groups for field exercise. Therefore, Tiger Trust in association with Mr. Arbind Jha, developed 4 different mock case studies to be given to 4 groups of about 12 trainees each. The trainees were divided according to the registration form. They were briefed about the task after reaching *Kalighati* Beat of Sariska Tiger Reserve. The four case studies given to them can be seen in the Annexure.



Giving directions to the trainees

A member of Tiger Trust had selected 4 different areas in 4 different directions from the *Kalighati Chowki* (where the groups had their starting and ending point). Earlier in the same day, that member of Tiger Trust had hidden equal number of “marked” clues and evidences (cigarette butts, skin, trap etc.) for all the 4 groups to find according to the case studies given to them. The forest areas had few unmarked natural items lying around those areas (liquor bottle, water bottle, antlers, skull etc.) which were also recorded to see how precise the teams would be.



After all the four areas were ready to investigate, the groups were lead by four different faculties for guidance. The groups (I – IV) were given a time of half an hour to collect evidences and come back to the *chowki*. They also had to note down all the evidences they collected so that it could be compared with the record Tiger Trust team

members had on record. They were asked to just note down the natural items (antlers, teeth, skull) and not bring them back so that the forest would not be disturbed. The teams were also suggested to prepare a site map of the scene of crime.

All the teams collected the marked evidences successfully and noted down all the other unmarked items they saw at the scene of crime.

The following marked evidences were kept for various groups:

1. Group I

Group Leader – Ms. Anjana Gosain

Marked evidences kept: Cigarette butt, Gloves, Bullet and Poison bottle.

Evidences recovered: All the marked ones along with a water bottle and metal rod.



2. Group II

Group Leader – Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia

Marked evidences kept: Trap, Hat, Match, Visiting card, and Footprint

Evidences recovered: All marked ones except visiting card and footprint. Unmarked ones recovered were deer antlers, beer bottle and cloth fibre.

3. Group III

Group Leader – Mr. Arbind Jha

Marked evidences kept: Tiger skin (fake), Match, Capsule, Cigarette and Foot print

Evidences recovered: All marked ones except footprint. Unmarked ones recovered were beer bottle, teeth, metal, and bird feathers.





4. Group IV

Group Leader – Mr. Pradeep Desodya

Marked evidences kept: Match stick, *Bidi*, Hat and Net

Evidences recovered: All marked ones. Unmarked ones recovered were bottles, metal barbed wire, cloth fibre, teeth and cattle skull.

All the planted evidence was then brought back to the *chowki* where the groups were gathered again. Site maps of all the teams were then reviewed by Mr. Mukesh Saini and Mr. Arbind Jha. Mr. Jha explained that the direction in a map (North-South) is very important for understanding the location of scene of crime. He also suggested to them to write the details of a map on the top and the bottom along with the legends (if any).

Mr. Jha also mentioned that the site map will be signed by all the people present at the scene of crime, the person who has made the site map along with the accused (if present). In case of an illiterate person, a thumb impression is to be taken. For females Right Thumb Impression (RTI) whereas for a male Left Thumb Impression (LTI) is to be taken. Below the thumb impression, it was suggested to mention the name of the person, for e.g. RTI of Parvati Devi or LTI of Mohan Singh. Along with all these details, the time at which the map was completed also has to be mentioned for example closed at 11:00 am/pm. Name and designation of the person who made the map is also to be mentioned at the bottom. Below the map, it was suggested by Mr. Jha and Mr. Ahluwalia to always write “Map not to scale”. The groups were asked to carefully keep all the evidence with them.



A mock scenario was given by Ms. Gosain to the trainees to see how would they handle a tourist entering the park without any permit. Ms. Akriti played the part of an international tourist who did not understand Hindi, while two trainees (**Geeta** and **Urmila**) were asked to stop her from entering the area.

Ms. Akriti Jogging and coming into the park area

Geeta (Stopping her with a hand Gesture)

Ms. Akriti - Hi

Geeta (In Hindi) – Who are you? You can't go inside it's a National Park area.



Ms. Akriti (confused) – Sorry?

Urmila (In Hindi) - You can't go inside it's a National Park area.

Ms. Akriti – I am sorry I don't understand Hindi.

Geeta and Urmila looked at each other confused while Ms. Akriti continued entering to the park area. They tried stopping her but didn't succeed.

Ms. Gosain suggested the trainees to undertake their duties seriously. She asked the trainees to demonstrate their power in case someone is trying to enter the forest forcefully. She asked the trainees

to observe and she herself took the position of the forest guard to demonstrate how the situation should have been handled.

Ms. Akriti again came jogging towards the National Park area.

Ms. Gosain (Stopping her with a hand Gesture)

Ms. Akriti - Hi

Ms. Gosain (In Hindi) –You can't go inside it's a National Park area.

Ms. Akriti – I am sorry I don't understand Hindi.

Ms. Gosain (hand gesturing to show prohibited area, making a cross)

Ms. Akriti started jogging towards the park again

Ms. Gosain held hand of Ms. Akriti and dragged her out of the way towards the main road.



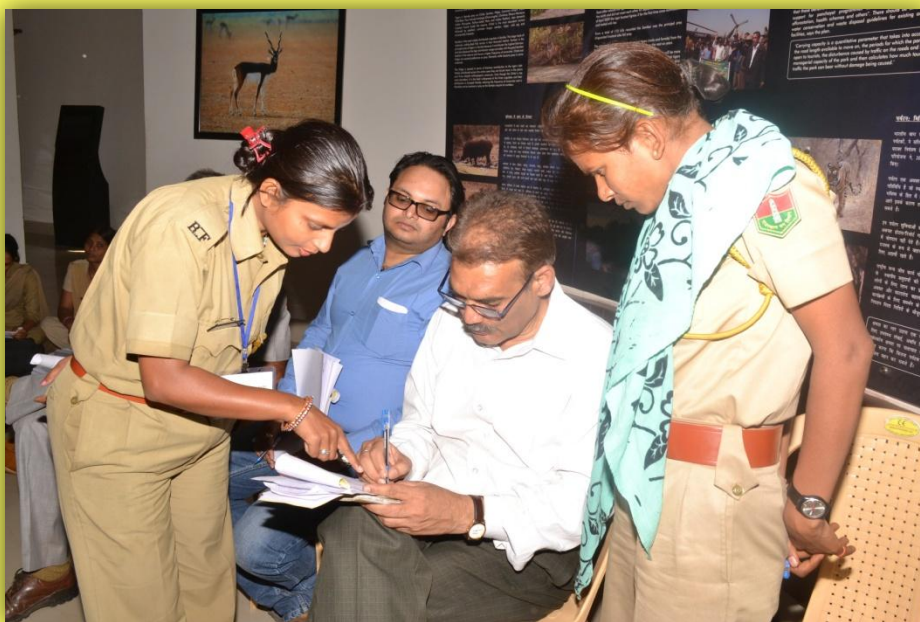
The trainees whole heartedly enjoyed this enactment and learnt that sometimes it is important to show your power instead of being modest. The groups were then taken back to the interpretation centre for the next session of form filling and evidence sealing.

Session 3

Procedure and requisite forms at the time of investigation at 2:00 pm

Forms for *moka punchnama* and *seizure memo* were asked to be filled by the trainees together while Mr. Jha and Mr. Ahluwalia guided them to fill the forms. The trainees were provided with forms which were included in their resource material, so that it became easier for the faculty to refer to a particular page or section to ensure correct filling of the forms by the trainees.

Mr. Jha and Mr. Ahluwalia supervised the form filling and it was taken up in the order of - (i) *moka punchnama*; (ii) *seizure memo*; (iii) *site plan* and so on. Mr. Ahluwalia suggested the trainees to have at least a gap of 10 minutes between a *site map* and *moka punchnama*.



The *seizure memo* was then filled by the trainees in the same way and important sections such as date and time were discussed to minimize any errors when filling such forms in an actual case.

After the *seizure form* was completed, the trainees were given a demonstration of sealing the evidences they had collected earlier in the field training. One representative of each group was asked to come forward for sealing the evidence while the others were asked to note important procedures in doing so. Each person from different groups were given a chance to come forward and practice the sealing

procedure. Mr. Jha also explained that after sealing the evidence, the same seal is to be put on the seizure memo and then handed over to the superior officer immediately.



Mr. Ahluwalia explained that the reason for doing so is that the defense lawyer may accuse the witness (forest guard) of making a false case since the seal always stayed with him. If the seal is immediately handed over to the superior officer, the defense lawyer will not be able to question their honesty. Mr. Ahluwalia also suggested the trainees that in case the defense lawyer asked “how come you had the seal with you?” the forest officer may reply “I was suspecting a problem in that area” or “I gave a message on wireless to the chowki for sending me the seal when I reached the scene of crime”.

Mr. Ahluwalia explained that the whole bunch of evidence, once sealed, cannot be opened besides in court (in front of the magistrate). Therefore, some details such as weight of the evidence has to be taken after coming back to chowki. The weight would be taken of the whole sealed package and it would be noted on the seizure memo that it was taken when the evidences were already sealed. The reason for explaining this was



that the forest staff would not be carrying a balance with them every where and therefore the weight of items could only be taken after bringing them at chowki. But a seizure memo is to be made right on the scene of the crime where seal on the seized item is to be put. So the seized evidences will undoubtedly be sealed in a package before coming to the chowki.

Later, Ms. Gosain explained what is needed by the forest guard while on patrol. She mentioned that each forest guard must possess a “forest kit” which would include:

- ✓ Gloves
- ✓ 2 empty plastic vials
- ✓ 2 empty plastic/glass boxes
- ✓ Inch Tape
- ✓ 2 glass slides
- ✓ Silicon packet
- ✓ Polythene
- ✓ Magnifying glass
- ✓ Cello tape
- ✓ 2 Surgical foreceps
- ✓ Syringe
- ✓ Fine blade
- ✓ Zip locks
- ✓ Cotton



She also mentioned that a forest guard must always have a wireless to inform other officers in case of an emergency. Mr. Ahluwalia and Mr. Jha also discussed the first aid kit with the trainees.



Session 4

Session on organizing and conducting a raid at 4:00 pm

Ms. Gosain explained to the trainees the conditions when it is inevitable to conduct a raid. In those cases, she explained that the challenge is how one should contain themselves and handle the situation. She explained the importance of being calm and vigilant at the same time. She mentioned that one even has the right to break down doors if it is not opened by free will.

Ms. Gosain requested 8 trainees to demonstrate a raid situation. Four trainees were asked to play the part of village women, where as the rest were asked to play the guards conducting the raid. Trainees Manjit, Inki, Priyanka and Seema were the forest guards while Manju, Vandana, Manisha and Laxmi played the part of women from the village. The doors of conference hall were closed to demonstrate the raid.



(Knock knock)

Manju (without opening the door): Who is it?

Priyanka: I am from nearby area.

Manju (Still not opening the door): What do you need

Priyanka: I am very thirsty please give us some water

Manju (from behind the closed door):

Water is kept outside in the pot, take it and leave.

Priyanka: The water outside is very hot, please give me some cold water.

When Manju still didn't open the door then Manjit came forward

Manjit: Open the door we are from the forest department.

Laxmi: What do you want from us?

Manjit: We got some information that you are hiding some illegal items in your house.

Manju: We have nothing, go away

Inki: Open the door or we will break it.

When the village women didn't answer, all the forest guards broke down the door and dragged all the suspects outside. The enactment was very enjoyable and informative for all the trainees since the faculty were helping them with the ways in which they could handle the raid.



Interaction with participants

When the sessions on 6th April concluded, a question and answer session helped the participants to further clarify their understanding of legal procedures:

Q. (*Mr. Ahluwalia*) What is a warrant case and how is it different from a summon's case?

A. (*Inki*) - Warrant case is one where the punishment is more than two years whereas a summon case is one which has a punishment of 2 years or less.

Q. (*Anita*) What is the difference between crime scene site map and site map?

A. (*Mr. Ahluwalia*) – Crime scene site map is where the crime was *committed* whereas, the other site map is from where the person was captured.

Q. (*Girja*) What does “Haziireen” in a moka punchnama stands for?

A. (*Ms. Anjana Gosain*) – It stands for the number of eye witness at the scene of crime.



Q. (*Urmila*) How much time difference should be written between a site map and moka punchnama?

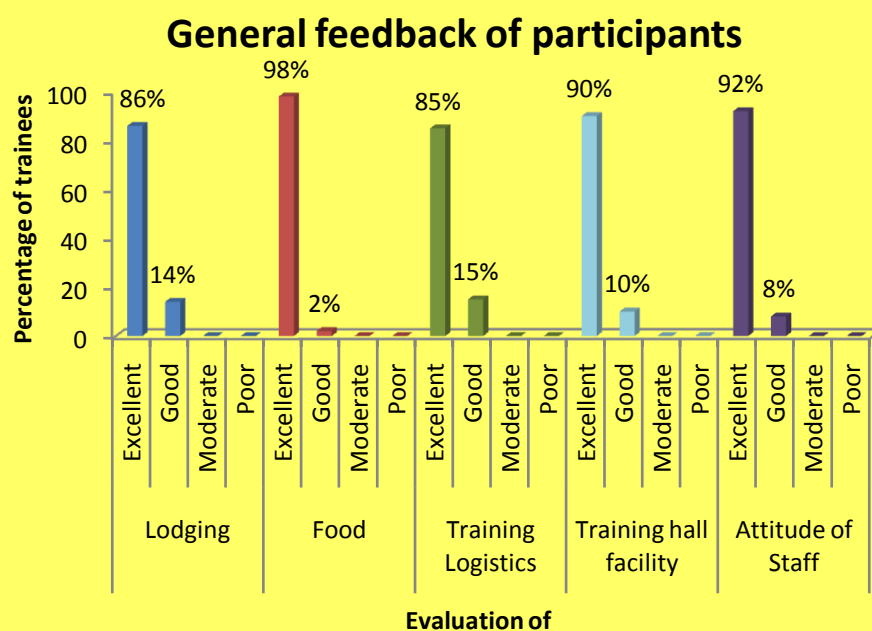
A. (*Mr. Jha*) – At least 10 minutes.

Feedback of the Participants

Feedback forms were distributed among the participants (See Annexure) to gather if there were any suggestions from the participants for improving the next training program. They were also requested for their remarks on the present training program to assess the degree to which they found it interesting and important.

1. How did you feel about the training arrangements?

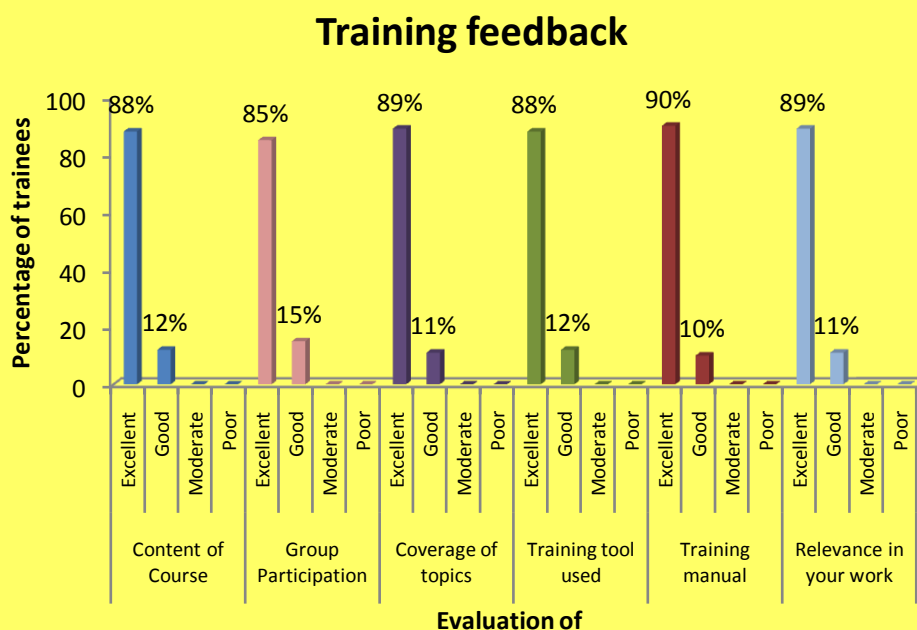
Out of the 51 participants, on an average, above **90%** of the participants agreed that the training arrangements were excellent and they appreciated the important efforts made by Tiger Trust in the path of conservation. **98%** participants marked the food facility to be excellent.



It can be perceived from the above chart that maximum trainees enjoyed their training arrangements and found the attitude of the staff to be exceptional. The trainees also found the food and lodging arrangements to be fairly good.

2. How well equipped do you think the training program was?

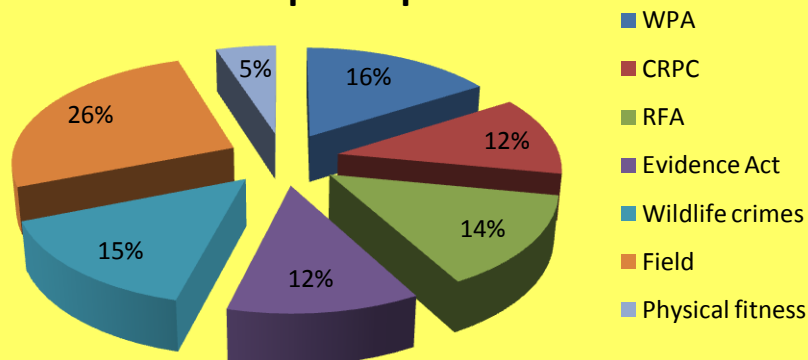
According to the feedback received, an average of above **85%** of the trainees were quite satisfied with the training program. They accepted the content of course, group participation, coverage of topics etc. to be excellent and fairly good respectively.



3. Which was the most interesting session in the training and why?

It was also analyzed through the answers given by the trainees that they enjoyed the various sessions and found the subjects relevant to their field. When asked, which session they liked most, most of the students (**26%**) enjoyed the field sessions where as **16%** said that they liked the session on **Wildlife Protection Act 1972** which was explained to them by **Ms. Anjana Gosain**. They enjoyed that particular session because of the way it was taught. They mentioned that practical sessions enabled them to understand the basics better. Few liked the session on **Wildlife crimes** (15%) **Rajasthan Forest Act**(14%),**Criminal Procedure code** (9%), **Indian Evidence Act** (12%), and **session on Physical fitness**(7%) given by **Mr. Arbind Jha, Mr. Nathawat, Mr. Ahluwalia, Mr. Pradeep Desodya and Ms. Akriti** respectively because of their interesting examples and practical given.

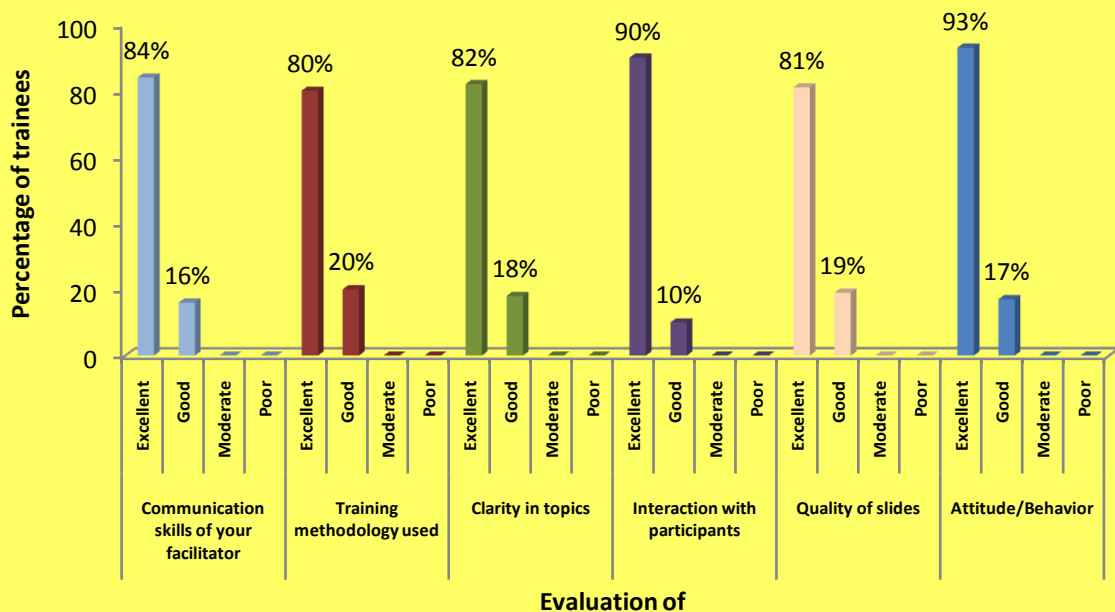
Most interesting topic as per the participants



4. What did you feel about the resource persons? Please evaluate them.

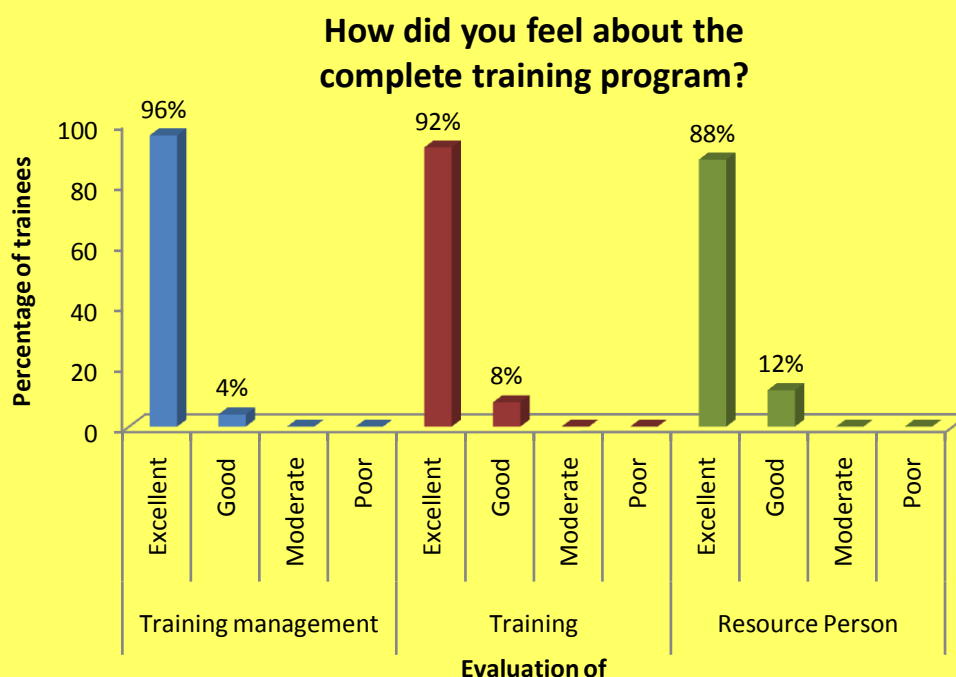
The trainees were also asked to evaluate the resource persons invited. It was observed that **93%** of the trainees addressed the resource persons to be of excellent interactive attitude, whereas their communication skills, training methodology used, interaction and bringing clarity to topics was rated above **85%** on an average.

Feedback on Resource Persons



5. Please sum up your feedback of how you found the training program to be along with the training management and resource persons.

Apart from individual feedback on various criteria, a consolidated feedback was also taken by the participants on the training program, materials provided and resource persons. It was observed that on an average **92%** of the trainees were satisfied with the training program and they marked it as “excellent” on their feedback forms.

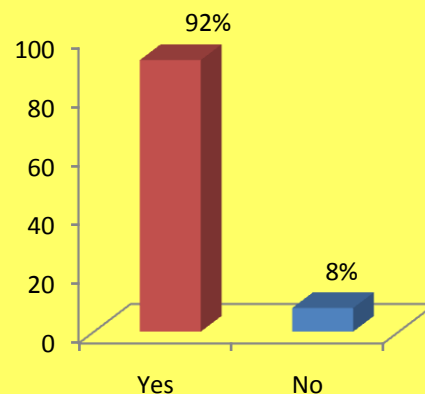


According to the verbal feedback from the trainees, the representatives of Tiger Trust found the same findings as in the feedback forms. The students enjoyed the sessions and learned a lot of new things on their journey to becoming a permanent forest official. They hoped to learn more in the coming future through similar training programs and acknowledged the effort made by Tiger Trust and its team. The trainees did give a couple of suggestions for the training program in the feedback form which is listed in the next section of this report.

6. Do you want to work in field? (question in the screening form)

The trainees were asked in their screening forms and feedback forms if they wanted to go and work in the field and face the challenges waiting there. Most (92%) of the trainees said “yes”, while few (8%) said “no” due to their own restrictions and personal reasons.

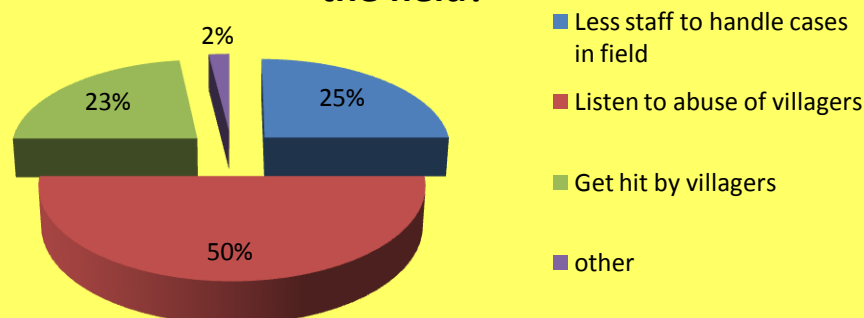
Do you want to work in field?



7. What are the challenges you face in the field (question in the screening form)

The trainees who answered “yes” in the previous question also mentioned the challenges they face in the field or they would if they start working in the field. Following were the results obtained:

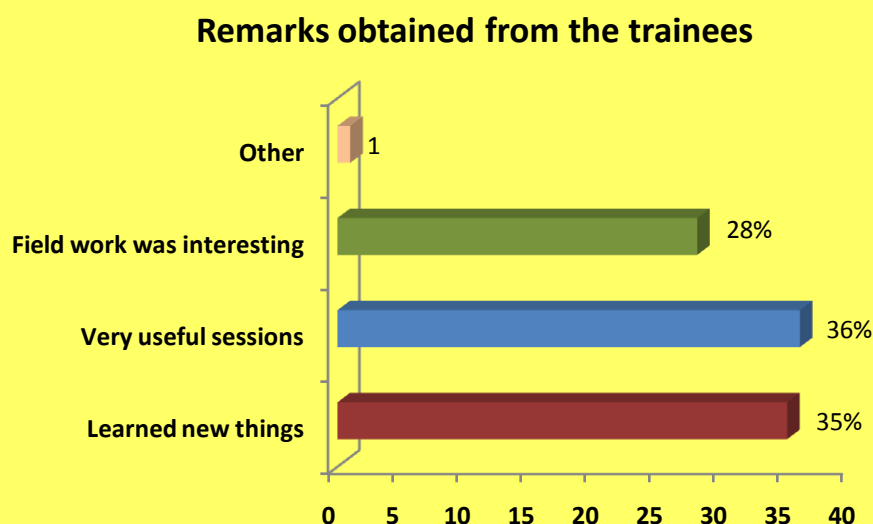
What challenges do (or would) you face in the field?



Most (50%) trainees mentioned that they have faced abuses from the village men and women whereas some (25%) even had faced fights with villagers. They mentioned in their forms on how tough and dangerous it is to handle those villagers.

8. What are your remarks on the program?

Few repetitive remarks from the trainees were also analyzed to see if there was any similarity in their comments (positive or negative). The following results were obtained:

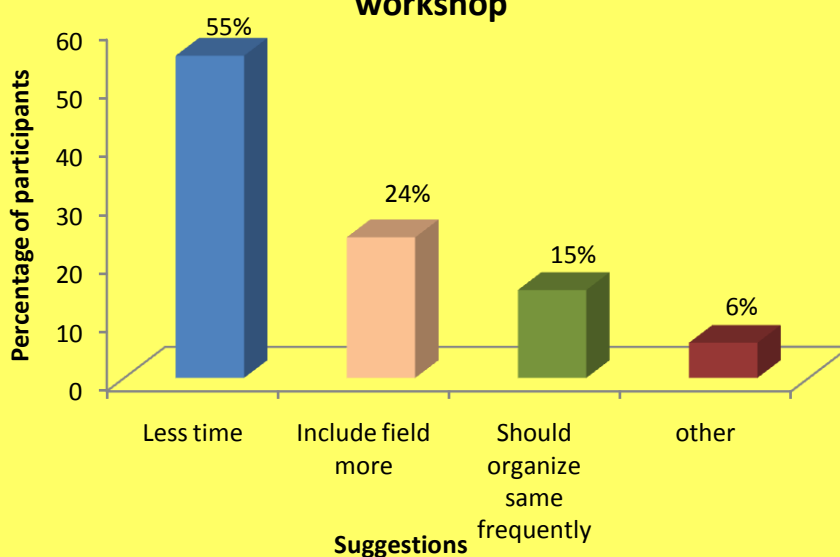


Most of the students (**46%**) accepted to have learned new things during the training program and appreciated the sessions as informative. Few participants (**15%**) also mentioned that they found the field work quite interesting. It should be noted that the students continuously commented that the subjects taught in the training program were already being covered in their other training programs but the approach shown by Tiger Trust shed a completely new light to their perspectives.

Suggestions from the Participants

Along with gathering information on their views towards the hard work and effort put in by the Tiger Trust for this training program, a column of suggestions for improvement was also given to the participants since Tiger Trust believes there is always scope for improvement. Different views were obtained from the participants regarding the improvement in the program but surprisingly, most of the participants suggested these training programs should be held regularly in their areas of work.

Fig 5. Suggestions given by participants on the workshop



These remarks suggest that most of the participants would like to be affiliated with such types of interaction and workshops to gain knowledge on different laws that would help them to perform their duties better. It was a big achievement by Tiger Trust to see such enthusiastic participants and it gave a sense of encouragement to the team to continue such programs in the future.

15% of the participants have requested that such workshops be organized regularly while **55%** have complained 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.

Conclusions of the Workshop

Following were the conclusions for the sessions on 4th – 6th April 2014:

1. Ms. Anjana Gosain

- She mentioned since women were accepted everywhere, one should take the advantage of this. She explained that it is important to gather information from the local villages in the forest regarding poaching cases or any illegal activities. Ms. Gosain encouraged the women to work as public servants instead of merely as women.
- She explained that the tourists are never blamed in case of a wrongful entry in the park of a gypsy. Only the driver and guide are questioned. In case of wrong permit, only driver is to be questioned since the permit is given for the vehicle.
- Ms. Gosain explained how one should interrogate: first, one should ask the person's name, village etc. before going into the details. She suggested to the trainees to talk in a friendly manner, followed by a more authoritative way to get maximum information from the offender. She explained that forest guards cannot use their power in reporting or noting a crime, they can only inform higher officials to take proper action. She advised them to always enquire about suspicious matters, things and belongings.
- She advised them not to take much time in interrogation and instead take practical action.
- To seize items such as meat, only one part of the meat is sent to the lab for testing and getting experts' advice on its identity, while the rest of the meat is destroyed.
- She suggested to maintain cool when presented in court. She advised the trainees to eat well before coming for a case in court since it could be a long day. She also suggested the trainees to always have a look at the documents before presenting oneself in the court.
- She explained that one should not answer very small or very long answers. They should think and stick to the question while answering.
- Ms. Gosain suggested that the statement should be short and precise.

- She suggested not to lose temper during a court session when appearing as a witness.
- Ms. Gosain explained that when going as a witness, one should always read the form before appearing in the court to have all the details in mind.
- She asked the students to fill mock “*moka punchnama*” to make them understand how to handle such situations.
- Ms. Gosain suggested to always eat well before appearing as a witness, keep a water bottle and always be in uniform.
- She gave the following rules for giving statement in the court – (i) Speak when spoken to, (ii) Listen first, (iii) When your statement is in the afternoon, have your food and meet the prosecutor first, (iv) You have to inform your senior officer about going to the court, and (v) In case you don’t know the answer say “I don’t remember, I can look at the file and tell since it happened a long time back”.

2. Mr. B. S. Nathawat

- Mr. Nathawat suggested them to not lose their temper in court, otherwise it could weaken their case. He advised them to learn from the previous mistakes made by the forest department. He suggested to the trainees to think before speaking in court and advised them to not to be impulsive in answering questions, which may cause trouble.
- He suggested to the trainees to keep a paint box and brush with them to mark the crime scenes. He explained how important the initial documents for filing a case are.
- He mentioned Panchnama as the original scene that is seen by the forest guard. He suggested completing the documents on site first before moving any further.
- He motivated the trainees by saying that they shouldn’t ask police help since they have a lot more powers than a police man. The only problem is that the forest department does not know how to implement their powers.

3. Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia

- Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia discussed all the important Acts in Cr. P.C. and discussed the various memos to ensure that the trainees could distinguish between two different memos.
- He also suggested to them that in case of 24 hours boundation, they should detain the person for a while before making an arrest so as to buy some time.
- He pointed out that after sealing evidence and stamping the seizure memo, the forest officer should always deposit the seal with a higher official.
- He explained that informing the relatives and doing a medical test of the accused are primary things to be done after arresting him.
- He also suggested that in case of 24 hours boundation, they should detain the person for a while before making an arrest to buy some time.
- He explained site map, seizure memo and challan are few important documents to be presented in court while filing a case.
- Mr. Ahluwalia suggested that the accused at many times do not tell their real names, so one should be clever enough to make out the lie.
- Mr. Ahluwalia mentioned that vehicle's fitness certificate is also to be deposited with other documents in a case filed with police.
- Mr. Ahluwalia suggested the witness number to be just one to two.
- Mr. Ahluwalia mentioned that before taking an accused in the custody, all his articles (belt, shoe laces etc.) should be taken before sending him to the lock up. This is to prevent him from committing suicide or any damage to himself.

4. Mr. Arbind Jha

- Whenever prohibited wildlife articles are seized or wildlife offenders are detained/arrested under the relevant provisions of the WPA - 1972, following documents are to be prepared at the crime scene with due diligence.
- A "Panchnama" in the presence of 5-people are to be made indicating the seizure of the the wildlife articles. The title of this document shall be "Panchnama" prepared under section of WPA - 1972. It shall contain date, place and time of beginning of making this document, signature of suspect etc.

All efforts should be made for the presence of 5-witnesses. Forest officials can also be included in the witness list.

- A seizure memo shall be prepared at the crime scene itself. It will bear the description of the articles seized such as color, weight, piece etc. Accused signature, thumb impression shall also be taken. There is no need of 5 witnesses on this document. The absence of independent witness should be mentioned by citing reason thereon.
- Seizure memo should bear “SEAL-MARK” on the memo and articles seized along with date, place time of start and time of completion of this document at the end.
- If there is any provision of issuing FIR, the space should be left blank as it has not been issued by this time. Generally, Foresters and above rank officials issue FIR so no one expect it to be issued at the time seizure itself.
- A “Site Plan”/Nazri Naksha should be prepared indicating direction and important land marks so that scene can be identified from the office itself. Legend should be decrypted at the bottom right corner indicating actual place of seizure.
- A preliminary statement of the accused, if any should be recorded indicating non possession of any lawful permit. Trespassing etc so that the ground of reasonable suspicion could be invoked, later on.
- If accused is to be arrested, he is to be told that he is under arrest under such law. His relatives should be informed immediately, proof should be kept on file.
- Medical report is to be obtained from Govt. Hospital.
- Seized articles and accused, if arrested has to be produced in competent court within 24-hours.
- The immediate controlling officer has to be intimated and FIR, if any is to be issued.
- From now onward, all documents shall bear FIR number.

5. Mr. Pradeep Desodya

- Mr. Desodya explained to the trainees that it is necessary to carry out their work sincerely and with precision to details.

- He explained that the forest guards need to form a network among village without jeopardizing their lives to enable them to catch the criminals tactfully.
- He also suggested to connect various evidences for strengthening their case. He advised the trainees to exercise their brain and try to be efficient.

6. Ms. Akriti

- Ms. Akriti encouraged the trainees to take care of themselves the way they take care of their families along with undertaking their tough job.
- She suggested them to have a healthy diet including essential amount of important vitamins and minerals.
- She gave simple but effective exercises for relieving stress and body pain situations.
- She encouraged the trainees to stay strong and healthy.
- Ms. Akriti suggested the trainees to stay healthy and fit since their work is very tiresome.
- She asked the trainees to take care of their skin, eyes, muscles of hands and legs and calcium content in their bodies.
- She explained that different skin types may react differently to a face pack. therefore, she advised the trainees with oily skin to use the face pack with little lemon; ones with dry skin to use with milk and normal skin to use the face pack with rose water or normal water.

Annexure

1. Module of the Training Program

ADVANCED CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING ON FOREST OFFENCES UNDER THE PROJECT HUNTING THE HUNTERS III

4th to 6th April 2014

HOTEL ALWAR AND SARISKA TIGER RESERVE, RAJASTHAN

ORGANIZED BY TIGER TRUST

SCHEDULE FOR THE WORKSHOP

4 th April 2014	
3:00-3:15 pm	Registration of Participants
3:15 – 3:30 pm	Introduction to the program
3:30-4:50 pm	Session on wildlife crimes and crime scene investigation by Mr. Arbind Jha
4:50 – 5:00 pm	Vote of thanks
5 th April 2014	
9:30-10:00 am	Registration of Participants
10:00 – 10:15 am	Opening ceremony
10:15-10:30 am	Tea Break
11:00 am – 1:15 pm	Session by Ms. Anjana Gosain on Wildlife Protection Act along with case law
	Session for Rajasthan Forest Act by Mr. B. S. Nathawat and Ms. Anjana Gosain
1:15-2:00 pm	Lunch
2:00 – 3:00 pm	Session on Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. M. S. Ahluwalia
3:00 – 4:00 pm	Session on Indian Evidence Act 1974 by Mr. Pradeep Desodiya
4:15 – 4:30 pm	Tea Break
4:30 - 5:30 pm	Interactive session distribution of mock cases
5:30 – 6:30	Session on physical fitness by Akriti
6:30 pm	Vote of Thanks
6 th April 2014	
9:30 – 10:15 pm	Court procedures and field training by Arbind Jha
10:15 – 4:30 pm	Open sessions and open house on mock case studies, court procedures, filling up of the requisite forms by all the participants. Question and Answers, interactive sessions, with the panel of faculty in all the sessions. Hence no dedicated session is being assigned. All the trainees would be encouraged to have interactive sessions with the faculty.
4:30 pm	Vote of Thanks

2. List of Participants

S. No.	Names	Posting/Division/Designation
Faculty		
1.	Ms. Anjana Gosain	CEO Tiger Trust
2.	Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia	Senior Advocate
3.	Mr. B. S. Nathawat	DCF – Van Bhavan
4.	Mr. Pradeep Desodya	Advocate
5.	Ms. Akriti	Physical fitness trainer
Guests		
6.	Mr. R. S. Shekhawat	Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve
7.	Mr. R. C. Saini	DCF, FTI, Alwar
8.	Mr. Mukesh Saini	DCF (Relocation)
Team Members		
9.	Ms. Zaara Kidwai	Project Coordinator Tiger Trust
10.	Baldev Singh	Office Assistant Tiger Trust
Other guests from the forest department		
11.	Mr. Nikhil Ubhaykar	Forestry Training Institute, Alwar
12.	Bhagwan Singh Rathod	Range officer, FTI, Alwar
13.	Mr. Ghansham Saini	Office assistant, DCF (Relocation)
Trainees		
14	Vandana Sharma	Bhilwada
15	Meera Kumari Meena	Bharatpur
16	Preeti Kumari	Bharatpur
17	Kajal Faujdar	Bharatpur
18	Manjit Kaur	Bharatpur
19	Sarita Kumari	Bharatpur
20	Neeraj Chatrawal	Bharatpur
21	Babita Rani	Bharatpur
22	Rinky Kumari	Deeg
23	Hemlata	Bayan
24	Manju Pareva	Bharatpur
25	Girija Kumari	Bayana
26	Seema Devi	Bayana
27	Manisha Kumari	Masalpur
28	Rekha Bai Jatav	Masalpur
29	Anita Bai Meena	Masalpur

30	Urmila Bairva	Sapotara
31	Neelam Bairva	Sapotara
32	Pooja Meena	Mandrayal
33	Veenu Kumari	Mandrayal
34	Manisha Bai	Karauli
35	Manisha Chaturvedi	Karauli
36	Seema Kumari Jatav	Karauli
37	Manoj Gurjar	Karauli
38	Meena Bairva	Karauli
39	Seema Bairva	Keladevi
40	Pratibha Yadav	Keshoraye Patan
41	Anita Saini	Keshoraye Patan
42	Anita	Keshoraye Patan
43	Sandeep Kaur	Sawai Madhopur
44	Inky Kothari	Sawai Madhopur
45	Purnima Chauhan	Sawai Madhopur
46	Hemlata Sharma	Sawai Madhopur
47	Deepika Singh	Sawai Madhopur
48	Gayetri Gurjar	Sawai Madhopur
49	Manju	Sawai Madhopur
50	Rasal Bai Bairva	Failodi
51	Anita Rajora	Kundera
52	Anita Gurjar	Ranthambore
53	Priyanka Mirotha	ROPT
54	Chetan Sharma	Failodi
55	Asha Meena	Dholpur
56	Neetu Parmar	Dholpur
57	Prabha Sharma	Dholpur
58	Sridevi	Dholpur
59	Lajwanti	Baadi
60	Geeta Kumari	Byawar
61	Laxmi Kumari	Ajmer
62	Suneeta Shukla	Achrol
63	Suneeta Meena	Bayana
64	Mamta Kumari	Seekar

3. Press Release



News cutting from Arunprabha

TRANSLATION

News paper: Arunprabha, 4th April

Women Forest Guards will receive Law Enforcement Training from tomorrow
Alwar: Tiger Trust, in association with the forest department, organized a 3 day workshop in Alwar at 11 am on Saturday. Field director Mr. R. S. Shekhawat will inaugurate the event.

Ms. Anjana Gosain, Chief Functionary Officer Tiger Trust, have explained that the women forest guards will be taught basic wildlife laws along with field training.



News cutting from NCR Sandesh

TRANSLATION

News paper: NCR Sandesh, 5th April

Women Forest Guards received 3 day Law Enforcement Training

Alwar: Tiger Trust, in association with the forest department, organized a 3 day workshop in Alwar for training women forest guards to fight against wildlife crimes.

In this program Ms. Anjana Gosain, Chief Functionary Officer Tiger Trust, along with Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia, Advocate Pradeep Desodhya, Ms. Akriti, Mr. Arbind Jha and Mr. B. S. Nathawat were invited as the faculty. Among the forest officials were Mr. R. S. Shekhawat, Mr. R. C. Saini and Mr. Mukesh Saini who participated in the workshop.

महिला वनकर्मियों को मिली अवैध प्रथाओं से लड़ने की शिक्षा

अलवर। टाइगर ट्रस्ट ने वन विभाग के साथ मिलकर महिला वनकर्मियों के लिए 3 दिन की कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया। इस कार्यशाला का विषय महिला वनकर्मियों को अवैध वन्य जीवन अपराधों के खिलाफ लड़ने की ट्रेनिंग देना है। ये कार्यशाला 4 से 6 अप्रैल तक चलेगी।

कार्यशाला में टाइगर ट्रस्ट की मुख्य कार्यकर्ता श्रीमती अंजना गोसाईं, प्रमुख प्रदाधिकारी टाइगर ट्रस्ट के साथ-साथ एडवोकेट मंजीतसिंह अहलुवालिया, एडवोकेट प्रदीप दिसोदिया, आकृति, अरविन्द झा व जी.एस. नाथवात मुख्य प्रशिक्षकों के रूप में दिखायी

दिए। वन विभाग से इस कार्यशाला में आर.एस. शेखावत फोल्ड 'डायरेक्टर सरिस्का, मनोज पाराशर, आर.सी. सैनी और मुकेश सैनी ने भाग लिया।

कार्यशाला में महिला वनकर्मियों को तरह-तरह के प्रशिक्षण दिये गये। जिससे उनको अपनी शक्तियों का अंदाजा हो और वह वनों में अवैध प्रथाओं को रोकथाम में जोर-शोर से कर पायें। इस साल राजस्थान वन विभाग में लगभग 300 से ज्यादा महिलाओं का चुनाव हुआ है। जिसके कारण टाइगर ट्रस्ट ने ऐसी और भी कई कार्यशालाएँ करने का निर्णय लिया है। टाइगर ट्रस्ट को ये इस विषय में ये दोसरी कार्यशाला है।

News cutting from Arunprabha



News in Rajasthan Kesari

TRANSLATION

News paper: Arunprabha, 6th April

Women Forest Guards received Training to fight wildlife crimes

Alwar: Tiger Trust, in association with the forest department, organized a 3 day workshop in Alwar for training women forest guards to fight against wildlife crimes. This training too place from 4th to 6th April. In this program Ms. Anjana Gosain, Chief Functionary Officer Tiger Trust, along with Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia, Advocate Pradeep Desodhya, Ms. Akriti, Mr. Arbind Jha and Mr. B. S. Nathawat were invited as the faculty. Among the forest officials were Mr. R. S. Shekhawat, Mr. R. C. Saini and Mr. Mukesh Saini who participated in the workshop.

The women forest guards received training for various situations which may help them conquering wildlife crimes. This year Rajasthan Forest Deptment has recruited more than 300 women forest guards due to which Tiger Trust found it essential to train these guards for fighting wildlife crimes.

TRANSLATION

News paper: Rajasthan Kesari, 6th April

Women Forest Guards received

Alwar: Tiger Trust, in association with the forest department, organized a 3 day workshop in Alwar for training women forest guards to fight against wildlife crimes from 4th to 6th April. In this program Ms. Anjana Gosain, Chief Functionary Officer Tiger Trust, along with Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia, Advocate Pradeep Desodhya, Ms. Akriti, Mr. Arbind Jha and Mr. B. S. Nathawat were seen as the faculty.

The women forest guards received training for various situations which may help them conquering wildlife crimes. This year Rajasthan Forest Deptment has recruited more than 300 women forest guards due to which Tiger Trust found it essential to train these guards for fighting wildlife crimes. Among the forest officials were Mr. R. S. Shekhawat, Mr. R. C. Saini and Mr. Mukesh Saini who participated in the workshop.

4. Photos of the Workshop



Faculty and Guests



A trainer (Inki) asking a question



Mr. Shekhawat interacting with the trainees



Amused trainees



Participants ready for the field training



Ms. Akriti demonstrating stretch exercises to the trainees



Trainees doing stretch exercises



Trainees doing stretch exercises

5. Screening forms for trainees

Screening Form

1. Name _____ 2. Age / Date of Birth _____
3. Designation/Post _____ 4. Division _____
5. Where are you posted presently? (in the field, control room, *naaka* etc.?)

6. Are you posted in the same place since you were hired? Yes () No ()
7. List the divisions you were posted before this since the time of your joining. Write the time period (e.g. from January to June 2011). Also write the areas of postings (e.g. field, control room, *naaka*)

8. Do you want to get posted in field? Yes () No ()
9. If yes, write about the challenges you faced while patrolling

10. How many cases for illegal activities did you encounter during your field work/on duty? What were your actions taken? Write any one of them in detail.

6. Feedback Form



Evaluation Form

PROGRAM EVALUATION SHEET

Name of the Program : HUNTING THE HUNTER - II
 Date : 14 - 15th Dec 2013
 Location : SARISKA National Park Alwar

General Feedback (Please tick ✓)

Evaluation of	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate सामान्य	Poor औसत से नीचे
Lodging (आवास व्यवस्था)				
Food (भोजन व्यवस्था)				
Training Logistics (प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था)				
Training Hall Facility (प्रशिक्षण कक्ष व्यवस्था)				
Attitude of Staff (स्टाफ का व्यवहार)				

Training Feedback (Please tick ✓)

Evaluation of	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate सामान्य	Poor औसत से नीचे
Content of the Course (प्रशिक्षण की विषय वस्तु)				
Group Participation (समूह की प्रतिभागिता)				
Coverage of the Topics (विषय वस्तु)				
Training Tools Used				

प्रशिक्षण सह सामग्री				
Training Manual				
प्रशिक्षण पाठ्य सामग्री				
Relevance in your Work प्रशिक्षण की आपके कार्य में उपयोगिता				

Most Interesting Session/Least Interesting Session (Which and why?)

सबसे प्रभावी सत्र (कौन-सा एवं क्यों)

.....

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.....

Feedback on Resource Persons (Please tick ✓)

सन्दर्भ व्यक्तियों पर टिप्पणी

Name of the Resource Person	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate सामान्य	Poor औसत से नीचे
Communication skills of the Facilitator संदर्भ व्यक्तियों का संप्रेषण कौशल				
Training Methodology used प्रशिक्षण पद्धति				
Clarity in Topics विषय वस्तु पर समझ				

Interaction with Participants प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के साथ संवाद				
Quality of the Slides प्रस्तुतियों की गुणवत्ता				
Attitude/Behavior वर्तव्य/व्यवहार				

Please Sum Up your Feedback

	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate सामान्य	Poor औसत से नीचे
Training Management प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था				
Training प्रशिक्षण				
Resource Person सन्दर्भ व्यक्ति				

Remarks:

टिप्पणी:

Where or How did you come to know of this training?

आपको इस प्रशिक्षण के बारे में जानकारी कहाँ 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?

7. Case Studies Given to the trainees

Mock Case 1 (given with resource material)

Place: Sariska

Village: Indok

Location: Park boundary

Situation: A group of forest guards were patrolling in the forest when they saw a group of women and children (from a village) wandering inside the core area of the forest. They saw 3 women were having katari in their hands and 2 were having head loads (grass). 3 kids were also seen with them holding deer antlers in their hands.

Few Girl forest guards are at the naka duty. One of the patrolling forest guards comes to naka to report the crime being committed in the core area by those villagers. The guards at the naka immediately call in Flying squad with lady forest guards to inspect the area and interrogate the tress passers. By the time the flying squad got to the scene of crime, the group of intruders got smaller since two women with head loads and one with katari along with the kids ran off after they saw forest officers approaching. Few antlers, a katari and one of the head loads were accidently dropped by them on their way.

The forest guards managed to get hold of the remaining two women with katari and detained them. They interrogated the women to find out about rest of the group. After they recovered one katari and few antlers in the vicinity, they decided to follow the escaped group to their village to track down the involved group and monitor their movements.

While they were in the village investigating, they found a bullock cart near the suspected house. When they entered the suspected home, they found some animal (reptile) skins not clear which reptile, shawls of fox skins and few unidentified animal articles. They need to fill appropriate forms and make a case.

Exercise:

1. What will be your first steps after reaching the crime scene?
2. How will you interrogate the women detained?
3. What is the best way to find the other women involved in the crime?
4. What will you do after following the group to a suspected house? How?
5. What will you do after finding a vehicle near the suspected house? How?
6. Who you need to call to take over?
7. Please explain in what order the forms will be filled by you?
8. What is your role if the case is filed and brought to the court?
9. What are the sections of Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Indian Evidence Act 1860, Criminal Procedure code 1973 and Rajasthan Forest Act 1953 that are being violated in this case?

CASE STUDY (GROUP I)

Place – Sariska Tiger Project (Field Exercise)

Date-05.04.2014

Group Leader: -----

Description of Crime Scene: A group of forest guards on regular night foot patrolling duty in one of the remotest areas of the “Sariska Tiger Reserve” came across a staunch odour emanating from some probable decaying dead body. All team members were unanimous that the said smell is definitely from a dead wild animal and started intensive search operation of the area to find out the carcass, which they successfully found.



1. Once the dead body is detected, all of you are supposed to develop the case by



taking into account all possibilities ie. it may be natural death, death arising out of territorial possession, female acquisition or death due to poaching.

2. What are the documents you are supposed to prepare at the scene of crime/spot?

3. What shall be “Standard Operating Procedures” (SOP) keeping in mind the framework established by NTCA, if

any?

4. How to start investigation as the case is blind one having no clue at all?

5. Who are the officers in hierarchy to be immediately informed without any delay so that culprit may be apprehended.

CASE STUDY (GROUP II)

Place – Sariska Tiger Project (Field Exercise)

Date -05.04.2014

Group Leader: -----

Description of Crime Scene: A group of forest guards on regular night foot patrolling duty in one of the remotest areas of the “Sariska Tiger Reserve”. One of the members of the patrolling team was carrying a “Metal Detector” who was presumably proficient in making use of this equipment. The equipment, all of sudden started beeping continuously. All team members were unanimous that the some metallic objects are hidden some where undoubtedly, which they successfully recovered. A couple of photographs of recovered object are placed :



1.Once the objectionable so called metallic object is detected and recovered , all of you are supposed to develop the case by taking into account all possibilities ie. poaching of big cats such as Tiger, Leopard or any other herbivores and the very presence and possession of such equipment in the local populace is nothing but alarming bell for the park managers.

2. What are the documents you are supposed to prepare at the scene of crime/spot?
3. What shall be “Standard Operating Procedures” (SOP) keeping in mind the framework established by NTCA, if any?
4. How to start investigation as the case is blind one having no clue at all?
5. Who are the officers in hierarchy to be immediately informed without any delay so that culprit may be apprehended?
6. While preparing the documents, it is expected to mention the relevant section of the WLP Act, 1972.

Note: While developing case, you must take into account /presume status of the spot ie crime scene and species involved, if any?

CASE STUDY (GROUP III)

Place – Sariska Tiger Project (Field Exercise)

Date-05.04.2014

Group Leader: -----

Description of Crime Scene: One fine good morning, one of your informers/ sources intimated you that some wildlife contraband is being possessed by some trader who is contemplating sale to some unscrupulous elements to infamous wild traders of Delhi having capability to supply these wildlife articles to China through international Indian boundary. You are suppose to develop the information into actionable intelligence so that recovery could be made and culprits involved in trade could be nabbed successfully. A couple of photographs of recovered object along with the arrested accused is placed below:



1. How will U organise raid leading to seizure & arrest of material involved.
 2. Apart from your own department, what are the other agencies from where you can expect support while organising the raid.
 3. What are the documents you are supposed to prepare at the scene of crime/spot?
 4. What shall be “Standard Operating Procedures” (SOP) keeping in mind the framework established by NTCA, if any?
 5. How to start investigation as the case is blind one having no clue at all?
 6. Who are the officers in hierarchy to be immediately informed without any delay so that culprit may be apprehended?
 7. While preparing the documents, it is expected to mention the relevant section of the WLP Act, 1972.
 8. How to start interrogation of the accused so that it may lead to busting of backward & forward linkages.
- Note: While developing case, you must take into account/ presume status of the spot and species involved if any?

CASE STUDY (GROUP IV)

Place – Sariska Tiger Project (Field Exercise)

Date-05.04.2014

Group Leader: -----

Description of Crime Scene: One fine good morning, one of your informers/ sources intimated you that some wildlife contraband containing prohibited species of birds is being possessed by some unscrupulous elements . You are suppose to develop the information into actionable intelligence so that recovery could be made and culprits involved in trade could be nabbed successfully. A couple of photographs of recovered object along with the arrested accused is placed below:



1. How will U organise raid leading to seizure & arrest of material involved.
2. Apart from your own department, what are the other agencies from where you can expect support while organising the raid.
3. What are the documents you are supposed to prepare at the scene of crime/spot?
4. What shall be “Standard Operating Procedures” (SOP) keeping in mind the framework established by NTCA, if any?

5. How to start investigation as the case is blind one having no clue at all?

6. Who are the officers in hierarchy to be immediately informed without any delay so that culprit may be apprehended?

7. While preparing the documents, it is expected to mention the relevant section of the WLP Act, 1972.

8. How to start interrogation of the accused so that it may lead to busting of backward & forward linkages.



9. Since action will involve search of business premises and arrest of traders what precautions are ought to be observed for lawful action ?

Note: While developing case, you must take into account/ presume status of the spot and species involved if any?

8. Letter of permission to Mr. R. S. Shekhawat

To,
Mr. R. S. Shekhawat
Field Director
Sariska Tiger Reserve
Rajasthan

Date:04.03.2014

Subject: Seeking permission to organize a training program for women forest guards in Sariska Tiger Reserve on 6th April 2014.

*Tiger Trust is planning to organize a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project “**Hunting the Hunters-Phase III**” for the women forest guards of Sariska and surrounding divisions. We understand that the women forest guards are already involved in a training program at FTI, Alwar. Therefore we would appreciate if you could allow us to pitch in that schedule and organize a two-day legal training program for those trainees in Alwar and Sariska along with field training.*

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 have following dates which have been confirmed by Mr. R. C. Saini. In pursuance to that, we are further confirming the plan.

***April 4th - April 6th 2014** (Which will include classroom and field sessions with practical exercises and will last not more than 2 days). We would therefore, also request you to permit us to book the Late Padmashree Kailash Sankhala Interpretation center for conducting the classroom sessions on 6th April and entry in the forest for field sessions on the same day.*

Detailed plan for the program will be intimated later. Your support and prompt response would be appreciated.

Kind regards,

Ms. Anjana Gosain
Chief Functionary Officer
Tiger Trust.
New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org
Email: tigertrustindia@gmail.com

9. Letter of invitation to Mr. R. S. Shekhawat, Director Sariska Tiger Reserve



Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org>

Invitation to be the "Chief Guest" for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 5th and 6th April 2014 for the women Forest Guards at the Forest Training Institute Alwar.

Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org>
To: raghuvir shekhawat <sraghuvirsingh@gmail.com>

Thu, Mar 20, 2014 at 3:12 PM

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is planning to organize a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" at Forest Training Institute, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve on 5th and 6th April 2014 at 10:00 am. Tiger Trust is honored to invite you as the Chief Guest for 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. Tentative schedule of the training is attached herewith.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,

—

Thanks and regards,
Zaara Kidwai
Project Coordinator
Hunting the Hunters III - Project
Tiger Trust
New Delhi

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10. Letter to Mr. Manoj Parashar, Deputy Director Sariska Tiger Reserve



Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>

Invitation to be the "Guest of Honor" for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 5th and 6th April 2014 for the women Forest Guards at the Forest Training Institute Alwar.

Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>
To: dcfsariska@gmail.com

Thu, Mar 20, 2014 at 3:14 PM

Respected Mr. Parashar,


Tiger Trust is planning to organize a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" at Forest Training Institute, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve on 5th and 6th April 2014 at 10:00 am. Tiger Trust is honored to invite you as the **Guest of Honor** for 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. Tentative schedule of the training is attached herewith.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,

—
Thanks and regards,
Zaara Kidwal
Project Coordinator
Hunting the Hunters III - Project
Tiger Trust
New Delhi

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11. Letter to Mr. R. C. Saini, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Forestry Training Institute, Alwar



Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>

Invitation to attend the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 5th and 6th April 2014 for the women Forest Guards at the Forest Training Institute Alwar.

Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>
To: rameshsainialwar@yahoo.co.in

Thu, Mar 20, 2014 at 3:16 PM

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is planning to organize a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" at Forest Training Institute, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve on 5th and 6th April 2014 at 10:00 am. Tiger Trust is honored to invite you for 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. Tentative schedule of the training is attached herewith.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,

—

Thanks and regards,
Zaara Kidwal
Project Coordinator
Hunting the Hunters III - Project
Tiger Trust
New Delhi

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12. Letter to Mr. Mukesh Saini, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Relocation, Sariska Tiger Reserve



Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>

Invitation to attend the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 5th and 6th April 2014 for the women Forest Guards at the Forest Training Institute Alwar.

Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>
To: mukeshsariska@gmail.com

Thu, Mar 20, 2014 at 3:24 PM

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is planning to organize a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" at Forest Training Institute, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve on 5th and 6th April 2014 at 10:00 am. Tiger Trust is honored to invite you for 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. Tentative schedule of the training is attached herewith.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,


—

Thanks and regards,
Zaara Kidwal
Project Coordinator
Hunting the Hunters III - Project
Tiger Trust
New Delhi

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13 Letter to Faculty

i) Letter to Mr. B. S. Nathawat, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Van Bhavan, Jaipur



Tiger Trust
CARING FOR THE WILD

Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org>

Re: Invitation as resource faculty for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 5th and 6th April 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Hotel Hive, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve.

bhagwan singh nathawat <bsn_aastikalan@yahoo.co.in> Mon, Mar 24, 2014 at 1:07 PM
Reply-To: bhagwan singh nathawat <bsn_aastikalan@yahoo.co.in>
To: Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org>

respected madam,

this is to confirm that i will be available on the mentioned dates in your mail.

thanking you
Dr.Bhagwan Singh Nathawat
DCF (LITIGATION)
9462885323, 9785992883

On Thursday, 20 March 2014 3:02 PM, Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org> wrote:
Dear Sir,

This is a reminder for the invitation letter sent to you on 12th March 2014.
Kindly send in your confirmation for attending the program on 5th and 6th April as a resource faculty in Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve, the module of the same is attached herewith.

We appreciate your support and involvement.

On Wed, Mar 12, 2014 at 3:39 PM, Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org> wrote:
Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is planning to organize a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" at Hotel Hive, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve on 5th and 6th April 2014 respectively.

Tiger Trust is honored to invite you as one of the "resource faculty" for 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.

ii) Letter to Mr. Arbind Jha, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau



Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org>

Re: Invitation as resource faculty for the capacity building program and legal training under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" to be held on 5th and 6th April 2014 for the women Forest Guards at Hotel Hive, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve.

Arbind Jha <arbindjha12@gmail.com>

Wed, Mar 19, 2014 at 3:27 PM

To: Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org>

Madam,

I hereby confirm my participation in the said programme scheduled to be held at Alwar on 5-6th April, 14.

Thanks,

Regards,

Jha/WCCB

On Fri, Mar 14, 2014 at 11:45 AM, Zaara Kidwai <zaara.kidwai@tigertrustindia.org> wrote:

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is planning to organize a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" at Hotel Hive, Alwar and Sariska Tiger Reserve on 5th and 6th April 2014 respectively.

Tiger Trust is honored to invite you as one of the "resource faculty" for 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 would appreciate if you could grace the occasion with your presence. Schedule of the training will be later communicated to you.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

—

Thanks and regards,
Zaara Kidwai
Project Coordinator
Hunting the Hunters III Project
Tiger Trust
New Delhi

iii) Letter to Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia, Advocate



Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>

Invitation as a resource faculty for the capacity building Program under Hunting the Hunter Phase III on forest offences for women forest guards on 5th and 6th April 2014 in Alwar and Sariska.

1 message

Zaara Kidwal <zaara.kidwal@tigertrustindia.org>
To: msahluwalla2003 <msahluwalla2003@yahoo.co.in>

Mon, Mar 10, 2014 at 4:46 PM

Dear Mr. Ahluwalia,

Tiger Trust is pleased to invite you as a resource faculty to impart training to the women forest guards in the above said program on 5th and 6th April 2014. Tiger Trust will be taking care of your travel, boarding lodging and honorarium.

The schedule shall be sent soon however, it is informed that the travel date to Alwar is on 4th April 2014 by Ajmer Shatabdi which departs at 6:35 pm from Delhi Cantt Railway station and arrives at Alwar at 8:40 am. The return will be on 6th April from the same train to Delhi Cantt at 10:00 pm.

Kindly send your consent so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

—

Thanks and regards,
Zaara Kidwal
Project Coordinator
Hunting the Hunters III - Project
Tiger Trust
New Delhi

Abbreviations

ACF	-	<i>Additional Consevator of Forests</i>
CCF	-	<i>Chief Conservator of Forests</i>
CF	-	<i>Conservator of Forests</i>
Cr.P.C.	-	<i>Criminal Procedure Code</i>
CWLW	-	<i>Chief Wildlife Warden</i>
DCF	-	<i>Deputy Conservator of Forests</i>
DFO	-	<i>Divisional Forest Officer</i>
FIR	-	<i>First Information Report</i>
FTI	-	<i>Forest Training Institute</i>
IEA	-	<i>Indian Evidence Act</i>
IFS	-	<i>Indian Forest Service</i>
LTI	-	<i>Left Thumb Impression</i>
PCCF	-	<i>Principal Chief Conservator of Forests</i>
RFA	-	<i>Rajasthan Forest Act</i>
RTI	-	<i>Right Thumb Impression</i>
USA	-	<i>United States of Amarica</i>
USFWS	-	<i>United States Fisheries and Wildlife Services</i>
Vs	-	<i>Versus</i>
WCCB	-	<i>Wildlife Crime Control Bureau</i>
WPA	-	<i>Wildlife Protection Act</i>



Trainees and the Team of Tiger Trust

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