

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

O.A. No. 180/2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Satyendra Kumar Sharma

...Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

...Respondents

INDEX

S. No.	Particulars	Pg. No.
1.	Response Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No. 15 and 16	1 - 11
2.	<u>Annexure R-1</u> Copy of the order dated 03.06.2022 passed in W.P. (C) No 202 of 199 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.	12 - 47
3.	<u>Annexure R-2</u> Copy of the order dated 23.04.2023 passed in W.P. (C) No 202 of 1995 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.	48 - 99
4.	<u>Annexure R-3</u> Copy of the Proposal of 2022 for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.	100 - 149
5.	<u>Annexure R-4</u> Copy of the letter dated 15.09.2022 bearing letter no. 555/2-2 along with translated copy.	149 - 152
6.	<u>Annexure R-5</u> Copy of the letter dated 20.09.2022 bearing letter no. 610/12-1 along with translated copy.	153 - 155
7.	<u>Annexure R-6</u>	156 - 162

	Copy of the letter dated 10.05.2021 bearing letter No. F.No. 10-1 14/2015-WL(pt) along with typed copy.	
8.	<u>Annexure R-7</u> Copy of the letter dated 22.03.2022 bearing letter No. 2362/ PS-CS/ 2022 along with translated copy.	163 - 165
9.	<u>Annexure R-8</u> Copy of the letter dated 26.04.2022 bearing letter No. 2757/2-2 along with translated copy.	166 - 168
10.	<u>Annexure R-9</u> Copy of the letter dated 08.12.2022 bearing letter 1266/2-2 along with translated copy.	169 - 172
11.	<u>Annexure R-10</u> Copy of the letter dated 11.05.2023 bearing letter No. 2602/2-2 along with translated copy.	173 - 176
12.	<u>Annexure R-11</u> Copy of the letter dated 02.09.2023 bearing letter No. 716/29-1 along with translated copy.	177 - 183
13.	<u>Annexure R-12</u> Copy of the letter dated 16.03.2023 bearing letter No 2074 /2-2 along with translated copy.	184 - 186
14.	<u>Annexure R-13</u> Copy of the letter dated 23.12.2023 bearing letter No. 1676/29-1 along with translated copy.	187 - 193
15.	<u>Annexure R-14</u> Copy of the notification bearing No.CG 05/X-2-2010-19 (34)/2006 on 26.02.2010 issued by the Forest and Environment Section-2 of Uttarakhand Government along with translated copy.	194 - 207
16.	<u>Annexure R-15</u> Copy of the letter dated 11.07.2022 bearing office Letter No. 92/29-1 issued by Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife)/Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand, Dehradun along with translated copy.	208 - 211

17.	Proof of Service	212
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THROUGH COUNSEL**Place: Dehradun, Uttarakhand****Date: 14.02.2025****ADARSH CHAMOLI****Counsel For Respondent No. 3
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**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

O.A. No. 180/2024

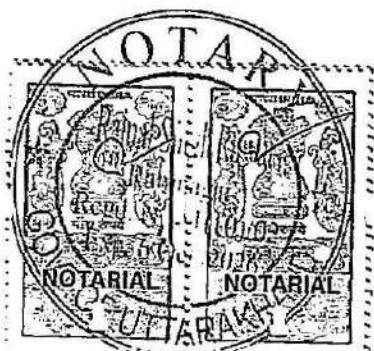
IN THE MATTER OF:

Satyendra Kumar Sharma ...Applicant

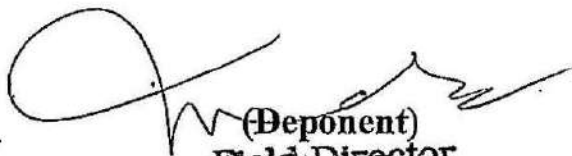
Versus

Union of India & Ors. ...Respondents

**RESPONSE AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 15
AND 16**

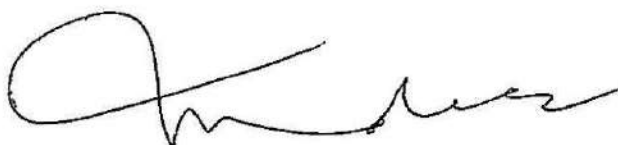


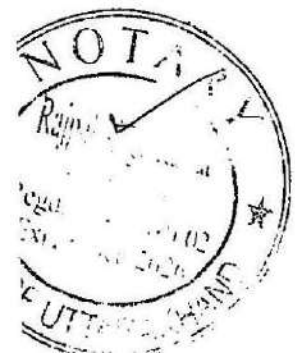
I, Dr. Saket Badola, s/o Shri Dr. Satya Prasad Badola, aged about 46 years presently posted as Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve Ramnagar, Uttarakhand


 (Deponent)
 Field Director
 Corbett Tiger Reserve
 Ramnagar (Nainital)

I, the above name deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That the deponent is presently posted as Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve Ramnagar, Uttarakhand and such he is fully conversant with the facts of the present case and is competent to swear this affidavit.





2. That the present matter relates to establishment of Eco-Sensitive Zone (“ESZ”) in Jim Corbett National Park and this Hon’ble Tribunal, vide its order dated 28.02.2024, was pleased to issue notice to all the Respondents including Respondent No. 15 and 16. Thereafter, vide order dated 02.12.2024, this Hon’ble Tribunal has granted further time to Respondent No. 15 and 16 to file response in the above captioned matter.
3. That the deponent seeks to address the aforesaid core issue involved in the above captioned matter and therefore, para-wise reply to each averment of the applicant is not necessary. Therefore, the deponent is submitting its preliminary objections with respect to the Appellant’s averments regarding establishment of ESZ as well as stating the factual development in this regard.
4. It is submitted that the subject of establishment of ESZ in national parks and other wildlife sanctuaries was a subject matter before the Hon’ble Supreme Court in civil writ petition bearing W.P. (C) No 202 of 1995 wherein the Hon’ble Supreme Court vide its final order dated 03.06.2022 (“2022 Order”) has held the following:

“...
9. A set of Guidelines for Declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones Around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries had been formulated by the Ministry of



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Environment, Forests and Climate Change ("MoEF&CC") of the Government of India on 9-2-2011 [F. No. 1-9/2007 WL — I (pt)]. These Guidelines deal with the process and procedures to be adopted for declaring eco-sensitive zones ("ESZ"). In Clauses 3 and 4 of these Guidelines, it has been stipulated:

"3. Purpose for declaring eco-sensitive zones.—

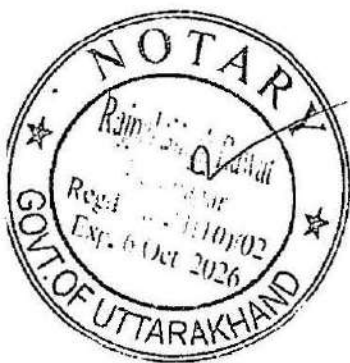
The purpose of declaring eco-sensitive zones around national parks and sanctuaries is to create some kind of "Shock Absorber" for the protected areas. They would also act as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas involving lesser protection. As has been decided by the National Board for Wildlife, the activities in the eco-sensitive zones would be of a regulatory nature rather than prohibitive nature, unless and otherwise so required.

4. Extent of eco-sensitive zones.—

4.1. Many of the existing protected areas have already undergone tremendous development in close vicinity to their boundaries. Some of the protected areas actually lying in the urban setup (e.g. Guindy National Park, Tamil Nadu; Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Maharashtra, etc). Therefore, defining the extent of eco-sensitive zones around protected areas will have to be kept flexible and protected area specific. The width of the eco-sensitive zone and type of regulations will differ from protected area to protected area. However, as a general principle the width of the eco-sensitive zone could go up to 10 km around a protected area as provided in the Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002.

4.2. In case where sensitive corridors, connectivity and ecologically important patches, crucial for landscape linkage, are even beyond 10 km width, these should be included in the eco-sensitive zone.

4.3. Further, even in context of a particular protected area, the distribution of an area of eco-sensitive zone and the extent of regulation may not be uniform all around and it could be of variable width and extent."



[Handwritten signature]

Copy of the order dated 03.06.2022 passed in W.P. (C) No 202 of 199 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is annexed as **Annexure R-1**.

5. That the aforesaid 2022 Order also stated that for the purpose of establishing ESZ, such zone shall comprise of minimum one kilometre from the demarcated boundary of the protected forest. The relevant paragraph of the 2022 Order is reproduced herein below as under:

"...

56.1. Each protected forest, that is, national park or wildlife sanctuary must have an ESZ of minimum one kilometer measured from the demarcated boundary of such protected forest in which the activities proscribed and prescribed in the Guidelines of 9-2-2011 shall be strictly adhered to. For JamuaRamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, it shall be 500 m so far as subsisting activities are concerned.

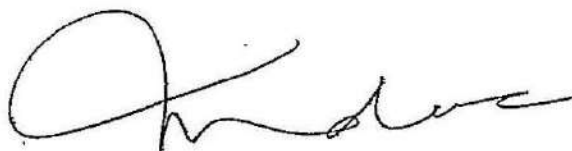
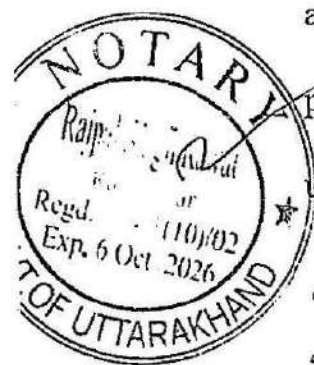
..."

6. That subsequently vide order dated 23.04.2023 passed in W.P. (C) No 202 of 1995, the Hon'ble Supreme Court clarified that the directions passed in para 56.1 of the 2022 Order does not indicate a compulsory area of 10 Km. from the protected forest to be the ESZ. The relevant

portion of the aforesaid order dated 23.04.2023 is reproduced here as under:

"...

55. Insofar as direction in paragraph 56.1 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is concerned, a perusal of various orders would reveal that this Court has not directed any minimum area from the demarcated boundary of such Protected

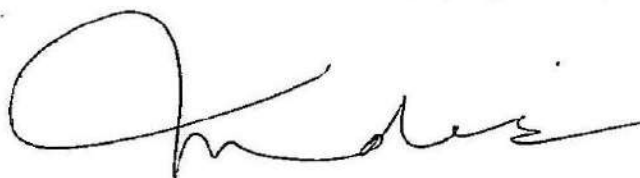
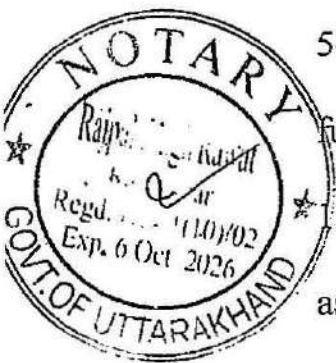
Areas. The area to be declared as ESZ cannot be uniform and will be Protected Area specific. In some cases, it may be 10 kilometers on one side and 500 meters on the other side. In certain cases, it may not be possible to have a uniform minimum area by virtue of inter-state boundaries or a sea or a river beyond one side of the Protected Area. In any case, a detailed procedure is required to be followed as prescribed under Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules which we have already referred hereinabove.

...”

Copy of the order dated 23.04.2023 passed in W.P. (C) No 202 of 1995 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is annexed as **Annexure R-2**.

7. Therefore, it is wrong to suggest on the part of the Applicant that there is a strict requirement of maintaining a 10 kilometre of the Boundaries of the National Parks and Sanctuaries as Eco Fragile Zones i.e. ESZ under section 3 (v) of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Rule 5(viii) and Rule 5(x) of the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986. It is further submitted that Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 only lays down the procedure that is required to be followed in assessing the ESZs and does not mention the mandatory requirement of 10 kilometres as the ESZs in a particular national park.

8. It is respectfully submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal, that in terms of the 2022 Order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, State of Uttarakhand has already formulated a proposal for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary prepared by

the department of Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar, Uttarakhand. Copy of the Proposal of 2022 for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary is annexed as **Annexure R-3**.

9. That further, the aforesaid proposal outlining the Eco-Sensitive Zone for Corbett National Park/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary was duly submitted in triplicate copies to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife)/Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand vide letter no. 555/2-2 dated 15.09.2022, from the office of the Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve. Copy of the letter dated 15.09.2022 bearing letter no. 555/2-2 is annexed as **Annexure R-4**.
10. The proposal sent by the Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve has been forwarded by the Principal Chief Conservator (Wildlife)/Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand, Dehradun to the Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment, Uttarakhand Government through his office letter no. 610/12-1 dated 20.09.2022. Copy of the letter dated 20.09.2022 bearing letter no. 610/12-1 is annexed as **Annexure R-5**.
11. The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (Wildlife Division), Government of India has issued instructions to include Amangarh Tiger Reserve area of Uttar Pradesh to an appropriate extent in the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park/Sonanadi Wildlife

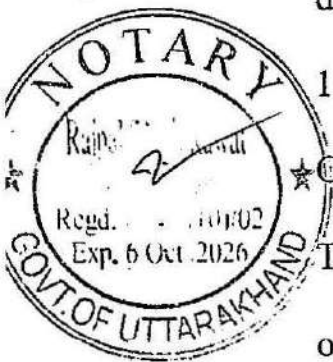


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Sanctuary vide letter No. F.No. 10-1 14/2015-WL(pt) dated 10.05.2021. Copy of the letter dated 10.05.2021 bearing letter No. F.No. 10-1 14/2015-WL(pt) is annexed as **Annexure R-6**.

12. In line with the instructions received from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India ("MoEF"), Chief Secretary, Uttarakhand Government, through Government letter No. 2632/ PS-CS/ 2022 dated 22.03.2022, sought a proposal from Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Government, Lucknow to include Amangarh Tiger Reserve in the eco-sensitive zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary. Copy of the letter dated 22.03.2022 bearing letter No. 2362/ PS-CS/ 2022 is annexed as **Annexure R-7**.

13. Accordingly, the Principal Chief Conservator (Wildlife)/Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand, Dehradun, through his office letter No. 2757/2-2 dated 26.04.2022, 1266/2-2 dated 08.12.2022, 2602/2-2 dated 11.05.2023 and 716/29-1 dated 02.09.2023, sought a proposal from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttar Pradesh Lucknow to include Amangarh Tiger Reserve in the eco-sensitive zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve. Copy of the letter dated 26.04.2022 bearing letter No. 2757/2-2 is annexed as **Annexure R-8**. Copy of the letter dated 08.12.2022 bearing letter 1266/2-2 is annexed as **Annexure R-9**. Copy of the letter dated 11.05.2023 bearing letter No. 2602/2-2 is annexed as **Annexure R-10**.

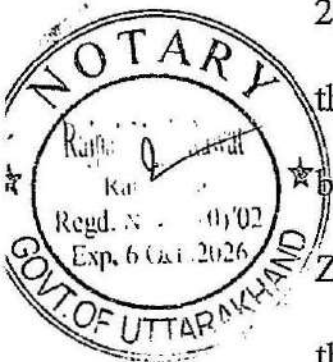


Copy of the letter dated 02.09.2023 bearing letter No. 716/29-1 is annexed as **Annexure R-11**.

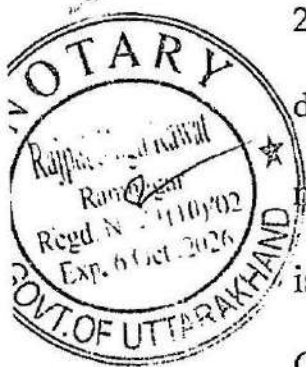
14. That the Field Director Corbett Tiger Reserve, vide letter No 2074/2-2 Dated 16.03.2023 intimated the Conservator of Forests & Regional Director Moradabad Circle, UP to send a copy of the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone of Amangarh Tiger Reserve which shares its boundary with the southern Boundary of Corbett Tiger Reserve. Copy of the letter dated 16.03.2023 bearing letter No 2074 /2-2 is annexed as **Annexure R-12**.

15. Subsequently, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife)/Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand, Dehradun has requested the Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment, Government of Uttarakhand vide his office letter No. 1676/29-1 dated 23.12.2023 to request the Government of Uttar Pradesh for notifying the area of the Amangarh Tiger Reserve adjacent to the southern boundary of Corbett Tiger Reserve, within the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary. Copy of the letter dated 23.12.2023 bearing letter No. 1676/29-1 is annexed as **Annexure R-13**.

16. It is respectfully submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the formulation of the proposal for the declaration of the Eco-sensitive



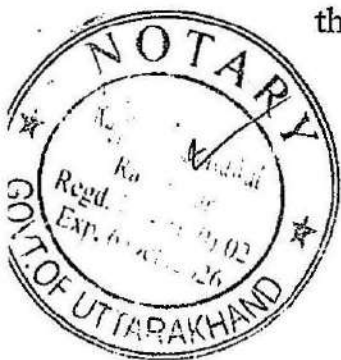
zone of the Corbett Tiger Reserve has been meticulously done demonstrating thorough attention to detail and adherence to the prevailing guidelines and instructions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Furthermore, close consideration was given to the ecological sensitivity and biodiversity conservation imperatives inherent to the Corbett Tiger Reserve ecosystem. The proposal reflects a nuanced understanding of the intricate interplay between human activities and the delicate ecological balance within and around the fringe areas of tiger reserve. On the recommendation of National Tiger Conservation Authority, Government of India, New Delhi vide Letter No. 15-1/2009-NTCA(Part) dated 09.11.2009, Forest and Environment Section-2 of Uttarakhand Government issued a notification vide No.CG 05/X-2-2010-19 (34)/2006 on 26.02.2010 in which 466.32 sq. km area was declared as buffer area of Corbett Tiger Reserve. Copy of the notification bearing No.CG 05/X-2-2010-19 (34)/2006 on 26.02.2010 issued by the Forest and Environment Section-2 of Uttarakhand Government is annexed as **Annexure R-14**.

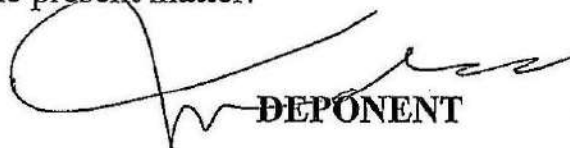


17. It is further submitted that the presence of numerous revenue villages around the fringe forest area underscores the intricate socio-economic dynamics and the diverse livelihoods intertwined with the landscape surrounding the Corbett Tiger Reserve. Therefore, expanding the

buffer zone of the Corbett Tiger Reserve is not feasible as it presents a complex scenario, wherein the establishment of an Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) may potentially intersect with various developmental initiatives proposed by the State Government in the adjacent villages. This concern has been explicitly acknowledged and articulated by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife)/Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand, Dehradun, as documented in his office Letter No. 92/29-1 dated 11.07.2022. Therefore, the establishment of an Eco-Sensitive Zone within this context necessitates a balanced approach that reconciles conservation imperatives with the developmental aspirations and welfare needs of the local communities. Copy of the letter dated 11.07.2022 bearing office Letter No. 92/29-1 issued by Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife)/Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand, Dehradun is Annexed as **Annexure R-15**.

18. That the contents of the Affidavit have been prepared under the instructions of the deponent and the same are true and correct and nothing material and has been concealed therefrom.
19. That the deponent undertakes to comply with any further directions that this Hon'ble Tribunal may pass in the present matter.




DEPONENT

Field Director
Corbett Tiger Reserve
Ramnagar (Nainital)

VERIFICATION


Verified at Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 14th day of February 2025 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.


DEPONENT

Field Director
Corbett Tiger Reserve
Ramnagar (Nainital)

Solemnly Affirm And Declare
Before Me By Sri. Dr. Saket Badola
S/o Dr. Satya Prakash Badola Identified
By A.N. T. Ghosh Forest & Advocate
Ramnagar (Nainital)




RAJ PAL SINGH RASTOGI
Advocate/Notary
Regd. No. 11(10)/02
Teh. Ramnagar (Nainital)

544

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

(2022) 10 Supreme Court Cases 544

3J

(BEFORE L. NAGESWARA RAO, B.R. GAVAI AND ANIRUDDHIA BOSE, JJ.)

(In the Matter of)

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE .. Petitioner;

Versus

UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS .. Respondents.

IA No. 1000 of 2003[†] with IAs Nos. 982-84 of 2003, 1026-28, 1123-24, 1197-99, 1210-11, 1250-51 of 2004, 1412 of 2005, 1512 of 2006, 1992 of 2007, 3880 of 2015, 96949, 117831 of 2019, 65571 of 2021 and Writ Petition (C) No. 202 of 1995[‡], decided on June 3, 2022

A. Environment Law — Forests, Wildlife and Zoos — Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks

— (A) Prescription and Determination of eco-sensitive zones (ESZ) or extended buffer zones, surrounding wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, and the activities prohibited and permitted in such ESZ/buffer zone;

— (B) Prohibition of mining within national parks and wildlife sanctuaries; and

— (C) Compensation and other rehabilitatory measures for carrying on of prohibited mining activities in and around Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan

— Detailed directions issued

— Eco-Sensitive Zones Declaration around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries Guidelines, 2011 — Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 — S. 3(v) — Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, Rr. 5(viii) and (x) (Paras 5 to 14 and 51 to 56)

B. Environment Law — Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 — Ss. 18 to 26 and 26-A (as ins. w.e.f. 2-10-1991 by Act 44 of 1991) — Declaration of wildlife sanctuary — Requirements of — Challenge made as to declaration of Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Rajasthan on ground of violation of S. 26-A — Held, not tenable

— Settlement of rights found completed by the District Collector, Jaipur under Ss. 19 to 26 — S. 26-A dealing with declaration of area as sanctuary found incorporated in the statute with effect from 2-10-1991, but the declaration found to be made by State of Rajasthan in 1982 — Held, there was no flaw in such declaration and the subsequent amended provisions in this respect, held, not applicable to Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary — Hence, the plea taken that it did not have the status of a sanctuary because no declaration was there under S. 26-A, held, without any basis (Paras 46 to 50)

[†] Recommendation of CEC dated 20-11-2003

[‡] Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India [Allowed]

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA

545

Held :

- a Necessary directions are issued as under:
- (a) Each protected forest, that is, national park or wildlife sanctuary must have an eco-sensitive zone (“ESZ”) of minimum one kilometre measured from the demarcated boundary of such protected forest in which the activities proscribed and prescribed in the Guidelines for Declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones Around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, dated 9-2-2011 issued by MoEF&CC shall be strictly adhered to. For Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, it shall be 500 m so far as subsisting activities are concerned.
- b
- (b) In the event, however, the ESZ is already prescribed as per law that goes beyond one kilometre buffer zone, the wider margin as ESZ shall prevail. If such wider buffer zone beyond one kilometre is proposed under any statutory instrument for a particular national park or wildlife sanctuary awaiting final decision in that regard, then till such final decision is taken, the ESZ covering the area beyond one kilometre as proposed shall be maintained.
- c
- (c) The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests as also the Home Secretary of each State and Union Territory shall remain responsible for proper compliance of the said Guidelines as regards nature of use within the ESZ of all national parks and sanctuaries within a particular State or Union Territory. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests for each State and Union Territory shall also arrange to make a list of subsisting structures and other relevant details within the respective ESZs forthwith and a report shall be furnished before the Supreme Court by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of each State and Union Territory within a period of three months. For this purpose, such authority shall be entitled to take assistance of any governmental agency for satellite imaging or photography using drones.
- d
- (d) Mining within the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries shall not be permitted.
- e
- (e) In the event any activity is already being undertaken within the one kilometre or extended buffer zone (ESZ), as the case may be, of any wildlife sanctuary or national park which does not come within the ambit of prohibited activities as per the 9-2-2011 Guidelines, such activities may continue with permission of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of each State or Union Territory and the person responsible for such activities in such a situation shall obtain necessary permission within a period of six months. Such permission shall be given once the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is satisfied that the activities concerned do not come within the prohibited list and were continuing prior to passing of this order in a legitimate manner. No new permanent structure shall be permitted to come up for whatsoever purpose within the ESZ.
- f
- (f) The minimum width of the ESZ may be diluted in overwhelming public interest but for that purpose the State or Union Territory concerned shall approach CEC and MoEF&CC and both these bodies shall give their respective opinions/recommendations before the Supreme Court. On that basis, the Supreme Court shall pass appropriate order.
- g
- (g) In the event CEC, MoEF&CC, the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife or any other body of persons or individual having special interest in environmental issues consider it necessary for maintaining a wider
- h

or larger ESZ in respect of any national park or wildlife sanctuary, such body or individual shall approach CEC. In such a situation CEC shall be at liberty to examine the need of a wider ESZ in respect of any national park or wildlife sanctuary in consultation with all the stakeholders including the State or Union Territory concerned, MoEF&CC as also the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and then approach the Supreme Court with its recommendations. a

(h) In respect of sanctuaries or national parks for which the proposal of a State or Union Territory has not been given, the 10 km buffer zone as ESZ, as indicated in the order passed by the Supreme Court on 4-12-2006 in *Goa Foundation*, (2011) 15 SCC 791 and also contained in the Guidelines of 9-2-2011 shall be implemented. Within that area, the entire set of restrictions concerning an ESZ shall operate till a final decision in that regard is arrived at. b

(i) The application of the State of Rajasthan registered as IA No. 3880 of 2015 relates to clarification of an order passed in *Goa Foundation case* [WP (C) No. 460 of 2004]. Let this application be placed before the Bench taking up the case of *Goa Foundation*. c

(j) IA No. 96949 of 2019 and IA No. 65571 of 2021 are disposed of with directions that the MoEF&CC as also CEC shall proceed to take a decision in regard to the draft proposal for ESZ made by the State of Maharashtra to the extent of 0-3.89 km and the MoEF&CC shall take final decision on that basis within a period of three months, if the said decision has not already been taken. d

(k) CEC shall quantify the compensation to be recovered from each miner indulging in mining activities within Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary in violation of any statutory provision or order of the Supreme Court. Specific recommendations for compensatory afforestation, reclamation, clearing overburden dumping as also compensation in monetary units for degradation of forest resources shall also be made. A further set of recommendations concerning confiscation of earth moving equipments and other machineries lying within or in the periphery of the said sanctuary shall be made by CEC. Recommendations shall be made within a period of four months before the Supreme Court in the form of an application. The Supreme Court shall consider passing appropriate order upon going through such application. The exercise concerning such reparation, including quantifying compensation shall be undertaken upon giving the mining operator, State and MoEF&CC opportunity of hearing. e

(l) In the event there is any subsisting order of any High Court or any court subordinate to such High Court covering any of the issues dealt with by the Supreme Court in this order, this order shall prevail over any such order which may be contrary to these directions. f

(Para 56)

Goa Foundation v. Union of India, (2011) 15 SCC 791; *T.N. Godavarma Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 13 SCC 740; *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 793, referred to g

C. Constitution of India — Arts. 32 and 226 — Public interest litigation (PIL) assuming in rem character — Desirability of procedure under Or. 8 R. 1 being followed by the Court — Emphasised — Impleadment of certain individuals/firms not arrayed as parties — When becomes necessary — Impact of the litigation on rights of such parties h

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA

547

a — Interlocutory applications arising out of the PIL, raised two issues i.e. first relating to mining activities in and around Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan and, second involving prescribing eco-sensitive zones (ESZ) surrounding the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks — Subject of mining and other commercial activities within the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks (protected forests) also dealt with by Supreme Court —
b Impleadment sought by certain firms and individuals who were found having some kind of permission for carrying on mining activities in Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary — Considering impact of orders passed in litigation of this nature, impleadment as claimed by the applicants, allowed

c — Civil Procedure Code, 1908 — Or. 8 R. 1 — Public interest litigation assuming in rem character — Desirability of procedure under Or. 8 R. 1 being followed by the Court — Emphasised — Environment Law — Forests, Wildlife and Zoos — Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks — Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 — Ss. 18, 26-A and 35 — Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 — S. 3(v) — Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. Rr. 5(viii) and (x)

Held :

d The interlocutory applications which the Court is dealing with arise out of a public interest litigation and there is no doubt that orders passed in litigation of this nature could affect a large body of persons who may not be included in the array of parties at the time of institution of the proceeding. To an extent, litigations of this nature assume an in rem character. Ideally, for such a public interest litigation, the procedure contemplated in Rule 8 of Order 1 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 could be followed to the extent of issue of public notice or general intimation to public in such mode as the Court may consider fit and proper, having regard to the nature and scope of the proceeding. But in cases where such a course has
e not been taken, persons affected or likely to be affected by any order passed in the litigation would be entitled to join or participate in the proceeding. Thus, the impleadment prayers in IAs Nos. 984 of 2003, 1026, 1123, 1197 and 1251 of 2004 are allowed. (Para 42)

f **D. Environment Law — General Principles of Environmental Law — Precautionary Principle/Sustainable Development/Inter-Generational Equity Principle — Balancing of economic activities with protection of natural resources — Duties of State Government and the Court that arise from doctrines of “public trust”, “sustainable development” and “precautionary principle” — Principles clarified**

g — **Held, a situation may arise where there may be irreparable damage to environment after an activity is allowed to go ahead and if it is stopped, there may be irreparable damage to economic interest — Thus, in case of a doubt, protection of environment would have precedence over economic interest**

Held :

h Public trust doctrine is part of the law of land and it primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, waters and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. The said resources being a gift of nature, they should be made freely available to everyone irrespective of the status

in life. The doctrine enjoins upon the Government to protect the resources for the enjoyment of the general public rather than to permit their use for private ownership or commercial purposes. (Para 34)

Three types of restrictions on governmental authority are often thought to be imposed by the public trust: first, the property subject to the trust must not only be used for a public purpose, but it must be held available for use by the general public; second, the property may not be sold, even for a fair cash equivalent; and third the property must be maintained for particular types of uses. (Para 34)

It is the duty of the State under our Constitution to devise and implement a coherent and coordinated programme to meet its obligation of sustainable development based on inter-generational equity. While economic development should not be allowed to take place at the cost of ecology or by causing widespread environment destruction and violation; at the same time, the necessity to preserve ecology and environment should not hamper economic and other developments. Both development and environment must go hand in hand, in other words, there should not be development at the cost of environment and vice versa, but there should be development while taking due care and ensuring the protection of environment. (Para 43)

The “precautionary principle” is an essential feature of the principle of “sustainable development”. The precautionary principle can be explained in the following terms:

(i) Environmental measures — by the State Government and the statutory authorities — must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation.

(ii) Where there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(iii) The “onus of proof” is on the actor or the developer/industrialist to show that his action is environmentally benign. (Para 43)

The principle of precaution involves the anticipation of environmental harm and taking measures to avoid it or to choose the least environmentally harmful activity. It is based on scientific uncertainty. Environmental protection should not only aim at protecting health, property and economic interest but also protect the environment for its own sake. Precautionary duties must not only be triggered by the suspicion of concrete danger but also by justified concern or risk potential. (Para 43)

A situation may arise where there may be irreparable damage to the environment after an activity is allowed to go ahead and if it is stopped, there may be irreparable damage to economic interest. The Supreme Court has held that in case of a doubt, protection of environment would have precedence over the economic interest. It has further held that precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to be taken to prevent harm and that harm can be prevented even on a reasonable suspicion: it has been emphasised that it is not always necessary that there should be direct evidence of harm to the environment. (Para 43)

T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India, (2022) 9 SCC 306; *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad (104) v. Union of India*, (2008) 2 SCC 222; *Indian Council For Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India*, (1996) 5 SCC 281; *Vellore Citizens’ Welfare Forum v. Union of India*, (1996) 5 SCC 647, followed

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA

549

- M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath*, (1997) 1 SCC 388; *A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu*, (1999) 2 SCC 718, *affirmed*
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M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (2004) 12 SCC 118, *cited*
- b **E. Constitution of India — Arts. 32 and 226 — Public interest litigation — Impleadment of legal representatives of petitioner after his death — When not necessary — Writ petition filed in nature of a public interest litigation for protection of forest lands of certain State and natural resources throughout the country — After death of original writ petitioner, petition being a public interest litigation, held, there was no requirement for bringing on record the legal representatives of the deceased petitioner (Para 2)**
- c *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (1997) 2 SCC 267, *considered*
T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India, (2022) 10 SCC 584; *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad (50) v. Union of India*, (2013) 8 SCC 198; *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2012) 13 SCC 449; *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad, In re v. Union of India*, (2022) 10 SCC 589; *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2002) 10 SCC 634, *referred to*
- d *Ambica Quarry Works v. State of Gujarat*, (1987) 1 SCC 213; *Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*, 1989 Supp (1) SCC 504; *Supreme Court Monitoring Committee v. Mussoorie Dehradun Development Authority*, WP (C) No. 749 of 1996, order dated 29-11-1996 (SC); *State of Bihar v. Banshi Ram Modi*, (1985) 3 SCC 643, *cited*

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550

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

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T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA

551

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552	SUPREME COURT CASES	(2022) 10 SCC
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The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

ANIRUDDHA BOSE, J.— These proceedings originate from the writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India registered as WP (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 (*T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*), which is in the nature of a public interest litigation. It was instituted for protection of forest lands in the Nilgiris District of the State of Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, the scope of that writ petition was enlarged so as to protect such natural resources throughout the country.

2. The original writ petitioner has since passed away (on 1-6-2016) but in an order passed on 3-2-2017¹, this Court opined that being a public interest litigation, there was no requirement for bringing on record the legal representatives of the deceased petitioner. The writ petition, in substance, continued with the cause-title *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad, In re v. Union of India*. Various orders have been passed from time to time in this writ petition to ensure preservation of forest resources of this country in balance with economic activities. By an order of this Court dated 9-5-2002², a Central Empowered Committee (“CEC”) was directed to be formed primarily for monitoring implementation of this Court’s orders and to place the incidents of non-compliance before us. Subsequently, by Notification issued on 17-9-2002 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in exercise of power under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, this Committee was constituted under statutory provisions. CEC has been bringing to the notice of this Court the steps taken for removal of encroachment, implementation of working plans, compensatory afforestation, plantation and other conservation issues.

3. In this order, we shall be mainly dealing with two sets of issues. The first set relates to mining activities in and around a wildlife sanctuary in the State of Rajasthan, known as “Jamua Ramgarh” (also spelt as Jamwa Ramgarh). The second set of issues is wider in scope, and involves prescribing eco-sensitive zones (“ESZ”) surrounding the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. The subject of mining and other commercial activities within the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks (protected forests) shall also be dealt with by us in this order.

4. The applications before us require examination in the perspective of a set of recommendations made by CEC and we have been urged by a set of applicants to make certain modifications of this Court’s earlier directions

1 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2022) 10 SCC 584

2 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad (50) v. Union of India*, (2013) 8 SCC 198

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

553

a concerning steps to be taken for protection of forest resources. The applicants seeking modifications of our earlier orders include a set of miners, and, in some cases, the State Governments asking for opening up of the protected forest areas and their buffer zones, on which restrictions have been placed in by our earlier orders, for commercial exploitation. There is dispute as to what would constitute the buffer zones on ESZ in respect of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, as there are divergence of views among the various stakeholders.

b 5. The present set of applications arise out of a report of CEC dated 20-11-2003. This report specifically pertains to Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. This Sanctuary covers an area of about 300 sq km. The said report gives a horrific picture of ravaging of a protected forest mainly by private miners mostly with temporary working permits obtained from the governmental agencies. The following recommendations were made in this report:

c “17 ... (i) all mining leases which wholly or partly fall within the forest area inside Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary and also within the safety zone, should be immediately cancelled. The mining activity can be allowed to be resumed only after the new/amended mining leases, after excluding the forest area and the safety zone are sanctioned by the competent authority and the conditions mentioned herein under are fully complied with;

d (ii) presently a safety zone of 25 m has been fixed for Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary and other sanctuaries in Rajasthan as against 500 m for Ranthambhore National Park in Rajasthan itself. In Madhya Pradesh safety zone of 250 m for all the 20 forest area has been fixed. CEC is of the view that minimum 500 m safety zone around national parks and sanctuaries is necessary where no mining, construction and other projects should be allowed. Without a reasonable safety zone the habitat and wildlife in the national parks and sanctuaries are adversely affected. Although stringent conditions are imposed at the time of the sanction of the mining leases, none are practically complied with due to weak enforcement of the laws. The mining causes heavy disturbance in the area due to blasting, removal of overburden, chiselling, transportation, flying debris and movement of a large number of labourers and other persons. The safety zone of 25 m presently prescribed by the Rajasthan Forest Department is totally inadequate as the rocks torn apart during blasting can travel much beyond the present safety zone. However, increasing the safety zone to the desired level of 500 m will result in closure of large number of mines. Taking a holistic overall view of the situation, CEC recommends that for the Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, for the “existing” mines the safety zone may be fixed as 100 m wherein no mining should be permitted. “For new” mining leases the safety zone may be fixed as 500 m.

g (iii) reclamation and rehabilitation of the area mined inside the sanctuary should be carried out in a time-bound manner at the cost of the user agency for which a detailed reclamation and rehabilitation plan along with various items of work, cost involved and time-frame should be prepared and implemented on priority basis. The plan presently prepared

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554

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

by the State Government is totally inadequate. It does not provide for reclamation and rehabilitation of the mining pits at all. No provision for removal of stones and rocks scattered in the sanctuary has been made. Intensive plantations and protection has not been provided. The revised plan should incorporate the above and other necessary measures to provide a congenial habitat for wildlife. In the event adequate funds for this purpose cannot be recovered from the erstwhile mine lease owners, the same should be made available by the State Government;

(iv) mining around the sanctuary should be allowed to restart only after a foolproof mechanism is put in place to ensure recovery of funds for implementation of reclamation and rehabilitation plan by the State Government;

(v) exemplary compensation equivalent to the present market value of the entire mineral removed by the respective mine owners by mining inside the sanctuary in violation of the FC Act and/or the WP Act should be recovered from them on the basis of the recorded production or the estimated figures mentioned in the FC Act applications. The money so recovered should be used for protection and development of the sanctuary to its full potential;

(vi) the leftover minerals scattered inside the sanctuary should be directed to be removed immediately.

(vii) the leftover mining equipments such as cranes, etc. should be confiscated and removed outside the sanctuary at the cost of the erstwhile mine leaseholders;

(viii) no mining should be permitted adjoining the sanctuary till the boundary of the sanctuary is demarcated on the ground and the boundary pillars are verified with the fixed reference points;

(ix) disciplinary action should be taken in a time-bound manner against the erring officials in the Mines and the Forest Departments of the State of Rajasthan and the MoEF for allowing mining in violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, the Wildlife (Protection) Act and/or this Hon'ble Court's order;" (quoted verbatim from paperbook)

6. This Court had converted this report with its set of recommendations into an interlocutory application and was allocated registration number IA No. 1000 of 2003.

7. On 20-9-2012, a second report was submitted by CEC. The recommendations made in the second report went beyond Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary and dealt with creation of identification and declaration of safety zones around protected forests all across the country. The question of having ESZ around the protected forests was examined by this Court earlier in another writ petition [WP (Civil) No. 460 of 2004] in *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*. In the said writ petition, the following order was passed on 4-12-2006 [reported in *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*³]: (SCC pp. 792-93, para 4)

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

555

a “4. The Ministry is directed to give a final opportunity to all States/
Union Territories to respond to its letter dated 27-5-2005. The State of Goa
also is permitted to give appropriate proposal in addition to what is said
to have already been sent to the Central Government. The communication
sent to the States/Union Territories shall make it clear that if the proposals
are not sent even now within a period of four weeks of receipt of the
communication from the Ministry, this Court may have to consider passing
b orders for implementation of the decision that was taken on 21-1-2002,
namely, notification of the areas within 10 km of the boundaries of
the sanctuaries and national parks as eco-sensitive areas with a view
to conserve the forest, wildlife and environment, and having regard to
the precautionary principles. If the States/Union Territories now fail to
respond, they would do so at their own risk and peril.”

c 8. Two writ petitions have been instituted titled as *Goa Foundation v. Union
of India* [WP (Civil) No. 460 of 2004] and *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*
[WP (Civil) No. 435 of 2012], in relation to enforcement of various circulars
issued for enforcement of environmental laws and to prevent illegal mining
in different States including the State of Goa. There are certain overlapping
issues involved in the present writ petition and the cases of *Goa Foundation*.
d The directions which we propose to issue in this judgment/order shall take into
account the orders passed in the cases of *Goa Foundation* and such directions
shall be supplemental to the orders passed in any of the aforesaid two writ
petitions if our directions passed in this order relate to areas or subjects covered
by any mandate passed in the said two writ petitions.

e 9. A set of Guidelines for Declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones Around
National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries had been formulated by the Ministry of
Environment, Forests and Climate Change (“MoEF&CC”) of the Government
of India on 9-2-2011 [F. No. 1-9/2007 WL — I (pt)]. These Guidelines deal
with the process and procedures to be adopted for declaring eco-sensitive zones
(“ESZ”). In Clauses 3 and 4 of these Guidelines, it has been stipulated:

f “3. *Purpose for declaring eco-sensitive zones.*—

The purpose of declaring eco-sensitive zones around national parks and
sanctuaries is to create some kind of “Shock Absorber” for the protected areas.
They would also act as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas
involving lesser protection. As has been decided by the National Board for
Wildlife, the activities in the eco-sensitive zones would be of a regulatory
nature rather than prohibitive nature, unless and otherwise so required.

g 4. *Extent of eco-sensitive zones.*—

h 4.1. Many of the existing protected areas have already undergone
tremendous development in close vicinity to their boundaries. Some of the
protected areas actually lying in the urban setup (e.g. Guindy National Park,
Tamil Nadu; Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Maharashtra, etc). Therefore,
defining the extent of eco-sensitive zones around protected areas will have to
be kept flexible and protected area specific. The width of the eco-sensitive

zone and type of regulations will differ from protected area to protected area. However, as a general principle the width of the eco-sensitive zone could go up to 10 km around a protected area as provided in the Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002. a

4.2. In case where sensitive corridors, connectivity and ecologically important patches, crucial for landscape linkage, are even beyond 10 km width, these should be included in the eco-sensitive zone.

4.3. Further, even in context of a particular protected area, the distribution of an area of eco-sensitive zone and the extent of regulation may not be uniform all around and it could be of variable width and extent.” b

(quoted verbatim from paperback)

10. In Clauses 6 and 7 of the said Guidelines, it has been specified:

“**6. The procedure to be adopted.**—

6.1. As has been indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, the basic aim is to regulate certain activities around National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary so as to minimise the negative impacts of such activities on the fragile ecosystem encompassing the protected area. As a first step towards achieving this goal, it is a prerequisite that an inventory of the different land use patterns and the different types of activities, types and number of industries operating around each of the protected area (National Parks, Sanctuaries) as well as important corridors be made. The inventory could be done by the Range Officers concerned, who can take a stock of activities within 10 km of his range. c

6.2. For the above purpose, a small committee comprising the Wildlife Warden concerned, an ecologist, an official from the Local Self Government and an official of the Revenue Department of the area concerned, could be formed. The said committee could suggest the: e

(i) Extent of eco-sensitive zones for the protected area being considered.

(ii) The requirement of such a zone to act as a shock absorber.

(iii) To suggest the best methods for management of the eco-sensitive zones, so suggested. f

(iv) To suggest broad based thematic activities to be included in the Master Plan for the region.

6.3. Based on the above, the Chief Wildlife Warden could group the activities under the following categories (an indicative list of such activities is attached as Annexure 1): g

(i) Prohibited.

(ii) Restricted with safeguards.

(iii) Permissible.

6.4. Once the proposal for Eco-sensitive zones has been finalised, the same may be forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for further processing and notification. Here, it may be noted that, the State/Union h

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

557

a Territory Forest Department could forward the proposals to the respective authority in the State Government with copy to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, as and when the proposals (even if it is for single protected area) are complete. An indicative list of details that need to be submitted along with the proposals is at Annexure 2.

b **6.5.** It is to mention here that in cases where the boundary of a protected area abuts the boundary of another State/Union Territory where it does not form part of any protected area, it shall be the endeavour of both the State/Union Territory Governments to have a mutual consultation and decide upon the width of the eco-sensitive zone around the protected area in question.

c **6.6.** The State Government should endeavour to convey a very strong message to the public that ESZ are not meant to hamper their day-to-day activities, but instead, is meant to protect the precious forests/protected areas in their locality from any negative impact, and also to refine the environment around the protected areas. A copy of the notification of the Sultanpur Eco-sensitive Zone issued by the Ministry is attached herewith at Annexure 3 for reference and guidance.

d **7.** These guidelines are indicative in nature and the State/Union Territory Governments may use these as basic framework to develop specific guidelines applicable in the context of their National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, important corridors, etc. with a view to minimising and preferably eliminating any negative impact on protected areas.”

(quoted verbatim from paperback)

e **11.** As per the said Guidelines, commercial mining, setting up of sawmills and industries causing pollution, commercial use of firewood, establishment of major hydroelectric projects, use of production of any hazardous substances, undertaking activities related to tourism like overflying the national park area by any aircraft, hot-air balloons, discharge of effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or terrestrial areas have been proposed to be made prohibited activities. Certain other activities having lesser environment damaging potential have been proposed to be regulated.

f **12.** By an order passed on 4-8-2006⁴, this Court had, inter alia, restrained grant of temporary working permits for mining within safety zones around any national park/wildlife sanctuary declared under Sections 18, 26-A or 35 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. As an interim measure, direction was issued to maintain one kilometre safety zone, which was subject to the orders that may be made in the present IA (IA No. 1000 of 2003).

g **13.** The second report of the CEC dated 20-9-2012 makes the following recommendations as regards identification and declaration of ESZ. This report entitled “**Note regarding Safety Zones (Eco-Sensitive Zones) Around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries**” makes the following recommendations:

h “10. After considering that during the last ten years no significant progress has been made regarding identification and declaration of safety zones around

⁴ *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 13 SCC 740

protected areas and considering the matter in its totality, an implementable scheme has been prepared by CEC and which has been dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

11. For the purpose of identification and declaration of the safety zones around National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries (hereinafter referred to as protected areas), the protected areas based on their areas, are classified into four categories:

(i) **CATEGORY A** — The protected areas having an area of 500 sq km or more. The total number of such protected areas is 73 and their total area is about 1,01,389 sq km (63.44 % of total area of protected areas);

(ii) **CATEGORY B** — The protected areas having an area between 200 sq km to 500 sq km. The total number of such protected areas is 115 and their total area is about 38,942 sq km (24.37 % of total area of protected areas);

(iii) **CATEGORY C** — The protected areas having an area between 100 sq km to 200 sq km. The total number of such protected areas is 85 and their total area is about 12,066 sq km (about 7.55 % of total area of protected areas); and

(iv) **CATEGORY D** — The protected areas having an area up to 100 sq km. The total number of such protected areas is 344 and their total area is about 7422 sq km (about 4.65 % of total area of all protected areas).

12. Wherever two or more protected areas are contiguous to each other, such protected areas will be placed in the appropriate category based on the sum total of their areas (and not on the basis of area of individual protected area). The details of some of the contiguous protected areas are given below:

(i) Corbett National Park (520 sq km) and Sonanadi Sanctuary (301 sq km)—total area is 821 sq km and therefore both will fall in Category A;

(ii) Gir National Park (258 sq km) and Gir Sanctuary (1153 sq km)—total area is 1411 sq km and therefore both will fall in Category A;

(iii) Periyar National Park (350 sq km) and Periyar Sanctuary (427 sq km)—total area is 777 sq km and therefore both will fall in Category A;

(iv) Satpura National Park (585 sq km), Bori Sanctuary (485 sq km) and Pachmarhi Sanctuary (417 sq km)—total area is 1488 sq km and therefore all three will fall in Category A;

(v) Valmiki National Park (335 sq km) and Valmiki Sanctuary (545 sq km)—total area is 880 sq km and therefore both will fall in Category A;

(vi) Tadoba National Park (116 sq km) and Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary (509 sq km)—total area is 625 sq km and therefore both will fall in Category A; and

(vii) Sariska National Park (273 sq km) and Sariska Sanctuary (219 sq km)—total area is 492 sq km and therefore both will fall in Category B;

13. The safety zone, in respect of protected areas falling in Category A and Category B, may comprise of all the areas including non-forest areas falling within a distance of two kilometres and one kilometre respectively from the boundaries of the protected area. Such distances, in respect of protected areas

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

559

falling within Category C and Category D, may be kept at 500 m and 100 m respectively.

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14. The grant/renewal of mining leases (excluding for collection of boulders, gravel and sand from river beds), setting up of hazardous industries, brick kilns, wood-based industries (except MDF/Particle Boards Plants) will be treated as prohibited activities within the safety zone (eco-sensitive zones). The activities such as setting up of industries (other than those included in the list of prohibited activities), hotels and restaurants including resorts, commercial helicopter services, hydel projects, irrigation projects, canals, laying of transmission lines and distribution lines above 33 kV, roads of more than five metre width and collection of boulders, gravel and sand from the river beds will be treated as regulated activities and which will be permissible only after obtaining environment clearance and clearance of the Standing Committee, National Board for Wildlife. All other activities which are not prescribed as prohibited activities or regulated activities will be treated as permissible activities.

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15. The State/UT concerned will be at liberty to shift a protected area from a lower category to higher category (say from Category C to Category B) after considering the importance of the protected area on account of:

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(i) presence of flagship species/endangered species such as Tiger, Lion, Elephant, Rhino, Snow Leopard, Red Panda, Hangul, Musk deer, Great Indian Bustard, Lion Tailed Macaque, floricans;

(ii) fragile ecosystem such as Western Ghats, North Eastern States, areas having high altitude flora and fauna, rainforest, mangroves, marine ecosystem;

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(iii) World Heritage sites; and

(iv) Wetland ecosystems.

16. The State/UT Governments concerned may after detailed examination of the status of habitation, existing industries and other activities and other relevant factors, and, if found desirable and in public interest forward the proposal(s) for shifting a protected area from a higher category to a lower category. They may also forward the proposal(s) for exclusion of the areas of cities falling within the safety zone. The MoEF thereafter will examine such proposals and place such proposals before the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife for its consideration. The proposals cleared by the Standing Committee of the NBWL will be placed before this Hon'ble Court for seeking its permission. It is only after obtaining the permission of this Hon'ble Court that a protected area may be shifted from a higher category to a lower category.

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17. The safety zones (eco-sensitive zones) around national parks and wildlife sanctuaries will be in addition to the following eco-sensitive zones notified by the MoEF (and by other notifications, if any):

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(i) S.O. 20(E), (6-1-1989) — Prohibiting industries on Murud-Janijira, District Raigadh, Maharashtra;

560

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

(ii) S.O. 102(E), (1-2-1989) — Restricting location of industries, mining and other activities in Doon Valley (U.P.);

(iii) S.O. 416(E), (20-6-1991) — Dahanu Taluka, District Thane (Maharashtra) to declare as Ecologically Fragile Area, amended 1999;

(iv) S.O. 319(E), (7-5-1992) — Restricting certain activities causing environmental degradation at Aravalli Range;

(v) S.O. 481(E), (5-7-1996) — No Development Zone at Numaligarh, East of Kaziranga;

(vi) S.O. 884(E), (19-12-1996) — Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Authority, 1996, amended 2001;

(vii) S.O. 350(E), (13-5-1998) — Order constituting the Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution (Prevent and Control) Authority;

(viii) S.O. 825(E), (17-9-1998) — Pachmarhi Region as an eco-sensitive zone;

(ix) S.O. 52(E), (17-1-2001) Mahabaleshwar Panchgani Region as an eco-sensitive zone;

(x) S.O. 133(E), (4-2-2003) — Matheran and surrounding region as an eco-sensitive zone

1. S.O. 83 (E), (16-1-2004) — Amendments to S.O. 133(E) dated 4-2-2003;

(xi) S.O. 1545(E), (25-6-2009), Mount Abu as eco-sensitive zone; and

(xii) S.O. 1260(E), (31-5-2012) — Girnar Reserve Forest as eco-sensitive zone.

18. It is respectfully submitted that the above proposals are submitted in the backdrop of inordinate delay that has taken place in the identification and declaration of safety zones around National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries and so as to ensure that the process of such declarations do not remain pending indefinitely.” (quoted verbatim from paperbook)

14. To the said report, another supplementary note dated 18-1-2013 has been submitted. This report is also in connection with notifying the ESZ around protected forests. The following passage from this report is relevant:

“4. After considering the inordinate delay which has already taken place in notifying the safety zone around National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries and considering the ground situation as it exists, CEC is of the considered view that it may be appropriate that an early decision is taken regarding the safety zones around National Park/Sanctuaries. The proposal submitted by CEC while ensuring that effective restrictions and regulations are put in place immediately and implemented in an objective manner also, after detailed examination, provides for adequate flexibility to modify the areas of the safety zones.” (quoted verbatim from paperbook)

15. In connection with IA No. 1000 of 2003, several other applications have been filed, mainly by miners concerning the Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. The order passed on 4-8-2006 by this Court [reported in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*⁴] in relation to grant of

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

561

a temporary working permits was made subjecting them to compliance of certain preconditions. These preconditions, inter alia, were: (SCC pp. 743-44, para 19)

“19. (i) TWPs can only be granted for the renewal of mining leases, and not where the lease is being granted for the first time to the applicant user agency;

b (ii) The mine is not located inside any national park/sanctuary notified under Sections 18, 26-A or 35 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972;

c (iii) The grant of TWP would not result in any mining activity within the safety zone around such areas referred to in Precondition (ii) above (as an interim measure, one kilometre safety zone shall be maintained subject to the orders that may be made in IA No. 1000 regarding Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary);

d (iv) The user agency who has broken up the area of the mine (in respect of which TWP is being sought) has or had the requisite environmental clearances and at no time prior to the grant of the TWP was any mining being carried on by the user agency in relation to the mine in question, in violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act (for short “the FC Act”). In cases involving violation of the FC Act, a formal decision on merit should be taken under the FC Act after considering the gravity of the violation. However, the grant of a TWP may be considered where past violations have been regularised by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (for short “MoEF”) by the grant of an approval under the FC Act with retrospective effect;

e (v) The conditions attached to the approval under the FC Act for the grant of the mining lease (or the renewal of the mining lease) have been fulfilled, particularly those in respect of (but not limited to) compensatory afforestation, reclamation plan and overburden dumping on the specified site;

f (vi) The user agency has, within the stipulated time, already filed a proposal in conformity with the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1980 for seeking an approval under the FC Act along with the complete details as are required to be furnished. An application for the grant of TWP in favour of the user agencies, who have either not filed a proper proposal and/or have not provided complete information, particularly in respect of (but not limited to) compensatory afforestation, phased reclamation plan, felling of trees, details of minerals extracted in the past, etc. should not be entertained;

g (vii) A TWP shall be granted only limited to working in the area broken up legally and during the validity of the lease. No TWP can be granted in respect of, or extending to either unbroken area or the areas which have been broken after the expiry of the mining lease or have been broken in violation of the FC Act or any other law for the time being in force;

h (viii) In no circumstances can the duration of a TWP extend beyond the period of one year. Where an application for the grant of permission under

the FC Act is not disposed of during the currency of TWP, the applicant, on the strength of the same TWP, may continue to operate for a period not exceeding three months unless specific orders are obtained from this Court; and a

(ix) A valid lease under the MMRD Act exists [including by way of a deemed extension in terms of Rule 24-A(6) of the Mineral Concession Rules] in respect of the area of the TWP.”

16. We shall now briefly refer to the individual IAs filed in connection with IA No. 1000 of 2003: b

16.1. The applicants in IAs Nos. 982-84 of 2003, 1026-28 of 2004, 1123-24 of 2004, 1197-99 of 2004, 1210-11 of 2004, 1250-51 of 2004 and 1512 of 2006 are firms who claim to be mining leaseholders or their representative bodies seeking impleadment in IA No. 1000 of 2003 as also other reliefs. All these applicants (barring the applicant in IA No. 1512 i.e. Andhi Marbles) seek impleadment in the present proceeding. All of them also seek certain direction that might allow them to carry on mining activities. Among them, Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Pvt. Ltd. (IAs Nos. 1123-24 of 2004) has taken a plea that Section 66(4) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 was not applicable to it and in that regard a pending writ petition instituted by them in the High Court of Rajasthan (Writ Petition No. 570 of 2002) has been cited. In the said application permission has been sought for restarting the mining activities in non-forest area. Directions have also been asked to prevent initiation of penal proceedings against the applicant under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. c
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16.2. The applicant in IAs Nos. 982-84 of 2003 is one Smt Magan Devi Meena. Her case is that she was allotted mining area which is outside the reserve forest/sanctuary in Thali Village and falls outside Pillar No. 407 (the demarcation point of forest/sanctuary area). She essentially questions legality of the letter dated 30-5-2003 issued by the Mining Engineer, Jaipur, Office of Mining Engineer & Geology Department, Jaipur, Rajasthan stopping mining operation in the disputed area of Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and pending completion of demarcation. e
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16.3. In IAs Nos. 1210-11 of 2004, the applicant is Madhu Agarwal. Her prayer is for fresh demarcation of Pillar No. 1 to Pillar No. 428 around the said sanctuary and she has also sought directions on the State Government to release the excess land from the reserve forest area after fresh demarcation. The applicant in this case has been involved in mining of dolomite in Jamua Ramgarh Tehsil in the area known as Rayanwala of Digota Forest Block 61. g

16.4. IAs Nos. 1250-51 of 2004 have been taken out by Bhushan Sharma, successor-in-interest of one Sharda Devi, who was the original allottee of mining around Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. It is the case of the applicant that his operations have been stopped by letter dated 30-5-2003 issued by the Mining Engineer, Jaipur, office of Mining Engineer & Geology Department, Jaipur, Rajasthan in the disputed area of Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary. Survey had revealed that mining activities were being carried on h

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

563

a inside the wildlife sanctuary. The report of CEC dated 27-5-2003 found number of mines operating around or in two villages, Sankotda and Thali, which were within the sanctuary and CEC also found that the earlier finding of a committee could not be taken as conclusive proof that the area involved was a non-forest land and fell outside the sanctuary. The State of Rajasthan, however, has taken a stand in their affidavit affirmed on 15-4-2004 that delineation and demarcation of the boundaries have already been done.

b **16.5.** In IA No. 1512 of 2006, M/s Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. are the applicants. They have prayed for permission to resume mining operations excluding the land to the extent of 100 m from the forest/sanctuary.

c **16.6.** In IA No. 3880 of 2015, the applicant is the State of Rajasthan. Prayer has been made in this application for appropriate direction for issuing the ESZ of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks and to keep in abeyance a letter issued by CEC on 21-10-2014 by which one kilometre distance has been required to be maintained in respect of mining activities from the boundaries of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Certain other clarifications have also been sought as regards the order of this Court passed on 4-8-2006⁴ and we shall deal with the said issues later in this judgment. The State of Rajasthan has filed several other affidavits and the common theme of these affidavits is for lifting the restrictions and permit mining activities in and around the protected forests to energise the economy of the State. The State seeks permission for subsisting mining activities to operate outside the protected forests and ESZ. It is also their stand that most of the mining areas in Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary were sanctioned prior to coming into operation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and declaration of the said sanctuary on 31-5-1982.

e **17.** Apart from mining activities in the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary, applications have also been taken out in relation to the CEC reports as the said reports deal with protected forests all across the country and contemplate uniform ESZ norms for their protection. On 14-7-2003, the recommendations of CEC dated 27-12-2002 were accepted⁵ by this Court in IA No. 887 of 2003. The said application related to wood-based industries in the State of Maharashtra, and, inter alia, 64 sawmills concerned. That application was disposed of with a direction for consideration of their cases within a period of two months and if they were found eligible, their applications were directed to be sent to CEC. The latter was to submit a report and the State of Maharashtra was directed to abide by the aforesaid recommendations.

f **17.1.** In IA No. 1412 of 2005, the applicants are Maharashtra Timber Laghu Udyog Mahasangha along with Poona Timber Merchant (owners of sawmills in the State of Maharashtra). They want clarification of the order of this Court passed in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*⁵ for consideration of the cases of 64 sawmill owners for grant of licence as per

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4 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 13 SCC 740
5 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2012) 13 SCC 449

Notification dated 16-7-1981 issued by the State of Maharashtra amending the Bombay Forest Rules, 1942. This Court had directed in the aforesaid order (of 14-7-2003⁵) that the cases of the applicants may be examined by the State Government within a period of two months and if they are found eligible, their applications could be sent to CEC who might submit a report to this Court. In the present application the applicants want grant of licence considering Condition No. 3 of the Government's Notification dated 16-7-1981.

17.2. The applicants in IA No. 117831 of 2019 are Maharashtra Timber Laghu Udyog Mahasangha along with Poona Timber Merchant (64 sawmills owners) in connection with grant of licences for operating sawmills. In the present order, we are confining our examination of proceedings arising out of IA No. 1000 of 2003. As such, the aforesaid applications ought to be listed independently before the appropriate Bench.

18. The applicant in IA No. 96949 of 2019 is the State of Maharashtra. On 11-12-2018⁶, this Court had passed an order in respect of 21 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, which included Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary. This order, inter alia, records and directs: (*T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad case*⁶, SCC p. 594, paras 7-10)

“7. It is submitted by the learned Amicus that this issue has been pending since sometime in December 2006. 12 years have gone by but no effective steps have been taken by the State Governments in respect of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries mentioned above.

8. Under the circumstances, we direct that an area of 10 km around these 21 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries be declared as eco-sensitive zone by the MoEF. The declaration be made by the MoEF at the earliest.

9. Liberty is granted to the State Governments to move an application for modification of this order along with proposal only two weeks after submission of the proposals to the MoEF.

10. List the matters at the end of February 2019. In the meanwhile, interim order to continue.” (quoted verbatim from paperbook)

19. The prayer of the State of Maharashtra in this application is to the following effect:

“(A) This Hon'ble Court be pleased to modify its order dated 11-12-2018⁶ directing that an area of 10 km around Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary situated in the State of Maharashtra be declared as eco-sensitive zone by the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

(B) That this Hon'ble Court be pleased to direct that the area of 0-3.5 km as proposed in the proposal submitted by the State Government on 22-5-2019 to the Ministry of Environment and Forests be declared as eco-sensitive zone in respect of Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary; and

(C) Pass any other order and or directions as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

5 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2012) 13 SCC 449

6 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad, In re v. Union of India*, (2022) 10 SCC 589

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T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

565

a **20.** The other applications in respect of the same sanctuary is by an association of real estate developers, CREDAI-MCHI registered as IA No. 65571 of 2021. The main prayer in IA No. 65571 of 2021 is:

b “(a) Modify the order dated 11-12-2018 passed by this Hon’ble Court in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad, In re v. Union of India*⁶ inasmuch as it relates to Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary and direct that the eco-sensitive zone around the said Sanctuary shall be in terms of the proposal dated 10-3-2021 submitted by the State Government and the draft Notification dated 8-4-2021 published by the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India; and/or

c (b) Pass such other order(s) as this Hon’ble Court may deem fit and proper in the circumstances of the case.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

d **21.** The order on 11-12-2018⁶ was passed by this Court as the proposals in respect of 21 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries had not yet been received by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. Recommendations of CEC as regards maintaining ESZ were made in relation to wildlife sanctuaries and national parks on 20-9-2012. As per the order passed on 11-12-2018⁶, the proposal of the State Government was to be made before the MoEF&CC and it appears that a draft Notification dated 8-4-2021 concerning Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary has already been published by the MoEF&CC. Let the MoEF&CC take final decision in relation to such draft notification as per the provisions of law. Such decision, if already taken, may be placed before this Court one week after reopening of the Court on conclusion of the summer vacation. If such decision is not taken, then the decision may be taken as per law within a period of six weeks and be placed before us within the same time-frame. This Court shall consider passing appropriate direction thereafter, upon going through such decision.

f **22.** In IA No. 1992 of 2007, the M.P. State Mining Corporation Ltd. has applied for the following reliefs:

g “(i) grant permission to file present application for clarification;
(ii) clarify that the directions as contained in interim order dated 4-8-2006 of this Hon’ble Court in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*⁴. Pertains only to mining activity in Temporary Working Permission (TWP) cases requiring approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and that the said directions do not apply to the regular quarry lease on a revenue land particularly when such quarry lease is granted to the State-owned Mining Corporation by the State Government itself.”

(quoted verbatim from paperbook)

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6 (2022) 10 SCC 589
4 (2010) 13 SCC 740

23. So far as this application is concerned, we repeat that in this order, we are dealing with the issues arising out of IA No. 1000 of 2003. The scope of this application relates to mining and other activities within the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries and maintaining ESZ around individual protected forests. The reliefs asked for by the M.P. State Mining Corporation Ltd. in IA No. 1992 of 2007 do not come within the ambit of the subject we are addressing in this judgment/order. This application of the Mining Corporation/company is in connection with temporary working permits in non-forest areas. This application will also have to be addressed separately.

24. There are two affidavits of M/s Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. affirmed on 19-2-2004 and 29-7-2004 pertaining to Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary. Complaint against said M/s Andhi Marbles is in relation to mining leases granted and operated by them. In the CEC report which has been transformed into IA No. 1000 of 2003, it has been recorded that they were granted mining leases in violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as well as the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. They had continued working on the temporary permits after the order of this Court dated 12-12-1996⁷.

25. In the order of this Court in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*⁷ it has been inter alia observed: (SCC pp. 269-70, para 4)

“4. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted with a view to check further deforestation which ultimately results in ecological imbalance; and therefore, the provisions made therein for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith, must apply to all forests irrespective of the nature of ownership or classification thereof. The word “forest” must be understood according to its dictionary meaning. This description covers all statutorily recognised forests, whether designated as reserved, protected or otherwise for the purpose of Section 2(i) of the Forest (Conservation) Act. The term “forest land”, occurring in Section 2, will not only include “forest” as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as forest in the government record irrespective of the ownership. This is how it has to be understood for the purpose of Section 2 of the Act. The provisions enacted in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the conservation of forests and the matters connected therewith must apply clearly to all forests so understood irrespective of the ownership or classification thereof. This aspect has been made abundantly clear in the decisions of this Court in *Ambica Quarry Works v. State of Gujarat*⁸, *Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*⁹ and recently in the order dated 29-11-1996 (*Supreme Court Monitoring Committee v. Mussoorie Dehradun Development Authority*¹⁰). The earlier decision of this Court in *State of Bihar v. Banshi Ram Modi*¹¹ has, therefore, to be understood in the light of these subsequent decisions. We consider it necessary to reiterate

7 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (1997) 2 SCC 267

8 (1987) 1 SCC 213

9 1989 Supp (1) SCC 504

10 WP (C) No. 749 of 1996, order dated 29-11-1996 (SC)

11 (1985) 3 SCC 643

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

567

a this settled position emerging from the decisions of this Court to dispel the doubt, if any, in the perception of any State Government or authority. This has become necessary also because of the stand taken on behalf of the State of Rajasthan, even at this late stage, relating to permissions granted for mining in such area which is clearly contrary to the decisions of this Court. It is reasonable to assume that any State Government which has failed to appreciate the correct position in law so far, will forthwith correct its stance and take the necessary remedial measures without any further delay.”

b 26. CEC’s observation in IA No. 1000 of 2003 is that no mining activity was permissible inside the sanctuary as per this Court’s order dated 14-2-2000¹² and the temporary working permits were granted in violation of the applicable statutory provisions and guidelines as the area involved fell inside the sanctuary. Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. have taken a defence that their mining activities were in terms of the temporary working permit issued and in compliance with the specified conditions laid down by the MoEF&CC. A point has also been taken c that the limits of the sanctuary were not notified and no notification under Section 26-A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 was issued to declare the said area as sanctuary. They have also taken a point that the mining lease covering forest has been deleted from the lease document and they seek to operate two quarries, on non-forest land beyond the safety zone of 25 m, which d has been specified as part of the Mineral Policy, 1994 of the State of Rajasthan. They also, in effect, seek resumption of mining activities in the area beyond 25 m from the forest boundary.

e 27. As regards the Guidelines of 9-2-2011, which have been referred to in the affidavit of MoEF&CC affirmed/verified by Dr Subrata Bose, Scientist ‘F’ Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, stand of Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. is that no consensus has been reached as regards notifying the areas within 10 km of the boundaries of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries as ESZ.

f 28. In the affidavit filed on behalf of MoEF&CC, which we have referred to in the preceding paragraph, it has been stated that the Guidelines for Declaration of ESZ have been notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India. For the purpose of formulation of ESZ in relation to individual protected forest area, Para 6 of the said Guidelines has been brought to our notice. A detailed hierarchy has been prescribed for declaration of ESZ. Referring to *Goa Foundation* [WP (C) No. 435 of 2012], it has been stated in this affidavit that mining activity is prohibited within a distance of 1 km or the specified ESZ, whichever is higher.

g 29. On the pleas of Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. and another leaseholder, Munni Devi, in subsequent affidavit verified on 29-4-2004 the MoEF&CC had justified granting of working permit to the said firms.

h ¹² *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2002) 10 SCC 634. **Ed.:** See also *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad (61) v. Union of India*, (2008) 16 SCC 401, dated 16-12-2002 and *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2006) 5 SCC 25, dated 16-9-2005.

30. The next affidavit of MoEF&CC was verified on 14-9-2005 and this affidavit deals with fixing of buffer zones for activities outside sanctuaries/forests. In this affidavit, it has been admitted that with respect to the details given in the earlier affidavit dated 29-4-2004 the decision taken by the Ministry at that point of time while granting temporary working permission on already broken up area in Jamua Ramgarh could not incorporate all factual details and thus might not have been strictly compatible with the principles of environmental conservation. It has further been stated in this affidavit that the Ministry directed the State Government to ensure phased closure of mines.

31. Altogether seven affidavits dated 15-4-2004, 17-9-2004, 9-12-2004, 13-10-2006, 10-5-2007, 12-8-2008 and 1-11-2012 filed by the State of Rajasthan are on record before us. The stand of the State of Rajasthan as reflected in these affidavits is primarily in relation to the creation of ESZ.

31.1. It is their case that the decision of 25 m safety zone in relation to Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary has been conceived by the State and the State Government has also taken a decision that in the vicinity of sanctuaries, national parks and reserve forests, mining activities should not be undertaken within 25 m.

31.2. As regards other forest areas, their position is that mining ought to be undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the forest areas. They have expressed difficulties over taking over or acquisition of land around any sanctuary or other protected forest and their ESZ without proper proceeding.

31.3. As regards mining operations within sanctuary area of Jamua Ramgarh, it has been stated that all mining activities within the sanctuary have been stopped. In their affidavit dated 12-8-2008, it has been disclosed by the State that mining activities in non-forest areas within 100 m of the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary has been closed. Their plea is for allowing mining activity in non-forest areas within protected forests and beyond the ESZ of 100 m for economic activities, in the interest of local population as also the State's economy.

32. It has also been highlighted by the State that 25 sanctuaries, 2 national parks have been declared by the State comprising of a total area of 9,07,070 hectares and an area of 23,29,659 hectares of area as forest area or deemed forest is already existing as eco-sensitive/eco-fragile/buffer/safety zones in that State within which no non-forest activities is allowed without proper permission under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The State of Rajasthan has opposed the proposal for declaring 10 km beyond the boundary of sanctuaries and national parks being declared as ESZ.

33. The role of the State cannot be confined to that of a facilitator or generator of economic activities for immediate upliftment of the fortunes of the State. The State also has to act as a trustee for the benefit of the general public in relation to the natural resources so that sustainable development can be achieved in the long term. Such role of the State is more relevant today, than, possibly, at any point of time in history with the threat of climate catastrophe resulting from global warming looming large.

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T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

569

a **34.** This Court has highlighted the public trust doctrine in *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath*¹³ and opined that the public trust doctrine is part of the law of land. In para 25 of the said judgment, as reported, this doctrine has been explained with reference to writings of Joseph L. Sax, Professor of Law, University of Michigan, the proponent of Modern Public Trust Doctrine: (SCC pp. 407-408)

b “25. The public trust doctrine primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, waters and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. The said resources being a gift of nature, they should be made freely available to everyone irrespective of the status in life. The doctrine enjoins upon the Government to protect the resources for the enjoyment of the general public rather than to permit their use for private ownership or commercial purposes. According to
c Professor Sax, the public trust doctrine imposes the following restrictions on governmental authority:

d “Three types of restrictions on governmental authority are often thought to be imposed by the public trust: first, the property subject to the trust must not only be used for a public purpose, but it must be held available for use by the general public; second, the property may not be sold, even for a fair cash equivalent; and third the property must be maintained for particular types of uses.’ ”

e **35.** Reliance has been placed on the said doctrine in earlier orders of this Court in this very writ petition, passed on 30-10-2002¹⁴, 26-9-2005¹⁵ and 13-2-2012¹⁶. So far as the views of the State of Rajasthan are concerned, as reflected in their affidavits and written notes, their consideration for justifying mining in Jamua Ramgarh and its periphery primarily stems from the prospect of immediate economic gains and their role as a trustee of natural resources of the land has been largely overlooked.

f **36.** The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (“MoEF&CC”) is against having a uniform ESZ for all national parks and reserved forests. Their view is that the ESZ area ought to be site-specific. Our attention has been drawn to the comprehensive Guidelines formulated, to which we have referred earlier in this order. In *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*¹⁷, the order passed in this proceeding [IA No. 1000 of 2003] on 4-8-2006⁴ has also been referred to and relied upon. Affidavits have been filed by the State of Goa affirmed on 19-9-2012 and 31-10-2012. Main concern of
g the State of Goa is over creation of ESZ of 10 km from the boundaries of protected forests as buffer zone and it is also contended on their behalf that such buffer zones should be site-specific. It is highlighted that in the State of

13 (1997) 1 SCC 388

14 *T.N. Godavarnan Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2002) 10 SCC 606

15 *T.N. Godavarnan Thirumulpad (87) v. Union of India*, (2006) 1 SCC 1

h 16 *T.N. Godavarnan Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2012) 3 SCC 277

17 (2014) 6 SCC 589

4 *T.N. Godavarnan Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 13 SCC 740

570

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

Goa vegetative aerial cover of Goa is more than 59.99% (as per the Indian State Forest Report of 2011) and protected forest areas constitute over 20% of the total geographic area. On this basis, they seek appropriate directions. It has also been brought to our notice that notifications have been issued in respect of several sanctuaries stipulating the ESZ boundaries. Written submissions have also been filed by Goa Foundation [the petitioners in WP (C) No. 460 of 2004] and WP (C) No. 435 of 2012 in which it has been urged that minimum extent of ESZ ought to be as per CEC recommendations incorporating therein the modifications/suggestions by the learned Amicus Curiae. So far as the State of Goa is concerned, the scope of mining activities is being dealt with in *Goa Foundation*¹⁷. In the present IA, we would not address issues specific to the said case. But the directives we shall make, as we have already indicated, which are not covered by the issues involved in *Goa Foundation*¹⁷ shall apply to the protected forest and adjacent areas.

37. On the point of buffer zone for activities outside the sanctuaries/national parks, the National Board for Wildlife in its 21st meeting held on 21-1-2002 adopted National Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Para 9 of the Strategy document concerns the buffer areas around the national parks and sanctuaries. It has been recorded therein:

“Lands falling within 10 km of the boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries should be notified as eco-fragile zones under Section 3(v) of the Environment (Protection) Act and Rule 5, sub-rules 5(viii) and (x) of the Environment (Protection) Rules.” (quoted verbatim from paperbook)

But it does not appear from the said affidavit that the said proposal of notifying 10 km as boundaries of the national parks and sanctuaries as eco-fragile zone was finalised.

38. The MoEF&CC essentially has argued in favour of having ESZ to be site-specific and for that purpose they have invited proposals from individual State Government in the aforesaid Guidelines. In cases where such proposals have not come, they want 10 km periphery of protected forests to be preserved as ESZ. As regards activities permissible within the buffer zone, certain works have been proposed to be regulated and certain activities to be permitted within the ESZ. This has been stipulated in Annexure I to the Guidelines. We have already referred to the prohibited activities.

39. Among the regulated activities, as per these Guidelines are:

- (i) Felling of trees with permission from appropriate authority.
- (ii) Establishment of hotels and resort as per approved master plan, which takes care of habitats allowing no restriction on movement of wild animals.
- (iii) Drastic change in agricultural systems.
- (iv) Commercial use of natural water resources including ground water harvesting as per approved master plan, which takes care of habitats allowing no restriction on movement of wild animals.

¹⁷ *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2014) 6 SCC 589

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

571

- a (v) Erection of electrical cables with stress on promoting underground cabling.
- (vi) Fencing of premises of hotels and lodges.
- (vii) Use of polythene bags by shopkeepers.
- (viii) Widening of roads with proper environmental impact assessment.
- (ix) Movement of vehicular traffic at night for commercial purposes.
- b (x) Introduction of exotic species.
- (xi) Protection of hill slopes and river banks.
- (xii) Regulation of any form of air and vehicular pollution.
- (xiii) Putting up of sign boards and hoardings.
- c **40. Within permissible activities fall:**
- (i) Ongoing agricultural and horticulture practices by local communities.
- (ii) Rain water harvesting.
- (iii) Organic farming.
- d (iv) Use of renewable energy sources.
- (v) Adoption of green technology for all activities.

e **41. In the affidavit of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife, the views of the non-official members of the Standing Committee have been placed on record, which essentially contemplates continuation of the 10 km buffer zone. The order passed by this Court on 4-12-2006 in *Goa Foundation*³ [WP (C) No. 460 of 2004] proposes following such a course if there is delay in site-specific preparation of ESZ for individual States/Union Territories. On the aspect of having site-specific ESZ under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the view of the National Board for Wildlife, appears to be unanimous. It is their opinion that some protected areas, because of their smaller size, may require larger safety zone around it.**

f **42. We shall deal first with the question of impleadment of firms and individuals who had some kind of permission for carrying on mining activities in Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary. The interlocutory applications which we are dealing with arise out of a public interest litigation and there is no doubt that orders passed in litigation of this nature could affect a large body of persons who may not be included in the array of parties at the time of institution of the proceeding. To an extent, litigations of this nature assume an in rem character. Ideally, for such a public interest litigation, the procedure contemplated in Rule 8 of Order 1 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 could be followed to the extent of issue of public notice or general intimation to public in such mode as the Court may consider fit and proper, having regard to the nature and scope of**

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³ *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 791

572

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

the proceeding. But in cases where such a course has not been taken, persons affected or likely to be affected by any order passed in the litigation would be entitled to join or participate in the proceeding. Thus, the impleadment prayers in IAs Nos. 984 of 2003, 1026, 1123, 1197 and 1251 of 2004 are allowed.

43. The approach of the Court in dealing with complaints of environmental degradation has been laid down by this very Bench in this writ petition itself in an order passed on 9-5-2022¹⁸ in connection with another set of applications. In this order, it has been observed and held: (*T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad case*¹⁸, SCC pp. 315-16, paras 16-19)

“16. Adherence to the principle of sustainable development is a constitutional requirement. While applying the principle of sustainable development one must bear in mind that development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore, courts are required to balance development needs with the protection of the environment and ecology¹⁹. It is the duty of the State under our Constitution to devise and implement a coherent and coordinated programme to meet its obligation of sustainable development based on inter-generational equity²⁰. While economic development should not be allowed to take place at the cost of ecology or by causing widespread environment destruction and violation; at the same time, the necessity to preserve ecology and environment should not hamper economic and other developments. Both development and environment must go hand in hand, in other words, there should not be development at the cost of environment and vice versa, but there should be development while taking due care and ensuring the protection of environment²¹.”

17. In *Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India*²², this Court held that the “precautionary principle” is an essential feature of the principle of “sustainable development”. It went on to explain the precautionary principle in the following terms: (SCC p. 658, para 11)

‘11. ... (i) Environmental measures — by the State Government and the statutory authorities — must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation.

(ii) Where there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(iii) The “onus of proof” is on the actor or the developer/ industrialist to show that his action is environmentally benign.’

18 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2022)9 SCC 306

19 *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad (104) v. Union of India*, (2008) 2 SCC 222

20 *A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu*, (1999) 2 SCC 718

21 *Indian Council For Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India*, (1996) 5 SCC 281

22 (1996) 5 SCC 647

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

573

a 18. The principle of precaution involves the anticipation of environmental harm and taking measures to avoid it or to choose the least environmentally harmful activity. It is based on scientific uncertainty. Environmental protection should not only aim at protecting health, property and economic interest but also protect the environment for its own sake. Precautionary duties must not only be triggered by the suspicion of concrete danger but also by justified concern or risk potential²⁰.

b 19. A situation may arise where there may be irreparable damage to the environment after an activity is allowed to go ahead and if it is stopped, there may be irreparable damage to economic interest²³. This Court held that in case of a doubt, protection of environment would have precedence over the economic interest. It was further held that precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to be taken to prevent harm and that harm can be prevented even on a reasonable suspicion. Further, this Court emphasises in the said judgment that it is not always necessary that there should be direct evidence of harm to the environment.”

While dealing with the applications in the present set of proceedings, we shall follow the same principles.

d 44. We shall now examine the prayers of the applicants for continuing their mining activities within the sanctuary. This relief has been asked for by Smt Magan Devi Meena (IAs Nos. 982-84 of 2003), Agarwal Marbles Centre Pvt. Ltd. and others (IAs Nos. 1026-28 of 2004), Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Pvt. Ltd. (IAs Nos. 1123-24 of 2004), Federation of Mining Associations of Rajasthan (IAs Nos. 1197-99 of 2004), Bhushan Sharma (IAs Nos. 1250-51 of 2004) and Andhi Marbles Pvt. Ltd. (IA No. 1512 of 2006).

e 45. We must point out here that in the affidavit of the State of Rajasthan, it has been stated that they had formulated a policy of maintaining a distance of 25 m from the vicinity of important forest areas like game sanctuary, reserved forest, mining activities to be prohibited. In other forest areas, mining could be undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the forest area as per the policy. This has been stated in the affidavit of the State of Rajasthan filed on 9-12-2004 and such a stand appears to have had been taken from the Mineral Policy of 1994. It, however, appears that a new Mineral Policy had been adopted by the State of Rajasthan in 2015.

f 46. There are also pleas for permitting some of the miners to continue mining activities within 25 m zone conceived by the State of Rajasthan as buffer zone. In three applications, IAs Nos. 1123-24 of 2004, IAs Nos. 1197-99 of 2004 and IAs Nos. 1210-11 of 2004, Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Pvt. Ltd., Federation of Mining Association of Rajasthan and Smt Madhu Agarwal have taken a point that there was improper declaration of Jamua

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20 *A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu*, (1999) 2 SCC 718
23 *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (2004) 12 SCC 118

574

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

Ramgarh as a sanctuary. The Notification made under Section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 bearing No. F.11(19) Raj.-8/81 Jaipur dated 31-5-1982 has been annexed to IAs Nos. 982-84 of 2003 the applicant therein, being Magan Devi Meena. Initially, there was declaration of the said sanctuary as reserved forest under the Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953. Thereafter, the Notification of 31-5-1982 came into operation under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

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47. In IA No. 1000 of 2003, it has been disclosed that the settlement of rights were completed by the District Collector, Jaipur under Sections 19 to 26 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. So far as Section 26-A is concerned, which deals with declaration of area as sanctuary the said provision was incorporated in the statute with effect from 2-10-1991. That amendment came by way of Act 44 of 1991.

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48. After amendment, Section 18 of the Act stipulates:

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

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

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

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49. Section 26-A of the Act, which, again, was introduced by Act 44 of 1991 contemplates further declaration after compliance of certain formalities. No other amendment has been brought to our notice. Section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as it originally stood, reads:

“18. *Declaration of sanctuary.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification, declare any area to be a sanctuary if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.

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

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

50. The declaration was made by the State of Rajasthan in 1982 and we do not find any flaw in such declaration. The amended provisions, thus, could not apply to the Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. The plea taken that it did not have the status of a sanctuary because no declaration was there under

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T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

575

a Section 26-A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is without any basis. We shall proceed in this order on the basis that Jamua Ramgarh is a subsisting sanctuary.

b **51.** We have already indicated that CEC in IA No. 1000 of 2003 has given a dreadful account of the condition of the sanctuary, ravaged by mining activities. CEC in the same document has also outlined the importance of the said sanctuary. These would appear from Paras 4 and 5 of the said IA which read:

c “4. In stark contrast to the above during the site visits to the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary CEC came across a horrible and unbelievable picture of devastated ecosystem due to indiscriminate mining activity in blatant violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, the Wild Life (Protection) Act and even this Hon’ble Court’s orders. The sanctuary is littered with hundreds of deep mining pits, randomly scattered “overburdens”, scores of cranes and mined boulders and stones scattered all over the place. It is rare to see such a destruction even in a non-forest area, least of all inside a sanctuary. It is a horror story that has to be seen to be believed. This is a site where all the laws and conventions that govern the natural world have been violated for commercial gains. Instead of being managed as a wildlife sanctuary, it appears to have been managed as a mining sanctuary. In the present form it may be more appropriate to rename the area as “Jamua Ramgarh Wild Life Graveyard”. A photographic report is appended hereto at Annexure A graphically showing the ground situation.

d 5. The forest of Jamua Ramgarh forms the critical catchment area of the lake which is the main source of water supply to the city of Jaipur. Notwithstanding this 69 mining leases were sanctioned from time to time in Jamua Ramgarh after enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 i.e. 25-10-1980. Each and every mine was sanctioned in violation of the provisions of the FC Act as well as the Wild Life (Protection) Act. No perceptible attempt was made to regulate the mines as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act and the Wild Life (Protection) Act. No valid and satisfactory explanation was given by the State Government for allowing the mining leases to operate for years together except that it was a common practice to allow mining leases in the forest area/sanctuary without obtaining specific approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act or the Wild Life (Protection) Act. The details of these mines are given in Annexure B.” (quoted verbatim from paperbook)

e **52.** In their affidavits, the State of Rajasthan had referred to the Mining Policy of 1994 which stipulated 25 m to be safety zone around the periphery of Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary but subsequent thereto the Mining Policy of 2015 for the State of Rajasthan has come and they do not seem to have any specified safety zone. Moreover, in view of the order of this Court passed on 4-8-2006⁴, 1 km safety zone has been directed to be maintained as regards Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. Beyond Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife

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⁴ *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 13 SCC 740

576

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

Sanctuary, CEC itself has given its view on eco-sensitive zone in their report dated 20-9-2012. The recommendations have been quoted in the earlier part of this order. In the affidavit of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife filed on 26-11-2012, the views of the said Committee were expressed and the Committee was of unanimous opinion that each State ought to delineate the outer limits of ESZ on a site-specific, case-by-case basis, keeping in view the ecological imperatives and the ground realities of the protected area. It was also the view of the said Committee that expert opinion and scientific inputs ought to be obtained from individuals and institutions in that regard. In substance the view of the Committee is that there should not be uniform ESZ.

53. We have also referred to the Guidelines dated 9-2-2011 which give a detailed procedure for evolving ESZ and identification of activities that could be carried on in such zones. The order of this Court in *Goa Foundation*³ [WP (C) No. 460 of 2004] passed on 4-12-2006 also contemplated issue of direction for maintaining a 10 km wide safety zone from the boundaries in respect of sanctuaries and national parks as there was lack of response from the States and Union Territories in relation to queries on various aspects in respect of wildlife conservation. The proposal for having an ESZ of 10 km from the boundaries of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries was originally mooted on 21-1-2002 in the meeting of the Indian Board for Wildlife, as it appears from the order passed by this Court in *Goa Foundation*²⁴ [WP (C) No. 460 of 2004] on 30-1-2006. We have to collate the views of these experts' bodies including CEC, who have been assisting this Court through the different stages of this litigation.

54. In our opinion, the Guidelines framed on 9-2-2011 appear to be reasonable and we accept the view of the Standing Committee that uniform guidelines may not be possible in respect of each sanctuary or national park for maintaining ESZ. We are of the opinion, however, that a minimum width of 1 km ESZ ought to be maintained in respect of the protected forests, which forms part of the recommendations of CEC in relation to Category B protected forests. This would be the standard formula, subject to changes in special circumstances. We have considered CEC's recommendation that the ESZ should be relatable to the area covered by a protected forest but the Standing Committee's view that the area of a protected forest may not always be a reasonable criteria also merits consideration. It was argued before us that the 1 km wide "no-development-zone" may not be feasible in all cases and specific instances were given for Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Guindy National Park in Mumbai and Chennai metropolis respectively which have urban activities in very close proximity. These sanctuaries shall form special cases.

55. Turning specifically to Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary, the first report of the CEC proposed 100 m as ESZ. In the second report, however, one kilometre width has been recommended for all protected forests falling under Category

³ *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 791

²⁴ *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 793

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T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

577

a 'B'. Having regard to its area, the said sanctuary comes in that category. In the order of this Court passed on 4-8-2006⁴, the same margin i.e. one kilometre as buffer zone has been prescribed. In the given facts concerning the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary, in our opinion the margin of 25 m as contemplated in the 1994 Mineral Policy of the State of Rajasthan is grossly inadequate. We, however, treat Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary as a special case for fixing the ESZ as in the past, the buffer zone varied from 25 m to 100 m. In our opinion, ESZ of 500 m would be a reasonable buffer zone, within which subsisting activities which do not come within the prohibited list as per the Guidelines of 9-2-2011 could be carried on. But for commencing of any new activity which would be otherwise permissible, the ESZ norm of one kilometre shall be maintained for Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary.

56. We accordingly direct:

c 56.1. Each protected forest, that is, national park or wildlife sanctuary must have an ESZ of minimum one kilometre measured from the demarcated boundary of such protected forest in which the activities proscribed and prescribed in the Guidelines of 9-2-2011 shall be strictly adhered to. For Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, it shall be 500 m so far as subsisting activities are concerned.

d 56.2. In the event, however, the ESZ is already prescribed as per law that goes beyond one kilometre buffer zone, the wider margin as ESZ shall prevail. If such wider buffer zone beyond one kilometre is proposed under any statutory instrument for a particular national park or wildlife sanctuary awaiting final decision in that regard, then till such final decision is taken, the ESZ covering the area beyond one kilometre as proposed shall be maintained.

e 56.3. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests as also the Home Secretary of each State and Union Territory shall remain responsible for proper compliance of the said Guidelines as regards nature of use within the ESZ of all national parks and sanctuaries within a particular State or Union Territory. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests for each State and Union Territory shall also arrange to make a list of subsisting structures and other relevant details within the respective ESZs forthwith and a report shall be furnished before this Court by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of each State and Union Territory within a period of three months. For this purpose, such authority shall be entitled to take assistance of any governmental agency for satellite imaging or photography using drones.

g 56.4. Mining within the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries shall not be permitted.

h 56.5. In the event any activity is already being undertaken within the one kilometre or extended buffer zone (ESZ), as the case may be, of any wildlife sanctuary or national park which does not come within the ambit of prohibited activities as per the 9-2-2011 Guidelines, such activities may continue with permission of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of each

⁴ *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 13 SCC 740

578

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2022) 10 SCC

State or Union Territory and the person responsible for such activities in such a situation shall obtain necessary permission within a period of six months. Such permission shall be given once the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is satisfied that the activities concerned do not come within the prohibited list and were continuing prior to passing of this order in a legitimate manner. No new permanent structure shall be permitted to come up for whatsoever purpose within the ESZ.

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56.6. The minimum width of the ESZ may be diluted in overwhelming public interest but for that purpose the State or Union Territory concerned shall approach CEC and MoEF&CC and both these bodies shall give their respective opinions/recommendations before this Court. On that basis, this Court shall pass appropriate order.

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56.7. In the event CEC, MoEF&CC, the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife or any other body of persons or individual having special interest in environmental issues consider it necessary for maintaining a wider or larger ESZ in respect of any national park or wildlife sanctuary, such body or individual shall approach CEC. In such a situation CEC shall be at liberty to examine the need of a wider ESZ in respect of any national park or wildlife sanctuary in consultation with all the stakeholders including the State or Union Territory concerned, MoEF&CC as also the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife and then approach this Court with its recommendations.

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56.8. In respect of sanctuaries or national parks for which the proposal of a State or Union Territory has not been given, the 10 km buffer zone as ESZ, as indicated in the order passed by this Court on 4-12-2006 in *Goa Foundation*³ and also contained in the Guidelines of 9-2-2011 shall be implemented. Within that area, the entire set of restrictions concerning an ESZ shall operate till a final decision in that regard is arrived at.

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56.9. IA No. 1412 of 2005 and IA No. 117831 of 2019 do not relate to the issues involved in IA No. 1000 of 2003. These applications may be placed before the appropriate Bench to be heard independently.

56.10. For the same reason, IA No. 1992 of 2007 shall also be dealt with independently by the appropriate Bench and no order is being passed concerning this application at this stage.

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56.11. The application of the State of Rajasthan registered as IA No. 3880 of 2015 relates to clarification of an order passed in *Goa Foundation*³ [WP (C) No. 460 of 2004]. Let this application be placed before the Bench taking up the case of *Goa Foundation*.

56.12. IA No. 96949 of 2019 and IA No. 65571 of 2021 are disposed of with directions that the MoEF&CC as also CEC shall proceed to take a decision in regard to the draft proposal for ESZ made by the State of Maharashtra to the extent of 0-3.89 km and the MoEF&CC shall take final decision on that basis within a period of three months, if the said decision has not already been taken.

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³ *Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 791

T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD, IN RE v.
UNION OF INDIA (*Aniruddha Bose, J.*)

579

a **56.13.** Prayers for impleadment of the applicants in IAs Nos. 984 of 2003, 1026, 1123, 1197 and 1251 of 2004 are allowed. Necessary amendments may be carried out in these regards.

56.14. For the reasons already given, however, prayers of the applicants in IAs Nos. 982 of 2003, 1027, 1124, 1198, 1210, 1250 of 2004 and 1512 of 2006 are rejected.

b **56.15.** CEC shall quantify the compensation to be recovered from each miner indulging in mining activities within the Jamua Ramgarh Sanctuary in violation of any statutory provision or order of this Court. Specific recommendations for compensatory afforestation, reclamation, clearing overburden dumping as also compensation in monetary units for degradation of forest resources shall also be made. A further set of recommendations concerning confiscation of earth-moving equipments and other machineries lying within or in the periphery of the said sanctuary shall be made by c CEC. Recommendations shall be made within a period of four months before this Court in the form of an application. This Court shall consider passing appropriate order upon going through such application. The exercise concerning such reparation, including quantifying compensation shall be d undertaken upon giving the mining operator, State and MoEF&CC opportunity of hearing.

56.16. In the event there is any subsisting order of any High Court or any court subordinate to such High Court covering any of the issues dealt with by this Court in this order, this order shall prevail over any such order which may be contrary to these directions.

e **56.17.** We have already observed that there are certain overlapping issues involved in this writ petition and the cases of *Goa Foundation* [Writ Petition (C) No. 460 of 2004] and [Writ Petition (C) No. 435 of 2012]. We request the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India to consider having the present writ petition i.e. *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad, In re v. Union of India*; WP (C) No. 460 of 2004 (*Goa Foundation v. Union of India*) as also WP (C) No. 435 of 2012 (*Goa Foundation v. Union of India*) be heard together before the same Bench. The Registry may place this order before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. f

57. This order disposes of IA No. 1000 of 2003 in the above terms. Pending application(s), if any, shall stand disposed of.

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REPORTABLE**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION****I.A. NOS. 131377, 147102, 195467, 195468,
205092 OF 2022,****I.A. NOS. 162283 AND 162284 OF 2022****IN****I.A. D. NO. 125746 OF 2022****WITH****I.A. NOS. 118604, 118606, 119400, 119401, 119404,
137132, 137138, 137140 AND 137143 OF 2022****I.A. NOS. 5764, 6804 AND 10911 OF 2023****IN THE MATTER OF:****WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 202 OF 1995****IN RE: T.N. GODAVARMAN THIRUMULPAD****...PETITIONER(S)****VERSUS****UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS****...RESPONDENT(S)****J U D G M E N T****B.R. GAVALI, J.****I.A. NO. 131377 OF 2022:**

1. The present I.A. is filed by the Union of India praying for modification/clarification of the order passed by this Court

dated 3rd June 2022¹ in I.A. No. 1000 of 2003 in WP(C) No. 202 of 1995.

2. The applicant specifically seeks modification of the directions contained in paragraphs 56.1 and 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra). The said paragraphs are reproduced hereinbelow:

“56.1. Each protected forest, that is, national park or wildlife sanctuary must have an ESZ of minimum one kilometre measured from the demarcated boundary of such protected forest in which the activities proscribed and prescribed in the Guidelines of 9-2-2011 shall be strictly adhered to. For Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, it shall be 500 m so far as subsisting activities are concerned.

.....

56.5. In the event any activity is already being undertaken within the one kilometre or extended buffer zone (ESZ), as the case may be, of any wildlife sanctuary or national park which does not come within the ambit of prohibited activities as per the 9-2-2011 Guidelines, such activities may continue with permission of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of each State or Union Territory and the person responsible for such activities in such a situation shall obtain necessary permission within a period of six months. Such permission shall be given once the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is satisfied that the activities concerned do not come within the prohibited list and were

¹(2022) 10 SCC 544

continuing prior to passing of this order in a legitimate manner. No new permanent structure shall be permitted to come up for whatsoever purpose within the ESZ.”

3. The clarification/modification of paragraph 56.1 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is sought to the extent that the Eco-Sensitive Zones (for short, “ESZs”) which have already been notified (final and draft) by the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (for short, “MoEF & CC”) or the proposals for which have been received in the Ministry be exempted from the directions therein. The applicant also sought modification to the extent that paragraph 56.1 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) may not be made applicable where National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries are located along inter-State boundaries and/or common boundaries. Modification/clarification of the directions in paragraph 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) in its entirety is additionally sought.

4. We have heard Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, learned Additional Solicitor General (for short, “ASG”) appearing on behalf of the applicant, Shri K. Parameshwar, learned *amicus curiae* as

well as Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of various State Governments.

5. It is submitted that the Government of India has already issued Guidelines on 9th February 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the “said Guidelines”) for declaration of ESZs around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The said Guidelines were framed after consulting the National Board for Wildlife (hereinafter referred to as “NBWL”), and all the State and Union Territory Governments. The said Guidelines provide a detailed procedure for submitting a proposal for declaration of the areas around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries as ESZs. It is further submitted that the said Guidelines itself contain various activities which have been categorized as prohibited, regulated and permitted.

6. It is further submitted that the direction as contained in paragraph 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is likely to cause great hardship to the citizens residing in the ESZs. It is further submitted that the said directions provide that if any activity is already being undertaken within one kilometre or extended buffer zone (ESZ), and which does not

come within the ambit of prohibited activities as per the said Guidelines, such activities may continue with the permission of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (for short, "PCCF") of each State or Union Territory and the person responsible for such activities in such a situation shall obtain necessary permission within a period of six months. The said Guidelines further provide that such permission shall be given once the PCCF is satisfied that the activities concerned do not come within the prohibited list and were continuing prior to passing of this Court's order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) in a legitimate manner. It is further submitted that the direction that no new permanent structure shall be permitted to come up for whatsoever purpose within the ESZs would also cause great hardship.

7. It is further submitted that insofar as the direction in paragraph 56.1 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is concerned, it mandates that each protected forest, that is, National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary, must have an ESZ of minimum one kilometre measured from the demarcated boundary of such protected forest in which the activities

proscribed and prescribed in the said Guidelines shall be strictly adhered to. Insofar as Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is concerned, it is directed that the ESZ shall be 500 meters so far as subsisting activities are concerned.

8. The learned ASG, *amicus curiae* and Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of various States submitted that in respect of various National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, already final notifications had been issued, prescribing the boundaries for the ESZs. In some cases, the draft notifications are pending and in some other cases, the proposals for issuance of draft and final notifications are pending with the Government of India.

9. It is submitted that there cannot be a uniform boundary for all the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. It is further submitted that there cannot also be a uniform boundary for a particular National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary. At times, it may be longer on one side and shorter on the other side depending on various circumstances.

10. It is submitted that the rights of the citizens who are residing in the Protected Areas are settled under the

provisions of Sections 18 to 25A of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (hereinafter referred to as “1972 Act”) whereas there is no settlement of rights of citizens residing in ESZs. The citizens therein continue to reside and are also continuing with their daily avocation like farming etc. It is submitted that various developmental activities like construction of schools, dispensaries, anganwadis, public health centres etc. are required to be undertaken in such areas. Not only that, but if the direction not to make any construction is continued, the persons residing therein would not be in a position to construct or reconstruct houses on their own land. It is submitted that the procedure prescribed for obtaining the permission of the PCCF is very tedious. If such a direction is issued, the PCCF would be left with no other work but to consider the applications for continuation of such activities.

11. It is further submitted that though this Court has observed in paragraph 54 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) that the said Guidelines are reasonable, it has

nevertheless issued directions which are in conflict with the said Guidelines.

12. It is further contended that the issue in I.A. No. 1000 of 2003 was restricted to prohibition of mining activities in and around Jamua Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and prescribing ESZs for the said Wildlife Sanctuary only. As such, various State Governments did not have an opportunity to address this Court.

13. Having considered the rival submissions, we find it appropriate to refer to various orders passed by this Court on the issue of ESZs/Buffer Zones.

14. The first of such orders was passed by this Court on 16th September 2005². It will be relevant to refer to paragraph 13 of the said order, which reads thus:

“13. We have perused the affidavit dated 14-9-2005 filed by Mr Anurag Bajpai on behalf of MoEF and the statement showing the grant of temporary working permit in the last two years i.e. from 1-1-2003 to 31-12-2004 in the national parks, sanctuaries and forest area. This is despite the order passed by this Court restraining the mining activities in these areas. Learned amicus curiae submits that the inspection of the government record shows a

² (2006) 5 SCC 25

dismal picture and he would shortly file an application for taking appropriate action against the persons concerned. Pending filing of the said application and further orders, we again reiterate that without compliance with the environmental laws, in particular the permission under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, no temporary working permission or temporary permit or any other permission by whatever name called shall be granted for mining activities in the aforesaid areas. ***We further direct that no mining activity would continue under any temporary working permit or permission which may have been granted. It appears from the chart filed with the affidavit of Mr Anurag Bajpai that no temporary working permission is in operation as of today. If it is otherwise, an affidavit to that effect shall be filed within two weeks giving the particulars of such permission.***

[emphasis supplied]

15. It can thus clearly be seen that this Court directed that no mining activity would be permitted to continue under any temporary working permit or permission which may have been granted.

16. It will further be relevant to refer paragraph 15 of the said order, which reads thus:

“15. MoEF is directed to place on record within three weeks its viewpoint on the question of area of buffer zone and other related matters such as should it be universal or place specific.

This should be done after also obtaining the viewpoint of the National Board of Wildlife.”

17. It can thus be seen from the said paragraph that this Court directed MoEF to place on record within three weeks its viewpoint on the question of area of buffer zone and other related matters such as should it be universal or place specific. The Court further directed that this should be done after obtaining the viewpoint of the NBWL.

18. The second of such orders is passed on 4th August 2006³. The said order basically pertains to banning the mining activities in the National Parks, Sanctuaries and forest areas. The Court laid down various pre-conditions wherein temporary working permits could be granted.

19. The next order is passed on 4th December 2006⁴. In the said order, the Court expressed its anguish towards the various State Governments for not responding to the letter issued by MoEF dated 27th May 2005 requiring them to initiate measures for identification of suitable areas and submit detailed proposals at the earliest. It will be relevant

³ (2010) 13 SCC 740

⁴ (2011) 15 SCC 791

to refer to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order, which read thus:

“3. The order earlier passed on 30-1-2006 [*Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 793] refers to the decision which was taken on 21-1-2002 to notify the areas within 10 km of the boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries as eco-sensitive areas. The Letter dated 27-5-2005 is a departure from the decision of 21-1-2002. For the present, in this case, we are not considering the correctness of this departure. That is being examined in another case separately. Be that as it may, it is evident that the States/Union Territories have not given the importance that is required to be given to most of the laws to protect environment made after Rio Declaration, 1992.

4. The Ministry is directed to give a final opportunity to all States/Union Territories to respond to its Letter dated 27-5-2005. The State of Goa also is permitted to give appropriate proposal in addition to what is said to have already been sent to the Central Government. The communication sent to the States/Union Territories shall make it clear that if the proposals are not sent even now within a period of four weeks of receipt of the communication from the Ministry, this Court may have to consider passing orders for implementation of the decision that was taken on 21-1-2002, namely, notification of the areas within 10 km of the boundaries of the sanctuaries and national parks as eco-sensitive areas with a view to conserve the forest, wildlife and environment, and having

regard to the precautionary principles. If the States/Union Territories now fail to respond, they would do so at their own risk and peril.”

20. It can be seen that this Court refers to its earlier order dated 30th January 2006 wherein a reference is made to the decision dated 21st January 2002 to notify the areas within 10 kilometres of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries as ESZs. Though the order records that the letter dated 27th May 2005 is a departure from the decision taken on 21st January 2002, the Court observes that, in the said case, the Court was not considering the correctness of the said departure. The Court therefore directed the Ministry to give a final opportunity to all States/Union Territories to respond to its Letter dated 27th May 2005. The said order states that the communication should mention that if the proposals were not sent within a period of four weeks from the receipt of the communication from the Ministry, this Court may have to consider passing orders for implementation of the decision that was taken on 21st January 2002, i.e., notification of the areas within 10

kilometres of the boundaries of the sanctuaries and National Parks as ESZs.

21. The next order of this Court is dated 21st April 2014 in the case of ***Goa Foundation v. Union of India and Others***⁵.

It will be relevant to refer to the following observations of this Court in the said order:

“**49.**The result is that the order passed by this Court saying that there will be no mining activity within one kilometre safety zone around national park or wildlife sanctuary has to be enforced and there can be no mining activities within this area of one kilometre from the boundaries of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in the State of Goa.”

22. The Court has clarified that there shall be no mining activity within one kilometre of the safety zone around National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary and that this has to be enforced. It is also reiterated that there can be no mining activities within this area of one kilometre from the boundaries of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the State of Goa.

23. The Court thereafter refers to the earlier order dated 4th December 2006 (supra) in the said case and observed thus:

⁵ (2014) 6 SCC 590

“**50.**It will be clear from the order dated 4-12-2006 [*Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 791] of this Court that this Court has not passed any orders for implementation of the decision taken on 21-1-2002 to notify areas within 10 km of the boundaries of national parks or wildlife sanctuaries as eco-sensitive areas with a view to conserve the forest, wildlife and environment. By the order dated 4-12-2006 [*Goa Foundation v. Union of India*, (2011) 15 SCC 791] of this Court, however, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, was directed to give a final opportunity to all States/Union Territories to respond to the proposal and also to refer to the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife the cases in which environment clearance has already been granted in respect of activities within the 10 km zone from the boundaries of the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. There is, therefore, no direction, interim or final, of this Court prohibiting mining activities within 10 km of the boundaries of national parks or wildlife sanctuaries.”

24. It could thus be seen that the Court has specifically observed that this Court had not passed any orders for implementation of the decision taken on 21st January 2002 to notify areas within 10 kilometres of the boundaries of National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries as ESZs with a view to conserve the forest, wildlife and environment. The Court therefore clarified that there is no direction, interim or final,

prohibiting mining activities within 10 kilometres of the boundaries of National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries.

25. It will be relevant to refer to paragraphs 87.3 and 88.1 of the said order, which read thus:

“**87.3.** Until the order dated 4-8-2006 [*T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, (2010) 13 SCC 740] of this Court is modified by this Court in IA No. 1000 in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India*, there can be no mining activities within one kilometre from the boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries in Goa.

88.1. MoEF will issue the notification of eco-sensitive zones around the national park and wildlife sanctuaries of Goa after following the procedure discussed in this judgment within a period of six months from today.”

26. It can thus be seen that this Court has held that until the order dated 4th August 2006 (supra) is modified by this Court in IA No. 1000 of 2003 in the case of ***T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India***, there can be no mining activities within one kilometre from the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries in Goa. The Court further directed MoEF to issue the notification of ESZs around the National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries of Goa after following the procedure discussed in the said judgment.

The same was directed to be done within a period of six months from the date of the said order.

27. The next relevant order would be dated 11th December 2018. It will be relevant to refer to the following part of the said order:

“The learned ASG has informed us that there are 104 National Parks and 558 Wildlife Sanctuaries making a total of 662 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country.

The proposals for declaring areas around these National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries as Eco Sensitive Zone have been received from State Governments / UT Administrations for 641 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. No proposals have been received in respect of 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

The proposals have been accepted and Notification has been issued in respect of 289 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries as on 26.11.2018 and draft Notification has been prepared in respect of 206 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

The declaration with regard to Eco Sensitive Zone is under process with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF) as well as with the State Governments in respect of 4 146 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

We expect the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to actively pursue the preparation of the draft Notification and to issue a final Notification at the earliest.

The proposals for 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in respect of which proposals have not yet been received by the MOEF are as follows:-

.....

It is submitted by the learned Amicus that this issue has been pending since sometime in December, 2006. 12 years have gone-by but no effective steps have been taken by the State Governments in respect of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries mentioned above.

Under the circumstances, we direct that an area of 10 Kms around these 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries be declared as Eco Sensitive Zone by the MoEF. The declaration be made by the MoEF at the earliest.

Liberty is granted to the State Governments to move an application for modification of this order along with proposal only two weeks after submission of the proposals to the MoEF.”

28. It can be seen that this Court has recorded the submissions of the learned ASG that there were 104 National Parks and 558 Wildlife Sanctuaries making a total of 662 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country. It was further recorded that the proposals for declaring areas around these National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries as ESZs had been received from the State Governments/Union

Territories. It can further be seen that no proposals have been received in respect of 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. It further recorded that the proposals had been accepted and notification had been issued in respect of 289 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries as on 26th November 2018 and draft notification had been prepared in respect of 206 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The Court therefore expected the MoEF & CC to actively pursue the preparation of the draft Notification and to issue a final Notification at the earliest. The Court then recorded 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in respect of which proposals have not yet been received by the MoEF & CC alongside its anguish that though 12 years had been passed, no effective steps have been taken by the State Governments in respect of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries named in the said order. Therefore, the Court directed that an area of 10 kilometres around these 21 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries be declared as ESZs by the MoEF & CC. Liberty was granted to the State Governments to move an application for modification of the said order. However, it

further directed that the application should be along with the proposal for declaration of ESZs.

29. It is to be noted that the learned Judges of this Court, in the case of **Goa Foundation**⁶, had directed that the MoEF & CC shall follow the procedure and issue notification of ESZs under Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as “1986 Rules”). The relevant provisions of the 1986 Rules are reproduced hereinbelow:

“5. Prohibition and restriction on the location of industries and the carrying on of processes and operations in different areas.—(1) The Central Government may take into consideration the following factors while prohibiting or restricting the location of industries and carrying on of processes and operations in different areas:

(i) Standards for quality of environment in its various aspects laid down for an area.

(ii) The maximum allowable limits of concentration of various environmental pollutants (including noise) for an area.

(iii) The likely emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from an industry, process or operation proposed to be prohibited or restricted.

⁶ (2014) 6 SCC 590

(iv) The topographic and climatic features of an area.

(v) The biological diversity of the area which, in the opinion of the Central Government needs to be preserved.

(vi) Environmentally compatible land use.

(vii) Net adverse environmental impact likely to be caused by an industry, process or operation proposed to be prohibited or restricted.

(viii) Proximity to a protected area under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 or a sanctuary, National Park, game reserve or closed area notified as such under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 or places protected under any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or in pursuance of any decision made in any international conference, association or other body.

(ix) Proximity to human settlements.

(x) Any other factor as may be considered by the Central Government to be relevant to the protection of the environment in an area.

(2) While prohibiting or restricting the location of industries and carrying on of processes and operations in an area, the Central Government shall follow the procedure hereinafter laid down.

(3) (a) Whenever it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to impose prohibition or restrictions on the location of an industry or the carrying on of processes and operations in an area, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as the Central Government may deem necessary from time to time, give notice of its intention to do so.

(b) Every notification under clause (a) shall give a brief description of the area, the industries, operations, processes in that area about which such notification pertains and also specify the reasons for the imposition of prohibition or restrictions on the location of the industries and carrying on of processes or operations in that area.

(c) Any person interested in filing an objection against the imposition of prohibition or restrictions on carrying on of processes or operations as notified under clause (a) may do so in writing to the Central Government within sixty days from the date of publication in the notification in the Official Gazette.

(d) The Central Government shall within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette consider all the objections received against such notification and may [within [seven hundred and twenty-five days [, and in respect of the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland,

Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir in exceptional circumstance and for sufficient reasons within a further period of one hundred and eighty days,] from such date of publication] impose prohibition or restrictions on location of such industries and the carrying on of any process or operation in an area:

[Provided that on account of COVID-19 pandemic, for the purpose of this clause, the period of validity of the notification expiring in the financial year 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 shall be extended up to [30th June, 2022] or six months from the end of the month when the relevant notification would have expired without any extension, whichever is later.]

[(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (3), whenever it appears to the Central Government that it is in public interest to do so, it may dispense with the requirement of notice under clause (a) of sub-rule (3).]

30. It is to be noted that Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules prescribes a detailed procedure for issuing notification prohibiting or restricting various activities in the specified areas. The said power flows from Sections 3(v) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as “1986 Act”).

31. A perusal of clause (viii) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules would reveal that one of the factors that has to be taken into consideration for declaring ESZ is the proximity to a sanctuary, National Park, game reserve or closed area notified, as such under the 1972 Act. Sub-rule 3(a) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules requires that whenever it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to impose prohibition or restrictions, it is required to give notice of its intention to do so by notification in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as the Central Government may deem necessary from time to time. As per sub-rule 3(b) of Rule 5, every such notification is required to give a brief description of the area, the industries, operations processes in that area about which such notification pertains and also specify the reasons for the imposition of prohibition or restrictions on the location of the industries on carrying out of the processes or operations in that area. Accordingly, as per sub-rule 3(c) of Rule 5, any person interested in filing an objection is entitled to file an objection to the Central Government within sixty days from the date of publication in the notification in the Official

Gazette. The Central Government thereafter within the prescribed period provided under clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules is required to issue a notification in the Official Gazette imposing such prohibition or restrictions in an area. This is required to be done only after considering all the objections received under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules. It can thus be seen that a detailed procedure is prescribed under the 1986 Rules for notifying ESZs.

32. It is to be noted that MoEF & CC has issued the said Guidelines for declaration of ESZs around the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

33. The said Guidelines refer to a meeting of the Indian Board for Wildlife held on 21st January 2002, in which “Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002” was adopted. Point No. 9 of the said Strategy envisaged that lands falling within 10 kilometres of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries should be notified as eco-fragile zones under Section 3(v) of the 1972 Act and clause (viii) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules. It further states that when the

views were obtained from all the State Governments, some of the State Governments had raised concern over applicability of 10 kilometres range from the Protected Area boundary and informed that most of the human habitation and other areas including important cities in these States would come under the purview of ESZs and will adversely affect the development. The said Guidelines also refer to the National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016). The NBWL, in its meeting held on 17th March 2005, decided that the delineation of ESZs would have to be site specific and relate to regulation rather than prohibition of specific activities. The said decision was communicated to all the State Governments for compliance vide letter dated 27th May 2005.

34. The said Guidelines thereafter refer to the directions of this Court dated 4th December 2006. It also refers to the statutory provisions as contained in Section 5C (1) of the 1972 Act, Section 3 of the 1986 Act and Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules. The said Guidelines state that the purpose of declaring ESZs around National Parks and Sanctuaries is to create some kind of Shock Absorber for the Protected Areas.

They would also act as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas involving lesser protection. It also reiterates the decision of the NBWL that the activities in the ESZs would be of a regulatory nature rather than prohibitive nature unless and otherwise so required. Paragraph 4 of the said Guidelines notes that many of the existing Protected Areas have already undergone tremendous development in close vicinity to their boundaries. It refers to the Guindy National Park, Tamil Nadu, Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Maharashtra, etc. and notes that the Protected Areas are lying in the urban set up. It therefore observes that defining the extent of ESZs around Protected Areas will have to be kept flexible and Protected Area specific. It notes that the width of ESZs and type of regulations will differ from one Protected Area to another Protected Area. It however notes that, as a general principle, the width of the ESZs could go up to 10 kilometres around a Protected Area as provided in the Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002. It further notes that in case where sensitive corridors, connectivity and ecologically important patches, crucial for landscape linkage, are even beyond 10 kilometres width, these should be

included in the ESZs. It further notes that even in context of a particular Protected Area, the distribution of an area of the ESZ and the extent of regulation may not be uniform all around and it could be of variable width and extent. The said Guidelines notes that though the directions were issued by this Court to all the States/Union Territories, except a few States, several other States/Union Territories have not come forward with the proposals for declaration of ESZs. It was observed that this could be perhaps for want of guidelines in this regard. It further notes that this Court in its judgment and order dated 3rd December 2010 in a case relating to construction of park at Noida near Okhla Bird Sanctuary, observed that the ESZs around the Protected Areas had not been notified as the Government of India had not issued any guidelines in this regard.

35. It thereafter refers to the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Pronab Sen for identifying parameters for designating Ecologically Sensitive Areas in India.

36. The said Guidelines thereafter state in paragraph 6 that the basic aim of notifying ESZs is to regulate certain

activities around National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary so as to minimize the negative impact of such activities on the fragile ecosystem encompassing the Protected Area. It states that the first step towards it is to prepare an inventory of the different land use patterns and the different types of activities, types and number of industries operating around each of the Protected Area as well as important Corridors. It states that the inventory could be done by the concerned Range Officers, who can take a stock of activities within 10 kilometres of the range. It further notes that a Committee comprising of the concerned Wildlife Warden, an Ecologist, an official from the Local Self Government and an official of the Revenue Department of the concerned area, could be formed to suggest the following:

- (i) Extent of eco-sensitive zones for the Protected Area being considered.
- (ii) The requirement of such a zone to act as a shock absorber
- (iii) To suggest the best methods for management of the eco-sensitive zones, so suggested.

- (iv) To suggest broad based thematic activities to be included in the Master Plan for the region.

37. It further notes that based on the above, the Chief Wildlife Warden could group the activities under the following categories:-

- (i) Prohibited
- (ii) Restricted with safeguards.
- (iii) Permissible

38. The said Guidelines thereafter note that once the proposal for ESZs has been finalized, the same should be forwarded to the MoEF & CC for further processing and notification. An indicative list of details that need to be submitted along with the proposals is also appended to the said Guidelines.

39. The said Guidelines further note that where the boundary of a Protected Area abuts the boundary of another State/Union Territory where it does not form part of any Protected Area, it should be the endeavour of both the State/Union Territory Governments to have a mutual

consultation and decide upon the width of the ESZs around the Protected Area in question. The said Guidelines emphasize that the State Government should endeavour to convey a very strong message to the public that ESZs are not meant to hamper their day to day activities, but instead, are meant to protect the precious forests/Protected Areas in their locality from any negative impact, and also to refine the environment around the Protected Areas. It further notes that these guidelines are indicative in nature and the State/Union Territory Governments may use these as basic framework to develop specific guidelines applicable in the context of their National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, important corridors etc. with a view to minimizing and preferably eliminating any negative impact on Protected Areas.

40. A list of the activities which are prohibited, regulated and permitted is contained in Annexure-I of the said Guidelines, which reads thus:

Sl. No.	Activity	Prohibited	Regulated	Permitted	Remarks
1.	Commercial mining	Y			Regulation sill not

					prohibit the digging of earth for construction or repair of houses for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing for personal
2.	Felling of trees		Y		With permission from appropriate authority
3.	Setting of saw mills	Y			
4.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil., Noise, etc.)	Y			
5.	Establishment of hotels and resorts		Y		As per approved master plan, which takes care of habitats allowing no restriction on movement of wild animals
6.	Commercial use of firewood	Y			For hotels and other business related establishment

7.	Drastic change of agriculture systems		Y		
8.	Commercial use of natural water resources including ground water harvesting		Y		As per approved master plan, which takes care of habitats allowing no restriction on movement of wild animals.
9.	Establishment of major hydroelectric projects	Y			
10.	Erection of electrical cable		Y		Promote underground cabling
11.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices local communities			Y	However, excessive expansion of some of these activities should be regulated as per the master plan
12.	Rain Water harvesting			Y	Should be actively promoted
13.	Fencing of premises of hotels and lodges		Y		
14.	Organic farming			Y	Should be actively promoted

15.	Use of polythene bags by shopkeepers		Y		
16.	Use of renewable energy sources			Y	Should be actively promoted
17.	Widening of roads		Y		This should be done with proper EIA and mitigation measures
18.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night		Y		For commercial purpose
19.	Introduction of exotic species		Y		
20.	Use of production of any hazardous substances	Y			
21.	Undertaking activities related to tourism like over-flying the National Park are by any aircraft, hot-air balloons				
22.	Protection of hill slopes and river banks		Y		As per the master plan

23.	Discharge of effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or terrestrial are	Y			
24.	Air and vehicular pollution		Y		
25.	Sign board & hoardings		Y		As per the master plan
26.	Adoption of green technology for all activities			Y	Should be actively promoted.

41. It is to be noted that this Court in paragraph 54 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) has, in fact, held the said Guidelines to be reasonable and also accepted the view of the Standing Committee of the NBWL that uniform guidelines may not be possible in respect of each sanctuary or National Park for maintaining the ESZs. It is also observed that the sanctuaries like Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Guindy National Park in Mumbai shall form special cases. The said paragraph 54 is reproduced hereinunder:

“54. In our opinion, the Guidelines framed on 9-2-2011 appear to be reasonable and we accept the view of the Standing Committee that uniform guidelines may not be possible in respect of each sanctuary or national park for maintaining ESZ. We are of the opinion, however, that a minimum width of 1 km ESZ ought to be maintained in respect of the protected forests, which forms part of the recommendations of CEC in relation to Category B protected forests. This would be the standard formula, subject to changes in special circumstances. We have considered CEC's recommendation that the ESZ should be relatable to the area covered by a protected forest but the Standing Committee's view that the area of a protected forest may not always be a reasonable criteria also merits consideration. It was argued before us that the 1 km wide “no-development-zone” may not be feasible in all cases and specific instances were given for Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Guindy National Park in Mumbai and Chennai metropolis respectively which have urban activities in very close proximity. These sanctuaries shall form special cases.”

42. It is to be noted that an elaborate and exhaustive list has been prepared by MoEF & CC of the activities which shall be prohibited, the activities which shall be regulated and the activities which shall be permitted.

43. In the application, it is stated that after the proposals are received from the State Governments/Union Territory

Administrations, they are scrutinized in consultation with the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, and in case of tiger reserves, with the National Tiger Conservation Authority. They are thereafter published in the Official Gazette of the Central Government in both Hindi and English. They are also placed in the public domain for 60 days for seeking comments of concerned stakeholders. The comments so received are compiled and scrutinized and observation of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration is sought on the same. The aforesaid requirements are in tune with the provisions of Rule 5 of 1986 Rules.

44. The application further states that the proposal is thereafter placed before an Expert Committee constituted for ESZ within the MoEF & CC. The said Committee comprises of the following:

- (i) Indian Institute of Remote Sensing/Indian Space Research Organization,
- (ii) Ministry of Jal Shakti,
- (iii) Ministry of Rural Development,

- (iv) Forest Survey of India,
- (v) Town & Country Planning Organization,
Government of India,
- (vi) National Tiger Conservation Authority,
- (vii) Wildlife Institute of India,
- (viii) GB Pant Institute of Himalayan
Environment & Development,
- (ix) Indian Council of Forestry Research and
Education,
- (x) World Wildlife Fund,
- (xi) Zoological Survey of India,
- (xii) Botanical Survey of India,
- (xiii) Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and
Natural History (SACON).

45. It is further stated in the application that based on the recommendation of the Expert Committee (ESZ), the Ministry finalizes the notification of ESZs and after due legal vetting by the Ministry of Law & Justice, final notifications specifying the ESZs around the Protected Areas are notified. It could thus be seen that an elaborate procedure including

consideration by a Committee of Experts coming from 13 organizations having expertise in wildlife ecology, forest etc. is followed before a final notification prescribing ESZs is notified.

46. In the application filed by the Union of India, various illustrations have been given to point out as to how if the directions issued in paragraph 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) are not modified, a severe hardship would be caused to the millions of people. We refer to the same hereunder:

- (i) “The ESZ around Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh extends from 0 to 26 kilometres and 100 villages are situated within it (*Zero extent of ESZ is due to Krishna River and interstate boundary with Telangana*);
- (ii) The ESZ around Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary, Valmiki National Park and Valmiki Tiger Reserve in Bihar extends from 0 to 9 kilometres and 323 villages are situated within it (*zero extent of ESZ is towards Western side sharing inter-state boundaries with Uttar Pradesh and*

towards Northern side sharing international boundary with Nepal);

- (iii) The ESZ around Betla National Park, Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary, and Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary in Jharkhand extends from 0 to 9 kilometres and 382 villages are situated within it (*Zero extent of ESZ is due to Inter-State boundary*);
- (iv) The ESZ around Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka extends from 1 to 14.5 kilometres and 107 villages are situated within it;
- (v) The ESZ around Kanha National Park and Phen Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh extends from 0 to 30 kilometres and 168 villages are situated within it (*Zero extent of Eco-sensitive Zone is towards the eastern side having interstate boundary with Chhattisgarh*);
- (vi) The ESZ around Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra extends from 3 to 6 kilometres and 150 villages are situated within it;
- (vii) The ESZ around Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan extends from 1.6

to 8.9 kilometres and 83 villages are situated in it;

- (viii) Even a small ESZ such as the one around Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan which extends from 0.5 to 1.5 kilometres has 22 villages situated in it.”

47. It would thus reveal that in the ESZ around Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh, 100 villages are situated within it. In the ESZ around Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary, Valmiki National Park and Valmiki Tiger Reserve in Bihar, 323 villages are situated within it. In the ESZ around Betla National Park, Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary, and Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary in Jharkhand, 382 villages are situated within it. In the ESZ around Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka, 107 villages are situated within it. In the ESZ around Kanha National Park and Phen Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh, 168 villages are situated within it. In the ESZ around Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra, 150 villages are situated within it. In the ESZ around Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, 83 villages are situated in it.

Even in a small ESZ around Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan, 22 villages situated in it.

48. If the direction as issued by this Court in paragraph 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is continued, then no permanent structure would be permitted to come up for whatsoever purpose in the aforesaid ESZs. As already pointed out from the aforesaid examples, hundreds of villages are situated within the ESZs in the country. If no permanent construction is to be permitted for any purpose, a villager who is desirous to reconstruct his house would not be permitted. Similarly, if there is an extension in their family and some additional construction is required for accommodating the enlarged family, the same would also not be permitted. Similarly, if the Government decides to construct schools, dispensaries, anganwadis, village stores, water tanks and other basic structures for improvement of the life of the villagers, the same would also not be permitted. The effect of the order will be to prevent the State or the Central Government from constructing roads and provide other facilities to the villagers.

49. If the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is not modified, it will also be impossible for the Forest Departments to conduct eco-development activities around National Parks and Sanctuaries. The said activities are required with the dual objectives of protection of wildlife and provision of benefits for the local communities. MoEF & CC provides financial assistance to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, which includes assistance for eco-development activities. These activities often involve construction of small structures which are permanent in nature in areas including ESZs. For example, the said activities which are likely to be prohibited are thus:

- (i) The construction of community halls, bridges, threshing floors, fish-drying platforms, drinking water storage, etc., for the benefit of local communities/villages;
- (ii) The construction of forest chowkies, watch towers, and other structures for protection of wildlife and forests;
- (iii) The construction of interpretation centres, toilets and other basic structures

for the environmental education of visitors to National Parks and sanctuaries.

50. It is further to be noted that there are various regulated and permissible activities. There are also certain projects of national and strategic importance such as construction of National Highways, Railways, Defence related infrastructure etc. The effect of the direction in 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is that all such activities will be permanently prohibited. In this respect, it is to be noted that MoEF & CC has issued an Office Memorandum dated 17th May 2022 which required that any activity listed in Schedule of the EIA Notification 2006, when conducted in a notified ESZs, or in the case of National Parks and Sanctuaries for which no ESZ has been finally notified, when conducted within 10 kilometres of such National Park or Sanctuary, requires the consideration and recommendation of the NBWL or its Standing Committee in addition to the Environment Clearance under the 1986 Act. Additionally, activities which are regulated as per the specific ESZ notification, require

approval as per that notification. As such, we find that there are inbuilt safeguards for preventing rampant construction and abuse of process which may be detrimental to the development and maintenance of wildlife habitats. It is further to be noted that if the direction as contained in paragraph 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) that even for continuation of existing activities, the permission of the PCCF of each State or Union Territory would be necessary, remains unmodified, taking into consideration that in each State or Union Territory there will be hundreds of villages wherein millions of people would be residing, the PCCF would be left with no other job except to consider such applications for permission to continue such activities. Even a farmer desirous to continue farming activities would be required to seek such permission. We find that such a direction is impossible to be implemented.

51. We are of the view that if such a direction is continued, rather than avoiding man-animal conflict, it will intensify the same. As observed in the said Guidelines, the requirement of declaring ESZs is not to hamper day to day activities of the

citizens but is meant to protect the precious forests/Protected Areas from any negative impact, and to refine the environment around the Protected Areas.

52. As already discussed hereinabove, the necessity to have ESZs is to provide a buffer zone around the Protected Areas. The rights of the villagers residing in the Protected Areas are required to be settled in accordance with the provisions contained in the 1972 Act and such villagers are rehabilitated outside the Protected Areas. However, no such settlement of rights is available to the villagers residing in the ESZs areas. As stated in the said Guidelines, the purpose of declaring ESZs is not to hamper the day to day activities of the citizens. If the direction as issued is continued, it would certainly hamper the day to day activities of the citizens residing in ESZs. As such, we find that the said direction needs to be modified.

53. It is further to be noted that the NBWL, in its meeting dated 17th March 2005, has also recommended that the delineation of ESZs should project as regulation rather than prohibition of activities.

54. As was pointed out by the counsel for one of the States, the entire municipal area of the Sulthan Bathery Block Panchayat is situated within the ESZ area.

55. Insofar as direction in paragraph 56.1 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) is concerned, a perusal of various orders would reveal that this Court has not directed any minimum area from the demarcated boundary of such Protected Areas. The area to be declared as ESZ cannot be uniform and will be Protected Area specific. In some cases, it may be 10 kilometres on one side and 500 meters on the other side. In certain cases, it may not be possible to have a uniform minimum area by virtue of inter-state boundaries or a sea or a river beyond one side of the Protected Area. In any case, a detailed procedure is required to be followed as prescribed under Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules which we have already referred hereinabove. We find that once such a notification is issued after following the procedure prescribed under the 1986 Rules, the ESZs will have to be as per the said notification.

56. It is further to be noted that, as required under sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules, before any final notification is issued, a draft notification is required to be published in the Official Gazette and in such other manner as the Central Government may deem necessary from time to time. Any person interested in filing any objection to such a draft notification is entitled to file objection within a period of 60 days from the date of publication of the draft notification in the Official Gazette. We find that the Central Government can be directed to give a wide publicity to the draft notification so that all persons interested have knowledge about issuance of such draft notification.

57. It is pertinent to note that after following the aforesaid procedure, the matter is placed before the Expert Committee consisting of 13 organizations having expertise in the relative field. As such, before an ESZ area is specified, various factors are taken into consideration. There are various factors which will determine the ESZs for a particular Protected Area. The circumstances may differ from one Protected Area to another Protected Area. As such, we find that the direction which

prescribes a uniform one kilometre ESZ requires to be modified.

58. It is further to be noted that on the date of filing of the present application, final notifications have been issued in respect of 474 Protected Areas whereas draft notifications have been issued in respect of 102 Protected Areas. 73 proposals are pending. As already discussed hereinabove, this Court has already found the said Guidelines to be reasonable and has accepted the same. The Court has also accepted the view of the Standing Committee of the NBWL that uniform guidelines may not be possible in respect of each Sanctuary or National Park for maintaining ESZs. Though the Court has observed that a minimum width of one kilometre in ESZ ought to be maintained, in paragraph 56.6 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) itself, it has observed that minimum width of the ESZ may be diluted in overwhelming public interest but for that purpose the State or Union Territory concerned is required to approach Central Empowered Committee (CEC) and MoEF & CC. It has further observed that both these bodies shall give their respective

recommendations before this Court and on that basis, the Court should pass appropriate order.

59. As already discussed hereinabove, the ESZs are required to be notified after following the procedure as prescribed under the 1986 Rules and the said Guidelines. Such notifications cannot be issued unless a close scrutiny at various levels including the scrutiny by Expert Committee consisting of experts from 13 organizations. As such, we find that the direction as contained in paragraph 56.6 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) also needs to be modified.

60. Insofar as the restriction on mining is concerned, we are of the considered view that it has been the consistent view of this Court that the mining activities within an area of one kilometre of the boundary of the Protected Areas will be hazardous for the wildlife. Though in the case of **Goa Foundation** (supra), the said directions were issued in respect of State of Goa, we find that such directions need to be issued on Pan-India basis.

61. We are therefore inclined to allow the present I.A. The direction in paragraph 56.1 of the order dated 3rd June 2022

(supra) is modified and clarified that the directions contained therein would not be applicable to the ESZs in respect of which a draft and final notification has been issued by the MoEF & CC and in respect of the proposals which have been received by the Ministry.

62. We, however, direct the Central Government that wide publicity should be given to the draft notification which is required to be published under the provisions of clause (a) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules. We further direct that the final notification to be published under clause (d) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the 1986 Rules shall not be given effect for a period of 30 days from the date of issuance thereof.

63. It is further directed that any person who is aggrieved with such a final notification would be entitled to approach this Court directly by filing an application in the present proceedings.

64. We further clarify that the direction contained in paragraph 56.1 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) would not be applicable where the National Parks and

Sanctuaries are located on inter-State borders and/or share common boundaries.

65. We also modify the direction contained in paragraph 56.4 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) and direct that mining within the National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary and within an area of one kilometre from the boundary of such National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary shall not be permissible.

66. We also modify the directions contained in paragraph 56.5 of the order dated 3rd June 2022 (supra) and replace the same as under:

- (i) The MoEF & CC and all the State/Union Territory Governments shall strictly follow the provisions in the said Guidelines dated 9th February 2011 and so also the provisions contained in the ESZs notifications pertaining to the respective Protected Areas with regard to prohibited activities, regulated activities and permissible activities;

- (ii) We further direct that while granting Environmental and Forest Clearances for project activities in ESZ and other areas outside the Protected Areas, the Union of India as well as various State/Union Territory Governments shall strictly follow the provisions contained in the Office Memorandum dated 17th May 2022 issued by MoEF & CC.

67. All the other present I.As shall stand disposed of in terms of the above. No costs.

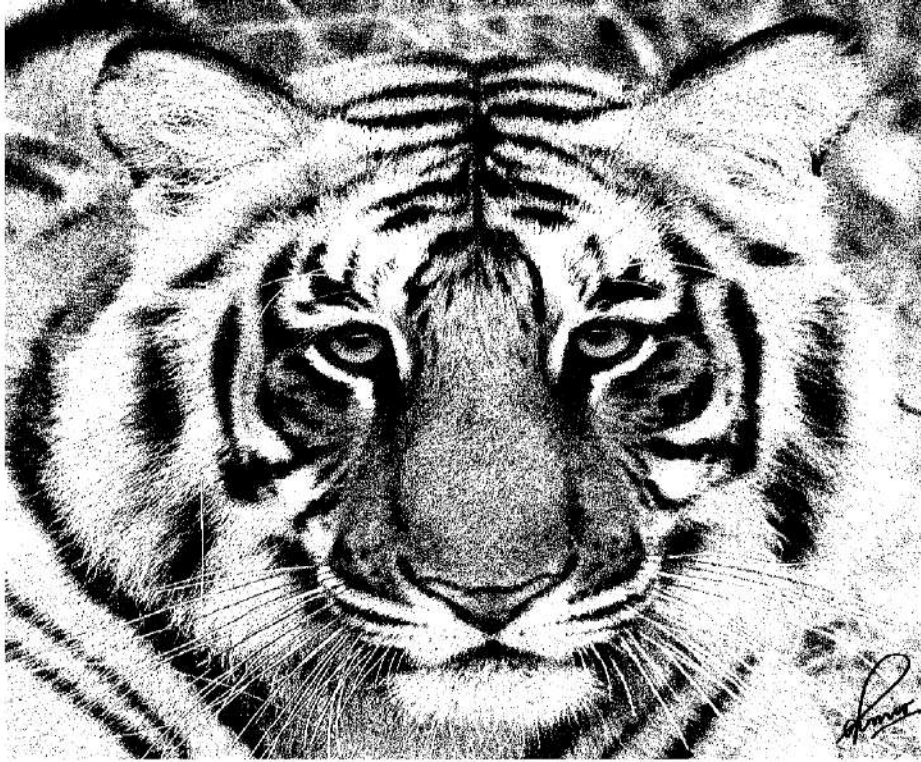
.....J.
[B.R. GAVAI]

.....J.
[VIKRAM NATH]

.....J.
[SANJAY KAROL]

**NEW DELHI;
APRIL 26, 2023**

**PROPOSAL FOR ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF
CORBETT NATIONAL PARK
AND
SONANADI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**



2022

**Corbett Tiger Reserve
Ramnagar
Uttarakhand**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
GOVT OF INDIA
NOTIFICATION FOR
Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone

Corbett National Park was established in 1936 as the first National Park of India with the prime aim of long term protection and conservation of the tiger and other rare and endangered species and their habitat and it spreads over an area of 520.82 sq.km. In 1987, an area of 301.176 sq. km. across the Ramganga River from Corbett National Park was declared as the Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary. In 2010, Corbett National Park, Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining reserved forests together comprising an area of 1288.31 sq. km. was notified as Corbett Tiger Reserve by the Government of Uttarakhand, following the recommendation of the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

AND WHEREAS, of the total 1288.31 sq. km. area of Corbett Tiger Reserve, 821.996 sq. kms comprising Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary, have been declared as the core and critical tiger habitat while the remaining Reserve forest area constitutes the buffer area.

AND WHEREAS, forests in Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary comprise of the Northern tropical moist deciduous forest (Sub-Gr 3 C), Northern tropical dry deciduous (Sub-Gr 5 B) and Himalayan Sub-tropical pine forest (Sub-Gr 9). These forests support one of the highest tiger densities in the world along with a wide variety of mega-fauna including Asiatic Elephants, Himalayan Black Bear, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Crocodile, Gharial and many herbivores like Spotted Deer, Sambhar, Barking Deer, Hog Deer, Serow, Wild Boar, Langur, Rhesus Macaque etc. They also support a wide variety of avi-fauna, reptiles, butterflies, moths and insects. These forests play an important role in recharging the natural water profile of the area.

AND WHEREAS, it is considered necessary to conserve and protect the area around Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary as an Eco Sensitive Zone.

AND WHEREAS the forests of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary are contiguous and the Corbett National Park forms the eastern unit while the Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary forms the western unit of this ensemble. The two protected areas are inseparable in terms of biodiversity and ecological importance and hence are being considered as one unit for the purposes of declaring this eco-sensitive zone;

AND WHEREAS, the Government of India proposes to notify the area around Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary enclosed within the boundary as described below as "Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone" in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (v) and clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and for that purpose hereby publishes this notification as required under sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft notification shall be taken into consideration on

or after the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the Public.

Any person interested in making any objections or suggestions on the proposals contained in the draft notification may do so in writing for consideration of the Central Government within the period so specified through post to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, National Tiger Conservation Authority B-1 Wing, 7th Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi-110003 or electronically at email address:

1. Boundaries of Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone

- a) Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone shall be a zone around Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary and include 7 villages and 7 chaks in the districts of Nainital and Pauri Garhwal.
- b) The Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone lies between latitude 29° 20' 43.513" N and 29° 46' 48.841" N and Longitude 78° 33' 24.488" E and 79° 08' 59.125" E.
- c) The Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone includes a forest area of 38507.32 Ha or 385.0732 Sq. Kms.
- d) The width of the Eco-sensitive zone is variable and extends up to a maximum of 7.60 kms and a minimum of 1.0 kms in Uttarakhand.
- e) The Map showing boundary and Global Positioning System location points of Eco-sensitive Zone is appended as **Annexure I**. The Map showing maximum and minimum distances within ESZ from the core boundary of CTR, is appended as **Annexure-II**. Table showing details of GPS Point of ESZ and Core Zone Boundary is appended as **Annexure-III**. The list of the villages, chaks, Gujjar deras and Khattas included within the Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone is appended as **Annexure IV** and the details of the Reserve forest area included within the Eco-sensitive Zone is appended as **Annexure V**. Inventory of Activities to be regulated in Eco-Sensitive Zone is appended as **Annexure-VI**. List of Mammals of Corbett Tiger Reserve is appended as **Annexure-VII**.

2. Zonal Master Plan for the Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone

1. A Zonal Master Plan for the Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government in such manner as is specified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the law relating to town and country planning for the time being in force in the State, the Tiger Conservation Plan of Corbett Tiger Reserve, the divisional working plans and the guidelines issued by Central and state Governments, within a period of two years from the date of this notification and approved by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change.
2. The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared with due involvement of concerned state departments of Environment, Forest, Urban Development, Tourism, Municipal, Revenue and the Uttarakhand State Pollution Control Board for integrating environmental and ecological considerations into it.

3. The Zonal Master Plan shall provide for regulation of industries, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention.
4. The Zonal Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing places of worship, village settlements, types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green areas such as parks and other places like horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies falling within the Eco sensitive Zone.
5. Any proposal for change of land use from green uses such as tea gardens, horticulture areas, agriculture, parks and other similar uses to non-green uses shall be regulated under the provisions of the Zonal Master Plan. However, to meet the residential needs of the local residents due to the natural growth of existing local population, strictly limited conversion of agricultural land may be permitted, with the prior approval of the State Government.
6. The Zonal Master Plan shall be a reference document for the Monitoring Committee for any decision to be taken by them.
7. All the human habitation areas with populations of 5000 and above an Area Development Plan and it shall be prepared in consultation with local self - government bodies.
8. Pending the preparation of the Zonal Master Plan for Eco -sensitive Zone and approval thereof by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change, all new constructions and other developmental activities shall be referred to the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change as per sub-para (4) of paragraph 4 of the notification. However, construction of residential buildings and associated structures for non -commercial purposes, being carried out after due permissions will be allowed.
9. There shall be no consequential reduction in green area such as forest area, agricultural area etc. and the unused or unproductive agricultural areas may be reforested.
10. The Central Government and the State Government may specify any other measures, if they consider necessary, in giving effect to the provisions of this notification.

3. Prohibited, regulated and permitted activities in Eco-sensitive Zone:

All activities in the Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986). Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the activities in the Eco -sensitive Zone shall be regulated in accordance with Annexure V to this notification.

1- Commercial Mining-

No mining and crushing shall be allowed within the eco sensitive zone and no major changes in landscape shall be allowed that effect the hydrology and ecology of the

region. Digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing for personal requirement will not be prohibited.

2- Felling of trees-

Felling of trees will be regulated by existing forest department rules/regulation.

3- Setting of new sawmills-

Setting of new sawmills will be regulated as per the decision of the Hon'ble supreme court and associated guidelines

4- Setting of grossly polluting and seriously polluting industries-

Setting of grossly polluting and seriously polluting industries will be prohibited in the eco sensitive zone as per the provision of EPA (1986) and extant government rules and decision of hon'ble Court from time to time.

5- Establishment of new hotels and resorts-

Establishment of new hotels and resorts shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986)

6- Commercial use of firewood-

Commercial use of firewood will be totally prohibited for hotels, resorts and dhabas in the eco-sensitive zone. Emphasis should be given on providing alternate fuels like LPG gas etc.

7- Drastic change in land use-

Drastic change in land use shall be permitted only after obtaining permission from competent authority.

8- Commercial use of natural water resources including ground water harvesting-

Commercial use of natural water resources including ground water harvesting resorts shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).

9- Establishment of major hydroelectric projects-

Establishment of major hydroelectric projects shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

10- Erection of electrical cables-

Erection of electrical cables shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

11- Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities-

Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities will be permitted.

12- Rainwater harvesting-

Rainwater harvesting should be actively promoted.

13- Fencing of premises of hotels and lodges-

Fencing of premises of hotels lodges shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

14- Organic farming-

Organic farming should be actively promoted.

15- Use of renewable energy sources-

Use of renewable energy sources should be actively promoted

16- Widening of forest roads-

Widening of forest roads shall be permitted only after obtaining permission from competent authority.

17- Introduction of exotic species-

Introduction of exotic species shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

18- Undertaking activities related to tourism like under-flying by any aircraft, hot-air balloons-

Undertaking activities related to tourism like under-flying by any aircraft, hot-air balloons shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

19- Protection of hill slopes and riverbanks-

Protection of hill slopes and riverbanks shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

20- Discharge of effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or terrestrial area-

No discharge of effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or terrestrial area will be permitted in the Eco-sensitive zone.

21- Air, Noise and light pollution-

Air, Noise and light pollution regulated as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

22- Sign boards and hoardings-

Sign boards and hoardings shall be regulated as per the approved zonal master plan prepared as per the provisions of EPA (1986).

23- Adoption of green technology for all activities-

Adoption of green technology for all activities should be actively promoted.

24- Use of polythene bags by Shopkeepers-

Use of polythene bags by Shopkeepers is prohibited until and unless specific permission is granted by competent authority as per the prevailing laws and regulation.

25- Movement of vehicular traffic at night-

Movement of vehicular traffic at night shall be with the permission of competent authority as per the prevailing laws and regulations.

26- Use of production of any hazardous substances-

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन में प्रतिषिद्ध, विनियमित और अनुज्ञात क्रियाकलाप

1. वाणिज्यिक खनन—

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन के अन्तर्गत वाणिज्यिक खनन एवं क्रशिंग की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी। घरों के निर्माण या मरममत के लिए भूमि की खुदाई एवं निजी उपयोग हेतु आवास के लिए टाईल्स या ईंटों का प्रयोग निषेध नहीं होगा।

2. पेड़ों का कटान—

पेड़ों का कटान वन विभाग के मौजूदा विभागीय नियमों/विनियमों के अनुसार ही किया जायेगा।

3. नयी आरामशील की स्थापना—

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन में नई आराम मिल की स्थापना माननीय उच्च न्यायालय के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।

4. अत्यधिक और गम्भीर रूप से प्रदूषण फेलाने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना—

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन में कोई अत्यधिक और गम्भीर रूप से प्रदूषण फेलाने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं की जायेगी।

5. नये होटल और रिसोर्ट की स्थापना—

नये होटल और रिसोर्ट की स्थापना पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।

6. जलौनी लकड़ी का वाणिज्यिक उपयोग—

होटल, रिसोर्ट और ढाबों के लिए जलौनी लकड़ी के वाणिज्यिक इस्तेमाल को पूरी तरह प्रतिबंधित किया जायेगा।

7. भूमि के उपयोग में अत्यधिक परिवर्तन—

कृषि तथा अन्य भूमि उपयोग में अत्यधिक परिवर्तन सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमति के साथ किया जायेगा।

8. भू-जल संचयन सहित प्राकृतिक जल संसाधनों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग—

भू-जल संचयन सहित प्राकृतिक जल संसाधनों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग में पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।

9. प्रमुख जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना—

प्रमुख जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना में पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।

10. बिजली की लाईनों का निर्माण—

बिजली के तारों के निर्माण को पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी

11. स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा प्रचलित कृषि और बागवानी प्रथाएं—

स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा चलाई जा रही कृषि और बागवानी प्रथाएं को अनुमति दी जायेगी।

12. वर्षा जल संचयन—

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन में सक्रिय रूप से वर्षा जल संग्रहण को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

13. होटल और लॉज के परिसर की फ़ैन्सिंग—

होटल और लॉज के परिसर की फ़ैन्सिंग पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार किया जाना चाहिए।

14. जैविक खेती—

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन में जैविक खेती को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

15. अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोत का उपयोग—

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन में अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोत के उपयोग को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा।

16. वन मार्गों को चौड़ा करना—

वन मार्गों को चौड़ा करना सक्षम अधिकारी की अनुमति से ही किया जायेगा।

17. नई विदेशी प्रजातियों का रोपण— नई विदेशी प्रजातियों का रोपण पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

18. पर्यटन से संबंधित गतिविधियां जैसे—वायुयान अथवा मर्गहवा के गुब्बारों की नीची उड़ान—

पर्यटन से संबंधित गतिविधियां जैसे—वायुयान अथवा मर्गहवा के गुब्बारों की नीची उड़ान पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही किया जायेगा।

19. पहाड़ी ढलानों एवं नदी के किनारों का संरक्षण—

पहाड़ी ढलानों एवं नदी के किनारों का संरक्षण पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

20. बहिष्प्राव तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या स्थलीय क्षेत्रों में निर्वहन—

पारिस्थितिकी संवेदनशील जोन के भीतर किसी जल निकाय में या भूमि पर अनुपचारित या औद्योगिक बहिष्प्राव का निस्तारण किया जाना अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जायेगा।

21. वायु, ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश प्रदूषण—

वायु, ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश प्रदूषण पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम(1986) के प्राविधानों के अनुसार विनियमित किया जायेगा।

22. साईन बोर्ड और होर्डिंग्स—

साइन बोर्ड और होर्डिंग्स को पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम(1986) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार तैयार अनुमोदित जोनल मासस्टर प्लान के अनुसार विनियमित किया जाएगा।

23. सभी गतिविधियों के लिये हरी प्रोद्योगिकी का अनुसरण—

सभी गतिविधियों के लिये हरी प्रोद्योगिकी को अपनाना व सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

24. दुकानदारों द्वारा पॉलीथिन बैग का प्रयोग—

दुकानदारों द्वारा पॉलीथिन बैग का प्रयोग पूर्ण प्रतिबन्धित है जब तक की उक्त हेतु सक्षम प्राधिकारी से विशिष्ट अनुमति समय प्रचलित नियमों एवं आदेशों के अनुसार प्राप्त नहीं कर ली जाती है।

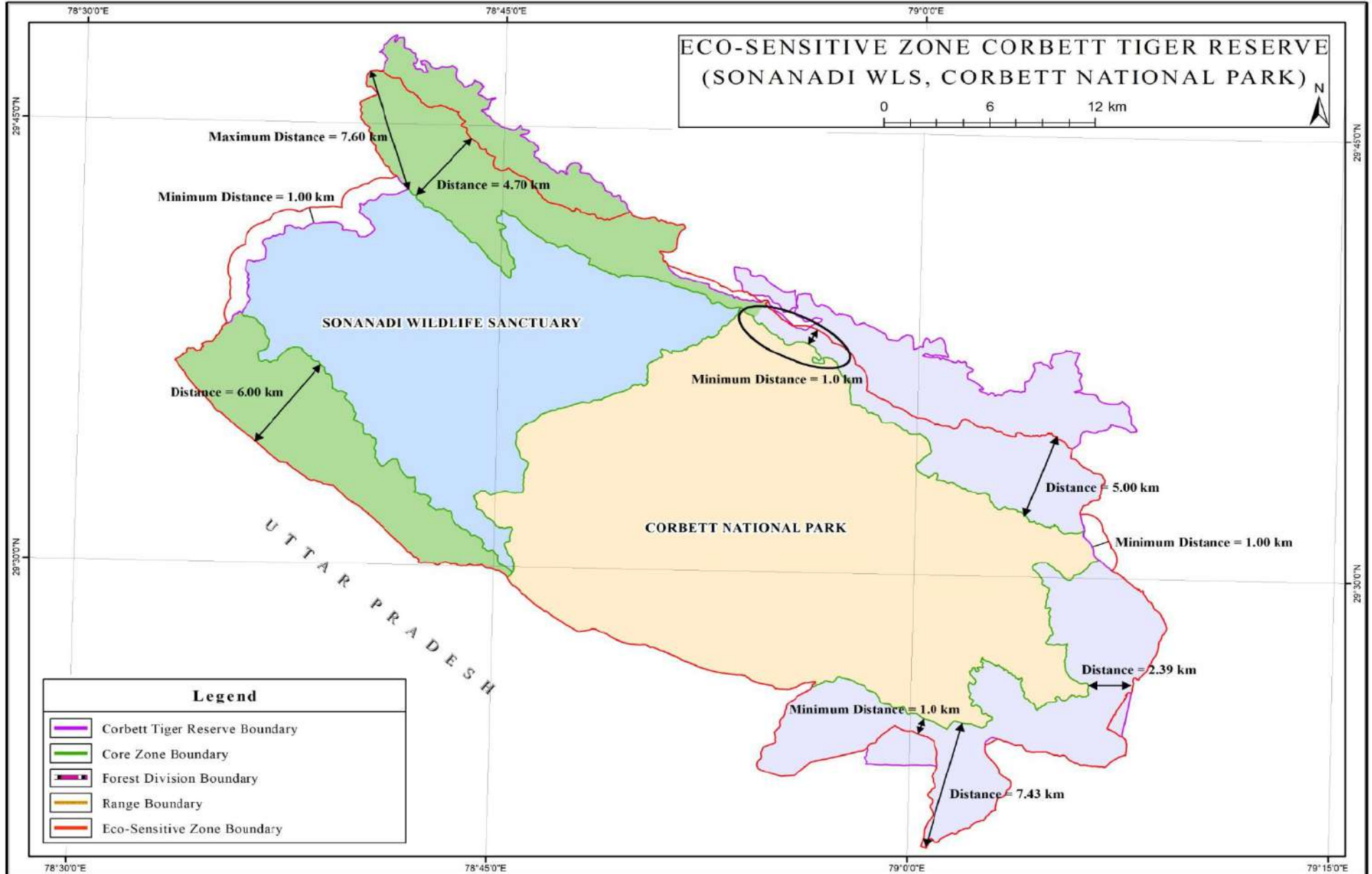
25- रात्रि काल में वाहनों को आवागमन—

रात्रि काल में वाहनों को आवागमन सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमति के पश्चात् तथा समय प्रचलित नियमों एवं आदेशों के अनुसार हो सकता है।

26— किसी भी खतरनाक पदार्थ के उत्पादन का उपयोग—

माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश एवं दिशा—निर्देशों के अनुसार

Annexure – II
Maximum and minimum Distance of ESZ from Corbett Tiger Reserve Core Area



Annexure-III
GPS Point of ESZ and Core Zone Boundary

S.NO.	Latitude	Longitude	Location Point
1	29° 23' 29.525" N	78° 54' 34.335" E	E01
2	29° 23' 08.554" N	78° 55' 56.690" E	E02
3	29° 24' 06.453" N	78° 58' 30.852" E	E03
4	29° 24' 53.430" N	78° 59' 27.858" E	E04
5	29° 24' 29.758" N	79° 00' 39.823" E	E05
6	29° 23' 33.639" N	79° 00' 52.015" E	E06
7	29° 20' 43.513" N	79° 00' 30.085" E	E07
8	29° 23' 09.639" N	79° 03' 23.553" E	E08
9	29° 24' 17.777" N	79° 02' 36.872" E	E09
10	29° 24' 30.131" N	79° 03' 05.838" E	E10
11	29° 23' 37.752" N	79° 06' 56.729" E	E11
12	29° 24' 40.400" N	79° 07' 28.808" E	E12
13	29° 24' 54.854" N	79° 07' 01.908" E	E13
14	29° 25' 23.045" N	79° 07' 18.065" E	E14
15	29° 26' 10.556" N	79° 07' 46.426" E	E15
16	29° 28' 21.706" N	79° 08' 59.125" E	E16
17	29° 30' 16.271" N	79° 07' 03.636" E	E17
18	29° 32' 10.830" N	79° 05' 55.228" E	E18
19	29° 33' 21.630" N	79° 06' 45.826" E	E19
20	29° 34' 23.960" N	79° 05' 33.799" E	E20
21	29° 34' 47.229" N	79° 03' 32.789" E	E21
22	29° 35' 08.592" N	79° 00' 40.342" E	E22
23	29° 36' 15.843" N	78° 58' 11.866" E	E23
24	29° 38' 23.920" N	78° 56' 07.560" E	E24
25	29° 38' 24.944" N	78° 55' 30.282" E	E25
26	29° 39' 14.012" N	78° 54' 35.361" E	E26
27	29° 39' 12.734" N	78° 54' 21.708" E	E27
28	29° 39' 25.302" N	78° 54' 00.861" E	E28
29	29° 39' 32.584" N	78° 53' 41.995" E	E29

30	29° 40' 23.290" N	78° 50' 59.183" E	E30
31	29° 40' 51.255" N	78° 50' 40.717" E	E31
32	29° 41' 43.375" N	78° 51' 32.954" E	E32
33	29° 42' 11.428" N	78° 49' 34.838" E	E33
34	29° 43' 32.930" N	78° 44' 43.046" E	E34
35	29° 45' 26.863" N	78° 43' 23.413" E	E35
36	29° 46' 48.841" N	78° 40' 35.481" E	E36
37	29° 45' 58.153" N	78° 40' 23.977" E	E37
38	29° 45' 40.968" N	78° 39' 49.147" E	E38
39	29° 43' 14.306" N	78° 41' 12.687" E	E39
40	29° 42' 08.258" N	78° 39' 16.563" E	E40
41	29° 41' 38.266" N	78° 36' 40.803" E	E41
42	29° 39' 37.528" N	78° 35' 19.562" E	E42
43	29° 38' 06.725" N	78° 35' 14.487" E	E43
44	29° 36' 47.653" N	78° 33' 24.488" E	E44
45	29° 32' 36.650" N	78° 39' 17.471" E	E45
46	29° 29' 40.697" N	78° 45' 28.943" E	E46
47	29° 27' 22.648" N	78° 50' 40.254" E	E47
48	29° 26' 08.323" N	78° 56' 27.898" E	N01
49	29° 24' 47.344" N	79° 01' 17.858" E	N02
50	29° 27' 16.066" N	79° 02' 32.089" E	N03
51	29° 25' 30.024" N	79° 04' 29.262" E	N04
52	29° 26' 06.088" N	79° 06' 21.251" E	N05
53	29° 27' 46.012" N	79° 05' 31.694" E	N06
54	29° 30' 24.863" N	79° 04' 15.449" E	N07
55	29° 30' 38.410" N	79° 06' 34.826" E	N08
56	29° 31' 35.535" N	79° 05' 58.654" E	N09
57	29° 32' 18.235" N	79° 02' 57.012" E	N10
58	29° 33' 33.999" N	79° 00' 03.825" E	N11
59	29° 35' 47.461" N	78° 57' 38.872" E	N12
60	29° 37' 49.636" N	78° 55' 10.943" E	N13
61	29° 38' 59.767" N	78° 53' 36.045" E	N14
62	29° 42' 08.382" N	78° 44' 58.029" E	N15
63	29° 39' 50.994" N	78° 45' 18.239" E	N16

64	29° 42' 48.337" N	78° 41' 35.915" E	N17
65	29° 41' 26.988" N	78° 37' 18.487" E	N18
66	29° 38' 27.798" N	78° 35' 45.949" E	N19
67	29° 36' 50.737" N	78° 36' 26.504" E	N20
68	29° 35' 46.892" N	78° 39' 36.904" E	N21
69	29° 32' 58.583" N	78° 42' 07.965" E	N22
70	29° 29' 49.361" N	78° 45' 40.355" E	N23

Annexure-IV

List of the villages, chaks, Gujjar deras and Khattas included within the Corbett Eco-sensitive Zone

The area is divided into four parts, which will have different set of regulations which are specified in Annexure III.

1. Revenue villages and Chaks in Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.
2. Reserved Forest in Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.
3. Gujjar Deras in Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.
4. Khattas in in Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife.

1. Revenue villages in Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary

S. N.	NAME OF VILLAGES	DISTRICT	TEHSIL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
01	Dhela(Part)	Nainital	Ramnagar	29°24'34.868"N	079°0' 7.640"E
02	Sawaldeh West (Part)			29°24'34.868"N	079°0' 7.640"E
03	Sungarkhal (Part)			29° 30' 22.227" N	79° 07' 05.185" E
04	PanodTalla			29° 30' 34.457" N	79° 06' 46.444" E
05	Rathwadnab	Pauri Garhwal	Landowne	29° 40' 10.519" N	78° 51' 14.357" E
06	Kalikon			29° 39'32.466"N	78° 53'01.456"E
07	Banja Devi		Rikhanikhal	29° 39'20.533"N	78° 53'37.529" E

2- Revenue Chaksin Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.

S.N.	NAME OF CHAK	DISTT	THASIL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
01	Kanda	Pauri Garhwal	Landowne	29° 38' 06.754" N	78° 54' 56.172" E
02	TairiyaTalla			29° 37' 14.461" N	78° 56' 16.914" E
03	TairiyaMalla			29° 37' 37.973" N	78° 56'22.811" E
04	Kumbhisain-I		Dhumakot	29° 37' 24.034" N	78° 56' 39.365" E
05	Kumbhisain-II			29° 37' 20.946" N	78° 56' 50.601" E
06	Kumbhisain-III			29° 37' 24.923" N	78° 56' 52.138" E
07	Kumbhisain-IV			29° 37' 28.708" N	78° 56' 51.685" E

3- Gujjar Derasin Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.

S.N.	NAME OF CHAK	DISTT	THASIL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
01	Gujjar Dera-1	Nainital	Ramnagar	29° 24' 27.23" N	78° 55' 41.68" E
02	Gujjar Dera-2			29° 24' 20.35" N	78° 55' 4.57" E
03	Gujjar Dera-3			29° 24' 45.3" N	78° 59' 30.11" E
04	Gujjar Dera-4		Ramnagar	29° 24' 55.05" N	79° 00' 16.13" E
05	Gujjar Dera-5			29° 22' 35.23" N	79° 01' 13.69" E
06	Gujjar Dera-6			29° 21' 34.07" N	79° 01' 22.9" E

4-Khattas in in Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife.

S.N.	NAME OF Khattas	DISTT	THASIL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
01	Neemsot	Pauri Garhwal	Kotdwar	29° 31' 18.01" N	78° 41' 40.31" E

Annexure V**Reserve Forest around Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary
included within the Eco Sensitive Zone**

S.No.	DIVISION	RANGE	BLOCK	COMPT	AREA(H ac)
1	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Malani Block	19	667.3
2	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	1	329
3	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	2	340.8
4	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	3	342.8
5	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	4	273.18
6	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	5	237.5
7	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	6	150.96
8	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	7	293.16
9	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	8	225.8
10	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	9	433.4
11	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	10	452.4
12	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Phultal Block	11	299.5
13	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Sawaldeh Block	1	358.1
14	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Sawaldeh Block	3	228.7
15	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Sawaldeh Block	4	250.5
16	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Bijrani Range	Sawaldeh Block	5	405.5
17	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	2	288.5
18	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	3	190.6
19	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	4	331.4
20	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	5	121.84
21	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	6	0.89
22	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	25	22.66
23	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	26	14.57
24	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	27	9.71
25	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	28	6.47
26	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	31	9.71
27	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	1a	61.9
28	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	1b	300.7
29	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Dhela Bhabhar Block	N1	250.51
30	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Jaspur Block	46	295.8
31	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Jaspur Block	47	413.6
32	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Jaspur Block	48	336.7
33	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	Jaspur Block	49	419.2
34	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	1	12.95
35	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	2	17
36	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	3	309.42
37	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	5	372.12
38	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	6	38.85
39	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	7	97.12
40	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	8	29.14
41	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	9	29.14
42	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	10	6.47

43	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	11	33.99
44	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	12	16.19
45	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	13	6.47
46	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	14	45.32
47	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	15	12.95
48	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	16	22.66
49	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	17	38.04
50	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	18	36.42
51	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	20	29.14
52	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	21	22.66
53	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	22	9.71
54	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	23	9.71
55	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	24	22.66
56	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	32	16.19
57	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	33	16.19
58	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	34	4.86
59	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	35	12.14
60	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	36	16.19
61	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	37	19.42
62	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	38	8.09
63	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	39	31
64	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	40	32.9
65	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	41	19.9
66	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	42	18.96
67	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	43	32
68	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	44	12.95
69	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	45	16.19
70	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	46	12.95
71	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	47	9.71
72	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	48	24
73	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	49	24
74	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	50	24
75	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	51	18
76	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	52	6
77	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	53	4.35
78	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	54	16.6
79	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	55	5.5
80	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	56	5
81	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	57	18
82	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	58	11.05
83	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	19a	35.61
84	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	19b	11.33
85	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	3a	127.72
86	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	4a, 4b	45.32
87	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	N2	130.73

88	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	N3 (Part)	72.5
89	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	N4	10.69
90	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	N5	37
91	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	N6	31
92	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Dhela Range	SawaldehBhabhar Block	P-5	25.09
93	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Jhirna Range	Laldhang Block	P1,2,3,4,5	184.85
94	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Dhulwa East Block	7	186.6
95	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Dhulwa East Block	8	316.1
96	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Dhulwa East Block	10	268.3
97	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Dhulwa East Block	12	437.1
98	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Dhulwa East Block	13	476.3
99	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Dhulwa East Block	11a	197.9
100	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Dhulwa East Block	9a	244.4
101	Ramnagar Tiger Reserve	Sarpduli Range	Lohachaur Block	8 (Part)	20.7
102	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Dhulwa	4b	42.25
103	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Dhulwa	4c	22.75
104	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Dhulwa	5b	28.61
105	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Dhulwa	5c	24.94
106	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Dhulwa	9b	42.3
107	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Domunda	4b Part	58.19
108	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Domunda	4c Part	12.71
109	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Kunkhet	4b Part	39.97
110	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Kunkhet	4a Part	33.93
111	Ramnagar Forest Division	Kosi	Non Forest/Civil Area	Non Forest/ Civil Area	36.96
112	Tarai West Forest Division	Ampokhara Range	Non Forest/Civil Area	Non Forest/ Civil Area	13.5
113	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Saneh	16 Part	32.76
114	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	26 Part	5.84
115	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	29a Part	21.88
116	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	37 Part	11.77
117	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	38 Part	148.79
118	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	39 Part	60.54
119	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	40 Part	80.23
120	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	41	88.16
121	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	42	72.4
122	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	43	108.87
123	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	30a Part	33.4
124	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	31 Part	35.69
125	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	32 Part	50.87
126	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	34a Part	6
127	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	34b Part	6.13
128	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	35a	40.16
129	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	35b Part	87.9
130	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	36a	11.4
131	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	Dabiana	36b	48.55
132	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	1 Part	1.58
133	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	2 Part	34.87
134	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	15 Part	18.29

135	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	16 Part	10.59
136	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	17 Part	66.01
137	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	18 Part	135.72
138	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	19 Part	109.31
139	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	20 Part	339.17
140	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	21 Part	23.32
141	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	25 Part	16.29
142	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	26 Part	55.61
143	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdi Range	South Kotdi	27	1.29
144	Garhwal Forest Division	Diba Range	Non Forest/Civil Area	Non Forest/ Civil Area	212.6
145	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Adnala Block	1	389.3
146	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Adnala Block	2	68.4
147	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Adnala Block	3	41.7
148	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Adnala Block	4	70
149	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Adnala Block	5	171.2
150	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	1	258.6
151	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	2	120.2
152	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	3	105.6
153	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	4	143.7
154	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	5	157.8
155	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	6	79.7
156	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	7	85
157	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	8	116.1
158	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	9	120.6
159	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	10	244.8
160	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	11	269.9
161	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	12	184.1
162	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	13	142.9
163	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	14	364.2
164	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Haldgaddi Block	15	80
165	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Mandal Block	9	156.2
166	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Adnala Range	Mandal Block	10	176.2
167	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	Kartia Block	1	1.09
168	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	Mandal Block	3	176.51
169	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	Mandal Block	4	101.45
170	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	Mandal Block	5	116.15
171	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	Mandal Block	6	119.22
172	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	Mandal Block	7	162.58
173	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	Mandal Block	8	137.2
174	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Maidavan Range	NF	TariaVill	55.23
175	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda East Block	1	191
176	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda East Block	2	210
177	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda East Block	3	530.9
178	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda East Block	4	196.7
179	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda East Block	5	384.1
180	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda East Block	6	322.3
181	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda West Block	1	361.8
182	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda West Block	2	552.8
183	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda West Block	3	498.6
184	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda West Block	4	461.7
185	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda West Block	5	281.2

186	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Domunda West Block	6	369.5
187	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Kalakhand Block	2	0.41
188	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Lohachaur Block	11	211.15
189	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Lohachaur Block	12	73.73
190	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Lohachaur Block	13	111.2
191	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Lohachaur Block	14	82.23
192	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Lohachaur Block	15	59.27
193	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Lohachaur Block	16	73.03
194	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Mandal Range	Lohachaur Block	8 (Part)	60.8
195	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	1	251.3
196	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	2	208.8
197	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	3	204
198	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	4	192.2
199	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	5	178.1
200	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	6	173.2
201	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	7	114.1
202	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	8	224.2
203	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	9	270.3
204	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	10	248.9
205	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	11	207.6
206	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	12	117
207	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	13	253.3
208	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Dhaulkhand Block	14	158.2
209	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	1	165.9
210	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	2	131.5
211	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	3	261.4
212	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	4	156.6
213	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	5	233.9
214	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	6	185.8
215	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	7	250.9
216	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Pakhrau Unit	Pakhrau Block	8	134.4
217	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	1	179.7
218	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	2	115.7
219	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	3	125
220	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	4	80.5
221	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	5	119.8
222	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	6	89
223	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	7	173.6
224	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	8	178.5
225	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	9	200.7
226	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	10	191
227	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	11	172.8
228	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	12	116.6
229	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	13	161.9
230	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	14	191.8
231	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	15	158.2
232	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	16	76.9
233	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	17	185.8
234	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	18	206.4
235	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	19	164.3
236	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	20	163.5
237	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	21	108.9
238	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	22	130.3

239	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Khansur Block	23	163.1
240	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	1	105.6
241	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	2	79.7
242	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	3	56.7
243	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	4	102.4
244	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	5	104.4
245	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	6	41.7
246	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	7	70
247	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	8	105.2
248	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	9	143.7
249	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	10	93.9
250	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	11	91.1
251	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	12	88.2
252	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	13	121.4
253	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Palain Range	Kugadda Block	14	97.5
254	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalagarh Block	7	331
255	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalagarh Block	8	138
256	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	1	267.5
257	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	2	154.2
258	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	3	152.2
259	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	4	183
260	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	5	219.3
261	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	6	174
262	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	7	93.9
263	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	8	165.1
264	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	9	151.7
265	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	10	100.8
266	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	11	197.1
267	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	12	150.5
268	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	13	89.4
269	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	14	193.8
270	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	15	189
271	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Kalushaid Block	16	170.8
272	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	1	174
273	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	2	106
274	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	3	253.7
275	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	4	212.6
276	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	5	247.3
277	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	6	160.2
278	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	7	104.4
279	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	8	119
280	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	9	157.8
281	Kalagarh Tiger Reserve	Sonanadi Range	Nalkhatta Block	10	116.9
Total					38507.32 Hac

Annexure – VI
Inventory of Activities to be regulated in Eco-Sensitive Zone

S. NO.	Activity	Prohibited	Regulated	Permitted	Remarks
1	Commercial Mining	Y			Regulation will not prohibit the digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and manufacturing of country tiles or bricks for personal requirement.
2	Felling of trees		Y		As per existing departmental rules/regulation.
3	Setting of new sawmills		Y		As per Hon'ble Supreme Court order and guidelines.
4	Setting of grossly polluting and seriously polluting industries	Y			As per the provision of EPA (1986) and extant government rules and decision of Hon'ble Court from time to time.
5	Establishment of new hotels and resorts.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
6	Commercial use of firewood.	Y			For hotels, eateries, ashrams and other commercial establishment.
7	Drastic change in land use.		Y		Change I land use shall be with permission from competent authority.
8	Commercial use of natural water resources including ground water harvesting.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
9	Establishment of major Hydro -electric projects.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
10	Erection of electric cables.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
11.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities.			Y	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities should be encouraged.
12	Rainwater harvesting.			Y	Should be activity promoted.
13	Fencing of premises of Hotels and lodges.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
14	Organic farming.			Y	Should be activity promoted.
15	Use of renewable energy sources.			Y	Should be activity promoted.
16	Widening of roads.		Y		With permission from complete authority.
17	Introduction of exotic species.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
18	Undertaking activities related to tourism like under-flying by any aircraft, hot-air balloons.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
19	Protection of hill slopes and river banks.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).

20	Discharge of effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or terrestrial area.	Y			As per the provision of EPA (1986).
21	Air, Noise and Light pollution		Y		As per the provision of EPA (1986).
22	Signboards and hoardings.		Y		As per the approved zonal mater plan prepared as per the provision of EPA (1986).
23	Adoption of green technologies for all activities.			Y	Should be actively promoted.
24	Use of polythene bags by shopkeepers.	Y			Prohibited until and unless specific permission is granted by competent authority as per the prevailing laws and regulations.
25	Movement of vehicular traffic at night		Y		Shall be with the permission of competent authority as per the prevailing laws and regulations.
26	Use of production of any hazardous substances	Y			as per Hon'ble Supreme Court order and guidelines.

पारिस्थितिकीय संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में विनयमित की जाने वाली क्रियाओं की सूची।

क्र०सं०	गतिविधि	निषिद्ध	विनयमित	अनुमत	टिप्पणी
1.	वाणिज्यिक खनन	Y			घरों के निर्माण या मरम्मत के लिए भूमि की खुदाई एवं निजी उपयोग हेतु आवास के लिए टाईल्स या ईंटों का प्रयोग निषेध नहीं होगा।
2.	पेड़ों का कटान		Y		मौजूदा विभागीय नियमों/विनियमों के अनुसार।
3.	नयी आरामशील की स्थापना		Y		माननीय उच्च न्यायालय के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार।
4.	अत्यधिक और गम्भीर रूप से प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना	Y			पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के प्राविधानुसार एवं वर्तमान सरकारी नियमों और समय-समय पर माननीय न्यायालयों के निर्णयों के अनुसार।
5.	नये होटल और रिसोर्ट की स्थापना		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
6.	जलौनी लकड़ी का वाणिज्यिक उपयोग	Y			होटल भोजनालय, आश्रमों एवं अन्य व्यवसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिये।
7.	भूमि के उपयोग में अत्यधिक परिवर्तन		Y		भूमि उपयोग में परिवर्तन सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमति के साथ किया जायेगा।
8.	भू-जल संचयन सहित प्राकृतिक जल संसाधनों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
9.	प्रमुख जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
10.	बिजली की लाईनों का निर्माण		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
11.	स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा प्रचलित कृषि और बागवानी			Y	
12.	वर्षा जल संचयन			Y	सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
13.	होटल और लॉज के परिसर की फैंसिंग		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।

14.	जैविक खेती			Y	सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
15.	अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोत का उपयोग			Y	सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
16.	वन मार्गों को चौड़ा करना		Y		सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अनुमति से।
17.	नई विदेशी प्रजातियों का रोपण		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
18.	पर्यटन से संबंधित गतिविधियां जैसे-वायुयान अथवा मर्ग हवा के गुब्बारों की नीची उड़ान		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
19.	पहाड़ी ढलानों एवं नदी के किनारों का संरक्षण		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
20.	बहि स्राव तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट का प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या स्थलीय क्षेत्रों में निर्वहन	Y			पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के प्राविधानों के अनुसार।
21.	वायु, ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश प्रदूषण		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के प्राविधानों के अनुसार।
22.	साईन बोर्ड और होर्डिंग्स		Y		पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (1986) के अनुरूप अनुमोदित जोनल मास्टर प्लान के अनुसार ही की जायेगी।
23.	सभी गतिविधियों के लिए हरी प्रोद्योगिकी का अनुसरण			Y	सक्रिय रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
24.	दुकानदारों द्वारा पॉलीथिन बैग का प्रयोग।	Y			प्रतिबन्धित जब तक की उक्त हेतु सक्षम प्राधिकारी से विशिष्ट अनुमति तत्समय प्रचलित नियमों एवं आदेशों के अनुसार प्राप्त नहीं कर ली जाती है।
25.	रात्रि काल में वाहनों को आवागमन		Y		सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमति के पश्चात् तथा तत्समय प्रचलित नियमों एवं आदेशों के अनुसार।
26.	किसी भी खतरनाक पदार्थ के उत्पादन का उपयोग	Y			माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशों एवं दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार।

Monitoring Committee.-(1)The Central Government hereby constitutes a Monitoring Committee, for effective monitoring of the Eco-sensitive Zone falling in the State of Uttarakhand, which shall comprise of the following namely:-

1.	Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve	-Chairman
2.	Collector of Almora and Pauri or Representative	-Member
3.	Representative of the Department of Environment, Government of Uttarakhand	-Member
4.	Representative of the Department of Urban Development, Government of Uttarakhand	-Member
5.	Regional officer, Uttarakhand State Pollution Control Board	-Member
6.	One representative of Non-Governmental Organization (working in the field of environment and heritage) to be nominated by the State Government for a term of one year in each case.	-Member
7.	One expert in the area of ecology & environment to be nominated by the State Government for a term of one year in each case.	-Member
8.	Deputy Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve	-Member
9.	Park Warden, Corbett Tiger Reserve	-Member Secretary

Terms of reference.-

The Monitoring Committee shall monitor the compliance of the provisions of this notification.

- (1) The activities that are covered in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-Sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities shall be scrutinized by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions.
- (2) The activities that are not covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and are falling in the Eco-Sensitive Zone, except the prohibited activities shall be scrutinized by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and if needed it be referred to the concerned regulatory authorities.
- (3) The Member Secretary of the Monitoring Committee shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) against any person who contravenes the provisions of this notification.

- (4) The Monitoring Committee may invite representatives or experts from concerned Departments, representatives from industry associations or concerned stakeholders to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirements, issue to issue basis.
- (5) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may give such directions, as it deems fit, to the Monitoring Committee for effective discharge of its functions.
- (6) The Central Government and State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.

The provisions of this notification shall be subject to the orders, if any, passed, or to be passed, by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or the High Court or National Green Tribunal .

Annexure – VII

List of Mammals of Corbett Tiger Reserve

Common Name	Zoological Name
1. Long Eared Hedgehog	<i>Hemiechinus aurtus collaris grey</i>
2. House Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus tyleriblyth</i>
3. Savi Pygmy Shrew	<i>Suncus etruscus micronyx blyth</i>
4. Asiatic Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus linn</i>
5. Rufous Tailed Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis ruficaudatus geoffroy</i>
6. Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa cristatus wagner</i>
7. Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak vaginalis boddaert</i>
8. Cheetal	<i>Axis axis erxleben</i>
9. Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus zimmermann</i>
10. Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor kerr</i>
11. Swamp Deer	<i>Cervus duvaucelii cuvier</i>
12. Goral	<i>Nemorhaedus goral hardwicke</i>
13. Serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis bechstein</i>
14. Neel Gai	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus pallas</i>
15. Indian Pangolin	<i>Manis crassicauda gray</i>
16. The Large Red Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista albiventer grey</i>
17. The Northern Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti wroughton</i>
18. The Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica kerr</i>
19. Indian Gerbil	<i>Tatera indica hardwicke</i>
20. Common Indian Rat	<i>Rattus rattus fescens grey</i>
21. Common Indian Rat	<i>Rattus rattus gangutrianus hinton</i>
22. The home mouse	<i>Mus musculus tyleriblyth</i>
23. Mouse	<i>Mus musculus homeurus hodgson</i>
24. Common Indian Field Mouse	<i>Mus booduga grey</i>
25. Indian Bush Rat	<i>Golunda ellioti myotherix hodgson</i>
26. Bandicoot Rat	<i>Nosaki indica grey</i>
27. Large Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota indica bechstein</i>
28. Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus giganteus giganteus bruinich</i>
29. Short Nosed Fruit Bat	<i>Cynopterus sphinx sphinx vahl</i>
30. Little Japanese Horse Shoe Bat	<i>Rhinoplophus cornutus blyth anderson</i>
31. Leaf Nose Bat	<i>Hipposideros cineraceus micropus peters</i>
32. Great Himalayan Leaf Nose Bat	<i>Hipposideros armiger Hodgson</i>
33. Hodgson's Bat	<i>Myotis formosus</i>
34. Indian Pygmy Pteropod	<i>Pipistrellus minimus barret-hodgson</i>
35. Greater Yellow Bat	<i>Scotophilus heathi heathi hodgson</i>
36. Long Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus homochrous hodgson</i>
37. Peters Tube Nose Bat	<i>Murinagrisea peters</i>
38. Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta villosa trug</i>
39. Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus heistaceus hodgson</i>
40. Common Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes montana pearson</i>

41. Asiatic Jackal	<i>Canisauriuslinn</i>
42. Indian Wild Dog	<i>Cuonalpinushodgson</i>
43. Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinusshaw</i>
44. Himalayan Black Bear	<i>Selenarctosthibetannsg.cuvier</i>
45. Common Otter	<i>Lutralutramonticolahodgson</i>
46. Yellow Throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigulaboddaert</i>
47. Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverriculaindiawellsipocook</i>
48. Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditusbondor desmarest</i>
49. Himalayan Palm Civet	<i>Pagumalarvatahamiltonsmith</i>
50. Indian Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestesedwardsinyulagrey</i>
51. Jungle Cat	<i>Felischausaffinisgrey</i>
52. Leopard Cat	<i>Felisbengalensishorsefieldigrey</i>
53. Fishing Cat	<i>Felisviverrinabennet</i>
54. Leopard	<i>Panthera parduslinn</i>
55. Tiger	<i>Panthera tigrigtigrislinn</i>

List of Birds of Corbett Tiger Reserve

Family PODICIPITIDAE : Grebes

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Great Crested Grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> |
| 2. Little Grebe | <i>Tachybaptus rufficallis</i> |

Family PELECANIDAE : Pelicans

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3. Rosy or White Pelican | <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> |
| 4. Spot-Billed Pelican | <i>Pelecanus Philippensis</i> |

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE : Cormorants and Darters

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> |
| 6. Indian Shag | <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> |
| 7. Little Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> |
| 8. Darter | <i>Anhinga rufa</i> |

Family ARDEIDAE : Herons, Egrets, Bitterns

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. Grey Heron | <i>Ardeacinerea</i> |
| 10. Purple Heron | <i>Ardea purpurea</i> |
| 11. Little Green Heron | <i>Butorides virescens</i> |
| 12. Indian Pond heron or Paddybird | <i>Ardeola grayii</i> |
| 13. Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> |
| 14. Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> |
| 15. Smaller Egret | <i>Egretta intermedia</i> |
| 16. Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> |
| 17. Night Heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> |
| 18. Little Bittern | <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> |
| 19. Yellow Bittern | <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i> |

Family CICONIIDAE : Storks

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 20. Painted Stork | <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i> |
| 21. Openbill Stork | <i>Anastomus oscitans</i> |
| 22. White-Necked Stork | <i>Ciconia episcopus</i> |
| 23. White Stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> |
| 24. Black Stork | <i>Cleoniana nigra</i> |
| 25. Black-Necked Stork | <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> |
| 26. Lesser adjutant | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> |

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE : Ibis, Spoonbill

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 27. White Ibis | <i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i> |
| 28. Black Ibis | <i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> |
| 29. Glossy Ibis | <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> |
| 30. Eurasian Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> |

Family ANATIDAE : Ducks, Geese, Swans

31. Greylag Goose	<i>Anseranser</i>
32. Bar-Headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>
33. Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygnajavanica</i>
34. Ruddy Shelduck or Brahminy Duck	<i>Todornaferruginea</i>
35. Common Shelduck	<i>Tadornatadorna</i>
36. Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
37. Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
38. Spot-Billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
39. Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
40. Gadwall	<i>Anas Strepera</i>
41. Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas Penelope</i>
42. Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
43. Northern Shoveller	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
44. Red-Crested Pochard	<i>Rhodonessarufina</i>
45. Common Pochard	<i>Aythyaferina</i>
46. White-eyed Pochard	<i>Aythyanyroca</i>
47. Tufted Duck	<i>Aythyafuligula</i>
48. Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapuscoromandelianus</i>
49. Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornismelanotos</i>
50. Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>

Family ACCIPITRIDAE : Hawks, Vultures etc.

51. Blackwinged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
52. Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernisptilorhyncus</i>
53. Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
54. Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastuindus</i>
55. Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
56. Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
57. Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>
58. Eurasian Sparrow-Hawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
59. Longlegged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>
60. Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
61. White-Eyed Buzzard Eagle	<i>Butasturteesa</i>
62. Hodgson's hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetusnipalensis</i>
63. Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Nisaetuscirrhatus</i>
64. Crested Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetuscirrhatus</i>
65. Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetusfasciatus</i>
66. Booted Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraaetuspennatus</i>
67. Rufousbellied Hawk Eagle	<i>Hieraaetuskienerii</i>
68. Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
69. Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>
70. Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
71. Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
72. Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>
73. Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>ClangaPomarina</i>
74. Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetusmalayensis</i>
75. White-Tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>
76. Palla's Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>
77. Grey-Headed Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophagaichthyaetus</i>
78. Himalayan Grey-Headed Fishing Eagle	<i>Haliaeetusichthyaetus</i>
79. Black or king Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>
80. Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegyptiusmonachus</i>

81. Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
82. Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>
83. Indian Longbilled Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>
84. Indian White-Backed Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>
85. Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
86. Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>
87. Hen-Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
88. Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
89. Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
90. Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
91. Short-Toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>
92. Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
93. Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>

Family FALCONIDAE : Ducks, Geese, Swans

94. Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>
95. Laggart Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>
96. Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus jugger</i>
97. Shaheen Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinator</i>
98. Hobby	<i>Hypotriorchis</i>
99. Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>
100. Red-necked falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>
101. Red-Legged or Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>
102. Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>

Family PHASIANIDAE : Pheasants, Partridges, Quails etc.

103. Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
104. Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
105. Grey or Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
106. Jungle Bush Quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>
107. Red Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>
108. Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelans</i>
109. Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
110. Common Peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>

Family TURNICIDAE : Buttonquails

111. Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>
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Family GRUIDAE : Cranes

112. Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
113. Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>
114. Demoiselle Crane	<i>Grus virgo</i>

Family RALLIDAE : Rails, Coots

115. Ruddy Breasted	<i>Pronzana fusca</i>
116. Brown Crake	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>
117. Whitebreasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
118. Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>

119. Purple Swamphen
120. Common Coot

Porphyrioporphyrio
Fulicaatra

Family JACANIDAE : Jacanas

121. Pheasant- Tailed Jacana
122. Bronzewinged Jacana

Hydrophasianuschirurgus
Metopidius indicus

Family CHARADRIIDAE : Plovers, Sandpipers, Snipe

123. Sociable Plover
124. River Lapwing
125. Red-Wattled Lapwing
126. Spurwinged Lapwing
127. Greater Sand Plover
128. Little Ringed Plover
129. Kentish Plover
130. Long-Billed Plover
131. Lesser Sand Plover

Vanellusgregarius
Vanellusduvaucelii
Vanellus indicus
Vanellus spinosus
Charadriusleschenaultii
Charadriusdubius
Charadrius alexandrines
Charadriusplacidus
Charadriusmongolus

Family SCOLOPACIDAE : Redshank, Snipe

132. Curlews
133. Blacktailed Godwit
134. Spotted or Dusky Redshank
135. Redshank
136. Marsh Sandpiper
137. Greenshank
138. Green Sandpiper
139. Wood Sandpiper
140. Common Sandpiper
141. Wood Snipe
142. Pin-Tailed Snipe
143. Fantail Snipe
144. Jack Snipe
145. Woodcock
146. Little Stint
147. Temminck's Stint
148. Dunlin
149. Ruff and Reeve

Numenius
Limosalimosa
Tringaerythropus
Tringa tetanus
Tringastagnatilis
Tringanebularia
Actitisochropus
Tringaglareola
Tringahypoleucos
Gallinagonemoricola
Gallinagostenura
Gallinagogallinago
Lymnocyptesminimus
Scolopax
Calidrisminuta
Calidristemminckii
Calidrisalpina
Philomachus pugnax

Family ROSTRATULIDAE : Painted Snipe

150. Greater Painted Snipe

Rostratulabenghalensis

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE : Stilts, Avocet

151. Blackwinged Stilt

Himantopus himantopus

Family IBIDORHYNCHIDAE : Ibisbill

152. Ibisbill

Ibidorhynchastruthersii

Family BURHHINIDAE : Stone curlews, Thick knees

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|------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 153. | Eurasian Thick-knee | <i>Burhinusoediceus</i> |
| 154. | Great Stone Plover | <i>EsacusRecurvirostris</i> |

Family LARIDAE : Gulls, Terns

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|------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 155. | Great Blackheaded Gull | <i>Ichthyaeusichthyaeus</i> |
| 156. | Brownheaded Gull | <i>Larusbrunnicephalus</i> |
| 157. | Blackheaded Gull | <i>Larusridibundus</i> |
| 158. | Whiskered Tern | <i>Chlidoniashybrida</i> |
| 159. | Gullbilled Tern | <i>Gelochelidonnilotica</i> |
| 160. | River Tern | <i>Sterna aurantia</i> |
| 161. | Common Tern | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> |
| 162. | Blackbellied Tern | <i>Sterna acuticauda</i> |

Family COLUMBIDAE : Pigeons, Doves

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|------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 163. | Pintailed Green Pigeon | <i>Treronapicauda</i> |
| 164. | Wedgetailed Green Pigeon | <i>Treronsphenura</i> |
| 165. | Orangebreasted Green Pigeon | <i>Treronbicancta</i> |
| 166. | Yellow-Footed Green Pigeon | <i>Treronphoenicoptera</i> |
| 167. | Hill Pigeon | <i>Columba rupestris</i> |
| 168. | Rock Pigeon | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| 169. | Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopeliaturtur</i> |
| 170. | Oriental Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopeliaorientalis</i> |
| 171. | Eurasian Collared Dove | <i>Streptopeliadecaocto</i> |
| 172. | Red Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopeliatranquebarica</i> |
| 173. | Spotted Dove | <i>Streptopeliachinensis</i> |
| 174. | Laughing Dove | <i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i> |
| 175. | CommanEmerald Dove | <i>Chalcophapsindica</i> |

Family PSITTACIDAE : Parrots

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|------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 176. | Alexandrine Parakeet | <i>Psittaculaeupatria</i> |
| 177. | Roseringed Parakeet | <i>Psittaculakrameri</i> |
| 178. | Redbreasted Parakeet | <i>Psittaculaalexandri</i> |
| 179. | Plum-Headed Parakeet | <i>Psittaculacyanocephala</i> |
| 180. | Slatyheaded Parakeet | <i>Psittaculahimalayana</i> |

Family CUCULIDAE : Cuckoos

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|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 181. | Redwinged Crested Cuckoo | <i>Clamatorcoromandus</i> |
| 182. | PiedCuckoo | <i>Clamatorjacobinus</i> |
| 183. | Large Hawk- Cuckoo | <i>Hieroceccyxsparverioides</i> |
| 184. | Common Hawk-Cuckoo | <i>HieroceccyxVarius</i> |
| 185. | Indian Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus Micropterus</i> |
| 186. | Eurasian Cuckoo | <i>Cuculuscanorus</i> |
| 187. | Indian Banded Bay Cuckoo | <i>CacomantisSonneratii</i> |
| 188. | Drongo-Cuckoo | <i>Surniculushugubris</i> |
| 189. | Asian Koel | <i>Eudynamyscolopacea</i> |
| 190. | Large Greenbilled Malkoha | <i>Rhopodytestristis</i> |

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| 191. | Sirkeer Cuckoo | <i>Taccocualeschenaultti</i> |
| 192. | Crow-Pheasant or Grater Coucal | <i>Centropussinensis</i> |
| 193. | Lesser Coucal | <i>Centropusbengalensis</i> |

Family TYTONIDAE : Owls

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|------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 194. | Barn Owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> |
| 195. | Grass Owl | <i>Tytolongimembris</i> |

Family STRIGIDAE : Owls

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| 196. | Collard scops Owl | <i>Otusbakkamoena</i> |
| 197. | Eurasian Eagle-Owl or
Great Horned Owl | <i>Bubo bubo</i> |
| 198. | Spot-Bellied Eagle Owl | <i>Bubo nipalensis</i> |
| 199. | Dusky Eagle Owl | <i>Bubo Coromandus</i> |
| 200. | Brown Fish Owl | <i>Bubo Zeylonensis</i> |
| 201. | Tawny Fish Owl | <i>Ketupaflavipes</i> |
| 202. | Collared Pigmy Owlet | <i>Glaucidium brodiei</i> |
| 203. | Jungle Owlet | <i>Glaucidiumradiatum</i> |
| 204. | Asian Barred Owlet | <i>Glaucidiumcuculooides</i> |
| 205. | Brown Hawk-Owl | <i>Ninoxscutulata</i> |
| 206. | Spotted Owlet | <i>Athene brama</i> |
| 207. | Long-Eared Owl | <i>Asiootus</i> |
| 208. | Short-Eared Owl | <i>Asioflammeus</i> |

Family CAPRIMAUGIDAE : Nightjars, Goatsuckers

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|------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 209. | Grey Nightjar | <i>Caprimulgus indicus</i> |
| 210. | Large-Tailed Nightjar | <i>Caprimulgusmacrurus</i> |
| 211. | Common Indian Nightjar | <i>Caprimulgusasiaticus</i> |
| 212. | Savanna Nightjar | <i>Caprimulgusaffinis</i> |

Family APODIDAE : Swifts

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|------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 213. | Himalayan Swiftlet | <i>Collacaliabrevirostris</i> |
| 214. | WhiterumpedSpinetail | <i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i> |
| 215. | Alpina Swift | <i>Tachymarptis melba</i> |
| 216. | Fork-Tailed Swift | <i>Apus pacificus</i> |
| 217. | House Swift | <i>Apus affinis</i> |
| 218. | Asian Palm Swift | <i>CypsiurusBalasiensis</i> |

Family APODIDAE : Treeswift

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| 219. | Crested Treeswift | <i>Hemiprocnecoronate</i> |
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Family ALCEDINIDAE : Kingfishers

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|------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 220. | Himalayan Pied Kingfisher | <i>Cerylelugubris</i> |
| 221. | Lesser Pied Kingfisher | <i>Cerylerudis</i> |
| 222. | CommonKingfisher | <i>Aleedoatthis</i> |
| 223. | Storkbilled Kingfisher | <i>Halcyoncapensis</i> |

224. White-Throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*

Family MEROPIDAE : Bee-eaters

225. Chestnut-Headed Bee-Eater *Merops leschenaultia*
 226. Bluetailed Bee – Eater *Meropsphilippinus*
 227. Green Bee-Eater *Meropsorientails*
 228. Bluebeared Bee-Eater *Nyctyornicathertoni*

Family CORCIIDAE : Rollers

229. Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis*
 230. Doolarbird *Eurystomusorientalis*

Family UPUPIDAE : Hoopoes

231. Common Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

Family BUCEROTIDAE : Hornbills

232. Indian Grey Hornbill *Ocyerosbirostris*
 233. Oriental Pied Hornbill *Anthracocerosmalabaricus*
 234. Great Hornbill *Bucerosbicornis*

Family MEGALAIMIDAE : Barbets

235. Great Hill Barbet *Megalaimavirens*
 236. Large Green Barbet *Megalaimazeylanica*
 237. Lineated Barbet *Megalaimalineata*
 238. Bluethroated Barbet *Megalaimaasiatica*
 239. Crimson-Breasted Barbet or Coppermith *Megalaimahaemacephala*

Family INDICATORIDAE : Honeyguide

240. Honeyguide *Indicatoridae*

Family PICIDAE : Woodpeckers

241. Eurasian Wryneck *Jynxstorquilla*
 242. Speckled Piculet *Picumnusinnominatus*
 243. Rufous Woodpecker *Celeusbrachyurus*
 244. Scaly-Bellied Green Woodpecker *Picussquamatus*
 245. Grey-Headed Green Woodpecker *Picuscanus*
 246. GreaterYellownaped Woodpecker *Picusflavinucha*
 247. Small Yellownaped Woodpecker *Picuschlorolophus*
 248. Lesser Goldenbacked Woodpecker *Dinopiumbenghalense*
 249. HimalyanGoldenbackedThreetoed Woodpecker *Dinopiumshorii*
 250. Great Slaty Woodpecker *Mulleripicuspulverulentus*
 251. BrownfrontedWoodpecker *Dendrocoptesauriceps*
 252. Fulvousbreasted Woodpecker *Dendrocoposmacei*
 254. Yellow fronted Woodpecker *Melanerpesflavifrons*

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| 255. Grey-Capped Pygmy Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i> |
| 256. Brown-Capped Pygmy Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos nanus</i> |
| 257. Larger Golden-backed Woodpecker | <i>Chrysocolaptes guttacrastatus</i> |

Family EURYLAIMIDAE : Broadbills

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| 258. Longtailed Broadbill | <i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i> |
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Family PITTIDAE : Pittas

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| 259. Indian Pitta | <i>Pitta brachyura</i> |
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Family ALAUDIDAE : Larks

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| 260. Rufous-Winged Bush Lark | <i>Mirafra assamica</i> |
| 261. Indian Bush Lark | <i>Mirafra erythroptera</i> |
| 262. Ash-crowned Sparrow | <i>Eremopterix grisea</i> |
| 263. Sand Lark | <i>Calandrella raytal</i> |
| 264. Crested Lark | <i>Galeridacristata</i> |
| 265. Eurasian Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| 266. Oriental Skylark | <i>Alauda gulgula</i> |

Family HIRUNDINIDAE : Swallows

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| 267. Sand Martin | <i>Riparia riparia</i> |
| 268. Plain Martin | <i>Riparia paludicola</i> |
| 269. Eurasian Crag Martin | <i>Hirundo rupestris</i> |
| 270. Dusky Crag Martin | <i>Hirundo concolor</i> |
| 271. Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |
| 272. Wire-tailed Swallow | <i>Hirundo smithii</i> |
| 273. Streak-Throated Swallow | <i>Hirundo fluviicola</i> |
| 274. Striped or Red-rumped Swallow | <i>Hirundo daurica</i> |
| 275. Northern House Martin | <i>Delichon urbica</i> |
| 276. Nepal House martin | <i>Delichon nipalensis</i> |

Family LANIIDAE : Shrikes

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| 277. Southern Grey Shrike | <i>Lanius meridionalis</i> |
| 278. Bay-backed Shrike | <i>Lanius vittatus</i> |
| 279. Grey-backed or Tibetan Shrike | <i>Lanius tephronotus</i> |
| 280. Long-Tailed Shrike | <i>Lanius schach</i> |
| 281. Brown Shrike | <i>Lanius cristatus</i> |

Family ORIOLIDAE : Orioles

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| 282. Golden Oriole | <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> |
| 283. Black-headed Oriole | <i>Oriolus larvatus</i> |
| 284. Maroon Oriole | <i>Oriolus traillii</i> |

Family DICRURIDAE : Drongos

285. Black Drongo or King-Crow	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
286. Grey or Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
287. White-Bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>
288. Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>
289. Lesser Racket-Tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>
290. Hair-Crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
291. Greater Racket-Tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>

Family ARTAMIDAE : Swallow-shrikes

292. Ashy Swallow-Shrikes	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>
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Family STURNIDAE : Starlings, Mynas

293. Spot-Winged Starling	<i>Saroglossa piloptera</i>
294. Chestnut-Tailed Starling	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>
295. Blackheaded or Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>
296. Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
297. Asian Pied Myna	<i>Sturnus contra</i>
298. Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
299. Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>
300. Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>
301. Grackle or Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>

Family CORVIDAE : Crows, Magpies, Jays etc.

302. Eurasian Jay	<i>Graculaglandarius</i>
303. Black-Headed	<i>Graculalanceolatus</i>
304. Common Green Magpie	<i>Urocissachinensis</i>
305. Redbilled Blue Magpie	<i>Cissaerythrorhyncha</i>
306. Rufous Tree Pie	<i>Dendrocittavagabunda</i>
307. Grey Tree Pie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>
308. House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
309. Large-Billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrohynchos</i>

Family VANGIDAE : Shrikes

310. Pied Flycatcher-Shrike	<i>Hemipus</i>
311. Large Wood Shrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>
312. Common Wood Shrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>
313. Large Cuckoo Shrike	<i>Coracinamacei</i>

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE: Cuckoo-Shrikes, Minivet

314. Smaller Grey Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Coracinacaesia</i>
315. Blackheaded Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Coracinamelanoptera</i>
316. Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>
317. Short-Billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>
318. Long-Tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
319. Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>

320. Small Minivet

Pericrocotuscinnamomeus

Family IRENIDAE: Loras and Leaf Birds

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| 321. Common lora | <i>Aegithinatiphia</i> |
| 322. GoldenfrontedLeafbirds | <i>Choloropsisaurifrons</i> |
| 323. OrangebelliedLeafbirds | <i>Chloropsishardwickii</i> |

Family PYCNOTIDAE: Bulbuls

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| 324. Black Crested Yellow Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotusflaviventris</i> |
| 325. Redwhiskered Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotusjocosus</i> |
| 326. White-Eared Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotusleucotis</i> |
| 327. White-headed Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetesihompsoni</i> |
| 328. Redvented Bulbul | <i>Pycnonotuscafer</i> |
| 329. Mountain Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetesmcclellandi</i> |
| 330. Browneared Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetesamauratis</i> |
| 331. Black Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetesleucocephalus</i> |
| 332. Ashy Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetesflavalus</i> |
| 333. Malagasy Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetesmadagascariensis</i> |

Family PELLORNEIDAE: Babblers

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 334. Spotted Babbler | <i>Pellorneumruficeps</i> |
| 335. Slatyheaded Scimitar Babbler | <i>Pomatorhinusschisticeps</i> |
| 336. Rustycheeked Scimitar Babbler | <i>Pomatorhinuserythrogenys</i> |

Family PNOEPYGIDAE: Wren Babblers

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| 337. Scdybreased Wren-Babbler | <i>Pnoepygaalbiventer</i> |
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Family TIMALIIDAE: Babblers, Yuhina, Thrushes and chats

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| 338. Black-Chinned Babbler | <i>Stachyridopsispyrrhops</i> |
| 339. Rufousbellied Babbler | <i>Dumetiahyperythra</i> |
| 340. Chestnut-Capped Babbler | <i>Timalia pileate</i> |
| 341. SilverearedMesla | <i>Leiothrixargenfamuls</i> |
| 342. Yellownaped Yuhina | <i>Yuhinafavicollisrouxi</i> |
| 343. Blackchinned Yuhina | <i>Yuhinanigrimenta</i> |
| 344. Whitebellied Yuhina | <i>Erporniszanthaleuca</i> |
| 345. BlackcappedSibia | <i>Heterophasiacapistrata</i> |

Family SYLVIIDAE: Babblers

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| 346. Yelloweyed Babbler | <i>Chrysommasinense</i> |
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Family LEIOTHRICHIDAE: Babblers, Thrushes

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| 347. Common Babbler | <i>Turdoidescaudata</i> |
| 348. Large Grey Babbler | <i>Turdoidesmalcolmi</i> |

349. Jungle Babbler
 350. Whitethroated Laughing Thrush
 351. Rufouschinned Laughing Thrush
 352. Streaked Laughing Thrush
 353. RedbilledLeiothrix
 354. Bluewinged Siva

Turdoidesstriata
Garrulaxalbugularis
Garrulaxrufogularis
Trochalopteranlineatum
Leiothrix lutea
Sivacyanouroptera

Family MUSCICAPIOAE: Flycatchers

355. Dark-Sided Flycatcher
 356. Rusty Flycatcher
 357. Rufoustailed Flycatcher
 358. Redbreasted Flycatcher
 359. Orangeorgeted Flycatcher
 360. Rufousbreasted Blue Flycatcher
 361. Little Pied Flycatcher
 362. Whitebrowed Blue Flycatcher
 363. Slaty Blue Flycatcher
 364. Large Niltava
 365. Small Niltava
 366. RufourbelliedNiltava
 367. Brooks's Flycatcher
 368. Pale Blue Flycatcher
 369. Bluethroated Flycatcher
 370. Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
 371. Verditer Flycatcher
 372. GreyheadedCanaryFlycatcher

Musciapasibirica
Musciapalatirostris
Musciaparuficauda
Ficedula parva
Ficedulaastrophiata
Ficedulahyperythra
Ficedulawestermanni
Ficedulasupercularis
Ficedulatricolor
Niltavagrandis
Niltavamacgrigoriae
Niltavasundara
Cyornispoliogenys
Cyornis unicolor
Cyornisrubeculoides
Cyornistickelliae
Eumyiasthalassinus
Culicicapaceylonensis

Family STENOSTIRIDAE: Fantail

373. Yellowbellied Fantail

Chelidorhynypoxanthus

Family RHIPIDURIDAE: Fantail

374. Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher
 375. Whitethroated Fantail Flycatcher

Rhipiduraaureola
Rhipiduraalbicollis

Family MONARCHIDAE: Fantail

376. Paradise Flycatcher
 377. BlacknapedBlueFlycatcher

Terpsiphone
Hypothymisazurea

Family CETTIIDAE: Warblers

378. Grey Bellied Tesia
 379. Chestnut-Headed Tesia
 380. Pale-Footed Bush Warbler
 381. Strong-Footed Bush Warbler
 382. Chestnut-Crowned Bush Warbler
 383. Aberrant Bush Warbler
 384. Grey-Sided Bush Warbler

Tesiacyaniventer
Cettiicastaneocoronata
Urosphenapallidipes
Cettiafortipes
Cettia major
Cettiaflavolivacea
Cettiabrummfrons

Family CISTICOLIDAE: Warblers

385.	Golden-Headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticolaexilis</i>
386.	Streaked Fantail Warble	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
387.	Franklin's Wren-Warbler	<i>PriniaHodgsonii</i>
388.	Rufous-Fronted Wren- Warbler	<i>Priniabuchanani</i>
389.	Hodgson's wren-Warbler	<i>Priniacinereocapilla</i>
390.	Streaked Wren-Warbler	<i>Priniagracilis</i>
391.	Plain Wren-Warbler	<i>Priniasubflava</i>
392.	Ashy Wren-Warbler	<i>Priniasocialis</i>
393.	Jungle Wren-Warbler	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>
394.	Yellow bellied Wren-Warbler	<i>Priniaflaventris</i>
395.	Striated Wren-Warbler	<i>Priniacriniger</i>
396.	Common Tailor Bird	<i>Orhtotomussutorius</i>

Family LOCUSTELLIDAE: Warblers

397.	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megaluruspalustris</i>
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Family ACROCEPHALIDAE: Warblers

398.	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalusdumetorum</i>
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Family SYLVIIDAE: Warblers

399.	Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>
400.	White-Throat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>

Family PHYLLOSCOPIDAE: Warblers

401.	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopuscollybita</i>
402.	Tickell's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusaffinis</i>
403.	Sulpher-Bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusgriseolus</i>
404.	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusfuscatus</i>
405.	Buffbarred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopuspulcher</i>
406.	Yellow-Browed Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusinornatus</i>
407.	Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusproregulus</i>
408.	Ashy-Throated Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusmaculipenisvirens</i>
409.	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopustrochiloides</i>
410.	Western Crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>
411.	Blyth's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopusreguloides</i>
412.	Yellow-Vented Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopuscantator</i>
413.	Green Crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercusburkii</i>
414.	Grey Hooded Warbler	<i>Seicercusxanthoschistos</i>

Family REGULIDAE: Warblers

415.	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
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Family MUSCICAPIDAE : Thrushes and Chats

416.	Rubythroat	<i>Erithacus calliope</i>
417.	Bluethroat	<i>Lusciniasvecicus</i>
418.	Himalayan Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>

419. Blue Chat	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>
420. Orange-flanked Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>
421. Golden Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>
422. White-browed Bush Robin	<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>
423. Oriental Magpie- Robin or Dhyal	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
424. White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>
425. Eversmann's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i>
426. Blue-Capped redstart	<i>Phoenicurus coeruleocephala</i>
427. Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
428. Hodgson's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>
429. Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>
430. Plumbeous Redstart	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>
431. White-bellied redstart	<i>Hodgsonius phoenicuroides</i>
432. Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>
433. Black-Backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>
434. Slaty-Backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>
435. Spotted Forktail	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>
436. Purple Cochoa	<i>Cochoa purpurea</i>
437. Brown Rock Chat	<i>Cercomela fusca</i>
438. Stone Chat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>
439. Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
440. Grey Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>
441. Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>
442. Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>
443. Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>
444. White-Capped Redstart	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>
445. Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>
446. Blue-capped Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhyncha</i>
447. Chestnut-Bellied Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>
448. Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
449. Blue Whistling Thrush	<i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>

Family TURDIDAE : Thrush

450. Orange-Headed Thrush	<i>Zosterocitta</i>
451. Scaly Thrush	<i>Zosterocitta</i>
452. Long-Billed Thrush	<i>Zosterocitta monticola</i>
453. Lesser Brown Thrush	<i>Zosterocitta marginata</i>
454. Tickell's Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>
455. Grey-Winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>
456. Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
457. Black-Throated Thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>
458. Red-Throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>

Family TROGLODYTIDAE : Wrens

459. Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
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Family CINCLIDAE : Dippers

460. Brown Dippers	<i>Cinclus pallasi</i>
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Family PRUNELLIDAE : Accentors

461. Rufous Breasted Accentor *Prunella strophciata*
 462. Black Throated Accentor *Prunellaartogularis*

Family PARIDAE : Tits

463. Green Backed Tit *Parusmonticolus*
 464. Black Tit *Melaniparusniger*
 465. Yellow-Cheeked Tit *Machlolophusspilonotus*
 466. Fire-Capped Tit *Cephalopyrusflammiceps*

Family AEGITHALIDAE : Tit

467. Red-Headed Tit *Aegithalosiredalei*

Family SITTIDAE : Nuthatches

468. Indian Nuthatch *SittaCastanea*
 469. White-Tailed Nuthatch *Sittahimalayensis*
 470. Velvet-Fronted Nuthatch *Sitta Frontalis*

Family TICHODROMIDAE : Creepers

471. Wall Creeper *Tichodromaamuraria*

Family CERTHIIDAE : Tree Creepers

472. Bar-Tailed Tree Creeper *Certhiahimalayana*

Family MOTACILLIDAE : Pipits and Wagtails

473. Indian Tree Pipit *Anthushodgson*
 474. Tree pipit *Anthustrivialis*
 475. Paddyfield *Anthusnovaeseelandiae*
 476. Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*
 477. Blyth's Pipit *Anthusgodlewski*
 478. Rosy Pipit *Anthusroseatus*
 479. Long-Billed Pipit *Anthussimilis*
 480. Water Pipit *Anthusspinoletta*
 481. Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*
 482. Citrine Wagtail *Motacillacitreola*
 483. Grey Wagtail *Motacillacinerea*
 484. Pied or White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*
 485. White-Browed Wagtail *Motacillamaderaspatensis*

Family DICAIDAE : Flowerpeckers

486. Thickbilled Flowerpecker *Dicaeum agile*
 487. Pale-Billed Flowerpecker *Dicaeumerythrohynchos*

Family NECTARINIIDAE : Sunbirds, Spiderhunters

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 488. | Purple Sunbird | <i>Nectariniaasiatica</i> |
| 489. | Green-Tailed Sunbird | <i>Aethopyganipalensis</i> |
| 490. | Crimson Sunbird | <i>Aethopygasiparaja</i> |

Family ZOSTEROPIDAE: White eyes

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|------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 491. | Oriental White-Eye | <i>Zosterospalpebrosus</i> |
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Family PASSERIDAE: Weaver Birds

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|------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 492. | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> |
| 493. | Russet Sparrow | <i>Passer rutilans</i> |
| 494. | Yellowthroated Sparrow | <i>Petroniaanthocollis</i> |
| 495. | Baya | <i>Ploceusphilipinus</i> |
| 496. | Blackbreasted Weaver Bird | <i>Ploceusbenghalensis</i> |
| 497. | Streaked Weaver Bird | <i>Ploceusmanyar</i> |
| 498. | Red Munia or Avadavat | <i>Estrildaamandava</i> |
| 499. | Silverbill or Whitethroated Munia | <i>Lonchuramalabarica</i> |
| 500. | Whiterumped Munia | <i>Lonchurastrata</i> |
| 501. | Nutmeg Mannikin or Spotted Munia | <i>Lonchura punctulate</i> |
| 502. | Blackheaded Munia | <i>Lonchuramalacca</i> |

Family ESTRILDINAE : Finches

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|------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 503. | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> |
| 504. | European Goldfinch | <i>Cardueliscarduelis</i> |
| 505. | Yellow-Breasted Greenfinch | <i>Carduelisspinoides</i> |
| 506. | Fire Serin | <i>Serimuspusillus</i> |
| 507. | Common Rose Finch | <i>Carpodacuserythrinus</i> |

Family Fringillidae: Buntings

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|------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 508. | Pine Bunting | <i>Emberizaleucocephalos</i> |
| 509. | Chestnut Bunting | <i>Emberizarutila</i> |
| 510. | Blackfaced Bunting | <i>Emberizaspedocephala</i> |
| 511. | Whitecapped Bunting | <i>Emberizastewarti</i> |
| 512. | Little Bunting | <i>Emberizapusilla</i> |
| 513. | Little Bunting | <i>Emberizastriolata</i> |
| 514. | Crested Bunting | <i>Melophuslathamii</i> |

List of Reptiles and Amphibians of Corbett Tiger Reserve

Family	Common Name	Zoological Name
Typhlopidae	Blind Snake	<i>Typhlopsporrectus</i> (<i>Stolozka</i>)
Boidae	Indian Python	<i>Python molurus</i> (<i>Linn</i>)
	Common earth snake	<i>Eryxconicus</i> (<i>Schneiler</i>)
	Black earth Boa	<i>Eryxjohnijohni</i> (<i>Russell</i>)
Colubridae	Trinket Snake	<i>Elaphe helana</i> (<i>Daudin</i>)
	Trinket Snake	<i>Elaphe hodgsoni</i> (<i>Gunther</i>)
	Rat Snake	<i>Ptyasmucosus</i> (<i>Linn</i>)
		<i>Coluberventromaculatus</i> (<i>Grey and Hardwieke</i>)
	Wolf Snake	<i>Lycodoncapucinus</i>
		<i>Natrixstolata</i> (<i>Linn</i>)
Elapidae	Indian Camma	<i>Trachisohium leave</i> (<i>Perracca</i>)
	Himalayan Cat Snake	<i>Biogatriginata</i> (<i>Schneider</i>)
		<i>Biogamultifasciata</i> (<i>Blyth</i>)
	Banded Krait	<i>Bungarusfasciatus</i> (<i>Sehneider</i>)
	The Common Krait	<i>Bungaruscoeruleus</i> (<i>Sehneider</i>)
	Indian Cobra	<i>Najanaja</i> (<i>Linn</i>)
	King Cobra	<i>N. hannahcanto</i>
B. Lizards		
Family	Common Name	Zoological Name
Gekkonidae	The Indian House Gecko	<i>Gymnodactyluslawderanus</i> (<i>Stolizka</i>)
		<i>Hemidactylus brooki</i> (<i>Grey</i>)
		<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i> (<i>Ruppell</i>)
Agamidae	The Blood sucker	<i>Calctes versicolor</i> (<i>Daudin</i>)
	The Rock Lizard	<i>Aganma tuberculata</i> (<i>Grey</i>)
Scincodea (The Skinks)	Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Lygosomapunctata</i> (<i>Gmelin</i>)
		<i>Riopa punctata</i> (<i>Gray</i>)
Varanidae	The Common Indian Monitor	<i>Varanus monitor</i> (<i>Linn</i>)
Crocodilidae	Gharial	<i>Gavialisgangeticus</i> (<i>Gemelin</i>)
	Mugger	<i>Crocodyluspanlustris</i> (<i>Lesson</i>)

List of Fishes of Corbett Tiger Reserve

Order	Family	Zoological Name	Common Name
	Cyprinidae Carps	<i>Bariliusbarna</i> (Hamilton)	Dhaur
		<i>Bariliusbendelisis</i> (Hamilton)	Dhaur
		<i>Bariliusbola</i> (Hamilton)	Trout
		<i>Bariliusvagra</i> (Hamilton)	Dhaur
		<i>Brachydanic rerio</i> (Hamilton)	
		<i>Chaguniuschaginio</i> (Hamilton)	
		<i>Crossocheiluslatius</i> (Hamilton)	Saknera
		<i>Danio devario</i> (Hamilton)	
		<i>Esomusdanricus</i> (Hamilton)	
		<i>Garragotylagotyla</i> (Gray)	Bhagnera
		<i>Garralamta</i> (Hamilton)	Bhagnera
		<i>Labeodero</i> (Hamilton)	Unera
		<i>Puntius conchonus</i> (Hamilton)	Dumrua
		<i>Puntius sophore</i> (Hamilton)	
		<i>Puntius ticto</i> (Hamilton)	Dumrus
		<i>Rasbora</i>	
		<i>daniconiusdaniconius</i> (Hamilton)	Laranchula
		<i>Tor chilonodies</i> (McClelland)	Mahseer
		<i>Tor putitora</i> (Hamilton)	Mahseer
		<i>Tot tor</i> (Hamilton)	
	Cobitidae Loaches	<i>Lepidocephalusguntea</i> (Hamilton)	
		<i>Noemacheilus sp.</i>	Gadera
		<i>Noemacheilusbotia</i> (Hamilton)	Gadera
		<i>Noemacheiluscorica</i> (Hamilton)	Gadera
		<i>Noemacheilus rupicola</i> (McClelland)	Gadera
	Amblycepididae	<i>Amblycepsmangois</i> (Hamilton)	Nain
	Bagridae	<i>Mystusvittatus</i> (Bloch)	
	Sisoridae	<i>Bagariusbagarius</i> (Hamilton)	
	Channiade	<i>Channaorientalis</i> (Bloch and Schncidor)	
	Mastacembellidae	<i>Mastacembellusarmatus</i> (Lacepede)	

LIST OF TREES OF CORBETT TIGER RESERVE

SI.NO.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name
1.	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Rubiaceae	Haldu
2.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bel
3.	<i>Alangiumsalvifolium</i>	Alangiaceae	Akohar
4.	<i>Albizzia odoratissima</i>	Minosaceae	Kala siras
5.	<i>Albizzia procera</i>	Minosaceae	Safed siras
6.	<i>Anogeissuslatifolia</i>	Combretaceae	Bakali
7.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Kandlao
8.	<i>Bauhinia retusa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Quiral
9.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Kachnar
10.	<i>Boehmeriarugulosa</i>	Urticaceae	Genthi
11.	<i>Bridelia squamosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	
12.	<i>Brideliaverrucosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	
13.	<i>Buchananialanzan</i>	Anacardiaceae	Kathbhilawa
14.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Papilionaceae	Piyal
15.	<i>Caseariaelliptica</i>	Samydaceae	Dhak, Palas
16.	<i>Cassia glauca</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	
17.	<i>Clausenapentaphylla</i>	Rutaceae	Ban nimboo
18.	<i>Cordia dicotema</i>	Boraginaceae	Lissora
19.	<i>C. vestita</i>	Boraginaceae	
20.	<i>Crataevaadansonii</i>	Capparidaceae	Burna
21.	<i>Dalbergiasisoo</i>	Papilionaceae	Shisoo
22.	<i>Diospyros exsculpta</i>	Ebenaceae	Tendu
23.	<i>Drypetesroxburghii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	
24.	<i>Ehretiaacuminata</i>	Boraginaceae	
25.	<i>E. laevis</i>	Boraginaceae	Khodachamror
26.	<i>Embelica officinalis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Anola
27.	<i>Embeliatsjeriam</i>	Myrsinaceae	
28.	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i>	Papilionaceae	Pharai
29.	<i>Ficusarnottiana</i>	Moraceae	Kathpipal
30.	<i>F.bengalenis</i>	Moraceae	Bar, Bargad
31.	<i>F.hispida</i>	Moraceae	Kathgular
32.	<i>F.infectoria</i>	Moraceae	Pakar
33.	<i>F.racemosa</i>	Moraceae	
34.	<i>F.rumphii</i>	Moraceae	Khabar
35.	<i>F.semicordata</i>	Moraceae	Khain
36.	<i>Flacourtiaindica</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Indian plum
37.	<i>Garugapinnata</i>	Burseraceae	Kharpat
38.	<i>Grewiaelastica</i>	Tiliaceae	Phavsai/Dhaman
39.	<i>G. glabra</i>	Tiliaceae	Kath Bhemal
40.	<i>Kydiacalycina</i>	Malvaceae	Pula

41.	<i>Lanneacoromandelic</i>	Anacardiaceae	Jhingan
42.	<i>Litseacoromandelic</i>	Anacardiaceae	Jhingan
43.	<i>LitseaPlutin</i>	Launaceae	Maida maidala
44.	<i>L. Monopetala</i>	Launaceae	
45.	<i>Madhucaindica</i>	Sapotaccae	Mahna
46.	<i>Mallotusphillipensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Mahna
47.	<i>Millusavelutina</i>	Annonaceae	Domsal
48.	<i>Morus alba</i>	Moraceae	Shehtut
49.	<i>Nyctanthesarbortristis</i>	Oleaceae	Harshrinagar
50.	<i>Phoebe Innceolata</i>	Lauraceae	Nees
51.	<i>Piliostigmamaldbaricum</i>	Aselepiadaceae	Khatwa
52.	<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>	Papilipnaceae	Kainja
53.	<i>Premnabarbata</i>	Verbenaceae	Ginari
54.	<i>P. latifolia</i>	Verbenaceae	Bakascha
55.	<i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i>	Fagaceae	Banjh oak
56.	<i>Sapium insigne</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Shirwa
57.	<i>Schliecheraoleosa</i>	Sapindaceae	Kusum
58.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Anacardiaceae	Bhilawa
59.	<i>Stereospermumsuaveolens</i>	Bignoniaceae	Padar, padal
60.	<i>Syzygiumcerasioides</i>	Myrtaceae	MadarYamua
61.	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>	Combretaceae	Bahera
62.	<i>T. alata</i>	Combretaceae	Asna, Sain
63.	<i>T. chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Haira, Harva
64.	<i>Toona ciliate</i>	Meliaceae	Tun
65.	<i>Tremapolitoria</i>	Ulmaceae	Banharia
66.	<i>Wendlandiaheynei</i>	Rubiaceae	Tirchoniya
67.	<i>Wrightiatomentosa</i>	Apocynaceae	Dudhi
68.	<i>Ziziphus glaberrima</i>	Rhamnaceae	Kathber
69.	<i>Z. mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae	Ber

कार्यालय फॉल्ड डायरेक्टर, काबेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर (नैनीताल)। Annexure R-4
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555 / 2-2

रामनगर,

दिनांक,

15,

सितम्बर

2022

प्रमुख वन संरक्षक(वन्यजीव)/
 मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,
 उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।

विषय :-

मा० उच्चतम न्यायालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा रिट पिटीशन संख्या-202/1995 में दिनांक-03.06.2022 को पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में काबेट नेशनल पार्क / सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:-

इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक-1468/2-2 दिनांक 01.01.2020(प्रति संलग्न), 170/29-3(3) दिनांक 23.07.2022(प्रति संलग्न) एवं 402/2-2 दिनांक 30.08.2022(प्रति संलग्न)।

भरोदाय.

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित पत्र के क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि मा० उच्चतम न्यायालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा रिट पिटीशन संख्या-202/1995 में दिनांक-03.06.2022 को पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में काबेट नेशनल पार्क / सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन का प्रस्ताव तीन प्रतियों में अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु आपकी सेवा में प्रेषित है।

2-यह भी अवगत कराना है कि काबेट टाइगर रिजर्व रामनगर के डेला रेंज की दक्षिणी सीमा के जी०पी०एस० (E01) 29°23' 29.525"N एवं 78°54'34.335"E व कालागढ रेंज की दक्षिणी सीमा के जी०पी०एस० (E46) 29°29'40.697"N एवं 78°45'28.943"E के मध्य स्थित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों (अमानगढ टाइगर रिजर्व एवं अन्य क्षेत्र) के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन का प्रस्ताव अभी प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, बिजनौर वन प्रभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश से इस कार्यालय को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

3-प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, बिजनौर वन प्रभाग, के साथ इस संबंध में दिनांक 14.09.2022 को हुई बैठक में उनके द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन का प्रस्ताव तैयार कर इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने हेतु आश्वस्त किया गया है। प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, बिजनौर वन प्रभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश से उक्त प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर उक्त क्षेत्र को काबेट नेशनल पार्क / सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन में सम्मिलित करते हुए तदनुसार ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन का एकीकृत प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किया जायेगा।

अतः कृपया उपरोक्तानुसार अवगत होना चाहे।

संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

OK

15/9/2022
 (डॉ० धीरज पाण्डेय)
 मुख्य वन संरक्षक / फॉल्ड डायरेक्टर,
 काबेट टाइगर रिजर्व,
 रामनगर (नैनीताल)।

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//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

Office of the Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve,
Ramnagar (Nainital). Telephone No.- 05947-253977,
Fax No.- Email - dirctr@yahoo.in

No.555/2-2 Ramnagar

Dated 15 Sept. 2022

Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) /
Chief Wildlife Warden
Uttarakhand
Dehradun.

Subject:- In compliance with the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of New Delhi on 03.06.2022 in Writ Petition No.-202/1995, regarding the proposal of Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park / Sonanadi Wildlife Bihar.

Ref.:- Letter No. 1468 / 2-2 dated 01.01.2020 (copy enclosed), 170 / 29-3(3) dated 23.07.2022 (copy enclosed) and 402 / 2-2 dated 30.08.2022 (copy enclosed).

Sir,

This is in persistence of the letter referred to the above subject, it is to be informed that in compliance with the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, New Delhi on 03.06.2022 in Writ Petition No. 202/1995, the offer for Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary in three copies is referred to your service for further action.

2. It is also to be informed that the offer for eco-sensitive zone of the border areas of Uttar Pradesh State (Amangarh Tiger Reserve and other areas) located between GPS (E01) 29°23' 29.525"N and 78°54' 34.335"E of the Southern Boundary of Dhela Range of Corbett Tiger Reserve Ramnagar and GPS (E46) 29°29'40.697"N and 78°45'28.943"E of the southern boundary of Kalagarh Range has not yet been received by this office from the Divisional Forest Officer, Bijnor Forest Division, Uttar Pradesh.

3. In the meeting held in this regard with the Divisional Forest Officer, Bijnor Forest Division on 14.09.2022, he has been guaranteed to prepare a proposal for the eco-sensitive zone falling under the state of Uttar Pradesh and make it available to this office. Divisional Forest Officer, Bijnor Forest On receipt of the above offer from the Division, Uttar Pradesh, the said area will be comprised in the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary and an integrated proposal of Eco-Sensitive Zone will be sent accordingly.

Therefore, please be informed as per the above.

Encl: As above.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
15.09.2022
(Dr. Dheeraj Pandey)
Chief Forest Conservator / Field Director,
Corbett Tiger Reserve,
Ramnagar (Nainital)

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

कार्यालय प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) / मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड
 85-राजपुर रोड, देहरादून (उत्तराखण्ड), फोन नं-0135-2741884 फैक्स-2745691 ई-मेल- cwfwza@yahoo.co.in

पत्रांक 610 /12-1 देहरादून

दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 2022

सेवा में,

प्रमुख सचिव,
 वन एवं पर्यावरण,
 उत्तराखण्ड शासन।

विषय :- मा0 उच्चतम न्यायालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा रिट पिटीशन संख्या-202/1995 में दिनांक 03.06.2022 को पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में कार्वेट नेशनल पार्क / सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में।

सन्दर्भ :- फील्ड डायरेक्टर, कार्वेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर का पत्रांक 555/2-2 दिनांक 15.09.2022

महोदय,

उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र से इस कार्यालय को प्राप्त कार्वेट नेशनल पार्क एवं सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन के प्रस्ताव की प्रति प्राप्त हुई है। उक्त प्रस्ताव आपके स्तर से विचारोपरान्त भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु एतद्वारा संलग्न किया जा रहा है (संलग्न-फील्ड डायरेक्टर का पत्र)।

2. ^{उक्त प्रस्ताव} कार्वेट टाइगर रिजर्व की सीमा का एक भाग उत्तर प्रदेश से लगा हुआ है, जिसके लिये ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन गठन का प्रस्ताव मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तर प्रदेश से अपेक्षित है।

कृपया उपरोक्तानुसार यथोचित कार्यवाही करना चाहें।

संलग्न:- यथोपरि।

भवदीय,

(डा0 समीर सिन्हा)
 प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) /
 मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक,
 उत्तराखण्ड।

संख्या 610 /12-1 दिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (HoFF), उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि फील्ड डायरेक्टर, कार्वेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

संलग्न- यथोपरि।

(डा0 समीर सिन्हा)
 प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) /
 मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक,
 उत्तराखण्ड।

7-39

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

Office of the Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve,
Ramnagar (Nainital). Telephone No.- 05947-253977,
Fax No.- Email - dirctr@yahoo.in

S.No.610/12-1 Dehradun

Dated 20 Sept. 2022

The Principal Secretary,
Forest and Environment,
State of Uttarakhand

Subject:- In relation to the proposal of Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary in compliance with the order passed on 03.06.2022 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, New Delhi in Writ Petition No. - 202/1995

Ref: Letter No. 555/2-2 dated 15.09.2022 of Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar

Sir,

A copy of the offer of Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park Wildlife Sanctuary obtained by this office from the above referenced letter. The said offer is hereby attached ----- for being referred to the Government of India after consideration at your level, (Attached - Letter of Field Director).

2. An offer for formation of Eco Sensitive Zone for this area, a part of the boundary of Corbett Tiger Reserve

connecting Uttar Pradesh is expected from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttar Pradesh.

Please take suitable action as per above.

Encl: - As above.

Yours sincerely.

Sd/-
(Dr. Sameer Sinha)
Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) /
Chief Wildlife Warden,
Uttarakhand.

No.: 610/12-1 dated |

Copy sent to Chief Conservator of Forests (HOFF),
Uttarakhand, Dehradun for information.

Copy sent to Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve,
Ramnagar for information and necessary action.

Sd/-
(Dr. Sameer Sinha)
Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) /
Chief Wildlife Warden,
Uttarakhand.

Encl : As above

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

F. No. 10-114/2015-WL (pt)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

6th Floor, Vayu Wing
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bag Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi-110003

Dated: 10th May, 2021.

To

Principal Secretary,
Environment and Forest Department,
Government of Uttarakhand,
Dehradun.

Sub: Proposals for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve, in Uttarakhand.

Sir,

Please refer to your D.O. letter No. 26/XXXVIII-1-20-08(23)/2010 dated 16.03.2020 and D.O. letter No. 183/XXXVIII-1-20-23(14)/2013 dated 02.07.2020. You are requested to provide the following documents/clarifications in respect of the above proposals:

S. No.	Rajaji National Park	Corbett Tiger Reserve
1.	A map showing boundaries of Core, Buffer Areas of Tiger Reserve along with National Park/Wildlife Sanctuaries boundaries falling under T.R. (KML files)	ESZ proposal of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary has commented that the extent of Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary around Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand shall be kept minimum 1 km around Core Area or whole of Buffer Area of Corbett Tiger Reserve, whichever is more.
2.	Details of boundaries of proposed ESZ depicted on map, while mentioning the extent (along with distance) of the same from Core Area of Tiger Reserve and National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary (KML file).	NTCA has suggested formulating a proposal for eco-sensitive zone in Uttar Pradesh around southern boundary of Corbett National Park/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary to an appropriate extent in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court directions while including whole Amangarh Area (Buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve). It is not clear from the proposal whether the Uttarakhand Government consulted the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard as per the guidelines of this Ministry issued vide F.No. 1-9/2007 WL -1 (pt) dated 09.02.2011.
3.	The extent of Eco Sensitive Zone of Rajaji National Park	

8-39

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File No.2/6/2019-ESZ(note4)

<p>under Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand shall be kept minimum 1 km around core area or whole of buffer area of Rajaji Tiger Reserve, whichever is more.</p>	
<p>4. The areas falling under Doon Valley Notification in northern and north eastern boundary of Rajaji National Park/Tiger Reserve may also be described appropriately in ESZ of Rajaji National Park.</p>	

The documents/clarifications may kindly be furnished to the Ministry urgently for further necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

(Rakesh Kumar Jagenia)
Deputy Inspector General of Forests (WL)
E-mail: digwl-mefcc@gov.in

Copy to:

Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehrdaun

9-39

Validity unknown

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58-68

File No.2/6/2019-ESZ(note 4)
 F. No. 10-114/2015-WL (pt)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
 (Wildlife Division)

6th Floor, Vayu Wing
 Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
 Jor Bag Road, Aliganj,
 New Delhi-110003
 Dated: 10th May, 2021.

To,

Principal Secretary,
 Environment and Forest Department,
 Government of Uttarakhand,
 Dehradun.

Sub: Offer for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around
 Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve, in
 Uttarakhand.

Sir,

Please refer to your D.O. letter No. 26/XXXVIII-1-20-08 (23)/2010 dated 16.03.2020 and D.O. letter No. 183/XXXVIII-1-20-23(14)/2013 dated 02.07.2020. You are requested to provide the following documents/clarifications in respect of the above proposals:

S. No.	Rajaji National Park	Corbett Tiger Reserve
1	A map showing boundaries of Core,	ESZ proposal of Corbett National Park and

	<p>Buffer Areas of Tiger Reserve along with National Park/Wildlife Sanctuaries boundaries falling under T.R. (KKML files)</p>	<p>Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary has commented that the extent of Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett National Park and Sanctuaries Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary around Corbett Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand shall be kept minimum 1 km around Core Area or whole of Buffer Area of Corbett Tiger Reserve, whichever is more.</p>
2.	<p>Details of boundaries of proposed ESZ depicted on map while mentioning the extent along with the distance of the same from Core</p>	<p>NTCA has suggested formulating a proposal for eco-sensitive zone in Uttar Pradesh around southern boundary of Corbett National Park/</p>

	<p>Area of Tiger Reserve and National Park /Wildlife Sanctuary (KML file)</p>	<p>Sonanadi Wildlife Kalong with distance) of the Sanctuary to an appropriate extent in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court directions while including whole National Amangarh Area (Buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve). It is not clear from the proposal whether the Uttarakhand Government consulted the Uttar Pradesh Government in file). this regard as per the guidelines of this Ministry issued vide F.No. 1-9/2007 WL-1 (pt) dated 09.02.2011</p>
3.	The extent of Eco	

	<p>Sensitive Zone of Rajaji National Park under Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand shall be kept minimum 1 km around core area or whole of buffer area of Reserve, Rajaji Tiger whichever is more.</p>	
4.	<p>The areas falling under Doon Valley Notification in northern and north eastern boundary of Rajaji National Park/ Tiger Reserve may also be described appropriately in ESZ of Rajaji National Park.</p>	

The documents/clarifications may kindly be furnished to the Ministry urgently for further necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(Rakesh Kumar Jagenia)
Deputy Inspector General of Forests (WL)
E-mail: digwl-mefcc@gov.in

Copy to:

Chief Wild Life Warden, Government of Uttarakhand,
Dehrdaun

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

सुखीर सिंह सन्धु
Sukhbir Singh Sandhu



मुख्य सचिव
Chief Secretary

कार्यालय प्रमुख, उत्तराखण्ड
मुख्य सचिव, देहरादून
पञ्जीकरण 300
प्रतिलिपि सं. 2-2 (657)
दिनांक 31/03/2022

उत्तराखण्ड शासन
Government of Uttarakhand
नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस भवन
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Bhawan
राज्य सचिवालय, देहरादून
Civil Secretariat, Dehradun
Phone (Oll.) 0135-2712100, 2712200
(Fax) 0135-2712500
E-mail : cs-uttarakhand@nic.in
chiefsocyuk@gmail.com

पत्र संख्या- 2362/PS-CS/2022
देहरादून: दिनांक: 22 मार्च, 2022

प्रिय केश दय,


कृपया अवगत कराना है कि उत्तराखण्ड शासन के अर्द्धशासकीय पत्र संख्या-26/XXXVIII-I-20-08(23)/2010, दिनांक 16.03.2020 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) द्वारा कार्वेट टाईगर रिजर्व/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको-संसेटिव जोन को अधिसूचित किये जाने हेतु प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किया गया था, जिसके क्रम में भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या-10-114/2015-WL.(Pt), दिनांक 10.05.2021 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) द्वारा कार्वेट राष्ट्रीय पार्क/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार की परिधि में ईको संसेटिव जोन घोषित किये जाने संबंधी प्रस्ताव में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अवस्थित है, को भी जोड़ने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं।

2- अतः उक्त के संबंध में आपसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया कार्वेट टाईगर रिजर्व/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको-संसेटिव जोन को अधिसूचित किये जाने के संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त निर्देश के क्रम में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को भी, कार्वेट टाईगर रिजर्व/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के ईको-संसेटिव जोन में सम्मिलित किये जाने के संबंध में, अपना मंतव्य/सुस्पष्ट प्रस्ताव उत्तराखण्ड शासन को उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

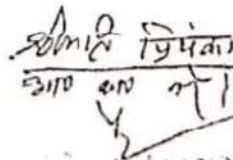
संलग्नक: - यथोक्त।

सादर

भवदीय,


(डॉ० रमेश सिंह सन्धु)

श्री दुर्गा शंकर मिश्र,
मुख्य सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ।


आप को नौ।

डा० पराग मधुकर धकाते
मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक
उत्तराखण्ड
29/03/22

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

Sukhbir Singh Sandhu Government of Uttarakhand
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
Bhawan
Civil Secretariat, Dehradun
Phone (Oll) 0135-2712100,
2712200
(Fax) 0135-2712500
E-mail: cs-uttarakhand @ nic.
In; chiolsacyuk@gmail.com

Chief Secretary

Letter No. - 2362/PS-CS/2022
Dehradun: Date: 22 March, 2022

Dear Sir,

You are to intimate that by the Uttarakhand Government's semi-official letter No.26/XXXVI1-1-2008 (23) / 2010, dated 16.03.2020 (copy enclosed), an offer was referred to the Government of India for notifying the eco-sensitive zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary, in continuation of which by the Government of India's letter No.10-114/2015 - WI. (PI). dated 10.05.2021 (copy enclosed), instructions have been given to comprise Amangarh Tiger Reserve area, which is located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, in the proposal for declaring the eco-

sensitive zone within the periphery of Corbett National Park / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.

2. Hence, in relation to the above, you are requested to kindly provide your opinion/ clear proposal to the Uttarakhand Government for insertion of Amangarh Tiger Reserve area in the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary in line with the instructions specified by the Government of India about notification of the Eco-sensitive Zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve /Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.

Encl: As above.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(Dr. S.S. Sandhu)

Shri Durga Shankar Mishra,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.

Sd/-
Smt. Priyanka

Sd/-
28.3.22
Dr. Parag Madhukar Dhakate
Chief Wildlife Warden
Uttarakhand

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

Annexure R-8

कार्यालय प्रमुख वन संरक्षक वन्य जीव, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून।
 85-राजपुर रोड देहरादून (उत्तराखण्ड) फोन- 0135- 2745691 ईमेल cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

पत्रांक 2757/2-2 (CTR ESZ) देहरादून दिनांक 26 अप्रैल 2022

सेवा में,

मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,
 उत्तर प्रदेश, 17 महाराणा प्रताप मार्ग,
 लखनऊ।

कार्यालय
 निदेशक, प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर, उत्तराखण्ड
 रामनगर (देहरादून)
 फोन नं. 5348
 पत्रांक संख्या 2-2
 दिनांक 4-5-2022

विषय: कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन (ESZ) के संशोधित प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में।
 महोदय।

कृपया भारत सरकार का पत्रांक-एफ0नं0-10-114/2015-WL(pt), दिनांक 10 मई 2021 (संलग्नक-1) का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। पत्र द्वारा अन्य विन्दुओं के साथ कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के परितः ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन घोषित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में अमानगढ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को भी सम्मिलित किये जाने हेतु निर्देश दिये गये हैं। उक्त के क्रम में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-406/2-2, दिनांक 07 अगस्त 2021 (संलग्नक-2) एवं पत्रांक-1923/2-2, दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर 2021 (संलग्नक-3) द्वारा कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के परितः ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन घोषित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में अमानगढ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को भी सम्मिलित किये जाने हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में उच्च स्तर से लगातार अनुस्मरण प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

उक्त के सम्बन्ध में उत्तराखण्ड शासन के पत्रांक-2362/PS-CS/2022, दिनांक 22 मार्च 2022 (संलग्नक-4) द्वारा भी उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ को प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया है। अतः तदानुसार सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक अग्रततर कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
 सामान्य-भ्रमोपरि।

कार्यालय

4/5/22

भवदीय,

4/5/22
 (डॉ० पराग मधुकर धकार्ते)
 मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,
 उत्तराखण्ड

संख्या 2757(1)/2-2(CTR ESZ) तददिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि:- निजी सचिव, अपर मुख्य सचिव वन एवं पर्यावरण, को अपर मुख्य सचिव महोदय के संज्ञानार्थ लाने हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्य जीव), उत्तराखण्ड को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- निदेशक, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

4/5/22
 (डॉ० पराग मधुकर धकार्ते)
 मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,
 उत्तराखण्ड

19-39

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

IN THE OFFICE OF HEAD OF FOREST CONSERVATOR
WILDLIFE, UTTARAKHAND DEHRADUN.
85 Rajpur Road, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
Fax - 0135-2745691
Email cwlwa@yahoo.co.in.

No.2757-22-2 (CTR ESZ) Dehradun Date 26 April 2022

To,

Chief Wildlife Warden,
Uttar Pradesh, 17 Maharana Pratap Marg,
LUCKNOW

Subject: For the revised proposal of Eco Sensitive Zone
(ESZ) of Corbett Tiger Reserve.

Sir,

Please analysis the Government of India's letter no. F.No.10-114/2015-WL (pt), dated 10 May 2021 (Attachment-1). Along with other points, instructions have been given by the letter to include Amangarh Tiger Reserve area in relation to the declaration of eco-sensitive zone around Corbett Tiger Reserve. In the above work, by letter no. 406/2-2, dated 07 August 2021 (Annexure-2) and letter no. 1923/2-2, dated 28 December 2021 (Annexure-3) of this office, a request has been made to send an offer to include Amangarh Tiger Reserve area in connection to the assertion of eco-sensitive zone around Corbett Tiger

Reserve. In this regard, continuous reminders are being received from the high level.

In connection to the above, vide letter No. 2362/PS-CS/2022, dated 22 March 2022 (Annexure-4) of the Government of Uttarakhand, a request has also been made to send an offer to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. Hence, accordingly sent for information and necessary further action.

Your truly,

Sd/-

Dr. Parag Madhukar Dhakate
Chief Wildlife Warden
Uttarakhand

Encl : as above

No.: 27S7(1)/2-2(CTR ESZ) dated _____

Copy to: The Private Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary, Forests and Environment, for bringing to the notice of the Additional Chief Secretary.

Copy to: The Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Uttarakhand - for information.

Copy to: The Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar - for information.

Sd/-

Dr. Parag Madhukar Dhakate
Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand

Annexure R-9

कार्यालय प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव)/मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड।
 B5 राजपुर रोड, देहरादून, फोन नं० 0135-2742884 फैक्स नं० 0135-2745891 ईमेल-cwlvua@yahoo.co.in

पत्रांक - 1266 /2-2 (CTRESZ) देहरादून: दिनांक, 08 दिसम्बर 2022

सेवा में,

प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) एवं
 मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक,
 उत्तर प्रदेश, 17 महाराणा प्रताप मार्ग,
 लखनऊ।

विषय:

कार्बेट नेशनल पार्क/सोना नदी वन्य जीव विहार के ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन के संशोधित प्रस्ताव के संबंध में।

सन्दर्भ:-

इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक-406/2-2, दिनांक 07 अगस्त 2021, पत्रांक-1923/2-2, दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर 2021, पत्रांक संख्या 2757/2-2 (CTR-ESZ) दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 2022

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित पत्रों का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। जिसके द्वारा अवगत कराया गया था कि कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व की परिधि में ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन घोषित किये जाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को भी जोड़ने के निर्देश प्राप्त हैं।

उक्त के सम्बन्ध में पर्यावरण, संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग, उत्तराखण्ड शासन के पत्रांक संख्या ESZ/CNP/1/XXXVIII-1/1/74765/2022 दिनांक 09 नवम्बर, 2022 (छाया प्रति संलग्न) द्वारा भी कार्बेट नेशनल पार्क/सोना नदी वन्यजीव विहार से लगे हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन का प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से प्राप्त करते हुए, उक्त क्षेत्र को प्रस्तावित ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन के क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित करते हुए, तदनुसार ईको-सेन्सेटिव जोन का एकीकृत प्रस्ताव तैयार कर शासन को उपलब्ध कराने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं।

अतः अनुरोध है कि प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, सामाजिक वानिकी वन प्रभाग, बिजनौर अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व, उत्तर प्रदेश को शीघ्र उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव निदेशक कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व को प्रेषित करने हेतु निर्देश देने का कष्ट करें, ताकि भारत सरकार को समयान्तर्गत सूचना प्रेषित की जा सके।

संलग्नक उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

(डा० समीर सिन्हा)

प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव)/
 मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड।

पत्रांक 1266/तददिनांकित

प्रतिलिपि:- प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यावरण, संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन, उत्तराखण्ड शासन के संज्ञानार्थ
 सादर प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- निदेशक, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर को सूचनार्थ एवं इस आशय से प्रेषित कि
 अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व, उत्तर प्रदेश से समन्वय स्थापित कर शीघ्रताशीघ्र प्रस्तावित ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन
 कराने का कष्ट करें।

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
(WILDLIFE) / CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN, UTTARAKHAND
85 Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Phone No. 0135-2742884
Fax No. 0135-2745691 Email- cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

Ltr No.-1266/2-2 (CTRES7) Dehradun: Dt 08 Dec 2022

To,

The Chief Conservator of Forests (Animals) &
Chief Wildlife Warden,
Uttar Pradesh, 17 Maharana Pratap Marg,
LUCKNOW

Subject: In relation to revised proposal of Eco Sensitive
Zone of Corbett National Park / Sona River
Wildlife Sanctuary

Ref:- Letter No. of this office - 406 / 2-2, dated 07
August 2021 Letter No.- 1923 / 2-2. Dated 28
December 2021, Letter No. 2757 / 2-2
(CTRESZ) dated 26 April, 2022

Sir,

Please take the reference of the letters referred to the
above subject. By which it was intimated that guidelines
have been received to comprise Amangarh Tiger Reserve
area in the proposal regarding declaring Eco-sensitive zone
in the periphery of Corbett Tiger Reserve.

In relation to the above, the Environment Protection
and Climate Change Section, Uttarakhand Government's
letter number ES2/CNP/1/XXXVI-1/1/74765/2022 dated

09 November, 2022 (photocopy enclosed) has also received the suggestion of Eco-Sensitive Zone of the border areas of Uttar Pradesh connecting Corbett National Park / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary from the State of Uttar Pradesh, including the said area in the area of the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone, and accordingly, guidelines have been given to prepare an unified offer of Eco-Sensitive Zone and make it available to the Government.

Therefore, it is requested that the Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Forest Division, BijnorAmangarh Tiger Reserve, Uttar Pradesh should be directed to send the above offer to the Director Corbett Tiger Reserve at the earliest, so that the information can be sent to the Government of India in time.

Encl: As above

Sincerely

Sd/-

8.12.22

(Dr. Sameer Sinha)

Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)

Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand

Letter No. 1266 / dated |

Copy to : The Principal Secretary: Environment, Conservation and Climate Change, Government of Uttarakhand.

Copy to : The Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar for information and coordination with Amangarh Tiger Reserve, Uttar Pradesh and send it immediately.

Sd/-

8.12.22

(Dr. Sameer Sinha)

Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)

Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

Annexure R-10

कार्यालय प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव)/मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड
85 राजपुर रोड, देहरादून, फोननं० 0135-274288; फैक्सनं० 0135-274569; ईमेल-cwlvua@yahoo.co.in

पत्र संख्या 2602 / 2-2 देहरादून,

दिनांक 11 मई 2023

सेवा में,

मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,
उत्तर प्रदेश, 17 महाराणा प्रताप मार्ग,
राखनऊ।

निदेशक कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व

रामनगर (दक्षिणी)

पत्र संख्या...

प्रस्तोता संख्या...

दिनांक...

विषय:-

Perposal For declaeration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park And Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand.

सन्दर्भ:-
महोदय,

इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक 2757 / 2-2 (CTR ESZ) दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 2022

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित पत्र के द्वारा कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के परितः ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन घोषित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया था। उक्त के क्रम में निदेशक, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व की दक्षिणी सीमा से लगे क्षेत्र अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व डिजनों का ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन सम्बन्धी विवरण/प्रस्ताव वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, मुरादाबाद द्वारा अपने कार्यालय पत्रांक 2389 / 2-2 दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2023 से आपको प्रेषित किया गया है।

चूँकि उक्त विषयक प्रकरण जनहित याचिका सं० 164 / 2019 मा० उच्च न्यायालय उत्तराखण्ड नैनीताल में सुनवाई हेतु माह जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह में विचाराधीन है। इससे पूर्व हाथी कॉरीडोर को ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन में शामिल किये जाने का शपथ पत्र मा उच्च न्यायालय उत्तराखण्ड में अवश्यमेव योजित किया जाना है। प्रकरण की समयबद्धता के दृष्टिगत अनुरोध है कि अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व का जो क्षेत्र कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व की दक्षिणी सीमा से लगा है, उस क्षेत्र के ईको सेन्सेटिव जोन निर्धारण सम्बन्धी विवरण/प्रस्ताव इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करें।

भवदीय,

(रंजन कुमार मिश्र)

अपर प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, प्रशासन,
वन्यजीव सुरक्षा एवं आसूचना, उत्तराखण्ड।

पत्रांक 2602 / तददिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि:- प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण, उत्तराखण्ड शासन को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (HOFF), उत्तराखण्ड को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव)/मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि:- निदेशक, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर को उनके पत्रांक संख्या 2424 / 2-2 दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2023 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

(रंजन कुमार मिश्र)

अपर प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, प्रशासन,
वन्यजीव सुरक्षा एवं आसूचना, उत्तराखण्ड।

21-39
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Scanned with ACE Scanner

पृष्ठ 62-68

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
(WILDLIFE) / CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN, UTTARAKHAND
85 Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Phone No. 0135-2742884
Fax No. 0135-2745691 Email- cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

Ltr No.-2602/2-2 Dehradun:

Dt 11 May 2023

To,

The Chief Conservator of Forests
Uttar Pradesh,
17 Maharana Pratap Marg,
LUCKNOW

Sub: Proposal for declaration of Eco sensitive Zone around
Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve in
Uttarakhand

Ref. This office letter no. 2757/2-2 (CTR ESZ) dt
26.04.2022

Sir,

Vide the referred letter, a request was made to send a suggestion to include Amangarh Tiger Reserve area in relation to the announcement of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Corbett Tiger Reserve. In continuation of the above, the Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar has informed that the details /proposal for the eco-sensitive zone of Amangarh Tiger Reserve Dijnor, the area adjoining the southern border of Corbett Tiger Reserve, has been

sent to you by the Conservator of Forests and Regional Director, Moradabad through his office letter no. 2339/2-2 dated 13 February 2023.

Since the above subject matter Public Interest Litigation No. 164/2019 is awaiting for hearing in the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Nainital in the first week of July. Before this, an affidavit for insertion of the elephant corridor in the eco-sensitive zone must be arranged in the High Court of Uttarakhand. In view of the timeliness of the matter, it is requested that the details/proposal for determination of Eco-Sensitive Zone of the area of Amangarh Tiger Reserve which is adjacent to the Southern Border of Corbett Tiger Reserve, be sympathetically delivered to this office.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Ranjan Kumar Mishra)

Additional Chief Conservator of Forests,
Administration,
Wildlife Protection and Intelligence,
Uttarakhand.

Letter No. 2602/ dated |

- Copy:- The Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment, Uttarakhand Government for information.
- Copy:- The Chief Conservator of Forests (HOFF), Uttarakhand for information.
- Copy:- The Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) / Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand for kind notice.
- Copy: The Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar for information and necessary action in continuation of his letter No. 2424 / April, 2023

Sd/-
(Ranjan Kumar Mishra)
Additional Chief Conservator of Forests,
Administration,
Wildlife Protection and Intelligence,
Uttarakhand.

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

उत्तराखण्ड वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम 1987

620

कार्यालय प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) / मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड

85 राजपुर रोड, देहरादून, फोन नं० 0135-2742004 फैक्स नं० 0135-2745001 ईमेल - cwlvwa@yahoo.co.in

पत्र संख्या 716 / 29-1 देहरादून,

दिनांक 02 सितम्बर 2023

सेवा में,

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव
17 महाराणा प्रताप मार्ग,
लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश।

1. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव
2. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव
3. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव
4. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव
5. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव
6. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव

विषय:- सिविल रिट पिटिशन संख्या (PIL) 164/2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. Uttarakhand State and others में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित निर्णय दिनांक 08.12.2022 के अनुपालन में Proposal for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:- कार्यालय, फील्ड डायरेक्टर, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर का पत्रांक 525/29-3(3) दिनांक 19.08.2023।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक के क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि सिविल रिट पिटिशन संख्या (PIL) 164/2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. Uttarakhand State and others में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, उत्तराखण्ड, नैनीताल द्वारा दिनांक 08.12.2022 को एक अन्तरिम आदेश पारित किया गया, जिसके प्रभावी अंश निम्नानुसार है:-

".....We hope and expect that by the next date, the respondents would complete all the requisite processing of the proposal, so that the area in question is declared as the 'Eco-sensitive zone'. Let a further affidavit in this regard be filed before next date."

उक्त आदेश के अनुपालन में कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत हाथी गलियारों को Eco-Sensitive Zone में सम्मिलित किया जाना है। इस क्रम में भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी इको सेन्सिटिव जोन दिशा-निर्देश के प्रस्तर 6.5 का अवलोकन करना चाहें:-

"It is to mention here that in cases where boundary of a Protected Area abuts the boundary of another State/Union Territory where it does not form a part of any Protected Area, it shall be the endeavor of both the State/Union Territory Governments to have a mutual consultation and decide upon the width of the eco-sensitive zone around the Protected Area in question."

मानचित्रा

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इसके अतिरिक्त उप वन महानिरीक्षक (वन्यजीव), भारत सरकार के पत्रांक F.No.10-114/2015-WL(pt) दिनांक 10.05.2021 में कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत इको सेन्सिटिव जोन घोषित करने के संबंध में यह निर्देश दिए गए कि:-

"NTCA has suggested formulation a proposal for Eco-Sensitive Zone in Uttar Pradesh around southern boundary of Corbett National Park/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary to an appropriate extent in

8/09

view of Hon'ble Supreme Court direction while including whole Amangarh Area (Buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve), It is not clear from the proposal whether the Uttarakhand Government consulted the Uttar Pradesh, Government in this regard as per the guidelines of thk Ministry issued vide F.No. 1-9/2007 WL-1(p) dated 09.02.2011"

इस क्रम में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक 2602/2-2 दिनांक 11.05.2023 द्वारा मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तर प्रदेश से कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के सीमावर्ती अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र का इको-सेन्सिटिव जोन का प्रस्ताव इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने की वांछना की गई। इस क्रम में आपके पत्रांक 89/23-7-1 दिनांक 07.07.2023 के माध्यम से कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के इको-सेन्सिटिव जोन की परिधि में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को अधिसूचित किए जाने के संबंध में अपर मुख्य सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग-4, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ को पत्र प्रेषित किया गया।

अवगत कराना है कि विषयगत वाद अगली सुनवाई हेतु 13.12.2023 को सूचीबद्ध है। अतः प्रकरण की महत्ता के दृष्टिगत आपसे अनुरोध है कि कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के इको-सेन्सिटिव जोन की परिधि में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को अधिसूचित किए जाने के संबंध में एक बैठक आहूत करने की कृपा करें, ताकि प्रकरण पर ससमय आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा सके एवं अनुपातन आख्या मा10 उच्च न्यायालय, उत्तराखण्ड, नैनीताल में योजित की जा सके। यह पत्र प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव)/मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड की सहमति से निर्गत किया जा रहा है।

संलग्नक-उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

1-09/23
(निशांत वर्मा)

मुख्य वन संरक्षक, प्रशासन,
वन्यजीव सुरक्षा एवं आसूचना, उत्तराखण्ड।

पत्रांक 716 / 297 तददिनांकित।
प्रतिलिपि-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण, उत्तराखण्ड शासन को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव)/मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. फील्ड डायरेक्टर, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर को उनके संदर्भित पत्र के क्रम में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1-02/09/23
(निशांत वर्मा)

मुख्य वन संरक्षक, प्रशासन,
वन्यजीव सुरक्षा एवं आसूचना, उत्तराखण्ड।

Page 2 of 2

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IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
(WILDLIFE) / CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN, UTTARAKHAND
85 Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Phone No. 0135-2742884
Fax No. 0135-2745691 Email- cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

Letter No.-716/29-1/Dehradun: Dt 02 September 2023

To

The Chief Conservator of Forests
Uttar Pradesh,
17 Maharana Pratap Marg,
Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh

Subject:- Proposal for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand in compliance with the decision dated 08.12.2022 passed by the Hon'ble High Court in Civil Writ Petition No. (PIL) 164 / 2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. Uttarakhand State and others.

Ref:- Letter No. 525/29-3 (3) dated 19.08.2023 of Office of the Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar

Sir,

This is in continuance of the above subject, it is to be informed that Civil Writ Petition 164/2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. In Uttarakhand State and others, the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Nainital

passed an interim order on 08.12.2022, the effective part of which is as follows:-

“ We hope and expect that by the next date, the respondents would complete all the requisite processing of the proposal, so that the area in question is declared as the 'Eco-sensitive be filed before next date.”

That in compliance with the said order, elephant corridors under Corbett Tiger Reserve are to be incorporated in the Eco-Sensitive Zone. In this regard, we would like to observe Clause 6.5 of the Eco Sensitive Zone Guidelines issued by the Government of India:-

“It is to mention here that in cases where boundary of a Protected Area abuts the boundary of another State/Union Territory where it does not form a part of any Protected Area, it shall be the endeavor of both the State/Union Territory Governments to have a mutual consultation and decide upon the width of the eco-sensitive zone around the Protected Area in question.”

In addition, the Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife) Government of India in letter no. F. No. 10114/2015-WL (pt) dated 10.05.2021 professed Eco-Sensitive Zone under Corbett Tiger Reserve and directed that:-

“NTCA has suggested formulation a proposal for Eco-Sensitive Zone in Utter Pradesh around southern boundary of Corbett National Park/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary to an appropriate extent in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court direction while including whole Amangarh Area (Buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve), It is not clear from the proposal whether the Uttarakhand Government consulted the Uttar Pradesh, Government in this regard as per the guidelines of this Ministry issued vide F.No. 1- 9/2007 WL-I(p) dated 09.02.2011.”

In this regard, the suggestion for eco-sensitive zone of Amangarh Tiger Reserve area bordering Corbett Tiger Reserve has been received from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttar Pradesh vide letter No. 2602 / 2-2 dated 11.05.2023 of this office.

It was desired to make it available to the office. In this work, a letter was sent to the Additional Chief Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Section - 4, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, through your letter no. 89/23-7-1 dated 07.07.2023 regarding the notification of Amangarh Tiger Reserve area within the periphery of the eco-sensitive zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary.

It is hereby intimated that the subject matter is enumerated for next hearing on 13.12.2023. Therefore, in view of the importance of the case, you are requested to please convene a meeting regarding the notification of Amangarh Tiger Reserve area within the periphery of the eco-sensitive zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary, so that essential action can be taken on the matter in time and the compliance report can be filed in the Hon'ble High Court, Uttarakhand, Nainital. This letter is being issued with the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) / Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand.

Encl : As above.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

02.09.23

(Nishant Verma)

Chief Conservator of Forests, Administration,
Security & Intelligence, Uttarakhand.

Letter No. 716/297/ dated |

Copy to:-

1. The Principal Secretary, Forest & Environment, Government of Uttarakhand for respectful information.
2. The Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) / Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand for respectful information.
3. The Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar for information and necessary action in the work of his referenced letter.

Sd/-

02.09.23

(Nishant Verma)

Chief Conservator of Forests, Administration,
Security & Intelligence, Uttarakhand.

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अनुस्मारक पत्र-06
आवश्यक समयबद्ध

कार्यालय निदेशक कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर (नैनीताल)।

टेलीफोन नं०- 05947-253977, फैक्स नं०- 05947-251012, ई-मेल-dirctr@yahoo.in

पत्रांक- १८१५ / २-२ रामनगर दिनांक 16 मार्च 2023
सेवा में,

वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक,
मुरादाबाद वृत्त, मुरादाबाद।

विषय :- Proposal for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand.

संदर्भ:- उप वन महानिरीक्षक (वन्यजीव), पर्यावरण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन (Wildlife Division) भारत सरकार का पत्रांक- एफ0नं०- 10-114/2015- WL (pt) दिनांक 10.05.2021 एवं प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव)/मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून का कार्यालय पत्रांक-152/2-2 दिनांक-17.07.2021 एवं 1266/2-2 दिनांक 08.12.2022 प्रतियाँ संलग्न व इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक-195/2-2 दिनांक 24.07.2021 , 2136/2-2 दिनांक 28.03.2022 , 788/2-2 दिनांक 11.10.2022 , 1025/2-2 दिनांक 09.11.2022 , 1333/2-2 दिनांक 19.12.2022 एवं 1973/2-2 दिनांक 02.03.2023।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित पत्रों का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त संदर्भित पत्रों के माध्यम से आपसे अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व, का जो क्षेत्र कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व की दक्षिणी सीमा से लगा है, उस क्षेत्र के ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन निर्धारण सम्बन्धी विवरण/प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार की गाईड लाईन F.No. 1-9/2007 WL-1 (pt) के अनुसार चाहा गया था, जो आतिथि तक भी इस कार्यालय में अप्राप्त है। इस प्रकरण पर मा० उच्च न्यायालय उत्तराखण्ड नैनीताल में भी सुनवाई गतिमान है।

अतः उपरोक्त के दृष्टिगत आपसे पुनः अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व की दक्षिणी सीमा से लगा सामाजिक वानिकी वन प्रभाग, बिजनौर, अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व, उत्तर प्रदेश का ईको सेन्सिटिव जोन निर्धारण प्रस्ताव शीघ्र इस कार्यालय को प्रेषित करने का कष्ट करें, ताकि तदनुसार अग्रेत्तर कार्यवाही की जा सके। प्रकरण अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है, अतः कृपया अविलम्ब संज्ञान लेने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक-उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

(डॉ० धीरज पाण्डेय)
फील्ड डायरेक्टर,
कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व,
रामनगर (नैनीताल)।

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Reminder letter - 06
Required Time Bound

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR CORBETT TIGER RESERVE,
RAMNAGAR (NAINITAL).

Telephone No.- 05947-253977, Fax No.- 05947-251012, E-mail- dirctr@yahoo.in

Letter No. 2074/2-2 Ramnagar, Dated 16 March 2023

To,

The Forest Conservator and Regional Director,
Moradabad Circle, Moradabad

Subject: Proposal for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand.

Ref:- Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife), Environment and Climate Change (Wildlife Division), Government of India's letter number - F.No.- 10-114 / 2015 - WL (pt) dated 10.05.2021 and Office of Chief Forest Conservator (Wildlife) / Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand Dehradun letter number - 152 / 2-2 dated - 17.07.2021 and 1266 / 2-2 dated 08.12.2022 Copies attached and this office's letter number - 195 / 2-2 dated 24.07.2021 2136 / 2-2 dated 28.03.2022, 788 / 2-2 dated 11.10.2022 1025 / 2-2 dated Dated 09.11.2022, 1333/2-2 19.12.2022 and 1973 / 2-2 dated 02.03.2023.

Sir,

Please take a look at the letters as mentioned above.

Through the above referenced letters, details / proposal for determination of eco-sensitive zone of the area of Amangarh Tiger Reserve which is adjacent to the southern

border of Corbett Tiger Reserve was sought from you as per the guide line of Government of India F.No. 1-9/2007 WL-I (pt), which is not received in this office till date. Hearing on this matter is also in improvement in the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand Nainital.

Hence, in view of the above, you are again requested to send the proposal for determining eco-sensitive zone of Social Forestry Forest Division, Bijnor, / Amangarh Tiger Reserve, Uttar Pradesh, adjoining the southern border of Corbett Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh State, to this office soon, so that further action can be taken accordingly. The matter is very important, so please take cognizance of it immediately.

Encl: As above.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Dr. Dheeraj Pandey)
Field Director,
Corbett Tiger Reserve,
Ramnagar (Nainital).

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

Annexure R-13

कार्यालय प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) / मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड
 उत्तराखण्ड वन्यजीव हेल्प लाइन नं० 18008909715
 85 राजपुर रोड, देहरादून, फोननं० 0135-2742884 फैक्सनं० 0135-2745691 ईमेल-cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

पत्र संख्या 1676 / 29-1 देहरादून,

दिनांक 23 दिसम्बर 2023

सेवा में,

प्रमुख सचिव,
 वन एवं पर्यावरण, उत्तराखण्ड शासन।

न्यायालय
 निदेशक, प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर, उत्तराखण्ड
 रामनगर (नैनीताल)
 फंजी० संख्या 3721
 पत्रावली संख्या 99-1

विषय:-

सिविल रिट पिटिशन संख्या (PIL) 164/2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. Uttarakhand State and others में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित निर्णय दिनांक 08.12.2022 के अनुपालन में Proposal for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:-

इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक 716/29-1 दिनांक 02.09.2023।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक के क्रम में अवगत कराना है कि सिविल रिट पिटिशन संख्या (PIL) 164/2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. Uttarakhand State and others में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, उत्तराखण्ड, नैनीताल द्वारा दिनांक 08.12.2022 को एक अन्तरिम आदेश पारित किया गया, जिसके प्रभावी अंश निम्नानुसार है:-

".....We hope and expect that by the next date, the respondents would complete all the requisite processing of the proposal, so that the area in question is declared as the 'Eco-sensitive zone'. Let a further affidavit in this regard be filed before next date."

उक्त आदेश के अनुपालन में कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत हाथी गलियारों को Eco-Sensitive Zone में सम्मिलित किया जाना है। इस क्रम में भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी इको सेन्सिटिव जोन दिशा-निर्देश के प्रस्तर 6.5 का अवलोकन करना चाहें-

"It is to mention here that in cases where boundary of a Protected Area abuts the boundary of another State/Union Territory where it does not form a part of any Protected Area, it shall be the endeavor of both the State/Union Territory Governments to have a mutual consultation and decide upon the width of the eco-sensitive zone around the Protected Area in question."

इसके अतिरिक्त उप वन महानिरिक्षक (वन्यजीव), भारत सरकार के पत्रांक F.No.10-114/2015-WL(pt) दिनांक 10.05.2021 में कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के अंतर्गत इको सेन्सिटिव जोन घोषित करने के संबंध में यह निर्देश दिए गए कि:-

"NTCA has suggested formulation a proposal for Eco-Sensitive Zone in Uttar Pradesh around southern boundary of Corbett National Park/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary to an appropriate extent in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court direction while including whole Amangarh Area (Buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve), It is not clear from the proposal whether the Uttarakhand Government consulted the Uttar Pradesh, Government in this regard as per the guidelines of this Ministry issued vide F.No. 1-9/2007 WL-1(p) dated 09.02.2011"

इस कम में इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक 2602/2-2 दिनांक 11.05.2023 द्वारा मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तर प्रदेश से कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के सीमावर्ती अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र का ईको-सेन्सिटिव जोन का प्रस्ताव इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने की वांछना की गई। इस कम में आपके पत्रांक 89/23-7-1 दिनांक 07.07.2023 के माध्यम से कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के इको-सेन्सिटिव जोन की परिधि में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को अधिसूचित किए जाने के संबंध में अपर मुख्य सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग-4, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, लखनऊ को पत्र प्रेषित किया गया। साथ ही इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक 716/29-1 दिनांक 02.09.2023 द्वारा प्रकरण पर विचार-विमर्श कर ससमय आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के दृष्टिगत एक बैठक आहूत करने हेतु अनुरोध भी किया गया था, परन्तु आतिथि तक उनकी ओर से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

अवगत कराना है कि विषयगत वाद में अगली सुनवाई दिनांक 28.03.2024 को है। अतः प्रकरण की महत्ता के दृष्टिगत आपसे अनुरोध है कि कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व/सोनानदी वन्यजीव विहार के इको-सेन्सिटिव जोन की परिधि में अमानगढ़ टाइगर रिजर्व क्षेत्र को अधिसूचित किए जाने के संबंध में अपने स्तर से उत्तर प्रदेश शासन को पत्र प्रेषित करना चाहें, ताकि प्रकरण पर ससमय अग्रतः कार्यवाही की जा सके।

संलग्नक-उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

(डॉ० समीर सिन्हा)

प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) /
मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,
उत्तराखण्ड।

पत्रांक 1676 / 29-1 तददिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि:- फील्ड डायरेक्टर, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

मानचित्रकार
को
मानचित्रकार
को
को

भवदीय,

(डॉ० समीर सिन्हा)

प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) /
मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,
उत्तराखण्ड।

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
(WILDLIFE) / CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN, UTTARAKHAND
85 Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Phone No. 0135-2742884
Fax No. 0135-2745691 Email- cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

Ltr No.-1676/29-1/Dehradun: Dt 23 December 2023

To

The Chief Secretary
Forest and Atmosphere
State of Uttarakhand

Subject:- Offer for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Rajaji National Park and Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand in compliance with the decision dated 08.12.2022 passed by the Hon'ble High Court in Civil Writ Petition No. (PIL) 164 / 2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. Uttarakhand State and others.

Ref:- This office letter no. 716/29-1 dt 0209.2023

Sir,

This is in perpetuation of the above subject, it is to be informed that Civil Writ Petition 164/2019 Independent Medical Initiative Society Vs. In Uttarakhand State and others, the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Nainital passed an interim order on 08.12.2022, the effective part of which is as follows:-

“ We hope and expect that by the next date, the respondents would complete all the requisite processing of the proposal, so that the area in question is declared as the 'Eco-sensitive be filed before next date.'”

That in compliance with the said order, elephant corridors under Corbett Tiger Reserve are to be incorporated in the Eco-Sensitive Zone. In this regard, we would like to observe Clause 6.5 of the Eco Sensitive Zone Guidelines issued by the Government of India:-

“It is to mention here that in cases where boundary of a Protected Area abuts the boundary of another State/Union Territory where it does not form a part of any Protected Area, it shall be the endeavor of both the State/Union Territory Governments to have a mutual consultation and decide pan the width of the eco-sensitive zone around the Protected Area in question.”

In addition, the Deputy Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife) Government of India in letter no. F. No. 10114/2015-WL (pt) dated 10.05.2021 professed Eco-

Sensitive Zone under Corbett Tiger Reserve and directed that:-

“NTCA has suggested formulation a proposal for Eco-Sensitive Zone in Utter Pradesh around southern boundary of Corbett National Park/Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary to an appropriate extent in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court direction while including whole Amangarh Area (Buffer of Corbett Tiger Reserve), It is not clear from the proposal whether the Uttarakhand Government consulted the Uttar Pradesh, Government in this regard as per the guidelines of this Ministry issued vide F.No. 1- 9/2007 WL-I(p) dated 09.02.2011.”

In this order, vide letter no. 2602 / 2-2 dated 11.05.2023 of this office, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttar Pradesh was requested to provide the proposal of eco-sensitive zone of Amangarh Tiger Reserve area Bordering Corbett Tiger Reserve to this office. In this work, through your letter no. 89 / 237-1 dated 07.07.2023, a letter was sent to the Additional Chief Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Section - 4, Government of Uttar

Pradesh, Lucknow concerning the notification of Amangarh Tiger Reserve area within the outside of the Eco Sensitive Zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary. Along with this, by letter no. 716/29-1 dated 02.09.2023 of this office, a request was also made to summon a meeting with a view to discuss the matter and take required action in time, but no reply has been received from them till date.

It is to be informed that the next hearing in the subject case is on 28.03.2024. Therefore, in view of the importance of the case, you are requested to send a letter to the Government of Uttar Pradesh at your level for the notification of Amangarh Tiger Reserve area within the periphery of the eco-sensitive zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve / Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary, so that further action can be taken on the matter in time.

Encl : As above.

Sd/-
(Dr. Sameer Sinha)
Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) /
Chief Wildlife Warden,
Uttarakhand

Letter No. 1676/29-1 dated thereunder.

Copy:- The Field Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve,
Ramnagar for information and necessary action

Sd/-
(Dr. Sameer Sinha)
Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) /
Chief Wildlife Warden,
Uttarakhand

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//

उत्तराखण्ड शासन

वन एवं पर्यावरण अनुभाग-2

संख्या-क०जी०-०/४-२-२०१०-१९(३४)/२००६

देहरादून: दिनांक 26 फरवरी, 2010

उत्तराखण्ड वन संरक्षण प्राधिकरण
 उत्तराखण्ड, नजीबपुर,
 पर्यावरण सं० 4053
 पको सं० 1-5
 दिनांक 11.3.10

अधिसूचना

राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के पत्र सं०-15-1/2009-NTCA(part) दिनांक 09 नवम्बर, 2009 द्वारा उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में स्थित कार्बेट नेशनल पार्क के कोर क्षेत्र 821.99 वर्ग कि०मी० एवं बफर क्षेत्र 466.32 वर्ग कि०मी० अर्थात् कुल क्षेत्रफल 1288.31 वर्ग कि०मी० को "टाइगर रिजर्व" घोषित किये जाने की संस्तुति की गयी है।

2. राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, भारत सरकार के उक्त पत्र के एवं प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्य जीव)/मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून के कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व की स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव/पत्र सं० 810/6-4-3 शिविर दिनांक 28 अक्टूबर, 2009 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सम्यक विचारोपरान्त राज्य सरकार यह आवश्यक और समीचीन समझती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के शासनादेश सं० 2129/14-1-94-30(5)/90-टी०सी० लखनऊ दिनांक 25 जून 1994 (उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में यथाप्रवृत्त) से निदेशक, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व के नियंत्रणाधीन क्षेत्र 1318.54 वर्ग कि०मी०, में से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को हस्तान्तरित क्षेत्र कम करते हुए कुल शेष 1288.31 वर्ग कि०मी०, क्षेत्र जिसका विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है, को बाघ संरक्षण के प्रयोजनार्थ आरक्षित घोषित कर दिया जाय।

अनुसूची

संरक्षित क्षेत्र का नाम	ब्लाक एवं कक्ष	क्षेत्रफल है० में	वैधानिक स्थिति
1. उत्तराखण्ड राष्ट्रीय कार्बेट उद्यान	काण्डा 1 से 23	4114.80	अधिसूचना सं० 4229/XIV-1-867-62 दिनांक 24 अगस्त, 1966 उत्तर प्रदेश राष्ट्रीय उद्यान अधिनियम, 1935 की धारा 5 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित
	तौड़िया 1 से 32	3866.00	
	लोहचौड़ 1 से 7 व 8 का भाग तथा 9 व 10	1127.00	
	खिनानौली ब्लाक	1916.60	
	ढिकाला 1 से 24	5216.00	
	धूलवा पश्चिमी 1 से 11	2988.20	
	धूलवा पूर्वी 1 से 6	1431.30	
	गौजपानी 1 से 19	5106.70	
	पटेरपानी 1 से 18	4503.80	
	धारा 1 से 18	5571.30	
झिरना 1 से 12	4083.90		
लालढांग 1 से 6	1999.60		

क्रमशः.. 2

	ढेला 1 से 11	3791.10	
	मलानी 1 से 18	6034.30	
	सावल्दे 2	331.80	
	योग	52082.40 या 520.82 वर्ग किमी०	
2. सोनानदी वन्य जीव अभ्यारण्य	गौजेड़ा 1 से 23	3718.20	उत्तर प्रदेश वन अनुभाग-3 की विज्ञप्ति स०-5434/ 14-3-139/82 दिनांक 8 जनवरी 1987 वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 18 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विज्ञापित
	बैलानाला 1 से 23	3246.80	
	अदनाला 6 से 19	2858.70	
	तुमड़िया 1 से 7	1640.60	
	शीशमखत्ता 1 से 7	1949.40	
	छिपलीघाट 1 से 15	2418.40	
	लालदरवाजा 1 से 19	3388.10	
	हाथीकुण्ड 1 से 15	2702.10	
	मोटासाल 1 से 16	2770.10	
	मन्दाळी 1 से 27	3588.30	
	कालागढ़ 1 से 6	1836.90	
	योग	30117.60 या 301.17 वर्ग किमी.	
	3. बफर क्षेत्र	धूलवा पूर्वी 7 से 13	
सावल्दे हिल 1 व 3 से 5		1384.12	
फूलताल 1 से 11		3555.20	
मलानी 19		667.30	
ढेला भाबर 1 से 6		1894.40	
सावल्दे भाबर 1 से 58 व एन 1 से एन 6		2517.80	
जंसपुर उत्तरी 48 से 49		1465.30	
फ्रीका-डी		26.30	
कालागढ़ पश्चिमी 7 व 8		469.00	
नलकट्टा 1 से 8		1651.90	
मन्दाल 1 से 8		1562.90	
मन्दाल पूर्वी 1 से 12		1848.30	
कर्तिया 1 व 2		261.80	
कौलाखण्ड 1 से 4		172.50	
दुमण्डा पूर्वी 1 से 6		1836.00	
दुमण्डा पश्चिमी 1 से 6		2525.60	
जमेरिया 1 से 6		1459.60	
ईड़ा 1 से 3		783.90	
लोहाचौड़ 8 भाग व 11 से 17		931.80	
अदनाला 1 से 5		740.60	

क्रमशः... 3

हल्दगड्डी 1 से 23	4345.70
मन्दला 9 से 10	332.70
खन्सूर 1 से 23	3454.00
बीजोगढ़ 1 से 8	1560.90
कुगड्डा 1 से 14	1301.50
कालूशहीद 1 से 16	2652.30
धौलखण्ड 1 से 14	2801.20
पाखरो 1 से 8	1520.40
योग	46631.62 या 466.32 वर्ग किमी.
कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व का कुल क्षेत्रफल	1288.31 वर्ग किमी.

3. अतएव, वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (केन्द्रीय अधिनियम सं० 53 वर्ष 1972) (समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित) की धारा 38 V(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, उत्तराखण्ड राष्ट्रीय कार्बेट उद्यान के 520.82 वर्ग किमी० क्षेत्र एवं सोनानदी वन्य जीव अभ्यारण्य के 301.17 वर्ग किमी० क्षेत्र अर्थात् कुल 821.99 वर्ग किमी० कोर क्षेत्र को एवं 466.32 वर्ग किमी० बफर क्षेत्र अर्थात् कुल 1288.31 वर्ग किमी० क्षेत्र जिसका विवरण उक्त प्रस्तर-2 के अनुसूची में उल्लिखित है, को "टाइगर रिजर्व" घोषित करने की सहर्ष स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं।

4. उक्तवत घोषित "टाइगर रिजर्व" के कुल क्षेत्रफल 1288.31 वर्ग किमी० को "कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व" के नाम से जाना जायेगा।

5. "कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व" की सीमा इस अधिसूचना के साथ संलग्न है।

6. यह अधिसूचना उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के राजकीय गजट में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से प्रवृत्त माना जायेगी।

(सुभाष कुमार)
प्रमुख सचिव,
वन एवं पर्यावरण,
उत्तराखण्ड शासन

संख्या-70/डी०५/ख-2-2010, तददिनांकित।

प्रतिलिपि : निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. सचिव, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, सी०जी०ओ० कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110011.
2. सदस्य सचिव, राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, बीकानेर हाऊस, एनेक्सी-V, शाहजहाँ रोड, नई दिल्ली-110011.
3. प्रमुख सचिव, राजस्व, उत्तराखण्ड शासन.

क्रमशः.. 4

कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व का सीमा विवरण

कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर के अन्तर्गत कार्बेट राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (520.82 वर्ग किमी०) सोना नदी वन्य जीव विहार (301.17 वर्ग किमी०) तथा बफर क्षेत्र 466.32 वर्ग किमी० के क्षेत्र समाविष्ट हैं। कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व की सीमा का विवरण निम्न है:-

1. पूर्वी सीमा :

कोटद्वार-रामनगर वन मोटर मार्ग तथा पर्वतीय सभा लखनपुर रामनगर (पिलर नं० 503) के मिलान से आगे रामनगर-रानीखेत मोटर मार्ग के बांये किनारे-किनारे होते हुए मोहान बैरियर तक। तदुपरान्त मोहान बैरियर से मोटर मार्ग के बांये किनारे-किनारे होते हुए दुर्गादेवी से रामगंगा नदी के बांये तट तक। पुनः रामगंगा नदी से देवता नदी के बांये किनारे-किनारे होते हुए छिमपानी तक।

2. पश्चिमी सीमा :

गूजर स्रोत (पाखरौ ब्लाक) से बन्दरगढ़ तक, बन्दरगढ़ से लालदरवाजा ब्लाक कक्ष संख्या 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11 होते हुए मन्डाल्टी ब्लाक कक्ष संख्या 1, 2, 22 तक पुनः मन्डाल्टी कक्ष संख्या 22 से खन्सूर ब्लाक कक्ष संख्या 7, 6, 5, 3, 2, 1, 23 तक यहां से कुगड़डा ब्लाक कक्ष संख्या 2 व 1 से विजोरागाड़ ब्लाक कक्ष संख्या 1 व 8 की सीमा से होते हुए सिन्धीखाल तक।

3. उत्तरी सीमा :

सिन्धीखाल विजोरागाड़ कक्ष संख्या 8, 7, 6, 5 की सीमा होते हुए हल्दगदी ब्लाक कक्ष संख्या 21, 22, 23, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13 तक से स्थुवाढाब पुनः स्थुवाढाब से खदरासी स्रोत के दाहिने तट तक। तदुपरान्त खदरासी स्रोत से मन्डाल नदी तक।

कर्तिया ब्लाक पिलर संख्या 43, 44 से 1-19 की सीमा।

मन्डाल ब्लाक पिलर संख्या 1 से 18 व 20 से 127

खदरासी से पूर्वी मन्डाल कक्ष संख्या 2, 3ए, 3बी, 4, 5, 6, 7ए, 7बी, 11, 12 की सीमा होते हुए कालाखण्ड ब्लाक 4, 1, 2 से पिलर नं० 152 तक। पुनः पिलर नं० 152 से 160 छिमपानी तक।

4. दक्षिणी सीमा :

रामनगर-रानीखेत मोटर मार्ग पिलर नं० 503 से पिलर नं० 521 होते हुए सावलदे नदी के दांये किनारे तक। प्लॉट संख्या 1 (70) से डेला कक्ष संख्या 6 की सीमा होते हुए जसपुर कक्ष संख्या 46, 47, 48 की सीमा से फीकानाला लालढांग पिलर नं० 554 तक। पुनः पिलर संख्या 554 से वन मोटर मार्ग के बांये किनारे-किनारे होते हुए लकड़घाट (कालागढ़) तक। यहां से कालागढ़

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GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND
Forest and Environment Section-2
Number-7G-0/x-2-2010-19 (34)/2006
Dehradun: Dated 26 February, 2010

NOTIFICATION

National Tiger Conservation Authority, No.-15-1/2009-NTCA (part) dated 09 November, 2009 has recommended to announce the main zone of 821.99 sq. km and buffer area of 466.32 sq. km i.e. whole area 1288.31 sq. km of Corbett National Park is located in the State of Uttarakhand as "**Tiger Reserve**".

2. In accordance with the aforementioned letter of National Tiger Conservation Authority, Government of India and (Wildlife) / Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand Dehradun's suggestion for the establishment of Corbett Tiger Reserve / letter no. 810 / 6-4-3 camp dated 28 October, 2009, after due consideration, the State Government considers it essential and convenient that from the area of 1318.54 sq. km. under the control of

Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve by Government Order No. 2129 / 14-1-94-30 (5) / 90 - TC Lucknow dated 25 June 1994 (as applicable in the State of Uttarakhand), deducting the area transferred to the State of Uttar Pradesh, the entire remaining area of 1288.31 sq. km., details of which are given in the Schedule below, be declared as reserved for the perseverance of tiger preservation.

SCHEDULE

Name of the protected area	Block and compartment	Area in Hect	Legal status
1. Uttarakhand National Corbett Park	Kanda 1 to 23	4114.80	Notification No. 4229/ XIV-1-867- 62 dated 24th August, 1966 notified under Section 5 of the Uttar Pradesh National Parks Act, 1935
	Tedia 1 to 32	3866.00	
	Lohchodh 1 to 7 and part of 8 and 9 and 10	1127.00	
	Khinanoli Block	1916.60	
	Dhikala 1 to 24	5216.00	
	Dhulwa West 1 to 6	2988.20	
	Gaujpani 1 to 19	1431.30	
	Patrepani 1 to 18	5106.70	

	Dhara 1 to 18	5571.40	
	Jhirna 1 to 12	4083.90	
	Laldhang 1 to 6	1999.60	
	Dhela 1 to 11	3791.10	
	Malani 1 to 18	6034.30	
	Sabalde 2	331.80	
	Total	52082.40 Or 520.82 Sq.Km.	
2. Sonanadi Forest Wildlife Sanctuary	Gojeda 1 to 23	3718.20	Uttar Pradesh Forest Section-3 Notification No. 5434 / 14-3-139/82 dated 8 January 1987 Publicized under sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
	Bailanala 1 to 23	3246.80	
	Adnala 6 to 19	2858.70	
	Tumdiya 1 to 7	1640.60	
	Sheeshmakhatta 1 to 7	1949.40.	
	Chhiplighat 1 to 15	2418.40	
	Laldarwaja 1 to 19	3388.30	
	Hathikund 1 to 15	2702.10	
	Motasal 1 to 16	2770.10	
	Mandalti 1 to 27	3588.30	

	Kalagarh 1 to 6	1836.90	
	Total	30117.60 Or 301.17 Sq Kms.	
3. Buffer Zone	Dhulwa East 7 to 13	2309.60	Forest zones reserved under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
	Sawalde Hill 1 and 3 to 5	1384.12	
	Phooltal 1 to 11	3555.20	
	Malani 19	667.30	
	Dhela Bhabar 1 to 6	1894.40	
	Sawalde Bhabar 1 to 58 and N 1 to N 6	2517.80	
	Jaspur North 48 to 49	1465.30	
	FEIKA - D	26.30	
	Kalagarh West 7 and 8	469.00	
	Nalakatta 1 to 8	1651.90	
	Mandal 1 to 8	1562.90	
	Mandal East 1 to 12	1848.30	
	Kartiya 1 and 2	261.80	
	Kailakhand 1 to	772.50	

	4		
	Dumanda East 1 to 6	1835.00	
	Dumanda West 1 to 6	2525.60	
	Jameria 1 to 6	1459,60	
	Ira 1 to 3	783.90	
	Lohachaur 8 Part and 11 to 17	931.80	
	Adnala 1 to 5	740.60	
	Hadgaddi 1 to 23	4345.70	
	Nandla 9 to 10	332.70	
	Khansoor 1 to 23	3454.00	
	Bijogarh 1 to 8	1560.90	
	Kugdada 1 14	1301.50	
	Kalushahid 1 to 16	2652.30	
	Dhaulkhand 1 to 14	2801.20	
	Pakharo 1 to 8	1520.40	
	Total	46631.32	
		Sq. Kms	
Total area of Corbett Tiger Reserve is		1288.31	
		square km.	

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3. Therefore, in exercise of the powers deliberated by Section 38 V (1) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Central Act No. 53 of 1972) (as modified from time to time), the Governor of Uttarakhand is contented to declare an area of 520.82 sq. km. of the Uttarakhand Corbett National Park and 301.17 sq. km. of the Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary, i.e. a total of 821.99 sq. km. of the main area and 466.32 sq. km. of the buffer area, i.e. a total of 1288.31 sq. km. of the area mentioned in the Schedule to Part-2 above, as "Tiger Reserve".

4. The total area of the above-mentioned declared "Tiger Reserve" of 1288.31 sq. km. shall be known as "**Corbett Tiger Reserve**".

5. The boundary of "Corbett Tiger Reserve" is attached with this notification.

6. This notification shall come into force from the date of its publication in the State Gazette of Uttarakhand.

Sd/-
(Subhash Kumar)

Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment,
Uttarakhand Government

No. A-05/X-2- 2010, dated. _____

Copy to: Sent to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110011.
2. The Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Bikaner House, Annexe-V, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011.
3. The Principal Secretary, Revenue, Government of Uttarakhand.

**DETAILS OF BOUNDARY OF CORBETT
TIGER RESERVE**

Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar comprises Corbett National Park (520.82 sq km), Sona River Wildlife Sanctuary (301.17 sq km) and buffer area of 466.32 sq km. The details of the boundary of Corbett Tiger Reserve are as under -

1. **Eastern boundary:**

From the junction of Kotdwar-Ramnagar forest motor road and Parvatiya Sabha Lakhanpur Ramnagar

(pillar no. 503) along the left bank of Ramnagar-Ranikhet motor road to Mohan Barrier. Subsequently from Mohan Barrier along the left bank of the motor road from Durgadevi to the left bank of Ramganga River. Again from Ramganga River along the left bank of Devta River to Chimpani.

2. **Western border:**

From Gujar Source (Pakhrau Block) to Bandargarh, from Bandargarh through Lal Darwaza Block Cell No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11 to Mandalti Block Cell No. 1, 2, 22, again from Mandalti Cell No. 22 to Khansoor Block Cell No. 7, 6, 5, 3, 2, 1, 23, from here through Kugdda Block Cell No. 2 and 1 through the boundary of Vijoragad Block Cell No. 1 and 8 to Sindhikhal.

3. **Northern Boundary:**

Boundary of Sindhi Khal Bijoragarh Cell No. 8, 7, 6, 5 via Haldugadi Block Cell No. 21, 22, 23, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13 to Rathvadhaab then from it to right

bank of Khadrasi source. Thereafter from Khadrasi source to Mandal River.

Boundary of Kartiya Block pillar No. 43, 44 to 1-19.

Mandal Block pillar No. 1 to 18 & 20 to 127.

From Khadrasi to Eastern Mandal Cell No. 2, 3A, 3B, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 7B, 11, 12 via Kalakhand Block 4, 1, 2 to pillar No. 152. Again from pillar no. 152 to 160 Chhimpani.

4. **Southern boundary:**

Ramnagar-Ranikhet motor road from pillar no. 503 to pillar no. 521 to the right bank of Sawalde river. From plot no. 1 (70) to the boundary of Dhela compartment no. 6 through the boundary of Jaspur compartment no. 46 47 48 to Feekanala Laldhang pillar no. 554. Again from pillar no. 554 to the left bank of forest motor road till Lakarghat (Kalagarh). From here to Kalagarh

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कार्यालय प्रमुख वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव), उत्तराखण्ड, देहरादून

संलग्नक संख्या देहरादून फोन नं० 0135-2742884 फैक्स नं० 0135-2745691 ईमेल - cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

92 / 29-1

देहरादून दिनांक

11 जुलाई 2022

सेवा में,

1. निदेशक, नन्दादेवी बायोस्फियर रिजर्व, गोपेश्वर।
2. निदेशक, राजाजी टाइगर रिजर्व, देहरादून।
3. निदेशक, कार्बेट टाइगर रिजर्व, रामनगर।
4. उप वन संरक्षक, नन्दादेवी/फूलों की घाटी राष्ट्रीय पार्क, जोशीमठ।
5. उप निदेशक, गंगोत्री राष्ट्रीय पार्क, उत्तरकाशी।
6. उप निदेशक, गोविन्द वन्यजीव विहार/राष्ट्रीय पार्क, पुरोला।
7. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, केदारनाथ वन्यजीव विहार, गोपेश्वर।
8. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, पिथौरागढ़ वन प्रभाग। (अस्कोट)
9. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, मसूरी वन प्रभाग। (विनौग)
10. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, हल्द्वानी वन प्रभाग। (नन्धौर)
11. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, सिविल सोयम अल्मोड़ा। (बिन्तर)
12. प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, कालागढ़ वन प्रभाग। (सोना नदी)

कार्यालय

निदेशक, प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर, उत्तराखण्ड

संलग्नक (नेत्राल)

पृष्ठ संख्या 200

पत्रावली संख्या 200

दिनांक

13-7-2022

विषय:- मा० उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा रिट पिटिशन सं० 202/1995 में दिनांक 03.06.2022 को पारित आदेश के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:- उत्तराखण्ड शासन का पत्रांक I/48295/2022 दिनांक 07.07.2022 एवं इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक 3224/29-1 दिनांक 06.06.2022।

महोदय,

जैसा कि आप विदित हैं कि मा० उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा रिट पिटिशन सं० 202 (1995) टी०एन० गोडावर्न बनाम भारत सरकार तथा आई०ए० सं० 1000 (2003) में दिनांक 03 जून 2022 को पारित निर्णय के अनुपालन में उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के अंतर्गत संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान एवं वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य) की सीमा के 01 की०मी० की परिधि को चिन्हित कर इको-सेंसिटिव जोन (ESZ) घोषित किया जाना है। इस कार्यालय के उक्त संदर्भित पत्र द्वारा मा० उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेश का अनुपालन करने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया था।

इस क्रम में उत्तराखण्ड शासन के उक्त संदर्भित पत्र द्वारा राज्य के अंतर्गत संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान एवं वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य) की सीमा के 01 की०मी० की परिधि में स्थित आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों/महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों की सीमा के बाहर वर्तमान में संचालित एवं भविष्य में संभावित विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्यों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना के दृष्टिगत विचार-विमर्श हेतु मुख्य सचिव महोदय की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 13.07.2022 को बैठक प्रस्तावित है।

अतः उक्त के क्रम में अपने प्रभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन इको-सेंसिटिव जोन से संबंधित संगत सूचना तत्काल इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,



(डॉ० पराग मधुकर धकाते)

मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, उत्तराखण्ड।

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IN THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
(WILDLIFE), UTTARAKHAND

Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Phone No. 0135-2742884

Fax No. 0135-2745691 Email- cwlwua@yahoo.co.in

Letter No. 92/29-1. Dehradun Dated 11 July 2022

To,

1. The Director Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, Gopeshwar.
2. The Director, Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Dehradun.
3. The Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Ramnagar.
4. The Deputy Forest Conservator, Nanda Devi / Valley of Flowers National Park, Joshimath.
5. The Deputy Director, Gangotri National Park, Uttarkashi.
6. The Deputy Director, Govind Wildlife Sanctuary / National Park, Purola.
7. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, Gopeshwar.
8. The Divisional Forest Officer, Pithoragarh Forest Division (Askot)
9. The Divisional Forest Officer, Mussoorie Forest Division (Binaug)
10. The Divisional Forest Officer, Haldwani Forest Division (Nandhaur)
11. The Divisional Forest Officer, Civil Soyam Almora (Binsar)

12. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kalagarh Forest Division. (Sona River)

Subject:- In relation to the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 03.06.2022 in Writ Petition No. 202 / 1995.

Ref: Letter No. 1/48295 / 2022 dated 07.07.2022 of Uttarakhand Government and Letter No. 3224/29-1 dated 06.06.2022 of this office

Sir,

Since as you are aware that in compliance with the result passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 03 June 2022 in Writ Petition No. 202 (1995) T.N. Godavarman vs. Government of India and I.A. No. 1000 (2003), 01 of the boundary of safe areas (National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary) under the State of Uttarakhand The boundary of 0.5 km is to be marked and declared as Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ). By the above referfde letter of this office, it was instructed to conform with the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

In this classification, by the above referenced letter of the Uttarakhand Government, a meeting is proposed on 13.07.2022 under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary

for discussion in view of the possibility of adverse impact on several developmental works currently being conducted and possible in future outside the boundary of populated areas / important institutions located within the radius of 01 km of the boundary of protected areas (National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary) under the state.

Therefore, in persistence of the above, please provide the relevant information related to the Eco Sensitive Zone under the control of your dissection to this office immediately.

Encl: - As above.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Dr. Parag Madhukar Dhakate)
Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand.

//TRUE TRANSLATED COPY//



Adarsh Chamoli <adarshchamoli93@gmail.com>

O.A. 180 of 2024 - Response Affidavit on behalf of R-15 & R-16

Adarsh Chamoli <adarshchamoli93@gmail.com>

Fri, Feb 14, 2025 at 7:15 PM

To: "advocatenandita@gmail.com" <advocatenandita@gmail.com>

Dear Ma'am,

Please find attached the advance copy of the Respondent Affidavit being filed on behalf of Respondent No. 15 and 16 in the above captioned matter after clearing the defects.

Thanks and regards

Adarsh Chamoli
Counsel for Respondent No. 15 and 16

Office: W-26 (Basement), Greater Kailash I, New Delhi - 110048
Chamber: 5, Lawyers' Chambers, Delhi High Court
Contact No.: +91 8375955697



R-15 & 16 - Response Affidavit.pdf

[Quoted text hidden]