

Interim Report

HUNTING THE HUNTERS – III

“WOMEN FOREST GUARDS EMPOWERMENT TRAINING”

Capacity Building Program in Rajasthan

State of Rajasthan in North-West India



**Venue: Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
(December 12th to 14th, 2014)**

Supported by

The US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Wildlife Refuge Association

Tiger Trust

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FOREWORD

Tiger Trust believes in **"Inspiring people to care for wildlife...Naturally!"**

The main objective of Tiger Trust is to extend and strengthen the hands of statutory protectors to fight the menace of poaching and protecting, as well as wildlife conservation, particularly the Big Cats—Tigers. This has to be accomplished by extending a better capacity building program and efforts to improve the management and monitoring of investigation and implementation of laws for successful prosecution. To address this critical need for protection, Tiger Trust believes in sharing and taking the support of all stakeholders in the regime of protection.

I reiterate my appeal globally to join us in this noble cause which has been the foremost mission for the last 26 years.

Anjana Gosain
Chief Functionary Officer
Tiger Trust



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Women Forest Guards Empowerment Training—Capacity Building Training program was organized with the active support of the US Fish and Wildlife Services, the National Wildlife Refuge Association, and the Forest Department of Rajasthan.

Tiger Trust acknowledges the contribution and support extended by:

- 🐾 Mr. NK Vasu, Director, Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI), Jodhpur**
- 🐾 Mr. Anindam Tomar, Chief Conservator Forest (Territorial)**
- 🐾 Dr GS Bhardwaj, Chief Conservator Forest (Wildlife)**
- 🐾 Mr. VK Bissa, Deputy Conservator Forest, Jodhpur**
- 🐾 Mr. BM Kalla, Deputy Forest Officer, AFRI, Jodhpur**
- 🐾 Ms Anjana Gosain, Chief Functionary Officer, Tiger Trust**
- 🐾 Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia, Faculty, Tiger Trust**
- 🐾 Mr. Pradeep Desodya, Faculty, Tiger Trust**
- 🐾 Mr. Puneet Pandey, Project Coordinator, Tiger Trust**
- 🐾 Ms Seema Soni, Report Coordinator, Tiger Trust**
- 🐾 Mr. Baldev Singh Mahar and all the participants**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Women Forest Guards Empowerment Training—Capacity Building Training Program on forest offences was organized by Tiger Trust for the women forest guards and senior officials (foresters, range officers, assistant conservators of forests, and chief conservators of forests) on the special request of the chief wildlife officer of Rajasthan which was concurred by the program officer Rhino and Tiger Conservation Fund, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The participants were invited from different forest divisions of western Rajasthan. A total of 65 participants (both forest guards and senior forest officials) attended the 3-day workshop chaired by Mr. NK Vasu (chief guest), director, Arid Forest Research Institute along with Mr. Anindam Tomar, chief conservator of forest, Jodhpur, and Dr GS Bhardwaj, chief conservator of forest (Wildlife), Jodhpur.

During the 3-day workshop, sessions comprised theory and field training. The theoretical session on the Wildlife Protection Act, the Indian Forest Act, the Rajasthan Forest Act, the Indian Evidence Act, and the Criminal Procedure Code were conducted by Ms Anjana Gosain and Mr. Manjeet Singh Ahluwalia. A session on crime investigation, sample collection, and wildlife forensics was introduced for the first time and was conducted by Mr. Pradeep Desodya and Mr. Puneet Pandey.

The purpose of this training was to reduce poaching of schedule I animals, critically endangered species, and support wildlife conservation in the proposed western range of Rajasthan. This was done by initializing a strategic information module system for the successful prosecution.

To accomplish this, the recipients were to:

- (a) study existing enforcement laws and capacities;
- (b) understand and appreciate judicial decisions on relevant provisions of the acts;
- (c) establish and implement an effective enforcement system for detection, investigation, and implementation of the program; and
- (d) Support the implementation of effective and efficient antipoaching operations strengthened by appropriate legal knowledge.

Tiger Trust has been successful in the implementation of legal, theoretical, and practical knowledge to all the participants. However, the highlight of the workshop was an interactive field training which extended to each and every participant through their respective senior officers lead by the field training faculties of Tiger Trust. The mock cases on two species, namely, **godaman** (Great Indian Bustard) and **chinkara** (Indian Gazzle) were enacted. These two species are facing maximum poaching.



INTRODUCTON

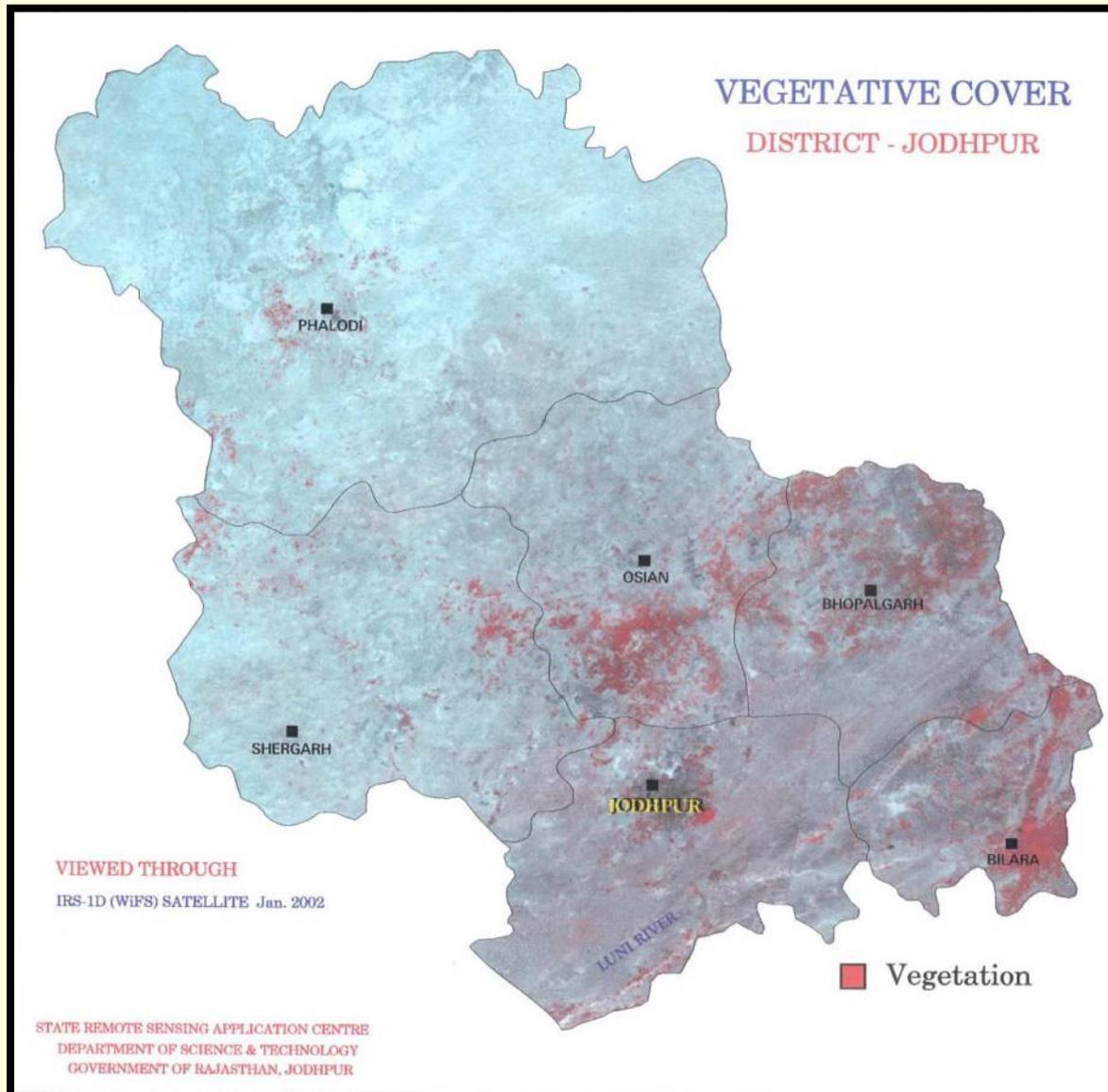
The fifth training under the program was organized at Van Bhawan, Jodhpur from December 12th to 14th, 2014. This workshop specifically aimed at creating a proactive forest guards and senior officials (divisional forest officers, assistant conservators of forests, range officers, and foresters) in wildlife conservation. The women forest guards and senior forest officials from Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, and Sirohi, Jalore, and Mount Abu forest divisions attended the 3-day workshop for improving their crime investigating skills in the forest crimes.

This Workshop included both the theoretical, as well as practical exercises of different wildlife acts and laws. The emphasis of this training was to acquaint the staff with the basic knowledge in relation to the following Acts:

- 🐾 **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**
- 🐾 **Criminal Procedure Code, 1973**
- 🐾 **Indian Evidence Act, 1860**
- 🐾 **Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953**
- 🐾 **Indian Forest Act, 1927**

The main focus of this workshop was to equip the officials with adequate preparation in order to avoid deficiencies/errors in detection, investigation, and preparation for court proceedings, collection of evidence, and filing of proper case in the court of law.





Jodhpur, the Sun City

Jodhpur, one of the largest districts of Rajasthan state, is centrally situated in the western region of the state of Rajasthan, and has a geographical area of 22,850 sq. km. This district is situated at the height between 250 and 300 meters above sea level. Despite its arid climate, Jodhpur is blessed with a variety of flora and fauna.

Due to the sandy soil only scrub and thorny bushes of vegetation are found in the forest areas of the district. The main species of trees are pilu, **kumat**, **kair**, **khejri**, **babul**, **bir**, **jal**, **khara** etc. Fruit bearing trees are pomegranates and guavas. The fauna of the district include **jackal** (*Canis aureus*), **jungle cat** (*Felis chaus*), **Indian fox** (*Vulpes bengalensis*), **black buck** (*Antilope cervicapra*), **chinkara** (*Gazella bennettii*), **common Hare** (*Lepus*), etc. The birds commonly found are **baya** (*Ploceus philippinus*), **koyal** (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*), **parrot** (*Pscittaformes*), **vulture**, **jungle crow** (*Corvus macrorhynchos*), **bulbul** (*Pycnonotidae*), **house sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*), **kite** (*Milvus migrans*), **sand grouse** (*Pteroclididae*), **common quail** (*Coturnix coturnix*), **grey partridge** (*Perdix perdix*), **little egret** (*Egretta garzetta*) etc.



PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVE

The primary goals and objectives of the capacity building program are:

Goals: To create a replicable model of an empowered workforce of women forest guards through legal training awareness in combating wildlife crimes and reducing the cases of man-animal conflict in and around tiger reserves for better conservation of the habitat.

Objectives: To train women forest staff with legal knowledge and 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.

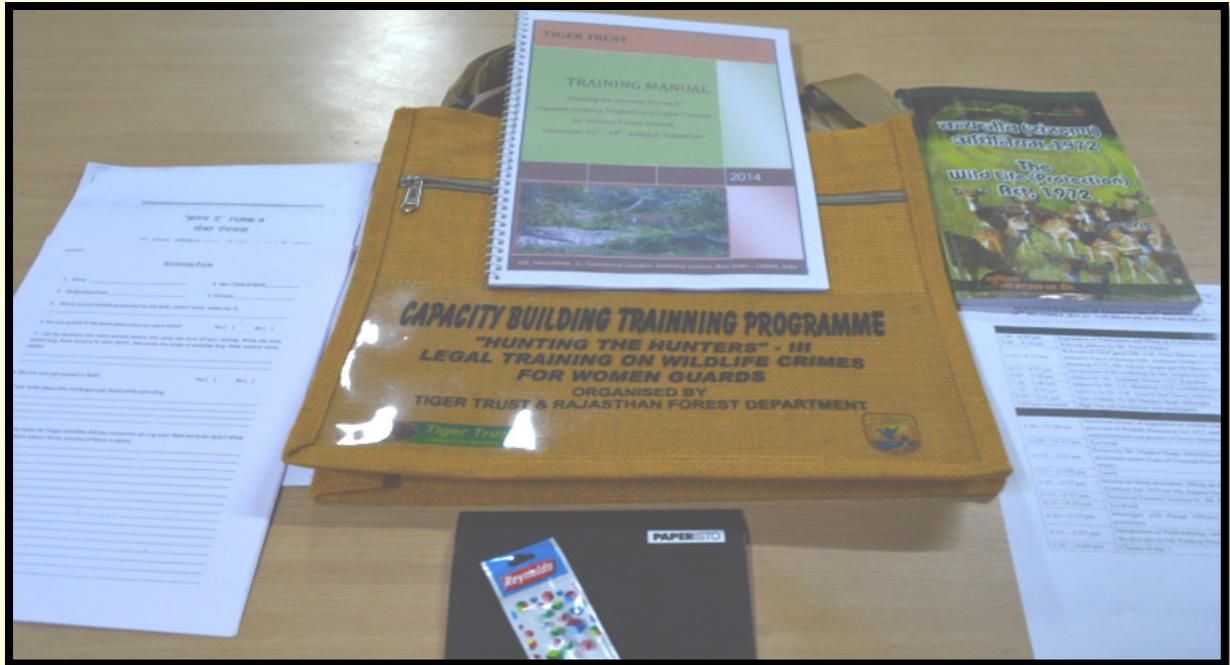
METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of the training was to ensure that the trainees (forest officials) understand the various procedures covering the mode and conduct of effective on-the-spot investigations. Easily understandable visual presentations, discussions, case studies, and training manual and books were the tools used by the faculties.

The field training was conducted at the forest patch at the Arid Forest Research Institute, where mock cases were enacted. Detailed analysis of the possible situations that are likely to develop, along with the outcomes which could result in conviction or acquittal by the court of law, were discussed with the participants. Mock case exercises were imparted to enable the participants to use the skills for effective detection, investigation, implementation, and documentation. Such exercises instill confidence amongst the trainees to effectively handle tough situations for filing cases. The medium of instruction was Hindi and the resource material provided was bilingual (Hindi and English). Instructors sought active participation from each participant and made the sessions as interactive as possible.



RESOURCE MATERIAL



Resource materials provided to the participants

The following resource materials were provided to each participant:

- Workshop bag
- Workshop schedule
- Screening form
- Feedback form
- Training manual that includes important legal provisions under the Constitution of India, the Indian Forest Act, the Wildlife Protection Act, Rajasthan Forest Act (complete Act in Hindi), the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act, and important points to be remembered while filling form/memo.
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (bilingual)
- Code of Criminal Procedures, 1898 (bilingual)
- Legal Guide (by Ms Anjana Gosain)
- Important forms/memo



RESOURCE PERSONS



Ms Anjana Gosain

a Senior Attorney at the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and an eminent environmentalist, is the chief functionary officer, resource person, and an efficient faculty at the Tiger Trust. She has been associated with the trust for over two decades. She is responsible for all the training programs organized by the Trust and it is her passion to do so. Ms Gosain has an extensive experience in organizing such programs. Ms Anjana leads, guides, coordinates, and develops works of various types like training and module planning, preparing training manuals, motivating the trainees/participants, organizing faculties for the training, etc. She is the author of *Compilation of Cases under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972)* an *Ready Reckoner for Successful Prosecution of Wildlife Criminals*.



Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia

is a senior advocate and specializes in criminal cases under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972). He is well versed with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Evidence Act, the Wildlife Protection Act, etc. His passion to save tigers got him associated to the Tiger Trust. He organizes mock courts, field trainings, prepares modules for field trainings, etc, and teaches about ancillary acts. Mr Singh is methodical in court procedures and recording evidences to depose as witness.



Mr. Pradeep Desodya

is a practicing advocate. He completed his Masters in Law and has been in practice for the last 5 years. He is familiar with the complexities of law. He prepares training modules, organizes field trainings, etc. He has been associated with the Trust for the last 6 months.



Mr. Puneet Pandey

the project coordinator, is the Research Affiliate at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and is presently the Department of Science and Technology-India Korea Research Internship (DST-IKRI) Fellow at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Seoul National University, and Seoul.



Ms Seema Soni

the report coordinator, has been a freelance editor for more than two decades. She is a law graduate and has been associated with Tiger Trust for the past 6 months.



Inauguration and Orientation Session for the Participants

(December 12th, 2014 from 3:00 PM to 6:30 PM)



On December 12th, trainees registered before the orientation session. There were 65 participants (both males and females).

The inaugural session was anchored by Mr. Puneet Pandey, Project Coordinator (Tiger Trust, New Delhi), who welcomed the chief guest Mr. NK Vasu (Director, Arid Forest Research Institute, Jodhpur), guests of honor Mr. Anindam Tomar (Chief Conservator of Forest, Jodhpur), and Dr GS Bhardwaj (Chief Conservator of Forest [Wildlife], Jodhpur), Ms Anjana Gosain (Chief Functionary Officer and the regular faculty of the Tiger Trust) and Mr. Manjit Singh Ahluwalia (Advocate and faculty-legal, Tiger Trust). Participants from nine wildlife divisions attended the legal empowerment training held in Jodhpur. A total of 35 women forest guards, along with 30 senior officials from various divisions attended the workshop. The session initiated with a note of appreciation to Mr. NK Vasu, Mr. Anindam Tomar, and Dr GS Bhardwaj for their immense support, interest, and encouragement.

Next, Ms Anjana Gosain welcomed the participants and the attendees to the Women Forest Guards Empowerment Training—Capacity Building Program of the Forest Guards. She explained the vision of Padma Shri and Tiger man Late Shri Kailash Sankhla for the protection of tigers and their habitats in India. Late Shri Kailash Sankhla, the founder of Tiger Trust, could see that the tigers were nearing extinction and worked tirelessly for their conservation. He founded the Trust in 1989, with the vision of conserving the wild flora and fauna.

Ms Gosain presented a brief appraisal of the training program, and explained the need for this capacity building program and its basic objectives. She introduced the participants to the nature of the training modules which were based on feedback and suggestions made by the senior forest officers from the department. Special efforts were made by the module committee of Tiger Trust to design the program. The program comprised PowerPoint presentation, case studies, handouts, a training manual, acts, and books. She thanked the participants and senior officials for attending the training workshop and wished them luck for the training.



*Dr. GS Bhardwaj, CCF, addressing the
Participants during the inaugural ceremony*



Speaking on the occasion, **Dr. GS Bhardwaj**, the Chief Conservator of Forests (wildlife) appreciated the cause Tiger Trust was working on. According to him, such trainings provide a platform to the participants not only to learn, but also to share their practical experiences. Dr Bhardwaj added that the main purpose of this workshop *"is to teach about wildlife cases"*, and how to register a case under the various provisions of the law. He thanked Ms Gosain for organizing such a training program.



*Mr. Anindam Tomar, CCF, addressing
The participants and members of Tiger Trust*

Mr. Anindam Tomar, the Chief Conservator of Forest appreciated the efforts of the Tiger Trust for organizing legal empowerment workshops.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Vasu, Director, Arid Forest Research Institute, shared his experiences and association with Tiger Trust activities. He recalled the training organized by the Trust for the officials of the Assam Forest Department that really benefitted the department in better law enforcement. The session ended with a vote of thanks by Mr. Ahluwalia for providing the support in organizing the event.

Legal Provisions to Save Wildlife

(Ms Anjana Gosain, CFO Tiger Trust; Dec 13th from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm)



The session was commenced by Ms Anjana Gosain who encouraged the participants to introduce themselves by name, designation, and division. This effort put the participants at ease. She gave a brief background on history of legislature on wildlife laws commencing from the history of independent India.

Ms Gosain stated that the session would cover important provisions from the Constitution of India, the Indian Forests Act 1927, the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, and the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953.

Ms Gosain stated that the session would cover important provisions from **the Constitution of India, the Indian Forests Act 1927, the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, and the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953.**

She sought a query:

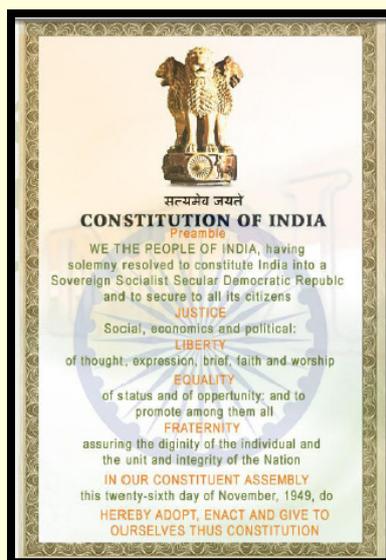
When did India get its independence?

The participant's replied—1947.

She asked further: "Why do we celebrate 26th January?"



The reply was it was a day when the Republic of India was born and the Constitution of India was adopted. She then explained that the directive principles and fundamental rights are provided in the Constitution of India. The directive principles form the foundation of duties to be performed by the citizens of India and fundamental rights are the privileges that are enshrined in the Constitution of India. In order to make it simpler she queried, "What does the state give to its citizens?" She explained that the state gives "right to do work and duty to perform." She also informed the participants that India has the longest Constitution in the world. She referred to the training manual and stated that in the Constitution of India there are two articles that enshrine the duties to protect the environment, nature, and biodiversity of the country. The said articles are **48A** and **51A** provided in chapters IV and IVA.



Constitution of India

Under **Article 51A**, "duty of a citizen" means *kartavya* to protect the "natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."

She further explained that in **Article 48A** of the Constitution of India, "the state has a duty to protect environment, forests, and wildlife of the country." "State here," she said "means the government (*sarkar*)."

She explained that it is the duty of all forest officials to protect wildlife, forests, etc. The Rajasthan Forest Department comes under the jurisdiction of Rajasthan state government. Hence, the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953 was passed by the state government under the auspices of the Indian Forest Act. She discussed **Sections 3, 26, 29, 32, 33**, and **79** in brief of the Rajasthan Forest Act.

She then enquired from the participants: What are your duties as "forest guards?"

Amba Devi (Forest Guard) answered: To save environment and animals; to do the duties provided under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

Ms Gosain asked: What is a "crime?"

Anu Kumari (Forest Guard) answered: Crime means if any illegal work is done or committed.

Asha Singh (Forest Guard) further added: Crime is what we do against the law.

Ms Gosain explained that the term "crime" can be further elaborated as a "crime against the wildlife" that would mean a forest offence. The wildlife crime can also be committed against a society where there is faith or practice by a particular community. In Rajasthan, Bisnois' are known for their commitment towards saving trees, wildlife, and habitat. However, any violation against any provision of law involving wildlife would be termed as "wildlife crime."

Ms Gosain stated that the first wildlife legislation was the **Indian Forest Act 1927**. This Act defines the term "forest officer," different types of protected forests, etc. Under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act 1927, the forests have been classified as reserved (*arakshit*), protected (*surakshit*), and village (*gaon*). However, there was no provision in the said act to prohibit hunting. Hence, hunting was not a crime under the said act. The term "hunting" was first introduced in the year 1972 under the Wildlife Protection Act. She explained the important provisions of the Indian Forest Act like **Sections 3, 26, 29, 33**, etc.



She further enquired from the participants about how the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 came into existence. She then explained that in the year 1971, the then Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi started the Project Tiger for the preservation of tigers and the said Act was introduced.

She further clarified that an Act is divided into three parts: definitions (*paribhasha*), sections (*pravadhan*), and rules (*niyam*). She elaborated that the term "definition" means terms used in the Act. To understand the meaning of an expression in the act, definitions of acts are referred to. Rules are ancillary to the Act and are for furtherance of the provisions of the Act.



Ms Anjana Gosain delivering the lecture

In the Wildlife Protection Act, animals are classified in schedules on the basis of rate of their survival and presence in natural habitat. The names of animals are given in schedules 1 to 4, and in case of violation of the provisions of the act there are different penalties provided. To this Mr. Mahender Singh (deputy conservator) asked that "why haven't the legislators used the term 'Indian' to the Wildlife Protection Act? Ms Gosain stated that it is the Wildlife Protection Act only and the term "Indian" is implied in it.

She laid emphasis on the important provisions mentioned in the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 and started with **Section 2**—definitions like *ayudh* (armunation) and tried to link these terms to investigations (*jach*). She explained that weapons used for committing wildlife crimes are used in investigation.



Participant's participation in Training session

She asked: Where do these animals live?

Participants: *Jungle* (Forest)

She explained the term "habitat" under **Section 2(15)** of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. She stated that the term means *prakratic nivas*.

Ms Gosain queried what if an animal is kept in residential premises?

She went on to explain that in the unamended version of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, keeping an animal in residential premises was not a crime although the animal was not in the habitat as nothing was mentioned for such situations under any schedule. The Act was then amended as the accused would plead that the animal was in the home of the accused, or in the farm, or in circus. The accused in such circumstances was protected under the unamended Act. So the law was amended and the definition of "captive animal" was also included. She supported the difference between the two words terms "or" and "and." by an example that killing or poisoning



are Ms Anjana then explained **Section 2(16)** which defines “hunting.” The definition has two important two different acts, but if any attempt is made to kill or poison, the word “and” would cojoin it. Since killing or poisoning and every attempt to do so has to be read together, hence these two words are very important to be understood in the said situation.

She then referred to **Section 2(20) and 2(33)** of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972— (meat and vehicle). She explained that the flesh of goat and chicken (being domestic) do not come under the definition of “meat” since there would be no violation if both are killed.

Ms Gosain then explained **Section 11** of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. She stated that under certain situations killing or hunting of wild animals is permitted by law. Situations like when a leopard or tiger become a man-eater, the said animal can be killed by the forest department with the prior permission of the chief wildlife warden of the forest department. Similarly, if an animal multiplies very fast and destroys the fields of the villagers, then the animal can be hunted and killed, but with the permission from the competent authority.

Ms Gosain read **Section 12(1)** and explained the term “notwithstanding,” which means that despite the presence of other acts this is the best provision. Generally, hunting is prohibited; however, under section 12, hunting can be allowed under certain circumstances.

One of the participants queried about a hypothetical example where a villager uses a barbed wire due to which a chinkara gets trapped and is killed. To this Ms Gosain clarified that under such situations, circumstances will be taken into consideration during framing of charges, and other factors like what kind of wire is used; whether it was an electric wire, etc. This is basically covered under the concept of man-animal conflict.



Question-answer session

Ms Anjana informed the participants that at present there are 103 national parks (*rashtriya udhyan*) and 526 wildlife sanctuaries in India.

Ms Gosain again raised a question to the participants and inquired about the process of declaring these national parks?

Bhawar Singh (Range Officer) stated: A notification is issued and rights are granted.

Ms Gosain clarified that the government defines the area which it intends or “wants” to protect. Since human activities are not permitted inside a national park, therefore the human settlements from these areas need to be relocated. To avoid conflicting situations the government notifies the protected areas first into sanctuary (**Sections 25 to 32**).

She explained the difference between a sanctuary (**Section 18**) and a national park (**Section 35**). She referred to **Sections 26** (sanctuary) and **35** (national park) for the declaration of the same.

She then explained that under **Section 35**, no activity is allowed in a national park, but the same is not true about a sanctuary (activities like grazing can be allowed in sanctuary). She further stated that in Rajasthan there are three national parks and asked the participants about these national parks.

Participants: Ranthambhore, Sariska, and Darrah National Park.

Ms Gosain asked whether a state government is empowered to designate a notified sanctuary.

She explained that there is no provision under the Rajasthan Forest Act to designate the notified sanctuary and the power lies with the central government under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

She further explained that under **Section 27** of the Wildlife Protection Act, one needs a permit to enter the park in the capacity of a tourist, resident, official, or any other category defined under the Act. She then asked—Do the forest officers need a permit to enter the park? The reply came, “NO” as they are officers who are empowered to enter the forest area in pursuance to their duties. In case there is any illegal entry, that is, without a permit or when a person enters the premises with a weapon, then he/she shall be punished with



imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine, which may further extend to Rs 25,000 or with both under **Section 51** of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

She then explained Section 39 and clarified the concept of "government property" mentioned therein by stating that when a bullock cart, jeep, or any private vehicle is seized it becomes a "government property." In a case where the forest officers refused to return the seized property and the dispute was presented in a court. The court held that it was "government property" and can be released on *supradari* (where a person is allowed to take the property), but will have to present the seized property on each date of hearing or when the same is required, that is, it will become a *sarkari* property. However, when a vehicle is seized normally, the offender seeks the release thereof from the designated authority, that is, the forest officer, who can refuse to release the vehicle stating there that it is government property. Against this decision, the accused has a right to file an appeal before the magistrate who has the judicial power to release the said vehicle with certain conditions. Hence, the magistrate is the competent authority to consider the release finally. To simplify further she stated that normally under the provisions of the Act whenever any article, that is a dead animal, vehicle, meat, or any other item related to an offence is seized it becomes government property and are used in investigation. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has settled this issue and has pronounced the said findings.

Moving forward she explained that under **Section 40** any person in control, custody, or possession of any captive animal will have to declare the same before the authorized officer. Ms Gosain clarified that if any person is in possession of any article or product made of ivory for trading, then the same is an offence under the said Act.

Ms Gosain supported the same with an instance where she stated that suppose a raid is conducted and ivory products are recovered, then the same can be seized in the absence of "certificate of ownership" issued by the authorized officer. The burden to prove his/her innocence is on the person accused.

Ms Anjana stated that under **Section 50**, the term "notwithstanding" is used as a nonobstante clause which means that despite other acts and laws, the Wildlife Protection Act prevails. She clarified that under **Section 50**, the director or any other officer authorized by him/her or the chief wildlife warden or any forest officer or police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector may require the accused to produce any captive animal, animal article, meat or any license, permit, document or any vehicle or vessel, trap, tool, etc, in his/her custody, control, or possession and the said officer may arrest the accused without a warrant and detain him/her. Thus, if any person informs a forest officer about a dead deer then based on his/her information an investigation is conducted by the forest department. During investigation the witness may be called to record a statement. If the witness fails to appear for recording the statement despite several reminders, then the forest officer can arrest such a witness to complete the investigation. The range officer will approach the assistant conservator of forest who will issue a notice/summon and serve it twice; and if the accused still doesn't appear then the officer follows the procedure of arresting. Similarly, under **Section 50**, the range officer has the power to arrest an offender who threatens the complainant. Thus as per the provisions of **Section 50** of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, a range officer (or above) can be an investigating officer too. Ms Gosain made the participants realize their powers and stated that a police officer can raid only after a warrant is issued, but the forest officials can raid without a warrant. She further stated that if an accused misleads in an enquiry then the investigating officer can ask the accused to appear again and if the accused doesn't appear then the investigating officer can force him/her to answer [**Section 50(5)**].

Under **Section 50(8)** any officer not below the rank of assistant conservator of forests can issue warrants, enforce the attendance of witnesses, compel the discovery and production of documents and material objects, and receive and record evidence for the purpose of conducting investigation. Ms Gosain explained that when a case is filed, the provisions of **Section 9** are applied.

Ms Anjana stated that prior to the enactment of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1960 were applied (**Sections 428 and 429**) to the crime of hunting lions, tigers, elephants, etc, and a fine of Rs 50 and punishment of 2 years was prescribed. Hunting was not prohibited till 1970. It was also explained that since the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is a special Act the forest officers are special officers under this Act. She clarified that the police officers are not "special" as the Indian Penal Code is not a special Act.

Summarizing the above provisions, Ms Anjana stated that forest guards have the powers to raid, arrest, etc, but under the act they are not authorized to investigate. She explained this to the participants using a hypothetical situation. Forest guards have the power to arrest even the chief conservator of the forest if the officer is suspected of killing any wild animal. During the question-answer session Bhar, one of the participants, shared a case where a deer was killed by an accused using a fire arm. The investigating officer rather than sending the animal carcass for forensic examination sent it for postmortem to a veterinarian. In such a situation, the postmortem report will not be able to provide any clue about the weapon used in crime. Thus, in such



situations it is necessary to send the animal carcass for forensic examination. Even the weapon and bullet may be seized and sent for ballistic investigation.

Bhar questioned: Can the ACF delegate the arrest power to a police officer?

Anjana Gosain: No, this power can't be delegated. A remand and not police custody should be asked for, as there is a difference between detain and arrest. If an offender is arrested then the accused will be presented before the court within 24 hours. So it is essential that the accused should be detained for further investigation.

Further, Ms Gosain explained that suppose the accused was driving a car and wanted to hunt a rabbit, then the person sitting next to him/her will be considered as a coaccused even if he/she didn't wanted to do the same.

Penalties and punishments under different Acts:

Ms Anjana recapitulated that in offences falling under **Sections 9, 11, 12, 27, 29, 39, 50, and 51**, of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, the maximum punishment is up to 7 years. If the punishment is more than 3 years and up to 7 years, the case will be conducted by the session court. She concluded her session by stating that the state government of Assam has made special provision with regard to punishment for hunting and killing schedule I species. Now the court grants life imprisonment if an individual is found guilty of hunting and killing a wild animal. Under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, fine related to wildlife offences ranges between Rs 10,000 and 50 lac (**Section 51**). She concluded the session by emphasizing that the art of successful protection is based on the following factors:

- Prompt detection of crime;
- Proper timely investigation of crime;
- Filling up appropriately the forms required for submissions of filing of the case;
- Proper deposition as witness; and
- Last but not the least being honest and alert in duties while performing the earlier mentioned acts for effective implementation of law.

POST LUNCH SESSION

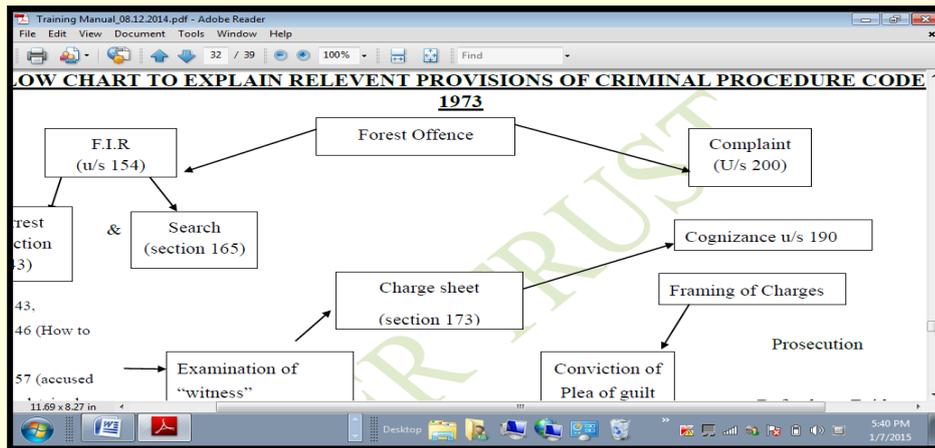
Mr. Manjit Singh started the session by stating that the Code of Criminal Procedure was enacted in 1973 and was implemented on April 1st, 1974 except for the state of Jammu and Kashmir.



Mr. Manjit Singh delivering the lecture

Mr. Ahluwalia enquired from the participants: Why is the Code of Criminal Procedure important?





Relevant provisions of criminal procedure code

The participants answered that it provides the procedure for the implementation of various laws.

He stated that the Code of Criminal Procedure is an important enactment as it deals with trials and investigation procedures. It provides information on jurisdiction of different courts along with the procedure for trial before court, the procedure of arrest of a person, investigation of a crime, search and seizure of a place or documents, and so on.

He asked: What is an offence?

Participant: An offence is against the law that is framed by the Parliament of the country.

Mr. Singh stated that **Section 2(n)** of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines an offence.

He said that an offence can further be categorized into cognizable (*sangaye appradh*) and noncognizable (*asangaye appradh*), as well as bailable and nonbailable offences. Schedules 1-4 cover cognizable offences and in such offences arrest can be made without a warrant.

Mr Ahluwalia explained the definition of **cognizable offence** under **Section 2(c)** according to which "a police officer may, in accordance with the first schedule or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without a warrant." Examples are murder, dowry death, grievous hurt, theft, etc.

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

He said that an offence can also be bailable or nonbailable. A **bailable** offence is an offence of relatively less gravity/severity wherein the accused has a right to be released on a bail. A **nonbailable** offence is a serious offence and the accused cannot demand to be released on a bail as a matter of right. **Section 2(a)** of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines bailable as well as nonbailable offences.

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

He explained the procedure of arrest and explained that if an accused is apprehended in a criminal case then under **Section 46** of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the offender will be touched physically. If the accused tries to run away, then limited force should be used to stop him/her. He explained the same with a hypothetical example where the accused tries to injure him/her with a blade. If the accused gets injured then the arrest report will be prepared accordingly. He further stated that if the accused runs and hides in a house, then **Section 47** of the Code of Criminal Procedure can be referred to. If the accused locks himself/herself then a male officer can break the door and enter. Ms Anjana Gosain added that if a raid is conducted then a lady officer will accompany in the raid.

Mr. Ahluwalia simplified the earlier mentioned procedure of arrest by stating that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Armesh Kumar vs State of Bihar* has given guidelines for the arrest procedure. These guidelines are provided in **Section 41A and B**.





Mr. Singh delivering the lecture

After briefing the arrest procedure to the participants Mr. Singh queried: What do you do after arrest?

He stated that the accused and his/her relatives are informed as to why the accused is being arrested. In case the accused is detained then there is no need to inform the accused's family; but if the accused is arrested then the family should be informed. If there are two accused then the investigating officer will have to give notice and reason for arresting both the accused for all the offences punished up to 7 years.

He stated that search (*talashi*) is performed following the procedures mentioned in **Section 50 and 50A**.

After the accused is searched and taken in custody, he/she is sent for a medical examination as per the provisions under **Section 53**.

Under **Sections 56 and 57** the accused has to be presented before the magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. If the officer is unable to reach the court within 24 hours, then the investigating officer will have to give a valid explanation as to why the accused wasn't presented within 24 hours.

Mr Manjit mentioned that one of the important procedures to identify an accused in court is to conduct a test identification parade (TIP) before the court. The accused is made to stand with other Four or five persons and the complainant has to recognize the offender. Most of the offenders refuse for TIP, although permission from the court can be taken.

Continuing further, Mr. Singh stated that once a complaint is filed, summon is issued by the court under **Section 61**. He stated that a police officer will go to serve the summon. The court can also send a summon through a process server under **Section 64**. He informed the participants that a summon is considered to be validly served if it is served to any of the offender's adult male family member or if a summon is accepted by a woman and she gives it to her husband who in turn appears before the court on the date of hearing. He suggested to the participants that if a summon is refused continuously, it can be pasted on the front door of the house. The last option is to get the summon published in a newspaper. If the accused doesn't appear even then, a *kurki* (attachment of accused's property) (**Section 83**) can be ordered. If the offender is not a landowner then he/she can be declared a proclaimed offender (*bhagorra*).

Mr. Singh stated that if an accused refuses to accept the summon then the court can issue a warrant. If a warrant is issued and the person doesn't appear before the court, then **Sections 82 and 83** are implemented. In case where an accused appears before the court, precharge evidence is recorded. If the charge is proved then the accused will have to either plead guilty or not accept the crime (**Section 190**).

Mr. Singh told the participants that if an offence is reported then the Investigating Officer (forest officer) will go to the scene of the crime. It is quite possible that the investigating team may have to encounter the crowd. In such circumstances, it is necessary to cordon the area.

Mr Sardar Singh Shekawat (range officer) also shared the podium with the faculty and explained that during a crime investigation, the investigating officer goes to the crime spot and collects the evidence. He/she then prepares the site plan (*mauka panchnama*). He explained the procedure with a case where a black buck was reported dead to the officer. The officer prepares a report and FIR. He mentions particulars like the date of crime, area, milestones, trees, etc, in the report. Samples of soil with and without blood, arms, etc, are seized.

Mr. Manjit stated that "time" is essential in all these investigation procedures. Giving approximate time helps in the court. *Farhad Nama* and *nazari naksha* (site plan) are prepared.

Mr. Manjit enquired from the participants as to how they will find the direction for mentioning the same in the site plan?

Participants stated that this can be done by reading the direction of the Sun. At night GPRS can be used to identify the direction.

Mr. Singh stated that distance from the carcass can be measured in footsteps and an approximate idea should be given. The witness present should sign the document prepared. Ms Gosain suggested that the range



officers should keep important things handy like a measuring tape, cell phone, seal, blades, etc, with them in the car.

Mr. Singh then moved on to the recording of statement. He stated that under **Section 164** of the Code of Criminal Procedure and **Section 50(8) (9)** of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 the statement of the accused and the witness can be recorded. This was further elaborated on by the assistant conservator of the forests who said that the accused should be kept in a separate room and explained that confessional statement given by him/her may be used against him/her (the accused). After the statement is recorded then (in the end) it is explained and written that the statement was recorded, and that no force was used to extract the statement while the statement was recorded. In case of an illiterate person, the contents of the statement should be explained to him/her in the vernacular Language. The name of the translator should also be mentioned in the statement. These days' mobile and video recordings can be used to record the statement. Though these evidences are not conclusive, but can be treated as relevant evidences. If, during the trial the witness during refuses to identify his/her signatures before the court, then the witness is declared as a hostile witness.

Mr. Singh explained that in Sansar Chand's case, the offender confessed his offence on television but later on retracted. The court held that it was not a confessional statement, as it was not signed by the offender.

Mr. Singh stated that suppose an accused dies during the course of proceedings then the case will be dismissed (**Section 256**). Ms Anjana added that if evidence is given without administering oath then it will be inadmissible before the court. If an order is passed under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure then no court can change the order. Only a higher court can review the order/judgment under **Section 362**. The chief judicial magistrate will try the case and then the case goes to the session court. The decision by the trial court appeal is preferred before the high court, and then to the Supreme Court. Apart from that, a review can be filed in the Supreme Court which is known as curative petition. Ms Gosain explained further that in a review, a plea can be raised that the court failed to consider the document (in its order) presented before it.

Mr Singh continued and explained the relevance of the Limitation Act which provides limitation of time for initiating case, review, appeal, etc. If there is any delay, that has to be explained. In poaching cases where the punishment provided is for 1 year, the limitation period for filing the case is 3 years. Similarly, if an animal was killed 7 years back then a case can be filed from the date of knowledge. He also informed that under **Section 473** of the Limitation Act that time can be extended if proper reasons are provided.

Dr Bhardwaj stated that in one of the cases handled by him, a trophy was caught and meat was sent to the laboratory. The defense argued that it was fake; however, the offenders were regular offenders. Earlier also the same offenders were caught and they confessed their offence. In the same case a video recording of the crime was presented by a lady and the divisional forest officer (DFO) compounded the case. Prosecution showed that the accused was a habitual offender but since there were technical errors in filing the case, the case was dismissed without going into technical merits. Ms Gosain clarified that the video recording can be used as evidence. Doctor Rathore said that a dead animal can be verified if the whole carcass is sent to the laboratory but if a part of the body is sent laboratory, it becomes difficult to identify the animal.

Ms Gosain enquired: "How is a case proved under the Indian Evidence Act?"

She stated that to prove the charge the investigating officer should be presented as the last witness. This is generally done so that if any of the witnesses are unable to answer properly during his/her cross-examination then the investigating officer can fill in the gaps.

Ms Gosain stated that the Evidence Act is important for answering all the questions relating to appraisal and recovery of facts. She then said that to determine the species of the dead animal, expert opinion has to be sought. Hence, whenever there is recovery of any dead animal from the accused, a veterinarian is called to verify the dead animal. Sometimes the court agrees to the explanation of the veterinary doctor but the sample should always be send to the forensic laboratory. Ms Gosain explained that in most of the cases the prosecution witness (forest guard) will be there and the witness should be examined in the following manner:



Witness being examined

Ms Gosain: What is your name?

Nirmala: My name is Nirmala.

Ms Gosain: Have you signed the seizure memo?

Nirmala: Yes.

MS Gosain: What is your husband's name?

Nirmala: Ramlal.

Ms Gosain: What is the name of your division? Is it the wildlife or territorial division?

Nirmala: Wildlife.

Ms Gosain: Is this your signature (show the document)?

Nirmala: Yes.

Ms Gosain then explained what primary evidence is. To clarify the things further Ms Gosain explained a case where a *godaman* (Indian buster) was killed and Nirmala had seized it. Nirmala signed the recorded statement in the year 2010 but she doesn't have a copy of the same. Nirmala can request the court to show her the statement to refresh her memory. It is always advisable to read the statement before answering.

Ms Gosain (now representing as the prosecution lawyer): What is your name?

Nirmala: Nirmala.

Ms Gosain: When you had signed the statement, were you present physically?

Nirmala: I signed the statement on the site of crime.

Ms Gosain: When did you come to Jodhpur?

Nirmala: A year back.

Ms Gosain: In 2010 you were in Barmer. Correct?

Nirmala: Yes.

Ms Gosain: Were you in Barmer when the seizure memo was prepared?

Nirmala: Yes, I was at Barmer.

Ms Gosain: Where is Barmer?

Nirmala: The crime was committed in Barmer.

Ms Gosain: Which area?

Nirmala: Barmer.

Ms Gosain: Which site?

Nirmala: I don't remember.

Ms Gosain to the judge: Sir, please note that she doesn't remember the site.

Ms Gosain: When was the case filed?

Nirmala: When the said incident happened.

Ms Gosain: Who asked you to sign this? The investigating officer ?

Nirmala: All the villagers were signing the papers so I also signed the document.

Ms Gosain: That means your senior asked you to sign it and you did it.

Ms Gosain explained that a case can be dismissed on this statement.

Ms Gosain tried to clarify the things further by presenting a case of two ladies who were being interrogated and the prosecutor asked them to give the position of wound. The ladies said that they saw the injury and were not aware whether it was on the right or the left side. Ms Anjana explained that never argue with the defense lawyer. If there is any confusion just say "I don't remember." or "I can tell you after looking at the record."

Ms Gosain elaborated further and stated that the time is mentioned in the record. The defense counsel may say that the village is 30 minutes away, so how can you write that it took 15 minutes to reach the village. So the witness should always be prepared for such questions. There can be leading questions also. Like your name is Mary Rose? Or did you find these items at home when the raid was conducted? The court will disallow such leading questions. The best way to avoid such leading questions is to keep quiet and not to answer.

Ms Gosain wanted to recapitulate the provisions mentioned earlier.

Ms Anjana as a defense counsel: What is your name?

Ahmad: Ahmad.

Ms Gosain: Who is your father?

Ahmad: Amin.

Ms Gosain: Who told you?

Ahmad: My mother.

Ms Gosain: Who told your mother? On this the witness gets angry and starts giving wrong statements. Court has the power to disallow these types of questions.



Ms Anjana elaborated further and stated that the defense lawyer can suggest that the accused was known personally to the complainant and that the complainant wants him/her to be punished. In such circumstances it is better to say that it is incorrect and keep quite.

Sometimes a witness may speak more than what is required. This is called as “volunteer” statement—which has no meaning. Such witnesses are weak as they give more information to the defense counsel. Ms Gosain stated that sometimes the witness can say that I have given evidence in many cases. In such cases the witness can be considered as a habitual witness.

During cross examination, the following questions can be asked:

Defense Counsel: Where did you get the information about the alleged crime?

Sardar Singh, one of the participants: From the headquarters?

Defense Counsel: How did you reach that place?

Sardar Singh: Went in a gypsy.

Defense Counsel: Gypsy is maintained by the state government. Your gypsy is old. So how can you reach the place in half an hour?

Defense Counsel: What is the color of blood? Black or red?

Sardar Singh: Red

Defense Counsel: It was taken 3 days back. It should be black.

Ms Gosain explained that such questions are generally asked to confuse the witness. So it is best to say I don't remember.

Ms Gosain concluded the session by stating that it is very important to be alert while answering in evidence and cross examination. It is better to give away less information than speak endlessly while recording statement.

Continuing further Mr Puneet Pandey explained that the evidence should never be collected with bare hands.



Mr Puneet Pandey facilitating the lecture

He showed a forest kit to the participants. The kit includes all the necessary items required for the collection of evidences like a scale, gloves, blade, etc. According to Mr Pandey, for crime scene search, it is better divide the site into quadrants or the search should be made in a straight line. For the collection of evidences like footprints, tire marks etc, cast made of plaster of Paris can be used. Mr. Pandey also emphasized on the need of proper collection and preservation of biological samples. He also told that blood samples may be collected on FTA cards (a special type of paper). Similarly, tissue samples can be collected in plastic vials with ethanol. All the biological samples should be sent to the wildlife forensic facility at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for species identification. Similarly, if there is question that an animal was killed by poison, the sample is required to be sent to IVRI, Bareilly for toxico-analysis. In all the cases, samples should be sealed properly with lac and labeled in the presence of witnesses. Signature of investigating officer and witnesses are also to be recorded on the sealed packet. If firearms are recovered then they have to be sent for ballistic analysis.

Mr Puneet Pandey also explained to the participants about original and fake skins. He said that as wildlife trade is a lucrative business many fake items are also available in the market. It is important for officers to know the basic features of important wildlife articles to distinguish between fake and original articles. Mr Pandey continued and stated that a fake tiger skin can be identified by the examination of stripes patterns. The fake stripes are joined artistically and will be in a particular style and direction. Similarly fake claws can be identified. Fake claws will be pointed at the tip. He stated that a mongoose is hunted for making brushes. Mongoose has two-colored hair.

To support this theoretical exercise it was decided to give field training to the participants the next day (December 14th, 2014).



TRAINING SESSION ON DECEMBER 14TH, 2014

For the recapitulation of the knowledge acquired by participants in class room session, field training was organized on the last day of workshop (December 14th, 2014). Two mock case studies were provided to the participants who were divided into two groups. One was based on Chinkara poaching and another was on Great Indian Bustard (state bird of Rajasthan) poaching. Participants searched and recovered evidences from the crime scene. Later they filled all the forms related to the investigation. Faculties monitored and assisted the teams during the crime investigation. The forms filled by participants were checked by senior officers and faculties and mistakes were told to participants individually.



*Participation of the participants
On December 14, 2014*

ENACTMENT OF MOCK CASES

As the trainees were in a big group, it was decided to divide them into two groups for field exercise. Tiger Trust developed two different mock case studies; one on Chinkara poaching and another on the Great Indian Bustard (state bird of Rajasthan) poaching. The trainees were divided into groups on forest division basis. Trainees from Jaisalmer, Barmer, and Bikaner were grouped in one group with range officer Bhawar Singh as the group leader and the Great Indian Bustard poaching mock case study was provided to them. The remaining trainees were grouped in another group to work on Chinkara poaching mock case with range officer Tigam Singh as their group leader. The day's session began in the field (AFRI forest patch) with a brief introduction about the case studies provided by Mr Pradeep Desodya. Mr Desodya also briefed about the previous day's sessions and again insisted on proper filling of forms discussed earlier.

Mr Pradeep started the session by stating that since all the trainees have gone through extensive and thorough theoretical sessions on Rajasthan Forest Act by Ms, Anjana Gosain, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act by Mr Manjit Singh Ahluwalia, and brief techniques on the collection of samples/evidence by Mr Puneet Pandey, it is time to demonstrate the skills and knowledge gathered.

Mr Pradeep stated that in trial of the criminal cases prosecution has to prove its case beyond reasonable doubts to get judgment of conviction in its favor. This makes the work of forest department far more difficult and challenging, since there are no eye witnesses at the crime scene. Most of the cases relating to wildlife crime are based on circumstantial evidence. Therefore, even the Smallest of mistakes like wrong time in site plan and (loophole?) *Mauka panchanama* may result in giving benefit of doubt to the accused. The field training was structured in such a way to help the participants face the practical difficulties during the evidence collection, investigation, and last but not the least form filling. For this purpose, the participants were divided into two teams to solve the two mock cases.

He mentioned that the judge will read whatever is presented before him/her in the form of a complaint, an arrest form, a seizure memo, etc. The clarity about the fact of the case on paper would further help in proving the offence against the accused, as the judge appreciates whichever evidence is available before him/her. Therefore, it is important to satisfy oneself by asking a question, as to whether on reading all the relevant facts on paper there are chances of conviction of the accused.

In criminal law the burden of proof is on the prosecution to prove its case, but in the cases related to wildlife crimes the legislature has shifted the burden of proof on the accused. Hence the accused has to prove that he/she has not committed the alleged crime. Therefore, in the cases related to wildlife crimes, past character of



the accused in pending cases plays an important role. The department/prosecution in most of the cases has to rely on circumstantial evidence, since in wildlife crimes there is less of a chance of direct evidence available.



Participants during the mock case enactment

Group Leader: Bhawar Singh

Associated Faculty: Anjana Gosain

Marked Evidences Kept: Eggs (three), egg shells (two), burnt nest, bird feathers with blood. Mr Pradeep briefed the participants about the case study. During routine patrolling in the core area of the Desert National Park, Jaisalmer, patrolling guards noticed a burnt nest, 2-3 broken eggs, and some feathers suspected to be of the Great Indian Bustard. Mock case enactment was initiated with the dissemination of information from forest *chowki* to the wireless control room. At 10.00 AM Babulal (Forest Guard) called the wireless control room to inform about the incident.

Babulal: Chinkara calling Chinkara! Patrolling team has noticed a burnt nest, 2-3 broken eggs, and few feathers suspected to be in Sudasari Closure.

Bhawar Singh (Range Officer): Where in Sudasari?

Babulal: Near compartment number 3. We have also seen movement of an unidentified vehicle in that area with three suspects.

Bhawar Singh (Range Officer): What was the vehicle number, color, etc?

Babulal: Gypsy RJ07 8567, blue color.

Bhawar Singh (Range Officer): OK. Any other information?

Babulal: One man in the gypsy was wearing blue shirt.

Bhawar Singh (Range Officer): OK.

This information is entered in the *gasht* register.

Mr Bhawar Singh (Range Officer) briefed the incident to his forest guards and foresters (team). A team of forest officials was led by Mr Bhawar Singh (Range Officer).



Participants searching for the items

The suspected area was thoroughly searched by the team and the following items were seized:

1. Feathers with blood (Ms Sukhpali)
2. Burnt feathers and papers (Ms Monosi)
3. Broken eggs (Mr Hemendra Singh)
4. Crushed beer can (Mr Umesh Kumar)
5. Cup of tea (Kaliyan)



6. Mr Manjit told the trainees to wear gloves while collecting evidences and seal the items (evidence) in cloth with the forest seal. Mr. Manjit further told the trainees that if they don't have cloth then handkerchief can be used and the evidence can be taken to the place where the cloth and the forest seal is available. Candle and lac is used to seal the seized item. Preferably the seal is marked at 4 or 5 places. Date, place, and time are also to be mentioned on the sealed item.



Participant collecting and sealing the evidence

The search team prepared the site plan, seized articles and samples (with department seal and signature of witnesses), and filled the relevant forms on site.

Ms Anjana Gosain told the trainees that while preparing the site plan, mention the date, time, FIR number, relevant sections under which the accused has been charged, site plan, etc. She also told the participants to mark the direction and the landmarks (like tree, bushes, etc.) in the site plan.



Participants preparing the site Plan (nazri naksha)

Ms Anjana Gosain told the trainees to take signatures of the investigating officers and witnesses (at least two and preferably from the forest department) on the seized articles and also on the site plan (nazri naksha).

MOCK CASE ENACTMENT (GROUP II)

Group Leader: Tigam Singh (Range Officer)

Associated Faculty: Pradeep Desodya and Puneet Pandey

Marked Evidences Kept: Meat pieces, knife, *kadhai*, rope

The exercise started with the dissemination of information to Ravi Mathur (forester) by the villager Mr Mahesh Kumar regarding cooking of fresh meat of unknown source suspected to be of wild origination.



Mr Pradeep briefing the participants



Mr Mahesh Kumar (villager): Good morning. A marriage ceremony is taking place in our village. I suspect the family of the groom is cooking some fresh meat which is neither goat nor chicken and is cooked secretly.

Mr Ravi Mathur (forester): Tell me your name and address of the house in the village.

Mr Mahesh Kumar (villager): My name is Mahesh Kumar; I am a primary school teacher in village Hansua. The suspected family is of Mr Rameshwaran and their house is near the village *chaupal*.

Mr Ravi Mathur (forester): When did you suspect/observe such activities?

Mr Mahesh Kumar (villager): Today, in the morning around 7 AM.

Mr Ravi Mathur (forester): The department will take appropriate action on your complaint. You are requested to be there in village as you may be required as a witness.

Mr Mahesh Kumar (villager): Ok. I will wait for the department team.

This information is entered in *gasht* register.

Mr Ravi Mathur (forester) then called the forest *chowki* (Pali) on wireless and informed the range officer regarding the suspicious activity happening in their range.

Mr Ravi Mathur (forester): Chinkara Chinkara calling! Information has been received at 8:00 AM by the informer that some people are cooking fresh meat which is neither goat nor chicken during a wedding ceremony in the village Hansua.

Mr Tigam Singh (Range Officer): OK. Can you provide us the name of the informer?

Mr Ravi Mathur (Forester): Informer's name is Mr Mahesh Kumar. He is a primary school teacher in the village. He will be available in the village in case you require him for identification of suspects.

Mr Tigam Singh (Range Officer): OK. We will shortly raid the place to check the suspicious activity.

Mr Tigam Singh (Range Officer) briefed the incident to his team (forest guards and foresters.) He told the search team that since it's a wedding function, we may have to face mob including women.

[Mr Puneet Pandey instructed the team to search area completely and prepare *nazri naksha* (site plan) of the searched site (along with the direction). The team was also instructed to mark land marks (immovable) on map along with approximate distance from the seized articles.]

A team of forest officials was lead by Mr Tigam Singh (Range Officer). The suspected area was thoroughly searched by the team and the following items were seized:

1. Knife (Ms Amba and Ms Zirna)
2. Trap and metal wire (Mr Babulal Bishnoi)
3. Meat and cooking utensils (Mr Ravi Mathur and Mr Karan Singh)
4. Gypsy vehicle (Mr Ravi Mathur)

The search team prepared the site plan, seized articles and samples (with the department seal and signature of witnesses), and filled relevant forms on the site.



Mr Pradeep sealing the Seized Items

Mr Puneet told the trainees about the precaution needed while collecting the evidence like wearing gloves and proper preservation of biological sample by using silica gel or alcohol. Mr Puneet Pandey told the participants that the seized articles have to be sent to the relevant laboratory for examination. For example if it is a biological sample, it has to be sent to the Wildlife Forensic Facility at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, and Uttarakhand for expert opinion. As a search team in not the subject expert, they have to mention only what they suspect about the biological sample and what was seized in the form.

Ravi Mathur enquired: Can a range officer send the seized items directly to the laboratory?

Puneet Pandey: Yes, you can send it directly along with the departmental letter and seal. After completing the crime scene investigation, Mr Pradeep and Mr Puneet briefed the participants about the next exercise. Since the accused was arrested, the participants have to lead the investigation further till they identify the accused



behind the crimes. Associated faculty divided the group into two, one as the investigating team and the other as villagers and family members of the accused so as to make the trainees experience on field experience. The search team was further told to arrest the suspects and search the suspect's house. Mr Pradeep told the trainees that in the search team female officers should be included because in a house search the participants may encounter female members of the house.

Mock case enactment proceeded.

Based on the information provided by the informer Mr Mahesh Kumar, the search team proceeded to the suspect's house.

Ravi Mathur (forester): Knock! Knock! Open the door. Who is there?

Kamli Devi (female in house): Why? I am alone.

Ravi Mathur (forester): Who is there?

Kamli Devi (female in house): It is me.

Ravi Mathur (forester): Who me? Call Rameshwar.

Kamli Devi (female in house): I am Kamli, Rameshwar's wife. Nobody is here, I am alone. I cannot open the door.

Mr Pradeep told the trainees that in such situation, a female officer should talk and enter the premises.

Ms Savita (forest guard): Open the door. We are from the forest department.

Kamli Devi (female in house): Nobody is here. I am alone. I cannot open the door.

Ms Savita (forest guard): Open the door. We need to search your house. If you will not open the door, we will break the door.

Kamli Devi (female in house): Nobody is here. I am alone. I cannot open the door.

Mr Pradeep informed the trainees that in such situations, you need to give two reminder calls and then break open the door.

(The two reminders were given and finally the door was broken to enter.)

Ms Savita (forest guard): Where is Rameshwar?

Kamli Devi (female in house): He is not available in the house.

The forest department search team inspected the premises and Rameshwar was caught inside the house.

Ravi Mathur (forester) to Mr Mahesh Kumar: Is he Rameshwar?

Mahesh Kumar: Yes.

Ravi Mathur (forester): Where were you last night and what were you doing since this morning?

Rameshwar: I was with my family in my house.

Ravi Mathur (forester): We have information that you have illegally hunted and cooked the meat of chinkara?

Rameshwar: No. I have not done anything. I am innocent.

Ravi Mathur (forester): Since we have received complaint against you and have recovered evidences from the premises, we need to arrest you. Provide us a telephone number of one of your relatives, his name and the relationship.

Rameshwar: My *mamaji* (uncle) is Hardiyal. His father's name is Hardev and he stays nearby. His mobile number is 9345756448.

(Mr Pradeep told the participants that, after arrest, the accused has to be searched thoroughly, and has to be sent for a medical examination.)

With this, Rameshwar was arrested and further procedure was done. The entire field training witnessed participation with great enthusiasm from the trainees.



IMPRESSIONS AND FEEDBACK

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

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO THE TRAINING PROGRAM

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

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

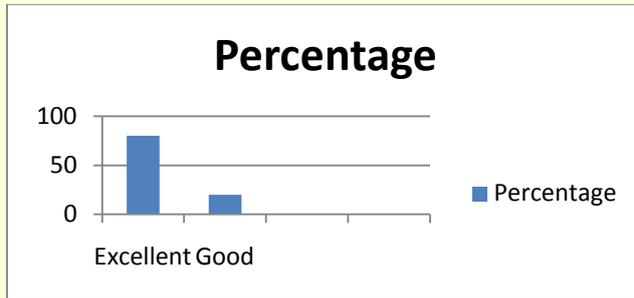


Participants filling the feedback forms



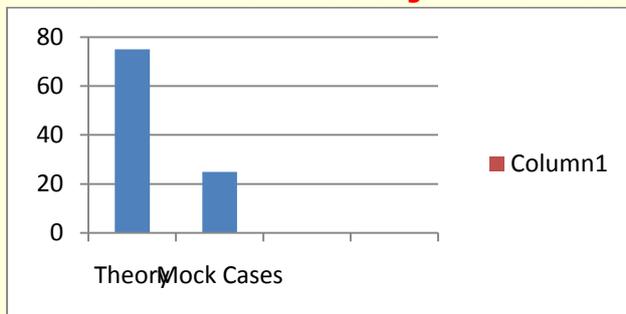
Presented below are few questions answered by the participants.

1. Have you found this 'Hunting the Hunters program' useful?



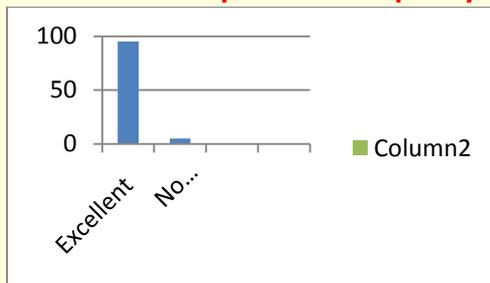
The module, case studies, presentations, and the entire execution of the training program were applauded not only by the trainees, but also by the senior forest officers. Around 80 percent of the participants found the program useful and excellent. Twenty percent admitted that it was good. According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

2. Which was the most interesting and least interesting session? Why?



The feedback revealed that 75 percent of the participants expressed that they benefited from the case discussions, and 25 percent of the participants found the mock case trial sessions to be fruitful.

3. Whether the topics were adequately addressed by the trainers?



In all, 95 percent of the participants expressed their satisfaction with the trainer's exposition of the various topics, while around 5 percent of the participants did not participate in the questionnaire. Most of the trainees addressed the resource persons to be of excellent interactive attitude, whereas their communication skills, training methodology used, interaction, and bringing clarity to topics was rated above 90 percent on an average.

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

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



Annexures

- 1. List of emails and invitation letters sent (a part of workshop planning)**
- 2. Permission Letter**
- 3. Invitation Card**
- 4. Details of the Division wide Participants in the Workshop**
- 5. List of Participants**
- 6. Screening Form**
- 7. Program Evaluation Sheet**
- 8. Photo Gallery**



ANNEXURE I

List of emails and invitation letters sent (a part of workshop planning)



To,

**Dr. G.S. Bhardwaj,
Chief Conservator of Forest,
Forest Department, Jodhpur,
Rajasthan**

Date: 21.11.2014

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held from December 12 to 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is organizing a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "Hunting the Hunters-Phase III" in Jodhpur from 12th to 14th December 2014 respectively at Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur-313001, Rajasthan (India). 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 like to invite you as "Guest of Honor" of the said function. The inaugural session will commence from 4:00 PM onwards on 12th December 2014 at Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur.

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.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,

(Puneet Pandey)
Project Coordinator
Tiger Trust, New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org



To,

Date: 21.11.2014

Sh. Arindam Tomar,
Chief Conservator of Forest,
Forest Department, Jodhpur,
Rajasthan

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held from December 12 to 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Respected Sir,

Tiger Trust is organizing a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "**Hunting the Hunters-Phase III**" in Jodhpur from **12th to 14th December 2014** respectively at Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur- 313001, Rajasthan (India). 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 like to invite you as "Guest of Honor" of the said function. The inaugural session will commence from 4:00 PM onwards on 12th December 2014 at Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur.

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.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,

(Puneet Pandey)
Project Coordinator
Tiger Trust, New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org
Email: tigertrustindia@gmail.com



To,

Sh. N.K. Vasu,
Arid Forest Research Institute,
New Pali Road, Jodhpur,
Rajasthan

Date: 21.11.2014

Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held from December 12 to 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Respected Sir,

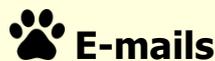
Tiger Trust is organizing a capacity building and legal training workshop under the project "**Hunting the Hunters-Phase III**" in Jodhpur from **12th to 14th December 2014** respectively at Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur- 313001, Rajasthan (India). The workshop is to train women forest staff with 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 like to invite you as "Chief Guest" of the said function. The inaugural session will commence from 4:00 PM onwards on 12th December 2014 at Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur.

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.

Hope to receive your confirmation and acknowledgment.

Kind regards,

(Puneet Pandey)
Project Coordinator
Tiger Trust, New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org
Email: tigertrustindia@gmail.com



12/3/2014 Tiger Trust India Mail - regarding forthcoming capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on ...

information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>

regarding forthcoming capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 12 to 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

1 message

information . <info@tigertrustindia.org> Mon, Dec 1, 2014 at 11:47 AM
To: gsbswm@rediffmail.com

Dear Sir,
As you may be aware that the dates of above mentioned program is approaching and we have to finalize accommodation for participants and other logistics. Sir we have not received any communication with respect to participants list. I request you to kindly look into matter and do inform us about the list of participants (how many and details of respective divisions).

with best personnel regards,

—
Best Wishes,

Puneet Pandey,
Project Coordinator
Tiger Trust - "Caring For The Wild"
New Delhi



12/3/2014

Gmail - Fwd: Details of the Division wise participants in the Workshop



Puneet Pandey <puneet.pandey09@gmail.com>

Fwd: Details of the Division wise participants in the Workshop

1 message

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
To: Puneet Pandey <puneet.pandey09@gmail.com>

Wed, Dec 3, 2014 at 4:09 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: ccf wildlifejodhpur <ccfwjdr@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, Dec 3, 2014 at 3:20 PM
Subject: Details of the Division wise participants in the Workshop
To: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Sir/ Madam
Find attached Details of the Division wise participants in the Workshop for information and necessary action.
Office of Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Jodhpur



MS. ANJANA GOSAIN
Chief Functionary Officer

Tiger Trust

Mobile:+91-9810100674

12/3/2014 Tiger Trust India Mail - regarding forthcoming capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on ...



information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>

regarding forthcoming capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 12 to 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

1 message

information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>
To: ccfjodhpur@gmail.com
Cc: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Tue, Dec 2, 2014 at 10:30 AM

Dear Sh. Tomar,
As you may be aware that the dates of above mentioned program is approaching and we have to finalize accommodation for participants and other logistics. We have been working on the accommodation of participants at AFRI, Jodhpur. AFRI administration has informed us about limited availability (10 rooms) due maintenance work. So it will be difficult to accommodate all participants at AFRI. As per the communication had with you yesterday regarding accommodation of male forest officials, we request you to arrange accommodation for 20 participants at the accommodation facility at Forest Training Institute.

--
Best Wishes,
Tiger Trust - "Caring For The Wild"
New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org

12/3/2014 Tiger Trust India Mail - regarding forthcoming capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on ...



information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>

regarding forthcoming capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 12 to 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

1 message

information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>
To: ccfjodhpur@gmail.com
Cc: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Tue, Dec 2, 2014 at 10:30 AM

Dear Sh. Tomar,
As you may be aware that the dates of above mentioned program is approaching and we have to finalize accommodation for participants and other logistics. We have been working on the accommodation of participants at AFRI, Jodhpur. AFRI administration has informed us about limited availability (10 rooms) due maintenance work. So it will be difficult to accommodate all participants at AFRI. As per the communication had with you yesterday regarding accommodation of male forest officials, we request you to arrange accommodation for 20 participants at the accommodation facility at Forest Training Institute.

--
Best Wishes,
Tiger Trust - "Caring For The Wild"
New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org





information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>

Regd. forthcoming capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 13 and 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan

information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>
To: bissavk@gmail.com
Cc: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Tue, Nov 11, 2014 at 2:04 PM

Dear Shri. V.K. Bissa,

We are thankful to you for the generous support and permission from your office for the forthcoming capacity building program for women forest guards to be held from December 13 and 14, 2014 at Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Since event is scheduled in next month, we wish to make pre-workshop visit to discuss:

1. Number of participants (details of forest guards with respective divisions)
2. Logistic support for the workshop (boarding and lodging: location for field training)
3. Training modules

Based on telephonic interaction had with you today morning, we wish to plan visit on 17th November 2014. Please inform us in case of any change.

with best personnel regards,

—
Best Wishes,
Puneet Pandey
M:09210466422
Tiger Trust - "Caring For The Wild"
New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org



information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>

regd. accomodation booking for 2 days (12th and 13th December 2014)

1 message

information . <info@tigertrustindia.org>
To: kallabm@icfre.org

Fri, Nov 14, 2014 at 10:47 AM

Dear Mr. Kalla,
Greetings

Tiger Trust is one of leading NGO working for the capacity building of front line forest staff of Rajasthan through it various programmes. In past we have successfully organized workshops across Rajasthan to legally empower forest staff.

This time we are organizing a capacity building workshop in Jodhpur on 13th and 14th December 2014 (permission letter enclosed). Since participants have been invited from different forest division, we are looking for lodging facility for participants.

Yesterday we had a telephonic conversation with you in this regard. We wish to book 12 hostel rooms and 3 guest house rooms for 12th and 13th December 2014. I request you to kindly accept our request for accomodation. I further request you to kindly provide us the tariff details and the mode of payment also.

I am visiting Jodhpur on 17th November 2014 as a part of pre workshop visit and would like to meet you in person to finalize bookings.

I would be thankful, if I can get a guest house room booked for a day i.e. 17th December also.

Looking foreword for you reply.

—
Best Wishes,
Puneet Pandey
09210466422
Tiger Trust - "Caring For The Wild"
New Delhi
www.tigertrustindia.org



Permission letter for workshop.jpg
709K



11/2/2014 Gmail - Fwd: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 13 a...
we would request you make the female forest guards from the territorial divisions for the said dates.
please see the invitation attached for youe reference.
kind regards

Date: Mon, 13 Oct 2014 18:44:29 +0530
Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 13 and 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan
To: ccfjodhpur@gmail.com

MS. ANJANA GOSAIN
Chief Functionary Officer
Tiger Trust
Mobile:+91-9810100674

*****DISCLAIMER*****

This message contains confidential information and is intended only for the recipient of this e-mail. If you are not the named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this e-mail.
Please notify the sender immediately if you have received this e-mail by mistake and delete this e-mail from your system.

Before opening this e-mail, the recipient should check this e-mail and any attachments annexed therein for the presence of viruses or malware. The sender accepts no liability for any damage caused due to the contents of this e-mail or as a result of any computer virus transmitted by this e-mail.

Whosoever acts upon the information provided in this e-mail does so to their own detriment, risk and responsibility.

*****END OF DISCLAIMER*****

MS. ANJANA GOSAIN
Chief Functionary Officer
Tiger Trust
Mobile:+91-9810100674

11/2/2014 Gmail - Fwd: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 13 a...
Puneet Pandey <puneet.pandey09@gmail.com>

Fwd: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 13 and 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan

1 message

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
To: Puneet Pandey <puneet.pandey09@gmail.com>

Mon, Nov 3, 2014 at 12:10 PM

----- Forwarded message -----
From: Seema Soni <cema_soni@yahoo.co.in>
Date: Sun, Nov 2, 2014 at 11:08 AM
Subject: Re: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 13 and 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan
To: CCF JODHPUR <ccfjodhpur@gmail.com>
Cc: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>

Dear Mr Tomar

I hope you are doing fine? We met sometime back in Jaipur. We are holding two-day workshop on 13th and 14th December 2014 at Jodhpur. I am resending the invitation. An acknowledgement of the same to TIGER TRUST would be appreciated.
We would request you make available the female forest guards from the territorial divisions for the said dates.
Please see the invitation attached for your reference.
Kind regards

MS. ANJANA GOSAIN
Chief Functionary Officer
Tiger Trust
Mobile:+91-9810100674

On Sunday, 2 November 2014 9:45 AM, tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com> wrote:

Dear Mr Tomar

I hope you are doing fine?we have met sometime back in Jaipur.we are holding two day workshop on 13th and 14th october 2014 at Jodhpur. I am resending the invitation an acknowledgement would be appreciated.

11/2/2014 Gmail - Fwd: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III'
Puneet Pandey <puneet.pandey09@gmail.com>

Fwd: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III'

1 message

tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
To: Puneet Pandey <puneet.pandey09@gmail.com>

Mon, Nov 3, 2014 at 12:12 PM

----- Forwarded message -----
From: tiger trust <tigertrustindia@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, Oct 29, 2014 at 5:07 AM
Subject: Re: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III'
To: ccf wildlifejodhpur <ccfvjdr@gmail.com>

Dear Mr Pushpendra
thankyou very much for the confirmation of the training .we would request you to send the list of divisions which would be included as we need to do the following

1participants from wild life divisions and territorial divisions
2number we can accommodate is 45-50
3please send us the details of forest institute where we can accommodate the trainees for lodging
4A letter has already been sent to territorial division of 4we would be requiring to discuss the location of training for the purposes of field and the area should be forest where we can excersize the mock cases.

please inform me if I can meet Mr Bhardwaj and the concerned DFO for all the didcussions
regards

----- Forwarded message -----
From: ccf wildlifejodhpur <ccfvjdr@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, Oct 28, 2014 at 3:59 PM
Subject: Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III'
To: tigertrustindia@gmail.com, Gobind Sagar Bhardwaj <gobindsagarbhardwaj@gmail.com>

Respected madam

With reference to your letter dated 13th inst. please find attached herewith this office's consent .

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ui=2&ik=5e047bdcf09&view=pt&search=inbox&th=1497464403a272ec&siml=1497464403a272ec>

1/3



ANNEXURE II

Permission Letter

कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव, जोधपुर

क्रमांक : एफ 8(54)विविध/मुवसं/2014/4367

दिनांक : 28/10/14

निमित्त :

✓ चीफ फंक्शनरी ऑफिसर,
टाईगर ट्रस्ट, 206 राकेश दीप,
11 कॉमर्शियल काम्प्लेक्स,
गुलमोहर एन्क्लेव,
नई दिल्ली . 110049

विषय : Invitation for the capacity building program and legal training under the project 'Hunting the Hunters-Phase III' to be held on December 13 and 14, 2014 for the women forest guards at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

प्रसंग : आपका पत्र दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर 2014.

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत प्रासंगिक पत्र के संदर्भ में इस कार्यालय की औपचारिक सहमति एतद्वारा प्रेषित की जाती है।

भवदीय

(डॉ. जी. एस. भारद्वाज)
मुख्य वन संरक्षक,
वन्यजीव, जोधपुर
दिनांक :

क्रमांक : एफ 8(54)विविध/मुवसं/2014/

प्रतिलिपि मुख्य वन संरक्षक, जोधपुर को प्रासंगिक पत्र की प्रति सहित सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्न : उपरोक्तानुसार।

(डॉ. जी. एस. भारद्वाज)
मुख्य वन संरक्षक,
वन्यजीव, जोधपुर

Mis Letters



ANNEXURE III

Invitation Card

INVITATION

*Tiger Trust, New Delhi cordially invites you at the
inaugural function of*

**Capacity Building & Legal Training Programme
For
Rajasthan Forest Officials**

*On Friday 12th December 2014, 4:00 PM onwards
at
Van Bhawan, New Pali Road, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.*

Shri. N.K. Vasu
Director, Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI)
will be Chief Patron.

Distinguished Guest

Shri Anindam Tomar, Chief Conservator of Forest, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Dr. G.S. Bhardwaj, Chief Conservator of Forest (wildlife), Jodhpur, Rajasthan
--	--

Ms Anjana Gosain
Chief Functionary Officer,
Tiger Trust, New Delhi

will preside over the function



ANNEXURE IV

Details of the Division wide Participants in the Workshop

Sr. No.	Name of Division	Gender wise No. of Candidate		Mobile / Tele. no. of Concerned DCFs
		M	F	
1	IGNP Jaisalmer	2	7	9414149655
2	Jodhpur	2	4	9414268138
3	Jaisalmer	2	--	02992-252434
4	Pali	2	2	9414071514
5	Sirohi	1	6	9413803941
6	Jalore	2	4	9414545058
7	Wildlife Jodhpur	4	2	9414155059
8	Wildlife Mt. Abu	2	3	9414206097
9	Wildlife Jaisalmer	Expecting	Expecting	9214069453



ANNEXURE V

List of Participants

S.No.	Name	Designation	Forest Division
1	Mr. N.K. Vasu	Director	AFRI, Jodhpur
2	Dr G.S. Bhardwaj	Chief Conservator of Forest	Jodhpur
3	Mr. Anindam Tomar	Chief Conservator of Forest	Jodhpur
4	Mr. Mahendra Singh Rathode	Divisional Conservator of Forest	Jodhpur
5	Mr. V.K. Bissa	Divisional Conservator of Forest	Jodhpur
6	Mr. Bhagwan Singh Rathode	Assistant Conservator of Forest	Jodhpur
7	Dr Sravan Singh Rathode	Vetenary Officer	Jodhpur (Zoo)
8	Mr. Harilal Singh	PhD Scholar	AFRI, Jodhpur
9	Mr. Kailash Mathur	Range Forest Officer	Barmer
10	Mr. Tigam Singh Rathode	Range Forest Officer	Barmer
11	Ms Umarai Chaudhary	Range Forest Officer	Barmer
12	Mr. Jagmal Singh Rathode	Range Forest Officer	Jaisalmer
13	Mr. Hemendra Singh Sisodiya	Range Forest Officer	Jaisalmer
14	Mr. Bhawar Singh	Range Forest Officer	Jaisalmer
15	Mr. Madan Gopal Vyas	Range Forest Officer	Jaisalmer
16	Mr. Vikram Singh	Range Forest Officer	Jodhpur
17	Mr. Dhanna Ram Chaudhary	Range Forest Officer	Mount Abu
18	Mr. Pahar Singh Chauhan	Range Forest Officer	Sumerpur
19	Mr. Pahad Singh Chauhan	Range Forest Officer	Sumerpur
20	Mr. Gautam Das	Range Forest Officer	Jodhpur
21	Mr. Ratan Singh Punia	Range Forest Officer	Bikaner
22	Mr. Kalyan Singh Chauhan	Range Forest Officer	Jodhpur
23	Ms Asha Singh	Assistant Forester	Barmer
24	Ms Pusta Kumari	Assistant Forester	Barmer
25	Mr. Karan Singh Rajpurohit	Forester	Jodhpur
26	Mr. Ravi Mathur	Forester	Jodhpur
27	Mr. Jighram Singh Rajwat	Forester	Jaisalmer
28	Mr. Babulal Bishnoi	Forester	Jodhpur
29	Mr. Sardar Singh	Forester	Jodhpur
30	Madhu Sharma	Forest Guard	Barmer
31	Chimni Sharma	Forest Guard	Barmer
32	Ghangvi	Forest Guard	Barmer
33	Ms Bhawri Chaudhary	Forest Guard	Barmer
34	Ms Indubala Chaudhary	Forest Guard	Barmer
35	Ms Vimla	Forest Guard	Barmer
36	Ms Umesh Panwar	Forest Guard	Bikaner



37	Jhamku	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
38	Shakuntala	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
39	Kanta	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
40	Sarita	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
41	Sukhpali	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
42	Ms Kavita Swami	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
43	Ms Muneshee	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
44	Ms Shayani	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
45	Ms Manju Meghwal	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
46	Ms Rinku Goswami	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
47	Ms Chaini Kumari	Forest Guard	Jaisalmer
48	Ms Rajesh Yadav	Forest Guard	Jodhpur
49	Amba Devi	Forest Guard	Mount Abu
50	Ms Chetna Parmar	Forest Guard	Mount Abu
51	MS Jirma	Forest Guard	Mount Abu
52	Meena Bishnoi	Forest Guard	Sirohi
53	Kavita	Forest Guard	Sirohi
54	Pramila	Forest Guard	Sirohi
55	Ms Anu Kumari	Forest Guard	Sirohi
56	Ms Anshi	Forest Guard	Sirohi
57	Ms Shanti	Forest Guard	Sirohi
58	Ms Nirmala	Forest Guard	Barmer
59	Ms Usha Meena	Forest Guard	Pali
60	Ms Seema Parikh	Forest Guard	Pali
61	Ms Pappu Devi	Forest Guard	Jodhpur
62	Ms Jimna Devi	Forest Guard	Jodhpur
63	Ms Sarita Chaudhary	Forest Guard	Jodhpur
64	Ms Sethu Jakhad	Forest Guard	Jodhpur
65	Ms Rekha Meghwal	Forest Guard	Jodhpur



ANNEXURE VI

Screening Form

Screening Form

1. Name Madan Gopal Myers 2. Age / Date of Birth 01.07.1957
3. Designation/Post R.F.O. 4. Division I.G.N.P-II-JAISALMER

5. Where are you posted presently? (in the field, control room, naaka etc.?)
presently I am posted in Division office & deal with Court cases.

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)

Division Barmer - January 2012 to June 2012.
Division Jaisalmer - July 2012 to Continuous.

8. Did you ever get posted in field? Yes No

9. If yes, write about the challenges you faced while patrolling
in my field posting. I never faced any crucial challenges. because I was posted in old Areas. (plantations)

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.

NO



ANNEXURE VII

Evaluation Sheet



Evaluation Form PROGRAM EVALUATION SHEET

Name of the Program **CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING PROGRAMME - "HUNTING THE HUNTERS" OR LEGAL TRAINING OF TIGER TRUST,**
 Date **12.12.2014 to 14.12.2014**
 Location **C.C.F OFFICE - JODHPUR**

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 (स्टाफ का व्यवहार)	✓			
Attitude of Staff	✓			

Training Feed (Please tick ✓)

General 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?)

In my opinion both session of e.g. Anyana man & Ashwathia are very very interesting & useful also in forthcoming time. It will help me to handle with critical situations or cases.

Name of the Resource Person	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अच्छा	Moderate सामान्य	Poor औसत से नीचे
Communication skill of the Facilitator (संदर्भ व्यक्तियों)	✓			
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 (बर्ताव / व्यवहार)	✓			



Please Sum Up your Feedback

	Excellent उत्कृष्ट	Good अछा	Moderate सामान्य	Poor औसत से नीचे
Training Management प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था)	✓			
Training प्रशिक्षण	✓			
Resource Person संदर्भ व्यक्ति	✓			

Remarks: I would like to request my authorities,
Kindly arrange this type of useful training
Programmes quarterly. It will be rather
better for new comers to improve their
field Knowledge.

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

Through Division office - I came to know.

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?


(Madan Gopal Nya)
R.F.O.
I.G.N.P. Stage-II
JAISALMER



ANNEXURE VIII

Photo Gallery



